

June 1986

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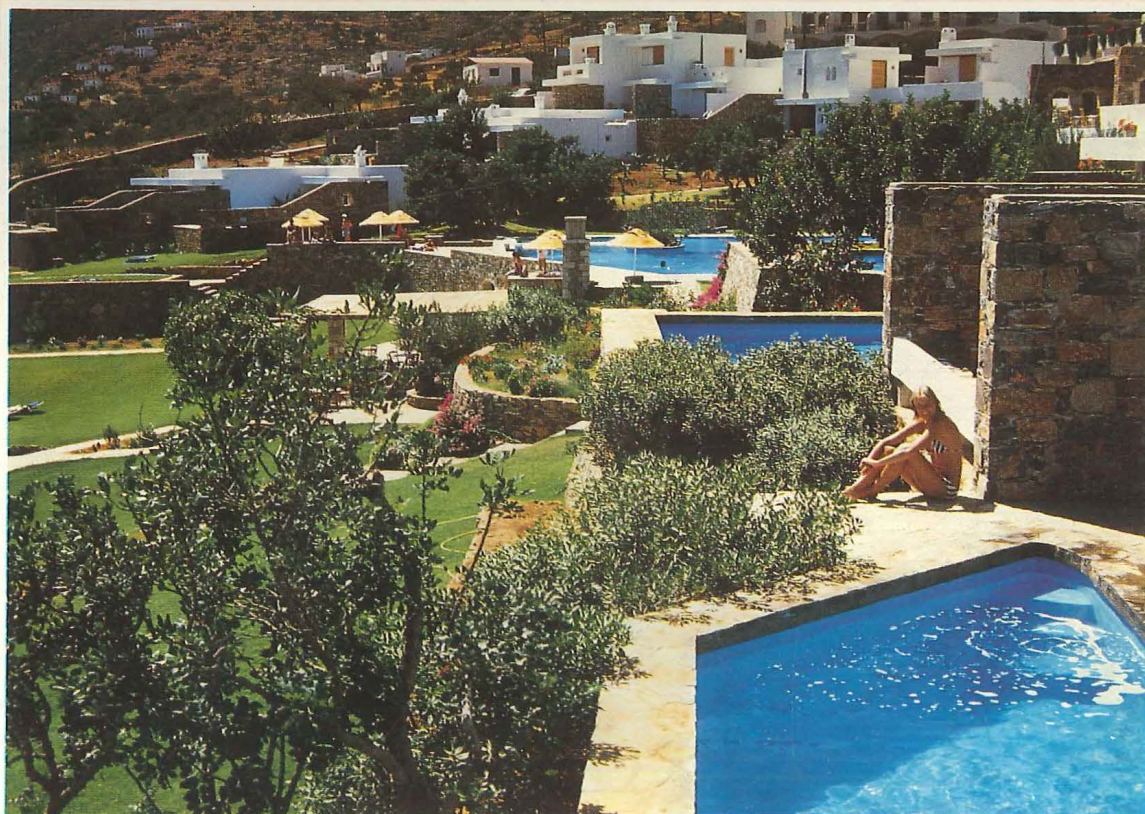
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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly
Founded in 1974

*Owned and published by
Drossoula Elliott & Co., E.E.
Vol. XIV No 152, June 1986
Daedalou 20, 105 58 Athens, Greece
tel.: 322-3052, 322-2802*

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Phototypeset by

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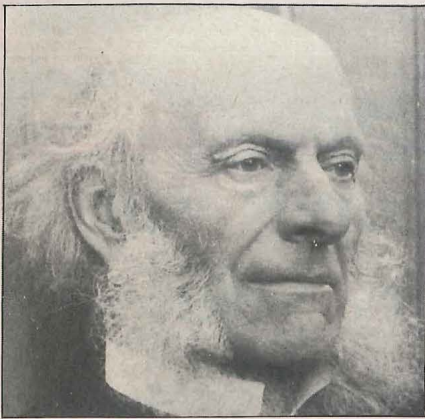
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Reproduction, film, montage
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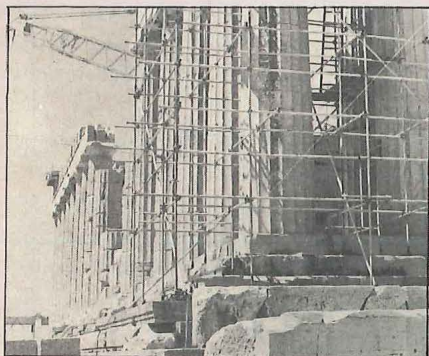
The Athenian, founded in 1974, is published monthly. Editorial and business offices are at Daedalou 20, Athens 105 58, Greece: Tel. 322-2802, 322-3052. Single copies: Drs. 140. Subscription rates: one year Greece 2.000 Drs.; Air mail Europe \$20. All other countries air mail \$26. All other countries surface mail \$18. **Send subscription orders, inquiries and change of address to The Athenian, Daedalou 20, 105 58 Athens Greece, Tel. 322-2802, 322-3052.** Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs, art work and materials are welcome and should be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Editorial correspondence should include the writer's telephone number; letters to the editor are considered for publication, and may be condensed for space consideration.

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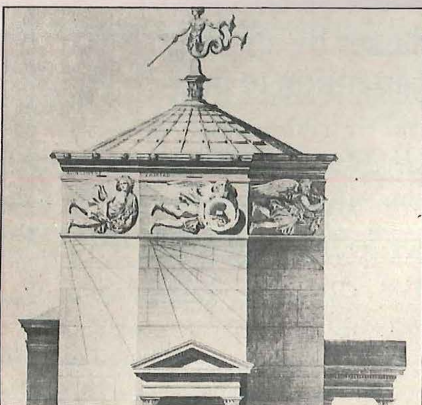
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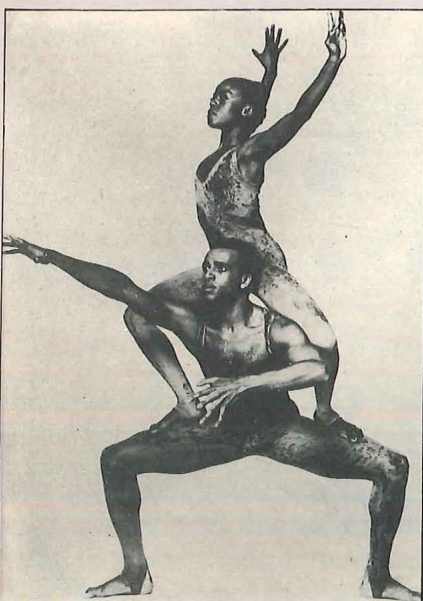
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24 What's new in kamakiwear

Hey, fellas, the tourist season is upon us again and it's time to review the very latest in what's cool for kamakis. David Lazarus gives a fanciful account of what's in for the boys of summer.

25 The Acropolis under siege today

Athens' most famous monument used to dominate its surroundings. Now it's the other way around – and growing progressively worse. Kevin Andrews takes a downbeat look at modern Greece grappling with its classical roots.

28 Mountain wine?

A trip to the beach becomes a viticultural breakthrough. E.S. Funnell discovers mountain wine – or something called mountain wine – and extrapolates on windsurfing and the merits of purchase by weight.

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Millirems and meteorites

Passion week and the resurrection are traditionally celebrated with such single-minded fervor that no one seemed to take notice this year that something else was in the air. On Good Friday a gloomy rain fell, often in bucketfuls, in many parts of Greece, bringing whatever it was in the air down to the ground, which was teeming with all the good green things which spring brings. The following midnight many millions partook of the traditional *mayeritsa*, a steamy brew of unmentionables whose only ingredients which can be spoken of aloud in polite society are handfuls of freshly cut dill and crispy heads of leafy lettuce just plucked from the garden (to follow the cheerful style of Greek-American cookbooks). But in this land of sudden surprises (as the tourist brochures tirelessly point out), it was the mentionables which were unmentionable.

Two days later, after continuous ethic feasting during which children romped in the wet grass, consumed fresh yogurt and drank pails of goat's milk, the Ministry of Health and Welfare, following a hastily convened meeting of the Interministerial Co-ordinating Agency, warned the public that due to the presence of high radioactivity in the air and on the ground, the consumption of fresh milk and leafy vegetables in particular was hazardous to health, and that children should avoid going out of doors.

It was true, of course, that six days earlier scientists in remote Scandanavia, alarmed by sharp rises in radioactive elements in the air, learned, together with the rest of the world, of the nuclear disaster in the Ukraine. What was locally less clear, in spite of warnings issued by the Italian government

five days earlier about similar injections regarding milk and leafy vegetables, is that the winds had shifted southerly. This caused surprise, though it is characteristic of winds to do just that. Who was manning the fort at the Atomic Energy Commission's Democritos Center of Nuclear Research during these vital days was unclear, too, but if, in the Soviet Union, no one wanted to put a dampener on May Day, who here would want to upset Easter?

This unfortunate delay in informing the public, and thereby causing fear that by no means all the truth had been told, created a condition of panic which surpassed the day of mobilization which followed the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974. Longer memories recalled nothing like it since the days of World War II. Arguments and fist-fights broke out among frantic shoppers grabbing cartons of evaporated milk, packages of frozen vegetables, tins of fruit and cases of bottled water. Within 24 hours markets had run out of these items leaving rows of empty shelves.

If the hysteria was great, the public's sudden acquisition of scientific knowledge was even greater. By the end of the week, school children who were sliding through chemistry with a grade of 10 knew all about strontium, iodine 131, cesium 134 and 137, how much plutonium there was in the water and in the atmosphere, that 0.1 becquerel per cubic metre is roughly equal to a 0.2 millirem respiratory intake within a 24-hour period and that a 15 microentgen rate of exposure per hour is nothing to worry about.

During this period of anxiety, it might have been imagined that the innumerable and noisy peace groups which march all over

Athens – and towards the US Embassy in particular – on the slightest pretext would have turned the city into a shambles. But, no, quite to the contrary, they showed remarkable self-control. Hardly a bullhorn was heard and the only gathering at the Soviet Embassy was characterized by restraint. Though a ban on nuclear war was repeated, nuclear peace was now the immediate issue. This the prime minister referred to directly in Alexandroupolis on May 14 when he called for an "active participation in an effort to confront the nuclear danger, in the form of weapons as well as, unfortunately, in the peaceful use of energy." Drawn by the cheapness of nuclear power, business might try to diminish the dangers, but putting prosperity before health seems short-sighted. Those who want to play with matches must first learn effectively how to put out fires. Panic may be unjustifiable but it is a natural, if irrational, act of self-preservation.

As the panic subsided, the everyday world of terrorism, tourist-crisis and economic anxiety returned to dog the steps of the Hellenic republic. Even the state visit of the presidential couple to Paris did not produce its hoped-for success, and the bonds of socialist brotherhood appeared slack. Nevertheless, the president and his lady were heaped with honors. The most prominent, certainly, was a 300-kilogram meteorite of great curiosity and rarity. This, it is hoped, he will present to the people, so that they may become as learned in geology as they already are in chemistry. If, in a generation's time, Greeks begin winning a whole series of Nobel Prizes for Science, the reason will not be hard to explain.

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Stefan Fatsis, Sloane Elliot and David Lazarus

That glowing feeling

May was the month Greece's typically bad air grew fangs. The nation – and the world – had a taste of radiation courtesy of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union, which overheated one Friday morning, exploded and spent the next week or so spewing an invisible cloud over Europe. And, for Greece at least, the result was panic.

By month's end we were told the radiation level had returned to normal and it was again all right to eat nearly all foods that had been consigned to the "glow list" – dairy products, fruits, vegetables and some meats. Not unexpectedly, the only fallout to now be seen was in the political arena, where opposition politicians accused the government of playing down the incident due to its "affiliation" with the Russians. A government official responded in a parliamentary debate that the Greek public had been fully informed because the government had no reason to hide the truth.

Be that as it may, "the truth" was an elusive objective throughout the month. The Soviets only admitted that a nuclear accident had occurred days after Sweden noticed abnormally high radiation levels blowing north from the Ukraine. The Western media, latching onto a horror story of potentially epic dimensions, speculated that tens of thousands of Soviet citizens may be dead or dying. The Soviets steadfastly maintained, at the beginning, that only two people had died as a result of the accident. Newspapers ran long pieces on the deadly effects of exposure to radiation, while the Kremlin denied any adverse effects to anyone outside the immediate vicinity of the power plant. It will likely be many months still before a full account of the affair is pieced together.

Fearing the worst, Athenians staged hysteric runs on supermarkets, buying up canned milk by the case, bottled water and all frozen foods. Only Italy saw a similar public reaction. Greek press commentators lamented the loss of calm during a time of possible crisis. Concerned parents, however, said they

were determined to keep their children safely fed through the ordeal.

And from complete obscurity the Democritos Atomic Energy Research Center came to play a central role in everyone's lives. The center's daily pronouncements on the safety of dairy goods and produce were the only official gauge of the extent of the trouble, and their reports on millirem counts in the atmosphere were watched with far greater interest than the day's football statistics. The air, we were told, was growing safer day by day, though radiation levels remained higher on the ground. It rained several times during the first two weeks of the month, and the streets were empty as people took shelter in their homes from a cascade of Iodine 131.

If you hadn't heard of Iodine 131 before the Chernobyl episode, you weren't the only one. No nation was prepared for a nuclear disaster of this magnitude, and improvisation was the watchword both in Greece and abroad. Ignorance, it soon became apparent, was the enemy to be most feared – and as the month wore on a quiet resentment grew over the lack of conclusive information with which to make decisions: what to eat, what to avoid... how much time to spend outdoors... how much to worry.

The government news agency insisted that warnings on food were a purely precautionary measure. The opposition press cried that not enough had been done. The government said the danger to the public passed quickly. Opposition reports said Greece faced months of hazardous exposure. Optimists observed that Greece had received far less fallout than most other European nations. Pessimists noted that the only difference between being hit by one bullet and five is that you die slower.

It took a couple of weeks to coordinate a response, but anti-nuclear activists finally took to the streets of Athens to protest the reactor accident and Russia's tardy alert to its neighbors. Thousands marched to parliament to demonstrate their concern, with the

only violence being the torching of a police motorcycle. Another rally was held two days later, at which the Chernobyl incident was linked with the nuclear arms race and the presence of American military bases in Greece. "We want the bases and the nuclear weapons out of Greece, and protection against nuclear plants," said Athens Mayor Dimitris Beis.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou spoke out against the accident at an appearance in Alexandroupolis. "I do not believe that our country and people are in danger, this time," he said. "I believe our reaction should not be one of fear and hysteria, but of active participation in an effort to confront the nuclear danger, in the form of weapons – missiles, bombs – as well as, unfortunately, in the peaceful use of energy."

Scientists say the full effects of the Chernobyl disaster on the world's population will not be known for decades, when cancer and leukemia rates are expected to soar. That gives us a little time yet to decide how we'll confront the dangers cited by the premier.

New name, new look

The Greek Eurocommunist party believes a rose by any other name would indeed smell sweeter. It voted last month to dissolve itself next year and found a new party – complete with new name and broader left-wing appeal.

Delegates at May's Interior Communist Party congress said the new party is expected to retain its Marxist principles but drop the communist label that deters moderate left-wingers.

Leonidas Kyrkos, the party's only member of parliament, will remain party leader as secretary general of the Central Committee. The fiery former journalist enjoys a reputation of being one of the country's most popular politicians.

The party congress voted to eliminate from its charter the phrases "Marxism-Leninism" and "proletarian internationalism" in describing the party's ideological basis, adopting instead the term "creative Marxism".

Kyrkos said the changes should help increase support for the party. The new name is to be decided at a later date.

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Sartzetakis in Paris

President Christos Sartzetakis visited Paris last month for meetings with his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand, and new French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

In speeches made during the three-day trip, Sartzetakis emphasized friendly bilateral relations, the need for European unity and Greece's efforts in combatting terrorism. He also paid considerable attention to Turkey, which he called "irresponsible and expansionist", and lobbied for international condemnation of Turkey's continuing occupation of Cyprus.

Sartzetakis was presented with the Medal of the French Supreme Court and the insignia of the Legion of Honor. The president's wife was presented with the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit, while Mrs. Mitterrand was given the Grand Cross of the Order of Benevolence.

The French president said he hoped a Cyprus solution would be achieved through dialogue, and welcomed Greece's participation in the "European game". Concerning other games, Chirac said France would back Greece's bid to host the 1996 Olympics if Greece would support France's desire to serve as the 1992 host country.

Chirac said France and Greece hold the same "democratic ideals and have defended liberty." And in light of recent terrorist activities, he said, "we are bound to display decisiveness and solidarity."

Sartzetakis in turn praised Paris as a world intellectual center, and said Greece was fighting terrorism politically - by taking positions intended to reduce international tension - and on a humanistic level, promoting initiatives "which result in limiting the repercussions through the salvation of human souls".

Theodorakis quits

Composer Mikis Theodorakis told reporters late last month he would be resigning his seat in the Greek parliament. The longtime Communist Party activist said he was quitting because the parliament is unable to bring about needed political change.

Theodorakis charged that the ruling socialists and opposition parties have

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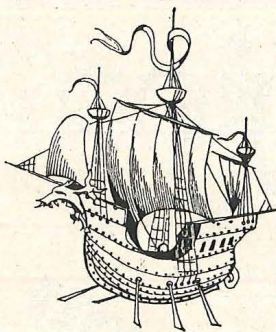
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“no substantial differences between them”. He said the government treated citizens as “vote bearers, taxpayers and soldiers”.

The 60-year-old musician has long been a prominent member of the Greek left, and served as a member of parliament for the past decade. He said he would remain a member of the Communist Party and continue working for political change “as an individual”.

Relief runner

Sudanese runner Omar Khalifa hit the streets of Athens last month to kick off the European leg of his marathon run to raise funds for African famine relief.

He was welcomed at the foot of the Acropolis by Premier Andreas Papan-dreou, who handed him a torch with the Olympic flame. Khalifa then gave the prime minister a bag of ashes representing the plight of his drought-stricken homeland. Also present was Culture Minister Melina Mercouri, who presented the runner with two olive branches.

“We, the people of Greece, convey to you our wishes for success in your long journey to the United Nations,” Papan-dreou said.

Khalifa, who began his trek in Khar-toum, was heading on to Madrid, Rome, Brussels, Paris, Warsaw, Budapest, Helsinki, Bonn, Amsterdam, Dublin and London before completing his marathon in New York. He was to run at least 10 km in each city.

Exarchia cleanup

Everyone has big plans for Exarchia Square. The anarchists say they're chasing out bad elements like junkies and drug dealers. Athens police say they're chasing out bad elements like anarchists.

Masked youths claiming to represent the square's anarchist population have told reporters that dealers have caused their haven to deteriorate. Newspapers have reported several incidents of anarchists attacking alleged pushers and leaving them unconscious on the sidewalk. The anarchists say they hope other drug traffickers will take a hint and take up residence elsewhere.

Public Order Minister Antonis Dros-oyannis, meanwhile, announced new

THE ATHENIAN

police tactics to curb disturbances in Exarchia. He said officers will arrest suspected anarchists on suspicion if they feel trouble is brewing. "In this way," Drossoyannis told a news conference, "we can avert the creation of incidents rather than arrest them after the disturbances."

He said police will increase foot patrols of the square, and gave his "categorical assurance" that Exarchia will be made "as peaceful as any other district of Athens".

Soccer scandals

As Panathinaikos completed the First Division soccer season with a championship, two other top clubs wound up with scandals that threaten to make a mess of qualifying for next year's European tournaments.

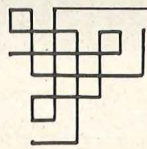
OFI Crete, which finished second in the 16-team First Division, is under fire because a "forbidden chemical substance" was found in a urine sample taken from one of its players after two matches this year. Chilean midfielder Alejandro Hissis has admitted taking a form of anabolic steroid last summer as part of medical treatment, and traces of the drug turned up in random post-game testing.

Meanwhile, the general director and a former player of AEK Athens, which finished tied for third place, were sentenced to one year in prison on attempted bribery charges. Yiorgos Chrisovitsanos and Yiorgos Rigas were convicted of offering two million drachmas to three Panserraikos players to throw a match between the two teams in April.

Under Greek soccer guidelines, OFI could lose two points in the standings and Hissis could be banned for a period up to two years because of the drug violation. More serious is the AEK case: the team could lose as many as 10 points or be demoted to the Second Division, as happened to Iraklis of Thessaloniki after a 1980 bribery scandal.

Pilot sentenced

The pilot of a Swissair plane that crashed on landing at Athens airport in 1979, killing 14 passengers, was found guilty of negligent manslaughter by an Athens appeal court last month. The decision upheld the only conviction on record of a commercial pilot in an airline disaster.

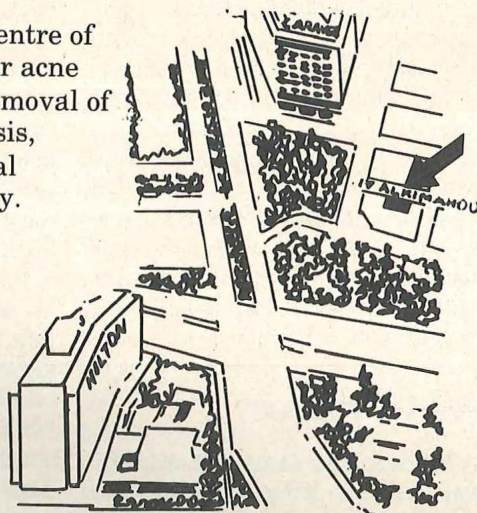


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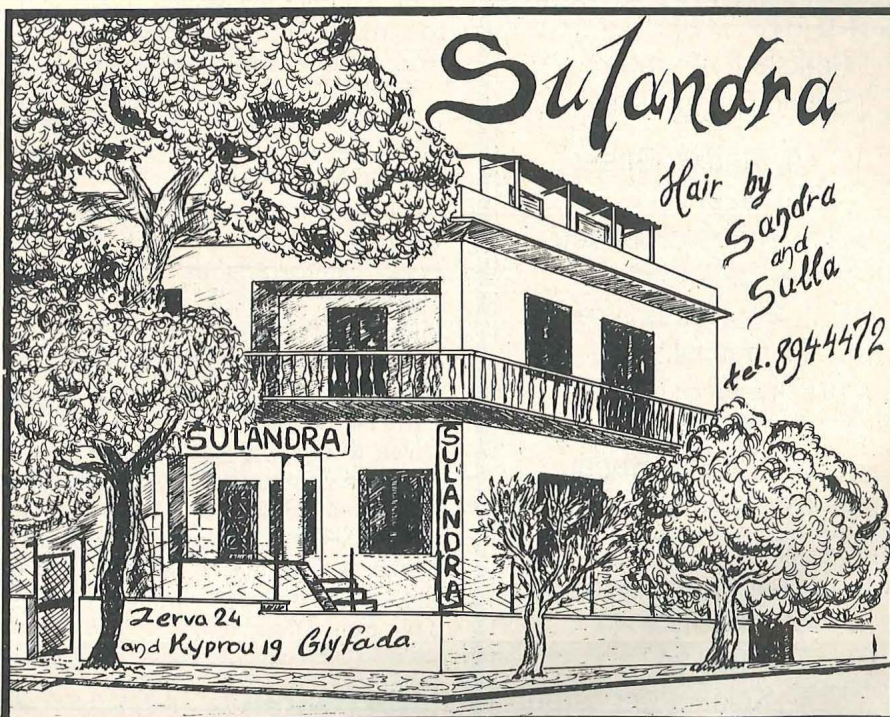
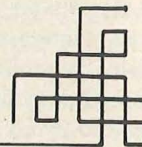
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The pilot, Capt. Fritz Schmutz, 52, was sentenced to three years in prison on charges of manslaughter and causing bodily harm by negligence and endangering air traffic. The three-member appeal court lopped one year from Schmutz's original sentence. The pilot was permitted to buy off the jail term at a cost of 400 drachmas a day, for a total of 438,000 drachmas.

The court dropped a two-year sentence against co-pilot Martin Deuringer, 44, after acquitting him of the same charges.

On Oct. 7, 1979, the Swissair DC-8 carrying 154 passengers and crew skidded off the end of a rain-slicked runway during landing, slid down an embankment and burst into flames. Fourteen passengers trapped in their rear-cabin seats were killed.

NATO visitor

NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington was in Athens briefly last month to discuss Greece's relations with the alliance. He told reporters he had an "interesting" talk with Prime Minister Papandreou, which appears a diplomatic way of saying the two didn't see eye to eye on everything.

Lord Carrington was said to have

discussed various policy issues with Papandreou, but his top priority was apparently to mend fences with Greece's squabbling neighbor Turkey.

Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Yannis Haralambopoulos, however, said later that the alliance's refusal to take sides in the Aegean dispute means NATO has "essentially adopted Turkey's views".

Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias in turn said he told the NATO leader that Greece's only security threat comes from Turkey, despite both nations being members of the Atlantic alliance. Lord Carrington pledged before leaving that he would try to find a solution acceptable to both sides.

In the meantime it will stay business as usual. Haralambopoulos reported that Turkish warplanes violated Greek air space some 22 times between May 4 and 14. The jets were participating in a NATO exercise with the United States, which the defense minister said made 13 violations of Greek air space. In all cases, he said, the jets were intercepted by the Greek Air Force.

Meeting in Austria

Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias paid a visit to Austria late last month. It was announced after his meeting with Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinozatz that the two nations had agreed to work closer in "international forums".

Greece and Austria also reiterated their similar positions on such issues as disarmament, terrorism and nuclear-free zones.

Papoulias briefed his counterpart, Leopold Gratz, on Greek national issues, emphasizing the Cyprus dispute and Greece's positions on recent events in the Mediterranean.

There were no reports that Papoulias discussed Austrian domestic issues, particularly the presidential election, in which Kurt Waldheim had been considered the frontrunner. Waldheim has weathered a storm of controversy about his alleged Nazi past while serving in the Balkans. He is alleged to have played a part in deportations of Greek Jews from Thessaloniki.

Correction

The cover painting of May's issue was mistakenly attributed to Spyros Ornerakis. It was actually painted by Antonis Kalamaras.

In brief

Former President of the Society of Greek Authors **Athanassis Nasioutsik**, was given a life sentence by an Athenian criminal court on April 23 for the murder of well-known writer and journalist Thanassis Diamandopoulos. The victim was found dead in his Kolonaki flat in September 1984 with 94 blows on the head. The trial involved 70 witnesses, but Nasioutsik maintained his innocence throughout the legal proceedings.

Iron scaffolding has risen in front of **Parliament House** in preparation for a major face-lifting operation. The project is part of a general restoration of neoclassical buildings on Vassilissis Sofias, including the Egyptian, Italian and French embassies, as well as the Othon Stathator House which will be put at the disposal of visiting heads of state.

The decision of the Athens municipality not to restore or re-erect the **statue of Harry Truman**, toppled by an explosion in late March, caused protests that the government, by giving in to current anti-American sentiment, was exonerating acts of terrorism.

An American high school teacher has **filed suit** in Baltimore against the Visa credit card company after being arrested on the island of Santorini. John Joseph Bonstingl says he was imprisoned after running over his credit limit buying jewelry. He says he was already in Piraeus when the island merchant ran a credit check, and when it was found he was some \$300 over his limit of \$2000 he was arrested, returned to Santorini and thrown in jail. Bonstingl is suing for \$42 million because he says the credit card firm should warn its customers about the danger of imprisonment in foreign countries.

Mykonos residents and visitors have adopted a new mascot: **Petros the Second**, a three-year-old pelican imported from Germany. The bird replaces Petros the First, a familiar sight on the island for the past three decades who was run down by a car last December. Island inhabitants officially lifted their state of mourning last month after Petros II took to the streets - hopefully with a warier eye than his predecessor.

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A perplexing foreign policy

Recent developments in Greece's foreign policy seem to point in two directions: on the one hand there is undoubtedly a considerable improvement in U.S.-Greek relations, particularly following Secretary of State George Shultz's visit to Athens. On the other hand, ambivalences have hardly been eradicated, and Premier Papandreou's foreign policy continues to be perplexing, and contradictory.

There is little doubt that Shultz's visit proved, by all accounts, a success. Shultz himself underscored that the U.S. had responded positively to Papandreou's aim for "calmer waters" in U.S.-Greek relations, and that this past year such relations had improved considerably, following a "step by step" approach which both governments have endorsed.

It is within the context of such a sensible and realistic approach, strongly supported by the U.S. Embassy in Athens, that Shultz did not demand an open and formal commitment from the Greek government in reference to the thorniest issue in U.S.-Greek relations: the question of the U.S. bases. Shultz was quite laconic, stating only that "it was agreed that a serious examination of this issue should be timely so as to find a solution well before December 1988" — that is, when the agreement becomes terminable. However, reliable information from inside PASOK indicates that Papandreou, though not formally committing himself on the issue, implied clearly that some type of formula *would be found* for the maintenance of the U.S. bases. In effect, what seems probable is that some bases — the Hellenicon airport base, for example, which is highly visible and of little value to the U.S. — will close down, and those vital to American interests — such as the Souda base in Crete — will continue to operate.

In effect the U.S. is now dealing with a PASOK government — and the State Department seems to understand this — whose orientations are markedly different from those it had espoused in its first four-year term. The economic crisis in particular has forced Papandreou to grudgingly accept that only closer ties with the West, together with greater economic freedom, could help him ride out the storm. The economic benefits for Greece from strengthened

Greek-U.S. ties were underscored recently in a speech given by U.S. Ambassador Robert Keeley, who referred to the bilateral trade and investment talks between U.S. and Greek government officials. "Such talks", Keeley noted, "can help identify opportunities and enhance investor confidence." Also, Shultz's statements that Greece is a safe place for U.S. tourists, and that he has confidence in the "dynamism of the Greek economy", are the sort of public pronouncements the Papandreou government desperately needs in its drive to attract foreign investment and much-needed foreign currency.

With all the above in mind, it appears perplexing at first glance why Papandreou still maintains an ambivalent stand vis-a-vis the U.S., since he has much to gain from American goodwill. This ambivalence, coupled with contradictory signals from the Greek government, has become particularly apparent this past month, at a time when the government's relations with the U.S. were never better. In effect, following the U.S.-Libyan crisis, Greek socialists have been speaking with a multitude of voices and a multiplicity of tones.

At the same time, while the Papandreou government was careful not to make anti-American statements, choosing instead a "neutral" phraseology, the PASOK Party's statements were decidedly anti-American and pro-Libyan. Therefore, while the PASOK government mildly condemned the U.S. military operation, the PASOK Party announcement spoke of a "militaristic action" with the aim of imposing "a new *Pax Americana*". It is within the context of these precarious and irresponsible political acrobatics that the Greek government, on the one hand, signed all EEC communiques implicating Libya in terrorist acts, while on the other hand, Papandreou claimed in parliament that his government had no proof of Libyan involvement in state-sponsored terrorism. To make things worse, the government spokesman, when asked to elucidate this contradiction, argued that though the Greek government had "serious reservations about the communique, it had signed it "so as to not be accused maliciously that it abides, in any way, terrorist activity".

There is little doubt that the roots of Papandreou's tightrope act can be traced to the domestic scene. The premier wants and needs improved U.S.-Greek relations. At the same time, however, he is heedful of the possibility that he might alienate his party's left-wing cadres, whose radicalism he himself nurtured for years. More important, Papandreou is now facing the specter of municipal elections in October.

These elections are expected to be bitterly contested by the conservative New Democracy Party, which is already claiming that if the socialists lose it will demand early national elections. Papandreou believes he can win the elections if he does not lose too many votes to the left in the first round, and if he can attract communist and leftist votes in the second round. It is obvious that since the premier can hardly abandon his austerity economic program, he can only appease leftist parties and voters by maintaining some form of radical rhetoric in foreign affairs.

This is probably why Papandreou refused to issue a critical announcement against the Soviet Union's handling of the Chernobyl incident. This is also why KEADEA — the PASOK peace movement — while regularly demonstrating against a hypothetical nuclear threat, when faced with an actual incident chose to remain silent and away from the streets. Finally, the PASOK municipal counselors refused to condemn the Soviets, choosing instead to blast "imperialist circles" who are "exploiting" the Chernobyl accident.

Thus, though Papandreou has indeed tried to improve U.S.-Greek relations, in his effort to deal with domestic difficulties he has allowed internal events to influence at least the tone of his foreign policy. The premier is probably aware that balancing acts are dangerous. One also hopes he understands that his ambivalence on issues of vital concern to the U.S. (e.g. terrorism) could lead to a crisis in bilateral relations, reversing a painfully created process of improvement. Such a development, Papandreou hopefully understands, Greece can ill afford, particularly now and in the coming years.

John C. Loulis

Only slight ground for optimism

Investment, trade and international competitiveness were the themes at two of the most important business events of the year: the "Meet the Greek Government" conference on May 12 and 13, and the Federation of Greek Industries (SEB) annual meeting on May 14. The consensus was that, despite the October devaluation of 15 percent and austerity measures, there is only slight ground for optimism.

The conference, organized by the *International Herald Tribune* and the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, rounded up the most glittering array of personalities Greece has probably ever seen at an economic meeting. Every major Greek government minister and underminister dealing with investment and trade spoke, as well as P.D. Henderson, head of the OECD's Economic and Statistics Department, and Harold P. Goldfield, assistant secretary of the U.S. Commerce Department.

Participants, mainly Greek businessmen with a smattering of American and European entrepreneurs, went away with something less than stars in their eyes. The prevailing post-conference attitude was *tha doume* — we'll see if the optimism will bear fruit in the longterm.

National Economy Minister Kostas Simitis told a packed conference room at the Inter-Continental Hotel that "in our judgment, the climate for such investment is now very favorable. The gain in competitiveness achieved by the devaluation of last October has been maintained and, what is more important, will be maintained in the foreseeable future. Thus, a secure foundation has been laid on which entrepreneurial flair can be exercised with a good prospect of achieving satisfactory rates of return in the tradeable goods sectors.

"Together with the generous grants available for investment to both Greek and foreign investors the determination of the government to cut red tape, and ease the path of negotiations, and, not least, free access to the entire market of the European Economic Community (EEC), we have an overall framework which provides opportunities to the enterprising. We seek to encourage investment, both Greek and foreign, for the sake of the national interest. This is a steady, long-term objective..."

It seemed the strongest, most confident speech by a Greek economy minister in many years.

At the same time, he announced a "legislative procedure" had been completed for repatriation of EEC companies' capital and profits, in line with an EEC requirement that this be done by next January. Such freedom of repatriation will also be extended to companies based outside the EC, but he did not say when.

Yannis Papantoniou, deputy minister of national economy, did not share Simitis' optimism and admitted the economy needs "a pickup in investment and an increase in the productive mood."

The thinking of outside observers was mixed. Henderson of the OECD said that while Greece grew faster than most OECD countries in the past 30 years, this was not true in the last five years, when "Greek performance looks poor, both in absolute terms and in relation to the OECD as a whole." He found in that period a "weakening of development-oriented values and attitudes in Greece, with greater emphasis on higher consumption as a goal, an increase in government transfers... so that income has become... dissociated from work effort, a decline of the domestic saving rate from 23 percent of GNP in the 1970s to 14 percent between 1983 and 1985, failure to adjust to changing market demands and modernize, and large public sector deficits, which have increased inflationary pressures."

These, he said, left Greece with conspicuously slow growth, high inflation and substantial deficits. But Henderson quickly added that the "very significant set of measures which the Greek government adopted last October" is not "an exercise in window-dressing. (This program) has been followed up by detailed laws, decrees and measures," including a January pay increase of only 4.5 percent, which he said actually meant a "real cut in average pay of 7 percent" and "may well be a turning point in the Greek economy."

"...If the present directions of policy (are) firmly maintained, then the prospects for the Greek economy should improve substantially in the years ahead," he concluded.

Goldfield of the U.S. Commerce Department praised the Greek government for having made progress on what

potential U.S. investors told him were major hurdles to investment here: limitations on transfer of funds, labor rigidities including wage indexation, financial market controls such as lending rates, uncertain and inconsistently applied tax treatment procedures, price controls, government intervention in formerly private industries, and red tape. At the same time, he called for more liberalization, rather than state intervention, to attract foreign investment in an era when there is "great competition for foreign capital around the world."

He warned that "some highly visible impediments to investment remain," and unless the government begins to rectify such issues, then "it will continue to be difficult to attract substantial foreign investment dollars to these shores." There must be "real comparative advantage," he said.

Goldfield called the October devaluation and austerity measures "positive first steps. But for the economy to flourish, additional steps might be necessary." He praised the analysis in the 1985 Bank of Greece annual report, which recommended an end to price controls, productivity bonuses in lieu of indexation, and measures to facilitate firing workers.

Greek officials were at a loss to answer one foreign businessman, who asked: if he had to choose between Spain, Portugal, Italy, Turkey and Greece, why should he choose Greece to invest in? The answers limped back to the Greek investment incentives law, but bypassed the prickly issues Goldfield enumerated.

At the SEB annual meeting, the mood was little changed, although the emphasis was on Greece's comparative advantage within the EEC. Simitis spoke again, but could not specify the benefits accrued from last fall's austerity program, explaining this was due to his having in hand only two months of statistics so far in 1986.

He said Greek-initiated investment would be going ahead this year, primarily through the incentives in the EEC's Integrated Mediterranean Programs (IMPs). About 300 applications valued at about 700 billion drachmas have been submitted to the Ministry of National Economy, he said. Whatever does not qualify for IMPs, he said,

would qualify for incentives under the Greek investment law.

He talked at length about the potential social benefits of government economic policy, saying he wants "effective and efficient cooperation" between the private and public sectors. But he added that the private sector "principles" that a free economy works best and that the public sector should shrink are not "compatible with the social state. It is a utopia that state intervention should be abolished. The state, since it should have a social role, should have a say in who benefits. It doesn't mean great intervention. It means a continual critical evaluation of the process."

While Simitis said the target was to promote entrepreneurial initiative, development and a favorable economic environment for investments, businesses cannot be guaranteed profits that are "subtracted from the social total."

One successful businessman at a reception later commented that Simitis "should drop that line" because it created more misunderstanding and anxiety than cooperation.

Theodore Papalexopoulos, SEB president, claimed that Greece's "comparative position has deteriorated and that our ability to keep up with developments in the rest of the European Community has weakened." The likelihood of narrowing the gap with other European countries, he said, "is becoming even more remote... and any waste of time is a luxury we cannot afford." In 1985, for example, inflation in the EEC fell below five percent, whereas in Greece it came closer to 20 percent.

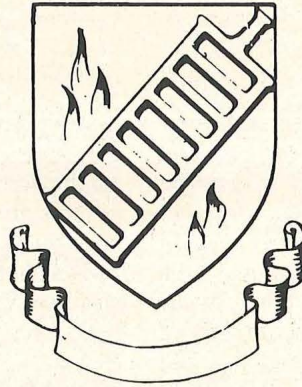
He warned that the austerity measures, "do not even touch the underlying roots of our backwardness," and instead will have only a short-term effect. Government, workers and industry should join forces to hammer out long-lasting solutions. In particular, he said, industry "has the necessary knowledge, ability, manpower and will to lead such an effort. Above all, it has the long-term orientation which enables it to stand above short-term expediency."

It appears that even harder choices are ahead, not only to stabilize the economy, but to give it comparative advantage. Once that is attained, if it is attained in real terms over the next few years, the investment and trade that business and government are so worried about now will fall into step.

Takis Georgiou

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One hundred years of scholarship

The director of the British School at Athens reflects on a century of academia and archaeological triumphs, and readies for events marking this month's centenary

by H.W. Catling

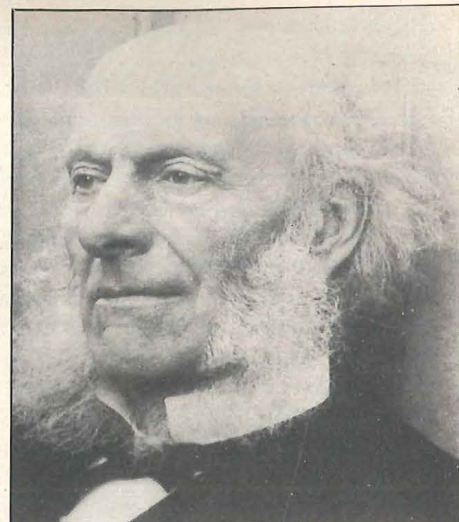
It is 100 years ago that the government of Greece approved a request from Great Britain that a school be allowed to open in Athens as a focus of British study and research on Greece. In making their favorable response, the Greek government gave the embryonic school a plot of land on the south slope of Lykabettos as a site for its buildings and grounds. At that time, the plot was in largely open countryside on the city's east outskirts, with broad views of the Acropolis and, beyond, to the Saronic Gulf. To the south and southeast was the lovely backdrop of Mt. Hymettos. The school (contained in four different buildings) still occupies this site, but the prospect from it is very different, tucked away as it is behind the great Evangelismos Hospital, near the heart of the modern city. Its close and companionable neighbor, the American School of Classical Studies, stands on an adjacent plot; the buildings of both schools occupy two garden terraces shaded by pine, olive and cypress, scented by collections of cultivated and wild flowers, a tiny oasis set deep within a matrix of many-storied buildings.

The British School at Athens was founded by a group of influential British classical scholars convinced there could be no substitute for first-hand experi-

ence of Greece for anyone studying her culture and history. They were impressed by the achievements of the three schools already at work – French, German and American – and felt it a reproach that Britain was unrepresented in this international academic community. The school would provide, they believed, a research center for those working on the art, archaeology, architecture, history, language, literature, religion and thought of Greece in ancient, medieval and modern times. And so it has proved.

In the early years, the school faced great financial difficulties, almost entirely dependent as it was on the private support of its institutional and individual subscribers. Early issues of the *Annual Report* prepared by the Managing Committee repeatedly refer to these problems, and the severe restrictions they imposed on school activities. As time passed, trust funds for certain specific purposes were established by private benefaction, and contributed significantly to the school's effectiveness. The British government gradually came to play a more supportive financial role, a process which culminated after the Second World War when, through the efforts of the late Sir Mortimer Wheeler as secretary of the British Academy, a substantial recurring annual grant was made available for administration by the British Academy for the benefit of British overseas research in the humanities, a large part of which continues to be earmarked for British schools and institutes abroad.

The school, though very dependent on this annual grant, is nevertheless an autonomous body, with its Managing Committee composed largely of senior academics in post and responsible for major policy and finance, for appointing expatriate staff and for admission of students. The staff in Athens includes a director of the school, a director of the archaeological research laboratory, an assistant director of the school and a staff member responsible



F.C. Penrose, first director

for the school's interests at Knossos. Library, administrative and domestic staff are largely locally employed. The Managing Committee admits as students or associate students suitably qualified persons from Britain and the Commonwealth, occasionally from other countries as well, who wish to study or undertake research in Greece, to assist in one of the school's field projects or to participate in one of the school's instructional courses.

Every session the school sees a wide range of different activities undertaken by its many members. The most important, but least easy to describe, comes from the individual programs of study and research undertaken by the students, many of whom are working for a first research degree, under the supervision of their parent university in Britain. They have come to Greece to work first-hand on material that is central to their research, or visit areas about which an understanding is essential to their thinking, or to improve their modern Greek.

They work on all periods of Greek prehistory, art and architecture of the archaic and classical periods, early Christian and Byzantine art and archaeology, ancient, medieval and modern Greek language and literature. They include archaeological scientists, social anthropologists, ethnographers and environmentalists. Some students give preliminary accounts of their work in the school's program of informal seminars; final results are seen in the books and articles they eventually publish. In happier economic times, many of these young graduates, their dissertations completed and submitted, could have looked forward to university posts in Britain and the Commonwealth.

Students are attracted to the school, among other reasons, by the reputation of its library, which now has some 50,000



Sir Arthur Evans (in white suit)

books and periodicals concerned with Hellenic and related topics, supplemented by archival collections, maps and photographs. As well as serving the school's students, the library is open to the Greek Archaeological Service, Greek academics and members of the other foreign Schools. It is the school's most precious possession.

It is misleading about the character of the school that the activity in Greece for which it (or any of the foreign schools, for that matter) is best known is its field work. Ever since 1886 when the first director, F.C. Penrose, excavated at the Temple of Olympian Zeus in Athens, there have been school excavations in Greece virtually every year – on the mainland, in Crete and Euboea, and in half a dozen of the islands. This is only possible as the result of the Greek government's generous and greatly valued allowance of up to three excavation permits each year to each of the foreign schools. Excavation, of course, involves far more than the mere uncovering of ancient remains: there is study and analysis of what has been found, interpretation in the light of what was previously known and, above all, publication. Post-excavation work and preparation for publication are far more demanding, and far more time-consuming than excavation itself.

The best known British excavation in Greece is that started by Sir Arthur Evans in 1900 at Knossos in Crete, where he discovered the first Minoan palace, the study of which allowed him to describe the previously unknown Bronze Age civilization of Crete, called by him "Minoan", after Minos, the legendary king of Crete. A spectacular feature of the excavation was the thousands of complete and fragmentary clay tablets inscribed in "Linear B". Despite prolonged study, Evans was unable to decipher this script, and it was not for more than 50 years after the first discovery that the late Michael Ventris, with the assistance of John Chadwick, showed that Linear B texts at Knossos, and those subsequently found at Pylos and elsewhere on the Greek mainland, are written in an early form of Greek.

Knossos is a huge site, and though Sir Arthur excavated there for many years himself, he far from exhausted its resources. Work has continued there steadily – on the great site's Minoan history, its subsequent role in the Dark Ages, the period of the independent Cretan cities and its place in the Hellenistic and Roman empires. It is hoped

that British work at Knossos will continue to flourish.

At the other end of the spectrum is the 4th century B.C. farmhouse at Vari, on the slopes of Hymettos, cleared in 1966 by Ellis Jones and his colleagues. Though small in scale, the Vari excavation gave a rich yield for social and economic historians of Athens in the late classical period, and is a textbook illustration of the way archaeology and ancient history may most fruitfully be combined. One of its unexpected features was evidence of ancient bee-keeping – where could that have been more appropriate than on Hymettos!

Between the extremes of Knossos and Vari there have been many gradations in the importance and interest of the Brit-



A vase mender repairs a late Bronze Age bath tub

ish School's excavations. In Sparta, for instance, finds from the Artemis Orthia Sanctuary showed that Spartans of the 7th and 6th centuries B.C., at least, had made their contribution to the development and flowering of Greek art, and that military prowess was at that time only one side of their nature. Near Sparta, a Mycenaean site has been identified and partly excavated which could have been the home of Menelaos and Helen. Later Spartans certainly believed this, for they built a hero's shrine for Menelaos and Helen next door to the ruined Mycenaean buildings.

In 1920, the Archaeological Society of Athens generously ceded for a time to the British School the right to excavate at Mycenae. This dig was directed by Alan Wace, the school's most distinguished mainland prehistorian, who worked there in the 1920's and again in the 1950's. In the Citadel, at the Grave Circle and in the Tholos Tombs, Wace did much to solve problems posed by earlier excavations. And outside the for-

tifications he found large houses of the 13th century B.C. with Linear B tablets, a small but important archive to add to the discoveries made earlier by his American friend and colleague Carl Blegen, at Pano Englianos (Pylos) in Messenia.

There is only space to mention two more of the sites where the school has excavated out of a list where there is so much of interest – Megalopolis, Melos, Ithaka, Perachora, Thermi, Chios and Kythera must all be passed over in silence. Of excavations since 1950, Lefkandi on Euboea takes pride of place. Lefkandi is on the coast, between Chalkis and Eretria, where a long-occupied Bronze Age town has been sampled, and nearly 1500 years of its past (c. 2300-700 B.C.) revealed in a sounding to bedrock through more than eight metres of man-made deposit. In collaboration with the Greek Archaeological Service part of the cemetery area has also been explored, dating through much of the Dark Ages, out of which grew the Greek world of archaic and classical times, so different in its structure and attitudes from the palace-based societies of the Mycenaean period.

The Lefkandi cemeteries have had many surprises – all pleasant – for those who excavated their tombs, not least the wealth of goods which must have come either from Egypt, Cyprus or the Phoenician coast. The outstanding find is a large painted terracotta figure of a centaur, whose head was found in one tomb, the body in a second. Most recently, an astonishing building of the 10th century B.C., originally built of stone, mudbrick, timber and thatch, has been found in this cemetery area. Excavated jointly by the Greek service and the school, the house was found to have two deep burial pits below its main room's floor. In one were the skeletons of four horses, two still with iron bits in their mouths, the other holding a large bronze urn containing the cremated remains of a warrior (to judge from the weapons with the urn) and, beside it, the skeleton of a woman with an array of gold jewellery. Debate about the identity of this building is already keen, but should wait for publication of the final results, now on the way. Whatever is decided, this discovery is of enormous historic importance.

One of the most beautiful regions in Greece is the Vicos Gorge in Epirus, through which flows the Voidomatis River on its way to the Konitsa Plain. The gorge is still wild and remote, reached only on foot, made unbelievably lovely by the heights of the Pindus Mountains which overhang it. Here, in a

shelter created by a great overhang of rock, now 30 metres above the level of the river, is one of the earliest sites of human occupation known anywhere in Greece, where for millennia in the Palaeolithic period successive family groups lived, probably seasonally, while they preyed on the ibex and chamoix which in spring and summer grazed the Pindus heights, and in winter descended to the valleys. The remains of this very long occupation are now being very carefully excavated by a team led by Dr Geoffrey Bailey of Cambridge University, who believes the site to be of exceptional importance for trying to understand something of the way these extremely remote human ancestors led their lives. Dr Bailey's work is a sequel to a collaboration of the 1960s between Eric Higgs of Cambridge and Professor S. Dakaris of Ioannina, who did pioneering work together on the Palaeolithic settlement of northwestern Greece.

The school has played a role in developing archaeological survey from a primitive stage of "site hunting" by individuals to the present team-based intensive study of a given area to identify all its ancient sites, plotting them on large-scale maps and dating their occupation from broken pottery found on the surface. This strictly archaeological approach is combined with a study of the environment in which they lie, to include the geology, geomorphology, plant ecology and evidence of recent land use, all in an attempt to explain as thoroughly as possible the interaction of man and nature in a given area throughout its period of human occupation. Such a project was recently undertaken by the school on the island of Melos, the results published in a monograph titled "An Island Polity". Other projects are still in progress in Boeotia, central Lakonia and on the Methana peninsula.

The school is proud of its archaeological research laboratory – the Fitch Laboratory, named for Dr Marc and Mrs Ismene Fitch, whose immense and continuing generosity brought it into existence in 1974 and subsequently has done much to improve it. Charles K. Williams II has also been a great benefactor of the laboratory.

The inspiration for the facility is the much larger and more sophisticated Research Laboratory for Archaeology and History of Art in Oxford, which helped it at birth and has taken a supportive interest ever since. Dr R.E. Jones is the laboratory's director; he is helped by two research fellows and a laboratory assistant. The main, but by no means only, objective of the laboratory is the study



The school today: A view of the assistant director's flat, the hostel and library

and analysis of ancient pottery with a view to determining place of manufacture and understanding ceramic technology. The laboratory's atomic absorption spectrometer is used for chemical analysis of pottery, while another section is equipped for petrographic analysis, including a very versatile polarizing microscope. Other equipment is used for non-destructive analysis of metal objects, particularly bronze. Important work has been done on establishing types of bronze alloy used at different times and for different purposes. Results may be published in journals devoted to archaeological science or in the school's own publications, or as appendices to more extended works. The laboratory's first "occasional paper", written by Dr Jones, "Greek and Cypriot Pottery: An Account of Scientific Studies" is about to be published. The Fitch Laboratory regularly collaborates with Greek and foreign archaeologists and archaeological scientists, and has close ties with Demokritos and other laboratories in Greece.

It is an article of faith for the school that the research it undertakes or sponsors every year should be communicated to others as rapidly as possible by prompt publication. Publication therefore, is a major preoccupation and absorbs a large fraction of school funds. The *Annual Report*, published each year in February, is a summary account of the year, including a list of students who have been in Greece and the work they have done. Every year, a volume of the *Annual of the British School at Athens* is also published, containing a series of articles by members of staff, students and others, either describing their individual research or discussing some aspect of a school field project. Each year too the school director prepares an extended article on archaeology in Greece compiled from published reports of work by Greek archaeologists, and reports on the previous year's work by

the foreign schools. This appears in *Archaeological Reports*, issued jointly by the school and the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies. A series of supplementary volumes contain reports on major field projects, chiefly excavations.

Every year, for three weeks in September, the school's assistant director and a team of helpers run an instructional course on "The Archaeology and Topography of Ancient Greece" for 25 undergraduates from British universities reading classics, ancient history and texts on ancient civilization. The course includes lectures and discussions, visits to sites and museums in Athens and Attica, and extended excursions in central Greece and the Peloponnese. There are usually more than twice as many applicants as there are places. Every two years, at Easter, a fortnight's refresher course is held in collaboration with the Department of Education and Science for teachers of classics in schools in Britain; the theme is the development of Athens as a city-state.

The School is marking its centenary with a series of academic and social events in Britain and Greece. In Greece, after a commemorative meeting on June 20th, there will be a week of lectures covering some of the subjects which have been of particular interest to the school over the years. In July an exhibition of the school's work in Crete will be shown in Herakleion. This exhibition will be shown again in October in Athens at the National Museum. A different exhibition will be shown at the British Council in Thessaloniki early in 1987.

The school is also marking the centenary by launching an appeal for funds for two objectives. First, and less important, is to build an extension to the library in Athens for much-needed extra books and reading and research space. Second, to endow a bursary fund for Greek and Cypriot scholars to work in Britain for short periods each year. Enough money has already been received for a first group of scholars to have been selected for the 1986-87 academic year. It is hoped that further gifts to the Centenary Appeal Fund will make it possible for a larger number of awards in 1987-88 and thereafter.

The school looks back on its 100 years with gratitude for infinite kindness and help in Greece, Britain and elsewhere. It looks forward with confidence to a second century of work in Greece to consolidate what has so far been achieved and to help find new ways of studying and understanding the heritage of Greece.

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An early spring

by Sonia Greger

Spring came early this year. By April nearly all the snow had disappeared from the mountains, even on high Dikte; only Psiloriti, towards the west, still shows its white crest gleaming in the warm sun. Easter, coming late, arrives in almost summerlike weather. All this has immediate advantage.

The tourists love the sunshine, and have been arriving since their Easter in late March. Lasithiots are planting their potatoes early in dry soil, with reasonable hope of a rot-free and relatively early crop. They enjoy Easter all the more knowing that the heaviest chore of the year is behind them. I have even seen some sheep shorn in mid-April, although May is the traditional month for that all-day job up in the mountain sheepfolds.

But the early dry weather and warm sun are not entirely responsible for the shearing of small flocks in April. Shepherds, as a result of their difficulty in finding adequate lowland pasturing for the winter months, have taken to building huts for housing small flocks at mountain level, bringing fodder to them. No doubt EEC subsidies are encouraging such practices. Anyway, with sheltered homes to go to, even April-shorn sheep will not suffer if the weather should suddenly revert to something nearer its normal pattern.

It is too late now, however, to hope for enough rain or snow on the mountains to avoid a possibly serious water shortage this summer. The potatoes are not in danger – as they usually are on the Lasithi Plateau – of rotting in over-damp soil; but will there be enough water in

the wells to bring them to marketable fruition in July and August?

Writing of potatoes reminds me of the traditional Cretan omelette made with what we English call “chips” – small slivers of fried potato. It is even better than the north English “chip buttie”, or french fry sandwich. This spring I learned to make another traditional Cretan omelette. Villagers collect wild greens, or *horta*, which are still very fresh, full of iron and vitamins. You boil the greens in a little salted water, drain it, then fry in olive oil till slightly crisp at the edges. Beaten eggs tossed onto them, and stirred round, then produce a *horta* omelette.

As the *horta* plants started to flower I realized they are a kind of wild broccoli, so I have been gathering them beautifully tender, boiling them and serving with a cheese sauce – delicious, and so far with no ill effects.

Each year brings some new experiment. Potato planting is done on an increasingly mechanized scale, and several families are using tractor-drawn potato planters. This is an enormous saving of female labor in particular; partly because the men like to take charge of anything mechanical, but also because this may be the way for an old, possibly unnecessary, practice to die out. Up in Lasithi pieces of cut potato are planted, each with a shoot ready to grow. Traditionally, after ploughing by donkey and dropping the pieces into the furrow, the men would be followed by the women, who stoop to turn each piece with its shoot upwards before the soil was raked over it. It is a very tiring, back-breaking job which evokes sighs and prayers to the Holy Mother to take note of aching

arms and legs. The female ethic among Cretan village women seems to be one of suffering, and I am just becoming aware that my open enjoyment of life and work here has an almost immoral tone.

Soon we shall see whether their back-breaking task was really necessary, for mechanical potato planters drop the pieces of seed in the furrows then immediately cover them. The growing shoot remains up or down as it falls. I suspect the shoots will find their own way up, without all that old female agony. In summer we shall see.

In April sheep rustling broke out again. Fifty lambs were spirited away overnight from the village of Kato Metohi in the Lasithi Plateau. It seems certain that some kind of truck was used for this, showing that bad old habits, which had virtually died out, can be revived with new technology. But I doubt the modern thieves are shepherds (traditionally shepherds took pride in developing their thieving skills, in order to get their own back on each other). This year it is more likely the lambs have gone to burglars on a Western model, and on to a quick, illicit sale. So if anyone offered you a cheap lamb for Easter it may have literally “fallen off the back of a truck.”

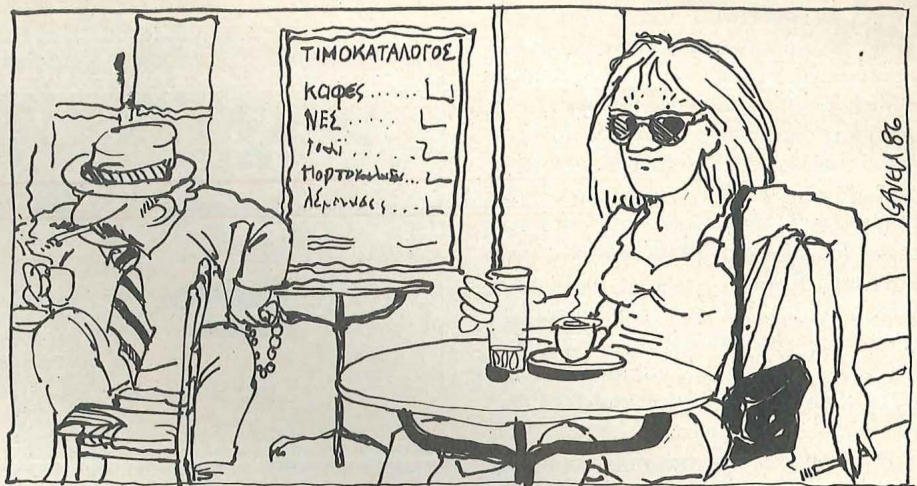
As Easter draws near, with ritual reaching the extremes of human emotion – grief and despair, hope and joy – the proximity of death and birth has been evident in the villages. Religious myth and everyday fact have seemed part and parcel of each other.

Our old friend Ioanis Mastorakis, in the village of Koutouloufari near Hersonisos Harbor, died a year ago. His widow Maria will mourn him for the rest of her life. After a person dies and is buried in Greece he is ritually remembered by a series of services, *mnemosina*, at three, six and 12 months. Ioanis' final *mnemosino* was held two weeks before Easter, and there was double mourning in Agios Vasilis' church in the village: for Lent, and for a good old man.



Maria, her daughters and grand daughters spent most of Saturday boiling wheat in a cauldron over an open fire in her yard. As they drained it, grand daughter Maria lit the household incense burner over the grains and the women prayed. Then, when it was cool, the wheat was mixed with ground almonds, sugar, pieces of chopped almond, pomegranate seeds and cinnamon. This *koliva* – blessed memorial food – was put into small plastic bags tied with a strip of purple ribbon and put on a tray to stay all night in the church.

Koliva is not always put into little bags. In some villages it is spread on a tray, then beautifully decorated with icing sugar and almonds in traditional flor-



for our friend Ioanis.

The Pascal candle, however, has an additional dimension. It brings light from the heavenly world back into the total darkness of this world. Those gathered on Saturday night to mourn leave church Easter Sunday morning with joy. They carry their lighted candles (if the wind permits) back to their homes, giving the kiss of peace to all their family and neighbors.

As I get older, I am not sure about “peace”, for the children have a bonfire outside the church, and delight in exploding fireworks. If the candle has stayed alight right to the house, the sign of the cross is made with its smoke on a door or a wall. In our home we put it at the apex of a lovely old Byzantine arch. It has the right feeling of containment. Church and house architecture in Greece has contributed much to the feeling of security and stability in a peasant *kosmos*.

Tourism will soon be building up to its summer crescendo. More and more tourists are turning to villages like Koutouloufari in their search to understand Greek peasant culture and, as a result of the encounter, to renew their own lives and values. Though some come mainly for cheap wine and raki in the *cafeneia*, often less than half the price of drinks in the fashionable resorts, many wander and stare and obviously long to communicate. A kind of international sign language has developed in these coastal villages.

In one way that is surely a good thing, but it cuts all encounters down to size. A very limited language fixes the kind of things that can be communicated: villager and visitor alike are pigeon-holed into a particular kind of “they”.

So, it seems to me, villager-tourist encounters operate in a kind of void where neither can hope to be regarded as an individual person. He or she is almost inevitably treated as a “type”, and usually mis-read in the process. This is cer-

tainly true of many encounters between tourists and those Greeks whose livelihood depends on them; and treating people as types rather than individual persons creates an air of exploitation.

So tourists exploit village *cafeneia* prices, kept low for the sake of the locals who simply cannot afford disco or bar prices, any more than they can afford other price rises partly brought about by tourism. So too canny and cynical waiters or taxi drivers along the saturated tourist strip between Iraklion and Agios Nikolaos exploit the visitors’ ignorance of exchange rates or Greek prices. The miracle is that, even along this strip, there are many tired but honest Cretans, still trying to offer traditional Cretan goodwill and hospitality.

I wonder how long villages like Koutouloufari, which up to four years ago was a traditional agricultural village, can maintain genuine warmth and welcome. Now it has a summer population of mostly tourists who stay for two-week visits in apartments or villas. Villagers work hard through the season, cleaning rooms, acting as laundresses, even as deck-chair attendants – then in winter complain that the village is dead without the summer excitement. The companionship of winter olive gathering used to be a festivity in itself, but that regular, trusting acquaintanceship pales beside the excitement of new faces entering the *kosmos* every two weeks, only rarely to return.

I find all this very sad. Tourism could be the means of greater international understanding. Hosts and guests alike want that to be so. But what chance is there of a steady, accepting *kosmos* where there are so very many brief encounters? Any sense of community in the villages which are rapidly being turned into tourist centers may be highly stimulating (to the point of exhaustion) during the season, but to a large extent artificial.

This is not to lay blame anywhere, but



al patterns reminiscent of Cretan embroidery.

After the Lenten service, prayers were said for Ioanis’ soul and, as we left, we were each given *koliva* to eat on Ioanis’ behalf. For, as one priest explained to me, the dead rely on the living to eat *koliva* as a symbolic purging of their sins. Thus, by a sacramental eating and digesting in this world, on behalf of the dead in the next, and by a series of memorial services, the dead are progressively distanced from the world of the living. They have left the *kosmos*; while others, newborn, are entering. For a widow, her existence must be in a kind of limbo: neither in nor out of the *kosmos*. I found Maria the next day sitting with her crochet among the rabbit hutches, chatting to the animals as Ioanis used to do.

Two years after burial, a body is dug up and the bones examined for clean decay of flesh. This is regarded as a good sign: the sins of the dead are purged; he has left the *kosmos*. The bones are relocated with ancestors, and new generations can build on the good deeds of those who have left.

At each memorial service candles are lit for the soul of the dead person. Just as the Pascal candle is lit at midnight between Easter Saturday and Easter Day, passing the light from the priest’s candle to everyone present, so candles were lit

I find it superficial and unsatisfying. There are important questions to be considered with respect to tourism. Since it is such an important part of the Greek economy, and since wherever there is mass tourism social change inevitably ensues, what kinds of tourism do Greeks really want? Is income the only criterion, regardless of social effect? I doubt that; but even if it were so, tourists looking for Greek culture (in all senses, including traditional peasant culture in the villages) are not likely to continue coming if, by their very presence, much of that rich culture is destroyed.

If income is not the only criterion, then what sort of tourists does Greece want? Escapists looking only for sun, sand, sea and sex (all ripe for exploitation)? Or guests seeking to enlarge their understanding and grow enriched from their brief encounters? All the tourists I meet belong to the second category, and I wonder whether the former isn't something of a myth. Perhaps there are exhausted city dwellers who come fit for no more than long days on the beach and long nights at the discos, but if they are the majority (which I do not believe), why is there such a drift of tourists to the villages? Is it not because the fashionable resorts are now spoiled for them? Perhaps they have romantic dreams of



“innocent” communities where they can, for two weeks, commune with nature. If so, who is about to exploit whom?

Or perhaps such tourists really do come seeking cross-cultural and creative human encounters, in a spirit of wanting to understand. Certainly that is the spirit of the villagers who welcome them. But the barriers to open encounter of that kind are not only linguistic. “If only we all spoke one language,” the Cretans keep saying, “then there would be no wars”. Multi-lingual waiters and hotel

receptionists in the fashionable resorts probably know better.

It is not, of course, only tourism that is causing change in Crete. Inland village areas, like Padiados in the Iraklion prefecture, still have a close and rich community life. To visit there with merely a smattering of Greek is to be welcomed to a “real” encounter. But for Padiados villagers tourism is very much a peripheral thing; their *kosmos* is still relatively closed, their community as intact as ever. Yet there, too, are quarrels, misunderstandings, jealousies about neighbors’ ownership of new mechanized farming equipment, jeeps (more prestigious now than pickup trucks), or children’s school successes. My impression is that change in the villages and on fields and mountains is being caused more by slowly developing technology and non-tourist economic factors like Greece’s membership of the European Community.

It would certainly be quite wrong to assume that Crete will inevitably and inescapably deteriorate as a direct result of tourism. Although large in economic terms, tourism remains peripheral to most villagers’ lives. They have had the sense, or the good fortune, to remain economically independent of it: they remain in control of their own *kosmos*.

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What's new in kamakiwear

by David Lazarus

Well, guys, the season is upon us again, the tourist girls are back, and it's time to review what's hot and what's not in the whirling world of kamakiwear.

Of course, the big question this year is: beads or keys? Top kamakis from Plaka to Kolonaki have been debating which is best for keeping idle hands happy – and the consensus says keys are the thing this summer. Leave those worry beads to the oldsters, fellas, and get in step with the Eighties.

Just give it a try. Feel the weight of a hefty keyring as it dangles from your fingers. Feels good, huh? Reassuring. Now flip the medallion at the end of the chain. Just try and get that kind of action on an old string of beads. Now rub each of the keys individually. Nice. Feel the sharp edges. Your hand tingles with danger and excitement. Just think: each of those keys represents independence, the ability to come and go as you please. A guy with a ring full of keys can't be locked out, no sir. He's going places. He's in complete control. And isn't that what being a kamaki is all about?

And here's a helpful hint sent to us from Yannis H. in Kifissia: when you go to the movies try jingling your keys as the picture plays. Nothing gets the attention of those foreign lovelies like a guy going full blast in a crowded theatre.

Now what about fashion? Good news, boys: the Michael Jackson look is still in – you won't have to get mom to spring for a new wardrobe. But there's an exciting variation for the padded-shoulders, tight jeans look this year: flood pants. All the guys in Plaka swear nothing makes the sweeties sing like a peek at those blinding white socks. So get mom to take in those hems and let those ankles glow!

The jury's still out on what's hip in jackets: soft, billowing cotton or rugged leather. Looks like the smart kamakis are trying both and seeing which way the wind blows. But sports coats are still definitely out – so let's not see any would-be yuppies out there, guys, 'cause everyone knows they're not making the scene.

Macho is where it's at – and why not? – but Vasili P. in Ambelokipi sends us this timely tip: if your target



temptress is somehow resisting your manly charms, try showing a little sensitivity. "When I saw I couldn't even get to first base," writes Vasili, "I told her, 'Hey, sorry, was I coming on a little strong? That was really inconsiderate of me. I hope you won't let my arrogance ruin your holiday here.' Before you know it, I was back at her hotel making out like a bandit."

Thanks, Vasili, but let's go easy on this sensitivity thing, fellas. We have a reputation to maintain, you know.

Now let's dip into the mail bag:

Michalis T. in Koukaki writes: **My buddies say that if I sandpaper the crotch on my tight jeans the tourist girls will 1) have their attention drawn there and 2) notice my bulge more. Is this true?**

It's true, Michalis, and the guys in Syntagma swear by it.

Yiorgos G. in Glyfada writes: **I just got back from Rhodes and the terrorists certainly aren't keeping the Swedish girls away. But I cut my knee horsing around with the other guys and it isn't healing very fast. Do I have AIDS?**

We kamakis can't take the AIDS crisis seriously enough – nothing threatens our lifestyle like this dreaded disease. Go and get a check-up, Yiorgos, and that goes for all the rest of you guys as well! Remember, we beat herpes, we can beat this one too.

Dimitris R. in Piraeus writes: **An American girl recently told me I was 'a mush-minded Neanderthal without enough brains to sneeze.' Do you think she likes me?**

You bet, Dimitris! She wants you bad and you should pester her until she gives in.

Kostas K. (address withheld) writes: **The other night I went to Plaka with the guys to make noises at the foreign girls. But after a while I noticed my**

friend Andreas (not his real name) was making noises at me! Is this wrong? And if not, do you think he likes me?

There's nothing wrong with facing facts, Kostas – and that goes for the rest of you fellas as well. We've known for thousands of years that men are rightfully the superior species, and even studs like Achilles bestowed their abundant charms on other guys. What's wrong with wanting the best, right? So, Kostas, you should invite Andreas to go with you to the movies and dinner one night and have a little chat (I think he wants to be more than just friends).

Theo D. in Kalamaki writes: **I was at dinner with a British girl recently and she said that a 'women's movement' was very active in other countries, and now guys treated girls as equals and respected that they could do as good a job as any man, and sometimes better. Is this true?**

No way, Theo, don't sweat it.

Now here's a few handy pickup lines sent in by kamakis who get results:

"Where are you from? Really? Want some coffee?"

"Why do you Canadians always put your flag on everything? Really? Would you like some coffee with me?"

"Those are very nice shorts. You seem like a nice girl. Are you thirsty? How about coffee?"

"Oh, I'm sorry, I didn't see you standing there. Coffee?"

"Hey, you're real cute but I doubt you want a coffee with me or anything" (warning: this move is for advanced kamakis only).

"Are you two sisters? I've had sisters before. Can I buy you some coffees?"

Well, that's all for now, fellas. Don't forget to meet your quotas out there, and remember: nothing ventured at least five times, nothing gained. Happy hunting!

The Acropolis under siege today



by Kevin Andrews

When I was commissioned a few years ago by the travel section of an illustrious New York daily to cough up an *obligato* on the Acropolis today – how it still (as I was told to say) dominates Athens and is never out of sight – I cooked my goose by announcing the opposite in the opening sentence.

The relation, I innocently suggested, of Acropolis to Athens was better stated inside-out: it is the city now that dominates the monument, or, more specifically: modern Athens has not yet managed to smother the Acropolis and reduce it to a pile of dust.

Understandably, the article was rejected out of hand; travel sections are not the place for iconoclastic noises or a scrapping of accepted unexamined raptures.

Yet what of that famous apricot-colored glow of the marble of the Parthenon? It was briskly acquired in late September 1687, when a Venetian cannonball made a direct hit on a quantity of Turkish gunpowder stashed by the defenders inside the temple of the virgin goddess Athena, which their conquering had transformed from a Cathedral of the Virgin Mary into an Ottoman mosque (but otherwise in a state of perfect preservation still after 23 centuries), and when the “fortunate shot” drily referred to in the Venetian general’s dispatch ignited a mellowing flame that raged two days and nights through the now roofless husk of an edifice so venerated that

Islam itself had never dared to mess it up. The signal honor of bombardment first and spoliation afterwards could be left to the Christians of Baroque Venice and of Regency England; but as for the apricot glow so hymned by generations of romantic travellers – forget it.

It’s true today that the occasional tourist who chips off a bit of a column to show the folks back home will find the marble to be as sugar-white inside as when it came out of the quarries on Pentelikon 447 in B.C.; or as when the temples on the fortress-rock still dreamed and brooded over the desolate village that was Athens from the Dark Ages to the nineteenth century. Nevertheless, in our own more reverential (if choking) time the marble’s surface is more the color of feta cheese that has seen better days; while the column drums and architraves, the empty metopes and gaping pediments, the fragment of a frieze by the greatest sculptor of antiquity and, over one inside wall, the ghostly shade of halos and vestments from some unrecorded century before the Fourth Crusade, are now nibbled at and gnawed away to a withered-looking, sandy texture in which line and feature and structure and relief are patiently observed by scholars year by year to be sinking back into a condition antedating quarries.

In fact the only thing on the Acropolis that either looks in place or seems to be weathering the ravages of civilization is the steel scaffolding shooting up every year or so (then never seeming to come

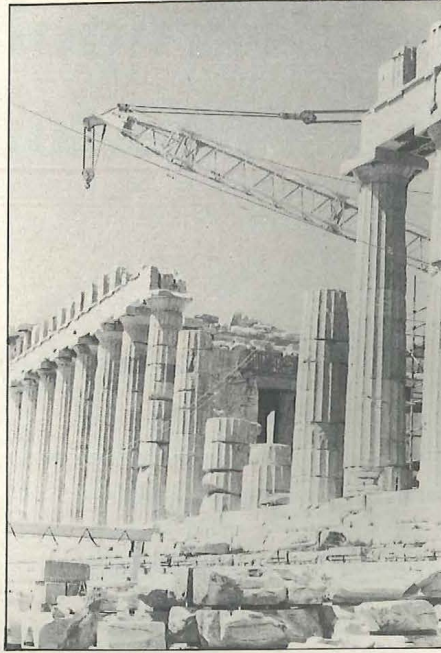
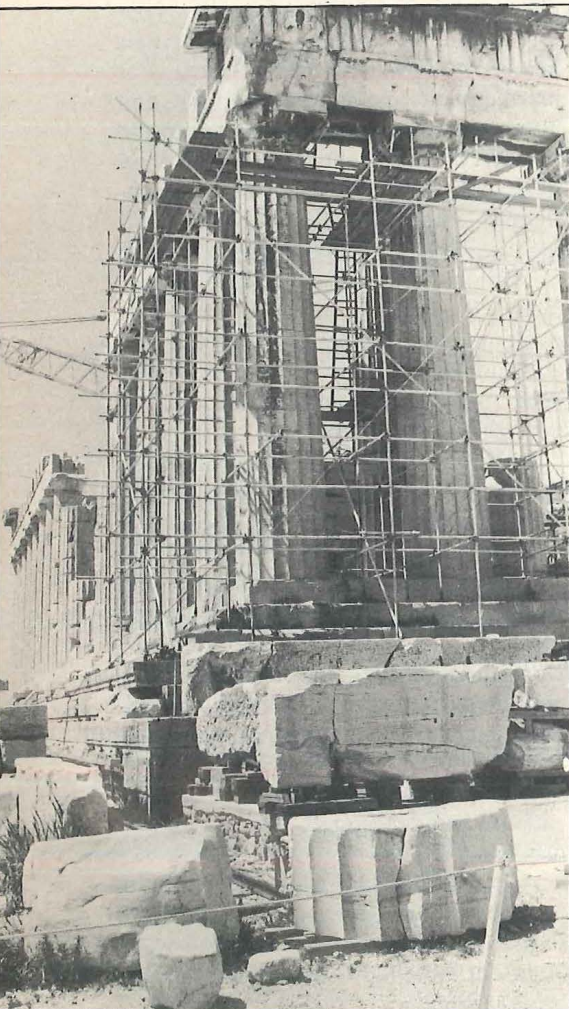
down again) around the Erechtheion or some corner of the Parthenon or Wingless Victory, or else perhaps the ersatz caryatids substituted in a recent panic for the priceless but crumbling originals before the marble roof they carried on their heads could descend over a tourist. For marble is soft as a building material, and although it can stand up valiantly to the passage of mere centuries, it does (and none too eventually) succumb to the influence – from cars, factories and heating installations – of an atmosphere rich in carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, nickel, lead and the sulphur dioxide that combines with the heavy rains of winter and sudden humidity of dusk the whole year round into sulphuric acid strong enough to turn marble into plaster.

UNESCO knows all this, and for Greece’s Ministries of Culture, Education, Tourism, Finance and Social Services it remains the first of headaches. My feeble statements are intended as a trumpet blast at the indifferent ears of motorists, car dealers, importers of cheap heating fuel and cheap gasoline, and the perpetrators of the industry that hugs this capital, that was so recently a limpid, fragrant, rather shabby and exquisite small town – during the last decade or two desecrated until the end of history.

Another subject – while I’m still lobbing bricks through windows – ever dear to the romantic classicist used to be the clarity of Attic light. It was, admittedly, breathtaking.

Forget it.

Unless you happen to hit a day after a rainstorm, when a north wind's blowing, and from up on the Acropolis you look out on a new heaven and earth. On such days the teeming narrow streets and stark and streaming boulevards below take second place to the extraordinary sensation it's still possible to get of being alive on the first created day. Islands and capes scattered across a blazing sea are almost in hand's reach, like the 3,000-foot-high mountains close around the city, that flash the light back at the sky like a clashing of cymbals. Then it's as if you could catch a separate glint off each of the pine needles in the forests of Pendeli (or what's left of them after the forest fires that sweep the country so mysteriously in the high summer, especially of election years), or as if you could count every gash in the limestone quarries for the skyscrapers-to-be, five miles away on great glimmering Hymettos. And from down in the city itself on these golden days – provided the view isn't blocked by the suffocating density of high-rise horrors here for good already – there are moments when you could almost count the flutings in the temples' columns, that even in the distance show as if etched by the fine pen of an engraver.



But these sights are a feast for the few: specifically, for those who can wait for a clearing of the atmosphere.

Only the other day, while walking down my street, I was surprised to see that the Acropolis had vanished from its normal position at the end, and that Mount Hymettos too – even in these shaky times a noble background to the city, though long bereft of its historic violet or saturated crimson color toward sunset – had been spirited away. On days like that (they mostly happen when there isn't a wind, but one such day is one too many) glances are exchanged in the street and shoulders shrugged but nothing said: the expressive communication of a people who in living memory have been condemned to silence and bare survival by foreign occupying armies, as well as at all times (if not under the public eye) by hosts of foreign spies and, more patriotically still, by the guns of its own national army and police. But that was over decade ago, and foreigners can come to Greece today without asking questions that might incriminate the locals.

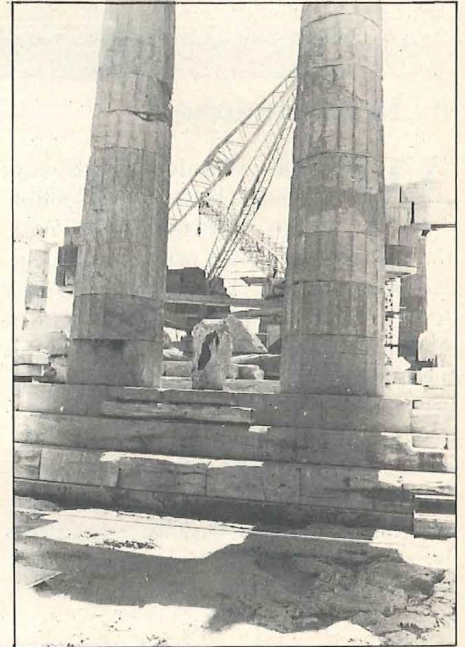
What condemns today, if not to silence, is a smog of vile brown fumes that diminishes oxygen from heaven to sidewalk, and is now a household word. The intangible phenomenon spells solid profit to the cardiologists and lung-specialists of Athens, and on lucky days can fill the hospitals with droves of patients. No matter how intangible, it can be chemically analyzed, and the breakdown of its component poisons is published in the papers with exultant rage by people who so far have been able to do nothing.

If you think the sky over Athens is

always blue in sunny weather, you can forget that too.

I realize that all this will have seemed strange matter for comment in a paper beckoning to foreign travel. Yet if the ordinary reader, the expectant tourist, never hears the facts of local life, he may come to Athens expecting to see a chocolate-box Acropolis, and be disappointed to find only a gorgeous ruin in progressive ruination. And let him not be taken off his guard here by the stinging eyes, sore throats, headaches, palpitations and other by-products of the windless air. Let him be prepared for vicious coughing fits downtown wherever there's a red light and the waiting cars are pumping their cornucopias of black and fuming wool into the atmosphere, high wind or no.

For that matter, if the ordinary tourist – who wouldn't be reading this if he didn't feel at least some interest in one of



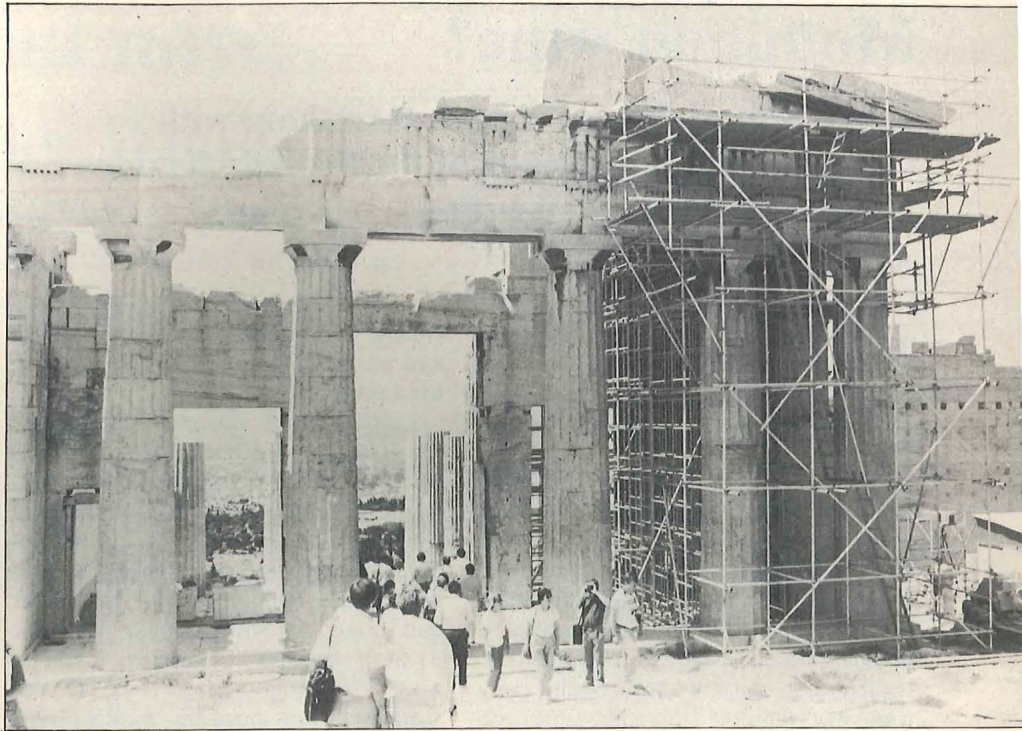
the three or four prime monuments of civilization – visits a country unaware of a steady outrage being inflicted on it by some of its more bouncy citizens, how can the latter be expected to feel any patriotism at all?

The question may seem flip, but it touches on the unavoidable connection here between ancient marble and living lungs and hearts. Possibly the first of the immediate problems facing every government is one that other capitals, other conurbations, have confronted with a success depending on the money spent. If Greece's tycoons could devote less of their philanthropy to their bank accounts abroad and more of it to their own country's irreplaceable heritage, the battered Acropolis might indeed retain what relic of a dominant position it still occupies over this "most injured and

most celebrated of cities", as Byron called it shortly after a countryman of his had stripped the Parthenon of nearly all its sculptures.

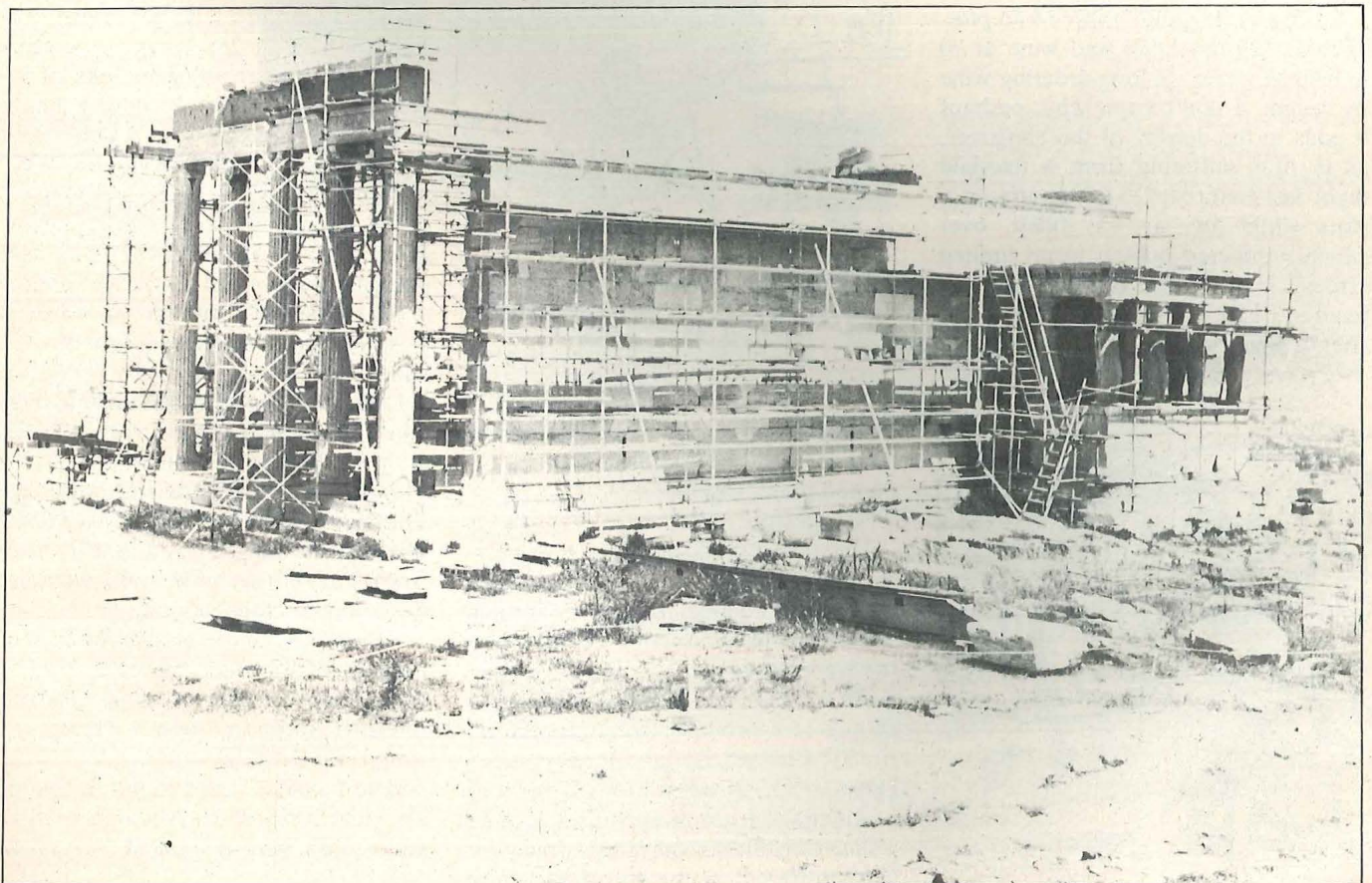
These were a memorial of a proud, free, dangerous, independent time, when a glittering civilization flowered suddenly with the exhilaration experienced by the citizens of one minute autonomous city-state who had recently defeated almost single-handed the full might of an invading Asiatic army on its soil. And it was those same citizens (as independent as their slaves were not, be it remembered, though that's another story) who evolved the world's first recorded democratic government; and who were considered worthy of their rights only as long as they continued manning all its institutions, participating in all its functions and deciding together upon every issue. A risky and demanding state of things, in which a small population was able to deal with the most frightening questions of existence and death in a language appropriately sinuous and resonant. A brave experiment, but quickly undermined by the extension of its own power over other cities, islands and ports – a brief dominion ending in another war, the second big one in a century, which brought the city-state of Athens to its knees.

To close (with an aching and wistful, slightly dubious sincerity) on a less pessimistic note, it's true that the wreckage of



the monument to that fine, brave, dangerous time can still be seen from down below and far away and up above: not from every corner of the grubby village in the plain, as a century and a half ago, nor from every angle of the enchanting little town of 30 years ago, but from a fair number of streets, hills, foothills, mountaintops, ragged open spaces and vacant lots waiting to be choked with concrete. It can be seen

from monotonous avenues and soulless blocks and – closer to the prehistoric citadel itself – from pullulating alleys teeming with tourists and small merchants, permeated by indifference and reverence, stifled by excessive law and insufficient order, stuffed with cars, noise, noxious exhalations and (to this writer) reassuring chaos that will probably survive civilization and today's invasions.



Mountain wine?

A viticultural discovery near Marathon, with complimentary discussion of the five-kilo hangover and the merits of windsurfing

by E.S. Funnell

It was the sign which caught my eye. The road was our familiar route to the beach, but this was the first time I had seen the sign "Mountain Wine for sale".

"Wine sold here", "Retsina", "Wine from the barrel" – these we had seen a-plenty on our Attic excursions. But "mountain wine"? Like mountain tea for alcoholics? My wife suggested that we stop, but in a fit of practicality – meaning that I wanted to enjoy my windsurfing session before the sun went in – I pointed out that (one) we didn't have a container, which we could buy in Marathon, and (two) we were coming back the same way anyhow.

By the time we did, it was raining. Hard. Perhaps she'd forget, I thought, knowing that I would be the one to have to get out of the car. Not a bit of it. We turned through the gateway into the "car park" and – having traversed Marathon unscathed – I went to see whether the winesellers also sold mountain containers.

Of course they did: a three-kilo *plastiko* for 100 drachmas and wine at 70 drachmas a kilo (I love ordering wine by weight, I don't know why: perhaps it adds to the density of the hangover, as in "I'm suffering from a five-kilo night last Saturday"). I was offered a glass while my jar was filled, over which I enthused politely in my limited Greek. Yes, I was English, and we lived in Ekali. I would take the wine to friends tomorrow for Sunday lunch.

"Po po," they scoffed as I left, de-

clining their toasted bread and olives and pledging to return in the morning for another bottle.

I didn't, but I did return the following Saturday. No beach day, so it was just a matter of a quick ten-minute run in the February drizzle while wife and son took their siestas. As I drew up, the older of the two women I'd seen before was coming out of her shack and looked up with a quick "welcome to the youngster". Flatterer, I said to myself – but good sales talk. (I also wondered how close the AFRS Greek language lessons, however well-intentioned and practical, would ever get to the local psyche, with their "I want a kilo of village bread". Lesson 24: At the Mountain Wine shack...)

I was made equally welcome inside by the seated patriarchs, "the boss" and a sidekick with a face like James



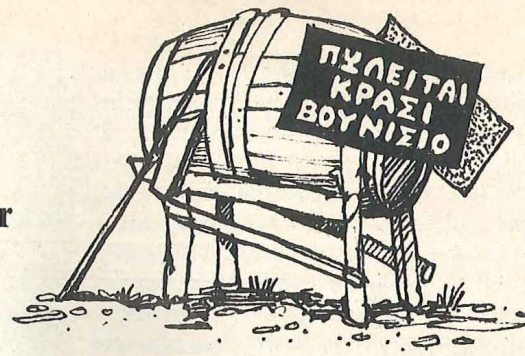
Coburn after a bad night. I showed them my bottles. The boss confirmed I wanted them both filled.

"Good stuff, huh?"

This time I could speak from experience.

"Took it to our friends, as I said. The six of us polished it off with the roast pork".

The reference to food was more than enough to prompt their hospitality. Bread? Cheese? I'd just eaten. Really? Have you "just eaten" or are you full to bursting? I got away with accepting a slice of fresh-peeled radish which the Mrs proffered on the tip of her knife



blade, untouched by human hand.

By now the glass was in my hand.

"When was he here last?" the boss asked the Mrs to remind him.

"Last Saturday," I chipped in, the wine lubricating my vocabulary. "We were coming back from the beach where I was windsurfing."

James Coburn explained windsurfing.

To move the conversation along from this perplexing subject, I asked how much mountain wine they had in stock. Seven thousand kilos. And is it sold to tavernas? How would they have enough to drink through the winter if it was sold in bulk? they retorted. It was for themselves, friends and, well, the likes of me.

How long was it left to, er, mature, I inquired? Forty-five days. And the longer it stays in the wood the better it'll be. Besides, it improves between the top of each barrel and the the bottom. And to prove the point, the boss turned the tap on the "empty" barrel to give me half a glass. Stronger? he asked. I couldn't tell, but it was certainly – Lesson 25: Ways to describe Greek booze – smoother. Looks of incomprehension followed until I amplified that it "slid down".

How to get away? *Doulitses*. What chores? they asked. We were going to make marmalade from oranges. How do you do it? inquired the Mrs, as I struggled to recollect the recipe, ending – triumphantly – with the fact that it was *horis farmaka*, pure – just like the wine.

One more esoteric discussion later and I was on my way. Almost. The two-kilo bottle, I explained, was for supper, for two friends and ourselves. The boss looked horrified: *He'd* need a bottle all to himself. I offered the (untrue) excuse that our wives wouldn't drink much. Understood.

"A couple of little glasses for each of them, and you drink the rest".

The proper order of things was restored. I took my leave. Health all round. I'd be back.

And I would. I can see this becoming a regular occurrence. And besides, I've still to ask why it's called "mountain wine."



Plaka then and now: The Tower of the Winds

It may seem simply an architectural toy, but the octagonal tower of an ancient astronomer served as clock, weather vane and compass

by Hall Winslow

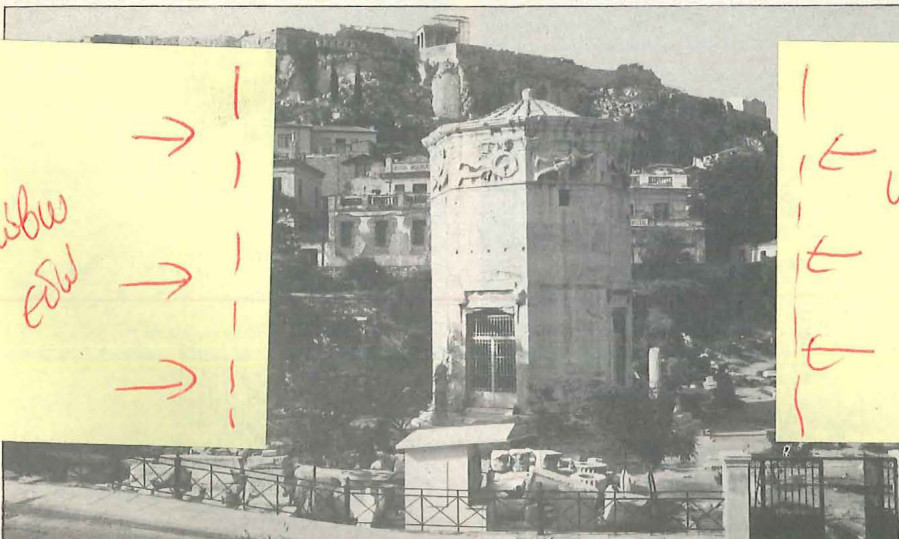
The octagonal tower of Andronikos Kyrhestis, an astronomer of the 1st century B.C., is the only one known of the sundials of the ancient Greeks. To the west of the tower is an architectural thought function. Roman-era Athens was a center of telling time sundials and by meticulous drawing also shows the hours. The water, they surmised, from the Klepsydra spring on the west slope of the Acropolis. The tower was carefully restored, on paper, with weathered reliefs of the eight winds. The reproduction here is a free, with names and characters. On the left in Apiliotis, the East Wind, a young man with flowing hair and a mantle full of fruits, wheat and barley. Then comes Kaikias, the Northeast, an old man, dump-

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Nicholas Revett's paper restoration.

ing from his reversed shield something scholars differ over – hail? coals? pine cones? On the right, Boreas, the North Wind, also old, has his left hand round the mouth of a bag and blows on a conch shell – to suggest windy noises in



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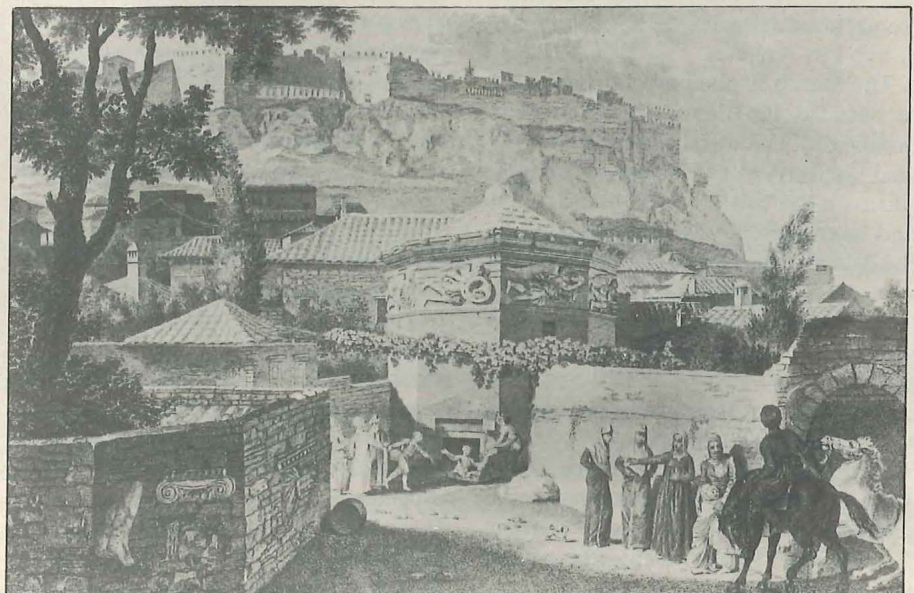
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The Tower today: A hub of Plaka

volving bronze Triton with a wand pointing to the prevailing wind.

Stuart's genre view shows a still serene tower almost smothered by the hit-or-miss dwellings of the period. The tower, he says, was engulfed in about 15 feet of drift; one entered the building high up in the northeast door. He and Revett obtained permission to have the added wooden floor cleared out and then their workmen removed 2300 cubic feet of debris from the marble floor. With the help of a local surveyor, they tested the directioning of the sides and found them perfect; thus the tower could serve a fourth function, that of compass.

A hole in the lower south wall led the two to the discovery of a semicircular cistern outside the wall, where the fall, of water ran a mechanism telling



James Stuart's genre view: Almost smothered

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She welcomed Venizelos to Los Angeles



Lea Pappas, with Venizelos and today

A new museum of interest is the Eleftherios Venizelos Museum, where Greek-American Lea Pappas has donated a photograph of herself as a 5-year-old greeting statesman Venizelos during his 1922 visit to her native Los Angeles.

The March 30 opening of the museum in spruced-up Eleftherias Park (Vas Sofias and Lahitos Sts) marks the 50-year anniversary of Venizelos' death. Most of the collection of photographs and memorabilia has been donated by the Makatounis family of Crete and the museum is housed in a 100-year-old converted military outpost where Venizelos greeted the troops on their way to the Balkan Wars.

"Venizelos came to the states in 1922 to encourage prosperous Greek-Americans to invest in Greece," said Pappas, "and as my father was one of the pioneers of California and a leading Greek citizen there, we entertained him in Los Angeles."

Her father had left Pigadaikia, his vil-

lage in the Peloponnese, when he was 12, arrived in America - alone and with the proverbial 50 cents in his pocket - and started work as a water boy with the railroad. He eventually became a general contractor, married sight unseen a teacher from Patras ("He saw a letter my mother had written and he wanted to marry an educated woman, so he sent for her") and settled in California where he built roads, dams and the High Sierra power lines.

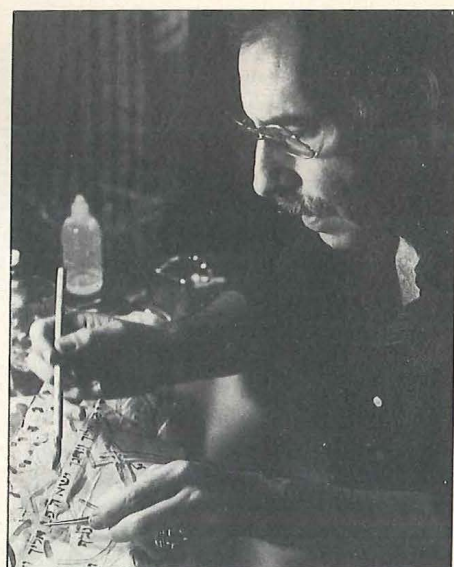
Due in part to the Venizelos request, he acquired a 99-year lease on Vouliagmeni and the family made their first trip to Greece in 1927 ("we almost drowned coming and going"), complete with construction vehicles on board to develop the seafront south of Athens.

Pappas was later crowned queen of the 1932 Olympic Games held in Los Angeles. After a stint at business college she worked as a secretary for MGM Studios, with the U.S. State Department Program for Foreign Visitors, and for the Greek delegation during the found-

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She married in 1946. Her Greek-American husband was in real estate, and when he died about 20 years ago she moved to Greece. She was one of the founding members of the social and philanthropic organization Daughters of Penelope (Hesperides Chapter), of which she was also a charter member in Los Angeles, and is an active member of Democrats Abroad and AWOG.

Museum Maker



Nikos Stavroulakis

By his own admission, Jewish Museum Director Nikos Stavroulakis' background is a "bit of a mix-up". His father's family were Cretan Muslims forced to convert at the turn of the century, his mother's family Jews from Istanbul who moved to England. During the war he was sent from England to a Catholic boarding school run by Augustinian nuns in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin and then on to a Catholic university, Notre Dame, where he concentrated on medieval philosophy.

He did his MA in Islamic art and architecture at the University of Michigan, started his Ph. D. in London and completed it some 15 years later in Tel Aviv. During the interim he taught at the British Army School (later to become the American Community Schools) in Athens and at the University of Tel Aviv.

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by Hall Winslow

The octagonal tower of Andronikos Kyrhestis, an astronomer of the 1st century B.C., is probably the best known of the smaller antiquities of Athens. To the uninitiated, it may seem an architectural toy, beautiful but without function. But to Hellenistic and Roman-era Athens it offered two ways of telling time – by a series of eight sundials and by a waterclock. Revett's meticulous drawing of the pristine tower also shows a third function: a re-

the hours. The water, they surmised, came from the Klepsydra spring on the northwest slope of the Acropolis.

Revett carefully restored, on paper, the now weathered reliefs of the eight flying winds. The reproduction here shows three, with names and characteristics. On the left in Apiliotis, the East Wind, a young man with flowing hair carrying a mantle full of fruits, wheat and honeycomb. Then comes Kaikias from the Northeast, an old man, dump-



Nicholas Revett's paper restoration.

ing from his reversed shield something scholars differ over – hail? coals? pine cones? On the right, Boreas, the North Wind, also old, has his left hand round the mouth of a bag and blows on a conch shell – to suggest windy noises in caves?

The tower's ancient time-telling function reminds us today that public clocks in Athens are extremely rare. In this connection, one recalls that the clock tower bestowed by Lord Elgin as an appeasement to Athens for his "rescue" of the Parthenon Marbles stood near the ancient landmark. It was removed after being destroyed in the Great Agora Fire of 1888.

The interior of the ancient jewel is today piled with oddments of classic remains, presumably a transitory arrangement. But it is hard to imagine a modern function that would complement this unique structure.

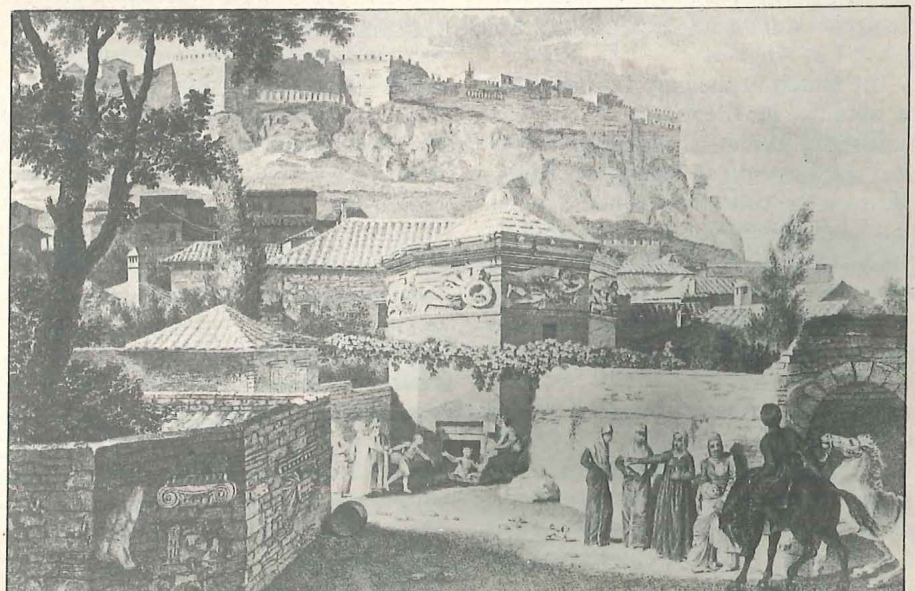


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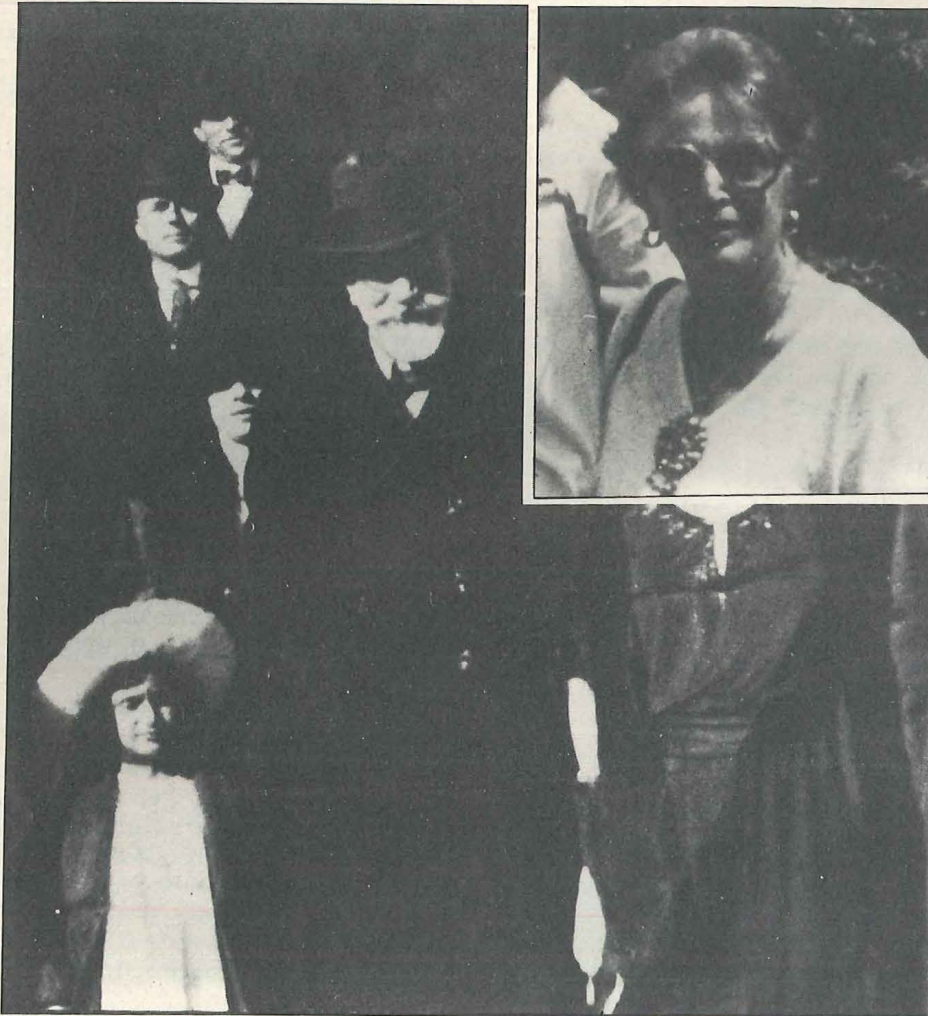
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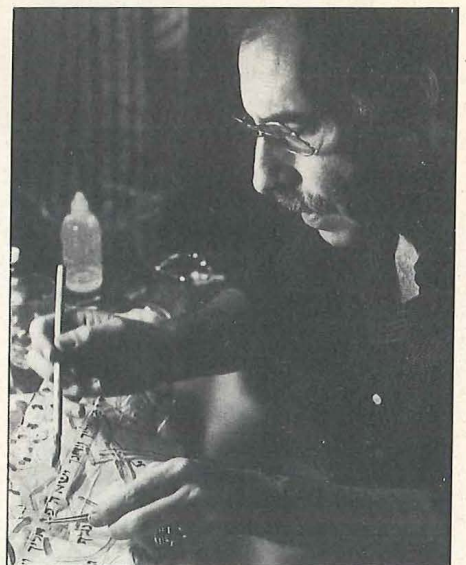
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by Pat Hamilton

ish community to set up a Holocaust museum.

"I was given one room, a card table and 11 sacks of bits and pieces returned by the Bulgarians at the end of the war. I decided I'd give it a year, but I was interested in more than a Holocaust museum, I was interested in the preservation of a minority group that was 70,000 strong before the war and 5,000 after."

From the sacks of jewelry, gold teeth and dispatch papers, personal possessions of Greek-Jewish concentration camp victims, Stavroulakis separated out the things that were definitely Jewish and then started visiting the local Greek-Jewish community in search of more. After two years he was able to collect about 1000 additional artifacts and started a photo archive, which now contains over 7000 negatives.

"After three years I got very aggressive, making appeals to interested groups of Jews. A 'Friends of the Jewish Museum' was set up in Athens and then another by Americans who had visited the museum, often on their way to Israel, and wanted to support us. There are about 1500 members now in the states and I publish a quarterly newsletter to keep everyone informed."

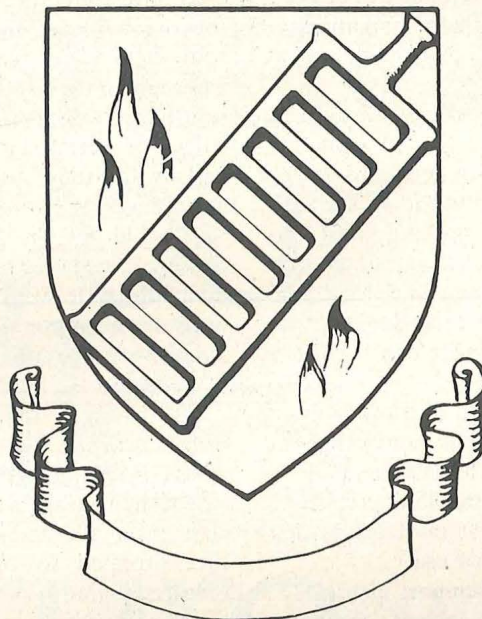
In 1984 Stavroulakis moved from his one room on Melidoni Street to 10 on Amalias - still not enough to exhibit what has become a rich collection, particularly the textiles and costumes. And from a one-man operation there is now a staff of 10, including four volunteers Stavroulakis has trained in textile restoration.

With the increased size, what began as an exhibition of the Holocaust as it affected Greek Jewry has grown into what Stavroulakis sees as a museum with three distinct facets.

"As a historical museum we must interpret the 2400-year-old Jewish presence in Greece. As an ethnographic museum we must interpret Jewish ethnicity in two forms, Greek and Sephardic. As a Jewish museum we must make clear the basic elements of Judaism as a way of life and religious observance.

"My public is Greek Christians, Greek Jews, tourists who never dreamed there were Jews in Greece. I have to find a way that all people who come get something. It can't be too heavy but there has to be some thread throughout for the more informed visitor."

St. Lawrence College GLYFADA



The British School for Southern Athens

* Continuity of Education from KG to G.C.S.E. *

ANNOUNCES:

For its 6th Year of operation St Lawrence College Glyfada will be establishing a 10th Grade. This will take the school from kindergarten to the 1st year of the new G.C.S.E. syllabus. This will lead to an 11th Grade sitting the G.C.S.E. in June 1988

Registrations for all sections, Kindergarten to 10th Grade, are now being accepted for the Academic Year 1986/—

Note: The new G.C.S.E. examination is being introduced by the British Department of Education in September 1986 to replace the **existing** G.C.E. 'O' level and C.S.E.

Enquiries to the Headmaster. Mr. R.J. Crook
School AddressW
B' Street 3,
Hellinikon
Glyfada **Telephone 8943251**

Down on the farm

Whenever people who live in cold and clammy northern climes ask me about my house in Psychico and I happen to mention my garden and the fruit trees in it, there are “oohs” and “ahs” of envy from my audience which leave me rather nonplussed. I don’t know whether I should remain smugly silent or whether I should dispel their illusions by telling them that my fruit trees are, and always have been, a pain in the neck.

Usually I keep my mouth shut, but I think it is only fair that I warn any *Athenian* readers with new gardens, or who have just moved into a house with a garden that has nothing in it but knee-high weeds and a couple of dead cats, to let well alone and leave the fruit-growing to the Macedonians, the Argives, the Messenians and the Spartans.

When I first moved into my house I was young and innocent, and I thought the rich, red earth that had been brought in to cover the 45-degree slope of solid rock that was my back garden should be put to good use.

“Roses, chrysanthemums, petunias?” Barba Gianni, the ancient gardener, suggested helpfully.

“Certainly not,” I replied, “I want edible, not decorative bounty from my estate.”

Barba Gianni eyed the 50 square metres of land and scratched his head. “Onions, black-eyed beans and zucchini?” he suggested again.

“Why not?” I said, “but I would also like something more permanent. How about a fig tree, an orange tree, a lemon tree, a grapefruit tree, a tangerine tree, an apricot tree, a peach tree and a plum tree?”

Barba Gianni scratched his head again. “You don’t need an apricot tree because there are three in the garden below yours, close to the wall, and the branches overhang. But I can plant the others, although I can’t guarantee that the grafts will catch on the citrus fruits.”

It was then explained to me for the first time that orange, lemon, tangerine and grapefruit trees do not grow from the respective pips of each fruit but only from grafts on a *nerantzia*, or bitter orange tree like the ones that grow along the streets.

“Fascinating,” I said to Barba Gianni, and I thought the only purpose of

those trees was to produce inedible oranges that schoolchildren throw at passing cars.”

The trees were planted in due course, all around a neat lawn of Uganda grass which Barba Gianni kept immaculately manicured.

When my neighbor’s apricot trees came into fruit, the ones I picked from the overhanging branches were quite sour, even when ripe, so I let them be, whereupon they fell on my lawn and lay there rotting. Without my knowledge, or permission, some took root and by the time they appeared above ground were so firmly embedded it was impossible to get them out without making large holes in the lawn. This lamentable cycle went on year after year until my neighbor’s apricot trees were struck by a merciful blight and put out of their misery.

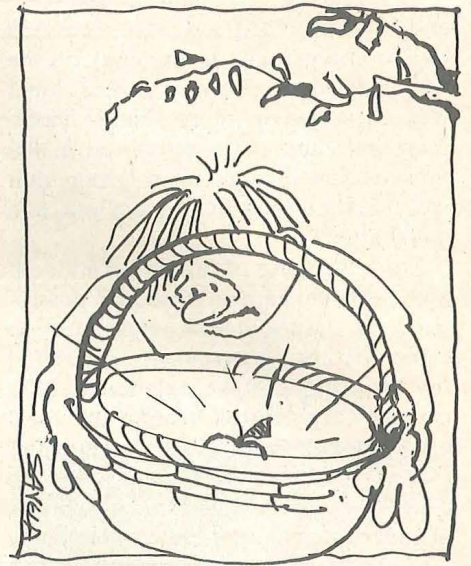
The orange tree and lemon tree were a success but the tangerine tree, which Barba Gianni had planted between them, waged a losing battle with claustrophobia, and when the temperature dropped to two degrees below zero (centigrade) one fateful winter, it never recovered.

This was my first experience with frost, which freezes the juices of ripe citrus fruit, bursts the retaining membranes inside and then makes them rotten and squashy when they thaw on the tree. I had to throw away dozens of oranges and lemons that were ruined in this way, and my heart bled every time I had to buy some from the greengrocer.

Now I keep an eye on the weather report every night in the winter, and if there’s the slightest chance of frost I strip my orange and lemon trees of their fruit and store it in the garage, eating as many as I can before they go bad or squeezing them and freezing the juice.

The only citrus fruit that seems impervious to frost is the thick-skinned grapefruit, and my tree flourishes every year, except that I don’t like grapefruit and I give them all away.

The other fruit I have to give away is figs, every August. My fig tree grew into a monster that produces around a thousand ripe figs, all in the space of a fortnight. During that time, I have to pick them or else they will be attacked by metallic beetles which, after feeding, whirr around my head and the



house like something out of *Star Wars*. The figs also rot and fall to the ground, making a squishy mess that is practically impossible to remove from the grass or from one’s shoes. So I have to pick them as soon as they’re ripe, and as the branches grow quite high every year, in spite of drastic trimming, this becomes an extremely hazardous operation on a tall ladder, especially with shoes caked with squashed figs.

Unlike the fig tree, the plum tree produced a handful of tiny plums five years running and then decided it would go on the pill. The peach tree also gave a desultory performance and is now no more.

For three years now, Andreas (who succeeded Barba Gianni when that valiant old man went to join Persephone but fails to come back with her in the spring) has been trying to graft a flourishing *nerantzia* next to the orange tree and turn it into a tangerine tree. But his grafts never seem to catch. The first year he blamed the failure on extremely dry weather. The second year I suspect he must have read an article on how aerosol sprays were destroying the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere, because he said it was lack of ozone which almost certainly ruined his second graft.

This year he made five grafts on the bitter orange tree and they all withered and died. But Andreas again knew where to throw the blame: increased radiation from the reactor accident in the Ukraine. “No question of it, *Kyrie Alec*”.

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The Athenian organizer

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

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EOT office, Amerikis 11	322-3111

Aliens' Bureau	362-2601
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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
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Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	322-0986
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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	799-9414
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
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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

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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, Mazarki 4, P. Psychico	671-9530
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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, Stisihrou 11	721-7948
Malta, Filellinon 7	323-0068
Mexico, Vas. Constantinou 5-7	723-0754
Morocco, Mouslou 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
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Piraeus, Akti Miaouli 13	411-9497
Philippines, Kanari 5-7, Piraeus	452-3015
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Romania, Em. Benaki 7, P. Psychico	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71, Psychico	671-6911
South Africa, Kifissias 124	692-2125
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Spain, Vas. Sophias 29	721-4885
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, P. Psychico	671-4131
Sweden, Vas. Constantinou 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, Aharon 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

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Prime Minister's Office, Zolokosta 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 Sekeri 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, Iliasia.....	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: TASSIS 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
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 112.....	923-7835
Vrillissia 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
Canadian Women's Club.....	671-1150
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
European Economic Community (EEC), Vas. Sofias 2.....	724-3982
Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5.....	323-7325
Foreign Press Association Akadimias 23.....	363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistriou 28.....	360-0411
Hellenic Cotton Board Syngrou 150.....	922-5011
Hellenic Export Promotion Council, Stadiou 24.....	322-6871
Hellenic Olympic Committee, Kapsali 4.....	724-9235
Hellenic Shipowners' Association, Akti Miaouli 85.....	411-8011
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9.....	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16.....	324-7805
National Tobacco Board Kapodistriias 36.....	514-7311
Propeller Club.....	522-0623
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3.....	362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellepso 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
Geotechnical Chamber of Greece Venizelou St. 64, Thessaloniki.....	(031)27-8817-8
German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12.....	644-4546
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries 180 Kifissias, Neo 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.....	361-0878
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry Loudovikou St. 1, Plateia Roosevelt.....	417-4152
Professional Chamber of Athens El. Venizelou St. 44.....	360-1651
Professional Chamber of Piraeus Ag. Konstantinou St. 3.....	412-1503
Technical Chamber of Greece Kar. Servias 4.....	322-2460

Foreign

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 17.....	361-8385
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 4.....	362-0168
French Chamber of Commerce Vas. Sophias 7a.....	362-5516, 362-5545
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Dorilaou 10-12.....	644-4546
Hong-Kong Development Council Kerasoundos St. 6.....	779-3560
Italian, Chamber of Commerce Mitropoleos St. 25.....	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Akadimias 17.....	363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 17.....	361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents Voylis St. 15.....	323-2622



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Hope at Istanbul's Filmdays

Hope, or *umit* in Turkish, was a key word used by the international jury at the fifth International Istanbul Filmdays, held April 7-20. The jury, headed by Belgian director Andre Delvaux, selected the winner of the international Golden Tulip from among 15 entries from 13 countries. Peter Stein, a West German director and jury member, assured a press conference that although international festivals are often just a market, a "kind of hope" can be expressed anyway.

"Knowledge of Turkish films can help in a mutual exchange of understanding," he said.

Jury member David Robinson, a critic from Great Britain, said, "The most important films are those which express the culture from which they come." He added that although economic and social problems are important, "films that should be a reflection of a culture can often become narrow-minded."

The most successful of the current crop of 16 films entered in the national competition were a reflection of economic and social problems facing Turkey. The least successful were those entrapped by this reflection to the point that no universal application could be seen due to inadequate plot and character development. Current Turkish problems include high unemployment, particularly among emigrants from rural areas to the cities, and an annual inflation rate of about 40 percent. Socially, enormous upheavals have

occurred because of Western influences and changes in the status of women, family structure and traditional morals, resulting in rising divorce rates and disillusionment among youth.

The three films named as co-winners of the national Golden Tulip award, carrying a prize of two million Turkish lira (\$2,500) were Atif Yilmaz' *Vasfiye Is Her Name*, Nesli Colgecen's *Agha* and Omer Kavur's *Desperate Road*. Both *Vasfiye* and *Agha* dealt with social changes in a tongue-in-cheek fashion. *Vasfiye* portrays a naive young writer's attempt to trace the adventures of a beautiful singer (popular actress Mugde Ar) whose past is related by various men in her life. The film spoofs the prevalent character mannerisms and cliches of Turkish films, which include the cuckolded husband, the town lecher – in this case a doctor who pays house calls to administer his special "injections" – and the philandering wife-beating husband. The latter is a charming manipulator who wears natty clothes but has the unfortunate habit of stabbing his rivals in the belly with a pen knife when his wife turns the tables on him.

Agha chronicles the struggles of a wealthy rural landlord (agha) of South-eastern Turkey who is a product of the feudal system and unable to change his methods when faced with a severe draught. Instead of giving up and moving to Istanbul along with his neighbors, he continues laboring in vain.

The familiar theme in Turkish films of the older polygamous man being pursued by a younger woman is dealt with here in an amusing and humanistic fashion.

In *Desperate Road*, the third co-winner of the Golden Tulip, a truck driver visits an old acquaintance who has married his former girlfriend. The husband's behavior and attitude have changed drastically due to an accident which left him crippled without adequate compensation, so he becomes involved in illegal activities. The film is sincere in its effort to criticize inadequate workers' benefits. But it resorts to melodrama in sequences in which the truck driver, wife and child are chased across Turkey by two thugs who are kept at bay by the brandishing of the driver's pistol. The lone hero pursued by the "bad guys" is a variation on the classic western, a popular genre in Turkey. In this "eastern", a truck replaces the faithful steed.

In Ciplak Vatandas' *The Naked Citizen*, a worker cannot keep up with the demands of supporting a large family, so he is forced to moonlight in a number of menial jobs. Black humor prevails up to his eventual breakdown, in which he sheds his clothing in desperation and jogs aimlessly through the streets. A soap company capitalizes on his publicity and uses him in its advertising campaign, sparking a general rebellion in the population, which follows suit by stripping in public.

Ali Ozgentürk's *The Guard* is a political metaphor about a factory guard who fanatically adheres to the rules of his job and is unable to grapple with reality outside it, causing a chasm between him and his family.

A number of festival entries focused on the emigration of villagers from their towns and villages because of unemployment in rural areas. Attila Candemir's *The Swallow Storm* is an interesting exploration of this trend, which proposes that not all people leave due to necessity. According to director Candemir, who made commercials for years to finance his first feature, "Many go not because they have to but because of a naive assumption that there are many jobs available in the big cities and they will have greater success there."

In *Swallow Storm*, Kemal leaves his town despite his father's pleas to stay in the family business, and moves to



A scene from 'Her Name is Vasfiye'

Istanbul where he marries and opens a shoe workshop. Financial problems snowball and his business flounders due to his inexperience, causing him to hit the bottle and neglect his wife.

In Olmez Agaci's *The Eternal Tree*, Bahar is a 26-year-old factory worker living with her authoritarian brother and his family in Germany. Foreign workers are excluded from most of the local social life so she is isolated until she falls in love with a Greek co-worker. Unfortunately, the potentially fertile topic of relations between Turkish and Greek guestworkers in Germany is dealt with only peripherally.

Turkish films have focused recently on the psychology of women establishing identities in a male-dominated society, both in urban and rural areas. Veteran director Serif Gören (*Yo1*) has commented, "In Anatolia, women are still captive in their homes." *Frogs*, his excellent, well-photographed entry this year, had a moving performance by Hulya Kocycit, a leading actress and member of the international jury. She is cast as a village widow struggling to make a living on her own, tending her ricefields during the day and catching frogs for export at night. She fends off the unwanted attentions of men, but finds nonetheless that other women in the village are threatened and malign her reputation anyway, exploding the familiar cinematic myth of kind and loving peasants.

In Bilge Olgac's *Gulüsan*, good acting highlights an uneven story about a blind girl who is kidnapped and taken off to live in a polygamous relationship.

The International Golden Tulip was won by Rodoslaw Piwowarski's *Yesterday*, poignant comic drama of Polish teenagers' coming of age during the heyday of the Beatles in the early 1960s. The movie only loosely fit into the festival's theme of "Arts and the Movies", but festival organizers acknowledged that this theme may be widened in the future to encompass a broader scope.

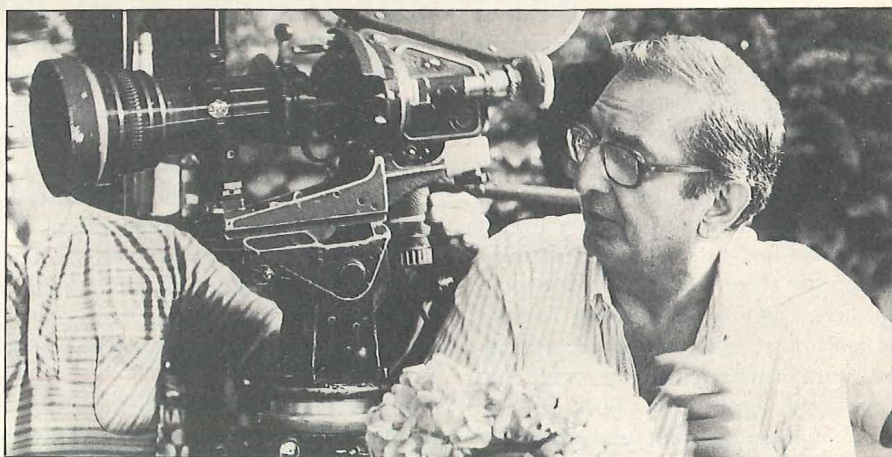
Other entries were Satyagit Ray's *The Home and The World*, a romantic drama set against the conflict between Bengals and Muslims caused by the "divide and rule" policy of Lord Curzon, viceroy of India, in 1905; and Paul Morissey's *Beethoven's Nephew*, a somber contrast to *Amadeus*, Milos Forman's energetic smash success about Mozart. *Beethoven's Nephew* has con-

vincing portrayals of the aging, almost deaf genius involved in a twisted relationship with his charge.

Three of the international entries featured protagonists in the throes of ubiquitous midlife crises, as well as being involved in romantic triangles. In *Varietes*, the Greek entry by Nikos Panayatopoulos, an Athenian director grapples with both his identity and two lovers in the vacuous climate of the modern megalopolis. In Karoly Makk's Hungarian film *Lily In Love*, an actor overcome by jealousy deceives his wife by assuming a false identity and wins the leading role in the film based on her screenplay. Manuel Aragon's whimsical Spanish film *The Most Beautiful Night* mocks the double stan-

dard of a television executive who is having an affair but can't bear the idea that his wife may be doing likewise. He asks his best friend to try and seduce her as a test of her fidelity - an idea lifted directly from Cervantes' *Don Quixote*.

One of the most popular films of the festival, shown outside official competition, was Emil Kusturica's *Father Is On A Business Trip*, the winner of the Golden Palm at the 1985 Cannes Festival which also had a successful run in Athens. The story is of a six-year-old somnambulist whose father is exiled from the family during the Yugoslavian Stalinist period in the early 1950s. The film had a particular relevance for Turkish audiences since the main charac-



Director Atif Yilmaz at work

Yilmaz has reason to be cheerful

Director Atif Yilmaz, speaking in his flat overlooking the Bosphorus, had good reason to be cheerful. His film *A Little Bit of Loving* had won the Golden Tulip in 1985 and later that evening *Vasfiye Is Her Name* would be the co-winner with two other films of the 1986 Golden Tulip. Accepting the check for his share of the \$2,500 prize, he expressed gratitude but said with typical candor, "My only regret is that it is not more."

Yilmaz was born in 1925 in Mersin and made his first feature, *Blood City*, in 1950. He has made over 100 films since. Of the nearly 100 films made in Turkey last year, he estimated the average budget at about 40 million TL (\$50,000), an amount which could not be returned through domestic distribution alone. Yilmaz and other direc-

tors, therefore, usually pre-sell rights to foreign countries for video cassettes.

Yilmaz feels his films have managed to bridge the gap between being commercial and artistic, and appeal to a very broad audience. He began making movies focusing on women, such as *A Lonely Woman*, because he believes their problems, especially in becoming emancipated, loom larger than those of men and are more realistic.

However, he insists all Turkish men prefer the Eastern culture because they are "more powerful". "We artists and leftists are worse than the other men because we pretend to appreciate free women. In my mind I feel liberal but when it comes to practice, it is something different."



'The Agha'

ters were Islamics who had emigrated to Sarjevo. Kusturica, nicknamed "the Wild Bosnian", denied that his film was an obvious political criticism, saying it was "about a little boy, people and life."

He spoke for the majority of directors at the festival when he stated his main problem had not been casting the boy for the lead role of Malik (selected from 2,000 hopefuls), but finding the money to make the film.

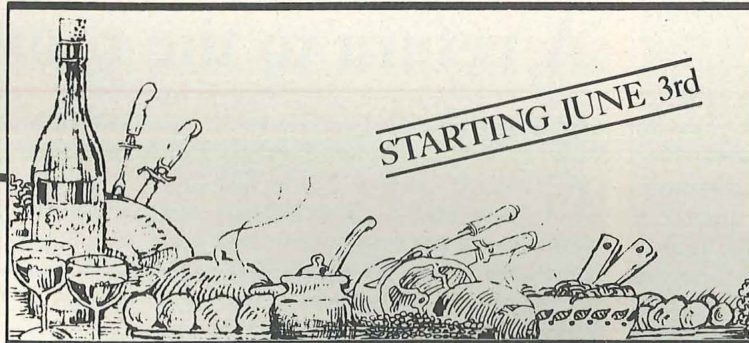
A selection shown from world festivals included Luis Puenzo's oscar-winning *The Official Version* about the mother of an adopted five-year-old girl who has always accepted the "official version" of Argentina's political background in her teaching and private life. Her beliefs are shaken when she begins to suspect her adopted daughter might be the child of a "desaparecido" or "disappeared". The film was shown on the opening night of the Argenti-

nian Film Festival in Athens in April, and is part of the recent burst of film production that occurred after the country's return to democracy in 1984 after years of oppressive military rule.

Fernando Solanas' *Tangos: Exile of Gardel*, which took top honors at the Venice festival, was rejected from the Istanbul festival but a private screening was held by its producer, Enver El Kadri. *Tangos* is a richly symbolic kaleidoscope, both mesmerizing and melancholic, about exiled Argentine artists living on the outskirts of Paris in an old mansion. They try to stage a theatrical production written by one of their compatriots trapped in internal exile.

Solanas, who returned from exile in 1983, calls the film a "tanguedia", or part tango, part tragedy and part comedy. In *Film Comment* magazine he said, "Because in each film I break out of old patterns, I'll always have problems communicating with the public... But *Tangos* is rich in entertainment and it may be the breakthrough film."

This is quite true but it also shows the new resolve of Argentine cinema to examine, contemplate and illuminate tragic happenings of the too-recent past in the hope they will not reoccur.



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Kiki Morfoniou

Veron Fithetzis

Veron Fithetzis conducted the Athens State Orchestra at the Pallas Hall in April. It was not one of his most fortunate evenings, for Debussy's *Prelude a l'apres-midi d'un faune* was rather read than interpreted, losing all its lyrical charm in the process.

I was very excited about hearing Spyros Samaras' *Epinikia*, a lyric cycle for voice and orchestra only now given for the first time by the Athens State Orchestra. Samaras was a renowned composer in Italy in the last quarter of the 19th century. Orchestrally he proceeded Puccini in richness and variety of sound. Most of his operas have unfortunately been lost, but those that survived – *Rhea*, for example – are an incredible surprise to the hearer. His return to Greece seems to have gradually cost Samaras his international renown. *Epinikis* could be translated as “after the victory”, and was written to celebrate Greece's wins during the Balkan Wars. They are based on Drosines' poetry, one of the best of Greece's minor poets.

Mezzo soprano Kiki Morfoniou was the soloist. She tried in vain to overcome the loudness and lack of expression of the orchestra. Very little came through – making any final assessment difficult.

The work must now be recorded. It is noble and infinitely superior to the same composer's celebrated *Olympic Hymn*, always performed at the Olympic Games. The concert was concluded with N. Rimsky-Korsakov's *Scherazade*, the best played piece of this unhappy evening. Tempo and contrast were both

there, but the variety of orchestration and grades in climaxes were ill-considered and the frequent soloistic parts poorly prepared.

Maria Herogiorgou-Sigara

Another Bachauer Memorial concert was staged at Athens College in April. It was in two parts, the first a Maria Herogiorgou-Sigara piano recital.

Maria has for years been one of the pillars of talent in Athens, and Sgouros is her student. But above all she is a pianist and individual of boundless charm. This was her best recital I can think of. The program included Scarlatti (*Two Sonatas*), done with an almost electric, perfectly stylish Baroque precision and with all the sharp sudden antitheses appropriate to the period and composer; *Nocturne No. 1* and *Twelve Preludes* by Chopin, played with total emotional commitment, yet also perfect control and no

exaggeration; and, finally, Liszt's *Harmonies du Soir* and *Funrailles*, works perfectly opposed to the prevailing perception of Liszt as an extroverted sensationalist.

She did them full justice and brought her recital through a breathtaking feat of pianistic difficulty to a marvelous finale.

Vinia Tsopeles

The American College of Greece presented in April pianist Vinia Tsopeles at the fourth annual Gina Bachauer Memorial Concert.

Vinia, following a successful career in America, is a powerful and very “personal” artist. One may agree or disagree with her approach to each piece, but certainly can't remain indifferent.

I did not for example like her Bach-Busoni *Chaconne in D Minor*, which I found heavy overall and without the clarity and “sharpness” which the period demands. But her *Constantinidis'*

A return to the roots

by Dimitris Lekas

Greek traditional Music has four main roots. The oldest, and rarest, consists of prehellenic and protohellenic elements, mainly detectable in the music of Epirus; second is a stream from classical antiquity, the system developed and studied in the writings of Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle and Euclid, among others; third comes the Byzantine tradition of the middle ages, once believed to be purely ecclesiastical and liturgical, though now seen to encompass secular music that, unlike church music, uses instruments to the fullest; last comes modern urban tradition, connected socially with the wave of refugees from Asia Minor after 1922 and, musically, with the descent of the modern European-tempered scale of 12 semitones, used exhaustively in music after Bach.

Greek music has recently experienced a growing alertness and understanding of its complex origins. Four new albums deserve mention in this respect.

He Naus (the Boat) is a very interesting attempt by Vassilis Nonis,

church cantor and psaltery virtuoso, to reconstruct the sound and feeling of Byzantine instrumental and vocal music. In this album one can hear instruments that are either authentic or, at least, authentically played in a collection of chants of the holy week (passions), folk songs on the same subject from the same time (the middle ages), instrumental pieces by Byzantine masters and two compositions by Nonis himself. The sound is exciting. A number of the pieces are chanted by cantors, including Nonis and his wife, accompanied by a church choir.

A similar instrumental treatment, applied to both old and new works, can be found in the recent album of a group calling itself *Oi Dynameis tou Aigaïou* (Forces of the Aegean). These three young men, with attractive voices and expertise in their instruments, have compiled a collection of folk songs of an extremely wide timespan and geography: Macedonia, Crete, the Black Sea, Constantinople, Smyrna, Athens, Corfu and Skyros. The album features a rebetico song by Markos Vamvakaris and two original compositions. The names of the performers are

by Dimitrios K. Katsoudas

Souatina No. 1 on Cretan Melodies was exquisitely balanced and light.

Beethoven's *Appassionata*, on the other hand, displayed both her merits and shortcomings. This was dramatic and powerful playing, with a sharp sense of contrast. But there was a slight disregard of musical architecture as the various sections seemed to have been treated as independent episodes rather than parts of a total conception.

Schumann's *Carnival Opus 9* was better balanced: charm and the necessary picturesque elements were all perfectly conveyed.

John Vakarelis

Almost a week later we had a diametrically opposite pianistic experience.

John Vakarelis, a Thessalonian pianist now living in London, chose an altogether different approach – there was a continuous sense of architecture. His Beethoven, *Sonata Op. 79*, lacked the breathtaking power of Tsopelas, but was, on the other hand, “natural” and

inevitable in its flow. Contrasts were marked but more carefully subdued. In the andante one felt a constant move forward – a lyrical journey seemed to have been undertaken.

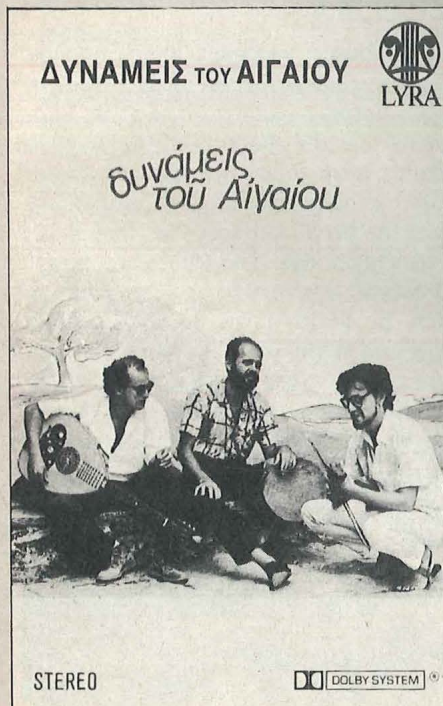
He did not do well to include Scriabin's *24 Preludes, Op. 11* in his program, for, at that stage, the composer did not as yet have the sensual approach that marks his later works, and sounds, unfortunately, like a second-rate Chopin. His playing was, nevertheless, exquisite, full of the sensuality and distilled passion we often associate with some of Chopin's better-known short works.

The program was concluded with Brahms' *Sonata No. 3 in F Minor Op. 5*, a long and mature work of great individuality. Vakarelis' talents proved very suitable for just this kind of composition. He seemed absorbed as a master builder in following Brahms' intricate, exciting architecture. In the first allegro his tempo was markedly restrained – but how inexplicably powerful! In the andante espressivo he avoided all the temptations of cheap sentimentality.

metaphysical poet who died at the Albanian front at the age of 33, Yiorgos Sarandaris. An incredibly rich and varied compilation of instruments from the far corners of the world, played separately and mixed, an avoidance of the tempered scale and an attempt at polyphonic writing are the characteristics of this album, sung by Eleni Mandelou.

Finally, the songs of an outsider to the Athenian musical scene have earned recent attention and popularity. Conceived in the style of rebetico tradition, they offer a surprisingly fresh and genuine outlook on the style, and remind one of the times – now gone – when the first rebetica were being formed, bursting with life and feeling. The composer is Argyris Bakirtzis, an Archaeological Society employee from Kavala. He is also the singer, using a curious throaty technique that is apt to initially shock listeners, only to win you over later. The sound of his bouzouki backing adds to the effect and charm. The name of the group is *Himerini Kolymvites* (Winter Swimmers).

This material is very far from what is usually considered “typical Greek stuff”, or from what one can catch on the radio. It lends itself to more careful and caring listening.



Nikos Grapsas, Christos Tsiamoulis and Michalis Klapakis.

The need to be conscious of deeply rooted traditions and their relationship to other cultures shows clearly in an album called *Oi Kairoi tis Anoixis* (Springtimes), based on the works of a

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Spyros Vassiliou, 'Venice' (1984-85)

New views of Spyros Vassiliou

The Gallery Apopsi is this month honoring the memory of Spyros Vassiliou with an exhibition highlighting the various periods of his artistic career. Although most of his work is well-known and frequently viewed, on display for the first time are paintings dating back to his student years at the School of Fine Arts, and paintings of Venice done shortly before his death.

The early work, from the collection of Aglaia Yiorgopoulou, consists mainly of landscapes and portraits of fellow students. The portrait of an attractive dark-haired girl by an open window wearing a frilly blue dress might well be the first appearance of that beloved color so prominent in later work. And the views of Athens during the '20s are certainly forerunners of the "Constantly Changing View" series of this city.

No one has explored the city of Athens as a subject in painting more than Spyros Vassiliou. He has recorded the spirit of the city, its warmth and charm, the spectacle of its busy crowds and constantly changing face, for more than half a century. The views of Athens unfold in Vassiliou's paintings (bathed in moonlight or in glorious sunlight, often with the formidable presence of the Acropolis in the background) as they unfolded before him in the "constantly changing view", as he called it, from his window.

Nostalgia for a disappearing world and half-forgotten customs has been reflected in many of Vassiliou's works by quaint little shops, familiar landmarks, Carnival time and cherished memorabilia, such as old lamps and mirrors, decorative tiles or the serving tray of *The*

Welcoming Sweet. Equally constant in his paintings is a vast expanse of blue sea or rosy sky, made radiant by golden rays of brilliant sun or the crimson dusk of twilight.

Greatly attracted to crowds, Vassiliou never ceased depicting their animated activity, whether in Athens, Aegina or Eretria. His lovely views of Venice, the last important phase of his career, come alive in his inimitable style as he captures the city's quality and warmth. Shown against a skyline of domes and campaniles are crowds of bustling people crossing canal bridges, milling around piazzas, waiting for motorboats or drifting in gondolas.

Spyros Vassiliou was a versatile artist who designed stage sets for the theatre, decorated churches (receiving a special award for his work on St. Dionysos the Areopagite) and executed remarkable woodcuts, especially during the years of the German occupation. But above all he was a painter who believed: "For as long as it is my fate to live, I shall never cease to whisper the paternoster before the porphyry and gold of the deep blue of the sea at noon, the jet black of the starry night and the pale light of the rosy-fingered summer dawn".

The color images conveyed by these descriptive words are forever imprinted on his work. Now, a year since his death, it is Vassiliou's paintings which will never cease this whisper of the paternoster.

Gallery Apopsi
Deinokratous, Kolonaki
May 15 - June 10

Panayiotis Tetsis

Currently on show at the Yakinthos Gallery is a limited retrospective of Panayiotis Tetsis' work painted between 1970-80: a mélange of landscapes, still-lives and architectural structures.

As always, dazzling light and silky black shadows deluge the works of this noted painter, engraver and professor of art. Light bursts upon the indoor scenes, spreading its luminous rays with the force and energy of propelling motion. It isolates its object – a folding chair or a table – focusing on vivid colors shimmering through misty brilliance.

Striking shades of blue-green wash the canvas with sensations of a summer calm, a hot lazy afternoon, or the proximity of a cool, tranquil sea. The non-figurative compositions, although set as still-lives, evoke the sense of a human presence: in the rows of wooden chairs lined beside a long table, or in the empty kitchen where a door opens to the homey touches of a sparkling-white refrigerator, shelves of copper pots and pottery, an oval-framed picture on milky-white walls.

Juxtaposed with this luminous sunshine are landscape paintings bathed in dark, burning shadows. The artist comments that the shadows of the Aegean islands have their own distinct amber color as they spread dark and heavy over the broad surfaces – as they do in Tetsis' paintings. The scenes are mostly of Sifnos, where from a high point of view he looks down upon the rough terrain and the play between light and atmosphere. The landscape is often painted at different times of the day



Panayiotis Tetsis, 'British School of Archaeology'

and under various atmospheric conditions. The details are few – traces of a rambling stone wall, masses of shadowy wooded areas, a distant hint of sea and sky; or, a lonely, insignificant bush regally posing in a stream of bright color as it escapes from the shadows of the surrounding area. Whatever he may paint, the impression is spectacular and monumental.

Tetsis also depicts beautiful old neo-classical buildings. Most interesting is that of the British Archaeological School, bathed in the extraordinary sunlight common to Greece and so dramatically portrayed by the artist. The white walls seen from above are blinding in their brightness, and the eye seeks relief in the dark green shadows of the trees and dark corners of the terraces.

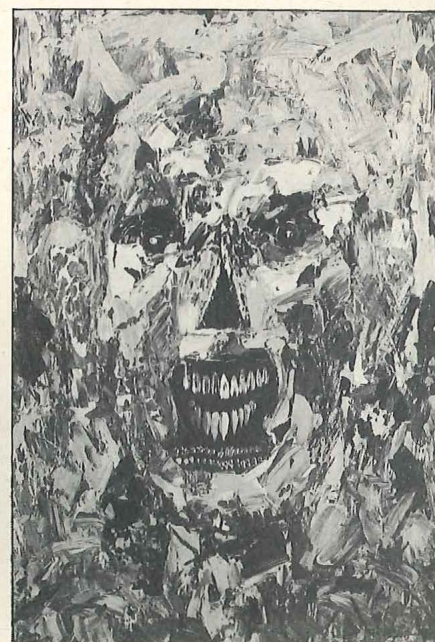
*Yakinthos Gallery
Zirini 23, Kifisia
May 15 - June 19*

terior and exterior space. Bathed by brilliant light and velvety texture, the landscape evokes a sense of distance and eternity.

The shifting light and atmosphere is beautifully observed and depicted in several seascapes. In one, the sea and sky shimmer within a pale mist as a luminous light sweeps the edges of the drawing. While in another, golden rays of sunlight streak across a horizon afire with turbulent clouds of swirling purple. The color expressively conveys light and emotion.

Pastel is not a regular medium for most artists, yet Ziakas achieves from it rich and sensuous surfaces of color, lush tonalities – especially from the shades of blue which she seems to prefer – and dramatic contrasts, as in a reclining nude enveloped in fiery orange red and intense blue.

Texture varies from dense in the foreground to translucent in the sea



Lucas Samaras, 'The Critic'

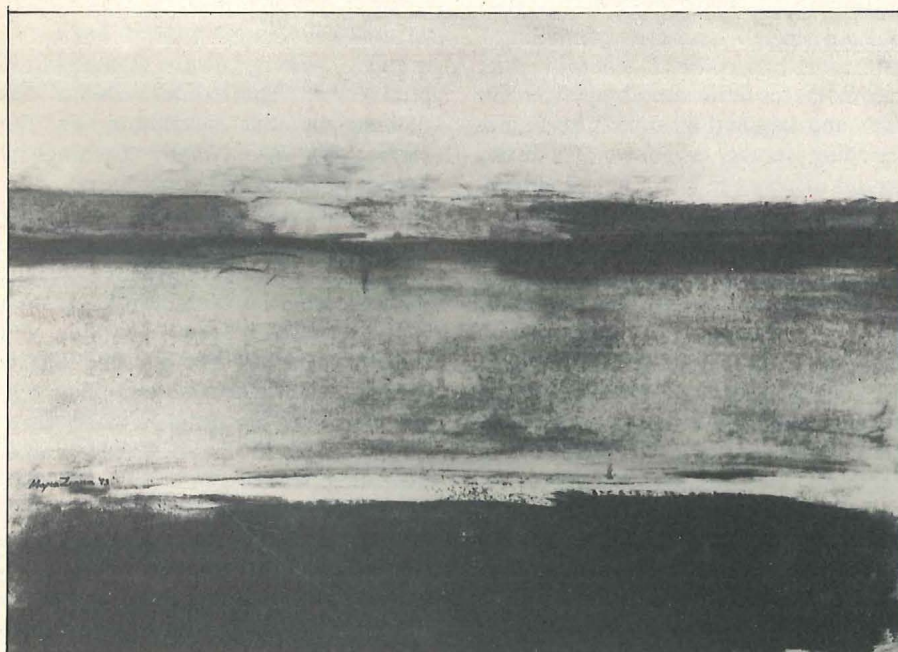
A trio of top names

Prestigious international names recently passed through Athens art galleries – Lucas Samaras, David Hockney, and Salvador Dali.

Samaras' exhibit at the Jean Bernier Gallery was remarkable. With tongue in cheek and in the violent manner of the Expressionists, Samaras lampoons the art world – his own milieu of artists, critics and spectators.

The 10 portraits depict their subjects as freakish death-skulls animated by wide, grotesque mouths voicing a silent shriek, piercing black eyes leering wildly and a black empty space in place of a nose. These diabolical images are charged with a fierce energy and a highly emotional fervor bordering on the nightmarish. The frenzy of wild, rampant brushwork is matched by the frenzy of wild color.

Bursting through this barrage of color, *The Spectators* appear with a double or alter image. Wide open mouths reveal double sets of dentures suggesting amazement, booing or chatter. *The Critic* exposes a cavernous mouth with four rows of monstrous teeth ready for a verbal attack. *The Amateur Artist* is depicted in sickly yellow, while a triple image of *The Avant-garde Artists* disappears in a melting haze of pale dripping color.



Maria Ziakas, 'Seascape'

Maria Ziakas

Maria Ziakas is mainly a printmaker who also devotes much time to painting. She is currently showing her latest work, pastel and mixed media drawings, at the Medusa Gallery.

Her source of inspiration is generally natural landscapes, which Ziakas renders both in painting and printing with the same geometric structure: in horizontal planes of sky, sea and earth stretching across the paper, or in abstracted views set in an interplay of in-

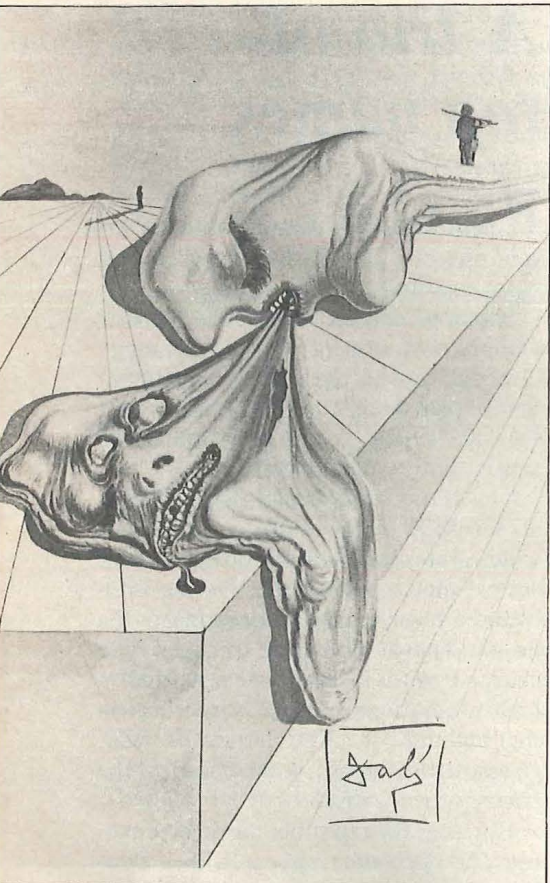
and sky. By applying her personal technique of embedding pastel dust on an oiled surface – imitating aquatint – Ziakas suggests a three-dimensional surface. Brushed over again with oil, she evokes a sense of fine grains of sand on a golden beach, or debris washed from the sea. She also achieves in this manner a wide range of dark color infusing the foreground with movement and energy.

*Medusa Gallery
Xenocratous 7, Kolonaki
May 14 - June 7*

Salvador Dali

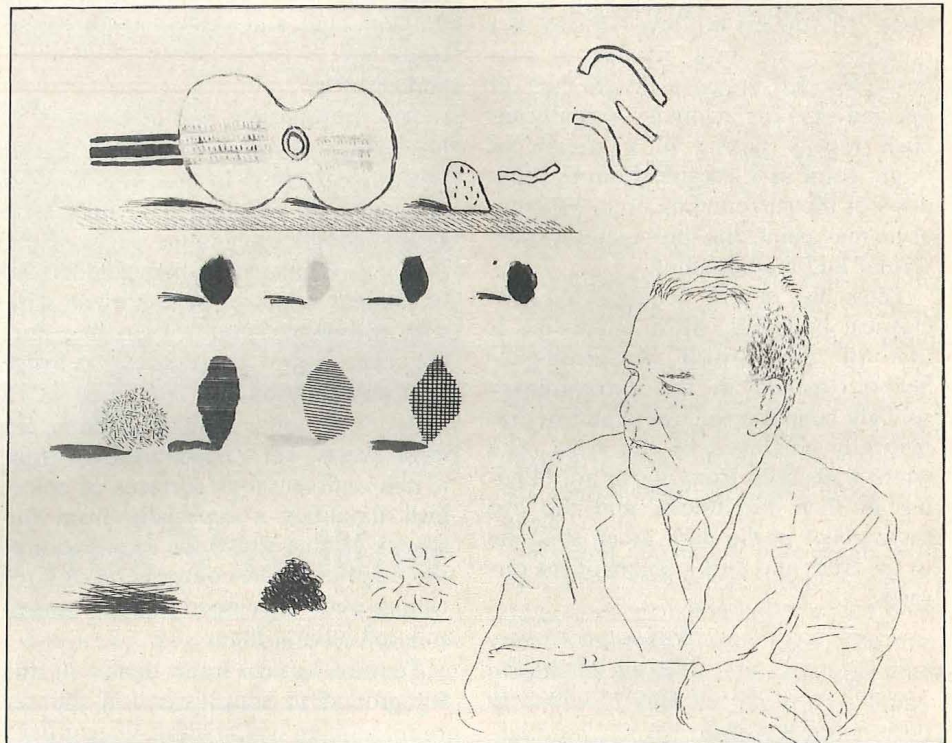
The bizarre imagery of Salvador Dali was shown recently at the Athenaeum Center, sponsored by the Gallery Lilli. On view were lithographs and woodcuts, executed in the 1930s, illustrating themes mainly from *The Divine Comedy*, *The Decameron*, *The Quest for the Holy Grail* and from mythology.

Dali has been called an exhibitionist as well as a fine painter. And although he joined the Surrealist movement in 1929, he is not considered a surrealist like Miro or Max Ernst, in spite of being constantly identified as one. Early on in his career he developed a method of painting he called "paranoic-critical activity" which combined the realistic painting style of the old masters with his own new, astounding view of reality, spurred by his bizarre imagination.



Salvador Dali, 'The Divine Comedy'

Dali creates symbols evoking dreams, hallucinations or thoughts of the subconscious mind, one of which is the well-known limp timepiece shown in the attractive tapestry of the exhibit - draped on a saddle, hanging on a tree branch or sliding off a table. Fantastic landscapes, theatrically staged, show



David Hockney, 'The Poet'

vast distances delineated by perspective lines and peopled by miniature figures shedding slender shadows. Cavorting figures display the lavish imagination of his method: drawers opening out of every part of a beautifully drawn body; the bust of a grotesque-looking man swallowing another, slender legs hanging out of his cavernous mouth; a table sculpture, in silver-plated bronze, evoking an apartment building depicts multiple horizontal rows of blue glass eyes with black lashes peeping out like windows.

Dali's striking horses star in the series *Les Chevaux Dalinien*, carrying Lady Godiva, charging the dragon with St. George, or alternately appearing as Bucephalus or a Trojan horse disgorging a cascade of warriors. Also on display was the printing process of an etching: the shining etched bronze plate; the first proof printed in black ink; the second proof printed in 23-color passages of pochoir (a stencil process for color prints); and the final print of *The Paranoic Landscape of La Banlieue*.

David Hockney

Under the auspices of the British Council, etchings by David Hockney, the British artist now living in California, were shown at Christie's Contem-

porary Art. The exhibit's theme was defined by the inscription on the etching *The Blue Guitar*: "Etchings by David Hockney who was inspired by Wallace Stevens who was inspired by Pablo Picasso."

Picasso's *The Old Guitarist* (1903), a painting from his blue period, inspired Wallace Steven's poem "The Man with the Blue Guitar." The painting depicts the contorted figure of a thin blind beggar bent over his guitar, a symbol frequently seen in Picasso's later work. The poem tells of an old man who does "not play things as they are," for "things as they are/are changed upon the blue guitar." Hockney in turn, inspired by the poem, produced a series of 20 etchings projecting the blue guitar as the central image.

The prints, typical of Hockney's charming but enigmatic imagery, depict pictures within pictures to reflect the various themes of the poem. He also draws upon Picasso's work for inspiration; namely, the painting *Still-life on a Chest of Drawers* (1919), and an avant-garde ballet, *Parade*, whose sets and costumes were first designed by Picasso in 1917 in Paris, and later by Hockney in a 1981 revival at the Metropolitan Opera. One of the prints in the exhibit is *The Old Guitarist*, which Hockney reproduced in aquatint, etching fragments of Picasso's many styles of drawing on the border.

Steamy loins in Plaka

The Dirty Corner and Erotic Stories in Plaka by Michalis Moiras, published by Michalis Moiras, Athens, 1986, pp. 188.

Erotic stories indeed. Well, just you wait. The maxims of entertainment fiction demand that action arrives quickly and in the expected manner. Michalis Moiras, in his first collection of stories in English, is only too happy to comply.

"Dominique's face looked angelic in the half-light. A hot sensation rose up from my loins and I could feel my blood boiling with pleasure." There is a plethora of steamy loins, seething blood and primal panting in *The Dirty Corner*, the sum of which may call to mind in some readers the term "pot boiler". Always lurking at the edge of entertainment is the author's tendency for exhibitionism, sometimes with unintentionally comic results. "During those moments I thought I was being lost inside of her... Like a mad bull I had cornered the frail matador and was tearing her to pieces with my horns. I was an animal, God, Creation and Procreation, agony made flesh, joy and passion personified, sin, the Earth, the mountain, the very raging of the seas..." So it goes, so it goes, to the end of the page or the conclusion of the orgasm, whichever comes first.

Moiras is not the sort of writer our age has come to expect. He is not the product of a university or program in creative writing. He is a writer of the street, his little fictions a walk on the wild side through the not-so-mean streets of Plaka. Like tourists in this old quarter, Moiras' characters drift momentarily through these tales, upstaged by the ancient setting and dwarfed by the monumental architecture, for it is on the stone streets shadowed by the Acropolis and in neighborhood tavernas and rickety-tabled cafes that the panorama and drama reside. Plaka shines with a wayward energy, as did Henry Miller's Montmartre a generation earlier. Yet the quarter's very vitality becomes dulled by Moiras' pedestrian prose.

This collection juxtaposes a tourist map reality with a perspective that is openly male, jejune and opportunistic. In the final assessment, these stories have little to do with eroticism and

much to do with power. Moiras appears to fancy the lead of Henry Kissinger in the diplomat's oft quoted pronouncement: "Power is the ultimate aphrodisiac."

The narrative voice that unifies the stories comes from Michalis, a stereotypical starving writer who floats between ratty hotel rooms as blithely as he switches girlfriends. His parlance is that of the romance novel genre, but his romantic vision is flawed by a discrepancy between what he says and what he does. When a womanizing friend complains about a long period of abstinence Michalis speaks like an upright humanist who fairly boils with the holy soul of art itself. "I then explained that women are not some product you pick up at any time in a supermarket." Well, bravo. But so much for words, words, words. Michalis is not beyond breaking up with the lady who has seen him through a cold and touristless Athens winter when the lovely foreign girls begin flickering along the patina of Plaka's ancient stone streets in the spring. Oh no. Michalis may berate the kamakis, but his own existence is rooted in the chase.

Moiras' command of his medium lacks the structure readers expect from writers who graduated from the academy. His characters, each endowed with the same interchangeable body parts, remain flat. Details about hair and eyes and feminine curves fail to reveal personality. But one part beauty plus one part inebriation always equals seduction.

Moiras does not offer readers great literature. Certainly he appears as an unresolved talent, neither at ease in the Establishment nor capable of survival outside of it. Swept ashore on the "new wave" of Greek realism, his feeling for dialogue is rather too sharply tuned to the all too often banal realities of conversation. His style veers haphazardly between offbeat improvisation and blatant contrivance. A newspaper, its headline shouting "Britain's Iron Lady claims the Falkland Islands," becomes a death weapon trained upon a mosquito that dances "heedlessly around the room like Rudolf Nureyev." Ah, the pliés, the pirouettes, the tactical nuclear newsprint. And somehow this all works. Sometimes Moiras connects, the result being a curiously bleak men-

Erotic Stories in Plaka

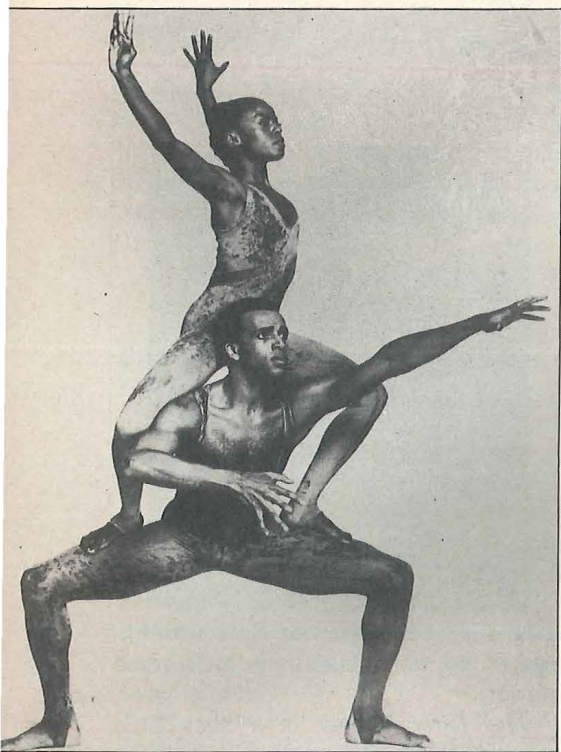


age of morality, humor, eroticism and power.

The Dirty Corner is a lusty little romp through Plaka, but it is Plaka that is the true star in this collection. To read it is to remember the good times one has experienced in this artists' quarter below the Acropolis. This Moiras captures. When Michalis visits Souri Street, the reader envisions the old Russian church there. When Michalis downs a beer at Peter's Pub, the reader recalls an evening in that Seventies hangout just off Plaka Square. When Michalis finds himself among a party of hippies, the reader remembers the hurly-burly-Baghdad-on-Bourbon-Street atmosphere of Plaka in the mid-seventies, when Kydathineon Street danced all night to the beat of a busker's guitar while a long-haired girl passed the hat. It is that kind of book.

Moiras may veer wildly between a strained seriousness and a lightly likable nature, but his book is an antidote to much of the trendy nihilism displayed by writers from the academy. It is hip to the sounds of J.J. Cale and conversant with the poetics of Rimbaud. In this second collaboration with Moiras, Ed Eisman has sketched illustrations for many of the stories, and his cover painting gives a definitive picture of the Dirty Corner's timeless facade.

These stories are a light read, as flimsy as the summer breezes that flit through Plaka, recreational fiction with not a literary pose between the covers, something to be read by the girls and boys of summer on a Grecian holiday. Erotic stories indeed.



Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre

Four of the very best

Four top dance companies are scheduled to perform at the Herod Atticus Theatre from July to September, making this year's Athens Festival a rare opportunity to see some of the very best in classical ballet and modern dance.

Dance Theatre of Harlem is to appear July 23-26, the Soviet Ballet of Belorussia July 30-31 and August 2-3, Alvin Ailey's American Dance Theatre August 28-31, and Ballet Rambert September 11-14.

Arthur Mitchell, artistic director of the sensational Dance Theatre of Harlem, was one of the first black dancers to break into the predominantly white field of classical ballet. He went on to become artistic director of the American Ballet Company and later created the National Ballet of Brazil.

But Mitchell's triumph to date has been forming a world-class troupe in New York's deprived neighborhood of Harlem. He now has a school there with over 1000 pupils enrolling each year and offering, aside from ballet, instruction in other arts and handicrafts.

Dance Theatre of Harlem is compris-

ed of over 50 dancers, and boasts a repertoire of over 80 original works. The company has not only made a name for itself as the world's premier black classical ballet troupe, but also for injecting high-charged energy and exuberance into this normally staid field.

If you need a shot of adrenalin, book tickets for every performance – this company won't let you down!

I'm sure the same could be said for Ballet of Belorussia, but I have never had the chance to see this company before and no information was available by press time.

The program, however, lists performances of "Spartacus" (the Bolshoi's version was recently on television) and "World Creation".

No mystery surrounds the spectacular Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre – and I'm sure I won't be the only person planning my holidays around the company's performance schedule! Ailey's innovative choreography has made the company one of the foremost contemporary dance troupes in the United States, if not the world.

He says he discovered dance at the age of 12 while on a school field trip to see the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo. He founded his American Dance Theatre in 1958, which by last year claimed the distinction of having performed for over 15 million people in some 44 different countries.

The company last appeared in Athens in 1982, when more than 36,000 people attending six performances gave them rousing ovations.

Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre performs all contemporary styles – from modern dance to jazz to afro-caribbean – and their work is infectious. Don't miss it!

Also highly recommended is Britain's remarkable Ballet Rambert. Founded in 1926 by Dame Marie Rambert as a classical ballet company, it has since gone on to become the smaller contemporary troupe it is today. Rambert also enjoys the reputation of being a sort of university for choreographers, having provided a platform for the likes of Anthony Tudor, Andre Howard and Robert Joffrey, to name just a few.

Ballet Rambert has recently been under the guidance of three men: Robert North, a veteran of the London Contemporary Dance Theatre and Martha Graham company; Christopher Bruce, once Rambert's most outstanding male dancer and a dramatic, forceful choreographer; and Richard Alston, also from the London Contemporary group but heavily influenced by Merce Cunningham.

Though Marie Rambert passed away in 1982 the spirit of the company lives on, and this group is definitely worth a look.



Ballet Rambert

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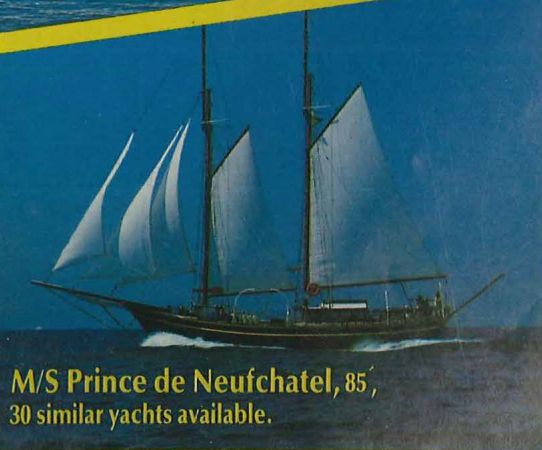
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Exploring 'pendulum power'

The first written record of dowsing was Jacob's sterling effort with his rod in the Old Testament, and it remained in the hands of water diviners and their Y-shaped hazel twigs until science began taking an interest during the last century. As with most scientifically inexplicable activities, dowsing fell foul of the church and was banned in 17th century England for being "associated with the work of the devil". Its more respectable name is "radiesthesia", and initially it was a means of detecting forms of underground energy vibration – particularly water and oil – and has been used to find lost tin mines, stolen gems and even stores of corn.

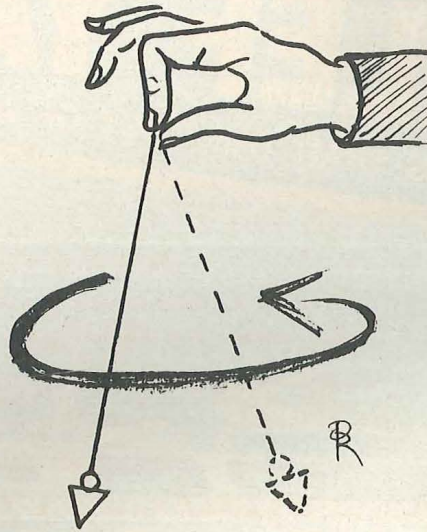
When practitioners were no longer under threat of being denounced as witches, the technique was extended to include health and healing. Radionics is the term applied to the more complex form of dowsing used as a diagnostic tool by alternative healers. They employ it as a means of detecting subtler manifestations of disease on energy or etheric levels, which are believed essential for balancing the system. Some osteopaths run a pendulum down one's spine to locate interruptions in the energy flow of the spinal column, to then be released by treatment.

For the rest of us, dowsing can be a means of getting in touch with a deep-seated instinctive wisdom we all possess, but are daily separated from by the ever-widening gulf of "civilization".

The pendulum is a means of observing otherwise unnoticeable internal reactions to our environment. We talk about "being on the same wavelength" with someone, a certain person giving us good or bad "vibrations", a place "giving us the creeps"; this is the sixth sense dowsing deals with.

A pendulum can be of any substance – metal, glass, wood, ceramic, etc. It must be symmetrical in shape and just heavy enough to hang firmly and swing on a fine chain, thin cord or even some fishing line.

Once you have equipped yourself with your pendulum, hold it over a battery, with your wrist loose and elbow supported. Without forcing it, give the pendulum a gentle swing, then let it go its own way. Keep your mind as calm and open as possible, in the "alpha



Everyone has a personal response

state" if you are familiar with mind control. Soon you should see a change in the pendulum's movement. Note the direction it takes over the positive end of the battery. It may go clockwise or counter – clockwise, it may swing from side to side. Whatever it does is your personal response to positive forces – or the reverse for negative.

Now you are set to go. Questions should not be too general, but based on a yes/no answer system. Do a trial run on some questions of which you are certain of the answers. If you ask whether a poisonous substance is good for you and the answer swings positive, then your technique needs checking out! There are very few people for whom the pendulum doesn't work, and if it stays still, the experts say, as with any technique, it is simply a matter of practice. The sceptic and rationalizer will get less good results, as the system is based on communication between the conscious and subconscious. You may have poor results if you are tired, thinking too hard or in a particular mood – experiment and see what happens.

If dowsing serves as no more than a way of helping waverers make up their minds, or a means of expressing desire which cannot be put into words, then something has been achieved. See if you can develop your "pendulum power" – you shouldn't do any harm, you might do good, you'll certainly have fun and you may get in touch with an intuitive part of yourself you never knew existed.

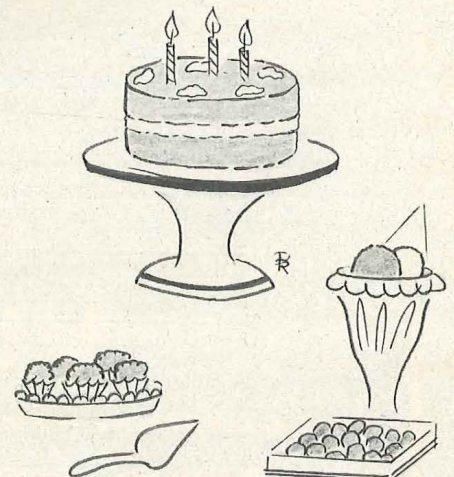
D. Remoundos

HAVE YOU TRIED?

You may have noticed in the countryside a squat tree with hard, dark, bean-like pods. This is the carob, whose fruit helped many Greeks survive the dark days of the 1940s. It is also known as the locust bean, or St. John's bread from the belief that John the Baptist ate it when wandering in the wilderness. It is a substitute for cocoa, having so many good things going for it that it's surprising it also tastes nice – a mixture of chocolate and caramel flavors.

If you use it in a recipe instead of cocoa powder you will need less and should reduce baking temperature to prevent burning. It is much better than cocoa in milky bedtime drinks as it lacks the stimulants, caffeine and theobromine which make chocolate addictive. It is higher in protein than cocoa but lower in starch, fat and sodium; also it does not contain the high levels of oxalic acid responsible for spottiness in chocolate fans. Carob does not provoke allergic reactions and, finally, it provides potassium, calcium magnesium and iron, plus three B vitamins as well as vitamins A and D.

Birthday cake: Grease 2 seven-inch sandwich tins. Sieve together 100g wholemeal flour, 50g carob powder and 2tsp baking powder. Dust tins with bran remaining in the sieve. Cream together till fluffy 175g soft margarine, 2 tbsp clear honey and 100g raw sugar. Gradually beat in 3 eggs, one by one. Fold in sieved ingredients with metal spoon. Stir in about 2 tbsps milk to give a soft dropping consistency. Divide mixture between tins, smoothing



Carob

Weight work

tops until even. Place in center of oven pre-heated to 177°C (gas mark 4) for 35-40 minutes, until mixture is well risen and springs back when touched. Let tins cool a few minutes before turning out to cool on wire tray.

Sandwich together with sugar-free jam, 100g dried apricots soaked, cooked and pureed, and 100g low fat soft cheese blended well with juice of half a lemon plus a banana or strawberries. Depending on filling, top with soft cheese flavored with carob or caffeine-free coffee granules, and carob chocolate bar melted over hot water and beaten till smooth with a knob of butter or margarine. Decorate with walnut halves.

Carob crunches: Melt 11g soft margarine or butter with 4tbsp honey in a saucepan over low heat. Blend in 2tbsp sieved carob flour. Bring to boil and remove from heat to stir in 225g muesli. Drop spoonfuls of mixture into paper cases and refrigerate until firm. Makes about 15.

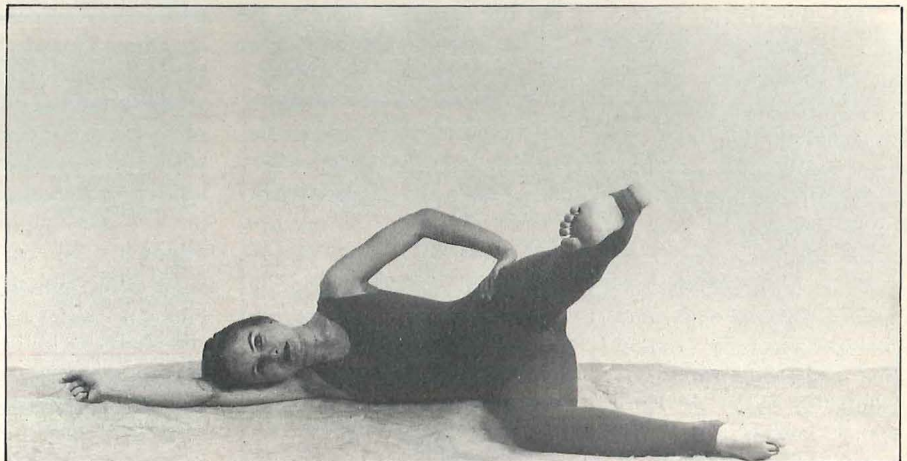
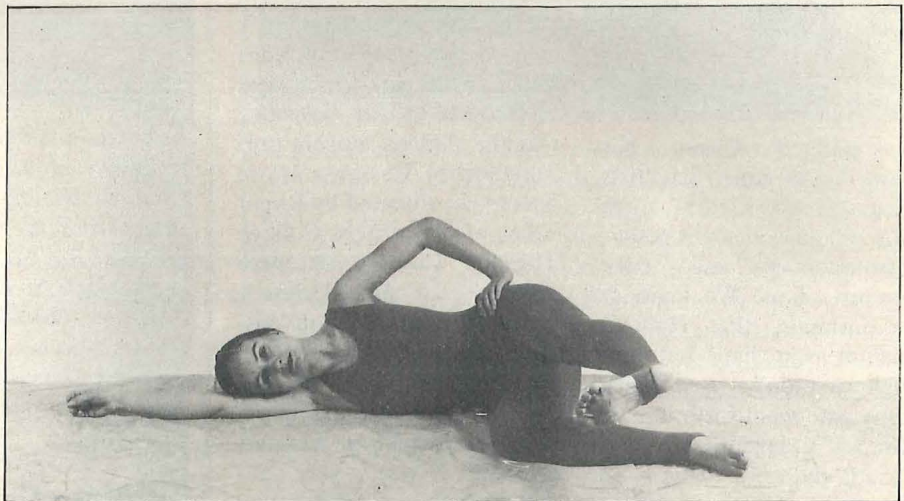
The next two recipes are not for slimmers!

Carob nut balls: Add 3tbs desiccated coconut or skimmed milk powder to 100g smooth peanut butter. Mix in 50g each of dates and sultanas, finely chopped. Adjust consistency by making drier with more coconut or milk, or moister with a little fruit juice. Shape into small balls, roll in sieved carob powder and store wrapped in icebox.

Carob ice cream: Bring half pint (300ml) milk almost to boil. Break a 65g carob bar into small pieces and dissolve in milk. Cream 2 egg yolks and 75g raw sugar together until pale. Stir milk into egg mixture and sieve back into saucepan. Heat slowly, stirring continuously, until it just coats the back of a spoon. Leave to cool. Pour into shallow tray and freeze till mushy. Beat well and fold in half-pint double cream, lightly whipped. Freeze again till mushy. Beat once more and return to freezer. Serves 6.

Recommended reading: *The Carob Cookbook* by Lorraine Whiteside. Pub. 1981 Thorsons, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, U.K.

D. Remoundos



Leg-weight exercises – part two

Exercise 1

- Lie on your side. Your spine must be straight, so I suggest you lie with your back against a wall. The back of your head, all your spine (especially the middle of your back) and your foot should be in contact with the wall at all times. Check that your hips and shoulders are perpendicular to the floor. Your abdomen should be flat, your legs should feel long and be rotated inward from the hip socket (try not to twist your hips). Your foot should be flexed and the big toe lightly touching the floor. The arm below you is stretched under your ear. The hand of the arm above is placed on your hip bone so you can make sure your pelvis does not move. The waist is always long.
- Breathe in, breathe out.
- Lift your top leg to hip level. Bring it forward to a right angle to the body or as far forward as you can with your back straight. (Your spine should not push

back into the wall.) Lift your leg 8 centimetres.

- Breathe in.
- Bring your leg down to hip level again and then back to the preparation position.
- Repeat 10 times.

Exercise 2 (Same preparation)

- Breathe in.
- Bring your leg forward as far as you can with your spine straight.
- Breathe out.
- Lift your leg 8 centimetres. Try not to rock your hips.
- Breathe in.
- Touch your leg gently to the floor.
- Breathe out.
- Lift your leg 8 centimetres above hip level.
- Repeat 20 times.

Remember: Although you are working your legs, be careful to keep your neck and shoulders relaxed the whole time.

Katey's corner



☆ Halley's Comet has come – and gone. Scientists were able to learn much more about comets in general from this visit, and so were the rest of us. We learned, for instance, that Halley's was not as in "hail" but as in "hallucination" – which many who went forth at 3:30 a.m. for a viewing decided it was. It did help to have an in-house astronomer along, as did the family Simopoulos, as well as a powerful pair of binoculars and an accurate celestial map. You also needed to know you were looking for an object more resembling a fried egg than a ball with a long tail

behind it. Hundreds went to observe, but few saw. One group reported the arrival of a car full of potential peerers who had obviously stayed up to look – as opposed to getting up in time – who queried, "What time will it pass by?"

☆ A benefit performance that also brought a great deal of benefit to the audience was the **Athens Singers** presentation of Rossini's *Messe Solennelle*, directed by Roger Tilley at the Athens College Theater. The soloists were Anthea van den Driesen, Yiota Prevelaki, Kimon Vasilopoulos and Graham Rodgers, with Stephen Atherton accompanying on the piano and John Trevitt on the marmonium. It was a very special performance, and knowing the proceeds were to go to the Lyreion Orphanage in Mati made it all the more so.

☆ There were recently two productive occasions benefitting the Spastics Society of Pangrati. The **Greek-South African Association**

Wives of foreign ambassadors, together with other foreign wives in Greece, had a rare opportunity recently to view at close range several traditional costumes from the unique collection of the Lyceum of Greek Women. The Lyceum was founded in 1911, with the continuing aims of reviving and preserving Greek customs and traditions, assisting in the progress and achievement of equal rights for Greek women, and the education and moral protection of Greek mothers and children. Through the International Relationship Section of the Lyceum, regular programs and meetings of interest to foreigners are held. Joanna Zaimi, Lyceum president, welcomed the guests at tea and nine of the spectacular regional costumes were modelled, including the one shown here, which is from Episkopi, Imathia, in northern Greece.



Al and Joan Bonney of the Ledra Marriott Hotel were justifiably proud when the Boy Scouts of America held a Court of Honor recently to present the Eagle Scout Progress Award to their son James Perez Bonney. A large group of Boy Scouts – both current and former – as well as some Eagle Scouts, parents and friends gathered for the occasion. The award was presented by U.S. Ambassador Robert Keeley. Following the ceremony, the family gathered around to coach the new Eagle Scout on the intricacies of cake cutting: (from left) Jim's sister Anne, Al and Joan Bonney, Jim and his grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Bonney.

had a very successful dinner at the Grande Bretagne Hotel, with all proceeds going to the Society. A week or so later, **Millicent Cronjé**, wife of the South African ambassador, sponsored a musical morning in her home attended by many ladies from the diplomatic corps and the business and social sets here in Athens. Maria Kanatsouli, a well-known Greek pianist, donated her time and the hostess provided refreshments. Daphne Economou was present to welcome the ladies and tell something about the work of the Society.

☆ The **Athens Centre** is organizing what promises to be a fascinating program running from June 28th to July 24th. It is called "Greece through the Ages – A Journey through Classical, Byzantine and Modern Greece". You have to see the entire program brochure to fully appreciate the value of the presentation. Trot right over to the Centre, which is located at 48 Archimideous Street (behind the old Olympic Stadium) or telephone 701-2268/702-5242 to find out more about it.

☆ The **YWCA (XEN)** reminds everybody that classes in Greek for foreigners begin every month – and you can always find one month for

study! Intensive courses as well as a more relaxed schedule are offered, for both beginning and advanced students. They also will organize Greek lessons or other special interest courses for groups upon request. Want to learn to knit? Paint? Exercise? Study Greek classics? Jazzercise? Just give a call to Julia Havatsa at 362-4291 or drop by Amerikis 11 to get acquainted.

☆ The **Propeller Club** of the United States and the **American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce** combined forces for a luncheon honoring American Ambassador **Robert Keeley**. Well over 400 businessmen, diplomats, government officials and journalists were present in the Terpsichore Ballroom of the Athens Hilton to hear Ambassador Keeley speak on "The Four Pillars of Partnership", which stressed the long and close relationship between Greece and the United States.

☆ All on a Tuesday night – aside from whatever family-and-friends occasions this particular evening may have contained – it would have been possible for you to: 1) attend the opening of the incredible **Salvador Dali** exhibition at the delightful "Athenaeum" center, organized by Gallery Lili; 2) view

Delightful spring and summer fashions were presented by The House of Tsouhlos at a benefit for the Social Work Foundation. The sprightly colors and fabrics that are so popular this year were exhibited and an appreciative audience was enthralled with the showing. The radiant model in our photo wears a typical easy-to-wear dress combined with a broad-brimmed summer hat to protect from Greece's summer sunshine. Money raised by the Foundation helps support the Hadzi-paterion Rehabilitation Center for Spastics and better the life of refugees here in Greece.



Often have we wondered what it would feel like to be the winner of two round-trip airline tickets to anywhere! Our picture makes it readily apparent, that it must feel wonderful. At the Golden Anniversary Ball of the Propeller Club this year, Ketty Argyriou (second from left) won two round-trip tickets courtesy of Pan Am to Los Angeles. Mrs. Louise Keeley (left), wife of the U.S. ambassador, found herself hugged after drawing the winning ticket. Stathis Danielidis of the Ball Committee and John Santikos, Propeller Club president, shared her joy. It was a wonderful climax to a wonderful evening. Best wishes to the Club for its next 50 years!



A truly gala Annual Ball of the Foreign Press Association was held this year at the Ledra Marriott Hotel. A special feature was the appearance of The Ambassadors, a U.S. Air Force band from Germany, whose Glenn Miller renditions brought down the house. Association President John Rigos (right) enjoyed the evening together with friends Katharine Koche and James Dorsey.



The American Hellenic and British Hellenic Chambers of Commerce, in co-operation with the Association of Certified Accountants and Auditors of Greece, recently held a seminar on the topic of "Updating Business Leaders on the European Communities" at the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental. The principal speaker was Theodore Pangalos, alternate foreign minister for EEC affairs, who spoke on "How the Third Enlargement Affects Greece". Seated at the head table, Pangalos had British Ambassador Jeremy Thomas on his right and U.S. Ambassador Robert Keeley on his left.

the spectacular presentation at the Athens Hilton where the **Festival of Weddings** enchanted the audience with beautiful gowns and traditional orange blossoms; 3) attend a **piano concert** by Maria Heroyiorgou-Sigara in memory of the death of Gina Bachauer 10 years ago, which was held in the Athens College Theater; 4) be inspired by a performance of Haydn's *Creation* performed by the **Campion School Singers** under the direction of Graham Rodgers; 5) attend an interesting lecture at the

Hellenic-American Union by Edmund Keeley, who was discussing his recent books; and 6) Americans would have been able to register to vote at a special evening session sponsored by the U.S. Consulate and held at the **American Community Schools**. Who says there is nothing to do in Athens?

☆ With banter that sparkles like champagne, Noel Coward's *Private Lives* worked its magic as always at the British Airways/Athens Hilton Hotel **Dinner Theater**. The British company was su-

per, and the format of combining cocktails, dinner and the theatre is a real winner. When Derek Nimmo produces, he sends us the very best. We hope this well-established custom will long continue.

☆ Sometimes one can't help feeling the delightfully casual way of life in Athens needs a bit of glamor mixed in. And that is exactly what happened recently aboard Epirotiki Lines "World Renaissance" when the beautiful people gathered for a benefit. When they all get be-

hind a really worthwhile project, such as renovation of a Plaka mansion dating from the time of King Otto, things really begin to hum. This particular event was a **fund raiser** in the form of a dinner and auction of important paintings and other artworks, utilizing the fine services of Richard Cane of Sotheby's, London as auctioneer. You will be hearing lots more about the Hellenic Society for the Protection of the Environment and the Cultural Heritage, so be watching for what comes next!

Much ado about bamboo

The word "bamboo" conjures up images of the Far East, of graceful reeds with delicate leaves on Oriental porcelain. *Webster's* defines it more prosaically as "the hollow stems of a certain, woody grass... used for furniture, poles, canes, etc." To Greek shopkeepers the term "bamboo" refers to objects made of various flexible stems, including rushes, willow, rattan, osier and, of course, bamboo. These plia-

catching, practical bamboo furniture and woven articles in Athenian stores. Prices are indicated and, of course, not all pieces (especially where imports are concerned) are always available.

Dy Boo, a three-storey treasure trove of "bamboo" items in Ambelokipi, offers a rattan furniture set that's perfect for poolside this summer. Its "shell" chair has room for several children or

furniture in his Plaka workshop and also repairs broken pieces. He specializes in large, shallow baskets. Greek and imported basinettes can also be purchased from him for 2500 drachmas; these fit into an attractive base on wheels. When your baby outgrows the basinette you can add a formica top and - presto! - a rolling serving cart. The frame alone costs 2000 drachmas.

The best, and sometimes

re on "Straw Row", a collection of bamboo shops near the Tower of the Winds.

Summer in Greece means ouzo and other liquid refreshments. **Chrysallida** offers a sturdy portable bar in natural brown and beige tones that is very handy and takes up only a small space. Mounted on wide casters, it can be wheeled onto the veranda or patio, or carried to a convenient spot in the garden. Glasses and an ice bucket fit on an upper shelf while the high sides surrounding the bottom shelf keep bottles from falling off. It is priced at 11,000 drachmas.

Bamboo in Maroussi features an unusual and airy basket chair hanging from a lacquered tubular stand (35,000 drachmas). This is certainly much more interesting than the traditional lawn swing, and is equally at home in the garden or on the veranda. Bamboo also has intricate, regal armchairs from Hong Kong at prices up to 90,000, depending on size.

A tisket a tasket, a red and yellow basket...

From childhood onwards, all of us have used or seen baskets in a variety of forms.



This hanging chair is perfect for poolside or patio

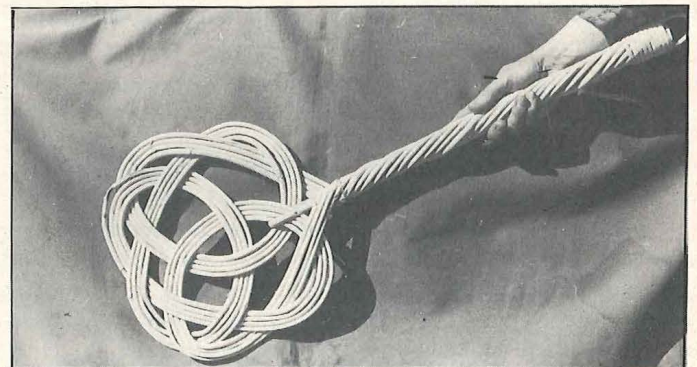
ble materials can be woven or bent into a variety of shapes to create lightweight, longwearing, decorative or functional pieces. Such goods are ideal for use on the veranda, by the pool or in the garden. Bright-colored cushions add a summery look. Living and dining room furniture, beds and bedside tables, picture frames and chests are unusually attractive indoors as well.

Bamboo furniture is both made in Greece and imported from Hong Kong, China, India and the Philippines. It's available in its natural tawny color, varnished or painted.

This selection includes samples of fine quality, eye-

lots of books and magazines (130,000 drachmas) and the matching table costs 30,000. Dy Boo also carries an elegant dining room set with clean, sober lines that make it appropriate in any decor. Made by the shop, it includes six chairs and a large table with heavy crystal top, and is priced at 164,000 drachmas. The set can also be painted the color of your choice (it then costs 182,000). The additional cost of cushions depends on whether you supply your own material (count on 3-5 metres) or choose from their samples of Greek and European fabrics in a wide price range.

Ioannis Vafiadis makes and sells all kinds of bamboo



A carpet beater, at only 400 drachmas, is a great alternative to the vacuum cleaner

the only way of transporting your cat or small dog in taxis, buses or boats is an animal basket (2500-2800 drachmas) - or let your cat curl up in a snug little cat "nest" for 3000.

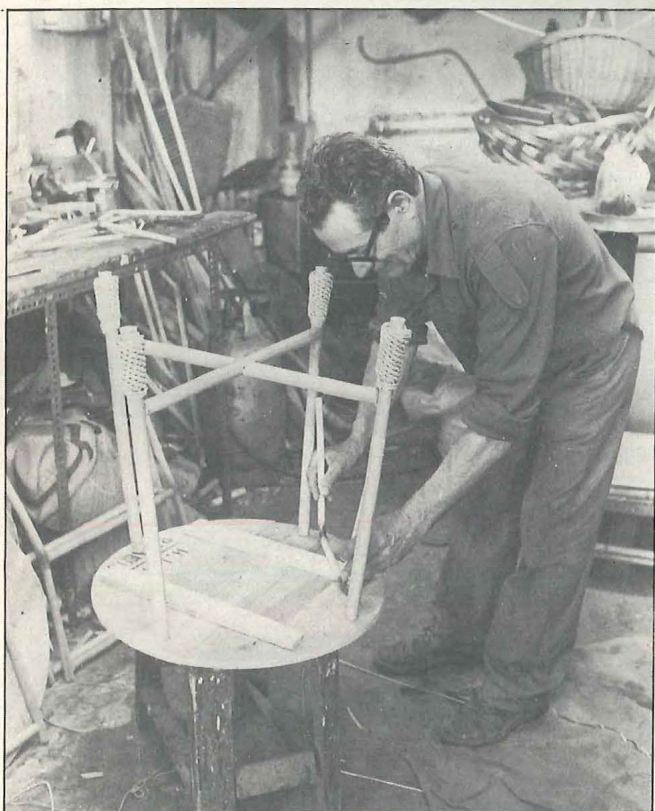
You will find Vafiadis' sto-

Moses' mother put her baby in a papyrus basket, and placed it among the reeds on the river bank; snake charmers and their cobras in wicker baskets are inseparable; and mommy's sewing basket saves the day when a dress or

pantleg is torn. Beach baskets hold swim clothes and towels, and how can one forget the shopping basket one used to fill at the market for only 1000 drachmas just few years ago? And when we're all through with something, we throw it in the waste basket.

Just below Monastiraki Square you will find a store filled with traditional Greek village baskets and other goodies run by **Athanasios**

neatly stocked with plates, cups and cutlery to accompany you on picnics. A huge farm basket is used to harvest grapes and, at 1500 drachmas, would also be excellent for storing firewood. When grapes are picked you can make your own wine in a 25 kg reed-covered glass bottle (hard to find in these days when everything is plastic) for 1700 drachmas. And your family room will look like a Greek taverna with walls co-



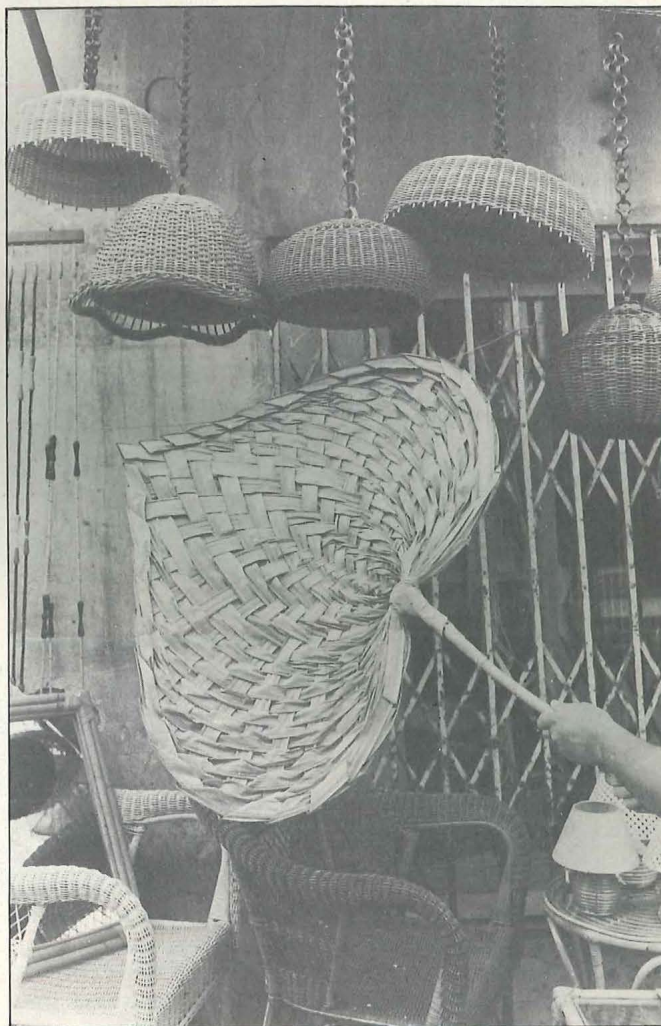
Ioannis Vafiadis in his Plaka workshop

Vrotsos. The smaller baskets (350-650 drachmas) are attractive as fruit containers (especially when they hold fresh figs and fig leaves) or overflowing with dried flowers. The larger open basket, which costs 400, is often used by fishermen: You can attach a piece of synthetic cork around the edge (available at sporting goods stores for about 100 drachmas) to keep hooks in place, or buy a similar *paragadi* ready-made wherever fishing equipment is stocked.

Vrotsos' covered basket

(1700 drachmas) could be covered in rush matting. A 180cm x 220 cm piece is available for 950 drachmas, while 1400 will buy you a larger mat, 180 cm x 250 cm. These also make cool porch coverings.

No vacuum cleaner to get the Athens dust out of your rugs and blankets? In olden days no Greek home would be without a bamboo carpet beater. They are equally effective on upholstered furniture and mattresses, and can be found for only 400 drachmas at one of **Mimis Tsola-**



A giant fan available at Original Bamboo for 800 drachmas

kakis' stores not far from the Monastiraki metro station.

Last but not least, should you have several slaves or harem girls in the house and nothing to do all day, lie back and let them "make air for you" with a giant woven fan. They also look very nice mounted on a wall, and you'll find them imported

from China at **Original Bamboo** for 800 drachmas. This shop, one of two going by the same name, also has interlaced lamp shades in various designs and materials.

Priced from 1500-2200 drachmas, let them light up your life wherever you are this summer.

Hildegard Stern Xinotroulias

List of stores:

1. Dy Boo, 109 Kifissias Avenue (near Floka pastry shop) Tel: 6922-656.
2. Ioannis Vafiadis, Thexippou 3, Plaka, Tel: 4915-562.
3. Chrysallida, 8 Orfeos St. Papagou, Tel: 6515-020.
4. Bamboo, 149 Kifissias Avenue, Maroussi, Tel: 8025-181.
5. Athanasios Vrotsos, 91 Ermou St., Tel: 3210-174.
6. Mimis Tsolakakis, 9 Thexippou St. and Areos St. Tel: 3210-112, and 109 Ermou St., Tel: 3214-627, 3218-796.
7. Original Bamboo, 6 Taxiarchon St., Monastiraki, Tel: 3240-621, and 21 Karea St., Metz, Tel: 3473-247.

THE ATHENIAN guide

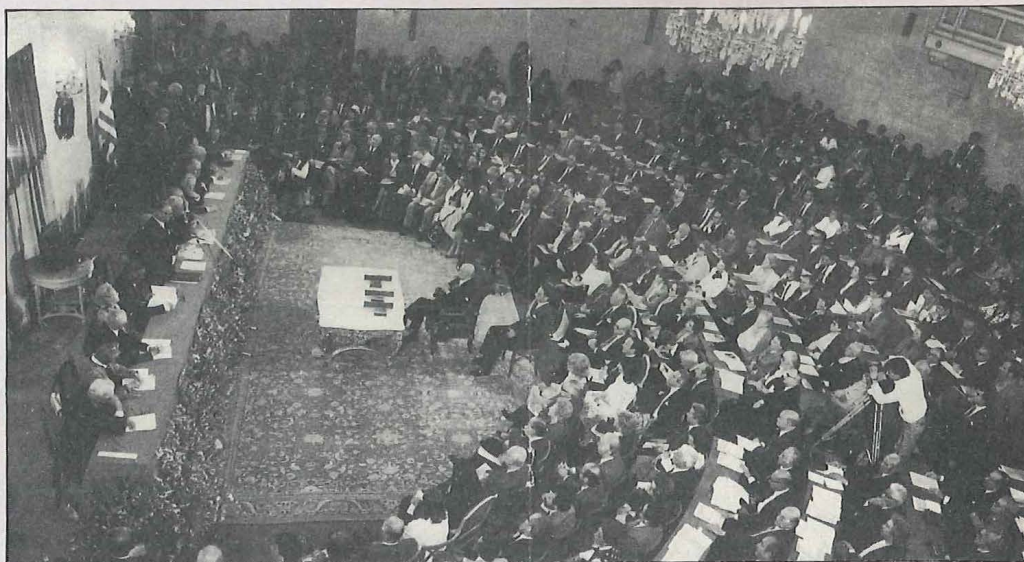
Where to go... what to do

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

focus

Onassis foundation

Herbert von Karajan and **Dr Helmut Schmidt** will be coming to Athens to receive awards from the Onassis Foundation. The prizes for 1986 will be presented June 3 by President Christos Sartzetakis at an official ceremony in the Great Hall of the Old Parliament in Athens. Other recipients will be the European Community Youth Orchestra, the International Center for the Rehabilitation of Victims of Torture and the French news agency Agence France Presse (AFP). The Alexander Onassis Foundation was created by the will of Aristotle Onassis in memory of his son Alexander, who was killed in an air crash in 1973. Dr Schmidt, former chancellor of West Germany, has been given the "Athinai" Prize, awarded to those whose actions are of exceptional importance to humanity. Past recipients of this prize have been the South African bishop Desmond Tutu, Polish film director Andrej Wajda and the former president of the European Parliament, Simon Veil. Von Karajan will be receiving the "Olympia" Prize awarded to the Salzburg Festival for their exemplary contribution to classical music. Von Karajan is the main inspiration behind the Easter, Pentecost and Summer Festivals of



The awards ceremony in the Old Parliament building

Salzburg. His fans will be pleased to know that he will be conducting the EEC Youth Orchestra while in Athens, although the date for the concert has not yet been finalized.

art

June is the month for group retrospective exhibits – galleries usually show the works of painters who held shows during the past season. The **Zygos Gallery** is presenting an exhibition titled "Synopsis" – a collection of new work by artists that have exhibited their works at the gallery over the past year. The exhibition starts June 16 and carries on into July. The **Athens Art Gallery** has a group exhibition of works exhibited over the winter.

A show with a difference will be "**Pointers 86**".

One hundred new artists from various art schools will exhibit one painting each at **Aithousa Technis Plaka** from May 30 till June 30. Prizes will be awarded from the best art work in the various categories.

Athenians will once again have the opportunity to view **Eugenia Athanaskou's** work. Her latest paintings will be exhibited at **Gallery Dada** from

May 26 until June 13. Eugenia has studied and had exhibitions in Montreal, Canada.

Designs and sculptures by **George Chakiris** will be exhibited at the **French Institute, Thessaloniki** from June 17-July 4. George Chakiris studied at the Academy of Fine Art in Florence under the tutelage of art master Fernando Farruli. His work, full of irony and



Herbert von Karajan



Henri Pigeat, president of AFP



Helmut Schmidt, "Athinai" prize

humor, painted in vivid colors, is characteristic of the fauvist art form. Chakiris uses a variety of materials in his work - old remnants, birds' nests and feathers, twigs and pebbles. His work has been exhibited in Greece, Germany, Italy and the United States.

Angela Pipikios an American painter living in Greece, will exhibit her recent work at the Jill Yakas gallery from June 9 - June 28. Angela studied art in the United States and has had exhibitions in the states, Germany and London. The varied subject matter of her oil and acrylic paintings show the influence of her years in Greece. This influence is also visible through the color and light intensity in her abstract approach and her treatment of the island of Mykonos, where she has a home.

Apostolos Kilessopoulos will be exhibiting oil paintings from the past two years at the Aithousa Technis Psychiko, Vas Pavlou 30, from June 2 - June 20. His work has been on show in France, Germany and Cyprus. The artist himself describes his work as a musical motion unfolding around a central nucleus, sometimes in harmony and sometimes in conflict.

Another interesting group show is continuing at Epoches Gallery, Kifissias 263, until June 15. "Art and Reality" with paintings by **Kallyiannis, Karagiatsis, Papadoperakis, Tsarouhis and Fokas.** **Eleni Mantaka** will exhibit her work at Hydrohoos Gallery, Anapirou Polemou 16, until June 13. Eleni was born in Crete but studied in the United States. Her abstract art expresses her



Yiannis Tsarouhis, Epoches Gallery

personal spiritual face rather than serving as a means of communication between artists and spectator.

exhibitions

The international shipping exhibition, **Posidonia 86**, takes place June 2-7 at the OLP terminal in Piraeus. **Posidonia**, every two years, is one of the largest exhibitions of its kind in Western Europe. During the week, Piraeus becomes

the meeting point of the maritime industries of the world. Nearly 1,000 companies from over 40 countries will take place in this year's fair. Every aspect of the shipping industry will be represented, from shipbuilders and maritime equipment manufacturers to ship brokers and bankers. Eastern bloc countries are once again well represented, with the Soviet Union having their largest stand to date, and for the first time there will be an official U.S.A.



Niki Karagiatsi, Epoches Gallery



Eugenia Athanasakou, Gallery Dada



Weaving seminar on Euboea

pavilion. Other countries participating will be Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, France, East and West Germany, Yugoslavia. The fair will be open to the public, entrance free, on Saturday, June 7 from 10 am to 5 pm.

photography

Greek photographer **Valerios Caloutsis**, will exhibit his latest works at the Nees Morphees Gallery, Valaoritou 9a, until June 15. Caloutsis was born in Crete in 1927 and studied in Athens, London and Paris. His current exhibit display photographs of nature touched up by black and white pencil.

theatre

One of the most influential theatrical companies of Japan, "**Skot**" Theatre will be performing on the open-

ing night of this year's, Athens Festival. On June 17 the company will perform Euripides' tragedy, *Clytemnestra* and on June 19, Euripides' *Troades*. Both plays will be directed by Tadesi Suzuki, the founder of the company. Skot Theatre has performed worldwide and appeared last year at the International Dramatic Festival at Delphi.

The **Ethniki Lyriki Skini** will give three performances at this year's festival, starting on June 25. This theatrical company was founded in 1939 by the Greek state as part of the National Theatre, though later, in 1944, it became an independent organisation. It has performed on many occasions at past Athens Festivals, including with Maria Callas, at the theatre of Epidavros.



Angela Pipikios, Jill Yakas Gallery.

music

The **Athens State Orchestra** is appearing throughout the summer at the Athens Festival. On June 30, in a concert conducted by Odysseus Dimitriadis, with soloist Sergei Stadler, the orchestra will perform Mikis Theodorakis' *Greek Carnival*, Tchaikofski's *Concert for violin and orchestra in C major, no. 35* and Sostakowitch's *Symphony No 10, in C minor, work 93*. Odysseus Dimitriadis studied as a conductor at the Leningrad School of Music. In 1973 he became the conductor for the Bolshoi Orchestra. Now he teaches at the Moscow School of Music. Dimitriadis has been honored with the title "National Artist of the Soviet Union".

courses

The **Hellenic American Union** offers Greek courses at beginner, intermediate and advanced levels over the summer period. The emphasis, in all three levels, is on speaking and communicating rather than translating. Classes meet five days per week, three hours per day, morning and evening. Audio visual techniques are used. For more details call 360-7305. The **Athens Centre** is also offering Greek language courses for all levels of fluency. They are also offering a grammar review course starting June 17. An advanced Greek course begins June 2 for four weeks, in the morning, Monday to Friday. For more information call the Centre at 701-2268.



Dr Inge Kemp-Genefke (center) and staff of International Rehabilitation Center for Torture Victims



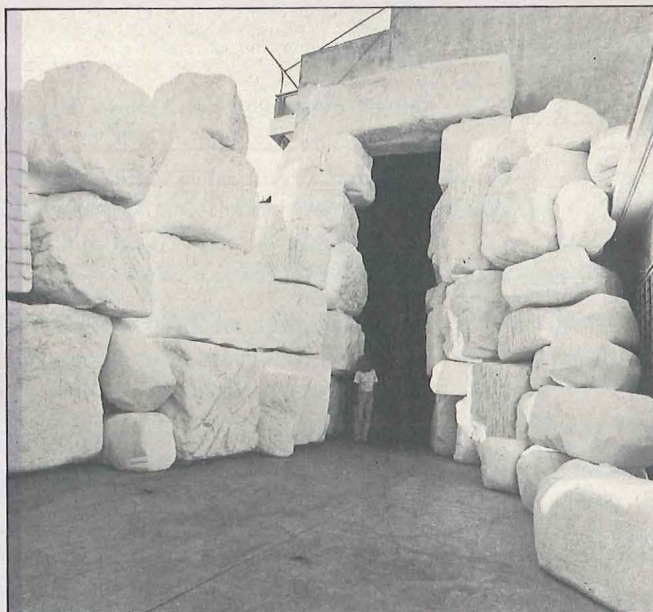
Milies, Pelio

Cardweaving – the creation of a fabric without using a loom. Those interested in learning more about the technique and maybe even put it to good use by making their own wall hangings, bands, belts and straps, can follow a cardweaving course offered by AFI Crafts Center. The course starts June 9, lasts for four days, two hours per day (6-8pm) will be taught by Maria Grigoriou, who has studied textiles at the Farnham Art School and has her own workshop in Voula. The course costs 4,000 drs including materials. Then on June 18 til

seven-day residential course, July 9-1, "Traditional Greek Weaving, Spinning and Dyeing", which includes 8 hours per day instruction and unlimited studio time, is offered. For further details phone Cathy at the Textile Arts Center. Tel 322-3335.

travel

The Athens Centre is sponsoring **archaeological trips** to Delphi, Olympia, Epidavros and Turkey. Itineraries include visits to museums, archaeological sites and other



Diohandi, Dracos Art Center



Valerios Kaloutsis, Nees Morphes Gallery

July 17, the center is offering a **Frame Loom Weaving** course. The course is designed for beginners and no previous weaving experience is necessary. Cathy Hamil, who is teaching the course, has taught at the Textile Art Center in Plaka for three years. The course runs every Wednesday from 6-9 pm and a second class will be held every Thursday from 9-12 pm. Fees for the weaving course are 6500 drs and approximately 700 drs for materials. For further information call the center at 324-7146, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday 5-9 pm and Friday to Sunday 10-2am.

Hand loom weaving again, but this time on the island of Euboea. A

places of interest. Members and friends of the Centre are welcome to participate in the trips. For further information contact the Athens Centre office Tel 701 2265.

notes

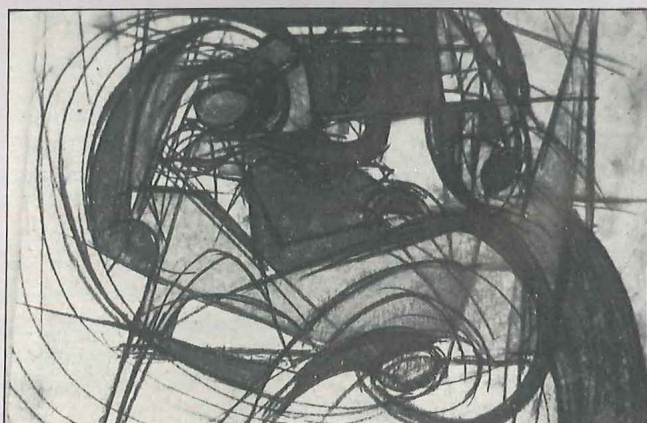
The inhabitants of the village of **Milies**, in the **Pelio** area, are so proud of their traditional way of life and culture that they are willing to share it with the rest of the world. The villagers, together with the local Cultural Office and Museum, have organised an open day, on June 21, for the city dweller to catch a glimpse of the ups and downs of village life and local culture that is slowly dying away. This is a unique chance to

meet the craftsmen in their workshops and the women busy in their homes. Visit the pack-saddle maker, or watch local women weave rugs, or sample the local freshly baked bread. Other inhabitants will expect you at their old olive presses where Doxa Nikole will prepare the olives for the table and Popi Papazachariou will show you how cheese and yoghurt are made from fresh milk. If you are too tired to walk around you could always sit and talk to the villagers and listen to their many tales of the past. The village of Milies is 26 kms from Volos and fairly well serviced by local transport. During the day there will be a reception and information desk at the entrance of the vil-

lage. Children's workshops will be set up in the same room and there will also be an exhibition of local products and handicrafts. For further information regarding accommodation and transport, contact the EOT office in Volos, Mrs Karatzi, tel (0421) 24915, or Mrs Helen-Fay Stamati in Athens, tel 721-4408/362-1216.

Correction

An exhibition by painter **Edward Andrew** is not being held at the British Council, as reported in May's issue of the *Athenian*. The show is continuing at the Jill Yakas Gallery in Kifissia. We apologize for any inconvenience this error may have caused.



Eleni Mantaka, Hydrohoos Gallery

Athens Festival

Tickets to performances at the **Herod Atticus Theatre** can be bought at the **Athens Festival box office**, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), tel. 322-1459, 322-3111. The office is open weekdays and Saturdays from 8.30 pm - 1.30 pm and 6 pm - 8.30 pm and on Sundays 9 am till noon. You can also buy tickets at the theatre itself on the day of the performance from 6.30 pm. For **National Theatre** events, tickets are also on sale at the theatre box office, Aghiou Constantinou and Manandrou Sts., tel 522-3242 from 8 am - 1.30 pm and 6-8 pm on weekdays and Saturdays and from 9 am - 1 pm on Sundays.

For shows at the **Ancient Theatre of Epidavros** tickets can be bought at the above locations as well as at the theatre box office every Saturday, four hours before the performance and on Sundays from 9 am - 1 pm and from 5 pm up the start of the show. For Epidavros, tickets can also be bought at the **Olympic Airways Office** in Nafplio, on Bouboulinas Ave., on the eve and day of the performance.

Tickets for each festival show usually go on sale two weeks prior to the performances. All events are subject to alterations.

Herod Atticus Theatre

All performances begin at 9 pm.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| June 17 | "Skot" Japanese Theatrical Company: Euripides' <i>Clytemnestra</i> directed by Tadesi Suzuki. |
| June 19 | "Skot" Japanese Theatrical company: Euripides' <i>Troades</i> , directed by Tadesi Suzuki. |
| June 25 | Ethniki Lyriki Skini |
| June 27 | Ethniki Lyriki Skini |
| June 29 | Ethniki Lyriki Skini |
| June 30 | Athens State Orchestra, conducted by Odysseus Dimitriades with violin soloist Sergei Stadler. See Focus |
| July 5, 6 | Theatro Technis, Aristophanes' <i>Thesmoforiazouses</i> , directed by Karlos Koun |
| July 7 | State orchestra of Budapest, conducted by Dimitri Agrafiotis |
| July 8 | State Orchestra of Budapest, piano soloist Domna Evnouchidou and viola soloist Zoltan Tot |
| July 9 | Czechoslovakian Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Vatslaf Newman and Libor Petchk |
| July 10 | Czechoslovakian Philharmonic Orchestra, with violin soloist Vatslaf Hudechek |
| July 12, 13 | Marietta Rialdi's Experimental Theatre: Sophocles' <i>Electra</i> |
| July 14 | Athens State Orchestra, conducted by Alexandros Simonides with violinist Leonidas Kavakos |
| July 21 | Athens State Orchestra, conducted by Alexandros Simonides with pianist Nelson Freire |
| July 23-26 | Dance Theatre of Harlem. See <i>Dance</i> |
| July 28 | Athens State Orchestra, conducted by Thomas Kodge, with piano soloist Dimitri Sgouros |
| July 30, 31 | The Minsk Ballet of Russia: Hatsatourian's <i>Spartacus</i> . See <i>Dance</i> . |
| Aug 2, 3 | The Minsk Ballet of Russia: Petrov's <i>Creation of the World</i> |
| Aug 4 | ERT Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dimitris Horafas with soloist Vangelis Christopoulos |
| Aug 9, 10 | Amphi-Theatro: Aeschylles' <i>Eumenides</i> |
| Aug 16, 17 | State Theatre of Northern Greece: Euripides' <i>Iketises</i> |
| Aug 23, 24 | Greek National Theatre: Euripides' <i>Electra</i> |
| Aug 28, 31 | Alvin Ailey dance company from the United States. See <i>Dance</i> |
| Sept 1, 2 | Thessaloniki State Orchestra, conducted by A. Baltas |
| Sept 3 | Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dimitri Kitayienko |
| Sept 4 | Moscow Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Dimitri Kitayienko, with violinist Igor Oistrach |
| Sept 6, 7 | Aspasia Papatthanasiou's Theatro Desmoi: Euripides' <i>Medea</i> |
| Sept 8, 9 | Sofia Radio Orchestra and Choir, conducted by Byron Fidedgis |
| Sept 11-14 | Ballet Rambert from Great Britain. See <i>Dance</i> |

Ancient Theatre of Epidavros

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| June 20, 21 | State Theatre of Northern Greece: Euripides' <i>Eleni</i> , directed by Andreas Voutsinas |
| June 27, 28 | Cypriot Theatrical Group: Sophocles' <i>Oedipus Tyrannicus</i> , directed by Nikos Haralabous |
| July 4, 5 | Alexis Solomos Theatre: Aristophanes' <i>Lysistrata</i> , directed by Minos Volanakis |
| July 11, 12 | Athens Theatre: Euripides' <i>Medea</i> |
| July 18, 19 | Amphi-Theatro: Aeschyllus' <i>Eumenides</i> |
| July 25, 26 | Experimental Theatre (Alexis Miniotis): Sophocles' <i>Oedipus epi Kolono</i> |
| Aug 1, 2 | Theatro Technis: Aristophanes' <i>Birds</i> , directed by Karlos Koun |
| Aug 8, 9 | Theatro Texhnis: Aristophanes' <i>Acharnis</i> , directed by Karlos Koun |
| Aug 15, 16 | The Greek National Theatre: Aristophanes' <i>Frogs</i> |
| Aug 22, 23 | State Theatre of Northern Greece: Aristophanes' <i>Clouds</i> |
| Aug 29, 30 | Greek National Theatre: Aristophanes' <i>Frogs</i> |
| Sept 5, 6 | Greek National Theatre, Aristophanes' <i>Riches</i> |

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29	30					

NAME DAYS IN JUNE

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 wellwishers who stop by with gifts and the traditional greeting of *chronia polla* (many happy returns).

June 29 Petros, Peter, Paul, Pavlos Pavlina

DATES TO REMEMBER

June 5 World Environment Day
 June 9 Ill-ul-fitr (Islamic)
 June 13 Shavuoth (Islamic)
 June 17 Father's Day
 June 21 Summer Solstice
 June 22 Pentecost (Orthodox)
 June 23 Feast of the Holy Spirit (Orthodox)
 June 26 UN Charter Day

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

June 23 Public services and banks closed

Galleries

There is little activity at the galleries during the summer months and some close altogether. Those that remain open usually have permanent exhibits of their artists. Please call before setting out.

AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia. Tel 801-1730. Painter Panayiotis Tetsis - Evolution over 15 years (1970-1985), an exhibition of 30 oils charting the artist's development, until June 19.
APOPSI, Dinokratous 35. Tel 721-9720. In memory of Spyros Vassiliou. See *Gallery rounds*.
ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki. Tel 362-2662. An exhibition of German painter Marlin Erhard, from June 2 until June 20.
AITHOUSA TECHNIS PSYCHIKOU, Vas. Pavlou 30, Tel 671-7266. Exhibition by Apostolos Kilessopoulos, June 2-June 20.
ARTIO, Dinokratous 57, Tel 723-0455. A group show featuring Akritihakis, Cesar, Lappas, Pavlos and Sakellion, until June 15.
ATHENAEUM ART GALLERY, Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental, Leoforos Syngrou 89-98. Tel. 902-3666. Group show during the month of June.
ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, Kolonaki. Tel 721-3938. Group show of artists' work exhibited over the winter. All summer.
DADA, Antinoros 31, Tel 724-2377. See *Focus*.
DRACOS ART CENTER, Herodotou 2, Kolonaki. Tel 361-1749. Sculpture and paintings by Diohandi, June 2 - Sept 10 (the gallery remains closed for August). See *Focus*.
ENGONOPOULOS, Dinokratous 53, Kolonaki. Tel 722-3888. Group show until the end of June.
GALLERY "F", Fokilidou 12, Kolonaki. Tel 360-1365. Art exhibition by Takis Stefanou, June 1-10. Photography exhibition by Lysandros and Stern, June 12-24.
HYDROHOOS, Anapirou Polemou 16, Kolonaki. Tel 722-3888. Group show until the end of June.
KREONIDES, Iperidou 7. Tel 322-4261. Art exhibition by Antonis Politakis, until June 17.
MEDUSA, Xenokratou 7, Tel 724-4552. Maria Ziaka's exhibition carries on until June 7.

JILL YAKAS GALLERY, Spartis 16, Kifissia. Tel 801-2773. *Figures at a Public Swimming Pool*, an exhibition by Edward Andrew, until June 4.
 An exhibition of paintings by Angela Pipikos. June 9 - June 28. See *Focus*.
NEES MORPHES, Valariotou 9a. Tel 361-6165. See *Focus*.
ORA, Xenofondos 7, Tel 323-0698. An exhibition of new artists, all June.
SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki. Tel 360-3541. Eleni Desila's art exhibition continues until June 14.
TO TRITO MATI, Xenokratou 33. Tel 722-9733. A group show of Greek artists from the 19th and early 20th century.
ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square. Tel 360-8278, Dimitris Koukos from late May until June.
ZYGOS, Iofondos 33. Tel 722-9219. *Synopsis* - new work by artists exhibited over the winter months, June 16 - July 31. See *Focus*.

EXHIBITIONS

ATHENS HERE, an exhibition of newspapers and magazines published by various rural communities, to be held at the Kentro Technon Eleftherias Park, Vas. Sofias, until June 8.
ATHENS TOWN PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE featuring several drawings from the Athinaiki Pinakothiki and artistic impressions of Athens, past and present, by the children of Varvalio Secondary school. The exhibition will be held at the Kentro Technon Eleftherias Park, Vas. Sofias, until June 3.
GREEK FOLK WOODENGRAVING, at the Centre of Folk Art, Aghiou Hatdgmichali 6, Plaka, during the month of June.
150TH ANNIVERSARY OF AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, photographs, newspapers and telegrams of historical value to illustrate the history of the oldest international news agency. The exhibition, at the French Institute, will be followed by a talk, "The Press, the media and technology" given by the President of AFP, Henry Pigeat, on June 4, 8 pm.
POSIDONIA 86 - an international shipping exhibition will be held at the OLP Piraeus from June 2-7. The exhibition is open to the public on the Saturday. See *Focus*.

SCREENINGS

FRENCH INSTITUTE, ATHENS
 A film festival dedicated to the *Cinema Réal*, commences on June 2 for two weeks. The festival is courtesy of the George Pompidou Center, Paris and Intermedia.
FRENCH INSTITUTE THESSALONIKI
THE BREAK (1924), starring Jean Borlin and Francis Picabia, directed by Rene Clair. A film which "doesn't respect anything but the right to laugh", June 3.
MICHEL SIMON, portrait of one of the century's greatest actors. June 3.
ATLANTIS, (1934), Michel Simon, Dita Parlo, directed by Jean Vigo, June 5.
BOUDU SAUVE DES EAUX (1932), Michel Simon and Charles Granval, directed by Jean Renoir, June 10.
LE BONHEUR (1932), Michel Simon and Charles Boyer, directed by Marcel Lherbier, June 12.
LE GRAND JEU (1934), Pierre-Richard Wilm, Maria Bell and Françoise Rosay, directed by Jacques Feyder, June 17.

FOOD NEWS

With summer on its way and long warm evenings, the Inter-Continental and the Athens Hilton will be starting up their barbeque buffets by the poolside.
INTER-CONTINENTAL, Syngrou Ave, an array of cool appetizers form the buffet, followed by charcoal grilled meat or fish, all to the music of the Demetris Krezos Trio. For reservations call tel. 902-3666.
ATHENS HILTON, buffet and barbeque by the pool with live entertainment. Entrance is 1850 drs per person and 50% reduction for under 12s, every Monday, starting June 9, at 8.30 pm. For reservations call 364-3112.

SUMMER COURSES

Athens Centre, 48 Archimidou St., Pangrati, Tel 701-5242. From June 3 the centre offers intensive Greek lessons for all levels. The courses meet five days per week, three hours per day. The centre is also offering an ad-

vanced Greek course and a Greek Grammar review course. See *Focus*.
HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, 22 Masalias St., Tel 3607305 ext 53, offers intensive three week courses, three hours per day over the summer period. Phone the centre for information. See *Focus*.
IONIC CENTRE, Strat. Syndesmou 12, Kolonaki, Tel 364-4448, offers courses all summer long on the island of Chios.
KEGME (Mediterranean Women Studies Institute), Leoforos Alexandras 192 B, Tel 6436436, offers a women's studies program this summer on the island of Spetses, from June 22 to July 6.
THE BRITISH COUNCIL, at Kolonaki Square, organizes a wide variety of courses in science, medicine, the humanities and education. Details from the educational assistant Tel 363-3211.



CLUBS AND ORGANISATIONS

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, tel 804-1212. An evening discussion on a current book-in-progress, "Living cross-culturally in Greece". An opportunity to share experiences, information and support. June 8, 8.30 pm at the Swiss Foyer, Scaramanga 4B, 1st floor.
FOREIGN MOTHERS IN GREECE, open meeting, June 12, 9.30 am, Amarylidas 17, Paleo Pshiko. Phone Angela at 804-1212 for further information.
THE ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LION'S CLUB, tel 360-1311, Dinner meeting at the Royal Olympic, 8.30 pm June 9; Installations of Officers Night and dinner dance at the Glyphada Golf Club, June 27, 9 m.

MUSIC, DANCE, DRAMA

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA - Herod Atticus Theatre, Athens Festival, 1 June 303, See *focus*.
DORA STRATO GREEK FOLK DANCES are held at the Dora Stratou Theatre on Philopappou Hill until the end of September. The show begins at 10.15 pm on weekdays and at 8.15 and 10.15 on Wednesdays and Sundays. For information and tickets call 9214650 after 6pm.
NATIONAL LYRICAL STAGE - Herod Atticus Theatre, Athens Festival, June 25, 27, 29.
NELLY DIMOGLU GREEK DANCES until October at the Old City Theatre on Rhodes. The show begins at 9.15pm daily except Saturday. In addition the dance troupe is also offering a beginners' and two advanced dance course beginning mid-June. For further information call (0241) 20157.
THEATRE SKOT OF JAPAN - Herod Atticus, Athens Festival June 17 and 18. See *Focus*.

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.

this month

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 traditon. 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, Souidias 61, tel 721-0536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon, Wed, Fri, 9 am-5 pm, Tues, 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.

SOUND AND LIGHT

ATHENS: ACROPOLIS-PHYNX - The show is performed in Greek, French, English and German every day. For information and tickets drop by the Athens Festival box office, Stadiou 4, tel. 322-1459 or at the entrance gate at Ayios Dimitrios Lombardiaris, tel. 922-6210, on the day of the performance.

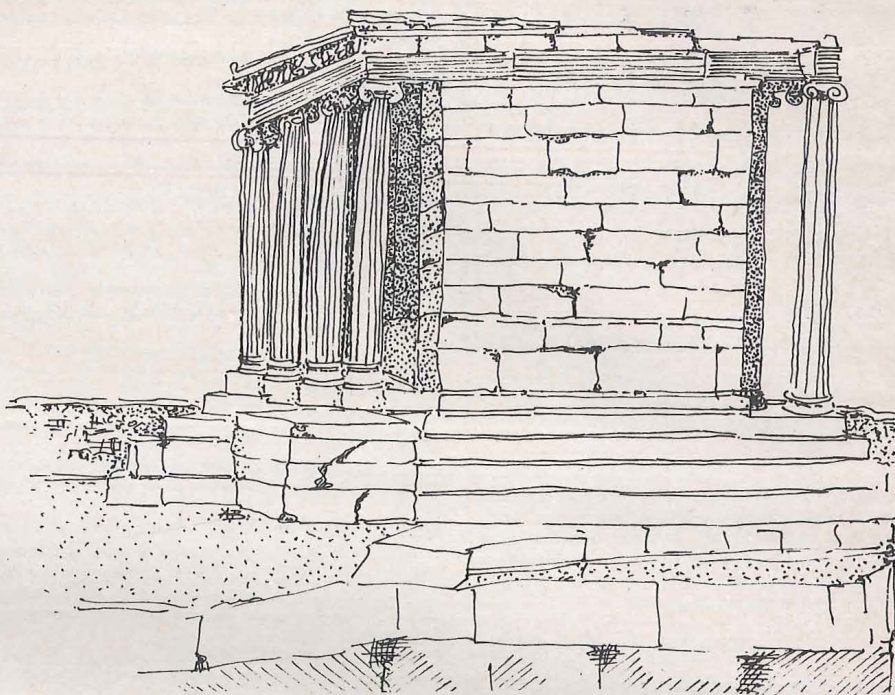
RHODES: MUNICIPAL GARDEN - PALACE OF THE GRAND MASTER. Information can be obtained by phoning the Palace at (0241) 21922, the EOT office at (0241) 23255. Alternate performances are in Greek, English, French and German.

CORFU: OLD FORTRESS - Call the EOT office at (0661) 30520 for tickets and information. The programme is in Greek, English, French and Italian and includes Greek folk dances.

FESTIVALS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

THESSALONIKI - An open theatre festival will take place at the municipal garden theatre in Thessaloniki from July 7 - July 31. Theatre, concert and ballet performances will take place. For further information call the Thessaloniki Municipality (031) 277-641.

EPIRUS - In July and August, theatre, concert, Greek and



foreign dance events take place at the open air theatre of the Society of Epirotic Studies. For more information call (0651) 26442.

HERAKLION - From July to September, the municipality sponsors an extensive programme of artistic events. For further details call (081) 28221.

PATRAS - The artistic and cultural events office of Patra is organising a festival of concerts, theatre, pop music, opera and ballet from July 25 to August 15. For more information call (061) 226796.

RETHYMNON - The municipality of Rethymnon is once again organising a programme of cultural events, theatre, concerts and dance to take place over the summer. For more information call (0831) 25360.

WINE FESTIVALS

DAPHNI. The festival is open daily from 9 pm until 1 pm beginning July 13. Admission is 160 drs. Tickets are purchased at the gates.

ALEXANDROUPOLIS. Beginning July 6, this wine festival lasts until August 11. Tickets can be purchased for 110 drs at the gate. Open daily from 9 pm until 12.30 am.

RETHYMNON. From July 20 to 28 at the Rethymnon Municipal Garden daily, 11 pm to 2 am. Tickets are 200 drs and there is a reduction for students.

MUSEUMS/SITES OUTSIDE ATHENS

Peloponnese

ANCIENT CORINTH, museum and site. Tel. (0741) 31207. Ruins of one of most important cities in ancient Greece; what is visible now dates mostly from Roman period. Excellent museum with finds from prehistoric through late Roman period. Open weekdays and Saturday from 8 am - 7 pm and Sunday from 9 am - 7 pm.

MYCENAE, ruins of the most important Mycenaean palace on top of a citadel. Open daily from 8 am - 7 pm and Sunday and holidays from 9 am - pm.

EPIDAURUS, 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.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, Angeliki Hadzimihi 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, Levadiou 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 Papanigopoulou, off Klafthmonos Square, Plaka. Tel. 324-6164. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Housed in the Old Palace built in 1833-4. The displays illuminate 19th century Athens.

MUSEUM OF 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, Patission & Tossitsa Sts. Tel. 821-7717 for information in Greek, 821-7724 for information in English. One of the world's finest and most comprehensive collections of ancient Greek art. Open weekdays (except Monday) 8 a.m.-6:00 p.m. and Sunday 8 a.m.-5 p.m. 150 drs entrance, 70 drs for students.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Square. Tel. 323-7617. Open 9 a.m.-2 p.m. weekdays (except Monday) and 9 a.m.-1 p.m. weekends. 50 drs entrance, 20 drs for students, free Thursday.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, (Ethniki Pinakothiki), Vass. Konstantinos, opposite the Hilton Hotel. Tel. 721-1010. Permanent collection includes works of Greek painters from 16th century to present, as well as a few European masters. Open Tuesday-Saturday from 9 a.m.-3 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Monday.

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

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. Sarpolou 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. Yiorgiou 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 Levadiou 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 Evrpidou 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

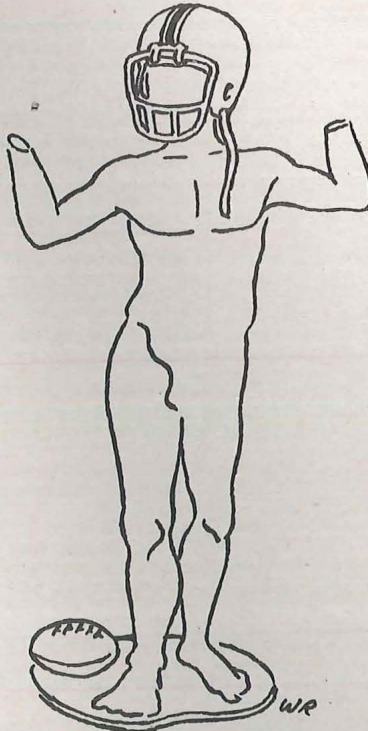
FENCING

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, Doxapatri 11, tel. 363-3777

Athens Club of Fencers, Poulou 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 Mout-soupoulou, 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-gliding.

HIKING

Ipethrios Zoi (Outdoor Life), 9 Vass. Sophias, tel. 361-5779 is a non-profitmaking mountaineering and hiking club open to all. Organizes outings every weekend at 'minimal cost. No special equipment needed except good walking shoes, rucksack.

HOCKEY

Field Hockey Club of Athens, 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. Evelpidon/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 Rafferty, 894-9782.

SAILING

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

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

Information is also available from the **Sailing Federation**, 15A 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 Patission and Mavromateon Street. Buses for the other beaches all leave from their terminus outside the Zappeion on Vass. Olgas Ave.

Private Beaches

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

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.

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 stifiado (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, biteki 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 bakaliaro with skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service.

FIVE BROTHERS, Aiouli 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 islands wines besides retsina. Open from 8 pm-2 am daily.

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

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

XYNOS, Ag. Geronda 4. Tel 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare including stuffed vine leaves, fricassée. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

KARAVITIS, Arktinou 35, Pangrati. Tel 721-5155. Tradition-

al old taverna serving 'wine drinker's meze' and meat with potatoes and vegetables served in an earthenware dish. Wine from the barrel.

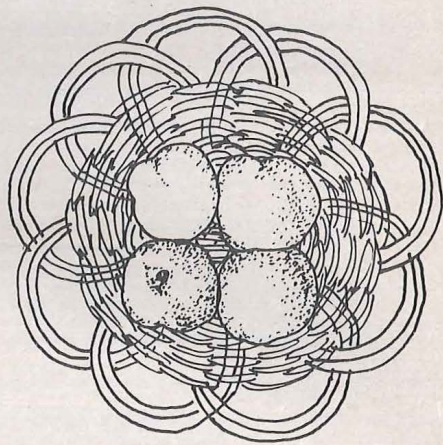
MARKIZA, Proklou 41 (Varnava Square) Pangrati. Tel 752-3502. Known for its 'wine lover's meze', onion pie, Cypriot meat balls. Wine from the barrel. Closed Monday.

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 meat in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.



HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON, Tel 722-0201.

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

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

ATHENAEUM INTERCONTINENTAL, Tel 902-3666.

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

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

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

The Taverna, serves wide range of Greek and Cypriot mezedes, meat and fish from the grill. Open for dinner from 9 pm.

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

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Greek favorites like *avgolemono* soup. Extensive 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. Tepanyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily from 6.30 am-1.30 am; breakfast from 6.30 am, served à la carte or buffet, specialty eggs à la minute; all day menu 11 am-11 pm; salad bar, geared to business lunches, wide selection of international local dishes; late night menu, 11 pm-1.30 am; Sunday brunch, 11 am-3.30 pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house, guitar music.

MERIDIEN HOTEL. Tel 325-5301-9.

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique waiter service, Open for lunch, 1-3.30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1.30 am. Last order taken at 12.45 am.

The Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet with Greek specialties, daily from 7-2 am. Great for business conferences.

CHANDRIS HOTEL, Tel 941-4825.

The Four Seasons, Greek and international cuisine, à la carte, drinks, live music 9 pm-1 am.

KOLONAKI

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

BOJAZZO, Ploutarhou and Dinokratou, 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 home-made chocolate cake and lemon pie on alternate days, baked apples and yogurt with sour cherry sauce.

DIONISSOS, Mt Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular which starts at the top of Ploutarchou St, Kolonaki). Tel 722-6374. Atop one of Athen's landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 am-11.45 pm.

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

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

GEOFINIKAS, 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, spaghettaria.

MAXIM, Kanari and Milioni 4, Kolonaki Square. Tel 361-5803, 363-7073. Piano bar-restaurant. Piano music nightly. Roof garden. Open for dinner every night except Sun.

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 pie, fillet 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 fillet 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. Trikoupis and Kritis, Kifissia. Tel 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

NICHOLAS, 270 Kifissias Ave, Filothei. Tel 681-5497. On Sundays and holidays open also for lunch. Crêpes with cheese stuffing, snails, *dolmadakia* (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 Argonaftou, Drossia. Tel 813-1273, 813-2552. *Youvetsakia*, *stifado* (rabbit stew) and large choices of *mezedes* (*hors d'oeuvres*).

PELARGOS, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia Tel 801-4653, closed Sundays. Specialties: skewered goat, also *kokkoretsi* (innards on the spit), apple pie dessert. Retsina from the barrel.

PICCOLO MONDO, Kifissias Ave 217, Kifissia. Tel 802-0437. Phone for reservations. Piano-restaurant with French cuisine. Main dishes include médaillons de boeuf and escalope with tropical fruits. Closed Sunday.

PITSOUNIA, 26 Halkidos, terminus of the Kato Kifissia bus. Tel 801-4283, open for lunch and dinner. *Bakaliaros skordalia*, (fish with garlic-sauce); snails.

SARANTIDI, Plateia Elaion, Nea Kifissia. Tel 801-3335. Large variety of food, good wine. Music. Also open for lunch on Sunday.

STROFILLI, Panaghi Tsaldari, Kifissia. Tel 808-3330. Also open for Sunday lunch. Greek and international cooking.

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi. Tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti 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

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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

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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, grills (unusually good meatballs) salads. Wine from the barrel.

ROUMBOS, Aghiou Antoniou, Vrilissia. 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, Frankopoulos 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 Caltzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, *saltimbacca à la Romano*, filetto di diavolo, Italian and Capriccioso salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and "cake of the day."

GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, *plaki* (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free.
KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12-4:30 pm and 7:30 pm-1 am.

MOURIA, 101 Athilleos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3347. Specialty: squab in season. *Retsina* from the barrel.

PAPAGALO, Leoforos Posidonos 73, Eden. Tel 983-3728. Menu which will accommodate all moods and tastes. Snack and salad bars, charcoal grills, ice cream and crêpes.

PANDELIS, 96 Naiadon, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialties. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12-5 pm.

PANORAI, Seirinou/Terpsihoris Sts, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimps.

SEIRINES, 76 Seirinou, 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/Pandoras 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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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, Makryianni 3, Zea Marina. Tel 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

VASILENA, Etolikon 72. Tel 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. The owner provides a parade a parade of 16 different dishes (in the order that he chooses) for a fixed price. Soup is usually served last! Be sure to have an empty stomach to do honor to this delicious food.

VLAHOS, 28 Kolytteri, 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 Koundouriotou.

THE BLACK GOAT, at No 6, an old favorite, and one of the first tavernas in the marina, choice of fresh lobster, crayfish and clams. Yachtsman's hangout.

Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at **Fraetes** around the coast from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offering fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea. Also for seafood:

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. Tel 894-5636; an old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive 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 Didoitou St. (corner). Old, neoclassical house with magnificent marionettes on the walls and hanging from the roof. Specialties: Shrimp crêpe, "Marionetta" crêpe, cold pork salad, wine barrel, beer, fruit juices.

PHADRA, Metsovou 14. Tel 883-5711. Neoclassic house decorated by young Greek artists. Large variety of unusual crêpes. Closed Tuesday.

RUMOR'S, 35 Dimokritou St Kolonaki. Tel 364-1977. Spe-

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finest restaurants in Athens

Soft piano music
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cialities: Tuna crêpe, spinach and cheese crêpe, salads (also restaurant).

TO ROLOI, (The Clock), Aristotelou 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" fillet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese,

restaurants and night life

mushrooms, chicken crepe 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).

BAGATELLE, Ventiri 9 and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton). Tel 721-8893. Piano. Open daily from 7 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. Specialties from Normandy and fine Calvados of course.

L'ORANGERIE, 55 Efroniou, (opposite the Caravel). Tel 724-2735, 724-2736. Nice atmosphere. Specialties: filet au poivre vert (filet with green pepper), risotto méditerranéenne, seafood, seasonal salads. Piano.

PRUNIER, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton). Tel 722-7379. International cuisine. Full range of seafood.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. Tel 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: pasta and scalloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro. Tel 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, filet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Nightly from 7.30 pm-2 am. Lunch Saturday and Sunday.

ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Square. Tel 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençale.

DA WALTER, Evzonon and Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki. Tel 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8 pm-1 am.

FONDANINA, 31 Vas. Georgiou. Tel 983-0738.

IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-6765. Specialties: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scalloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-2 am, Sundays and holidays from 12.30-3.30 pm.

LA BOUSSOLA, Vas. Georgiou and Grigori Lambraki, Glyfada. Tel 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Daily from 12.30 pm-2 am. Saturday 12.30 pm-2.30 am. Closed Wednesday for lunch.

LA BOUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. Tel 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under same management as "La Boussola" in Glyfada. Filet à la diavolo and "Triptiho à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

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

LA TARTARUGA, 25th of March 38 and Palaioiologlou 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). Specialties: escalope à la Toscana, escalope cordon bleu, filet with mushrooms, torta romantica (dessert).

KOREAN

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

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

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leoforos Kifissias 267 (near the 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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KOWLOON CHINESE RESTAURANT

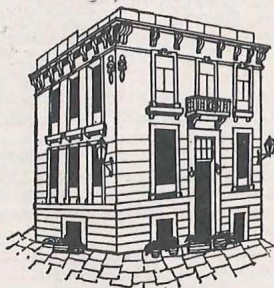
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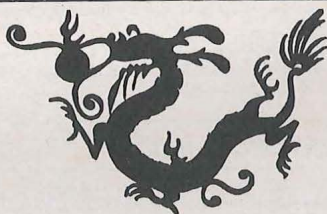


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restaurants and night life

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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. Ledra 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 kataif. 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.

CYPRIOT

AGRINO, Falirou Ave., Koukaki (opposite Inter-Continental Hotel) Tel 921-5285. Restaurant, taverna, bar. Traditional Greek, Cypriot, English and Continental cuisine. Piano and guitar music. 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, Tzitzifias. 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, Polyia 39, Ano Patissia. Tel 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialties: Sepias con Olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork filet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8 pm. Closed Monday.

RINCON, Prinkippos Petros 33, Glyfada. Dishes include mushrooms vinaigrette, *asado* (barbecued pork), lasagne, *lomo* (beef tenderloin), *Milanasa* (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*, *palatinka* 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, Ilissia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Tel 723-3200. Oriental atmosphere. Daily 12-3 pm, 7.30 pm-2 am. Closed Sun lunch.

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave. and G. Olympiou 27-29. Tel 923-2315, 923-2316. A variety of Taiwanese dishes. For reservations call 923-2315, 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily for 12.30-3.30 pm and from 7.30 pm-12 am.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12-3. for lunch and 7-1 in the evening. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LOON FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 114, coastal road near EOT Beach B. Tel 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls, Chinese noodles among other dishes. Peking duck must be ordered 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price.

PAGODA, Bousgou and 3 Leoforos Alexandras 3. Tel 643-1990, 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for dinner parties. Specialties include soups, prawn, chicken and beef dishes, sweet and sour meat and fish, lobster Cantonese, Peking duck, steamed snake. Desserts include lichees, fresh mango in season and sweets.

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou. Tel 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chilli sauce making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 pm.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirinion Sports Center), tel. 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chilli, beef with fresh ginger root.

JAPANESE

KYOTO, Garibaldi 5 (on Philipoppou 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 Kamaki 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 baklavadaikia 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.

BRETANNIA, 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 Etaireias Square and Kydathinaion, Plaka. Tel. 322-2293. Remodeled neoclassic house on square. Fruit juices with or without alcohol, sweets, a large variety of teas. Discreet jazz-rock music. Open from morning to night.

OREA ELLADA, (Beautiful Greece), the charming mezzanine café of the Center of Hellenic Tradition, 36 Pandrossou St, Monastiraki; coffee, drinks and snacks; sit among pottery handicrafts and antique treasures and enjoy a view of the Acropolis, 9:30 am - 7:30 pm daily, Sunday until 2:30 pm.

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. Urusul 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, cnr. 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 Ahalou, 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.

*Le temps Piaget
ne se mesure,
qu'en Or*



PIAGET
Polo

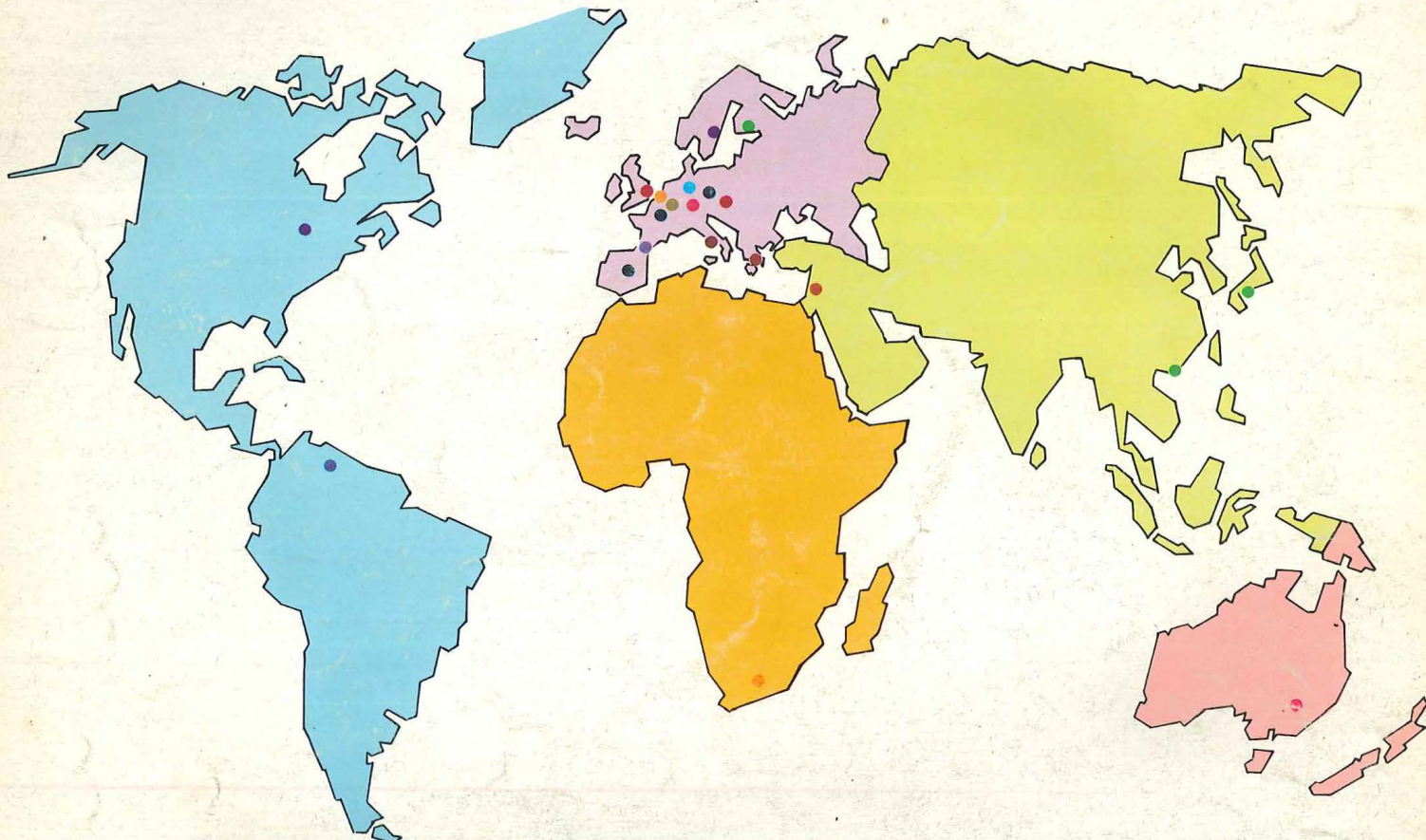
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