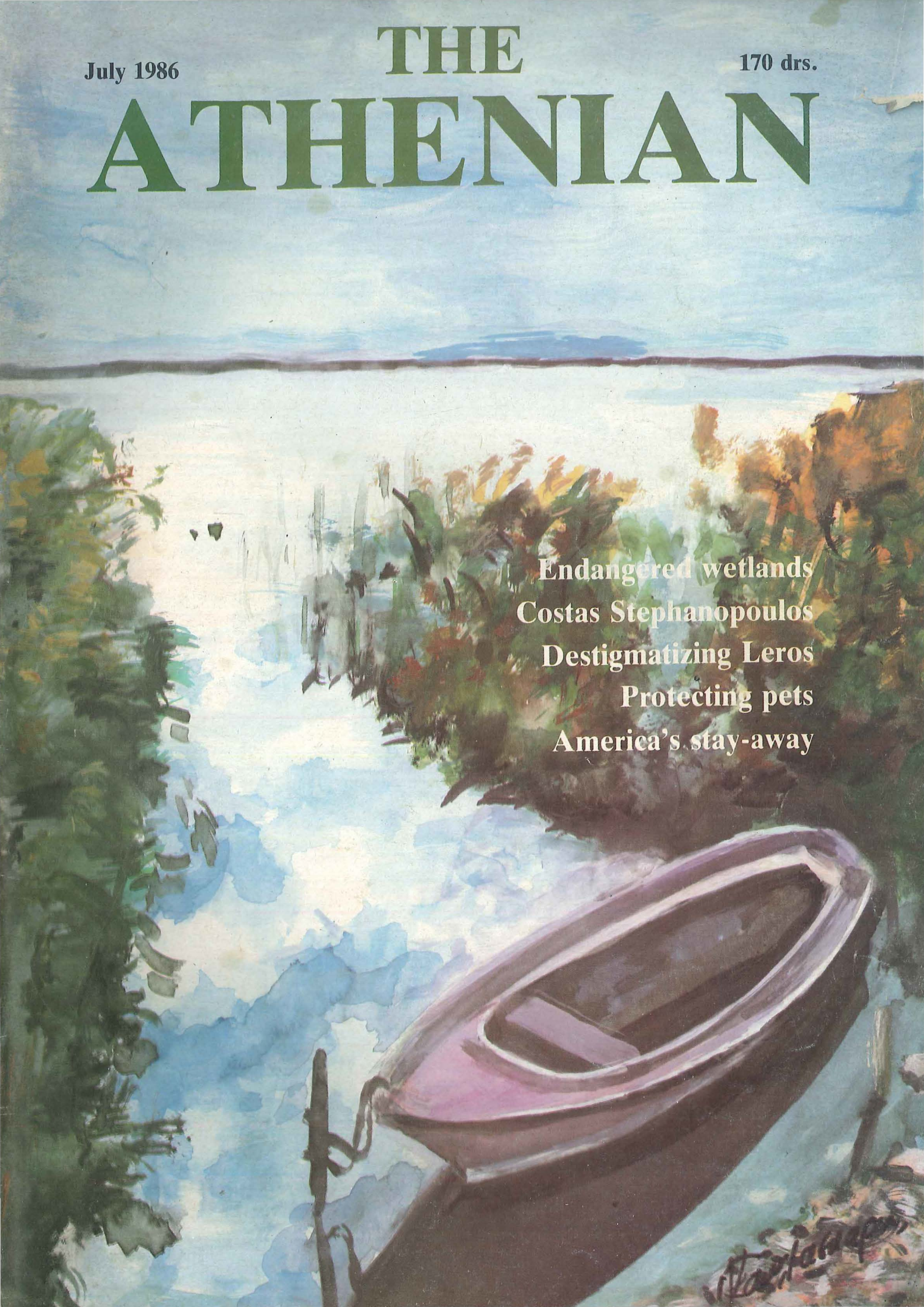


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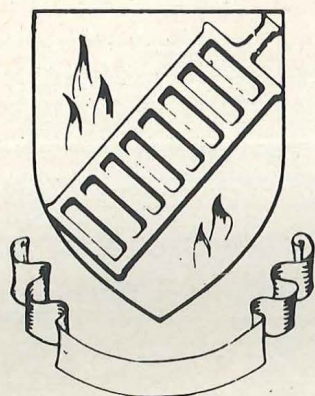
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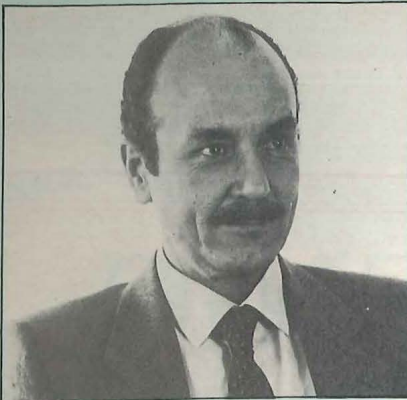
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36 The first injury abroad

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Le musée imaginaire

On June 3 the Alexander S. Onassis awards were presented by President Sartzetakis at a ceremony which took place in the Old Parliament. The recipient of the Athinai Prize, awarded "to an individual whose actions help to bring about the rapprochement of people and upholding of human dignity", was former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. In his acceptance speech Mr Schmidt predicted that by the end of the century China will have joined the U.S. and USSR as world power Number Three. But how, he wondered, would the European Common Market then match these powers – and Japan, to "enjoy the enormous advantages of an economy of great scale?... We Europeans have enormous difficulties among ourselves... and it is in Athens, in particular, that the distance which separates us from a politically unified Europe is felt most clearly". The Athens to which Schmidt was referring, as "a personal musée imaginaire", is a living reality that represents a heritage all Europeans share, emphasizes the basic political conviction which they hold in common and therefore embodies the desire for unity which the EEC is itself so importantly trying to express.

Schmidt's description of Athens as "a personal musée imaginaire" was a particularly apt one which understandably drew a smile from the former chancellor's sympathetic and largely Athenian audience. Museums are wonderful places to visit, but as any museum custodian knows they are not always ideal places to live and work in, particularly when the accumulating apparatus is out of whack (i.e. the nefos) and the museum's finances are shaky. But in the context of Schmidt's grand concepts, these

matters seemed trivial. One of the best things about the annual Onassis affairs is that they afford a good opportunity to hear at home thoughts expressed from abroad and consider new perspectives about Greece which, seen from every day work or play, are so taken for granted that they aren't seen at all.

Schmidt spoke a great deal about the economy – quite naturally, since he is an expert on these things, and it is in great part his contribution to the economic unity of the Common Market which made him such a fitting recipient of the Athinai Prize. Yet in his conclusion he returned to his conception of Athens: "Europe is not only a political and economic challenge; it is an ethical commitment as well." Amid mountains of butter and lakes of olive oil, there is certainly place for a museum of the mind.

This is no idle fancy. If it were, no one would care where the Elgin Marbles were so long as they could be seen, whether it's where they are or at "home" where they should be. Ideally, they belong everywhere at once, which is where physically they can't be unless it is in that "musée imaginaire".

It's possible that while Schmidt was imagining the place of a united Europe in relation to the other great rival super-economies, Greek minds – always adventurous – were imagining even greater things: that, even in a longer term, if there should ever be one, there must be one day, not so long off, one single super-maxi economy with mountains of ghee in India, lakes of soya in China, plains of wheat in Africa and even Sri Lankan shipowners establishing prizes dedicated "to the rapprochement of people and the upholding of human dignity".

"There is no single country in Europe now which at one and the

same time can fulfill the basic targets of economic policy," Schmidt said. Least of all Greece. This being so now, where will Greece stand as these blocs of nations become even mightier and at the same time fewer in number? The answer is: exactly where it is.

Oddly enough, this "musée imaginaire" which, Schmidt says, is such an essential part of the heritage of a future united Europe, is already adding new wings and galleries to its original design. Right now, at Delphi, another International Festival of Ancient Theatre has just concluded in which groups representing every super-economy – the U.S., the USSR, China and Japan – and a multitude of mini-economies – such as the Eskimos – have already participated, each interpreting creatively, in its own way, dramas that have meaning for everyone. The concept that Greece can provide a heritage not only for a united Europe, but for a united world, is not so far-fetched.

The Delphic Idea, both as it was expressed in antiquity and as it has been re-expressed in this century, encompassing all societies, was always an ecumenical one. That was stated from the beginning when Zeus released the eagles that flew round the world. This world has been redefined many times since then, and continues to be, but Delphi still remains its center.

One of the problems of being in the museum business is that you have to take care of the monuments and at the same time keep a sharp eye on the ticket-takers' receipts. Revenue from bauxite mining is one thing; that from the nearby sanctuary of Apollo is another. Mr Schmidt, an eminent economist and humanitarian leader, last month strongly indicated that the long-term view for Greece is the more profitable.

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Dear Editor,

I am writing about the article "What's new in kamakiwear" by David Lazarus (June, 1986).

While I appreciate the tongue-in-cheek spirit in which this was written, as a woman I feel insulted by the article.

I believe that a satirical approach, which at the same time accepts a condition, has the effect of reinforcing stereotypes. In this case, it is the dehumanizing of foreign women tourists into sexual objects, who are only too ready to be bedded provided the right technique is used.

Mr. Lazarus may laugh at the "kamaki", but in his writing he also accepts them. He is therefore promoting the behavior of a group of men, who for many women are an extremely unpleasant aspect of Greek society.

*Yours faithfully,
Sue Papadimitriou*

Dear Editor,

Given what material she had to work with, I'd like to congratulate book reviewer Claudia Jannone on her objective, amusing review of Michalis Moiras' book: *The Dirty Corner and Erotic Stories in Plaka*. In fact, Ms. Jannone's review was much more interesting and entertaining than the book itself!

As a voice for many of the non-descript, often 'mindless' characters portrayed in this collection of questionable 'erotica,' it should be pointed out that the majority of us were *not* impressed. In fact, his thinly disguised versions of his 'affaires' were a cheap shot at people who he once perpetrated to be 'friends.' And in fact, a few of us who are writers (the published variety) are sorely tempted to write a sequel to Moiras' romp through the hearts and bedrooms of the Plaka ladies. After all, 'the pen is mightier than the sword', isn't it? And the *truth* would make much more entertaining reading!

*Yours sincerely,
"Beth"*

Dear Editor,

In an article titled 'Woven pictures' published in your May issue you failed to mention that the Tapisseri School belongs to the National Fund (*Ethnikos Organismos Pronias*) and is housed at the Center of Cottage Industries, Vas. Sofias 135. The school's director is artist John Faitakis.

*Yours sincerely,
E. Skiadaresi*

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

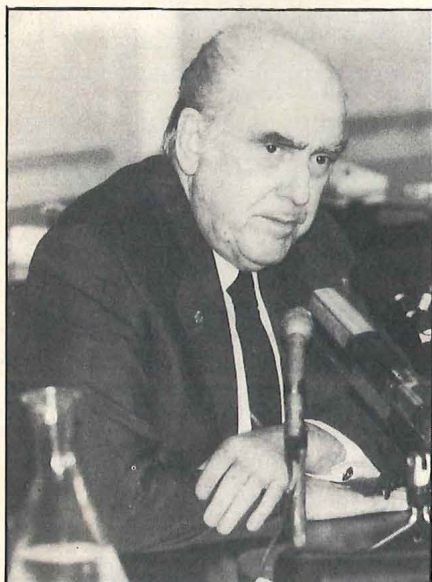
by Nigel Lowry, Ariana Yakas, Sloane Elliott and David Lazarus

The sound of shouting

Amid the unsolicited calm of this too-quiet tourist season, the sound of shouting could be heard last month. It was the most recent flare-up in Greece's ongoing feud with Turkey.

Greece opened a new air corridor over the Eastern Aegean. Turkey objected. Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal announced a trip this month to the occupied northern section of Cyprus. Greece objected. Ozal invited Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou to meet him on the "green line" separating the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot regions. Greece said forget it.

Certainly bilateral relations were not helped by an interview Ozal gave to



Papandreou: Forget it

the *International Herald Tribune*. He told the newspaper that Turkey could be considered a more valuable NATO ally than Greece and asserted his country's five-to-one superiority in terms of population. He warned Greece to stop interfering with Turkey's bid to become a full member of the EEC. And finally, insult to injury, he mentioned his belief that Cyprus could be considered more Turkish than Greek in that it was governed by the Ottomans for centuries.

Greece was not amused. Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, at a meeting of NATO's North Atlantic Council in Canada, warned that Turkey's verbal attack caused problems for the alliance. Presumably he reminded his counterparts that the alliance's southern flank would fall into complete disarray if the

present war of words were to escalate. Papoulias then called all Greek diplomats accredited to EEC nations to a special briefing in Belgium on Greek-Turkish relations. In Athens, meanwhile, Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Haralambopoulos discussed Ozal's statements with U.S. Ambassador Robert Keeley. And opposition leader Constantine Mitsotakis, who favors dialogue with Turkey, said Ozal was "closing doors to the West" and performing a "disservice to his country".

At the same time, Ozal was advising Greece to be "moderate" in a dispute over a new air corridor -- named J-60 -- linking up islands in the Eastern Aegean. Turkey has traditionally objected to the extent of Greek control over Aegean airspace. As far as J-60 was concerned, the Turks worried that its sanctioning by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) would set a precedent in the international community favoring Greece. Turkey felt so strongly about this, apparently, that Turkish newspapers reported the armed forces had been placed on alert, and Ozal told reporters that Turkish warplanes may violate the airspace during a current military exercise.

A Greek government spokesman, commenting on a newspaper report that Turkey may launch a "limited-scale military operation" against Greece or Cyprus, said the nation "is determined to defend its national territory effectively".

News agency reports from an ICAO meeting in Paris said Greece had agreed to end the dispute by rerouting J-60, but Haralambopoulos later denied the stories. He said the country was not considering any changes regarding J-60, and that in fact the air corridor was operating smoothly.

Ozal promptly steered attention back to Cyprus by announcing a trip to the self-proclaimed "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" in the first week of July -- a move believed to signal a renewal of Turkish support for the "state" (recognized internationally only by Turkey). Greece and Cyprus condemned the planned visit as "provocative" and "proof of Turkish intransigence".

Ozal countered by inviting Papan-dreou to hash things out on the "green line" separating the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities. Greece immediately rejected the proposal. "What can we discuss with Mr. Ozal?" a government spokesman told reporters. "The major problem is his visit to Cyprus."

Chances are the bickering will continue for months. Greek municipal elections are in October, and Turkey always seems especially troublesome at election times. Afterwards the shouting may abate somewhat, and both sides can enjoy a welcome chance to rest their voices.

Killers sought

Police mounted an intensive manhunt last month for the killers of a top-ranking member of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He was the 12th Arab assassination victim in Athens in the last six years.

"We don't know if this murder was part of an inter-Arab feud, who the murderers are, the reasons behind the murder, and which, if any, country is behind it," Public Order Minister Antonis Drossoyannis told reporters.

A PLO statement issued in Athens said Israeli agents and the American CIA were responsible for the killing. However, the statement added, "the PLO assures the Israeli criminals and their supporters that with their actions they will not succeed in provoking us to use Greek soil to answer them."

Drossoyannis said it was "unacceptable that any differences be settled on Greek soil".

He said the victim, identified as Khalid Nazal, 38, was gunned down by two men outside the Divani Zafolia Hotel on Alexandras Avenue, where he was to meet another PLO member, a student identified as Mihiar Iktami.

Khalid was shot four times -- three times in the head and once in the thigh -- by a revolver fitted with a silencer, police said. He was found to be carrying a false Algerian passport. Police said the assassins' getaway motorcycle was later found on Zoodochou Pigis Street, parked in front of the Hotel Mari and stripped of its license plates.

The Damascus-based Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, which said Khalid had served as secret-

ary of its central committee, announced that "Khalid Nazal's blood would not be in vain."

It called on Greek authorities to assume full responsibility for finding the killers and their headquarters, "particularly the Israeli diplomatic representation in Athens which has turned into a center for the planning of murderous, bloody extremes."

The Democratic Front also sought "honest forces in the Arab world to raise their voice, internationally and particularly in Greece, against this abhorrant, murderous action of the Zionists ... which aimed at turning friendly Greece into a new theatre for their own murderous activities."

Superpower relations

Greece was active last month in its relations with the superpowers. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, through Ambassador Viktor Stukhalin, conveyed his desire to visit here as soon as possible. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, meanwhile, invited Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias to visit the United States.

Papoulias said he would make the trip during the first two weeks of November. Arrangements for Gorbachev's visit were being made through diplomatic channels.

Some observers said the Soviet leader, who reportedly accepted Prime Minister Papandreou's invitation to visit months ago, may now feel some urgency to bolster his image in the West following the Chernobyl nuclear plant disaster. Gorbachev charmed the Western media and public with a visit to France shortly after succeeding Constantine Chernenko.

Papoulias announced his acceptance of Shultz's offer after returning from a tour of Belgium, Canada, Holland and Sweden. He said there was a "new climate of understanding" among Greece's Western allies regarding the nation's positions and problems.

"There was a time when we could not be heard and our views were not shared," he said. "I must conclude that there is a new climate towards our views and an appreciation of the critical, serious and potentially dangerous situation that we face."

Papoulias discussed Greece's rela-

tions with Turkey while at a meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Halifax.

Distant solution

A solution to the Cyprus problem grew even more distant last month. The Greek Cypriot government announced its rejection of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's latest plan to unify the divided island.

The plan, to merge the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities into a single two-state federation, had already been accepted by the self-proclaimed "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus". It was deemed unworkable by the Greek Cypriots.

Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou said de Cuellar's bid was unacceptable because "the necessary conditions" for a solution had been omitted - withdrawal of Turkish troops, freedom for Greek Cypriots in the north and specific international guarantees.

Kyprianou once again reiterated his desire for an international meeting on the Cyprus issue, specifically to discuss the Greek Cypriot conditions.

Nuclear exercise

Greek soldiers participated in an exercise last month concerning transport and security of nuclear weapons. Deputy Premier and Defense Minister Haralambopoulos said the country was obliged to participate in such NATO maneuvers, though it did not accept the alliance perception of a "danger from the north."

He denied press reports that the exercise was based on a NATO scenario envisioning a nuclear attack from Eastern Europe or the Soviet Union. Haralambopoulos said there was in fact no scenario for the maneuvers, and Greece remains firm in its belief there is no threat from the north.

He said it was simply NATO and Warsaw Pact policy to draft plans on the basis of a confrontation "we hope will not take place".

The defense minister drew a distinction between the nuclear exercise and NATO maneuvers in the Aegean, which Greece refuses to participate in due to conflicts with Turkey. "We merely do not participate in exercises which harm our sovereign rights," he said.



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Unfriendly skies

The skies were not so friendly over Greece last month as Olympic Airways pilots and flight engineers staged a strike for more money.

Dozens of pilots were dismissed after defying a government mobilization order. The government also announced it intended to confiscate property belonging to the strikers to compensate for lost revenue. The walkout was estimated by the Transport Ministry to have cost the country 250 million drachmas a day.

Part of that figure included the price of hiring foreign airline crews to maintain reduced operations for the carrier. Pilots from Lebanon, America and Canada were among those flying Olympic planes on both international and domestic routes.

For passengers, the walkout at first meant long, frustrating hours trying to escape Athens airport, and later changes in travel plans as foreign airlines began picking up the bulk of Olympic's business. Thousands of travellers were forced to improvise during the first week of the strike.

The pilots were pressing their demand for a 6 percent wage increase, which the government refused to grant due to its austerity program. Olympic meanwhile announced that international fares were to increase this month by 19 percent, and domestic rates were to be hiked by 25 percent.

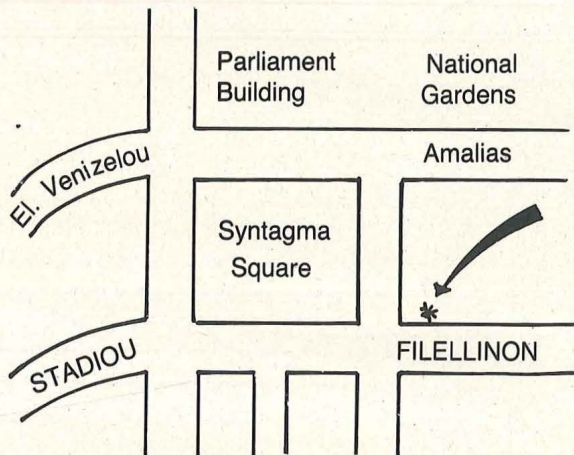
Posidonia '86

Posidonia '86, the 10th installment of what has arguably become the world's largest shipping exhibition, was held June 2-7 in Piraeus. Since inception in 1969, Posidonia has become a litmus test of the health of international shipping and the most visible sign of the importance of Greek shipping within the industry.

Despite some speculation that the decline in shipping's fortunes would drag down the huge exhibition, which is sponsored by the government, the municipality of Piraeus, the Greek Chamber of Shipping and Greek ship-owners, the week's events were colorful enough - whether on the exhibition floor at the waterfront St. Nicholas terminal, or at the 50-odd parties staged on ships, at embassies and hotels throughout the six days.

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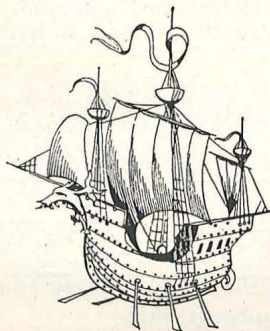


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Some 600 companies, mainly shipyards, manufacturers of marine equipment ranging from satellite communications terminals to barnacle-removers, insurers, banks, brokers, salvors and ship registries, met each other and marketed their products. The Soviet Union had its largest national stand to date and the U.S. was for the first time a national exhibitor at the show. The Turkish shipping industry was another to be better represented than ever before, though there was little sign of the Greek-Turkish parley on maritime matters which some keen observers had been watching for.

Though exhibitors from a record 50 countries had booked space, controversy was supplied when, apparently in consultation with authorities, the organisers cancelled the participation of four South African firms and hurriedly erased references in the catalogue on the eve of the show. They said this was "for security reasons".

Expulsion had caused "unquantifiable damage" terms of lost business, according to one of the South Africans - a sign of the show's importance. Greek products, services and agencies were at the center of many of the contracts, worth millions of dollars, known to have been concluded during the week. A number of firms have already announced their intention to book more exhibition space at the next Posidonia in 1988.

Anarchists rampage

Anarchists were on the rampage once again last month, this time in Thessaloniki. A group attacked and petrol-bombed a police car outside the city's university, seriously burning the two officers inside.

Police later arrested 12 youths, including two suspected of carrying out the bombing. They were charged with "repeated attempts to commit homicide, inciting a riot and causing serious unprovoked bodily harm". If found guilty, they could each face up to life imprisonment.

The attack took place during a three-day occupation of the school's Department of Mathematics and Science. According to police, two masked youths crept behind the patrol car, which was on duty at the time, broke the back screen and threw in a Molotov cocktail. The vehicle was immediately engulfed in flames. Both officers suffered multiple burns, and one, Captain Korozidis, remained in intensive care

with third-degree burns and respiratory problems.

The anarchist occupation resulted in extensive damage to the university, including the total destruction of the department's main lecture hall. Police in Thessaloniki and Athens were placed on alert immediately after the incident.

Loggerhead law

The government has been considering what steps to take to protect the endangered loggerhead sea turtle. Legislation is in the works to safeguard the turtles' habitat in Laganas Bay on the island of Zakynthos.

Dimitris Margaritoulis, coordinator of a loggerhead research project, told an ecological conference on the island last month that officials were studying the results of observations begun in 1984. The Ministry of Environment was expected this month to adopt strict zoning regulations for the area.

The loggerhead sea turtle has been threatened by disturbances to its nesting habits and egg-laying activity. The research team has proposed establishing a section of Laganas Bay as a marine park.

Marbles forum

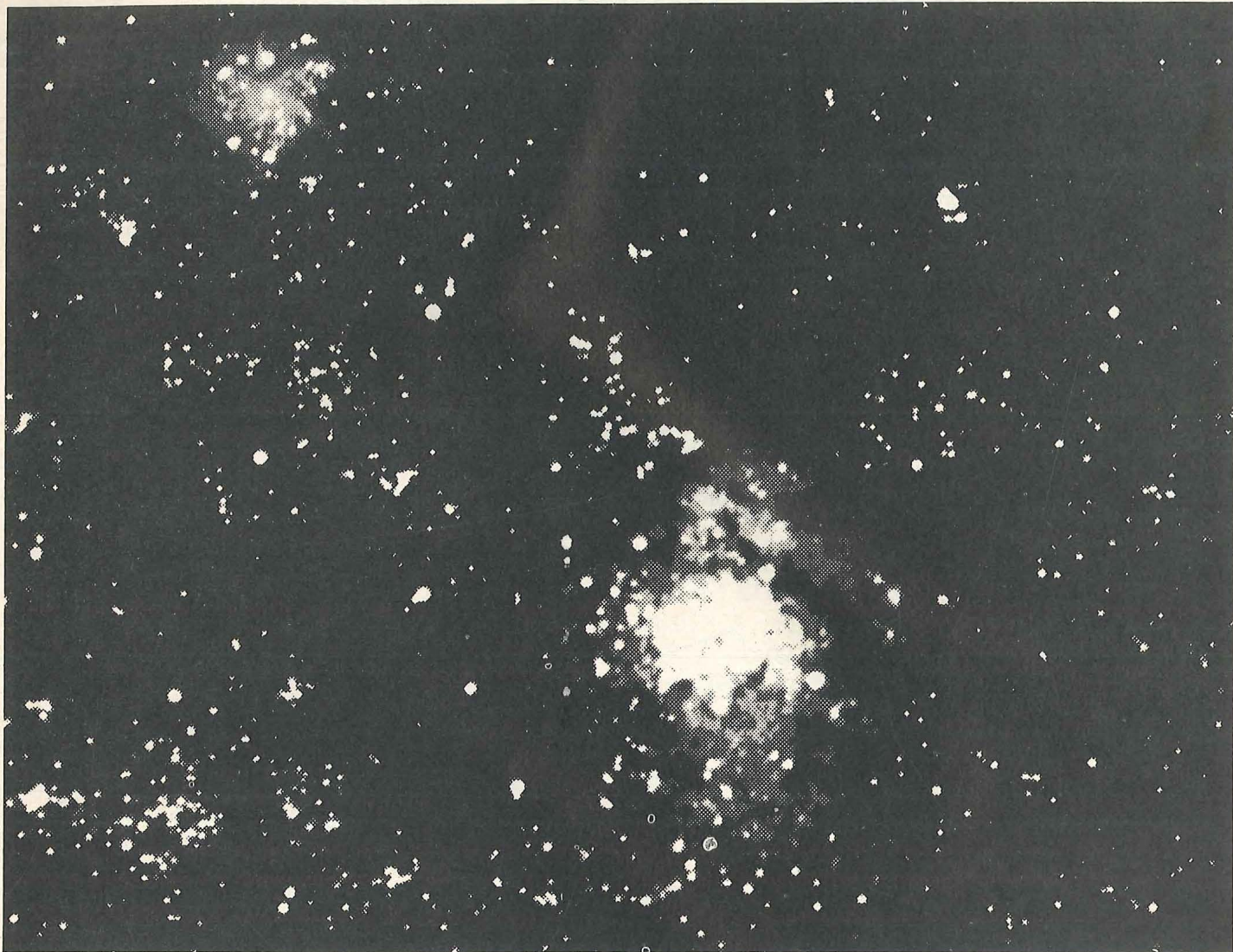
If Oxford University students ran the British government, Greece would get back the Elgin Marbles.

That was the outcome last month when Culture Minister Melina Mercouri participated in a panel discussion on the famed Parthenon treasures. The Oxford University Students Association then voted 165-87 in favor of returning the marbles to Athens.

Mercouri argued that a document issued by the Turkish sultan allowing Lord Elgin to strip the Parthenon did not provide for selling the marbles to Britain. She concluded the friezes should therefore be removed from the British Museum and returned to Greece.

An opposing panelist observed that the marbles have been better preserved in London than they would have been in Athens' viscous air. Replied Mercouri: "You took good care of the treasures of the Parthenon for nearly two centuries. Thank you. But now, please, give them back to us."

A representative of Britain's opposition Labor Party, Norman Backan, vowed that if his party came to power the marbles would be returned.



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Municipal elections: what impact?

Now that the two major parties have announced their candidates for the mayorships of the three largest cities, the strategies of ND and PASOK are becoming clear in view of October's municipal elections. These elections will undoubtedly be hotly contested by both major parties and will certainly constitute – at least to a certain degree – a catalyst in future political developments.

Thus a series of questions can be posed here: What are the strategies of both parties? Their strong and weak points? What political scenarios seem plausible following a victory by either?

it out of its current organizational lethargy.

However, there are many risks involved in such an approach. Firstly, it is not at all clear that ND has gained in popularity, despite rising dissatisfaction with the government, at least as most reliable polls show. Thus it is unclear whether the conservatives will win the municipal elections. Moreover, the more the municipal elections are polarized and politicized, the less likely it is that disaffected 1985 PASOK voters will switch over to the conservatives – whom they appear still to dislike more than PASOK

is trying to avoid as much as possible the political cost of an electoral setback; a cost that would have certainly been higher had the socialists opted for leading PASOK members as candidates. In the latter case it would be the government itself that would have suffered the defeat, while as it stands at least part of the blame could be heaped on the shoulders of the incumbents.

Furthermore, through this strategy PASOK not only downgrades the political importance of the elections, but also minimizes the possibility of a wide protest vote against candidates who, having held ministerial posts, would have represented the government's policies. Finally, a number of voters – though dissatisfied with the government – might vote for efficient mayors, and at least Beis and Papsyrou seem to have, as polls show, reasonably positive ratings.

Thus, in case PASOK loses the municipal elections, it will be well-placed to claim that the popular mandate did not constitute a rejection of its overall governmental policies, but merely indicated dissatisfaction with certain mayors. Anyhow, the conservatives, whatever the raucous they cause, are in no position to topple a government handsomely re-elected almost a year ago.

Nonetheless, following such an electoral defeat, PASOK would undoubtedly be weakened, and that might mean a further delay in implementation of tougher measures the economy badly needs.

ND stands more to lose if it suffers another electoral setback, due primarily to the wild and rising expectations its friendly press will create among followers on the eve of the elections. Thus, in case of a defeat, disillusionment may deeply set in, as another all-out electoral battle would have been lost. And from such a state one cannot see how ND will painlessly extricate itself in the near future, except through radical internal changes that seem, for the time being, not easily available.

All in all, one wishes the municipal elections, with their fanfare, sloganeering and polarizing effects, at a time when the country is facing immediate issues of vital importance, were already behind us. They will solve no problems, but instead might create new ones.

John C. Loulis



Concerning ND, its decision to field three prominent parliamentarians – Miltiadis Evert, Andreas Andrianopoulos and Sotiris Kouvelas, as candidate mayors for Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki respectively – demonstrates clearly that the conservatives intend to fight the elections on an essentially political, rather than strictly municipal platform. Already ND leader Constantine Mitsotakis has indicated he will press for early national elections in case the government is defeated in the municipal polling, by arguing that PASOK has lost its popular support.

This option has been somehow imposed on Mitsotakis by a number of factors: ND's organized party members and the majority of ND supporters are undoubtedly spoiling for an all-out confrontation and test of strength with the government. Furthermore, an electoral "crusade" will tend to unify the party under its leader, raise its morale and pull

– in order to "punish" the government.

With all the above in mind it is hardly surprising that leading conservative politicians seem to be speaking with many voices, tones and slogans, already causing a dangerously confusing cacophony. Thus, while Evert and Andrianopoulos try to water down Mitsotakis' outright "politicization" of the elections, at the same time ex-Premier George Rallis came out openly against any politicization at all.

Though PASOK of course has its own problems, dilemmas and difficulties, it has taken the most sensible of options open to it. Its decision to support candidates who are incumbent mayors, rather than prominent parliamentarians to "match" the ND candidates, indicates the socialists will fight these elections not on a broad political platform but rather on narrower community issues.

By choosing as its candidates Mayors Beis, Papsyrou and Manavis, PASOK

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Man of the center-right

An interview with Costas Stephanopoulos, leader of the Democratic Renewal Party

by Richard Carpenter

Costas Stephanopoulos, leader of the Democratic Renewal Party (DRP), was born in Patras in 1926. He is a graduate of Athens University, where he studied law.

He was first elected to the Greek parliament on the National Radical Union (ERE) ticket in 1964. Following the restoration of parliamentary democracy in 1974, Stephanopoulos was returned to parliament as an MP of the New Democracy Party (ND) in 1974, '77, '81 and '85 general elections. In addition, he served as interior minister (1974), social services minister (1976) and minister to the prime minister's office (1977-80).

In the years following ND's initial loss of government to Andreas Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) in 1981, Stephanopoulos gained increased recognition among the Greek electorate, chiefly for his often fiery rhetoric while serving as an ND parliamentary spokesman. Furthermore, he was twice nominated as a candidate (although defeated in the actual run-offs) for the ND leadership.

New Democracy, under the leadership of Constantine Mitsotakis, lost the general election to PASOK for a second time in June 1985. In late August, Stephanopoulos resigned from ND amid rumors of a personality clash between himself and Mitsotakis. Shortly thereafter, in early September, nine other MPs left the party to join ranks with the DRP.

The resulting controversy was predictable: ND cadres labelled Stephanopoulos "a defector," "a right-wing wild card," and "a political apostate." But he has not dodged these issues.

Quite to the contrary, he appears to realize the uphill struggles he and the DRP confront. He knows he must convince Greek voters that the DRP is not simply an ND clone but a credible alternative, not a party founded in expediencies and spite but a party of principles. Compounding these difficulties, there has not yet been a meaningful electoral contest following the DRP's foundation, hence no accurate assessment of its popularity.

In this exclusive interview with The Athenian, the DRP leader clarifies his reasons for splitting with the ND and sets forth some notions of the center-right niche he is attempting to carve out.

Q: To begin with, how do you view the Democratic Renewal Party as being significantly different from the New Democracy Party?

A: As we are both parties of the liberal realm, there are, accordingly, no ideological differences. However, there exist several differences with regard to specific subjects, as well as tactical differences. For instance, we voted for the abortion legalization bill whereas the New Democracy did not.

We manage to give the domain of liberalism a more populist character which New Democracy has not yet succeeded in giving. And we wish to exercise – within, of course, a liberal ideology – an enhanced social policy.

We held different opinions, for instance, concerning the manner with which to confront the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Greece. The ND wanted to have a debate in parliament before Mr. Shultz

'My position outside ND is far more difficult for my political career than it was within ND. And I know this very well'

arrived, saying they feared that Prime Minister Papandreou would perhaps be bound by agreements with Mr. Shultz about which parliament would not know. We, the DRP, said this debate should not be held prior to Mr. Shultz's arrival because it would impede the Greek government, and that we were not fearful whatsoever of any binding pledges of Mr. Papandreou vis-a-vis Mr. Shultz.

There exist, then, such differences on numerous subjects – which is natural between parties having related ideological identities, which occurs as well with parties in other countries. In France, for example, it is difficult for anyone to say how Mr. Jacques Chirac differs from Mr. Valery Giscard d'Estaing or from Mr. Raymond Barre. Likewise in Sweden, where three right-wing parties oppose the socialists, it is difficult for one to say on what they agree and where they differ.

Our basic disagreement – and that

which led us to leave ND – is that we sought a re-examination of its politics, since, following the 1985 elections, it was proven that the majority of the Greek people had not approved of ND's politics. Consequently, different politics were necessary. And for us this meant something more populist, more contemporary, something which would look toward the future and would sever the party from the past.

We favor participatory democracy and believe in the necessity for workers to share in the profits of enterprises – things that ND does not accept. There are many other similar differences. It isn't possible to enumerate them all at this time, but such differences exist.

Q: When you first announced your departure from ND, many people judged the split as simply due to a personality conflict between yourself and the ND leader, Constantine Mitsotakis. How do you view this assessment?

A: If it was only such a difference, I would have left after Mr. Mitsotakis' election as leader. I stayed in the party, fighting for the party to win, and, therefore, for Mr. Mitsotakis to become prime minister.

I left only when the party did not wish to re-examine its politics, but was instead being hastily led toward a party congress without the preparation for laying out new policies. And I also believe the congress that took place did not produce the fresh policies sought.

New policies are required, in other words, to establish a liberal party as attractive not only to its supporters but also its opponents. For a party to rise from a minority to a majority of votes, it must draw voters from the other side, and, therefore, must become appealing to its opponents.

The ND is not attractive to its opponents, and, for us, it thus does not have the capability of becoming the majority. We, as the DRP, attempt to impart this more attractive character to a portion of the liberal political realm.

The differences with Mr. Mitsotakis are not, therefore, personal. If I had become the party leader, there might have been an antagonism between Mr. Mitsotakis and myself. But that was not the cause of my departure. Because, as I told you, this in itself has been proven by my conduct.

Q: There are those, however, who assert that by your departure you avoided responsibilities for ND's loss at the elections.

A: I don't deny my responsibilities. We were all responsible. But precisely for this reason, we were all obliged to re-

examine our own accountabilities.

It wasn't a denial of responsibilities but their admission when I said that from the moment the party was rejected and not voted for by the majority the obligation existed to examine the causes. And, in my opinion – as I said at the time – the ND must acquire another character than that which it has.

Our differences started in this way. By no means do I deny our responsibilities. Even though I did not agree with everything and had put forward certain accords in the political council, and even though that political council did not accept certain recommendations of mine – because I had then proposed, for example, profit sharing for workers – from the moment that I remained in and fought for ND, I accepted and have all the responsibilities that the others had as well.

Q: When asked about your departure, many ND partisans, including some MPs, accuse you of weakening the ND while simultaneously strengthening Mr. Mitsotakis' control of the party. How do these judgments strike you?

A: There are two points to your question. To the first, I would say that, on the contrary, I believe that I am able to offer new supporters to the vaster area – that is, I don't offer them to the ND but to the vaster liberal political realm. Accordingly, the liberal domain is not weakening but strengthening.

The ND could be weakened if one supposes that I take away a slice of its support. However, at this time, I'm not fighting for a specific partisan formation but for the more general liberal political realm. And if I draw away as little as one vote from PASOK, I strengthen rather than weaken this liberalist domain.

'If I had become the party leader, there might have been an antagonism between Mr. Mitsotakis and myself'

Second, as to whether or not Mr. Mitsotakis gained greater control of the party, this does not interest me.

Q: Well, do you think he at least benefited somehow by your departure?

A: Perhaps. It's possible. Although it does not concern me. It concerns those who remain in ND.

Q: Some of your opponents say that your departure from ND is the moral equivalent of Mr. Mitsotakis' actions in 1965, splitting the Center Union Party. In other words, that you are an apostate of ND. How do you respond to this charge?

A: My position is entirely different from that of Mr. Mitsotakis in '65. In 1965, Mr. Mitsotakis left his party to exercise perhaps more power than he could have exercised by himself within the Center Union. He left aspiring to stay in government.

I left ND shouldering jeopardy. Mr. Mitsotakis left having in mind the pursuit of political barterings for his actions. He expected benefits. I attempt to benefit the liberal political realm and expect to confront only difficulties.

My position outside ND is far more difficult for my political career than it was within ND. And I know this very well. The opposite was happening with Mr. Mitsotakis, for I left to remain faithful to my ideas.

Q: Turning, then, more toward your party's positions, especially with regard to European aspects and relations within NATO, do you differ much from the main ND stances?

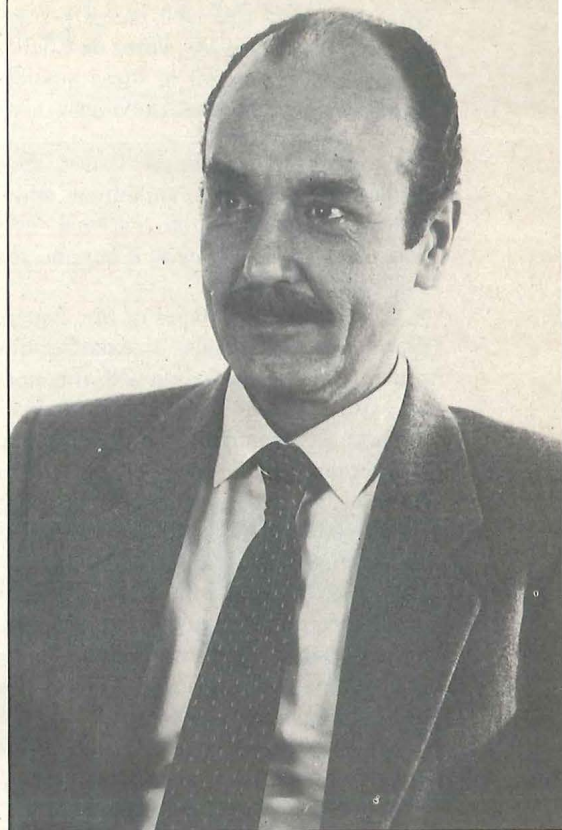
A: No, not at all. I would say that we are an intensely pro-European party. We believe that Greece's foreign policy must be oriented chiefly toward the idea of a united Europe. And with regard to NATO, as we believe it is in Greece's interests to be a NATO member, that it is necessary within NATO to succeed in explaining certain matters relating to our differences with Turkey which have not yet been accepted. However, we must definitely remain in NATO and must fulfill our obligations vis-a-vis the alliance. We believe this is in the national interests of Greece.

Q: On the subject of Greek-Turkish relations, do you support the concept of holding an immediate dialogue with Turkey?

A: No, not immediate. Because I don't think an immediate dialogue would have worthwhile results. It would require on Turkey's behalf the demonstration of a previous behavior by which one could suppose this dialogue might terminate.

In other words – and I have said this before as well – Turkey, to demonstrate a spirit of concord within the bosom of NATO, should leave the disagreements about whether or not the island of Limnos can be fortified, since it is far more certain that in the past, and indeed immediately following the signing of the 1936 Montreux Treaty, it has been accepted repeatedly. This acceptance is documented. Turkey could likewise agree concerning Aegean airspace control, because it is, of course, unacceptable for Greece to leave the Eastern Aegean islands under Turkey's defense.

If Turkey were to prove its good



Costas Stephanopoulos

intentions by such conduct, of course a dialogue should begin. But Turkey should demonstrate its acquiescence that it is indisputably wrong on these matters. And from there on where possible differences exist for discussion, they should certainly be discussed.

Q: Concerning a related matter, do you find yourself in disagreement with the Papandreou administration's line on the Cyprus problem?

A: No, at this moment I agree with the policies of Mr. Papandreou and Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou. I believe it was impossible for the Greek Cypriot side to accept the new proposals of U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, all of which were obviously unfavorable for Greece. But by all means, Mr. Perez de Cuellar should be persuaded and pressured to continue his peace initiative, for otherwise the Cyprus deadlock could perhaps be led into perilous situations.

Mr. Kyprianou's proposal for a summit conference is something Mr. Perez de Cuellar could accept, to clear up a few basic points – such as the withdrawal of Turkish troops, the international guarantees and the so-called three freedoms (freedom of movement, freedom of settlement and the right to own property anywhere on the island) – so that afterwards the remaining matters can be discussed. But it is impossible for any other agreements whatsoever to exist when there is no agreement for these three basic issues. Consequently, I agree

with the policy followed recently vis-à-vis the proposals of Mr. Perez de Cuellar – that is, independent of those possible blunders that occurred previously.

Q: Turning to domestic issues, how would you assess the Papandreou administration's policies on national economy? And what changes, if any, do you feel should be made?

A: The economic policies of Mr. Papandreou are disastrous – catastrophic, rather. I fear the situation will worsen as long as Mr. Papandreou stays in power.

Here I recommend something that differentiates me from the ND as well as from all the other political parties. We, the DRP, maintain that the difficulties confronting Greece in the economic sector can be overcome only through wide-ranging political approval. That is to say, there should exist some approximation of all the political parties' evaluations for overcoming these difficulties.

Mr. Papandreou speaks about private initiative, and we, the liberal parties, likewise talk about private initiative. Even Mr. Harilaos Florakis (the Communist Party leader) also spoke of private initiative in an interview he gave. We should lay out a similar policy which would allow the creation in Greece of a favorable climate for investments, for economic promotion – a climate that is

indispensable for surmounting these difficulties.

We call this "procedures of assent," of the concurrence and approximation of opinions. This view we support does not mean we must enter the government, but simply that the political parties should agree on laying out a policy that we would maintain regardless of which party might be in power. That is what we support.

Contrariwise, the ND's perception is as though it has the obligation to effect a harsh opposition toward Mr. Papandreou, expecting that Mr. Papandreou will, as a result, fall from power due to economic difficulties. For example, the ND calls its supporters to go on strike. We say that strikes benefit no one at this time, neither the strikers nor the country, because the government cannot change its policies.

To tell your supporters to go on strike is like telling them that once you come to power their demands will be satisfied. But this will be impossible for the next government, for it will have to adopt even tougher measures than those taken by Mr. Papandreou, because the situation will be worse.

This, then, is what the ND does. It charges the atmosphere. And this charged atmosphere will be directly in front of the next government, no matter

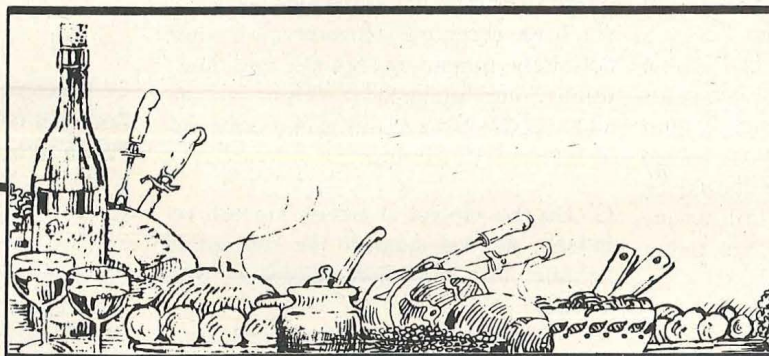
which one it is. Hence, that government will be unable to possess the contributions of social and political dynamisms that are essential in applying a just but painful policy.

Q: You have characterized yourself as "a man of the right." From that standpoint, then, how do you view the future of the political right in Greece?

A: For it to have a future, it must have contemporaneity. To have contemporaneity, it must be renewed. This is why we say we are the party of Democratic Renewal.

We want to impart contemporaneity to this right-wing, to this liberal political domain – call it what you will. We want to guide it to neoteric positions, and to place it between the ND and PASOK. We want to place it at a position I would call center-right, for this is the correct policy that should be followed now.

We cling to our political roots, so to speak, in our dedication to the principles of liberty and democracy, and our attachment to national traditions. But we want to impart contemporaneity to the political domain, to the country, and the economic and political life of the country. For this reason, we give a special emphasis to the word renewal – that is to say, to the heightened contemporaneity of the party and the country.



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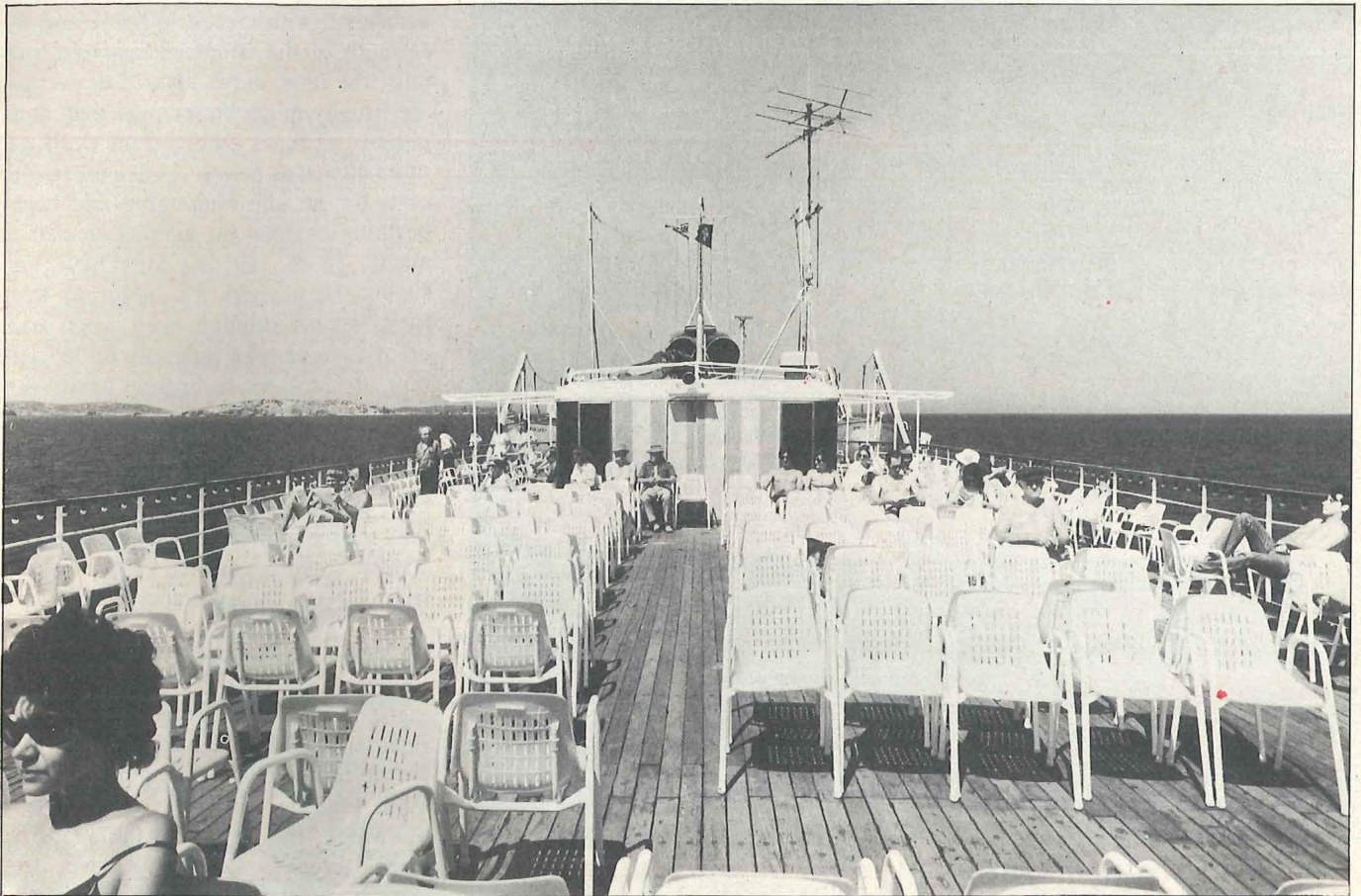
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The Great American Stay-Away



Mass cancellations have burst the nation's tourism bubble, especially for Greece's beleaguered cruise ship industry

by Nigel Lowry

Whatever else this year may be remembered for – and too many disasters have happened already – Europe's economists and people living in its main cities and resorts are likely to remember it as the year of the Great American Stay-Away. The continent's \$40-\$50 billion tourist trade bubble, which has been swelling from year to year, has been burst by mass cancellations from across the Atlantic, largely brought on by fear of terrorism. Nowhere has been hit harder than Greece, which has come to rely on tourism as its main source of much-needed foreign currency.

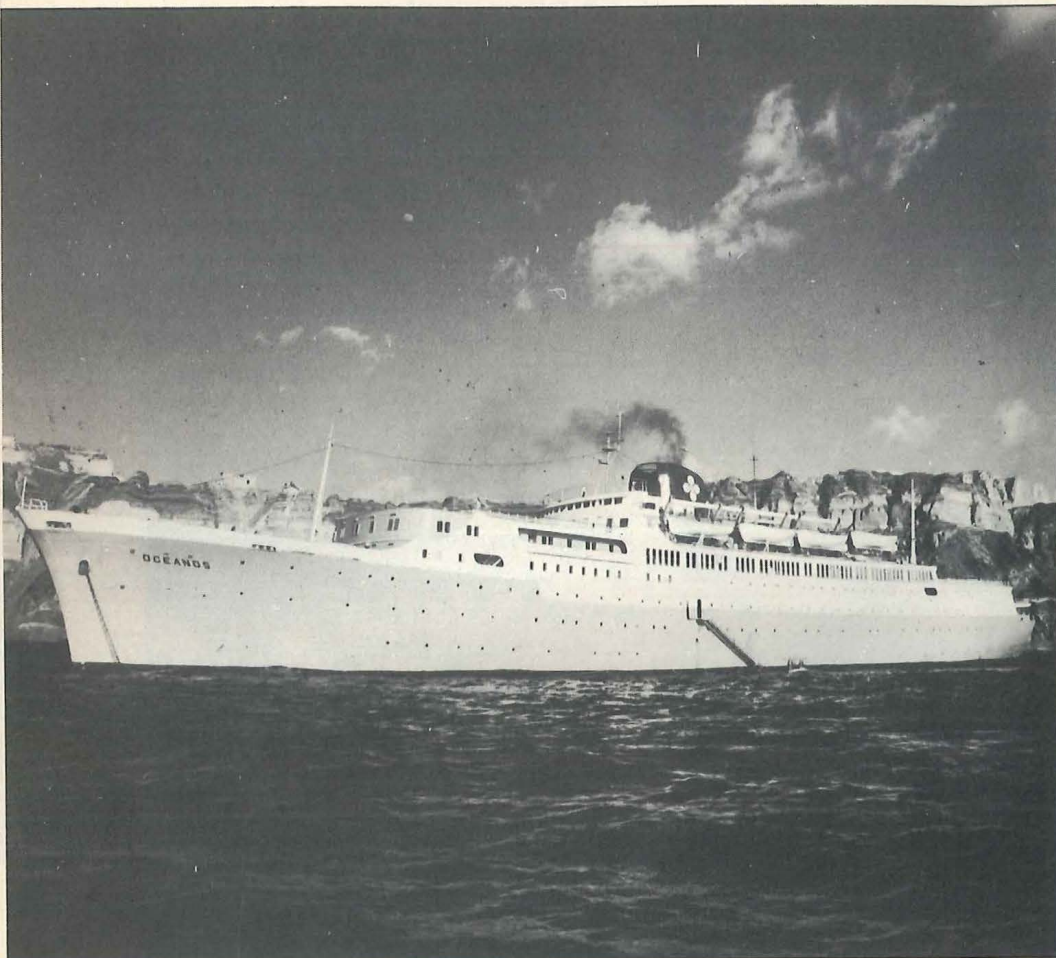
Little more than 12 months ago the industry here still appeared to be on the up and up, a climb which had only suffered occasional hiccups before – such as the time of the Cyprus emergency and a host of detrimental factors, including the American hostage crisis in Iran and

the U.S. elections, which coincided in 1980. Then the hijack of a TWA airliner bound for Beirut, and the episode's tragic conclusion, persuaded (with a little help from the White House) thousands of U.S. tourists to tear up their Mediterranean holiday plans and make hurried bookings elsewhere. The rest is history. Further terrorist attacks since last summer, America's explosive backlash against Libya and even the fallout from the Chernobyl accident have turned the cancellations into an avalanche which even a multi-million dollar promotional campaign, staged in the U.S. by Greek tourism interests, has not been able to halt.

Holidaying Greeks and the more exclusive-minded tourists from abroad might not be too perturbed by this state of affairs. It's meant quieter beaches, fewer drawled complaints about service at the wayside cafes, shorter queues for

deck tennis aboard the cruise ships, and of course the possibility of price cuts for late bookers. But for Greece's economy and hundreds of individual businesses it's a disaster. One of the leading U.S. travel agencies has closed the doors of its once-thriving Athens branch, apparently for good. Hotels, restaurants, car rental firms and airlines also report bookings have nosedived. A TWA spokesman, for example, said seats filled on the airline's Athens flights were 60 percent down.

Perhaps hardest hit of all, though, has been Greece's flourishing cruise shipping sector, based in Piraeus. Not counting the one-way mini-cruises, 80 percent of east Mediterranean sailings scheduled for this summer by all Greek and non-Greek companies have been wiped out, with the majority of these being Greek. Ironically, cruise ship executives here have agreed, the world's first cruise ship seizure by terrorists last year – when gunmen shot an elderly American passenger and dumped him over the side of the Achille Lauro – takes very little of the blame for the massive withdrawal of U.S. passengers, compared with the general fear of flying to Europe which ran riot in the wake of last year's attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports. And there is very little they can do about that,



Cruise ships such as the MTS Oceanos of Epirotiki Lines are looking for work elsewhere

at least for this year.

Greek cruising was pioneered here shortly after the Second World War, although several companies claim it began earlier. The largest Greek cruise outfit, Epirotiki Lines, ran special archaeological cruises on behalf of an American university during the 1930s, but the development was cut short when German and Italian bombs sank almost the entire fleet in 1939. Epirotiki has also traced its origins back to 1890, when the grandfather of present directors George and Andreas Potamianos began transporting occasional passengers between Greece and North Africa in addition to his bread-and-butter cargoes of feta cheese, olives and livestock.

Today, Greek shipowners have assumed control of what is arguably the largest cruise fleet in the world, numbering around 50 luxury or claimed-luxury vessels. Several of them have surprised observers by becoming acknowledged wizards of marketing over the years to establish their ships in just about all the most lucrative cruising markets – the Aegean, Mediterranean and Caribbean and, more recently, Scandinavia, Alaska and the Far East. During summer months most of the ships rely on the Aegean and Mediterranean market –

which has just been shot out from under them.

There are several reasons why these floating hotels have, if anything, been worse hit than land-based establishments. They are even more dependent on American travellers. Estimates of how much Greek cruising is geared to its U.S. clientele hover around the 75-80 percent mark, and most seasons the proportion of American passengers does not fall far short of this. While the Association of Greek Passenger Ship Owners has claimed some success in selling more tickets to Europeans and Australians to recover a little of the shortfall this season, owners know full well these passengers will spend much less money *during* their holiday than the comparatively dollar-free Americans.

The investments and operating costs are enormous. Brand new cruise ships, such as the Homeric just delivered to overseas-based Greeks Home Lines, and the pair of luxury vessels on order for Piraeus' Royal Cruise Line, cost in excess of \$100 million each. A ship introduced this year by Epirotiki, the Pegasus, was reckoned to have cost its new owner some \$60 million after being bought as a damaged second-hand ferry and refurbished. In addition, Greeks

spend millions of dollars each year on their vessels simply getting them ready for the next season.

Partly due to the prestige of being associated with Greek shipping and the strength of the country's seafarers' unions, the large crews aboard the vessels are usually much better paid than comparable workers ashore. Fuel costs are often almost as heavy. And maintenance costs for an idle cruise ship and heavy berthing charges for keeping vessels at anchor in the Eleusis area have persuaded shipowners it's better to keep their vessels running even when half-empty, as many of them are doing right now. Besides, the companies have costly technical departments, high-powered marketing machineries and representative offices around the globe to maintain, with their ships in most cases their only source of income. Closing down for a while could mean their eclipse forever from the cut-throat market.

The only advantage a cruise ship holds over, say, the Hotel Grande Bretagne and the Athenaeum Intercontinental, which have also been battered by the tourist crisis, is that it can move. With cruising still a buoyant industry elsewhere, the owners of the 300 or so Greek cruisers known to have been directly affected have done their best to find the vessels alternative employment.

Six ships have already been laid up for the season, including two of Epirotiki's most popular vessels. But the company has managed to find work for the Pegasus as a floating hotel in Alaska, while the smaller Jason – complete with its mosaics, tapestries and light shades depicting the legend of Jason and the Golden Fleece – has been switched to Alaskan cruises instead of its part-Mediterranean program. That leaves three ships still offering the company's Greek island and Turkey cruises, plus a pair of smaller vessels for the one-day island trips which the company said were still well subscribed-to.

Floating hotel contracts, this time to coincide with the World's Fair now in Vancouver, have also been clinched by 'K' Lines-Hellenic Cruises for two of its three ships, and "probably saved the ships from lay-up," according to director Philip Kavounides. Among other changed plans, Chandris Lines has shifted the now-notorious Achille Lauro, which it operates under charter from Italy's Lauro Line, to the west Mediterranean, but even there the cruising was "not good," said the Greek company. More successful is the U.S. coast-Caribbean area – closer to home for Europe-shy Americans – where four

Chandris ships have reportedly been fully-booked. Other Greek owners, such as Sun Lines and Ocean Cruise Line, have reported plenty of bookings since dispatching large ships to that region instead of soldiering on in the Mediterranean.

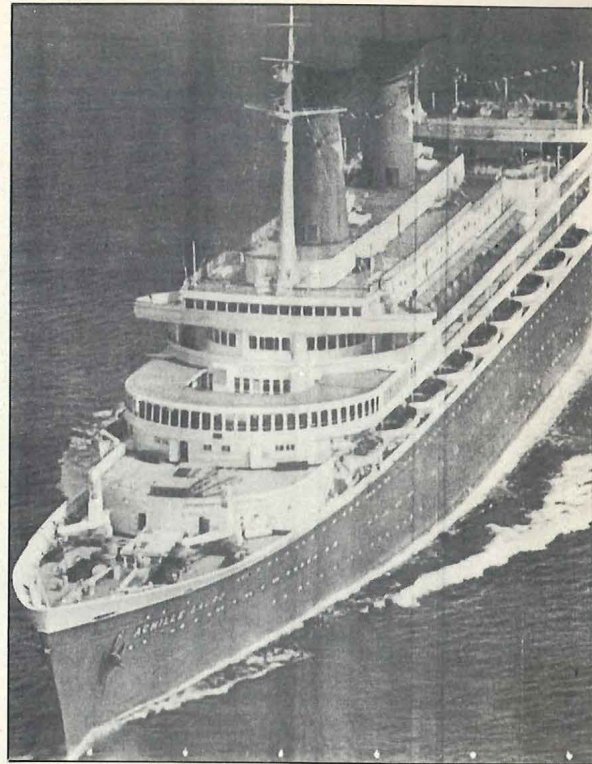
By and large the ships which have stayed locally have had to drastically lower their sights. The usual story has been a 30-40 percent slump from last year's results, themselves dented by the mid-summer hijacking. One of Greece's most respected cruise operators recently gave a rival owner a congratulatory slap on the back, seemingly without sarcasm, for filling 40 percent of his ship's cabins.

Two ships to suffer much less disruption have been Chandris' Romanza and Intercruise's La Palma, which had built up "an almost exclusively European clientele", according to their owners. Average passenger complements this season of 500 on the Chandris ship (capacity 600) and nearly the same number on the La Palma (capacity 685) appeared to prove the stay-away from Mediterranean cruises has been predominantly, but not exclusively, American. These two owners believed the exact route of the cruise also made a difference. Their similar Venice-Yugoslavia-Islands-Piraeus itineraries were judged to be "less risky than some other places in the east Med", and one director commented: "Calls at Israel and Egypt

are out of the question for us at the moment."

How much will all this cost? It's a difficult question to answer, according to the president of the Association of Greek Passenger Ship Owners, Epirotiki's Andreas Potamianos. The aftermath of last year's TWA tragedy lost Greece's \$700 million a year cruise-tourist business a staggering \$300 million, he said. "But whether or not the final damage this year will be more or less than that I can't say. The situation is very mixed up with a lot of new itineraries being tried out for the first time."

A spokesman at Royal Cruise Line agreed: "Will changing our schedules like this be worth our while? It's a philosophical question at the moment ... it's early days yet." The luxury operator, which has pioneered such concepts as air/sea cruises and, recently, cruise credit cards, has dropped all Mediterranean sailings for its two existing ships and has constructed elaborate new programs for the Far East, Alaska, U.S. coasts, and Australia and New Zealand. The extended Far East tours have been particularly promising, said the company, with many passengers trading in their Mediterranean tickets to try the Orient and enthusiastic reactions to new ports of call in China. More shipowners will shortly come under pressure to announce their itineraries for next year if they are to be successfully advertised.



The infamous Achille Lauro

Standing shoulder to shoulder with the shipowners in recent promotional campaigns have been Greece's professional yacht owners. Their fleet of smaller pleasure craft has burgeoned from just over 100 vessels in 1976 to some 1,800 today, and it includes the most luxurious boats available for hire in the Mediterranean. The number of yacht charters has been decimated by the larger tourist crisis, and the impact on the nation's economy was hinted at last month by figures published by the owners' association showing the average tourist spends \$32 a day in Greece, while the average yacht-hirer leaves \$200 a day behind.

The other related area of sea-tourism, the inter-island ferry sector, which traditionally relies on tourist traffic to cover deficits suffered by having to maintain services during winter months, has also reported a decline of around 20 percent so far from last year's results.

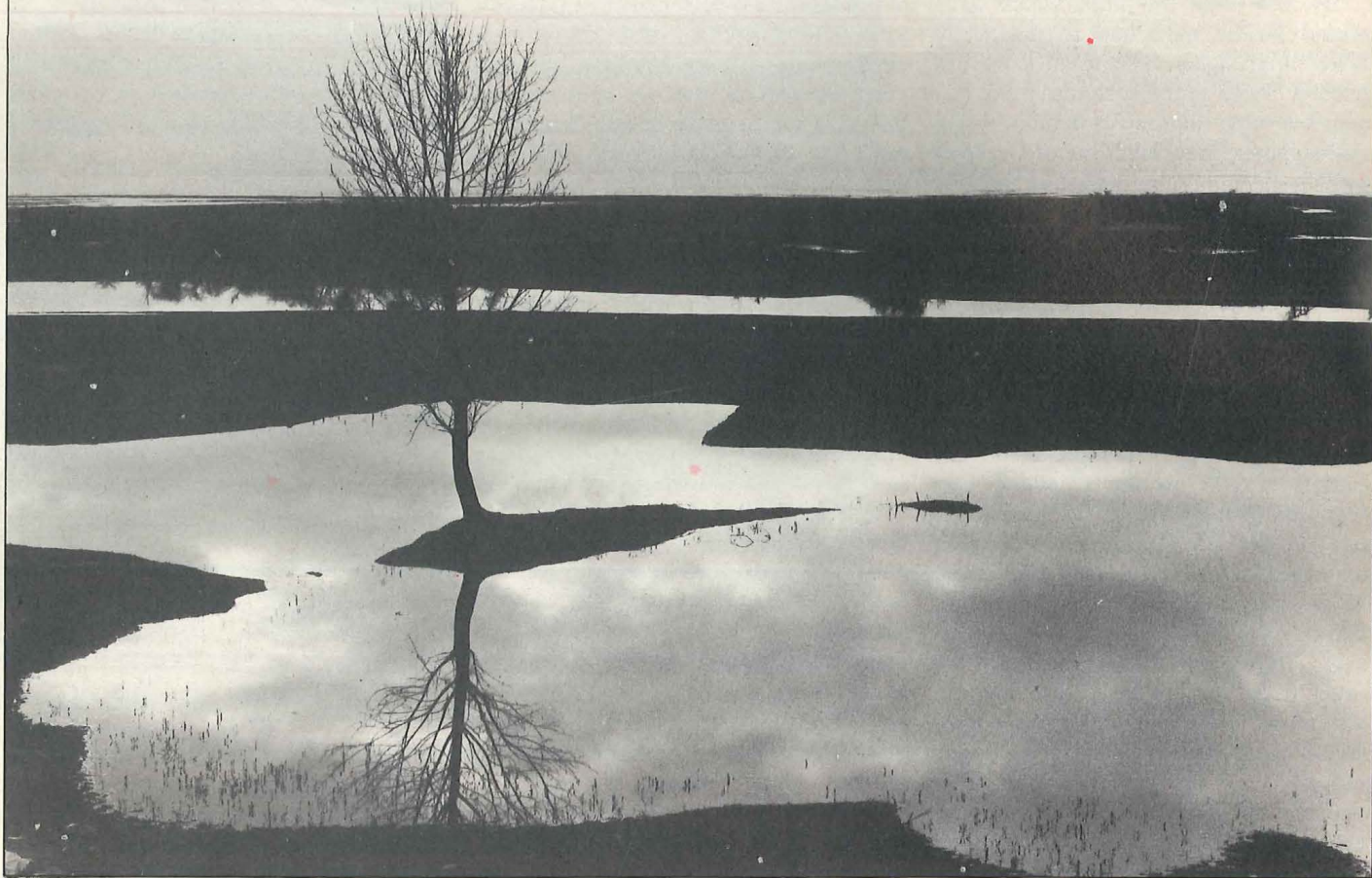
A number of passengers disembarking in Piraeus after cruises were asked what effect the cancellations had on their voyages. Several said they enjoyed the quieter ships, claiming their "holiday of a lifetime" had "felt more exclusive," as one put it, and others suspected the service had been more personal than might have been the case in healthier times. But one couple, veterans of previous Mediterranean cruises aboard Greek ships, said their sparsely-populated dining room and disco had been "kind of eerie".

"But it was nice to have less people using the swimming pool," they added.



The MV Neptune, operated by Epirotiki Lines

Trouble in paradise



Dusk at Lake Kerkini

The country's wetlands, home to myriad animal and plant species, are in grave danger as mankind encroaches on their fragile ecosystems. Decisions have to be made – if it is not already too late

By Katherine Patey

Lake Kerkini is awash in winter's gray hues as storm clouds gather overhead. But the sun refuses to let darkness take over – just one last burst of brilliant light – and suddenly the lake is alive. Everywhere V-shaped patterns of glittering ripples appear. At the apex of each may be a duck, a coot or even a swan. Most are feeding in the shallow nutrient-rich waters on algae, crustaceans or insects.

Lake Kerkini is one of Greece's 12 wetlands recognized under the Ramsar Convention, an international treaty for the protection of wetlands, especially as waterfowl habitats. Other wetlands listed under Ramsar include such famous areas as Lake Prespa, Delta Evros, the Gulf of Arta, Delta Nestos and the Axios / Aliakmon / Loudias

Delta, as well as the lesser-known areas of the lagoon of Messolongi, Lakes Mitrikou, Volvi and Langada, Porto Lagos and Lagoon Kotichi.

Greece boasts just over 100 wetlands, much less than in the past, but in comparison to other European countries still a virtual paradise.

Wetland ecosystems are now receiving attention because of their biological importance. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) even initiated an "International Wetland Campaign" for 1985 and 1986, with Greece participating mostly through private environmental organizations. The Goulandris Natural History Museum, for example, has prepared an exhibit with panels, three-dimensional habitat displays and numerous handouts. The presentation

will travel for two years throughout Greece's rural areas.

Other efforts include: dissemination of conservation information by the WWF representative in Greece, Yianis Troumbis, lobbying for stricter wetlands protection and management by the Greek Union for Protection of Nature, and organization of bird watching groups by the Greek Ornithological Society.

Wetlands provide many benefits, especially if in good condition. Their most obvious value is serving as home to a multitude of species. Ducks, geese, swans, herons, cormorants, pelicans, waders, fish, frogs, otters, muskrats, beavers, hundreds of insects and a diversity of plants – such an abundance and variety that wetlands are among the richest ecosystems in the world. Their plant productivity is matched only by tropical forests. Such a cornucopia of flora means animal life also thrives. It is really one of the most wonderful cycles of nature: in the shallow waters nutrients and organic matter accumulate, encouraging abundant plant growth. Sunlight easily pene-

trates, allowing plants to photosynthesize and thereby release oxygen into the water for aquatic animals. In addition, the seeds, stems and leaves of plants provide food for animals; and the plants, as well as dead animals, decay again, becoming organic matter. This cycle is enriched by a constant movement of nutrients through the water: rivers and the sea bring nutrients into estuaries, lakes supply nutrients to out-flowing rivers and run-off from land drainage empties into many wetlands.

But their catalogue of species is not all to the magic of wetlands. The regions also help balance drought and flood fluctuations, control coastal storm damage, filter sediments which render cleaner water and reduce effects of surface run-off erosion. Wetlands will continue to be destroyed, however, unless people learn how to use them wisely.

Wetlands have traditionally been prime areas for local fishing industries, livestock grazing, hunting and timber production. Wetland flood plains often create rich agricultural soil and wetland water is invaluable for irrigation. Wetlands also have potential for tourism among naturalists and bird watching groups. Unfortunately, such benefits can easily turn into threats to the ecosystem without proper management.

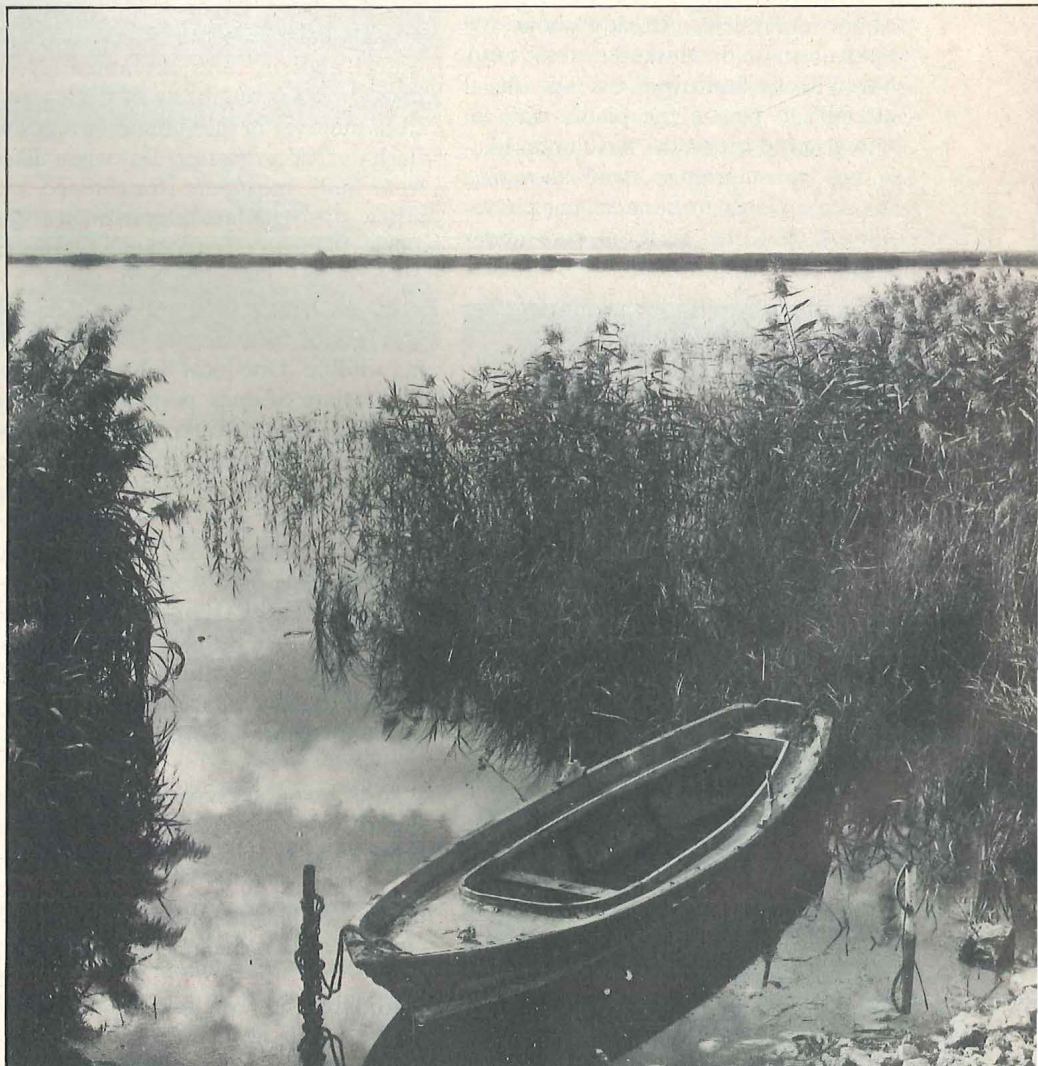
This is clearly illustrated today. Wetlands are endangered by drainage as well as by over-hunting, over-grazing, over-fishing and over-cutting. The natural system simply cannot sustain more than a certain level of exploitation. Greece's wetlands are also threatened by a lack of boundaries and absence of an official agency with a strong mandate for protection. In fact, acres of wetlands are often given away by officials to developers.

In recent years the wetlands of northern Greece have been under great environmental stress. Already over 600 square kilometres have been drained for cultivation, leaving Lake Mitrikou the last remaining shallow body of water in the region. This places extra pressure on officials to protect the lake, and conflicts of interest often arise.

Besides being an important stopover for migrating birds (common visitors include ducks, geese and herons), the lake is also a breeding ground for many other species. In addition, a fishing cooperative supporting about 30 families operates at Lake Mitrikou, harvesting commercially important quantities of eel, mullet and carp. Around the



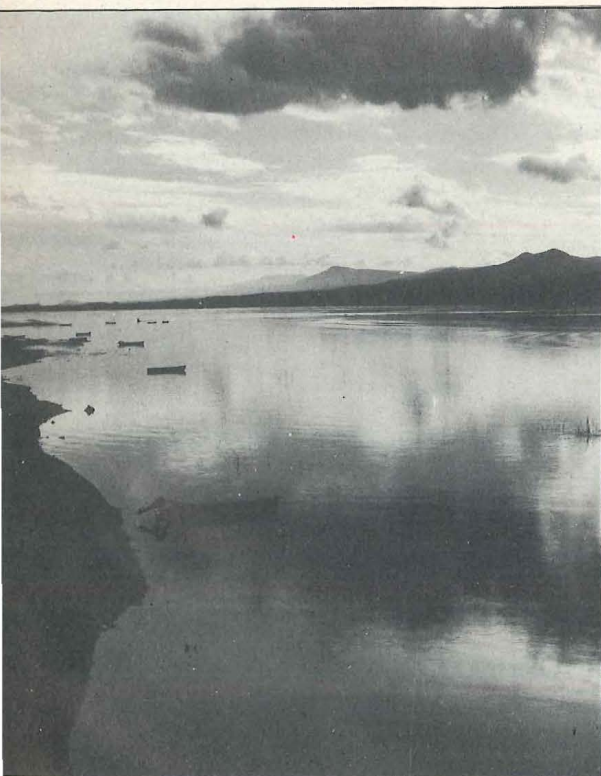
A white ash tree in the Riparian Forest at Lagoon Messolonghi



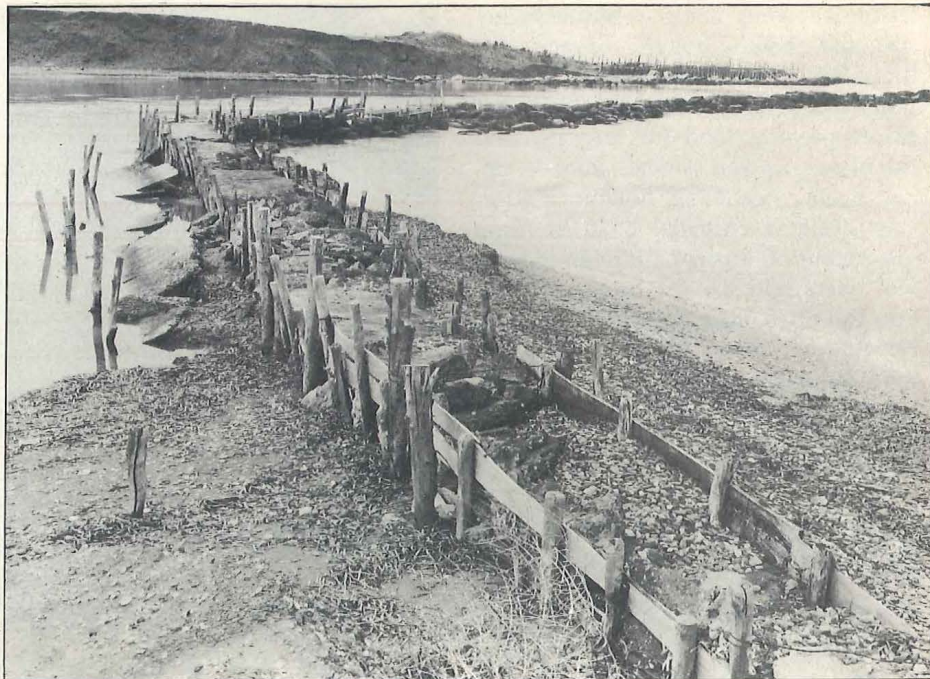
A boat moored at Lagoon Messolonghi

lake, often coming to its edge, are also rich agricultural fields, some of which use the water for irrigation. Until recently the lake was also open to hunting, but now it is illegal to hunt on the lake and within its periphery.

All these forces acting on the lake's ecosystem have created environmental problems. Naturally eutrophic, rich in vegetation and biologically productive, Lake Mitrikou supports large populations of water nut and water lily. It is likely that run-off from agricultural fertilizers have, over the years, added to the lake's nutrient levels, allowing slight increases in plant growth. But the lake is primarily naturally eutrophic, and its resident species are adapted to these conditions. For example, two endangered birds, the black tern and whiskered tern, nest on the water lilies and water nut. Fish populations also thrive, but harvest of fish is difficult because boats cannot easily maneuver through the carpet of water plants. The fishermen want to rid the lake of the vegetation they see as a nuisance. However, as a protected area it should be left intact and undisturbed; each and every species of both fauna and flora is important in the make-up of the ecosystem. Already about 100 black tern and whiskered tern nests have been destroyed by an illegal attempt to poison the plants with an unregistered herbicide. A solution likely lies in compromise, with allowance for some plants to be mechanically removed, but the issue is still under study.



A fishing boat at rest on Lake Kerkini



The channel to the sea at Lagoon Kotixi

In the Delta Evros ecosystem, drainage results in the most severe impact; just 35 years ago the delta was at least twice as extensive as today. Another problem is the diversion of water. In the past the Evros River regularly flooded large areas, keeping a delicate balance between salt and fresh water, and, in turn, on water levels. Plants needed the influx of fresh water from the river in the summer months to flush out the sea water. But when dikes were built, meanders straightened and a new river channel dug, mainly in the 1960s, the whole ecosystem was thrown off-balance. The longterm result has been a change in plant communities and lack of fresh water, gravely affecting wildlife. One local hunter attributes the decline of duck populations to the absence of fresh water in the delta, as well as over-grazing by livestock. One reason for the extensive changes in the water system was to create an expanded area for grazing. But the animals have been over-stocked and the result has been disastrous: the roots of grass and other plants are churned up, preventing re-growth, the soil is compacted, erosion intensified and the eggs of many ground nesting birds are destroyed.

In addition, as Evros gained fame for superb wildfowl hunting, more hunters came each year and many took more than the legal limit or killed indiscriminately. Willing to pay high prices for guides and overnight trips within the delta, the hunting trade grew and placed pressure on both the environment and the birdlife.

Often guides are also fishermen, who know the currents, canals and myster-

ies of the delta. Advantages for the guide are clear: increased income during the season when fishing is generally non-profitable. Fishermen explain that with increased competition, both in terms of number of people fishing and new technology like haul nets, the waters are being over-fished. The result is that it is sometimes difficult to make a living, so one needs to diversify. People living on the delta, usually for several days while fishing or hunting, or those who exploit the delta, are generally opposed to conservation plans that threaten their lifestyles.

The problems of Delta Evros are so immense that international conservation organizations such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and the WWF have been lobbying for years for environmental assessments and protection. Most recently, the EEC allotted funding to Greece especially for use in Delta Evros. The Ministries of Agriculture and Environment are also involved with locals and concerned citizens in efforts to formulate a management action plan. One employee at the Ministry of Agriculture, the agency in charge of daily wetland management, said: "Before it (Delta Evros) was a fantastic jungle... now it is rapidly becoming a desert. We lost more than we gained. This area could have been a great tourist attraction with its wealth of bird and animal life and beautiful landscapes."

This view is not shared by all. Most locals and officials regard wetlands as wastelands, useful only when drained and cultivated. But often this dream of rich farmland turns into a nightmare.

The reason is simple: sometimes the soil is too saline to support longterm agriculture. When this happens the farmer may be disappointed, but one consolation to him is that the state pays drainage costs and the land is virtually free. The farmer is expected only to pay a small yearly tax. Individual loss, therefore, may be small (although loss of expected income may be high), but the loss to the country in terms of both economics and natural resources is quite large.

Drainage is also a problem in Messolongi, the Gulf of Arta and other wetlands. In the 1970s the lagoons of Axios / Aliakmon / Loudias Delta, Lake Karla and Lagoon Agoulinitsa were drained. In 1970, over 141,000 ducks and coots visited the lagoons in Axios Delta. Even an important colony of the rare Mediterranean gull, with 4,000 pairs in 1972, was displaced. The Lagoon Agoulinitsa was home to the uncommon red-crested pochard, number-



Fishing at Lake Kerkini



Birds in flight at Delta Evros

ing around 4,500 in January 1970. Subsequently, 85 birds were observed on a nearby lake in 1973.

Whereas drainage produces total destruction of wetland habitats, other activities inevitably cause slow deterioration. The most ubiquitous problems are litter, waste-water sewage and pollution – local governments often encourage people to dispose of their garbage in wetlands. In Messolongi, the military regularly dumps its garbage in the nearby lagoon; in Lake Vistonis garbage is strewn around like small monuments; in Lagoon Kotixi it is heaped in discreet piles. There is not even a pretense of using landfill methods; rather, garbage is simply thrown about. These are also areas where large amounts of domestic and industrial waste are discharged. Waste treatment is virtually nonexistent. In Messolongi a new sewage treatment plant was built several years ago. When it broke down (as of

today it is still unrepaired), sewage just reverted to its old dumping ground, Lagoon Messolongi. Lake Kerkini is also the receptacle for many neighboring villages' untreated waste.

The most obvious environmental impact due to sewage waste is an increase in algae blooms and, in turn, rapid acceleration of eutrophication. The effects of algae blooms are well-documented: algae covers the water body, using up space and oxygen, making conditions critical for most other organisms. The water tastes bitter, is ill-smelling and, in extreme cases, may be toxic to some species.

Other problems facing river-wetland habitats are dam construction and river engineering. Dams now control many Greek rivers and most are ecologically harmful. However, the dam at River Strombi, which helped create today's Lake Kerkini, may be the exception. In 1935, the first dam was built to back up

River Strombi as it flowed from Bulgaria. A natural basin, already slightly inundated, it became the site of present-day Lake Kerkini.

The new lake, technically considered man-made, became even more important for waterfowl and other creatures. The surrounding mountains, then as now, are relatively wild due to their isolation, and support thriving populations of birds of prey, wolf, fox and bear – all of which frequent the lake in search of food. Since the 1930s, three dams have been constructed due to problems of siltation. The third recently became operational and the new water level has drowned many small islands and reed-beds. It is uncertain as to the impact this will have on wildlife. Some predict severe population decline, others believe the wildlife will adjust. One resident believes a study should have been conducted before the flooding to properly assess, and possibly mitigate, the environmental problems. Yet despite all this, to the contemporary visitor Lake Kerkini appears a healthy ecosystem. Fishermen work amid flocks of wildfowl, pelicans feed by the dam's gates, signs alerting hunters that Lake Kerkini is off-limits are properly posted, and in some areas the natural forest, instead of agricultural fields, still reaches the shore.

Lake Kerkini may exemplify the goal of all conservationists in finding a balance in which people and nature can co-exist. In many wetlands that opportunity still exists. But time is fast running out, and hard decisions, both political and social, need to be made regarding these last wild places.

Protecting maltreated pets

The Hellenic Animal Welfare Society has its busiest season in the summertime, when many pets are abandoned or left to fend for themselves

by Heather Tyler

The long, hot Greek summer is a gruelling one for the Hellenic Animal Welfare Society, dealing daily with abandoned, hurt, sick and maltreated animals in what is undoubtedly its busiest season of the year.



The Hellenic Animal Welfare Society says many pets are left to perish each summer as owners leave the city for holidays

Society Director Pat Stathatos says the most common cases are pets left to fend for themselves when owners go on holidays, litters of puppies and kittens dumped in rubbish heaps, animals run down by traffic, and pets not having adequate shelter or enough cool water to drink.

"Cats and dogs do not perspire – they do not have a natural cooling system – so they desperately need enough shade from the sun and water available at all times. It is a fact that people easily overlook," she says.

"People may take a young pet during the spring and then abandon them when they go on holiday or leave them at the beach, which is the worst cruelty of all. An animal that has become accustomed to being fed and cared for, even for a short time, has little hope of survival on the streets. We pick up many sick, neglected former pets from vacation spots in the Attica region."

The society has two full-time drivers cruising Athens and the Attica area answering calls for assistance. In most cases, unwanted animals are taken to the society's clinic on Ag. Anargyon (at the bottom of Patissia near the National

Road) and put to sleep. The society has no other alternative.

"I must stress that we only pick up the sick and injured, very small puppies and kittens. We have no place to house stray or unwanted animals. I think I repeat these words a dozen times a day – especially during August when we are plagued by calls," Stathatos says. "I sound like a broken record."

She urges pet owners to consider their animal's welfare in advance of summer by making reservations at a boarding kennel or arranging for a friend, relative or neighbor to take care. There are very few animal boarding facilities in Athens, and early reservations are essential.

Dogs are easier to take on holiday. They are acceptable on trains, planes and boats if prior arrangements are made. A muzzle is a considerate precaution. Cats travel comfortably in well ventilated baskets. All animals travelling in cars should be kept as cool as possible, and that means open windows and not being shut in the boot.

Animals become easily overheated in cars and the society rescues some very distressed pets in this situation each summer. A cool bath and a long drink usually settles the animal. But help sometimes arrives too late.

Stathatos has been the society's director since 1975. She was awarded an M.B.E. by Queen Elizabeth II in 1980 for her animal welfare work. A slight, grey-haired woman with a will of iron and a calm, no-nonsense manner, she works a very full day at the society's offices directing enquiries and going out daily to investigate cases of animal cruelty and neglect.

The offices are located in a delapidated neo-classical building protected by tall, spreading trees on a quiet street near the American Embassy. Parked outside is a new van bearing the society's emblem. But it is covered in dust and has no license plates. It was funded by the society's mentor, the Greek Animal Welfare Fund of London, and was imported into the country last August. Due to the ambiguity of one word describing the organization's legal status as a charitable concern eligible for tax-free vehicles, a battle for the license plates with government officials has been going on for nearly a year. The society urgently needs the van on the road to replace its

original vehicle, which has simply worn out.

The society is currently purchasing a piece of land near Nea Makri, on which it will eventually build quarantine facilities, a hospital, a clinic, housing and office facilities for a full-time veterinarian and staff, and boarding kennels. These will house stray animals for up to two weeks and act as a source of income for the facility by providing holiday accommodation.

The London Welfare Fund will pay half the cost for the land, half the cost for the buildings and half the operating costs for the first two years.

The society's present clinic offers vaccination and sterilization services at greatly reduced rates to encourage pet owners to have both done.

Younger society members, aged 17 to 35, have recently formed a committee divided into two groups – one for publicity and public education, the other for active animal welfare, such as investigation of pet shops, zoos, etc.

The publicity group has produced a neutering leaflet, in Greek, and designed different items bearing the society's emblem, such as key rings, which are sold at the offices, the clinic and at various bazaars held by the organization each year for fund raising.

They are also preparing material for schools as requested by the minister of education, following the society's many presentations regarding cruelty to animals.

Every Sunday a society representative goes to the horse market in Rendi and buys up old and sick animals, which are then put down humanely. In Spetses, representatives are negotiating with island authorities in response to many complaints about the state of the horses which pull carriages and take tourists sightseeing. The horses are not properly shod, claims the society, nor do they have access to adequate shelter or water in the fierce summer heat.

The society has workers in Corfu and Rhodes, and recently opened a new branch in Hydra, which has received an overwhelming response. New branches at Naxos, Paros, Aegina and Aegion have been proposed.

"Many people still do not realize we exist," Stathatos says "Educating the public is one of our main priorities, and we are constantly seeking new membership and new volunteers."

The Hellenic Animal Welfare Society, 12 Pasteur Street, tel. 6435-391, 6444-473. Clinic, 34 Ag. Anargyon Street, tel. 2514-716.

A dream in the making

The former estate of General Makriyannis near the Acropolis is at last being restored. It will one day house a prominent museum as well as a park

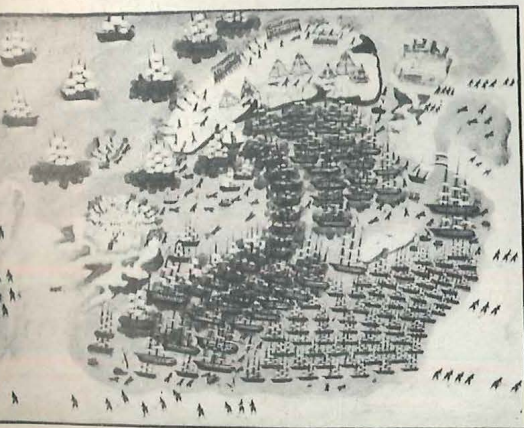
by J.M. Thursby

Beneath the gaze of the Acropolis, in the seclusion of a walled estate, a dream is in the making. The grounds in question give their name to the surrounding district and once belonged to a famous hero of the 1821 Wars of Independence, General Makriyannis. He bought the land in the early 1830s when Athens became the capital of modern Greece, and settled there with his Athenian wife to raise their children.

From this historic home he helped organise the bloodless coup of September 1843, which gave Greece its first constitution. Until his death at the age of 65, he fought to improve the lot of his fellow veterans, many of whom were starving and destitute. And he continued a personal campaign to free Epirus, his birthplace, Thessaly and Macedonia, then still part of the Ottoman Empire, and have them included within the nation's borders.

A man of humble origins from "a village of five huts", Makriyannis had an unquenchable spirit and vision. Throughout his life he was to know success and adulation, imprisonment and, finally, vilification and poverty. He bequeathed to his countrymen two remarkable books of memoirs and a series of commissioned paintings of famous battles fought during the Wars of Independence. One set is in the Gennadios Library in Athens and the other in Windsor Castle in England.

Now, after many decades of neglect, his estate is receiving official attention.



'The Battle of Navarino'

Under the auspices of several ministries and the Archaeological School of Athens University, the property will be developed and surviving buildings renovated.

Work is already nearing completion on the main building, a large two-storey former military hospital, one of the first in modern Greece. Built mainly of brick, it was designed in a mixture of styles by the German architect Weiler. The foundation stone was laid in 1836. The restored site will serve as a permanent Acropolis exhibition center. And, for the first time ever, copies of all Parthenon sculpture statuary, metopes and frieze will be brought together under the same roof. Most pieces already exist and others will be commissioned. The excellent scale models which formed part of last year's "Athens Prehistory and Antiquity" exhibition will be transferred from the Stoa of Attalus. Slides and films will be shown and a library will be created in one of the downstairs rooms.

During the restoration work, an ancient road was discovered whose foundations date at least to the late classical period. It apparently ran from the Ilissos River to the sanctuary of Dionysos at the foot of the Acropolis, where it linked up with a series of even older roads.

Another smaller building, also in the process of renovation, is believed to be the actual home of Makriyannis. There is some doubt, however, as several houses on the site have been destroyed through the years. The grounds, which also include two small churches, comprise half the estate and will be developed as a park. It should be open to the public sometime early next year.

The other half is earmarked for a new museum – with state-of-the-art security and temperature control equipment – to be built "sometime in the near future". It has not yet been decided who will design it. When eventually finished it will house all original relics from the temples of the Acropolis, including the contents of the present Acropolis Museum. And should some future British government decide to part with the Elgin Marbles, they too would be on exhibit there.



A young Makriyannis

The fate of the high wall surrounding the grounds is as yet undecided. Some would like to demolish it and let the complex and park be seen and enjoyed by passers-by. Others would like to retain it for its historic value. In part it is the original wall of the Makriyannis estate and in part the enclosing wall of the police school which later occupied the military hospital. During the December 1944 phase of the civil war the area was the scene of fierce fighting. Many were killed either breaching the wall or trying to defend it.

Although regularly whitewashed, the wall is often covered with impromptu children's drawings, only to be re-whitewashed and covered with political slogans.

It has long been planned, but not yet carried out, to make Dion Areopagitou Avenue a pedestrian area. This would lessen at least some of the harmful fumes from the many cars and buses causing so much damage to the Acropolis. And visitors would be able to observe without risking life and limb.

Should this finally come about, there is a dream, which is as yet only a tentative plan, to make the whole area one large complex. Foreigners and Greeks alike would be able to visit the classical remains at the foot of the Acropolis and walk around it by ancient roads and footpaths. They could then continue by the newly discovered classical road down to the Makriyannis estate to view the sculpture and all other relevant information.

George Seferis, the Nobel Prize winner, wrote of Makriyannis: "His culture and education... is not... a piece of private property. It is the common lot, the spiritual wealth of a race handed on through the ages from millenium to millenium."

With this in mind, it is fitting that his estate should finally form part of this same chain of cultural heritage.

Destigmatizing Leros

The island of Leros in the Dodecanese is known mainly for its military past and as a home for the country's sanitariums. In an effort to change this image the Bishop of Leros will soon be opening a Leros Museum of icons and ecclesiastical art.

by Manuel Theodore

Leros is where the goddess Artemis did her hunting. A heavily wooded island with deep-water bays edged with green marshes, the geography of Leros contrasts dramatically with its more rocky neighbors. Here the monk Christodoulo Letrino first came in the 11th century to establish a monastery before eventually founding the one in honor of St. John on Patmos.

For many Italian tourists, a trip to Leros is a return home. As children they grew up here, remember it fondly and come back to recapture a part of their past.

The British make pilgrimages to the island to place flowers on the graves in the British War Cemetery where so many of their sons have been layed to rest.

Most other visitors simply come to the island to escape the overcrowded tourist meccas of the Eastern Aegean.

But all find on walks around Leros that it is a special island with a rich landscape and poignant history. Though the rusting Italian bullets found along rocky paths testify to the troubled times the island has endured, the magnificent icons in the Church of the Panaghia bear witness to the lasting faith and spirit of the Lorian people. It is an island like no other in the Dodecanese.

The island history which is most visible to visitors today is the evidence of Leros' participation in World War II. For it was the Italian armed forces which set Leros on its course towards its present identity, and the Italian stamp is everywhere.

The strategic location and fertility of Leros provided the Italians with an excellent site for a major military base when they took possession of the Dodecanese islands in 1912. In 1925 construction of a major naval facility was begun, providing employment for the local community and sparking a sizable immigration of workers from nearby islands. The island was transformed within a few years from a small

insular agrarian society with a population numbering fewer than 1800 natives to an important military center with a burgeoning population of "foreign" laborers and 11,000 Italian troops.

Leros benefited greatly by this Italian naval presence. It was assured a secure economy, and the imaginative and spirited development of the island established new towns, modern harbor facilities, well-paved streets (necessary for the transportation of military vehicles), luxurious gardens and grandly styled buildings.

In 1943, after the capitulation of Italy, Leros was visited by a second military force, the British. The islanders who had prospered so greatly by the presence of foreign troops were now made to suffer because of them as well. It was inevitable that the Germans would attempt a strike on these bases, and in the same year they attacked the island mercilessly, bombing both military and civilian targets.

When this campaign - carried out over a period of 60 days in the early autumn - was completed, scores of German paratroopers and 2000 British and Canadian troops had been killed, and the Greek Navy destroyer Queen Olga, anchored in Lakki Bay, was sunk

with 63 men aboard.

The fighting did not go well for the British. Sensing the futility of continuing to defend their positions in the region, the military command instructed their Lorian-based troops to abandon the island. Leros was left in the hands of just a few German soldiers. They retained control of the island until the end of the war when, as one Lorian remembers, "One day we just woke up, looked around, and they were gone."

The British then returned to the island and stayed until March 7, 1948, when the Dodecanese islands were handed over to Greece and the existing naval facilities in Leros were assumed by the Greek Navy. Many of the abandoned Italian buildings were rehabilitated as technical schools, where vocational training was offered to the unskilled. These buildings were later redesigned to function as health-care centers for the mentally ill. Thus Leros was once again provided with a secure economic foundation.

But along with this guarantee of financial security came the stigma of Leros now being thought of as a home for Greece's insane. Nor was the island's identity helped when, during the years 1967-71, Leros was picked by the junta as a detention center for political prisoners.

These two aspects of Leros' recent past continue to overshadow the contributions that the island has made to the Greek nation. And community leaders are looking to find ways to cleanse Leros of these unblest personae.

The Lorian bishop, His Eminence Metropolitan Nektarios, believes he can signal an effort to redefine Leros by



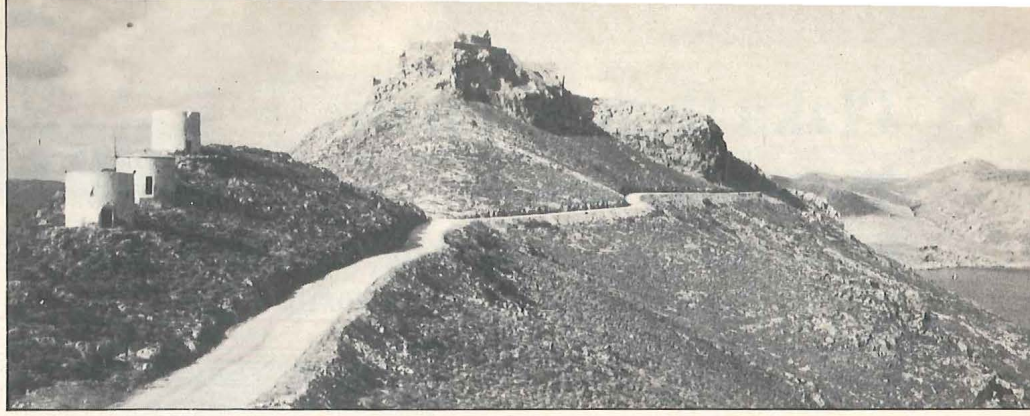
Before and after: Cleaning off layers of soot revealed figures of the apostles

Photos by Manuel Theodore

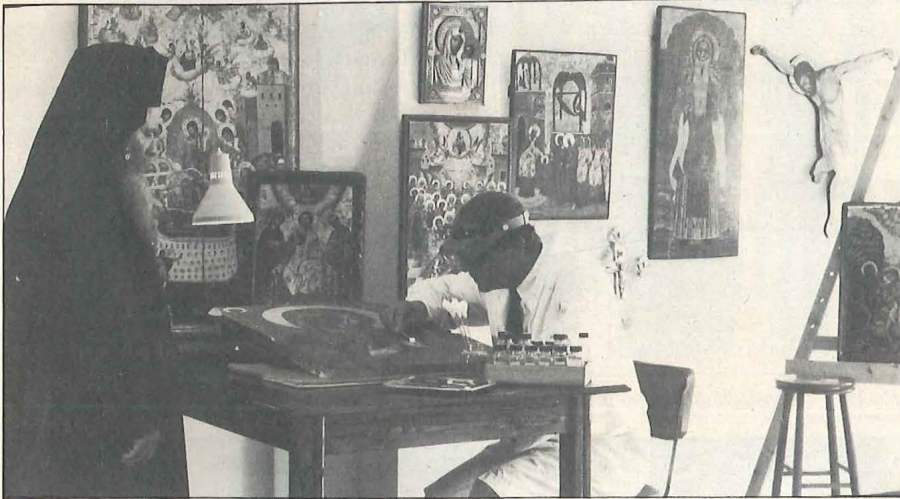
establishing a small museum to house ecclesiastical artifacts retained in the island's Metropolis.

In the last two years he has overseen the conservation project of cleaning and preserving the icons and iconostasis of the c.1300 A.D. Church of the Panaghia. This church is located within the walls of the island's *castro*, a fortress thought to date from pre-Byzantine times and later enlarged by the Knights of St. John.

The wood-carved iconostasis of the



The Leros 'castro', site of the new museum



Bishop Nektarios observes the restoration of an icon

Church of the Panaghia is believed to have been installed at the present site in 1745. There is evidence to suggest that the artist was a *geromonachos*, or "old monk," by the name of Ioakim from the neighboring island of Symi. The *templo* was not gold-leafed, however, until 1785.

The recent conservation of this iconostasis provides a rare opportunity for the visitor to see a superb example of post-Byzantine *xyloglypta*, cleaned and displaying the same brilliance as when first created in the mid-18th century.

In addition to the iconostasis, the *castro* icons depicting Christ Pantocrator, the Virgin and Child, and St. John the Theologian were also cleaned and conserved. This particular project involved removing from the icons' surfaces garish 18th century drapery that had been painted in oils over the original 16th century work. The finely drawn original drapery, done in the traditional egg tempera medium, can now be seen as unmistakably Cretan in both style and palette.

The reason for this overzealous reworking of the icons' surfaces in the 18th century was due to the extensive damages which the paintings had suffered. These, termed "losses" by contemporary conservators, posed the "problem of presentation" once again in the 20th century as this masking layer of oil paint was removed. For though it was general-

ly recognized that the paintings would be preserved following a museum approach to conservation and not summarily "restored", the fact that the icons continue to perform their religious function in the church had to be taken into consideration. This meant that not only would the icons have to be made structurally sound and protected adequately from varying climatic conditions in the church, but as fine examples of 16th century Cretan school icon painting they had to remain aesthetically pure as well.

As a result, after all other phases of the conservation were completed, the losses were "toned-in" to integrate the forms visually. These restorations were

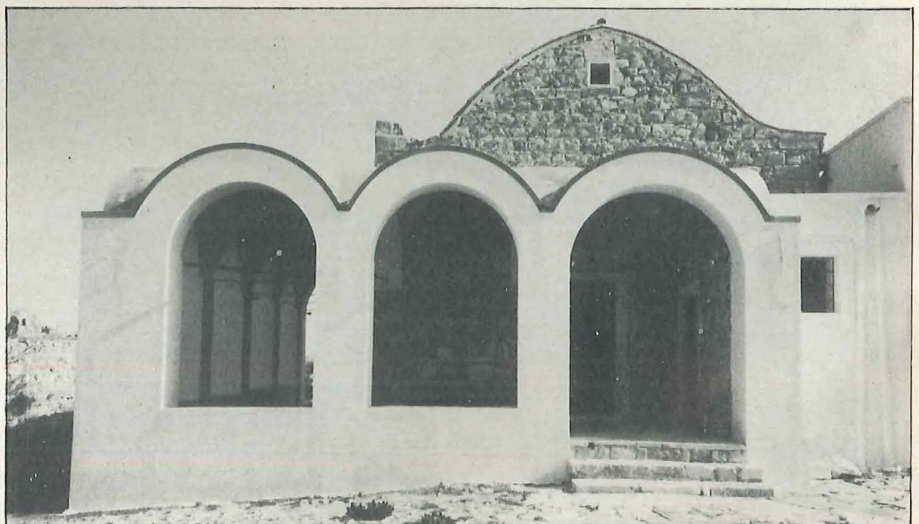
intentionally carried out in a technique which did not imitate the original painting so that the modern retouchings could be easily recognized.

It is felt that the iconostasis and icons are considerably more harmonious in their relationship now, and that they form a marvelous centerpiece for the museum collection.

This small exhibition of icons contains other paintings of the Cretan school, as well as paintings from the Dodecanese islands and Russia. In addition to the conservation carried out on the icons this past year, a 19th century fragment of wall painting was also cleaned and preserved, and can be seen in the main room of the church.

Bishop Nektarios, who received the gracious support of the Archaeological Service in Rhodes for this project, will formally open the church to the public this year. It is hoped that through projects such as this one Leros will begin to be recognized for its considerable cultural achievements and applauded for its determination to preserve them.

The author, previously a conservator of paintings at the Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, worked as a volunteer for the museum, directing the conservation of the icon collection. He was assisted by Carol Snow, currently conservator of objects at the Walters Art Gallery, and by Archimandritis Panteleimon Lampadarios.



The Church of Panaghia and museum entrance

Plaka then and now:

The Market Gate

Known also as the Athena Gate, the Doric Portico and the Pazaroportia, it was a favorite subject for early draughtsmen

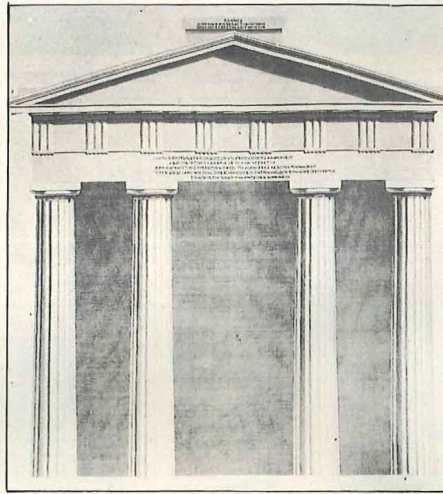
by Hall Winslow

The outer portico of the Roman Agora's main gate, with its four columns, rises majestic but isolated at the west end of the rather bleak excavations. Standing today near the corner of Areos and Poikilis Streets, about 200 metres behind the reconstructed Stoa of Attalos, the gate was dedicated to Athina Archiyetis (Athena the Leader), as a worn inscription records.

The dedication goes on to say the gate was erected during the archonship of Nikias (11-9 B.C.) with funds given by Julius Caesar and Augustus. The central acroterion bore a statue of Lucius Caesar, grandson of Augustus by his daughter Julia, whom the emperor adopted in 17 B.C. and who died young in 2 A.D.

The slender Doric columns – which antiquarians Stuart and Revett thought to be the final expression of this style in Athens – still support a massive architrave with triglyphs, metopes and pediment. This pediment had lost part of its entablature when depicted by Stuart, though much of it still survives.

Facing west, the portico was the main entrance to the Roman Market from the Greek Agora, although this way of access is blocked today by the enclosure protecting the agora's archaeological site. Of the three passages through the portico, the wider, central one was designed for vehicles and the narrower ones at either side for pedestrians.



Revett's reconstruction: *The final expression*



Stuart's view: *A busy intersection*



The Market Gate today: Choked but still imposing

The massive square jambs, standing just inside the portico, were aligned with the now missing wall of the market. On a pilaster – traditionally known as the Flat Pillar – on the Acropolis side of the gate, is inscribed the early 2nd century A.D. edict of Hadrian regarding the sources, distribution and pricing of oil. The sale of oil and salt in the market continued into the days of the Turkish occupation when the portico became known as the Pazaroportia (Bazaar Gate). Here too was the wheat market where farmers from the Mesoyeia sold their grain.

That Stuart had documentary intentions is proved by his written explanation of the elements in his drawing. On the right, he says, is the small church, Ayios Sotiros (actually Sotiria, Our Lady of the Gate). Through the gate, he continues, is seen the minaret of the principal mosque of the town. The arched door to the left leads into the house of the French consul, himself pictured sitting between a Turk and a

Greek in properly authentic costume.

The fountain, he relates, is one rebuilt at the expense of the consul, whose initials "E.L." appear on a plaque above the spout. In his drawing, Stuart admits, the fountain was "turned somewhat from its real position in order to show its detail." The column jamb with Hadrian's edict forms part of the wall of the house at left rear of the portico.

An 1843 oil painting by Ippolito Caffi (not shown here) shows the Athena Gate cleared. Both the minaret and the Sotiria church had come down by then, although the base of the gate then remained unexcavated.

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JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
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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, Failiron.....	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 Kapodistrias 36.....	514-7311
Propeller Club.....	522-0623
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3.....	362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo Egnatious 154, Thessaloniki.....	(031)23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

Greek

Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Akadimias St. 7-9.....	360-4815/2411
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece, Mitropoleos St. 38.....	323-1230
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.....	361-0879
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
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Safer than safe

In an effort to win back the Americans who have always formed the bulk of the clientele of Greek cruise ships, and whose absence this year has brought many a cruise ship operator to the brink of ruin, the Greek Association of Cruise Ship Owners (GACSO), with the help of the Greek government as a whole and the National Tourist Organization in particular, has applied a series of measures that are guaranteed to make the vessels "safer than safe".

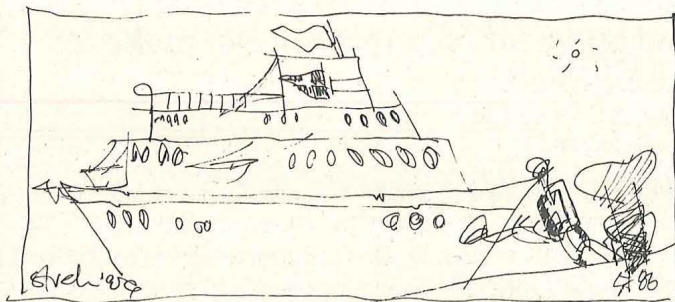
The measures were outlined in a recent memorandum sent by GACSO to the American Society of Travel Agents (ASTA), which read as follows:

1. It is extremely unlikely that the hijackers of a cruise ship could be assisted by a member or members of the ship's crew by providing them with valuable information, such as the time at which the captain takes his siesta, or even by concealing them in one of the lifeboats or in the ship's meat locker. However, we are now making 100 percent sure that no member of the crew has any connections whatsoever with any patriotic or freedom organization of any kind by having them screened one by one by a team of Israeli Army expert interrogators headed by Major Shlomo Jacoby, who has been kindly lent to the Ministry of Mercantile Marine for a year by Israeli Intelligence.

2. Every cruise ship will have to carry on board at least two Alsations, specially trained to sniff out explosives. The dogs will have the run of the ship and will be introduced into each cabin every day by the stewards to sniff around (while the passengers are out, of course). A special watch will be kept by deck stewards in case the dogs mistake any of the ship's masts for trees.

3. Passengers' luggage will be x-rayed as it comes on board and dark cloths will be available in each cabin to cover the luggage if it glows too annoyingly in the dark. We have been assured by the makers of the machine that it will not spoil film below 100 ASA and that the impregnating radiation has a half-life of only two months.

4. The passengers themselves will also be interrogated by Major Jacoby's team as soon as they come on board, and if any single one gives cause for the slightest suspicion that he is not taking



the cruise to relax or have a good time, he will be hustled off immediately and detained by port police until the ship sails. Also, his ticket will not be refunded.

5. On the first day of the cruise, in addition to a lifeboat drill, there will be a "repel boarders" exercise during which passengers will be instructed in the handling of light machine guns and hand-to-hand combat, with emphasis on a special hold by which a boarder can be lifted bodily and hurled overboard in one clean action. Repel boarders tactics will be taught to passengers by Greek commandos, who will also stand guard while the ship is in port and keep a sharp lookout at sea for anything suspicious that might approach the ship, like a fast launch manned by a swarthy crew.

6. A helicopter will be flying continually overhead in case the ship is attacked by something larger than a fast launch with a swarthy crew, something equipped with five-inch guns and Exocet rockets. If that should happen, the helicopter will immediately radio for assistance from one of the Greek Navy destroyers that will be constantly patrolling various sectors of the Aegean. If a naval battle should ensue, the cruise ship's captain has orders to speed away from the scene without delay in case his ship should be hit by a stray shell or misguided Exocet missile. The Greek Navy destroyers have all been fitted with video cameras and, at the end of the cruise, those passengers who were disappointed at missing the fun will be able to buy a 30-minute VHS video cassette of the battle which will be supplied to the duty free shop at the next port.

7. As far as shore excursions are concerned, no provision has been made for security measures at museums and archaeological sites: they will be open for only one hour during the day as a result of the economy drive by the Ministry of Culture, and there is no way any cruise ship could make its arrival coincide with that particular

hour. However, as the cruise passengers will have no other alternative but to wander around the souvenir shops, there will be a security guard in every gift store, disguised as a statue of Zeus and holding a real spear.

8. To make sure that nobody tries to poison the cruise passengers, all food on board will be imported from the U.S. in cans which, as an added precaution, will also be screened by the ship's powerful x-ray machine. Cruise ship chefs have already experimented with such food and discovered that the fire hazard of a blazing baked Alaska or crepe-suzette can be eliminated as these desserts now glow by themselves.

9. For transport of passengers from the airport to the cruise ship and vice-versa, the National Tourist Organization has borrowed a fleet of helicopter gunships from the Greek Army which will pick up the passengers from the heavily-guarded tarmac at Hellenikon airport and fly them to the dockside. As there is no room by the dockside or on most cruise ships for the helicopter to land, the passengers will have to climb down a rope ladder and jump the last two or three feet onto a well-padded mattress. A special insurance policy has been taken out by the NTO to cover any accidents that might occur in this respect, although the mattress is so well padded that only a person with advanced osteoporosis could possibly break a limb.

10. As for the flight from the U.S. to Greece and back again, Olympic Airways has agreed to have its logo written on the hull, wings and tail in large Arabic writing and, for good measure, have Libyan and Syrian flags painted on each side of the cockpit. The names of its aircraft have also been changed from Greek gods to those of heroes of the Hegira.

It is hoped these measures will persuade your clients that they have nothing to fear and that, as they have done in the past, they can enjoy a relaxing and never-to-be-forgotten cruise in the beautiful, blue Aegean.

The First injury abroad

What does a foreigner do in Athens if he gets hurt? A little blood and a lot of ignorance can make for a scary situation

by David Lazarus

I hurt myself recently, for the first time since settling in Greece. The injury was minor, but not knowing what to do – where and how to get it treated – was frightening.

It was stupid: I walked into one of those windows that swing out from the bottom – in this case at head-level right over the sidewalk. My sunglasses crumbled and fell to the ground, but otherwise I believed I was unscathed. Then I felt my forehead for a bump. There was blood. A lot of it.

I ran home and dashed for the bathroom. I saw in the mirror I had a deep cut over my right eye, about an inch long. I washed it and applied pressure with some toilet paper, but the blood wouldn't stop flowing. I'd need stitches.

It was a Friday afternoon. I didn't know the whereabouts of any doctor's office, let alone what hospital to go to. I didn't know how much it would cost. I just knew I needed help.

Out on the street I found a man who spoke enough English to understand my plight. I asked him to help me flag down a taxi and tell the driver where to take me. The first cab that stopped wasn't going in my direction, and the driver sped away. So did the second cab. And the third.

I was growing frantic. I'm well accustomed to the foibles of the city's taxi fleet, but this was an emergency.

Finally a cab stopped and the driver was interested enough to ask to inspect the wound. "That's nothing," he said and pulled me around to the trunk of his car. He produced a first-aid kit, dabbed my cut with iodine and affixed a bandage. I asked him if I needed stitches and he assured that I didn't. "It's nothing." I thanked him and he drove off.

I was immensely reassured. So much so that I forgot taxi drivers are not doctors.

The cut was still bleeding the next day. Now I knew I needed stitches, and set about finding a hospital on a Saturday morning. A friend said I'd receive the best care in Kolonaki, and I asked the cab driver to take me to any hospital in the area. On the way he asked if I had my passport with me. I didn't. He said I'd need it to fill out the necessary forms. But not to worry: he knew a hospital by

Omonia Square where I wouldn't have to do any paperwork.

I'd never been to a Greek hospital before, and this one certainly wasn't in my favorite section of town. I don't know if its representative of others. At the reception area the conversation stops long enough for a nurse to point you down a corridor. The hallway needs a fresh coat of paint. It doesn't smell clean. A couple of nurses are chatting with a police officer, and they pause long enough to look at your injury and point you to a room. It's all very casual.

The nurse in the treatment room didn't speak English. She looked at my cut and motioned for me to lie back on a table. I lay there about 10 minutes while people bustled in and out. At last a doctor appeared over me and took a peek at my forehead. She spoke English and asked when I had hurt myself. I told

her it was yesterday. She shook her head and said I should have come in right away: I needed stitches but now it was too late to put them in.

She applied a suture and covered it with a thick bandage. She said I'd probably have a scar. Then she said I'd need a tetanus shot, and wished me luck in finding a pharmacy open nearby.

It turns out that one of the ways some local hospitals manage to provide free service is by keeping their overhead as low as possible. Something as common as tetanus serum, therefore, isn't kept in stock. They give you a prescription, have you buy it yourself at a drugstore, and then if they're not too busy you can come back and they'll give it to you at the hospital.

Weekends aren't the best times for such adventures, but an open pharmacy was finally tracked down, the injection was given and I was advised not to get my forehead wet for a week or so. I asked the doctor how I would shower. She shrugged and left the room.

The scar over my eye now stands as testimony to my clumsiness. And each time I see it in the mirror I give thanks the injury wasn't worse. I don't think it'd be healthy getting too hurt here.

What to do, just in case

If you get hurt and have access to a telephone, here are several numbers to keep handy. If you have any trouble communicating, the Tourist Police (171) offer a translation service.

Public first aid	166
Pharmacies open 24 hours	107
Doctors on duty	105
Hospitals and IKA clinics on duty	106
Poison center	779-3777
U.S. citizens emergency aid	721-2951

If you require treatment, public hospitals operate outpatient clinics mornings 8-12. Charges are minimal but be prepared to arrive early and join a waiting list. Special services like x-rays and blood tests must be arranged separately.

Public hospitals are extremely short-staffed, especially regarding nurses, and it is not unusual for family members to provide some nursing duties, such as emptying bedpans. You may find it expedient, if hospitalized, to impose on family or friends, or to hire a private nurse.

Accident:

KAT, Apostle Paul Accident and Recovery Hospital, Nikis 2, Kifissia, 801-4411.

General:

Asklepiou, Red Cross Hospital, Voula	894-8301
Athens General Hospital, Leof. Messogeion, Papagou	777-8901
Hellenic Red Cross Hospital, Ambelokipi	691-0626/9
Evangelismos, Ypsilantou 45, Kolonaki	722-0001/9
Ippokrateion General Hospital, Vas. Sofias 114	777-4601

Piecing a business together

"I saw this quilt in an antique shop about 15 years ago," says Daphne Loupas Emmanouel, owner of the recently opened store Patchwork. "My husband was a resident in medical school and we couldn't afford it, so I decided I'd try to make it."

She has a degree in art history and had always done crafts, weaving, knitting and pottery. But with that first quilt, which took a year to finish ("I did it the hard way"), she was hooked.

Since then she has acquired both a sewing machine and a partner, and when they decided to open a shop they worked for two years making an inventory of some 60 quilts while the basement space on Ploutarchou Street in Kolonaki was being renovated by Daphne's architect brother.

The result is more home than store, includes an open workshop with several quilts in varying stages of completion, and interspersed among the one-of-a-kind quilts for sale are quality handmade crafts.

Daphne, 45, whose parents are

Greek, was born in Boston, did her secondary schooling here, went back to America for college, married, had three sons and returned to Greece a few years ago where her husband is a professor at the University of Crete.

Whereas handmade crafts are enjoying a healthy revival in America and the rest of Europe, she feels that Greece has not yet "made the circle."

"I don't think Greeks are aesthetically trained for crafts. You see thousands being spent on clothes and new things, but if it looks like something old grandmothers made in the villages, they don't want it."

But the interest in quilts is there, helped in part by a feature spread on Daphne in *Entos*, a new glossy interior design magazine. The article includes history (piecing fabrics together for decorative effect goes back to Egyptian times; the Crusaders had their patchwork banners; and the craft peaked with the quilting bees of pioneer America) and even do-it-yourself patterns and instructions.



Daphne Emmanouel

The article generated so much interest that Daphne has started giving classes in her workshop, and is even considering importing fabrics because the range of color and designs needed can be difficult to find locally.

As it is, she has a closetful of cottons brought from America. "I've always been interested in fabrics, I love every color. I think when you work it's important to do something you love. Making quilts calms me down, it's really my pleasure. I often think if this store doesn't go, they'll have to lock me up."

'Another aspect of Greece'



Eleni Fourtouni

"I published these prison journals not only as a description of hardships and heroism during the Civil War," says translator Eleni Fourtouni of *Greek Women in Resistance*, "but as an example of how Greek women, separated for the first time from their men, thrown into concentration camps to be broken, harnessed their energies and found they were tough, inventive and capable."

Eleni, 53, who was born in a village near Sparta, went to the U.S. as an exchange student, married and raised

two children, doing odd jobs to help her husband through graduate school - "as wives did in the '50s."

About 10 years ago she decided to go back to school for an MA in criminology, planning to work with women in prisons. "I started becoming aware of my place in the world as a woman and realized it lacked a lot."

She and her husband came to Greece on sabbatical during the junta and, "wanting to participate in the struggle," she began collecting censored contemporary Greek poetry for translation and publication abroad, "to present another aspect of Greece besides Zorba, *Never on Sunday* and Jackie Onassis."

However, the well-known poets, the names that came up again and again, were all men; Greek women, she was told, wrote only light verse.

"I decided, then and there, that would be my work." In 1978 she published *Contemporary Greek Women Poets*, a collection that won the Islands and Continents Translation Award the following year and which she published herself.

"There were several interested publishers at the time but they all wanted to recreate the book - one wanted more feminist poems, another more political,

another more erotic - but I wanted it the way it was, so I decided to publish it myself without a clue about the process."

Recently divorced, she worked as a waitress to save money and received "much needed encouragement and support from the women's community." Delphini Press was set up in her New Haven, Connecticut home (her grown children live there now and forward the mail once a month), and since then the company has published five books: two volumes of Greek women poets, two of Eleni's own poetry and the recent *Greek Women in Resistance*.

She does everything herself, from typesetting to distribution to promotion, and is convinced she would never have come so far with a commercial publisher.

Eleni can't afford to live in America and now prints her books here as well, but goes back and forth regularly ("I write in English; if I stay away too long I lose it"). She gives poetry readings, lectures and workshops, and will participate this month in the International Women's Press Conference in Norway and another on Spetses.

The rest of the time she lives on Aegina, where she rents a small village house, is writing a novel and commutes to Athens only when necessary.

Gusto greco

Early Greek Travellers and the Hellenic Ideal by David Constantine. Cambridge University Press, 1984, pp 241

The early Greek travellers were a diverse lot, but what was the Hellenic Ideal? Within the hundred years' compass of this historical study (1670-1770), Professor Constantine defines it as "the admiration of, the longing for those values which the eighteenth century sited in Ancient Greece."

Any ideal, to be viable, must be based on some sort of reality, but reality changes – and so necessarily do ideals. Nothing is more fascinating in this book than to see reality in alteration under the eyes of a dozen travellers, whose different purposes and attitudes developed and kept redefining the Hellenic Ideal.

The concept of "Ancient Greece" was alone quite different than it is today. Then there were no Minoans and Mycenaeans but a great many plaster casts of the Apollo Belvedere. Above all, there was by our reckoning no sense of continuity. The imperishable glory of ancient Greece was separated from its pitiful present state by an unbridgeable expanse filled with clouds of nostalgia. The metamorphosis of a largely imaginary world into what we like to think is the true one today is a study in dynamic change, seen through the eyes of successive travellers.

Among the first clutch of these, there first was Jacob Spon. Neglecting his medical practice in Lyons to pursue a passion for antiquity, he was an enthusiast, so tolerant of foreign manners that he took to wearing Turkish slippers and Armenian dress. George Wheler's insular Anglicanism found Periclean Athens, however admirable, not quite up to the glories of Restoration England. The ancients were deplorably pagan, and their Christian descendants shockingly sunk in superstition.

Twenty-five years later (1701), Edmund Chishull took a rotund, Whig view of the Levant. Worldly, leisurely, laissez-faire, probably rich, he had the lenient impartiality of the professional amateur. Joseph Pitton de Tournefort was a true professional and eminent botanist sent out officially from the court of the Sun King. He described flora, geography, manners and the relics of the past in equal detail.

Robert Wood was significantly different. Among the first to believe fervently in the veracity of Homer, he went out to the sites to prove it. While others sought, essentially, to push back the clouds of ignorance, Wood tried to project ancient truth directly into the present. In spirit, he was the first archaeologist.

At this point the author interrupts his narrative to interject what is the crux of this book. As he points out, all these travellers were French or British. The Germans stayed home. But while the former set out, collected, observed and published, the Germans, reading at second-hand, absorbed and theorized – as it is their particular genius to do – and published in turn.

The dangers of Levantine travel were great. There was brigandage everywhere, and frequently plague. Francis Vernon, twice captured by pirates, was killed in a street brawl. Jean-Foi Valliant, seized by pirates, swallowed in desperation his collection of coins. Once freed, he wisely "let Nature run her course, aiding her only with a diet of spinach, and one by one his treasures came back to light." Joachim Boucher, rediscoverer of the temple at Bassae, was murdered there for the sake of the silver buttons on his coat.

But was the German experience at home any less heroic? C.G. Heyne and Johann Winckelmann, born poor in culturally suffocating towns, living on boiled peapods, half-blinded by too much reading, studying night and day with little sleep, undermining health, emerged to give the Hellenic Ideal its distinctive eighteenth century stamp. The great achievements of Greek art, Winckelmann claimed, could only emerge from intellectual, political and sexual freedom, a climate that nourishes the spirit, an intense love of life, and a passionate, communal quest for an ideal, yet attainable, beauty.

Winckelmann's life was characterized by sudden changes of fortune and ironies reminiscent of ancient tragedy. His obscure and wasted youth in Germany was followed by fame and prosperity in Rome. At last freed of scholarly asceticism, he was able to indulge his homosexual tastes. But for decades his inability to decide whether to visit Greece or not seems almost pathological. Late in life, when the last and best opportunity to go arose, he not only refused but suddenly decided to return to Germany. As if it were a

Fury-driven flight, he met his fate en route, murdered in a hotel bedroom in Trieste.

Professor Constantine concludes this chronicle of obsession in the Age of Reason with the scientific accuracies and fine draughtsmanship of Stuart and Revett, the careful Pierre Guys, merchant of Marseilles, and the admirable Richard Chandler. Balanced, judicious, trustworthy, scientific, giving all predecessors their due, Chandler's account worthily summed up a century's endeavours. "He really ends the line of pioneers and established the exploration of Greece on a sounder footing."

And then? Well, the Hellenic Ideal still had a lot of travelling to do. Within 60 years of Chandler's voyage (1774-6), artists were drawing the temple of Olympian Zeus hectically struck by lightning, proto-Rhine maidens gambling in Grecian springs, and no one even in the heyday of rococo extravagance ever had the audacity of J.M.W. Turner to give the west front of the Parthenon *ten* columns. These romantic convulsions which transformed the Hellenic Ideal were overturned again by the Greek War of Independence and the emergence of scientific archaeology.

Early travellers who deplored the pitiful state of plundered Delos would stand amazed today amid the wealth of its excavated riches and before the accomplishments of modern Greeks who were, for them, mere props for a *mis-en-scene* of beautiful ruins under which they so becomingly lounged.

Although the eighteenth century, through its travellers, and Winckelmann in particular, shifted the criterion of ancient excellence from Roman models to *gusto greco*, the Hellenic Ideal even a century ago inhabited a space little greater than the Athens of Pericles. The discovery of the Bronze Age, the neolithic, by archaeologists changed all that, as did the Greeks who, in reclaiming their country and rediscovering their heritage, awoke the West to the glories of the despised Byzantine past.

The Hellenic Ideal, once so static and confined, now inhabits a dynamic continuity stretching unbroken over many thousands of years. It is a pleasant irony that this book, in which the word "Byzantine" never appears, is the first recipient of the Steven Runciman Prize, named in honor of the great Byzantine scholar.

A disappointing program

The Experimental Athens Ballet, directed by Yiannis Metsis, recently presented an ambitious program of three classical works and two modern pieces at the Knossos Theatre.

The first performance, *Festival of Flowers*, was choreographed by August Bournonville in the 19th century. Bournonville created a unique Danish style of classical ballet, with beautiful lines and ethereal grace.

The dancers were precise in their positioning on stage, but not much else. They lacked technical skill. Their footwork was not as neat as it should be. Movements were not smoothly linked, giving the impression of a series of tense postures rather than dancing.

Yet even if the dancers were not technically proficient enough, what is to me totally unforgivable was their complete lack of expression. None of the dancers had even a smile on their faces – none of the sheer joy of dancing was conveyed all. I am aware there was an extremely short rehearsal time for *Flowers*, but I feel the director could have spent more time on the expression of the piece.

The second work, *Thoughts* by Jason Michalidis, was an ambitious attempt to part of Beethoven's *Third Piano Concerto*. But again the movements seemed meaningless and uninspired, like a poorly achieved choreographic exercise. The movements related poorly to the music. There was a lot of shuffling around.

Joanna Ackloyd featured in this piece, as she did in the previous one. She has nice legs but very tense shoulders. She seemed to lack confidence and appeared very nervous, and needs to work a bit on her acting skills.

By this time, as you can imagine, I was getting restless and bored. Not only was the performance unexceptional, but the theatre seemed unsuitable for dance: it wasn't easy to have a good clear view, and the stage was very noisy. I wonder why more use is not made of the more suitable stages at the Athens College, for example, or the American College.

The third piece, by Metsis himself, *Pas de Six*, to music by Burgmüller, was not at all original. It was classical in style and technically demanding, but



'Nostalgia' by Conrad Bukes

the dancers seemed strained. I wondered if they should be given such difficult steps to perform.

Some of the dancers made brave attempts, but they did not have the stamina to dance with ease and express themselves.

I have always been supportive of Greek dancers and am well aware of their difficulties – difficulties which can be overcome. Last year Japan's Tokyo Ballet performed in Piraeus. The dancers can be counted on one hand. In other words, Japanese dancers supplement their incomes through teaching, like dancers here. But the standard of dancing in the Tokyo Ballet was very high – no wonder they get Nureyev as a guest! It seems there must be a lack of enthusiasm, energy, dedication or perhaps inspiration here in Greece.

Conrad Bukes choreographed the next two pieces, in the show, which were in the jazz idiom and more theatrical in style. The first, *The Telephone Conversation*, tells the story of a young couple. The girl receives a call from an ex-boyfriend, who plays her favorite record over the phone. Carried away

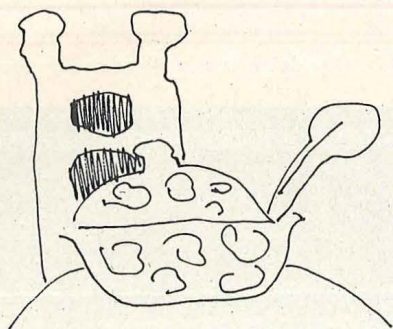
with the music, she dances with her present boyfriend, leaving her ex dangling on the line.

Bukes tries to combine speech, mime and dance. Each skill is not performed finely enough, and I think the telephone conversation could be shorter. Sabine Jullian made a passable attempt at the jazz style but was not quite slim, sultry and sexy enough. Her middle needed to be looser and shoulders less tense.

Valery Radoulov danced valiantly and energetically throughout the evening, but did not acquire the loose jazz rhythm required for this piece.

Nostalgia was a satire of society in 1930. A nice Somerset Maugham kind of idea. But Bukes needs to develop and define his choreographic skills before he can combine speech, mime and dance as he wants to and create the right atmosphere and theatrical tension.

The Athens Experimental Ballet should take a long, hard, objective look at itself. The present standard is not up to international levels, by a long way.



A taste of Panama

"The Panamanians are people who love Greek culture, Greece and Greek food," exclaims Maria Tagaropulos Kanelopulos, daughter of Antonio Tagaropulos, who emigrated as a teenager from Chalkis to Panama in 1909 and began a number of enterprises, including importing. "Panamanians are great travellers... Quite a few have visited Greece or have come in contact with Greeks living here." There is an active Greek community in Panama and Maria's family tops the list.

Married to Athens-born Jerry Kanelopulos, a graduate of the University of Athens Law School, Maria and her family have been key importers of not only Greek culture but, especially, foods. In the family's "Casa Bella" supermarkets, Greek wines, Metaxas brandy, lines of olives, eggplants, feta, kasseri and other Greek cheeses, filo and *kadaifi* (used to make the pastries) and already-baked pastries are stocked in profusion. "Panamanians are exposed extensively to the Greek tastes," she says.

Hellenes living in Panama, likewise, enjoy the local foods, and you can try some at home. Fresh vegetables, herbs and tubers are dropped into stews like *sancocho Panameno*, which Maria shares below. Poultry and meats are relished as they are in Greece. Rice dishes and tripe, livers and other variety meats appear in many combinations: *arroz con mondongo*, suggested below, is a spicy, hearty dish that calls for a beer chaser. The *empanadas*, stuffed savory pies, are related to Greek *pitais*; *tamales*, stuffed and tied in banana

leaves, are related to Mexican versions wrapped in corn husks. Delicious fresh fruit ends the meal. But for special events, Panamanians whip up *sopa borracha* (related to the Greek *methismena* desserts) which releases all the imbibers' inhibitions, if any.

Sancocho Panameno

A total meal unto itself, *sancocho Panameno* is spicy with a tropical flavor. There's an amazing confusion about names, so pick any three tubers in a shop and you'll create a good *sancocho* (tubers and roots are available fresh, frozen and canned).

- 1 hen, about 1 1/2 kilos, cleaned and segmented
- 1 large onion, chopped
- 2 green fresh or canned chilies, chopped
- 2-3 sprigs fresh coriander, chopped
- 2 teaspoons dried oregano, crushed
- 2 cloves garlic, minced
- 1 kilo cassava (manioc) also called *yuca* by Panamanians, peeled and cut into chunks
- 1 kilo *otoe* (a small, rough-skinned tuber), peeled and sliced
- 1 kilo *name* (a tuber that feels slippery when peeled), peeled and sliced
- salt
- 2-3 ears fresh corn
- 1/2 kilo calabash, peeled and cut into chunks

Wash the segmented hen and put into bottom of a soup pot or large casserole. Cover with 10 cups water, bring to boil; lower heat and skim off all foamy particles rising to the surface. Lower heat, cover pot and simmer until chicken is partially cooked, about 30 minutes.

Add the onion, chilies, 1 teaspoon of oregano, garlic, *yuca* and *otoe*. Continue simmering, covered, about 25 minutes, then add the *name* and season lightly with salt to your taste.

Cut corn into 3 or 4 segments about 3 inches long (the easiest way is to position the knife blade where you want to cut the corn and tap the knife with a wooden board). Add the corn and calabash and continue cooking until all are tender. Taste for seasoning and add remaining oregano. The *sancocho* should be soupy with lots of liquid.

Serve in soup bowls with some of each ingredient in each portion. Or, serve the broth first with lemon

wedges, then follow with the chicken and vegetables in a platter for the second course. Serves 6.

Arroz con mondongo (rice with tripe)

A tripe enthusiast will enjoy this combination. Serve with a crisp salad and beer.

- 600 grams (1 1/4 - 1 1/2 pounds) tripe salt
- 2 tablespoons milk (optional)
- 3 tablespoons vegetable or olive oil
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- 2 cloves garlic, minced
- 2 green fresh or canned chilies, chopped
- 1/4 - 1/2 teaspoons red pepper
- 1/2 teaspoons dried thyme
- 1 1/4 cups white long-grained rice
- 2 cups cooked pigeon peas, drained, or substitute chick peas
- pimientos for garnish

Wash tripe under running water. To blanch, put in a pan and pour boiling water over it; add 1 teaspoon salt. Rest 30 minutes, drain, and remove outer skin if it has not already been removed (most butchers prepare it in advance and may even sell it partially cooked). Drain. Chop into small squares.

Return tripe to pan, cover with cold water and milk, if you wish. Boil until tender, about 45 minutes to 1 hour. Drain and reserve.

In a larger pan, heat 2 tablespoons of oil and saute the onion, garlic and chilies. Sprinkle in red pepper, thyme and a few grains of salt. Add the rice and fry over low heat for 2 minutes. Stir in the tomatoes, pigeon peas and 3 1/2 cups water.

Cover and simmer 20 to 25 minutes until rice is tender and all liquid has been absorbed. Stir in remaining oil. Mound *arroz con mondongo* on a warm serving platter, garnish with pimento strips. Serve warm.

Sopa Borracha (tipsy wedding cake)

Surely the cousin of Greek syrup cakes but with more "punch", this sweet is served at weddings and other festive occasions. *Sopa borracha* literally means "tipsy soup", drenched in liquor-spiked syrup. Use any favorite sponge cake for the base, or try this very dependable version. (The cake may be made in advance and frozen until ready to serve).

by Vilma Liacouras Chantiles

Syrup:

- 3 cups sugar
- 3 sticks cinnamon
- 4 cloves
- peel of 1 lemon
- 1 cup raisins or currants
- 1 cup pitted prunes or dried apricots
- 1/4 cup brandy or cognac, more to taste
- 1/4 cup rum, more to taste
- 1/4 cup muscatel wine (optional)

Cake:

- 4 eggs at room temperature
- 3/4 cup sugar
- 1 cup cake flour
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 1/4 teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract
- 2 tablespoons water

To make the syrup: combine 3 cups sugar with 4 cups water, stir over medium heat until dissolved. Add cinnamon, cloves and lemon peel and cook until slightly thickened, about 10 minutes; remove spices and lemon peel.

In a small bowl, combine raisins and prunes or apricots. Sprinkle them with some of the brandy, rum and muscatel, if using. Marinate 10 minutes, then stir soaked raisins and prunes with remaining liquors into the syrup.

To prepare the cake, beat eggs until frothy and gradually add sugar. Beat until thick and lemon-colored.

Meanwhile, sift together the flour, baking powder and salt. In a cup, combine the vanilla and water. While eggs are beating, line a 9 x 12-inch pan or jelly roll pan with waxed paper and keep handy. To the batter, gradually add the vanilla-water mixture.

Remove the beater and continue by hand. Fold in the flour mixture to make a smooth batter. Turn batter onto the waxed paper in the pan and smooth the top. Bake in moderately hot oven (200° C or 400° F) for 13 minutes or until cake springs back to finger's touch; surface will be rich chestnut color. Invert cake directly on a cake rack or clean towel. While warm, peel off and discard the waxed paper. Cool. Cut into one-inch squares or diamond shapes.

When ready to serve, ladle some syrup on the bottom of the dessert dish or platter. Set cake sections on the syrup and pour syrup liberally on top; garnish with the raisins and prunes or apricots. Serve cold. Serves a large group.

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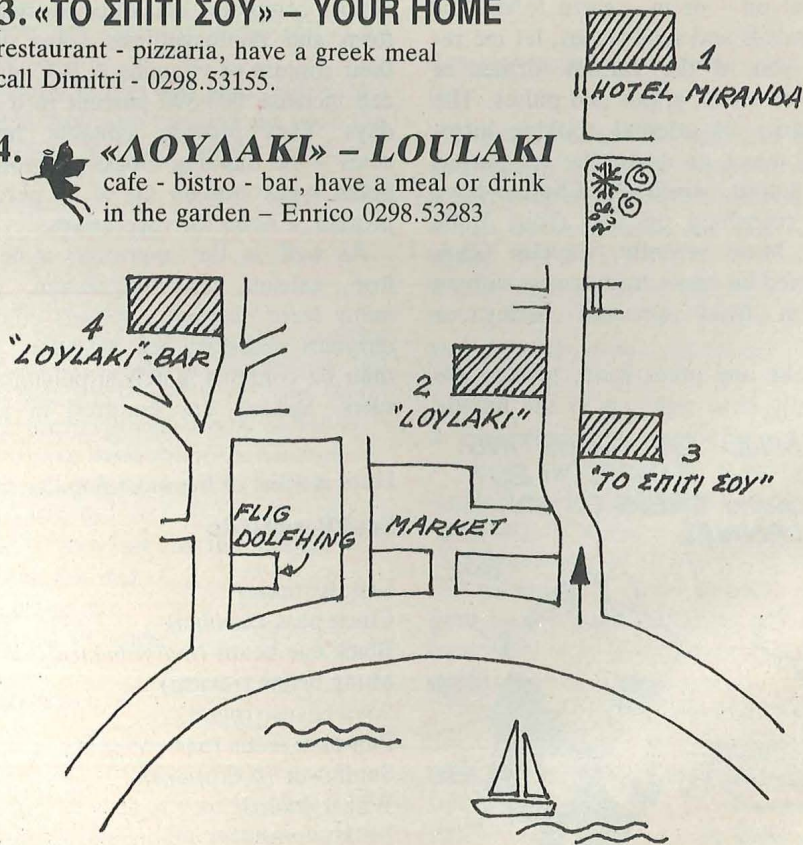
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Dealing with a different nefos

You are probably up to your thyroid glands in a dizzying plethora of information about rads and rems, not to mention krypton 85, cesium 137 and barium 140. But now the dust from Chernobyl – radioactive and otherwise – has settled, and the question arises: what can we do to protect ourselves from the results of this and future nuclear accidents?

The advice to wash greens extra carefully, remove outside leaves from vegetables and peel produce that can be skinned is already well known. Some foods can absorb 30,000 times more radioactivity than others; Brazil nuts are exceptionally high in fallout. So, sadly, are some cereals: The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission found wholewheat bread to contain about three to four times as much strontium 90 as white. F.D.A. tests reported the highest increase of radioactivity since 1945 in tea leaves; although another report cited it as an antidote to strontium. On the other hand, the recently avoided lettuce can

detect strontium in the soil, and absorbs less of it than other plants.

Certain nutritional aids can help protect the body. They are: natural iodine as found in kelp, iodized salt, onions and all seafood; vitamin C with bioflavonoids; vitamin B6 from wheat germ, liver, kidneys, heart, cantaloupe, cabbage and molasses; all B complex vitamins supplied by brewers yeast; protein; and pectin, particularly from sunflower seeds. Calcium is also helpful, but as the main natural source is milk products, supplementation would seem necessary. If you do take calcium in this form, you must also take half as much magnesium, and be sure your phosphorous intake is in balance.

Most of us have a source of rays in our own homes to which we expose ourselves voluntarily on a daily basis – namely, television. We talk about being “glued to the box”, so when viewing sit as far away as possible without causing eye strain. Color TV emits about 10 times more radiation than black and



white. Ask your doctor whether any proposed ray or other radioactive tests are absolutely necessary; they may just be monitoring you out of “academic interest”, as I was once told.

Finally, those who “grow their own” can offset strontium in the soil by a dressing of crushed limestone. By the way, until someone produces a pocket Geiger counter for shoppers, take a cat, rat, snail, worm, flea, barnacle or “sensitive” plant with you when marketing – unlike man they can all sense radiation and retreat from it!

D. Remoundos

HAVE YOU TRIED? SPROUTS

If you are still dubiously wondering what on – or in – earth to use for your salads and sandwiches, let me remind you of the various virtues of sprouted seeds, grains and pulses. The popularity of oriental cooking introduced many of us to the ubiquitous bean sprout, which the Chinese have been crunching on for about 3,000 years. More recently, Captain Cook protected his crews from scurvy with an infusion from sprouted barley or wheat.

Unlike any other food, sprouts are vibrantly alive right up to the minute

you start chewing them. They are almost complete, and until the leaves form and photosynthesis takes over, their content of vitamins A,B,C and E can increase 600-800 percent in a few days. They provide valuable amino acids – the building blocks of protein. Some types contain up to 35 percent protein, a boon for vegetarians.

As well as the important minerals iron, calcium and magnesium, plus many trace elements, sprouts contain enzymes necessary for digestion, and their oil contents is rich in polyunsaturates. Sprouts are featured in anti-

cancer diets for their detoxifying properties. Finally, they are excellent for slimmers as the sprouting process reduces their normally high carbohydrate content. The 115 calories in 25g. of soya beans falls to 12 when sprouted.

Buying: Don't buy your material from an agricultural corn merchant – it may have been treated with insecticides. Obviously, the fresher the seeds the better the results. Buying in bulk is much more economical than falling for seductive packets of sprouting mixtures sold by the seed companies, and you can make up you own mixture of material which has the same growing rate. Only whole grains, unhulled seeds and unskinned pulses can be sprouted;

Here is a list of the most popular sprouts:

Seed/Bean/Grain

Lentils (<i>fakes</i>)	2-5	.75-1.5
Chick peas (<i>revithia</i>)	3-4	1
Black eye beans (<i>mavromatica</i>)	3-5	2.75
Mung beans (<i>rovitsa</i>)	3-5	.5-2.5
Soya beans (<i>soyia</i>)	3-5	.75
Pumpkin seeds (<i>passotempo</i>)	2-4	.5-.75
Sunflower (<i>heliosporo</i>)	1-2	.25-.75
Wheat (<i>sitari</i>)	2-4	.25
Barley (<i>vromi</i>)	2-3	.25

Growing time in days Length of sprout in inches

2-5	.75-1.5
3-4	1
3-5	2.75
3-5	.5-2.5
3-5	.75
2-4	.5-.75
1-2	.25-.75
2-4	.25
2-3	.25

I DON'T MIND YOU SPROUTING BEANS IN THE BATHROOM BUT DO NOT GROW CRESS ON MY FACE FLANNEL



Keeping fit

pearl barley, split peas, etc. won't grow. Unfortunately, you can no longer find aduki beans or alfalfa in Athens.

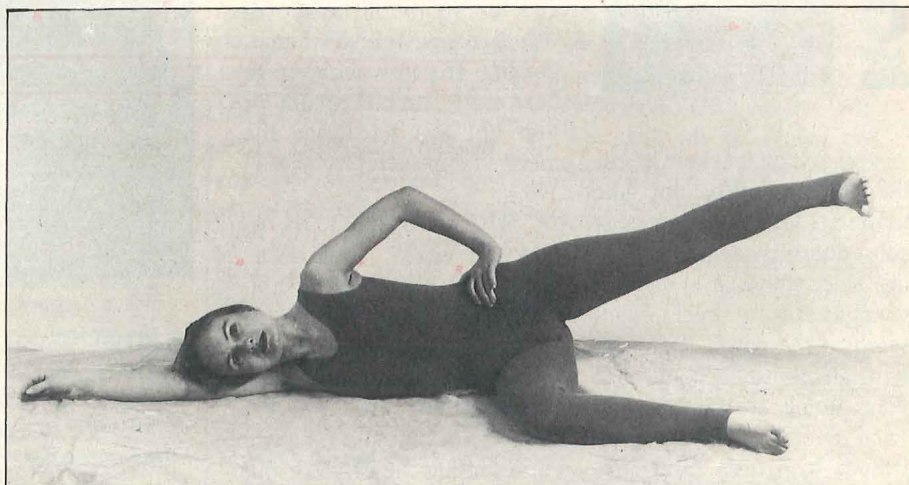
Equipment: A special tiered sprouting container saves time and space, but equally good results can be had from a wide-necked glass jar. Cover the mouth of the jar with a square of tulle (the netting used to hold sugared almonds dispensed at weddings and baptisms) held in place by a rubber band.

Quantity: Like spaghetti, sprouts can double their size and lurk around for days if you prepare large quantities. About 10-20g is enough for each batch, as they need room to grow, especially in warm weather.

Method: Discard any damaged or blackened piece seeds and look out for small stones. Beans, large grains and seeds should be soaked in warm water for seven hours, or overnight. Place seeds in jar, cover and stand upside-down to drain thoroughly. Shake the jar to spread the seeds and lay it on its side in a warm, airy place, not in direct sunlight or on a radiator. Only mung beans and alphantoco need darkness. Rinse and drain morning and evening (three times daily in hotter weather) with cold water in summer, warm in winter, preferably filtered. Apart from mustard and cress, don't sprout seeds for too long as shoots can get bitter as they grow. In a sprouter, strong-flavored seeds such as fenugreek should be on the bottom layer. Small mucilagenous seeds are better grown on absorbant paper. Discard anything that hasn't sprouted within six days, and if seeds rot at the hottest time of year, you should wait for the temperature to drop. Fine rootlets, as on wheat, can be mistaken for mold. Soya beans are the most nutritious, but need regular rinsing as they ferment quickly and need light cooking.

Harvesting and use: You needn't remove seed and bean cases (except with sunflowers) – they provide roughage for the digestive system. Once harvested, the sprouts may be stored in a container in the 'fridge for a few days, but not frozen. They are most nutritional eaten raw, pureed for babies or juiced with vegetables. They can be stir-fried, included in cooked dishes, especially with eggs, and used in baking. Sprouted grains are sweet and good on yogurt.

D. Remoundos



Preparation position

Beating flabby thighs

Three further exercises for those with a problem with psomakia:

Preparation:

- Lie on your side in a straight line.
- Bend your knee so your thigh is at a right angle to the body. The top leg is straight, the foot is flexed with toes pointing forward.
- Stretch the underneath arm up and rest your head on it.
- Place your top hand on hip bone to be sure you keep the pelvis still at all times.

In order to feel that your body is in a straight line you can line up your top arm, spine and heel against a wall.

Exercise 1

- Breathe in.
 - Breathe out.
 - Lift top leg above hip level *keeping your spine straight*. It will not go too high, but you'll feel it in your thigh. Keep your abdomen firmly pulled in.
 - Take leg back about four inches.
 - Bring leg forward four inches.
 - Breathe in.
 - Take your leg to the middle and down to the mat.
 - Breathe out.
- Repeat 10 times.

Exercise 2

Same preparation

- Point the toes of your top leg.
- Without moving the position of your

thigh bend knee so your foot is slightly behind you (the knee only bends slightly).

- Breathe in.
 - Breathe out.
 - Lift leg only as far as you can, keeping your back straight. Be sure to keep your abdomen firmly in and be careful your leg does not begin to creep forward.
 - Breathe in.
 - Bring leg down.
 - Breathe out.
- Repeat 10 times.

Exercise 3

Same preparation – and this one's a killer!

Breathe out as you take the leg up and breathe in as you bring it down.

- Lift your leg a little and count to 10.
- Lift leg a bit more and count to 10 again.
- Lift leg a bit more and again count to 10. Make sure your back is straight and abdomen is in at all times.
- Lower your leg a little bit. Count to 10.
- Lower leg a bit more. Count to 10.
- Lower leg some more but *do not touch the mat*. Count to 10.

Repeat 10 times.

If you cramp in your hip you should try to elongate your muscles more. Feel as if you are pressing something away with your heel. Be careful, however, not to distort the pelvis.

These exercises can be done wearing ankle weights, but it's advisable not to wear them if you have back or knee trouble.

J. Colebourne

katey's corner



☆ Will you be leaving Greece this summer? Why not take us along? Our list of overseas subscribers is steadily growing since there are now 12 years of faithful readers scattered to the winds. Let Alec Kitroeff continue coming to your home with a chuckle each month, delight new friends with tasty Greek recipes, keep abreast of cultural developments and learn of new byways to explore when next you visit.

☆ **The Players**, Athens' English-language theatre group, now have what they call a "premises" where they can store sets, scenery, costumes and props, and have therefore achieved a goal that has been long in the planning. Additionally, the premises provide a place for their regular Members Evenings, darts competitions and official meetings. Please remember that they are always on the

lookout for new members – no experience is necessary. Having regular productions throughout the season in Athens is appreciated by the entire foreign community, and this ambitious group of volunteers is well worth supporting. If you would like to hear more about them and/or join up, just telephone the membership secretary at 807-1193.

☆ **BIG** apologies to to **HAMS-ers** Cullen, Voutoupoulos and Bamberidge who were depicted in this column as winning the International Club **Quiz Evening** for the **Players** group. Not only did they win representing the HAMS, but they organized the following Quiz Evening and then won again over competition from 18 other teams the next time out! Lots of smarts there. On this last occasion, the second place winners were the Athens Singers team and coming in third was the Round Table of Glyfada. The next tilt will be held in October and will be organized by the team from the American Community Schools.

☆ **Prize Giving Day** this year at Champion School had a special significance, being held for the first time at the



What a sparkling presentation was "Annie", performed by the Athens College school at Kantza. Aliko Galanis, who produced the musical, is hopeful that this production will initiate a true children's theatre, giving more youngsters an opportunity to gain experience in improvisation, dance, mime and song. It certainly was a fine start! The large cast brought it all off in grand style, and of course "Annie" has everything – a girl, a dog, a benefactor, orphans, a hard-hearted headmistress – and nostalgia. Mixing amateurs and professionals benefits everyone, especially the theatre-goer. Annie, played by Tania Galanis (above), was both endearing and believable. Her first major production will probably not be her last, as her interests include dance, drama and song. (Photo: Brigitta Gros)

new Campus in Halandri. All three schools – the Senior School, Ekali and the two Junior Schools in Glyfada and Halandri – combined to present a program demonstrating the many activities of their institutions. The guest of honor was Irish Ambassa-

dor Charles Whelan, who awarded both prizes and congratulations to outstanding students. The Headmaster's Prizes, which are awarded for major contributions in all aspects of school life, were won by: Rudayna Abdo (Head Girl), Gaspare Manos



Finishing up their club year, the women of the Canadian Women's Club (CWC) were pleased that their many benefits held during the year were so productive. They were thus able to make a major contribution to further the research being done by the Inborn Errors of Metabolism Department of the Institute of Child Health in Agia Sophia. Present at the institute when the check was turned over were (from left): Brigitta Kavadios, CWC treasurer; Dr. S. Tsangarakis, director of the department; Mary Loumakou, psychologist; Dr. V. Bastis-Maounis, president of the Institute of Child Health; Elly-Toews Missirlis, CWC president; and Nikos Frantzis, biochemist.



With such a diverse student body, an International Day each year is almost a must. Tasis International students, teachers, alumni and parents put a lot of time and effort into providing a super occasion for family and friends. Eating was both filling and a travel adventure as snacks were taken from myriad international stalls. Part of the entertainment provided for this year's International Day was presented by students participating in the Greek cultural program. The dancers represented many nationalities and wore costumes from many parts of Greece. Shown here (from left) Christine Michaelidis, Niki Moukas and Gail Sharps obviously enjoying their work.



Travelling is fun, but it is more so when there is an opportunity to meet up with old friends. Former South African Ambassador John Selve and his wife Thelma are enjoying a busy retirement in the shadows of Table Mountain in Cape Town. They're keeping busy, though, since twin grandchildren joined the family! Pictured in front of a lovely old fireplace at their Country Club in the suburb of Newlands, they both send greetings to their many friends in Athens. Thelma was the first president of the Women's International Club of Athens and is now an honorary life member.



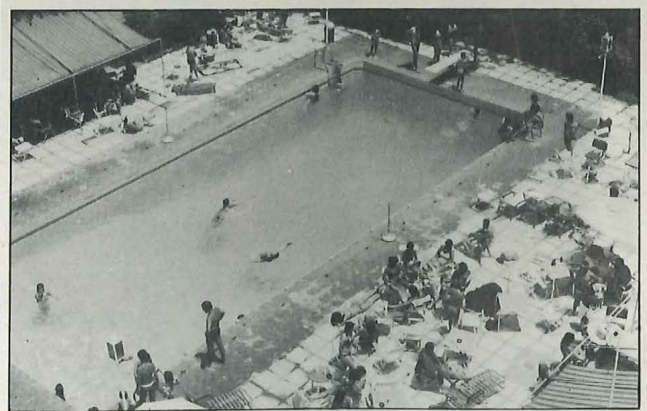
The Athens Rotary Club-North, in cooperation with the Athens College Alumni Association and the Psychico College Parents Association has honored the 60th birthday of Athens College with a gala event, at which a bronze plaque was presented to the president, Walter McCann, for installation on the school premises. But the event's topper was a project that was announced a year ago and carried through to fruition by the combined efforts of practically everybody having anything whatsoever to do with the school. "Around the World in 600 Years" was a musical panorama dedicated to the anniversary. As a fund-raiser it was a wow - playing to a standing room only audience. Conceived by Dimitris Karamanos, with introductory script ideas by Platon Mousseos, the production was directed by Ray Cook with musical supervision by Cook and Giorgos Katsaros, and was performed by alumni, parents, students, members of the faculty, staff and friends of the college. The extravaganza carried the audience through six decades of history in song, dance and comedy. Anyone who has lived through those years in Greece can immediately visualize the possibilities! Our picture shows the "Andrew Sisters" in action from the 1935-1945 decade, portrayed by Marca Daley, Honor Davidson and Sue Voutopoulou. (Photo: Brigitta Gros)

(Head Boy), Stephanie Allison and Byron Rakitzis. The Spyros Tzilimparis Trophy for outstanding sportsperson of the year was awarded to Alexander Philipakis. All of those who participated - parents, students and staff - judged Prize Giving Day 1986 a total success.

☆ In a year full of farewells - not only of families, but of entire companies - it is difficult to single anyone out. However, there is a very longtime stalwart in the community who, with his family, has made great contributions in many fields. Therefore, may we wish the best of luck to **Jerry Craig**, high school principal of the American Community Schools, as he leaves to take up a new posting in Jeddah as A.C.S. director of curriculum. His wife will be the school librarian there. All the best!

☆ As you read this, "**Liberty Weekend '86**" will be in progress in New York City. On July 4th, President Reagan will unveil the refurbished Statue of Liberty and relight the torch. At the same time 5,000 new U.S. citizens will be inducted on Ellis Island by the chief justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, and 20,000 other new American citizens will be taking their oaths in other major cities across the

nation. The closing ceremonies, featuring some of America's best performers, will include the return of the "tall ships" to New York Harbor, the world's biggest fireworks show and free concerts in both New York's Central Park and New Jersey's Liberty State Park. We can't all be there, but since many of the ceremonies will be carried via satellite, perhaps we will be able to catch the spirit. Many of you have helped with the restoration of the Statue of Liberty by sending contributions care of *The Athenian*. Special mention should be made of the generous donation from the American Women's Organization of Greece of the entire proceeds from their Bargain Boutique, which has helped to make the gift from Greece very respectable indeed. The check was recently handed over by former President Lorraine Alkousakis. All of the donations have been forwarded to the Statue of Liberty-Ellis Island Foundation, Inc., and certificates are being personalized for mailing. Thanks a lot to everybody - it should be great fun visiting the Lady of the Harbor sometime in her second 100 years and finding your names in the book now retained in the base.



Looks pretty inviting these days, doesn't it? This is the swimming pool at the Semiramis Hotel, home of the International Club of Kifissia. Happy swimmers are planning to spend the summer soaking up sun and slimming through swimming. Why not join them? Pool memberships are available, there are lessons for kids and afternoons are reserved for adults - pretty much an unbeatable combination. Telephone Club Manager Grethe Germanos at 801-3396 or 801-7231 to learn all about it.

A walk on the wild side

So what's cool on hot summer nights? Lingerie – absolutely essential items to go with this season's body-hugging fashions. Lingerie has a new fashion appeal all its own this summer, with strong design appeal that goes way beyond the way it functions: holding and lightly shaping the body, wonderfully spare yet charming, romantic laces used in totally modern ways. The result: the best teddies, camisoles, panties, briefs and bras we've seen in a long time.

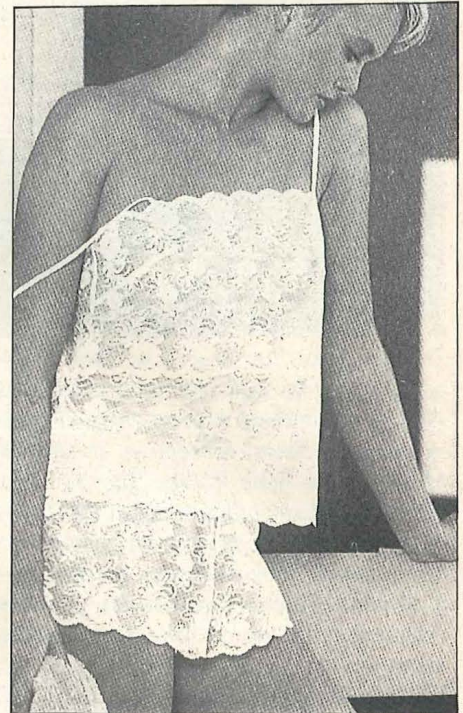
Italian designer Giorgio sums up the current trend when he says: "After the athletic craze, it's important to offer women sensuality in lingerie – without frills or overstatement."

The hottest fashion items available in

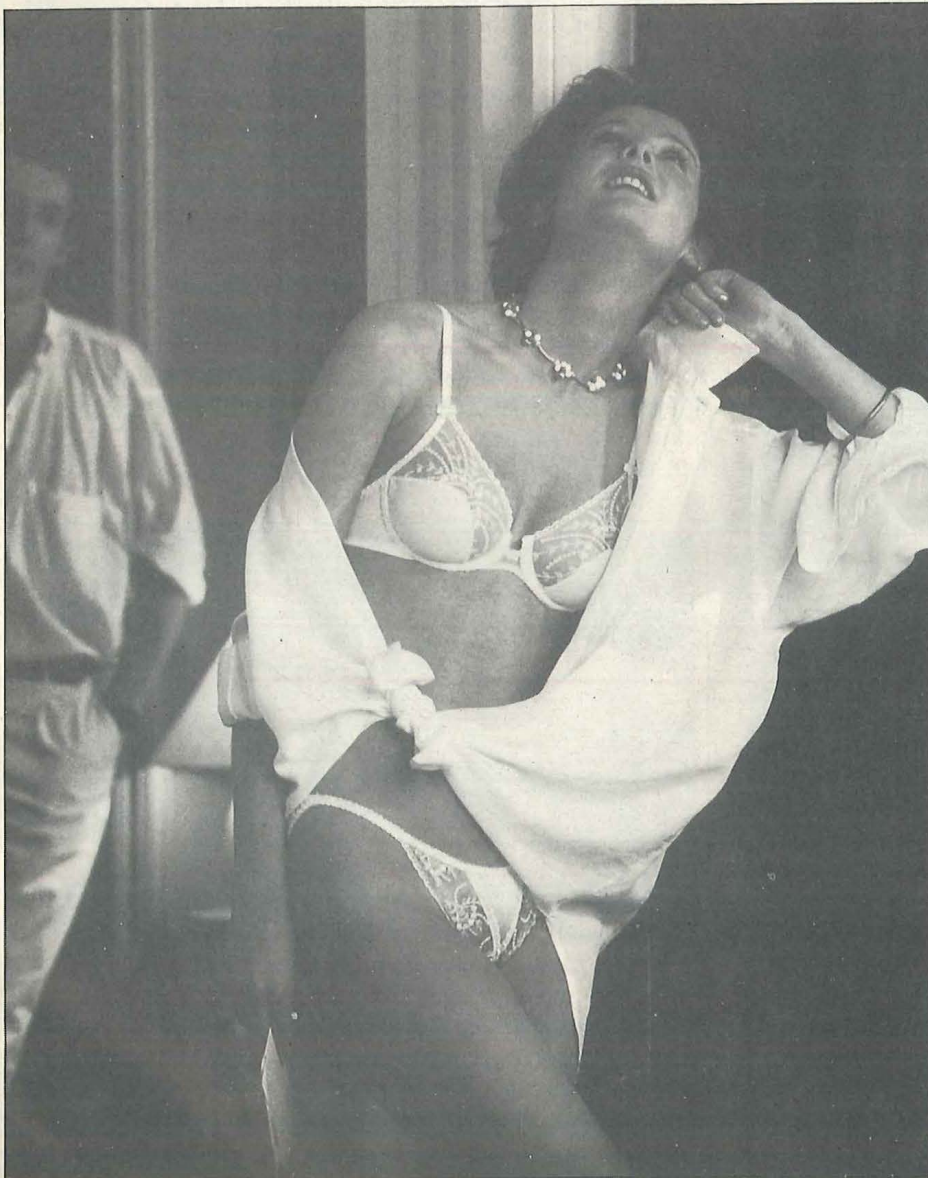
Athens are seamless stretch lace bodysuits with a built-in soft-cup bra that's invisible under even the most slinky dress. The purest cottons and silk are coolest, and a polyester-silk mix is next best.

Athens shops offer very extensive lines from France, Italy and Germany, with Greek-made products at substantially less cost. Top-selling colors are silky dove grey, basic black, dramatic white, soft satin pink, pale peach and apricot.

Now you're dressed to kill. And what better way to start an evening with someone special than to pass up a bar or restaurant and head for the beach with a bottle of champagne and a cold supper packed in one of the



Pure lace camisole (5690 drachmas) and lace panties (3760) by Bolero



A polyester-silk bra (4380 drachmas) and briefs (2280) by Bolero of Paris

popular easy-carry cool bags available at all department stores? Don't forget to bring two champagne glasses, and remember to take the empty bottle away with you!

A current amusement – wearing sunglasses at night – echoes from the 1930s and '40s, when nightclubs were filled with smoke, furs, glamor, intrigue – and sunglasses. Wearing them after the sun goes down is the height of their decorative side.

What could be more mysterious, more suggestive of celebrity, more attention-grabbing at your favorite outdoor discotheque than acting out the title of pop singer Cory Hart's *Sunglasses At Night*?

They have left behind the beach and pool, their former domains, to crash the club scene, break into magazines, turn up anywhere, any time of the day or night. Today's black frames and dark lenses are a new fashion classic, although they've been around worn by celebrities for over 30 years. Other retro styles are going strong: white frames, wrap-arounds, rhinestones, tortoise shell and cat's eye shapes.

And the morning after a night out, what better way to hide the effects of a walk on the wild side than to slip on your shades?

Heather Tyler



What's hot in Athens: Stretch cotton and lace body suit (9350 drachmas) by Barbara of Paris

Some places to try:

Lingerie

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 Nota, Akadimias 17, tel 360-6163; Kifissias Ave 254, tel 647-1912.
 Libito, Dionisou 10, Maroussi, tel 806-6426.
 Mrs Stella, Filolaou 126, Pangrati, tel 751-1385.

Hellen, Kifissias 50, Ambelokipi, tel 775-7056.
 Akropol, Ermou 18, tel 322-2043.
 Styling, Patriarchou Ioakeim 8, Kolonaki Square, tel 729-1239.
 Myral, Skoufa 33, Kolonaki, tel 362-8642, 362-3959.

Sunglasses

Theod. Angelopoulos, Panepistimiou

50, tel 362-4757.

Optic Center, Stadiou 3, tel 324-7043.

Thomas Fistiklis, Mesogion 287, Holargos, tel 671-8420.

Mido, Vas. Sofias 54, tel 806-6518.

Laskari, Stadiou 32, tel 322-8653; Patision 156, tel 864-5758; Levidou 14, Kifissia, tel 808-4770.

Optika, Solonos 50, Kolonaki, tel 361-3366.

Cool bag

Camping Car, L. Vouliagmenis 587, Argyropouli, tel 994-1188.

Champagne glasses

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



Play it cool with sunglasses from Rodenstock, available at Thomas Fistiklis, Holargos



This handy cool bag with thermos-moulded inside and circular handles will carry your champagne safely to a romantic rendezvous

Pointers

Polatof showed his summer collection at the Intercontinental's ballroom in April. The collection, modelled by students of the American college, was deemed a great success. The clothes were shown at the Greek Embassy in Paris a few months ago.



TNT Skypak, one of the world's top courier companies, recently established new offices in Greece. The company delivers business documents, parcels and product samples worldwide. Deliveries take approximately 24-28 hours to reach their destination, while those within Greece take less than 24 hours. The company has offices in Athens, Thessaloniki, Larisa, Heraklion and representatives in ten other Greek cities. Its headquarters are at Smolenski 22, Athens 114 72, tel. 360-7754.



Ungaro's first perfume, **Diva**, created by Sagnes Polge, was presented for the press at the **Intercontinental Hotel**. Polge has created a modern fragrance with the use of floral scents enveloped in the mystical powers of the amber color. The presentation of the perfume was accompanied with a video show of Ungaro's latest summer collection.



classifieds

Cost 1000 drs all inclusive for a minimum 15 words; 15 drs each additional word. All ads must be prepaid by cash, cheque or money order. Deadline is the 15th of each month for the following issue. If you wish you may call the ad in (tel. 322-2802, 322-3052) but payment must be made before the deadline or the ad will not appear.

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Effie Ananides
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Smack-smack paddleywack



A fairy tale from Greece



Elefteroudakis



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Fourth of July

Fourth of July festivities sponsored by the American community will be held 7 pm to midnight at Astir Beach in Glyfada. Hot dogs and hamburgers will be imported from the U.S., there will be events and live music, and, of course, fireworks. All American citizens are invited (1,000 drachmas for adults, 500 for kids) and a valid passport and/or military ID must be presented for admission.

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Miles away from Mexico

by Nigel Lowry

Throughout June the World Cup (or "Mondiale"), beamed live around the world from Mexico, had non-soccer addicts scratching their heads to understand this phenomenon and to find anything else worthwhile in the football-dominated TV schedules. The roar of the crowds in stadiums thousands of miles away, overdubbed with Greek yells, moans and oaths, regularly filled the streets of Athens until three in the morning. But the excitement of two million Greeks was tempered with the sense of what might have been as the country's national side failed last year to win a place in the 24-nation finals by finishing last in their lackluster qualifying group.

What would probably have awaited them if Greece had won a place in Mexico was early elimination at the hands of the dozen or so teams accomplished enough to be serious contenders for the championship, as well as many of the "also rans", such as Morocco, Algeria, South Korea, Paraguay and Northern Ireland, which played with more spirit and organisation than Greece has shown lately at international level.

Northern Ireland's Billy Bingham recalls that when he was Greece's national coach the only team talks which seemed to motivate players were those revolving around a suitcase stuffed full of cash which he would bring into the dressing room. With hiring of reputable manager-coaches lifting the standard of many soccer nations by their bootstraps, a change of approach seems necessary if the Greek squad is to qualify for the next World Cup in four years' time.

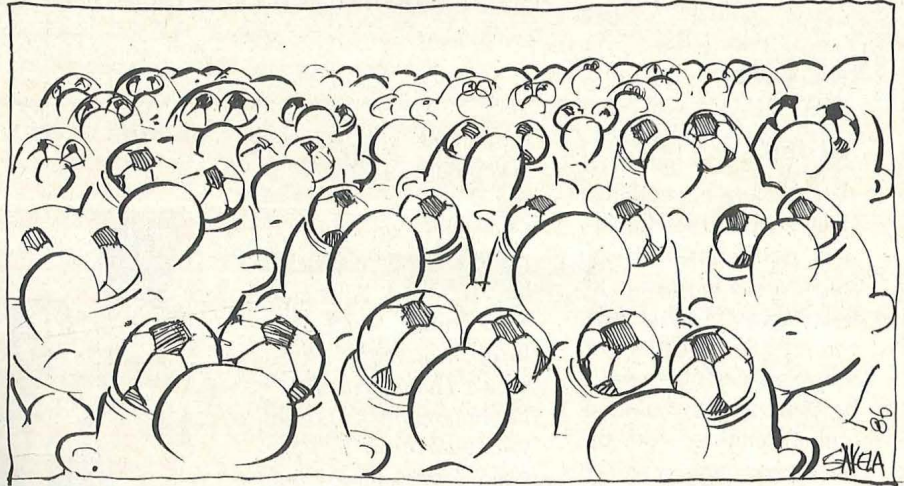
Knockout from the international showpiece was merely the lowest point in a disappointing though controversial season. During its early phase, the top Greek clubs were all eliminated from European competitions in the first round. This was a major blow to both morale and bank balances, especially for Panathinaikos, former finalists and semi-finalists in the European Champions Cup.

Around the start of this year, the season's mid-point, a threatened strike by the 16 leading Greek clubs, many of

which are saddled by huge debts, fizzled out tamely. They had been demanding a fixed share of the weekly takings from the state-run Pro-Po football pools and payment from the state TV stations for their heavy coverage of matches.

Unfortunately, what had at that stage promised to be a thrilling scramble for the domestic league championship

biggest anti-climax of them all. Rarely has a team at this level played as ineffectually as Panathinaikos yet wound up on the right end of a 4-0 scoreline. Despite dominating possession for much of the game, Olympiakos – who include the First Division's top scorer in their line-up – appeared barren of any ideas connected with "sticking the ball in the net", as the sport's philoso-



also came to a limp conclusion when Panathinaikos recovered the title by a comfortable five-point margin. So packed with internationally-capped players is the Panathinaikos squad that the team's style has reportedly been cramped by the players' jealousy of each other and fear of being dropped.

However, nerves on the big occasion or lack of all-round strength prevented any of the Athens club's closest rivals from mounting a sustained challenge. Second-placed OFI of Crete used its hard-running style effectively for most of the year, but when it faced Panathinaikos at the Olympic Stadium just before the end of the season, a match which could have wiped a telling four points off the champions' final total, the Cretans seemed to freeze and were well beaten.

Old rivals Olympiakos only lost one league fixture under the guidance of a new chairman, shipowner Nicolas Efthymiou, during the second half of the season, but their poor start left them with too much ground to make up. The previous champions, PAOK of Thessaloniki, floundered close to the bottom of the pack for the whole year, and the rest of the mid-season challengers, despite some spectacular goals, were unable to score consistently against the lesser sides.

Days before the World Cup kicked off, the domestic season was supplied with its long-awaited finale, the Greek Cup Final which pitted Panathinaikos against the suddenly-rampant Olympiakos. In fact this turned out to be the

phers phrase it.

There were only two real points of interest for non-partisan members of the match's huge audience. First was the near-impeccable performance of the referee that night who, in contrast to many of his colleagues in the Greek association, appeared to be making decisions on grounds other than winning money or influencing people. Many referees' idea of "fairness", if that concept is allowed to intrude at all, is to compensate for one bad decision with another one shortly afterwards in the other team's favor.

The other highlight of the match was the form of Panathinaikos winger Dimitri Saravakos, scorer of his side's third and fourth goals – the first a piece of opportunism, the second a curious affair which began when he was tripped in the penalty area. The Olympiakos goalkeeper parried the penalty kick, which Saravakos himself took, but the Panathinaikos man had the presence of mind to collect the rebound and nonchalantly slice the ball in from a difficult angle. This player is an undoubted star and scorer of spectacular goals, yet remains a provider too, and a true team player.

Other features of his play include not wasting time remonstrating angrily with referees, his team-mates, the crowd – or in fact anyone who is nearby, and trying to stay on his feet rather than catapulting himself to the ground in search of penalties against the opposition. A real oddity in Greek football, in fact.

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

music

The Budapest Symphony Orchestra (of the Hungarian Radio and Television) will be appearing at the Athens Festival July 7 and 8. On the first night they will perform works by Antoniou, Schumann and Prokofiev, and on the second evening works by Kodaly, Bela Bartok and Brahms.

The Athens State Orchestra will continue its participation in the Athens Festival with three more performances. On July 14, in a concert conducted by James Judd with Violin soloist Leonidas Kavakos, the orchestra will perform Sibelius' *Concerto for violin and orchestra in D, op.47*, works by Adamis and Beethoven. Judd is one of Europe's most sought-after conductors and regularly works with the major London orchestras. Leonidas Kavakos studied with Stelios Kafan-

daris and in 1982 was accepted as a member of the EEC's Youth Orchestra. On July 21, the orchestra, conducted by Alexander Symeonides, will perform Theodore Antoniou's *The Gbyso Music*, Rachmaninoff's *Rhapsody on a theme by Paganini, for piano and orchestra* and Tchaikovsky's *Sixth Symphony in B, "Pathetique"*.

The Czech Philharmonic Orchestra will perform works by Mozart, Strauss, Dvorak and Mahler on July 9 and 10. The orchestra's conductor, Vaclav Neumann, has been its chief conductor since 1968. He has worked with the Komische Oper in Berlin, the Stuttgart Opera and the Prague Symphony. The soloist on those evenings will be Vaclav Hudecek, who although only 25 years old has toured the U.S., Europe and Japan with many famous



Quilapayun

orchestras. He is considered to be one of Czechoslovakia's most popular soloists.

The Chilean folk group **Quilapayun**, is in Greece until July 20. They will be giving concerts at various parks around Athens and the provinces. The group, referred to by former Chilean President Salvadore Allende as "Chile's musical ambassadors", was formed in 1964 in Chile during a

period of political unrest. They have been living in exile in Paris since 1972, and have performed in over 30 countries, becoming renowned for their music, a mixture of Chilean folk and modern Latin American. "This was rather a political evening but this widely recorded and famed group could have won over any audience on sheer musical prowess alone", said the *Times of London*. While in



Balletensemble, State Opera of Berlin



Greek wood engravings

Greece **Quilapayun** will perform concerts using over 40 different sorts of instruments.

The **Ballettensemble** of the State Opera of Berlin will also be visiting Greece this summer. They will perform classical and modern dance pieces in Athens, Larissa and Kalamata from July 8 to July 13. Both the musical group **Quilapayun** and the **Ballettensemble** will perform outside the usual theatres, such as the Herod Atticus, and ticket prices will be subsidized by various councils.

exhibitions

The Goulandris Foundation will be opening the doors of its new **Museum of Modern Art**, on the island of Andros, July 18. There will be two exhibitions on display at the opening, one of French Modern Art and the



new photography magazine

other by **Kostas Paniaras**. Paniaras will be exhibiting works from his "Day and Night" series, done in brilliant gold, red, blue and silver. There will also be sculptures made from industrial goods, especially plastics and multicolored columns.

An impressive exhibition of **Greek wood engravings** is on display at the Center for Popular Art and Traditions, A. Hadjimichali 6, Plaka, until the end of November. The exhibition, which consists of carvings from the 11th century onwards, has brilliant examples of household furniture, nautical carvings and church engravings. There is also a rich col-

Athens Festival with performances of Sophocles' *Electra* on July 12 and 13. The Experimental Theatre, which was founded by Rialdi in 1964, is a theatrical workshop involved in "exploring new avenues and approaches to the art of theatre." The location selected for a production has always been of utmost importance to Rialdi. For *Electra* she decided to use an old ice factory, although now the performance will have to be slightly altered to suit the atmosphere of the Herod Atticus Theatre. The ideal location for staging *Electra*, Rialdi has said, would be the old gas factory in Athens or disused mines at Lavrion. The long neg-

Hydra. Because of its success, both the Swedish and Greek Ministries of Culture decided to co-sponsor the event again. Five nations will be participating at the festival this year which takes place from July 9 to July 13. **The Rajasthan Puppet Theatre from India**, with musicians who have come all the way from Rajasthan, will bring the festival to life with their extremely rich and colourful costumed puppets on a string. From Japan, there will be the **Kuruma Ningyo Theatre** performed by the Nishikawa family — the last remaining masters of this unique tradition of bunraku-like operated puppets where the players are seated on



Sarris 'Mina and Takis'

lection of carved musical instruments.

theatre

This year **Marietta Rialdi's Experimental Theatre** will not be performing in old attics, or warehouses, or even disused mines, the usual locations for this company, but at the Herod Atticus Theatre. The Experimental Theatre will be participating at the

lect and decay of both sites offer a suitable atmosphere for the play, one of mourning, coupled with spiritual power and an undercurrent of insanity — central elements in the tragedy.

Last year, the **Marionetteatern**, under the direction of Michael Meschke, organised a small international puppet theatre festival on the island of

wheels. The family follows a strict tradition which has been passed down from father to son. They will perform pieces from well known Japanese tales. The Italian contribution will be from the **I Pupui** theatre, world famous Sicilian string puppets from Orlando Furioso tales centering on the heroes from the Cuttichio family, one of the greatest dynasties in this

genre. The show will be performed by descendants of the family, the Mimmo Cuticchios. They call themselves Figli d'Arte, Sons of the Arts. From Yugoslavia, the **Teatre Papilu** - a street show theatre from the Hrvatini. Naturally **Karaghiozi** can't miss such an event and he will be there in all his glory with his master **Spatharis** who has just returned from a Scandinavian tour. All the shows will be free of charge since they are subsidised by the Greek Ministry of Culture.

Yiannis Tsarouchis will design the stage for Sophocles' *Oedipus at Colonus* which will be performed by the **Alexis Minotis Empeirikos Theatre** at Epidaurus on July 25 and 26. Minotis, who is directing the play, will perform one of the leading roles together with **Christos Politias**,



Dance duo at Porto Hydra

who returns to Epidaurus following a 12-year absence from the ancient theatre.

festivals

Herakleion - Summer Festival, running for the seventh year, will give special attention to new and local artists, and also to new musical creations. One of the pieces to be performed at the festival will be **Manos Hadjidakis' Amorgos**. Theatro Technis, directed by Kar-

los Koun, will stage Aristophanes' *Birds*. Some of the foreign groups participating will be the **British Guildhall School of Music and Dance**, who will perform *Romeo and Juliet*; the **Swiss National Theatre**, the **American Alea Symphony Orchestra**, the **State Opera Ballet of Vienna** and a special appearance by the Spanish **Mario Mayo Teatro** flamenco group. There will also be a special screening of the opera *Otello* by Franco



Theatre Technis (Karlos Koun)

Zeffirelli. The British School at Athens will have an archaeological exhibition during the festival to commemorate its 100th anniversary.

For many of us, Delphi is synonymous with the ancient oracle of Apollo. But during July there will be another event which will be drawing the crowds **Tepsichori 86**- the first International Dance Festival. There will be professional dance groups from eight different countries at the festival which starts on July 4 and ends July 12.

Ismael Ivo, the black dancer from Sao Paulo, Brazil, will be performing the "Phoenix in Ashes" on the first evening. Ivo received the **Trafeu Pirandell** prize for best dancer in 1981 and 1982. In 1983 he was invited to New York by **Avin Ailey** where he performed in several

theatres. In the same year he went to the Jazz Festival in Berlin. His solo performance "Ritual of a Body in Moo" brought him international recognition. **Susanne Linke** from Essen in Germany will also be performing at the Festival. Her dancing technique has been described as "a master of quiet, flowing sequences of movement whose forcefulness recall the body-harmonics of expressionist dancing". Dance enthusiasts at the



Kostas Pianaras

aspects of the photography world, each issue includes eight portfolios (black and white) of world-famous photographers.

The language book, **Modern Greek for every day use**, which was first published in English last year, is now being published in German as well. The book, which comes very handy as a guide, is an ideal gift for visiting friends or those who come to stay in Greece longer and wish to learn some Greek. It not only assists readers with everyday requirements, but also deals with formalities related to visitors' stays here and trips around the country. It is now available at bookshops and foreign press newsstands.

holidays

Porto Hydra is certainly one place you won't get bored whilst on holiday this summer. The American modern dance duo, **George Giraldo** and **Renee Knapp** will be appearing at the hotel complex at Hermione, in Peloponnisos, from the end of June until July 15. They will be performing four times a week in front of the hotel's pool. Giraldo will also hold jazz workshops every Saturday whilst at Porto Hydra.

publications

For camera and photography enthusiasts, a new magazine, **CAMERA International**, has recently been launched in Greece. The magazine is written in Greek and English and is published every three months. Apart from feature articles on various

Festival Guide

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 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 Menandrou Sts., Tel. 522-3242 8 am-1.30 pm and 6-8 pm weekdays and Saturdays, and 9 am - 1 pm Sundays.

For shows at the **Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus**, 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 9 am-1 pm and from 5 pm up the start of the show. For Epidaurus, tickets can also be bought at the **Olympic Airways Office** in Nafplion, on Bouboulinas Ave., on the eve and day of the performance.

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

Athens Festival

Herod Atticus

All performances begin at 9 pm.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| July 5,6 | Theatro Technis, Aristophanes' <i>Thesmophoriazousae</i> , directed by Karlos Koun. Tickets: 400-1200 drs. |
| July 7 | Budapest Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dimitri Agrafiotis, with piano soloist Domna Evnouhidou: works by Antoniou, Schumann and Prokifiev. Tickets: 500-1500 drs. |
| July 8 | Budapest Symphony Orchestra, viola soloist Zoltan Toth: works Kodaly, Bela Bartok and Brahms. Tickets 500- 1500 drs. |
| July 9 | Czechoslovakian Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Vaclav Neumann, with violin soloist Vaclav Hudecek: works by Mozart, Strauss and Dvorak. Tickets 500-1500 drs. |
| July 10 | Czechoslovakian Philharmonic Orchestra, with violin soloist Vatslaf Hudechek: works by Dvorak and Mahler. Tickets 500-1500 drs. |
| July 12,13 | Marietta Rialdi's Experimental Theatre: Sophocle's <i>Electra</i> . Tickets 400-1200drs. |
| July 14 | Athens State Orchestra, conducted by James Judd with violinist Leonidas Kavakos: works by Sibelius. Tickets 400-800 drs. |
| July 19,20 | Proscenion Theatre (A. Solomos), Aristophanes' <i>Lysistrata</i> . Tickets 400-1200 drs. |
| July 21 | Athens State Orchestra, conducted by Alexandros Symeonides with pianist Nelson Freire: works by Paganini. Tickets 400-800 drs. |
| July 23,25 | Dance Theatre of Harlem: works by Tchaikovsky, Poulenc and Holder |
| July 24,26 | Dance Theatre of Harlem: works by Santana and Gershwin. Tickets 800-2800 drs. |
| July 28 | Athens State Orchestra, conducted by Thomas Koncz, with piano soloist Dimitri Sgouros: works by Chopin. Tickets 400-800 drs. |
| July 30,31 | The Minsk Ballet of Russia: Khatchaturian's <i>Spartacus</i> . Tickets 800-2800 drs. |
| Aug 2,3 | The Minsk Ballet of Russia: Petrov's <i>Creation of the World</i> Tickets 800-2800 drs. |
| Aug 4 | ERT Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dimitris Horafas with soloist Vangelis Christopoulos: works by Liszt, Strauss and Kydoniatis. |
| Aug 9,10 | Amphi-Theatro: Aeschylles' <i>Eumenides</i> . Tickets 400-1200 drs. |
| Aug 15,16,17 | State Theatre of Northern Greece: Euripides' <i>The Suppliants</i> . Tickets 400-800 drs. |
| Aug 23,24 | Greek National Theatre: Euripides' <i>Electra</i> . Tickets 400-800 drs. |
| Aug 27-30 | Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre. Tickets 800- 2800 drs. |

Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus

All theatre tickets are priced between 700-1200 drs.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| July 4,5 | Alexis Solomos Theatre: Aristophanes' <i>Lysistrata</i> , directed by Alexis Solomos. |
| July 11,12 | Athens Theatre (Karazi-Kazakos): Euripides' <i>Medea</i> , directed by Minos Volanakis. |
| July 18,19 | Amphi-Theatro (Spyros Evangelatos): Aeschyllus' <i>Eumenides</i> |
| July 25,26 | Experimental Theatre (Alexis Minotis): Sophocles' <i>Oedipus at Colonus</i> |
| Aug 1,2 | Theatro Technis: Aristophanes' <i>Birds</i> , directed by Karlos Koun |
| Aug 8,9 | Theatro Technis: Aristophanes' <i>Acharnians</i> , directed by Karlos Koun |
| Aug 15,16 | The Greek National Theatre: Euripides' <i>Electra</i> , directed by George Michaelidis |
| Aug 22,23 | State Theatre of Northern Greece: Aristophanes' <i>Clouds</i> , directed by Ersi Vassilikioti |
| Aug 29,30 | Greek National Theatre: Aristophanes' <i>Frogs</i> , directed by C. Bakas |
| Sept 5,6 | Greek National Theatre, Aristophanes' <i>Plutus</i> , directed by Luca Ronkoni |

Rhodes Cultural Festival

The Rhodes Cultural Festival will run until the end of September. For information telephone the Rhodes Cultural Office at (0241) 27427.

- July 9 Piano recital by Tasos Venetokli, at the National Theatre of Rhodes
- July 10 Concert with Takis Voui and Sophia Michalidou, at the Mesoniaki Tafro
- July 16 Recital, piano, violin, and violencello by Ferleme Studi, Elia Ertoerant and Annie Laffra from Switzerland
- July 20,21 Efpsinon Leschi, Kozani, dance group from the Pontos area at the Mesoniako Tafro
- July 23 Piano recital with Katerini Lemoni at the National Theatre of Rhodes
- July 24,25 Czechoslovakian Dance Group, Rozpeuka Kapela - Music and Dance from the Middle Ages and the Renaissance periods
- July 30 Piano recital by students of Achilleos Kolasis, from the Music Academy of Lausanne at the National Theatre of Rhodes
- Aug 2 Harry Madafouni's Modern Dance Company at the National Theatre of Rhodes
- Aug 9 Guitar recital with Liza Zoe and Evangelos Asimakopoulos at the National Theatre of Rhodes
- Aug 17 Children's Choir from the Rhodes municipality
- Aug 23 Concert with Tasos Kakatsanis, Vasilis Lekkas, Maria Dimitriadi, and Michali Tranoudaki at the National Theatre of Rhodes
- Aug 27 Piano recital with Mina Dana at the National Theatre of Rhodes

Patras International Festival

The Patras International Festival will run until the middle of August. For information telephone the Patras Cultural Office at (061) 226 796

- July 1-18 15 performances of Karaghiozi with Yiannaros
- July 19 The Nicholas Mantazaros Brass Chamber Music Group at Patras Castle
- July 20 The Wilanow String Quartet from Poland: works by Mozart, Beethoven and Bartok at Patras Castle
- July 21 Concert of Greek Songs with FATME and N. Papazoglou at the Ancient Theatre of Patra
- July 22 Concert of Choral Music with Patras Polyphonic Choir at Patras Castle
- July 23-Aug 14 "The Mask in Art" - a Belgium exhibition
- July 23 Evening of Jazz with percussion instruments at Patras Castle
- July 24 Jazz Concert with the group Iskra and G. Trantalidis at Patras Castle
- July 25 The Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra: works by Adriessen, Mozart and Tchaikovsky at Patras Castle
- July 26 Concert by ERT 1 Radio Chorus conducted by G. Mantakas at the Ancient Theatre of Patra
- July 27 Concert by the Camerata de Versailles with solo soprano Irene Jarsky: works by Strauss, Schoenberg and Eisler
- July 28 Concert by the soloists of The Bolshoi orchestra, world premier performance commissioned by the Patras Festival, at Patras Castle
- July 29 Classical Guitar Duo with Vangelis Asimakopoulos and Lisa Zoe : works by Bach, Rodrigo, Tzortzinaki Diabelli and Granados at Patras Castle
- July 30 Guitar Recital in three parts with Vangelis Boudounis
- July 31 "Potrait of the Artist 'Saltimbanque'" - a grand production of mixed shows by the Patras Festival and the Nouveau Theatre de Belgique in a World Premier at the Ancient Theatre
- Aug 1 Concert by the British Rock Group The Flying Pickets at the Ancient Theatre
- Aug 3 Piano Recital by Roger Woodward in sonatas by Beethoven at the Ancient Theatre
- Aug 4 Concert by Thanasis Nikopoulos and Costas Thomaidis: songs of peotry by Seferis, Ritsos, Embirikos, Sachtouris, Liontakis and Rea Galanaki commissioned by the Patras Festival, at Patras Castle
- Aug 5 Flute and Guitar Recital by Marc Grauwels and Guy Lukowski at Patras Castle
- Aug 6,7 Domino Mime and Dance Company from Hungary at the Ancient Theatre and Non Stop Circus of Eric Satie at Patras Castle
- Aug 8 Recital for two pianos with Meropi Kollarou and Reima Raijas at Patras Castle, also a concert by Andreas Mikroutsikos at the Steps
- Aug 9 Haroula Alexiou in concert at the Ancient Theatre
- Aug 10 Kiriakou Sfetsas, music for two pianos
- Aug 11 Concert with works by Zobl (world premier commissioned for the Patras Festival)
- Aug 12 Concert with works by Grigoriou, Ortega and Rzewski, with soloist Gladys De Bellida at Patras Castle
- Aug 12,13 Theatre of Spring in "Lunimagico", special production for the Patras Festival
- Aug 14 Concert with the Hanns Eisler group at Patras Castle
- Aug 15,16 Concert with Vassilis Papaconstantinou at the Ancient Theatre
- Aug 17 Yiannis Yiokarinis, Sakis Boulas and the Termites in concert at the Ancient Theatre
- Aug 18 Poetry and Music - a musical presentation of works by poets from Patra at the Patras Castle.

WE TREAT EVERYTHING ELSE IN A PROFESSIONAL MANNER . . . WHY NOT THE END OF THE WORLD?

I mean, since it can't be getting any closer to the beginning shouldn't we at least consider what ultimately lies up ahead?

Why, of course! And shouldn't such a consideration consist of an analytical awareness of the step-by-step historical movement necessary to understand just when and why our planet will finally cease to be? Naturally!

It's as natural to be curious of all aspects of our being as it is to want to live forever! But. . . on this planet eternal life is impossible because due to the nature of objects in space, metamorphosis is the order of things.

But where to look? Our new man, Emanuel, has recorded a "60 minute" audio tape explaining the history of technology on this planet & what the worldwide space program is all about.

This offer in no way has anything to do with religious or political entities now in place on this planet. It is a straight-forward, no nonsense vision that will knock your socks off! Would you believe that all the wars fought by humankind were instigated by forces only interested in experimenting with the entity known as man/woman?

At this very moment, in clandestine vaults deep inside our planet, space vehicles are being readied that on November 28, 2001 will blast through the window-in-space to 'C', beyond the balloon of space! When told of Emanuel's evaluation of life on this planet famed English writer, Arthur C. Clarke (2001: A Space Odyssey), wrote us that "for once I am without words" to express

the awe he felt at our final revelation!

What good will it do you to know what's coming down 11/28/01? Knowledge is power and isn't that what you ultimately want. . . power over your own destiny? You know you do!

Before you spend another nickel on anything else send \$9.45 (tax & handling included) to: *End of the World Enterprises, Inc., Suite 332, 11684 Ventura Boulevard, Studio City, CA 91604 for the audio cassette that will prove to be the last important voice you will ever hear!

Did you know that Nicaragua & El Salvador are now being primed as a couple of the final testing grounds for the hardware that is vitally needed to facilitate the world-wide space program that is now in its final stage of development?

All the old books of wisdom are at last realized in the sixty minutes you'll spend with Emanuel, the new man!

You'll know why such worldly wise publications as "Sergents (U.S. Air Force)", "Overseas Magazine (West Germany)", "New Mexico Business Journal", "Proceedings (U.S. Naval Institute. . . who, by the way, purchased a copy of our audio cassette)", "Les Angeles", "Kansas Business News", "Present Tense", "Dayton Daily News", "Erie & Chautauqua Magazine", "Vanguard (Vermont)", "The Armchair Detective", "Fort Worth Magazine", "Forever Young", "Detroit Free Press", "San Antonio Monthly", "Thornhill Month", "Alaska Airlines Magazine", "Aviation Digest", "Video And

Cinema (Australia),"**etc. have agreed to run our ads when you listen to what well might be the best news heard on this planet!

But forget most of the above. . . and remember just one simple fact before you order the audio tape of Emanuel. . . *It can't be getting any closer to the beginning.*

**Footnote: "The Christian Parapsychologist" (7 The College Durham DH1 3EQ, England) does not accept advertising but were so intrigued by our ad copy that in a letter dated 3/27/86 its editor, the venerable Michael Perry, stated, "I will see that you are brought to our readers' notice in our next issue and send you a copy of what is there printed." Also "The Metamorphic Association" (7 Ritherdon Road, London SW17 8QE, England) stated that although they did not publish any advertisements in their journal they would do the following: According to their spokesperson, Gaston St. Pierre, writing in a 3/28/86 letter, "I will put it (our ad) up here in our centre for interested parties."

Please send _____ "60 Minute" tape(s) explaining the real history of life on this planet; and what is going to happen November 28, 2001, when the space-ships of earth blast through the window-in-space to 'C', beyond the balloon of space! Enclosed please find \$9.95 (postage, tax, & handling included) for each audio cassette tape ordered.

NAME _____ APT.# _____
 ADDRESS _____
 CITY _____
 STATE _____ ZIP _____
 COUNTRY OF ORGIN _____

Mail To: **End of the World Enterprises, Inc.**
 Suite 332
 11684 Ventura Blvd.
 Studio City, CA 91604

this month

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

NAME DAYS IN JULY

In traditional Greek circles one's name day (the feast day of the saint whose name one bears) is more significant than one's birthday: an open house policy is adopted and refreshments are served to well-wishers who stop by with gifts and the traditional greeting of *chronia polla* (many happy returns).

July 1	Kosmas, Damianos
July 17	Marinos, Marina
July 20	Ilias (Elijah)
July 26	Paraskevas, Paraskevi, Vivi, Evi, Voula
July 27	Panteleimon, Pantelis

DATES TO REMEMBER

July 1	Canada Day
July 4	U.S. Independence Day
July 14	Bastille Day - France
July 22	National Day - Poland

GALLERIES

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

- ATHENAEUM ART GALLERY**, Leoforos Syngrou 89-93. Tel 902-3666. Group show by artists Gaiti, Ikelioti, Georgiadi, Kalogeropoulou, Moialis, Amarados and Medakis.
- ATHENS ART GALLERY**, Glykonos 4, Kolonaki, Tel 721-3938. Group show of artists who have exhibited over the winter. All summer.
- DIOGENES**, Thespidos 14, Tel 323-1978. Group show all summer.
- DRACOS ART CENTRE**, Herodotou 2, Kolonaki. Tel 721-7103. Sculpture and paintings by Diohandi, until Sept 10 (The gallery remains closed for the month of August).
- NEES MORPHES**, Valaoritou 9a, Tel 361-6165. Group show until July 15.
- SKOUFA**, Skoufa 4, Tel 360-3541. Group show of silk paintings.
- ZYGOS**, Iofondos 33, Tel 722-9219. 'Synopsis' - new work by artists exhibited over the winter, until July 31.

EXHIBITIONS

- DIMOTIKI PINAKOTHIKI**, tel 324-3022. Group show of art students who have studied at the Pinakothiki's workshop.
- GREEK FOLK WOOD ENGRAVING**, at the Center of Folk Art Hadjimichali 6, Plaka, over the summer period. See focus
- DAY AND NIGHT** Exhibition by artist Kostas Paniaras, at the Goulandris Museum, Andros. See focus

SUMMER COURSES

- ATHENS CENTRE**, 48 Archimidou St., Pangrati, Tel 701-5242. The centre offers intensive Greek lessons at all levels. The courses meet five times per week, three hours per day. The centre is also offering an advanced Greek course and a Greek grammar review course. For further details phone the centre.

HELLENIC-AMERICAN UNION, 22 Masalias st., Tel 360-7305 ext 53, offers intensive three-week courses, three hours per day during July. Phone the union for more information.

HELLENIC LANGUAGE SCHOOL "ALEXANDER THE GREAT", Zalongou 4, tel 362-7560. The school offers 2-4 week intensive Greek courses all summer long in Athens, and from July 14 two-week courses in Chania, Crete and Faliraki, Rhodes. For further details call the school.

IONIC CENTRE, Strat. Syndesmou 12, Kolonaki, Tel 360-4448, offers courses all summer on the island of Chios.

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.

TEXTILE ART CENTRE, Tel 324-7146. Frame loom weaving course designed for beginners, every Wednesday 6-9 pm and Thursday 9 am - 12 pm until July 17. Phone Cathy Hamil at the centre for further information.

CLUBS AND ORGANISATIONS

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, Tel 804-1212. Taverna evening July 16. For further information call Wendy at 804-1212 a week before the event.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB, Tel 801-3396. Barbecue evening round the pool every Friday evening during July and August. Informal quiz and darts evening, date to be set. Call the club for further details.

SOUND AND LIGHT

ATHENS: ACROPOLIS-PNYX. The show is performed in Greek, English, French and German every evening. For information and tickets drop by the Athens Festival box office, Stadiou 4, telephone 322-1459 or 322-3111 (ext 240), or at the entrance gate at Ayios Dimitrios Lombardiaris, telephone 922-6210, on the day of the performance.

RHODES: MUNICIPAL GARDEN - PALACE OF THE GRAND MASTER. Information can be obtained by telephoning the Palace at (0241) 21922, the EOT office at (0241) 23255 or the Town Hall at (0241) 25515 and 27679. Performances in Greek, English, French, German and Swedish

CORFU: OLD FORTRESS. Call the EOT office at (0661) 30520 and 30360 for tickets and information. The program is in Greek, English, French and Italian, and includes Greek folk dances.

WINE FESTIVALS

DAPHNI. The festival is open daily from 7 pm until 12.30 am beginning July 12. Admission is 200 drs. Tickets are purchased at the gate.

ALEXANDROUPOLIS. Beginning July 5, this wine festival lasts until August 10. Tickets can be purchased at the gate. Open daily from 7 pm until 12.30 am.

RETHYMNON. From July 20 to 28 at the Rethymnon Municipal Garden daily, 9 pm to 2 am.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA - Herod Atticus Theatre, Athens Festival, July 14, 21, 28. See focus.

BUDAPEST SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, - Herod Atticus Theatre, July 7, 8

CZECH PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA - Herod Atticus Theatre, July 9, 10

DANCE THEATRE OF HARLEM - Herod Atticus Theatre, July 23-26

GREEK FOLK DANCES by Dora Stratou Theatre on Philopapou Hill until the end of September. Performances take place at 10:15 pm on weekdays and at 8:15 pm on Wednesdays and Sundays. For information telephone 324-4395 or 921-4650 after 6 pm.

KARAGHIOZI PUPPET THEATRE - Lysicratou Square, Plaka, Tel 322-4845. Performances every evening at 9 except Monday.

MARIETTA RIALDI'S EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE - Herod Atticus Theatre, July 12, 13

MINSK BALLET OF RUSSIA - Herod Atticus Theatre July 30, 31

NELLY DIMOGLU GREEK DANCES until October at the Old Rhodes. The show begins at 9.15 pm daily, except Saturday. Tel (0241) 20157.

THEATRO TECHNIS (KARLOS KOUN) - Herod Atticus Theatre, July 5, 6.

SUMMER FIELD TRIPS

The following archaeological field trips will be sponsored by the Athens Centre this summer as part of a month-long program of Greek studies. For information telephone 701-2268.

SANTORINI AND CRETE, July 1-5. A five-day field trip, two days in Santorini and three in Crete. On-site lectures will be given at Akrotiri, ancient Thira, the archaeological museum in Santorini and at the Minoan sites in Crete.

DELPHI, OLYMPIA, ARGOLIS, July 10-14. A five-day field trip to Delphi, Olympia, Epidaurus, Mycenae, and Nafplion. Lectures will be given at all sites and museums by Dr Barbara McLaughlin of the Classics Department of San Francisco State University. A performance of Euripides' *Medea* will be seen at Epidaurus Ancient Theatre.

ISTANBUL, July 18-23. The five-day field trip will include lectures at major Byzantine monuments, as well as the important mosques and museums of the city. Provision is made for visits to the covered Bazaar and the Princes Islands, and for a cruise up the Bosphorus.

FESTIVALS THROUGHOUT GREECE

THESSALONIKI - An open air 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 program of artistic events. For further details call (061)226795. See focus.

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

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Valaoritou 17, Tel. 361-8385. A commercial and industrial reference library, with a collection of American and Greek directories and catalogues as well as many trade, technical and statistical journals. Mon-Fri, 9-2. Closed Sat.

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychico Tel. 671-4627, ext. 60. Open Mon-Fri, 8:30 am-4 pm, closed Sat. 25,000 books in English and Greek; English periodicals.

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

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

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

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French, Mon-Fri, 10-1:30, 5 to 8, except Mon. mornings.

THE GENNADEION, American School of Classical Studies, 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, Mavromihal 69, Feminism, fiction, women's issues, psychology, back copies of feminist journals and a good selection of women's health literature. Tel. 281-4823, 683-2959, before 3 pm. The library is open during the group's meetings, the first Fri of the month and on Thurs, 13 days after the first meeting, around 8:30-9 pm.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, Panepistimiou St, tel 361-4413. Open Mon-Thurs, 9 am-8 pm, Fri and Sat, 9 am-2pm. In several languages. For reference use only.

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER, Vas. Konstantinou 48, Tel. 722-9811. Scientific journals and periodicals in all languages except Greek. For reference use only, but photocopies made upon request Mon-Fri, 7:30 am-2:30 pm and 4-8:45 p.m.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Vas. Sofias, Tel. 323-5030, Mon-Sat, 8:30 am - 2 pm. The Benaki Annex is located in

the National Historical Museum.

PINAKOTHIKI LIBRARY, Mihalakopoulou 1. Tel. 723-5857. Located behind the Pinakothiki (National Gallery), the library is open Mon-Fri, 8:30 am-2 pm. Art books and journals focusing on the period after the 15th century and on modern Greek art. For reference use only.

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

MUSEUMS AND SITES

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

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

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, 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 Hadzimirali 6. Tel. 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. Closed Sunday afternoon and all day Monday. Entrance free.

D. PIERIDES MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 29 King George Avenue, Glyfada. Tel. 865-3890. Open Monday and Wednesday from 6-10 p.m. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern Art.

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

GOUNARO MUSEUM, G. Gounaropoulos 6, Ano Ilissia. Tel. 777-7601. Art and memorabilia of Gounaropoulos, one of Greece's best-known artists.

THE JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, 36 Amalias St., Athens. Tel. 323-1577. The collections of the museum include religious and folk art representative of the centuries old Judeo-Greek and Sephardic communities of Greece. Open Sundays through Fridays from 9-1. Saturday closed.

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

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

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ATHENS, 7 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, Patisision & 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 Aiouli 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, Strofydi, Kifissia, tel. 801-3109.

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. Sariopolou 11, tel. 824-4125 or 822-4131.

Panellinios Athletics Association, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts., after 3 p.m. tel. 823-3720 or 823-3733.

BOWLING

The following bowling alleys are open to the public in Athens, with prices for games from 120 to 140 drs and with shoe rentals usually included.

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.

BOXING

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

BRIDGE

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

CAVING

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

CHESS

For general information and details of lessons, contact the **National Chess Federation**, 79-81 Sokratous St, 7th floor, tel. 522-2069 or 522-4712.

CRICKET

The Ramblers Cricket Club, amateur cricket club playing in Halandri. Call Jonathan Weber, its treasurer, between 9 am and 3 pm, at 363-3617 for information.

CYCLING

Detailed programs and further information available from the **Greek Cycling Federation**, 28 Bouboulinas St, tel. 883-1414

FENCING

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

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

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

Athens Club of Fencers, 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 Moutsoupolou, 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 Raftery, 894-9782.

SAILING

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

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

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

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 Patisision and Mavromateon Street. Buses for the other beaches all leave from their terminus outside the Zappeion on Vass. Olgas Ave.

Private Beaches

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

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*, *bitteki* 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 12:30 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.

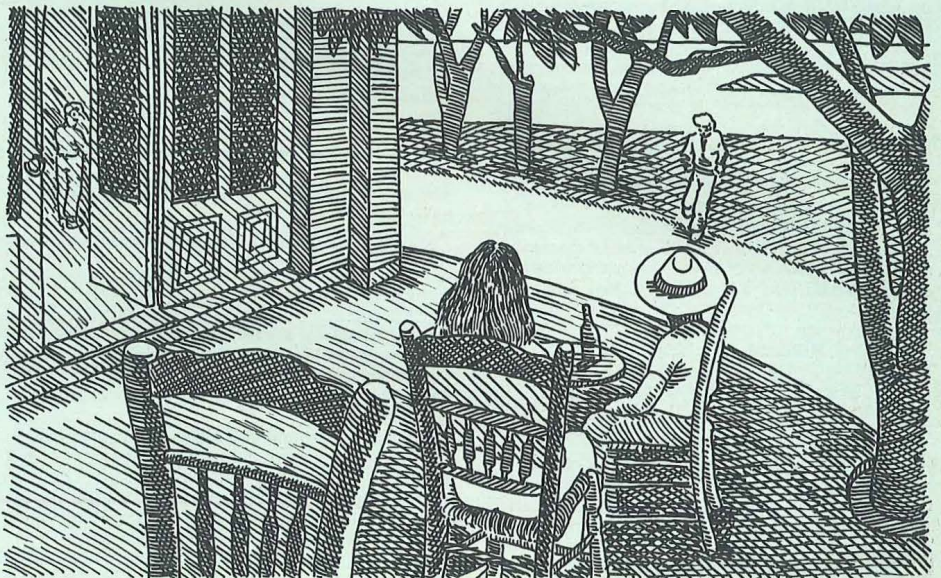
TABULA, Pondou 40 (parallel to Mihalakopoulou, behind the Riva Hotel). Tel 779-3072. A varied menu of Greek and international specialties plus a well stocked bar. Fresh fish nightly. Open from 9 pm-1 am. Closed Sundays.

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



bakaliari with skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service.

FIVE BROTHERS, Aiolou St off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8-1 am.

HERMION cafe and restaurant, in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou St. cafeteria square). 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 Hatzimihaili and Kydathinaion, opposite church. The best pizza in town, also offers full taverna fare with fresh shrimp, swordfish kebab. The host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily from 9-12 am.

PSARRA, Erotokritou and Erechtheos Sts. Tel 325-0285. An old favorite; great for Sunday lunch. Swordfish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12-5 pm and 7 pm-2 am daily.

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

SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20 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. Traditional old taverna serving 'wine drinker's meze' and meat with potatoes and vegetables served in an earthenware dish. Wine from the barrel.

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

MAYMENOS 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, Pangrati. Tel 721-9553. Extensive taverna fare, charcoal grills but the specialty is meat in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON, Tel 722-0201.

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

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

ATHENAEUM INTERCONTINENTAL, Tel 902-3666.

La Rotisserie, fine French food prepared under the direction of Chef Alain Desrichard. Dinner. Closed on Sundays. Private dining area for small parties and receptions, ideal for business luncheons.

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

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

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

Kava Promenade, serves crêpes, soufflés for light lunch, drinks and desserts all day and into the evening. Live piano music. Located in main lobby.

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

Apocalypsis Restaurant, excellent international cuisine served in elegant surroundings. The menu also includes Greek favorites like *avgolemono* soup. Expensive wine list, including a very good house wine. Open every day for lunch, 12:30-4:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1 am. Live dinner music with pianist Yiorgos Niarchos beginning at 9:30 pm.

Asteria Coffee Shop, open every day for breakfast, 7-11 am, lunch 12:30-4 pm, dinner, 7:30 p.m.-1:45 am.

Athos Bar, open every day from 11 am-1:30 am. Piano music.

ASTIR PALACE, Voulagmeni. 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. 9347-7111.

Summer Starlight Buffet starting June 14. Poolside, evening dining with music and dance. Sumptuous buffet serving refined Hellenic specialties, spectacular view of the Acropolis, the city and the sea. Daily except Monday, from 8 pm.

Kona Kal, 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.

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

BRUTUS, Voulgaraktonou 67, Lofos Strefi. Tel 363-6700. Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatball Brutus" stuffed with cheese, bacon and mushrooms served with a baked potato and special sour cream-like sauce, tiny skewered meat balls, a "plat du jour" which changes daily. Desserts include homemade chocolate cake and lemon pie on alternate days, baked apples and yogurt with sour cherry sauce.

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

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

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

GEROFINIKAS, Pindarou 10. Tel. 362-2719, 363-6710. Fine Greek and oriental cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruits and vegetables, rich sweets. Specialties include lamb with artichokes and eggplant puree. Cosmopolitan atmosphere.

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

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

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 pies, filet of beef, oven-baked outlets. Open on Sunday for lunch.

AUBERGE, Odos Tatoiou. Tel 801-3803. International and Greek cuisine.

BARBARA'S, Ionas St, Kifissia. Tel 801-4260. First class restaurant with a welcoming atmosphere. Snails bourguignonne, crêpes with fresh spinach, the best Chateaubriand in Athens. Home-made desserts. Barbara welcomes all guests personally.

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

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

EKALI GRILL, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali. Tel 813-2685. A posh yet hospitable restaurant with selection of some 20 wines mainly from small vineyards, the Ekali Grill will really provide a treat. Tantalizing salad bar, tournedos, Chateaubriand filet of sole. Cream pies, cakes, fruit salad or crêpes Suzette. Soft piano music.

EMBATI, at the 18th kilometer of the National Road, Lamias. Tel 807-1468. Turn off at Varimbombi. International cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10.30 pm. Closed on Sunday.

EPESTREFE, Nea Kifissia (west of the National Road: follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia). Tel. 246-8166. A charming taverna atop a hill. Rustic and cozy. Dinner from 10 pm. Closed Sunday. Music, piano and songs.

HATAKOU, 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. Trikopi and Kritis, Kifissia. Tel 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

NICHOLAS, 270 Kifissias Ave, Filothei. Tel 681-5497. On Sundays and holidays open also for lunch. Crêpes with cheese stuffing, snails, *dolmadakia* (ground meat and rice-stuffed vine leaves) *bekri mezese* (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 Erythrea. The specialty is kid with oil and oregano.

PEFKAKIA, 4 Argonafton, Drossia. Tel 813-1273, 813-2552. *Youvassakia*, *stifado* (rabbit stew) and large choices of *mezede*s (hors d'oeuvres).

PELAGOS, 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 gastr*. 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).

HATAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the

CHANG'S HOUSE

CHINESE RESTAURANT

The most wonderful, comfortable and tasteful Chinese restaurant in the world, and the prices are reasonable.

Fully air-conditioned.

Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am.

(No lunch served on Sunday)

TEL: 959-5191 959-5179

15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 4th street down from Damon Hotel.
(parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right)

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CHINA restaurant

Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere

Open 12 to 3:30 p.m. and 7:30 to 1 a.m.

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(Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)

restaurants and night life

KAT hospital). Tel 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo pastry.
KRITIKOS, Pendelis Ave/Frangoklissia. Tel 681-3136. Two fireplaces, short orders, *dolmadakia beyerdi* (a Turkish dish), *retsina* from the barrel. Open daily, except Mondays, from 8 pm-12 am and Sunday from 12 pm-12 am.
KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri. Tel 682-5314. Greek

DIOSCURI

restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish
Cooked specialties

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TEL. 6713.997 - SUNDAYS OFF



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 Calzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, *saltimbacca à la Romano*, filetto diabolo, Italian and Capricioso salads, chocolate mousse, *creme caramel* and "cake of the day."
GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, *plaki* (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free.
KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12-4.30 pm and 7.30 pm-1 am.
MOURIA, 101 Ahilleos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3347. Specialty: squab in season. *Retsina* from the barrel.
PAPAGALO, Leoforos Posidonos 73, Eden. Tel 983-3728. Menu which will accommodate all moods and tastes. Snack and salad bars, charcoal grills, ice cream and crêpes.
PANDELIS, 96 Naladon, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialties. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12-5 pm.
PANORAI, Seirion/Terpsihoris Sts, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimps.
SEIRINES, 76 Seirion, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliaros* (cod).
STA KAVOURAKIA, 17 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki. Tel 981-0093, open only at night 6 pm-2 am. Crabs (*kavouria*), charcoal-broiled octopus, various fish.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

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

BARBA PETROS, 26 N. Zerva, Glyfada, (Aghios Konstantinos). Tel 891-4937. On Sundays also open for lunch. Special cheese pies, kid, chicken, short orders.
CHURRASCO, 16 Pandoras St, Glyfada, Slick dining, outdoor terrace dining and bar; specialty, steak tartare, fixed at table. Elaborate, fairly expensive, elite Athenian crowd.
DOVINOS, 2 Plateia Fleming, 2nd stop in Glyfada. Tel 894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.
EL GRECO, Cnr. Kyprou & Feves Strs., Glyfada. Tel 899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.
EVOI-EVAN, behind the Zeus boat factory, Ano Glyfada. Tel 893-2689. International cuisine. Music.
FRUTALIA, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at Vouliagmenis 63). Tel 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 pm.
IMBROS, Selinis/Iliou, Kavouri. Tel 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat, Constantinopolitan cuisine.
KANATAKIA, I. Metaxa/Pendoras Sts, Glyfada. Tel 895-1843. Short orders, specialty *hilopittes*. Wine from the barrel.
KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vary. Tel 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, *contrefilet*, suckling pig, *souvlaki*, *kokkoretsi* (innards cooked on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.
LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada. Tel 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house specialty. Open daily except Sunday, for dinner only.
MAKE UP, Grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-1508. Open daily for dinner.
PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo). Tel 895-1298. Constantinopolitan *mezedes*, lobster, fish of all kinds.



MEXICAN
RESTAURANT

Kifissias 267, Kifissia

(Behind Olympic Airways
near Plateia Kifissias)

Authentic Mexican food!

The first Mexican restaurant in Greece
Menu includes a glossary of all dishes

tel. 8015-335

Open Mon-Sat 6:30 - 12 pm

Closed April 27 - May 5 for Easter vacations

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

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria. Tel 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).
KALYVA, Vassilis Pavlou 60. Tel 412-2149. Colorful cartoon murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimano; established reputation for excellent quality of their meats. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.
LANDFALL CLUB, Makryianni 3, Zea Marina. Tel 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.
VASILENA, Etolikou 72. Tel 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. The owner provides a parade of 16 different dishes (in the order that he chooses) for a fixed price. Soup is usually served last! Be sure to have an empty stomach to do honor to this delicious food.
VLAHOS, 28 Koletty, Freates. Tel 451-3432. *Bakaliaros*, *bifteki* done over charcoal; start with *retsina*. Known as the Garage locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8 pm-2 am.
ZILLER'S, Akti Koundouriotou 1. Tel 411-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of liquors and a complete and reasonably-priced menu. Overlooks the sea and Votsalakia Beach. Daily from 12 pm-2 am.

SEAFOOD

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

Faliron train station. A few of the more popular tavernas: **ZORBA**, Tel 412-5501; specialty is the tray of *mezedes* offering stuffed mussels, shrimp, octopus and much more. 26 Akti Koumoundourou.

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

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

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. Tel 894-5636; an old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Daily noon-midnight.

BOULLABASSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithia (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 Diditou 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.

PHAIDRA, 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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cialities: Tuna crêpe, spinach and cheese crêpe, salads (also restaurant).

TO ROLOI, (The Clock), Aristotelous St, Victoria Square. Crêpes with chocolate, ice cream, honey and walnuts, dinner crêpes.

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Square, Kifissia. Tel 801-4776. In a lovely green park with two small lakes, Greek and French food. Specialties include "Symposio" filet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese,

mushrooms, chicken 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. Specialities from Normandy and fine Calvados of course.

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

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

ITALIAN

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

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

ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Square. Tel 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp 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 scaloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-2 am, Sundays and holidays from 12.30-3.30 pm.

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

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

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

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

TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-2497-8. Open every evening. International and Italian cuisine (also Greek dishes). 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 Evritanias Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), 692-4669. Specialties: beef *boukouki* (prepared at the table), *yatse bokum* (hors d'oeuvre), *haimon gori* (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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KYPROU 78

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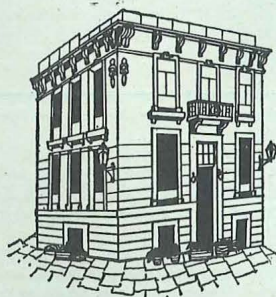
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restaurants and night life

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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.

CYPRriot

AGRINO, Falirou Ave., Koukaki (opposite Inter-Continental Hotel) Tel 921-5285. Restaurant, taverna, bar. Traditional Greek, Cypriot, English and Continental cuisine. Piano and guitar music. Open from 10:00 a.m. until after midnight

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

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

INDIAN

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

PHILIPPINE

MANILA GARDEN, Peristratou 60, Tzitzifis. 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 puerros sauce, roast pork and chicken a la Madrid.

COMILON, Polyta 39, Ano Patissia. Tel 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialties: Sepias con Olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork filet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8 pm. Closed Monday.

RINCON, Prinkippos Petros 33, Glyfada. Dishes include mushrooms vinaigrette, *asado* (barbecued pork), lasagne, *lomo* (beef tenderloin), *Milanese* (breaded beef). Cambas wine by the carafe.

SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (begining Ag. Sostis Church). Tel 932-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves Sevilla, sangria.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

SVEJK, Roybesi 8 (Neos Kosmos). Tel 901-8389. Specialties: *sbitkova*, *knedlik*, *palatzinka* etc. Closed Tuesday.

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 Atthidon, 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 Zirinon Sports Center), tel. 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

JAPANESE

KYOTO, Garibaldi 5 (on Philopappou Hill). Tel 923-2047. Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Daily 12-3 pm and 7:30 pm-12 pm. Closed Sun.

MICHIKO, Kydathinaion 27, Plaka. Tel 322-0980. A historic mansion houses this multi-roomed restaurant. Japanese garden; traditional music. Daily 1-3 pm, 8 pm-12 am. Closed Sun.

SHOGUN, Asimaki Fotila 34 and Alexandra Ave (Pedion Areos). Tel 821-5422. Specializes in sushi, tempura and sashimi. Open for lunch and dinner.

SPECIALTY SWEET SHOPS

HIGH LIFE, Akti Posidonos 43, Paleo Phaliron. A specialty sweet shop with Turkish delights: Taouk Gioksu, chicken breast mousse, traditionally ordered with Kaimaki ice cream; Ekmek, Turkish sweet made from honey and flour; profiteroles; Take-out service.

FAROUK HANBALI, patisserie, Messinias 4, Ambelokipi. Tel 692-5853. Lebanese sweet shop specializing in delicious baklavadaquia 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 Mihalas 1, Plaka. Tel 721-4959. Pleasant, antique-filled environment. Quiches, pies and pastries. English teas and a variety of coffees and spirits. Classical music on the stereo. Open every day from noon to 1 am.

ERMIS: ALL ABOUT COFFEE, Ermou 56. Sandwiches made with French bread, cakes and *mezedes*. Beverage include juices, coffees and spirits. Nice atmosphere.

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

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

LOTUS, Glafkou 14 and D. Vasiliou, Neo Psychico. Tel 671-7461. Aromatic teas, pastries and fruit juices. Also sandwiches and crêpes. Wonderful selection of music. Unusual 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

APOTOSOS, 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.

ATHINAICON, 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 Ahaïou, Kolonaki. Tel 721-2642. Refined atmosphere, soft music (often "retro") Student and younger crowd mainly but suitable for all. Very "in". Drinks, snacks and food. Open 8:30-2:00 am.

MONT-PARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel. 729-0746. Better known as Ratka's, named after the owner. A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained-glass lamps, and a huge stuffed parrot at the bar; favorite spot for theater crowd; offers snacks, special salads, spaghetti carbonara, and omelettes for your drink-provoked appetite. Open nightly, 7 pm-2 am.

17, Voukourestiou 17 (in the arcade). Down a few steps into a cozy "all friends" atmosphere. If you've missed your date, or just want to buy an absent friend a drink, pay the bartender, sign a raincheck for the bulletin board and he or she will be treated. Open daily from 11 am-2 am.

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 Arways). 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

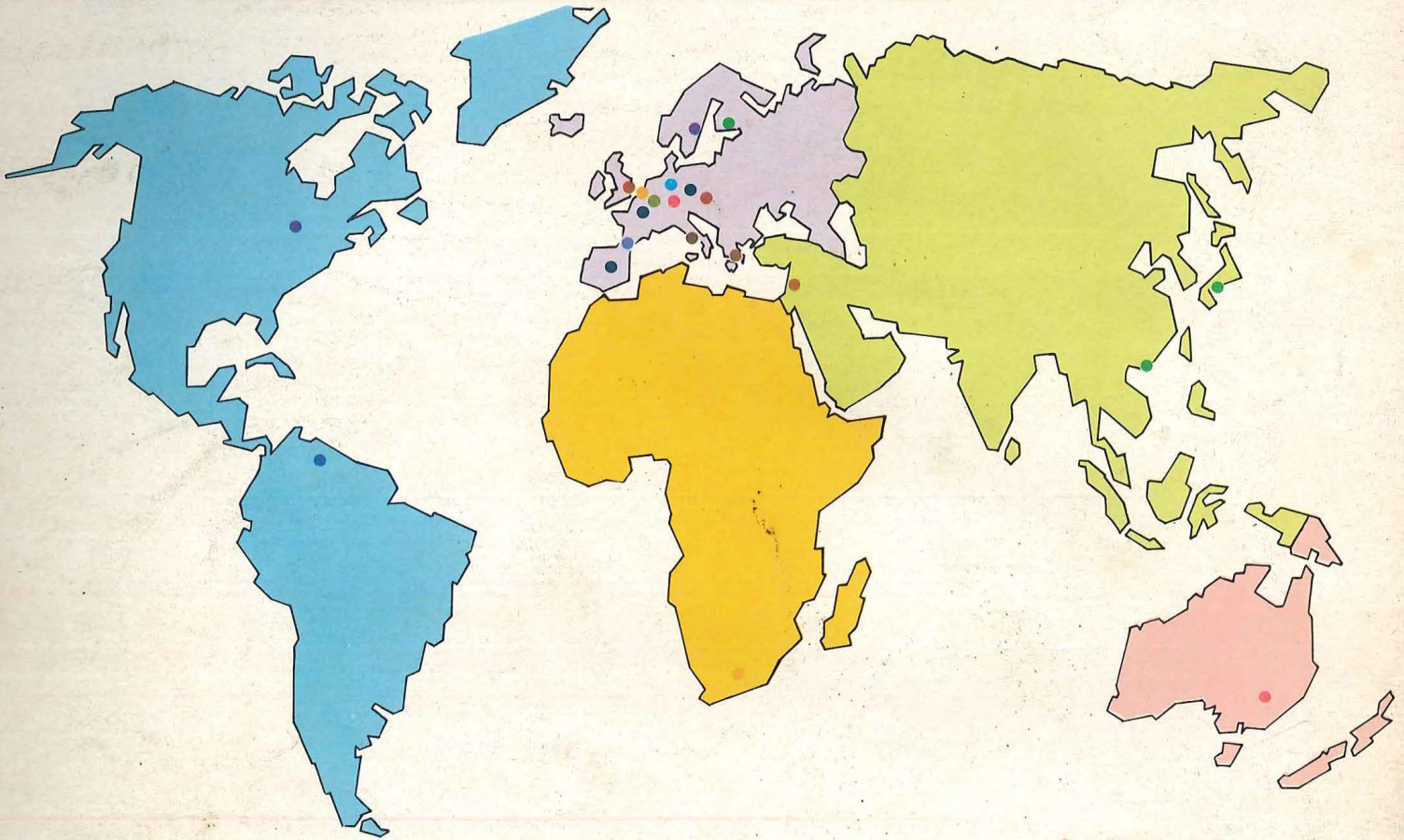
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- major credit cards accepted
- free home delivery
- free parking (5, fidiou str. Athens 138, Evripidou & Venizelou str. Piraeus)
- cafeteria overlooking the Acropolis

- Athens 6, Lykourgou & Eolou str.
- Salonica 18, Tsimiski & Komnion str.
- Piraeus 10, Tsamadou & Vas. Constantinou str.