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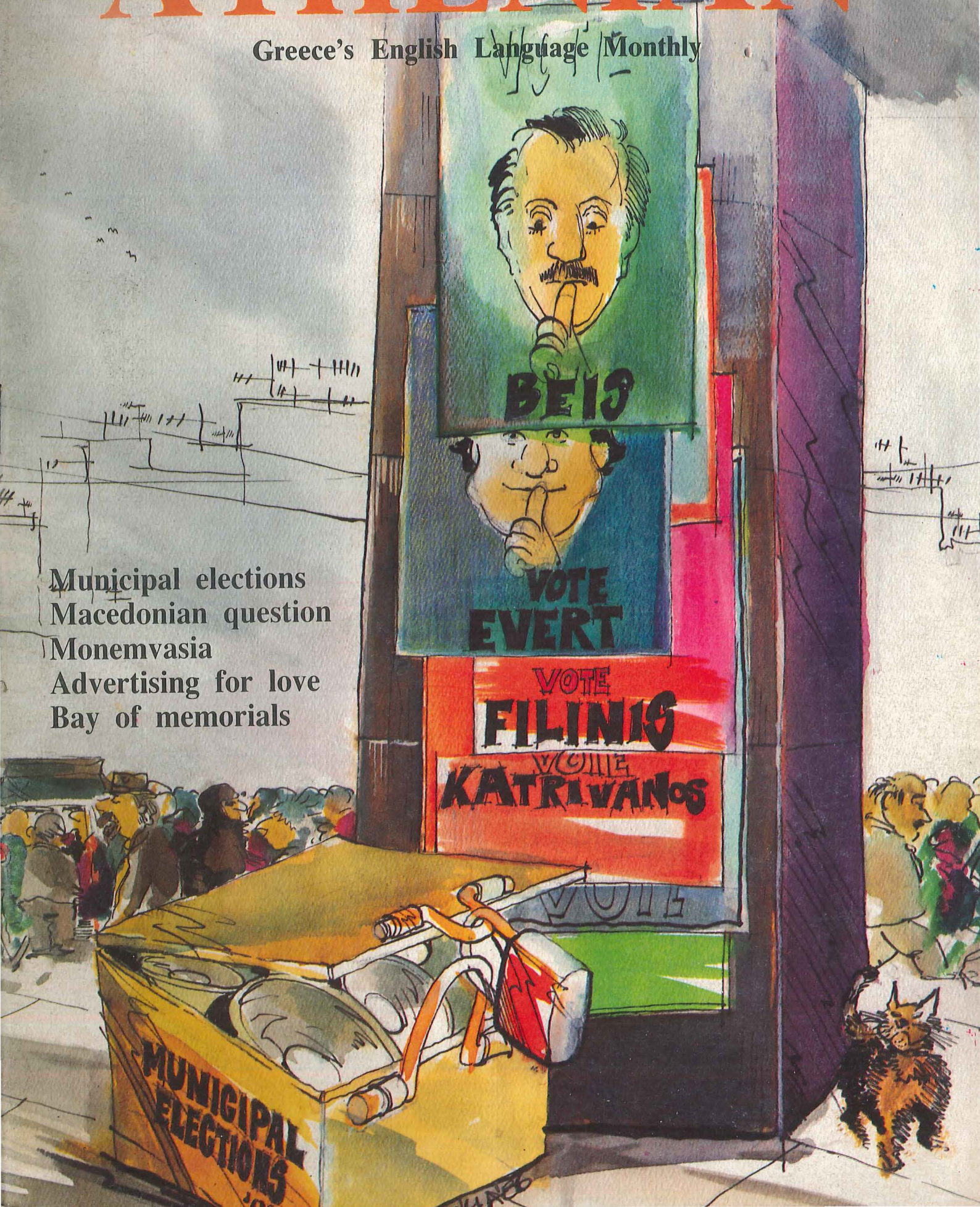
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# ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

Municipal elections  
Macedonian question  
Monemvasia  
Advertising for love  
Bay of memorials



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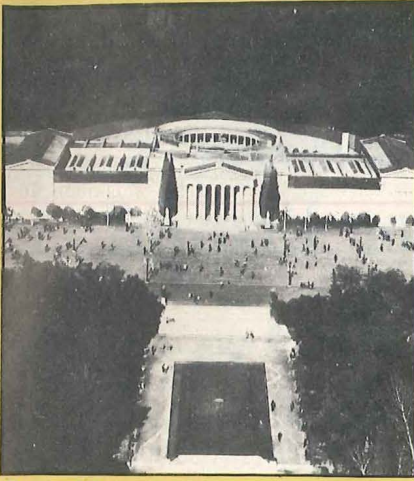
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## FEATURES



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What does it take to run a city that often seems lucky to survive day to day? With municipal elections this month, Birgitte Jorgensen provides an overview of Athens – its problems, its eccentricities and its plans (when there are any) for the future.

### 22 The Macedonian question

Richard C. Carpenter reviews the thorny Macedonia question – an ongoing dispute over a region claimed by Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. Complex? Very. But with a little patience the issue grows clearer – and perhaps a little sinister.



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A husband and wife team of architects are restoring the old homes and buildings of Monemvasia in the Peloponnese. Their task is all the more difficult, as Mary Lee Coulson explains, in that each project must be sanctioned with the archaeology service.

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Wanted: A foreign woman as wife. Every day you can see ads in the local newspaper from Greek men looking for foreign women. Why? And what are their chances? David Lazarus investigates.



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### 30 Childbirth: A weighty issue

Heather Tyler tells of the heavy trials – and triumph – of having a child in a foreign culture. It can be a weighty business, but nothing a little exercise and positive thinking can't overcome.

### 32 Restoring the splendor

Massive restoration has been completed on the Egyptian Embassy here. In the first of a series of articles, Katey Angelis visits the building and tells of its colorful past.

### 39 Bay of memorials

George Wood takes a look at Navarino Bay, site of the Battle of Navarino which resulted in the sinking of the Turkish armada. But, as is apparent in the various memorials dotting the area, the allied unity that won the day is no longer to be found.



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Cover by Susa Avela

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## Campion School Athens



# our town

## *The joys of austerity*

With an imbalance of payments that refuses to adjust itself, flagging industry, growing unemployment, foundering shipping and a stubborn 24 percent rise in the cost of living, it was clear to the government that something ingenious had to be thought of. So, necessity being the mother of invention (especially on the eve of municipal elections), the authorities last month had the bright idea of inaugurating Bread Week.

Greek bread, like Greek water, is a superb local product rarely matched abroad. Whatever modern scientists may say about its nutritive values, it certainly has more vitamins than Chivas Regal, gold-tipped Dunhill products and other luxurious imports which are the bane of economists trying to balance the ethnic books.

Greece, like other Western countries, is becoming health conscious, as can be seen by all those fitness studios which are sprouting up, like *frontisteria*, all over Athens. Yet Greece still consumes more meat per capita than any country in the EEC. It is high time that its "back to the roots" movement included the healthy, traditional diet of feta, fruit, tomatoes, olives, yogurt, bread and water.

Bread Week, organized by the Federation of Greek Bakers, was a great success. The government's plea that local elections not be politicized was clearly a cry in the wilderness. In Greece everything is politicized instantly, including bread (and even earthquakes, which were once thought to be merely acts of God).

Inaugurated under the aegis of incumbent Mayor Beis and Minister of Commerce Katsifaras, Bread Week opened with fanfare and bril-

liantly colored floodlights in Omonia and Syntagma Squares, where prefabricated bakeries had been erected. As many opposition deputies were also on hand, it can be safely assumed that bread-and-circuses is now a bipartisan policy. Pretty girls in aprons handed out two and a half million pamphlets and distributed a quarter of a million loaves, which were consumed by an estimated 603,000 people. Twenty-five million tons of flour were kneaded, 25 bread "artists" were employed in the showplaces, and the federation received 1,312 telephone calls requesting further information. If it was any harbinger of the future, it could be said that Athenians joined their first bread-lines enthusiastically.

In a similar spirit of "austerity can be fun", but also following the more solemn belief that "man cannot live by bread alone", President Sartzetakis betook himself on a three-day official visit to Mount Athos, where, it is well-known, lentil soup is reserved for feast days. In the old times, Byzantine emperors went to the Holy Mountain for reasons of penance or retreat, but chiefs of the modern secular state rarely have the spirit to go. There is the path of Caesar and the path of God, but socialism has found a third path, which means visiting monasteries by helicopter accompanied by cameramen, deftly combining the best features of both.

It was at Grand Lavra, founded by Saint Athanasios the Athonite over a millenium ago, that the president made the appropriate, much publicized statement:

"I tell you frankly that the President of the Democracy lives in the most unassuming way, just like any unskilled laborer. Because, if you

came and shared my table, you would find that what they all say about high-living is without foundation. The expense of the trip to Tinos on the Argo (the former Onassis yacht presented to the state, which carried the president to the Feast of the Assumption on August 15) was nothing, next to nothing. It was made just to keep the ship's machinery from getting rusty. Others," he added pointedly, with a sly twinkle in his eye, "have used the Argo for cruising."

Later, when a monk hazarded to say, "Our major problem, Mr President, is the stealing of antiquities, thefts which have scourged the monastic community in recent years", he received the following rebuke:

"These are the made-up stories of newspapers. They are written by stupid and wicked journalists and I forbid you to repeat them". Thus, in one fell swoop the godlessness of the press was exposed and the essential goodness of man reaffirmed.

Later, the president, in short sleeves and necktie askew, donned the iron cross and collar of Saint Anastasios and, grasping his two staffs, posed for a picture. It was widely distributed for its symbolic meaning, since one staff was used by the saint to cudgel the devil, who was breaking his ankle, and the collar, worn penitentially, is still put about the shoulders of novices being initiated into the monastic life.

The president, however, took up his official duties once again. On the day of his return to Athens, he sent a congratulatory telegram to Colonel Khadafy on the occasion of Libya's national holiday.

Dear Editor,

In response to Hugo Vreven's letter in your September issue about Athens' cat problem, I submit the following solutions:

- Step up souvlaki production.
- More fur coats for Christmas.
- Airlift them to Turkey.
- Continuous showings of '101 Dalmatians'.
- Grow mutant killer mice.
- Make them all read 'Call of the Wild'.

Cats? Sure, I love 'em. Now ask me about cockroaches.

Sincerely yours,  
Wayne Martin  
Athens

Dear Editor:

In Ms Remoundos' article on chiropractic (September issue), she advises potential patients to choose a practitioner carefully as "there are not the restrictions on qualifications as for other practitioners". As regards U.S. chiropractors, that is an erroneous remark.

My father has been a U.S.-licensed practicing chiropractor for the past fifty years. He first attended and graduated

from chiropractic college. He obtained his license to practice via strict examinations. He *must* attend annual seminars and courses to continually update his knowledge of chiropractic; these credits are in turn required in order to maintain his license on an annual basis.

I cannot vouch for the qualifications of chiropractors outside the U.S. Certainly, those U.S.-trained chiropractors practicing in Greece have conformed to U.S. training and licensing standards.

How unfortunate that Ms Remoundos' misleading remark marred an otherwise informative and well-written article. Chiropractic in Greece needs all the public awareness and support it can attract.

Sincerely yours,  
Toni Schlenoff  
Athens

Dear Editor:

I have subscribed to *The Athenian* for several years now while living abroad. I usually enjoy the range of articles included, but when I came across Alec Kitroeff's piece, "The Freaks and the Jerks" (September

issue), I was disappointed.

It was not amusing, but offensive. One would assume that it was written to amuse readers who have some grasp of Greek history and current affairs, but his very treatment of that history fails even as satire because it trivializes events at the expense of cheap play on language.

Mr Kitroeff may well wish to deflate the drama of Greek-Turkish relations, but he is doing his readers a disservice by confusing and misrepresenting historical events, leaving his informed readers offended, and those less-informed less inclined to question the motivation behind current conflicts.

Sincerely,  
Micheal Pneumatikos  
San Mateo, California

## No Comment

The Comment column does not appear in this issue because our writer, John C. Loulis, has taken a post with the American Embassy. A new political column will debut next month.

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# THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and David Lazarus

## Winter of discontent

It seems the prime minister anticipated how the news would be received. But Andreas Papandreou said last month that he was pledged to do it, no matter how unpopular it made his government.

Do what? Continue Greece's tough economic austerity measures well into next year. Papandreou said he would shrug off concerns for his popularity in order to complete his socialist government's efforts for the good of the country.

And he was right. The announcement did nothing for his standing in the polls. Greek workers responded by holding a demonstration in downtown Omonia Square, followed by one-day strikes in Piraeus and Thessaloniki. Civil servants were to strike a week later. Just a day before the announcement, in fact, the powerful General Confederation of Greek Workers told Papandreou that the working class was fed up with the austerity program. It said the government "has exhausted the limits of the workers' contribution" towards stabilizing the economy.

Papandreou said "it had taken courage" for him to adopt the strict measures. But a former conservative prime minister, George Rallis, responded that courage had little to do with it. "Implementation of the austerity measures is not due to political courage," he said, "but to the pressure brought to bear on the government by its creditors."

Possibly. Most analysts agree that Greece still has a good deal of belt-tightening ahead before the economic picture brightens. Nevertheless, Papandreou said in a speech at the 51st Thessaloniki International Trade Fair last month that his policies "have begun to bear fruit".

He said Greece's foreign trade deficit for the first half of this year was \$813 million lower than that of the same period last year, a 38 percent decrease. He said that in June, for the first time in many months, there was a slight surplus in the balance of current exchange. In July this surplus reached \$157 million, compared to a deficit of \$132 million last year.

Consumer prices have risen by 8.2 percent this year, but Papandreou said this was in line with his predictions. He

said the government's goal of a 16 percent inflation rate will be achieved by December.

Numbers aside, the country's economic tactics have often seemed more like a game of one step forward, two steps back. For example, the austerity plan was launched last October with a 15 percent devaluation of the drachma. Fear of further devaluations – which the government has denied it is planning – has caused foreign investors to keep a wary distance. (Analysts say that another devaluation, if there is one, will likely come in January or February, so the government will not have to live with two barely a year apart.)

Great efforts have therefore been underway to lure back much-needed foreign capital. A symposium was held for Greek businessmen from Africa, and similar meetings will be conducted with Greek entrepreneurs from the United States, Canada and Australia.

A more visible sign of the times was seen as Greece rolled out the red carpet last month for visiting Greek-American industrialist Alex Spanos, reportedly one of the richest men in the world. Spanos, here on a private visit, had a flurry of meetings with top government officials, including Papandreou, Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, Defense Minister Yannis Haralambopoulos and National Economy Minister Kostas Simitis.

Newspapers said the California businessman was "particularly impressed" with high-level information and documents concerning the Cyprus issue and Greece's relations with Turkey. But was Spanos willing to trade his investment power for a few state secrets? He didn't say.

Still Papandreou remained optimistic. He said the government would maintain generous incentives for development programs, like a new subway for Athens and new national highway networks, from which thousands of jobs will be created.

### *Earthquakes devastate Kalamata*

The coastal town of Kalamata was devastated by a string of powerful earthquakes last month, killing at least 20 people and injuring over 300.

The first quake, measuring 6.2 on the Richter scale, struck at 8:24 pm on Saturday, September 13. It was followed two minutes later by a second jolt which measured 5.3. Both quakes had their epicenter in the Bay of Messinia, just south of Kalamata and 280 kilometres from Athens.

The quakes levelled dozens of buildings, including a five-storey apartment block, two churches and over 100 houses. The nearby village of Eleochri was virtually wiped off the face of the earth, though most of the villagers escaped harm by fortunately being gathered at the time in the local church.

In Kalamata, frantic rescue operations began immediately after the dust settled. A French team with specially trained dogs joined Greek officials in sifting through the rubble and broken glass. Miraculously, a 10-day-old baby girl was pulled alive from the debris 20 hours after the first quake.

Other survivors told tales of helplessness and fear after being pulled from the ruins of their homes. Said Stavros Liberes: "I was alone in my flat watching television when suddenly the ceiling opened up. A concrete block fell on my hands and broke them." Said Panayotis Anastopoulos: "The building fell on me and I was covered. I was trapped and I felt like I was dying. It's a very bad thing to be waiting to die."

Over 20 minor aftershocks rumbled through the area in the days after the first tremor, and on Monday afternoon another quake measuring 5.6 struck. Buildings already weakened by the previous quakes collapsed, and at least 38 more people were injured. Most were treated in tents outside the town's damaged main hospital, and over 80 others were flown for more intensive care at facilities throughout the Peloponnese and in Athens. Forty-eight hours after the initial jolt, rescue workers said hope was fading for finding more survivors.

Condolences and pledges of aid poured in from around the world. By week's end, jittery nerves were calming somewhat, and Prime Minister Papandreou flew to Kalamata to discuss reconstruction plans with local authorities.

New jobs, however, are not going to do much for the prime minister's popularity (though he remains the country's most popular politician, according to latest figures). Recent protests have centered on price increases, rising utility costs, reduced public sector hiring and, perhaps the most unpopular measure of all, lifting rent control.

Analysts say that if Papandreou is going to make Greece swallow his austerity pill, it will need more sugarcoat-

ing than he has so far given it - which is practically none at all. It is believed Greek voters will not be satisfied until they see the government and employers hurting as bad as they are.

This was the sole point of criticism in Papandreou's speech at the trade fair. He said companies depend too heavily on state support, and added that both the public and private sectors need to become more independent-minded to compete in international markets.

## Kanellopoulos dies

Panayiotis Kanellopoulos, who served briefly as prime minister on two occasions but whose political career spanned half a century, died in Athens last month at the age of 84.

Kanellopoulos was born in Patras in 1902, graduated with a degree in law from Athens University and later studied at Heidelberg and Munich.

In 1933 he became a sociology professor at Athens University, but resigned two years later to enter politics, forming the National Unionist Party. With the establishment of the Metaxas government in 1936, he was exiled to Thasos.

In 1939 he served as a volunteer private on the Albanian front, and during the occupation established an underground resistance organization. In 1942 he escaped to the Near East and joined the government-in-exile. During the liberation he was a member of George Papandreou's government of National Unity. In November 1945 he was appointed prime minister by the regent, Archbishop Damaskinos, but his government's tenure was brief. Historian W.H. McNeill described his cabinet as "the ablest collection of brains of any post-war government of Greece, but it lacked any vestige of popular support".

After the death of Prime Minister Papagos in 1955, King Paul passed over the vice premiers, Kanellopoulos and Stephanopoulos, and appointed the young Constantine Karamanlis to lead the government.

In 1959 Kanellopoulos joined Karamanlis' National Radical Union (ERE), once again becoming vice premier. Following George Papandreou's narrow victory over Karamanlis, who then retired abroad, Kanellopoulos in 1963 became head of the party and leader of the opposition. In 1967 he was appointed prime minister again, leading a service government to conduct new elections. These never took place. On April 21 the colonels' coup d'etat put an end to democratic government, and Kanellopoulos was placed under house arrest.

Kanellopoulos outspokenly opposed the colonels throughout the dictatorship. After the return of democracy and his defeat in parliament by Constantine Tsatsos for the office of president, Kanellopoulos gradually withdrew from partisan politics and be-



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## THE ATHENIAN

came the voice of conciliation, reason and calmness in an increasingly polarized atmosphere.

He was an outstanding scholar and prolific author on a wide variety of subjects. He had nearly completed the eleventh volume of his major work, *The History of the European Spirit*, at the time of his death.

### Aegean incident

Greece last month charged that Turkish warships on maneuvers in the Aegean fired twice on a Greek patrol boat in the vicinity. A "strong protest" was lodged with the Turkish Embassy in Athens.

The Turkish Foreign Ministry later rejected Greece's protest as "groundless".

According to Foreign Undersecretary Yannis Kapsis, Turkish warships opened fire on the Greek Navy vessel Panagopoulos I about three hours after sundown. He said five cannon shells landed about 300 yards away. Another five shells were fired 10 minutes later, Kapsis said, landing about 500 yards from the Greek ship.

He lodged the government's complaint with Turkish Ambassador Nazmi Akiman, who conveyed the protest to his superiors.

The incident occurred south of the island of Lesbos in international waters of the eastern Aegean. Warships of the two countries often shadow each other's naval maneuvers, but reports of shooting are uncommon.

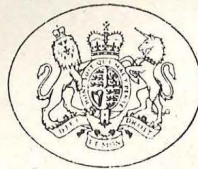
In July, Greece charged that Turkish warships fired on a Cypriot cruise liner off the island of Rhodes. The Foreign Ministry said shots were fired off the bow of the City of Limassol when the vessel sailed near the scene of Turkish naval exercises.

Turkey denied the incident, saying the Cypriot ship changed course when alerted that live ammunition was being used in the area.

### Women on summit

Margaret Papandreou, president of the Women's Union of Greece, last month called on women throughout the world to pressure the superpowers for a meaningful summit meeting.

Mrs Papandreou, who is also wife of the prime minister, told a press conference that a coalition called Women for a Meaningful Summit would start an international signature drive to demonstrate their strength of numbers.



## ATTENTION BRITISH CITIZENS LIVING ABROAD

New regulations enable British Citizens resident abroad, (but not temporary visitors such as holidaymakers), who have been resident in the UK and registered as electors within the previous five years to vote in United Kingdom Parliamentary and European Assembly elections. By making an annual declaration, their name can be included on the electoral register in the constituency where they were registered before they went abroad, thus enabling them to vote by proxy at any such elections which occur during the life of that register.

Declaration forms and explanatory leaflets will be available from your nearest British Consulate from 14 July. Declarations must be made before 10 October for inclusion in next year's electoral register. For people who were previously resident in Northern Ireland the closing date is 15 September. The right to vote will lapse if the elector remains abroad for more than five years and does not return to the UK and personally re-register with his Electoral Registration Officer. There is no fee for any part of the registration process.

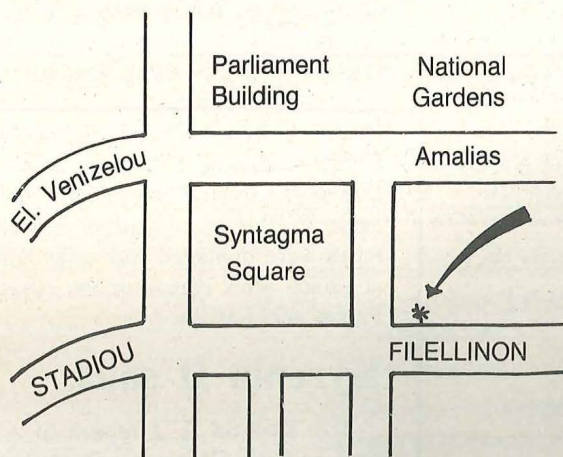
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"It's particularly important for us women, who will not be at the negotiating table, to get our views across to the two leaders," she said. "I am optimistic that we will."

The coalition, which will meet in Athens next month, is calling for U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to reach a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty and a reduction in nuclear weapons. The campaign is backed by prominent women's organisations throughout the United States and Europe.

Mrs Papandreou said a "walk the earth peace campaign" would be launched to gather millions of signatures. She said this would provide the superpowers with "visible evidence of women's concern about nuclear disarmament and war in general".

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**Soccer's slow start**

The normally rabid Greek soccer season kicked off last month, but with passions significantly reduced by a players' boycott of the opening matches and a new law jailing rowdy fans for up to two years.

Players from the 16 First Division clubs had voted to skip the opening games to protest a provision of Greece's new sports law restricting team transfers. Thirteen honored the one-day strike, but of that number seven fielded amateur squads.

Newspapers the next day said chaos was rampant as soccer officials debated whether matches with amateur players should affect professional standings, or whether the season could even be considered to have started at all.

As for the fans, they've been told to keep their emotions under control this season or face stiff jail sentences. Newspapers will also be subject to fines for publishing "inflammatory" pre-game articles that soccer officials say aggravate stadium tension between rival spectators.

Under the new law, fans can be imprisoned and fined for cursing or fighting in the stands, interrupting play, carrying "dangerous objects", exploding fireworks or "insulting the honor of officials". Convicted fans will be banned from stadiums for up to two years and will be required to report to their local police departments 30 minutes after kickoff time each Sunday.

The law was prompted by the deaths of 39 people during rioting between English and Italian fans at the 1985 European championship final between Liverpool and Juventus.

Out and out rioting is unknown to Greek stadiums. However, about 50 fans were arrested last year for rowdiness. In the most serious incidents, buses were damaged and rocks hurled at police after games in the cities of Patras and Larissa.

**Kyrenia II sails**

The Kyrenia II, a replica of a 4th century B.C. Greek merchant ship, is to arrive at Paphos on Cyprus early this month after a four-week voyage from Piraeus.

The vessel was given a send-off by Culture Minister Melina Mercouri and other officials at a colorful ceremony in a specially decorated harbor. The

Kyrenia II, constructed entirely of wood and with painted eyes on its bow watching the seas ahead, was surrounded by pleasure boats as it slipped from its berth and headed into the Aegean.

It is an exact reconstruction of an ancient ship discovered sunk off Cyprus in 1967. The original is now kept in a museum in Turkish-occupied northern Cyprus.

The Kyrenia II was carried to New York Harbor in July to lead the procession of tall ships (though it itself is only 15 metres long with a single mast) for celebrations honoring the Statue of Liberty.

Now ending its maiden voyage on the open seas, the vessel has retraced the route of its prototype through the islands of the Aegean, taking on a load of symbolic cargo at each stop as it would have in ancient times.

The Kyrenia II will spend the winter in Paphos, returning to Piraeus next spring.

**The golden wreath**

As if Greece wasn't having enough trouble seeking the return of the Elgin Marbles from the British Museum, it is now trying to recover a historical golden wreath from Sotheby's auction house in London.

This month Sotheby's is to auction off a golden wreath presented by the Greek people to its greatest modern statesman, Eleftherios Venizelos, in 1920. The wreath was presented in a major ceremony in Athens after the signing of the Treaty of Sevres at the end of World War I.

In following years, however, the golden wreath mysteriously vanished, believed until now to have been lost.

Last month the president of Greece's small Liberal Party, Nikitas Venizelos, a relative of the famous politician, submitted a letter to parliament requesting that Greece seek the return of the wreath as a historical artifact.

"I believe that now that the wreath has been located, again under mysterious circumstances in the hands of an English auction house, the opportunity presents itself to bring the wreath back to the place where it belongs: the Greek nation," Venizelos wrote.

He did not say whether Greece should bid for the wreath or attempt its recovery through diplomatic channels.

**36 percent illiteracy**

More than a third of all Greeks cannot read or write, education officials announced last month to mark International Literacy Day.

The General Secretariat for Popular Education said that Greece's illiteracy rate stands at 36 percent, and that illiteracy is higher among women than men.

This is because the education system is notoriously poor outside the major cities, in the towns and villages where about half the population of 10 million resides. Many rural dwellers have neither the inclination nor opportunity for schooling.

The secretariat announcement said the government would take measures to combat the problem. It did not specify what measures would be taken, or how they would be funded.

At the end of August, meanwhile, annual exam results for entry to universities were released. Nearly 47,000 students received good news – and over 100,000 others are now rethinking their futures. There were only 46,830 openings for more than 156,000 candidates.

The announcement of exam results each year is a turning point in every student's life. Entry to a university usually means greater career opportunities and higher paying jobs.

But for those whose marks were too low, the future becomes suddenly uncertain. Many young men will now turn to the army, or take lower paying jobs, or perhaps face unemployment. Many young women will also turn to the job market, or marriage.

And for those with persistence, it will now be another year of intensive study and another go at the exams next May.

**Treasure hunt**

An international treasure hunt is on for a British Royal Air Force plane that crashed in the Aegean during World War II, believed to have been carrying hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of gold as payment for Greek partisans fighting the Nazis.

Divers from England, France and Italy are searching for the transport plane off the coast of Evia in the western Aegean. Britain has reportedly already laid claim to any gold recovered.

But while the others engaged in dawn-to-dusk operations, Greek divers

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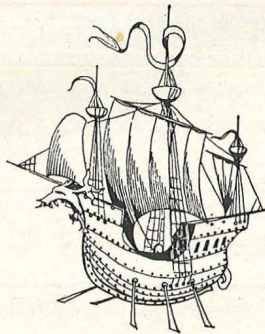
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were stuck on the shore last month arguing over which team has been properly licensed for the treasure hunt.

The president of the Greek Divers Association, Vasilios Demetriadis, told a press conference that there is now a danger of the gold being found by "unauthorized hunters". This, he added, would mean the Greek government would lose its rights to 50 percent of the gold's appraised value and other taxes.

Greek divers were in such a quandry, Demetriadis said, that Prime Minister Papandreou had been briefed on the matter and may be called on to act if the licensing squabble cannot be resolved.

During the war, Britain regularly supplied Greek forces with funding, arms and ammunition. Four British planes were reported downed over the Bay of Oreoi off Evia, but only one is believed to have carried the gold payroll.

The pilot of the downed plane survived the crash and returned to Greece after the war to assist in salvage operations. The missing plane was not found then, nor was it discovered last month as the search continued.

## Airspace violations

The Greek Defense Ministry last month reported dozens of airspace violations by Turkish, American, British and Soviet jets over a two-week period, and said protests were to be lodged with the various embassies.

The ministry announced 41 violations of Greece's territorial airspace by Turkish warplanes and 29 infringements of the Athens Flight Information Region (FIR). The FIR, used for military and commercial aviation tracking, extends further than territorial airspace.

Jet fighters from the U.S. Sixth Fleet on maneuvers in the Mediterranean infringed on the FIR 18 times, the ministry said, and British and Soviet planes each infringed once on the FIR.

The announcement said all the incidents occurred between August 20 and September 2 over the Dodecanese islands in the Aegean and the southern island of Crete. In each case the infringing aircraft were intercepted by Greek Air Force jets and escorted back to international airspace.

## In brief

- Escaped convict **Vangelis Rohamis**, "the man with a 1,000 faces", resurfaced after several weeks in hiding in the guise of Al Capone. Stealing headlines from publicity-seeking municipal candidates, Rohamis riddled the facades of two Athenian police stations with bullets shot from the window of a passing car. A police official admitted, "Rohamis always leaves an hour before we arrive".

- The **hotels of Athens** are becoming prodlematic businesses, and many will have to close unless the government takes steps for their economic relief, according to the president of the Union of Athenian Hotels, Aristotle Divanis. After an unsuccessful summer season and the approach of winter with higher utility bills and fewer bookings, hotel management is asking less for loans than for a more encouraging economic climate.

- Opposition members in parliament have raised objections that members of the government are not fulfilling their economic obligations when they stay at the luxurious **Astir hotels**. Astir, A.E., is owned by the government-controlled National Bank of Greece. Former President Karamanlis, who regularly stayed for two or three weeks at Astir Vouliagmenis each year, MPs claim, paid all his bills promptly with a very small reduction.

- Just before the presentation of Schubert's "Death and the Maiden" at the premiere of the Ballet Rambert on September 11, a moment of silence was observed at the Herod Atticus Theatre in memory of **Panayiotis Kanellopoulos**, who had died that morning. In recent years, as official indifference to high culture has grown, the elder statesman became an increasingly familiar, and solitary, figure sitting in his accustomed spot in the honorary first row.

- **The drachma** is turning pale, if not from grief then from devaluation. The present one - and two-drachma "golden" coins in circulation will be replaced by "silvery" ones. The rising cost of copper alloy and the decending value of the coins has made a cheaper alloy necessary. A new 50-drachma coin with the head of Homer will soon be replacing the present coin, and the Bouboulina paper note is being removed from circulation.

## *Papandreou: No bases negotiations*

Prime Minister Papandreou last month denied that behind-the-scenes negotiations with the United States have been held on extending the leases of four American military bases in Greece.

He called such talk "groundless and cunning", and attributed the speculation to "propaganda" spread by the Greek Communist Party.

It has been widely believed since the March visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that private talks were underway on the future of the bases after their leases expire in 1988. Shultz had said the bases were his top priority in meetings with Greek government officials.

Papandreou said the bases agreement, signed by both countries, stipulated that they be closed down by 1988, "without the possibility of extension or renegotiation". He said the pact "fully satisfies the Greek side".

But he did leave the back door open for possible compromise. Papandreou said that if the U.S. was dissatisfied with the present agreement, "it should call for its revision".

Greece is paid almost \$500 million annually for the bases - two on the mainland and two on Crete. It is thought that shutting them down would only increase the American presence in Turkey, like Greece also a member of the NATO alliance.

The bases issue, previously marked by harsh anti-American rhetoric, now simmers on a much lower flame. Papandreou said in a speech early last month that shutting them down "requires careful planning", and withdrawing from NATO must not create "a danger to the alliance factor".

His later remarks put a harder edge on this stance, likely so voters would not see him as softening under U.S. pressure - especially now, with important municipal elections throughout the country this month.

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## Shipping: Weathering the storm

Shipping is second only to tourism as an earner of foreign currency for Greece, but, despite a slight rise in the rate of earnings for the first six months of this year, the Greek fleet's contribution to the nation's balance of payments has been steadily dwindling since the peak year of 1981.

According to the Bank of Greece, shipping in '81 netted the country \$1.8 billion in exchange, compared with last year's revenue of \$1 billion.

In those heady days, ships were counted among the best investments in Greece, and in many other parts of the world. Doctors, dentists, lawyers and other professionals with savings to plough into some sort of money-spinning activity chose to become shipowners. But so great was the shipbuilding boom in the late 1970s that the supply of vessels wildly outstripped the amount of cargo available, and consequently the value of ships on the market plummeted to a fraction of their cost two or three years before.

The freight rates owners were able to secure also fell to the point where, in extreme cases, they would not even cover the operating costs of the ships. But they would frequently be accepted in order to keep the vessels moving and some cash flowing in. Those owners who sighted no better prospects for their ships laid them up to wait out better days, and Eleusis Bay close to Piraeus became one of the biggest nautical waiting rooms in the world.

Still others, including some of Greece's most traditional and admired shipowners, began to sell off their fleets. C.M. Lemos, for example, was ranked second only to Onassis 10 years ago with 50 hulls amounting to 4.6 million tons of shipping – a huge armada which today has been whittled down to four vessels of a total 500,000 tons.

Wily businessman that he is, Lemos' orderly withdrawal is reputed to have left him with a fortune in the bank, to be reinvested in ships when the time is ripe, or elsewhere, as he sees fit. But other shipowners worldwide have not fared so well.

Rising fuel, wage and insurance bills, together with the nosedive in the value of their ships and poor level of freight rates caused by oversupply – all these factors have left companies un-

able to keep up repayments on the massive bank loans with which they ordered their new ships. Gradually the tolerance of banks and other creditors seeking payment, such as ship suppliers, has frayed. Owners have been foreclosed on and vessels seized in port. With a rash of the world's biggest shipping names in Europe and the Far East suffering ignominious collapse during the last two years, the question on everyone's lips is: "Who next?"

In Piraeus the atmosphere is sometimes like a state of siege. Not so many people ask a perfunctory "How's business?" in the street for fear of plunging the other into gloomy introspection. However, by and large, Greek shipping has managed to weather the crisis without a string of major collapses. This is partly due to the fact that Greeks are renowned bargain hunters of second-hand ships, and many have refused to become tied up with the debt burden associated with ordering new ships.

Nevertheless, about a dozen substantial shipowners in Piraeus are still reflecting on whether it was simply pride that led them to order the new tonnage which they blame for their present difficulties.

The shipowner's image has become increasingly important as the fate of many companies has come to depend on how much credit they are allowed. The image of Greek shipowners is mixed. Many have tried to attack them over the years, for example, by dubbing the Greek flag a "flag of convenience" in order to exact higher insurance premiums or divert cargo away from these powerful cross-traders.

In recent weeks, too, there has been an upsurge in the interest shown towards Greece by specialist ship management companies from abroad. They have sensed that proud Greek owners may shortly be forced to consider hiring their services for the day-to-day management of their vessels in order to satisfy the banks, which have qualms about their efficiency. Not all the criticism has come from outside. A leading Greek shipowner, Basil Papachristidis, recently urged his colleagues to swallow their pride and rethink some of the "sacred cows" of their business philosophy. They might have to consider sharing ownership of vessels to secure fund-

ing and even, if the market-rendered investment in ships unprofitable, to enter ship management (without actually owning the assets) themselves.

Other changes proposed by Papachristidis include a marketing approach to their business, cultivation of areas of specialization to explode the myth that Greek shipowners are all-purpose "taxi drivers of the oceans", and more adventurous choice of vessels to exploit particular market niches.

The preference of many owners for traditional-type bulk carrier and general cargo ships has left them exposed to competition from the up-and-coming shipping nations.

A recent study of computerization in Greek shipping companies also tarred the owners as old fashioned. Of more than 500 Piraeus shipowners polled, 70 percent were not computerized and said they had "no interest" in installing a system soon. Even more than half of the companies owning 10 or more ships said the same.

Of course, others have stuffed their headquarters with micros, have fitted their ships with the latest satellite communications, undertaken advanced market studies, and so forth. The president of the Union of Greek Shipowners, Stathis Gourdomichalis, recently agreed times were tough, but said Greeks were being looked on favorably by financiers "simply because they know we know our job".

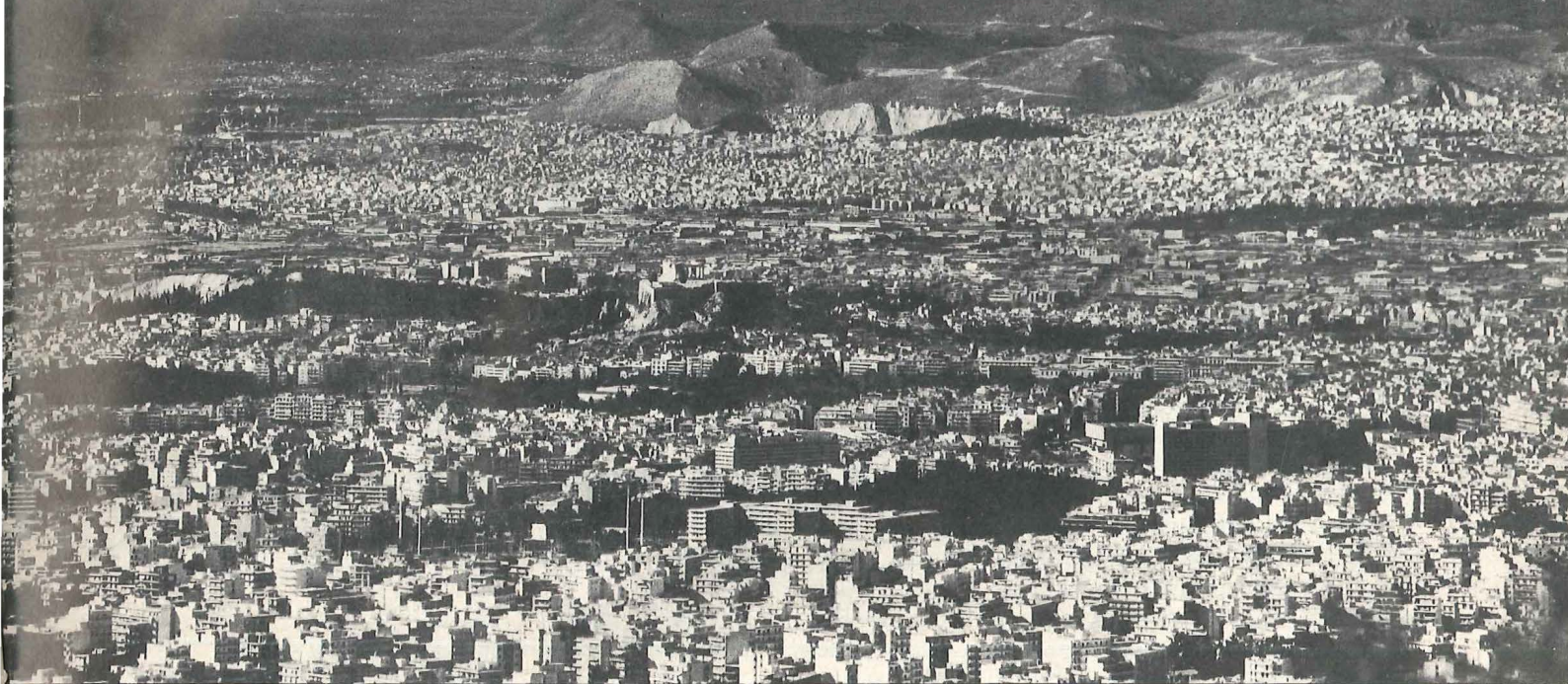
And many certainly do. Apart from coping with the crisis as well as or better than many other leading shipping nations, Greece's owners have emerged as top performers in certain fields. One is in speculatively buying ships, and two or three firms are renowned for their ace brokers who have been snapping up secondhand tonnage which within a matter of a few months may double in market value and can be resold at a huge profit.

It all adds up to a nervous but very active time for Greek shipowners. Their eyes are currently turned towards the government, which has promised a package of tax, employment and other infrastructure measures to make Greek ships more competitive. But for now the wait continues.

Nigel Lowry



# Athens: Running the city



**The mayor of Athens faces a host of special problems (and sometimes rewards). What does it take to oversee a municipality that often seems lucky if it survives day to day?**

by Birgitte Jorgensen

There are actually two cities of Athens. The first emerged in antiquity as a city-state about 3,000 years ago and hit the peak of high civilization, teetering there until an untimely defeat to the Spartans in 404 B.C.

In the following centuries, the comparatively dim settlement beneath the Acropolis slept undisturbed into the 19th century as an unimposing and obscure little village, until, in 1834, it became the runner-up choice as capital for the newly independent state of Greece.

The second city of Athens – the mean, gritty, grey one with the golden halo of *nephos* – crawled out of its cocoon in the aftermath of the Civil War and evolved (some say exploded) into the buzzing, nervous city of three or four million (but who's counting?) that we know today as modern Athens.

It is easy to get the impression that this uncontrolled, runaway megalopolis more or less runs itself, but in fact this thankless job belongs to Dimitris Beis, mayor of Athens.

The task of running this city is not recommended as a one-man show, for it is no secret that Athens is rampant

with problems. It suffers the same growing pains faced by the instant cities of the Third World, while also experiencing the transitional awkwardness of being a Second World city trying (when it feels like it) to fit in with the scheme of things among the Western nations of the EEC. And Athens breeds homegrown dilemmas and dangers, mainly as a result of its modern history and its role as the bottleneck of Greece.

Since the fifties, the "village" of Athens has quadrupled in size, swollen by absorbing a tidal wave of rural migrants bringing with them little more than their aspirations for prosperity. Few cities have met this kind of challenge successfully, and Athens is no exception. It has faced its very rapid expansion with minimal planning, limited resources, no prior experience and – why not? – some dignity.

This overwhelming influx of humanity and its demands propelled an unplanned and unrestricted building boom in the sixties and seventies, with developers more concerned with profits than aesthetics, much less liveability. This was possible only because Athens did not have zoning bylaws, one of the

primary functions, and responsibilities, of a city's administration.

To be fair, the current mayor and his staff have simply inherited a completed city – complete with all its problems – and the problems of this city do not end at the city limits. Athens, from the perspective of both its citizens and the mayor, includes the suburbs and, to the same extent, Piraeus. Their collective problems are shared, and their solutions overlap.

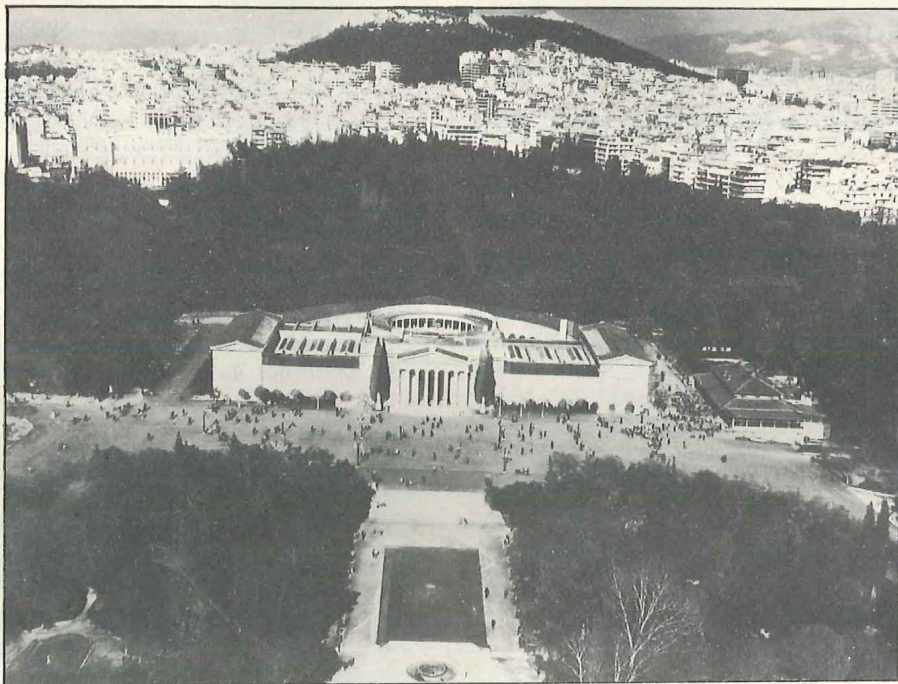
The form of modern Athens had already been poured into its present concrete mold when Mayor Beis came to power eight years ago, and the consensus seems to be that it is too late to change things now. The city's infrastructure, public utilities, buildings and street pattern are virtually set. Short of bulldozing the entire city and starting from scratch, the only viable solution, as Beis sees it, is to make the best of any opportunity to remedy the adverse effects of this concrete jungle, Greek style.

To this end, the city has so far appropriated some 600,000 square metres of public space – for which only 50,000 (about 10 percent) has been paid for – whenever land has become available. The appropriated land have been given over to parks and open space, and some of the dust in the Athens air can be attributed to the impressive pace of renovation work on the inner city's many fine neo-classical buildings, most of which are intended for public use.

Beis hopes that each small effort will have a positive accumulative effect and slowly help to transform Athens into a greener, more open, quieter and more comfortable city. An encouraging effort, but considering the density and sheer number of non-descript apartment blocks in Athens, the prospect of a radical transformation in our lifetime is slight, and for a gradual improvement the emphasis is on *siga-siga*.

So what else is being done about the nagging problems of Athens? Bearing in mind that long-term urban planning is not exactly a recognized science at City Hall – it's regarded more like a Ouija board – they do operate with a one-year set of admirable but vague goals, such as: "We plan to continue to make Athens a better city".

However provincial city planning may be in Athens, some measures worth mentioning have been taken, in case you hadn't noticed how much Athens has improved since Beis took over in 1978.



The city sprawls behind the Zappeion: A desire for more greenery

The three most common, and loudest, complaints heard are pollution, lack of greenery and traffic congestion, and the squeaky wheels have received the most attention, not least because they are of immediate concern and are high-risk problems, but also because their causes and solutions are connected.

Beis is a firm believer in the use of trees, not only for aesthetic purposes but as oxygen-giving agents and pollution sponges for a cleaner atmosphere. Since 1978, the city has planted over 1.2 million trees and bushes. To picture

that, imagine a boulevard of trees planted three metres apart, stretching about 1800 km from Syntagma Square to Istanbul. Every tree and bush counts in a city that covers 200 square kilometres with only 1.5 square metres of park and open space per inhabitant – less than 2 percent of the total – which is the lowest ratio of any major European city.

Trees are a positive aid in combating smog, but sources of pollution – industrial waste and vehicle fumes being the major culprits – form the other side of the equation in resolving Athens' ecological problems.

After the city brought in the "experts from San Francisco" a few years ago, "the appropriate steps" were put into action, beginning with industrial polluters. Factories all over Athens are now obliged to use emission filters and many have converted to using less harmful types of fuel.

In an effort to push heavy industry out of Athens and disperse it to less-populated areas, no new operating

vehicle pollution, he says, including the enforcement of stricter exhaust emission standards, in compliance with EEC regulations, and the planned conversion of over 12,000 taxis, as well as a number of other vehicles, to run on natural gas, which produces no visible pollution. Approximately 3500 taxis have already converted to natural gas.

The other aspect of the attack on vehicles in the city's anti-pollution clean-up and prevention program is the diversion of traffic away from the city center with overpasses and ringroads, and construction of parking lots outside the area referred to as "central Athens" is planned, for example, on Leoforos Alexandros opposite the Town Hall. The city also believes in the notoriously unpopular *daktilios* (the semi-restricted central ring) as an effective part of the battle against Athens' smog cloud.

The government is cooperating as well in the funneling of traffic out of the city with its moves toward a decentralization of central services. A comprehensive subway system would do much to ease the traffic congestion, but funding woes and archaeological finds slow the digging.

The air is not the only pollution problem area. The waters of the Saronic Gulf are highly contaminated by "invisible pollutants", as Beis calls them, as well as the visible stuff which makes for unpleasant swimming experiences along the coast. In some areas, swimming is prohibited and once-abundant fishing is almost depleted because, says Beis, "no one looked after it or paid any attention to the problem until recently."

The Saronic Gulf has been the dumping pond for industry refuse and the recipient of raw sewage disposal from all areas of greater Athens. The much talked about, but uncompleted, sewage treatment plant on the small island of Psitalia, just off Piraeus, will someday receive all sewage by pipeline so that the gulf waters can be regenerated and returned to fish and bathers.

Meanwhile, for those who are still curious, what exactly does it take in terms of manpower and money to run day-to-day activities in Athens? How many people does the city employ to pick up the garbage, sweep the streets and staff the bureaucracies? How much does it cost to employ them, and how is the budget allocated?

Don't ask. Like most other types of simple information-seeking missions in Greece, you will not get straight answers by directing straight questions to the proper authority.

The mayor is cautiously evasive ab-

licenses have been issued in the past five years for major factories in the province of Attica. The old Photario Light & Gas Company on Pireos Road, operating with very antiquated 19th Century equipment, was thought to be a major contributor to Athens' brown dome, and has now been shut down and relocated 25 km outside the city. "Slowly, the old factories will disappear," promises Beis, "reducing the atmosphere's sulphur and lead content by about 27 percent within the next five years."

Also, a lot has been done" to curb

out how many people work in each department, and even more evasive about how many drachmas are spent. One is left with the impression that such a breakdown of expenses does not exist, or if it does, it is not deemed fit for public scrutiny.

All we really know is that garbage disappears from the sidewalk sometime during the night or morning, the trees along the boulevards are kept neatly pruned, men with little pushcarts are sweeping the streets, and someone must be tending the National Gardens, turning on the street lights, flipping the power switches and keeping a watchful eye out for radiation levels in the reservoirs. Presumably. If, however, you want to know who that someone is, you won't get the information at City Hall.

If nothing else, at the basic level of essential services, the mechanism of the city does seem to work in its own hit-or-miss fashion – or at least one can say it muddles along for another day.

The total Athens budget for 1986 is 16.3 billion drachmas, compared with 12.3 billion last year and 7.6 billion the year before. The operating budget has more than doubled in three years. Income has also increased during the same period, 1983 to 1986, from 3.6 billion drachmas to the current high of 16.3 billion.

According to the published budget supplied by the mayor, income and expense totals for 1986 are perfectly balanced, right down to the last drachma: 16,312,158,000. The total income and expense figures also match identically for 1985 and 1984. Only in 1983 was Athens' budget out of balance. There is no telling how the nearly 2 billion drachmas deficit in 1983 was made up, or whether the perfect balances of the following years mean that the city spends only what it gets, or that the city accountant does his job very well.

The fact that expenses are exactly equal to income does not mean, however, that all necessary costs are met. Athens is woefully deficient in providing adequate health services at a basic level – which the mayor flatly denies – not to mention a lack of so-called luxuries like a coordinated paramedic ambulance network, family planning clinics or facilities for the handicapped, to name a few examples.

Other services – like cultural centers, parks, sports facilities and so on – that other European cities take for granted, exist on a much smaller scale in Athens, although a pamphlet printed by the mayor's office boasts that an



*Dense pack: Apartment blocks fight for space in the choked city center*

“aggregate” total of 150 new squares, parks, playgrounds, sports centers, gymnasiums, daycare centers and cultural facilities have been added to the city since 1980. The interpretation of the “aggregate” total is left wide open. For example, the city has increased the number of daycare centers by six times, but it is not made clear in the pamphlet if this means there are now six of them for the entire city.

Other Western cities also coordinate information services, offer educational programs, provide social work and organize projects to a degree that far supercedes the effort and services that this city seems able to accomplish. The simple step of appointing a city ombudsman and a team of neighborhood representatives in planing centers would go a long way towards providing a focus for voluntary citizen involvement in the active improvement of the city, plus it would take some of the pressure off the Athens MPs, who see a constant stream of individuals seeking help and advice on everything from a building permit to landlord-tenant disputes.

The rather dubious pamphlet of “achievements” goes on to say that the city's new computer has “put technology on the side of the fight against bureaucracy”, that “97 percent of Athens' roads are now asphalt” and that an aggregate number (again) of 120 “volleyball, basketball, handball and tennis courts, and swimming pools have been constructed, as well as four indoor gymnasiums and the establishment of arts and crafts schools, youth clubs, senior citizen social centers, summer holiday camps for children” – and on it goes, listing the present city council's myriad accomplishments.

As for modernization, Athens is the

only municipality in the Balkans using a central computer – “and a big one”, adds the mayor to What is it used for? Right now for “hot problems”, and later to compile and analyze statistics.

The idea of urban planning as it is known in other cities is virtually nonexistent in Athens. Spontaneity and reactionary measures still reign supreme. Goals are set for each year, according to the allocated budget, the city council meets to discuss and vote on proposed projects and a team of city planners implement the schemes. But there is no overall “Master Plan” to guide their decisions for action, nor a coordinated vision of the city's future to shape their ideas.

Part of this problem lies in the fact that the municipality is overpowered by the various ministries of the national government. Beis is not merely passing the buck when he deflects questions on pollution, transportation, the police, the health system or cultural facilities with the stock answer: “That is under the responsibility of the government, not the municipality.”

On other matters of importance to the city, however, one can legitimately point the finger at Beis himself. Though his governing powers are limited, there is room in his position for implementing great, innovative changes. Beis is a popular, and for the most part benign administrator, but he is neither an innovator nor a dynamic man of vision, as was his ancient predecessor Pericles.

Always, this battered, abused, frustrating and strangely rewarding city is on the edge of crisis, yet somehow it always manages to survive another day. The contradictions of Athens are aptly stummed up in the old saying: “The situation is hopeless, but not serious.” □

# The world according to Mayor Beis

The mayor of the city we all love to hate is Dimitris Beis – hardly a household name among foreign residents. And until the publicity kickoff for this month's municipal elections, even to Greeks his identifiability probably ranked lower on the recognition scale than most football stars of the World Cup series.

The faint presence of the mayor of Athens is an odd fact considering that the city is home to nearly half the country's population, its spotlight status in all the affairs of Greece and its occasional role on the world stage.

Mayor Beis, who is near the end of his second four-year term since first being elected in 1978, is definitely not like New York's flamboyant Ed Koch. But only part of the reason for the dim existence of the mayor's office can be attributed to Beis' low profile, lackluster image.

The other reason is the fact that the reins of municipal control are firmly held by the national government. Although final decisions about the city's fate go through a voting procedure at the city council level, the organizational structure of the city government does not really allow for much independent movement by the mayor. PASOK is backing him as a candidate in the elections, and PASOK pulls the purse-strings.

Beis is said, by the opposition New Democracy Party candidate among others, to be a puppet and a "yes man"

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## 'There is security in Athens. You can wander the streets at night'

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for the socialists. Beis' main rival in the municipal elections, Miltiades Evert, alleges that the role of the mayor has been downgraded to the function of "no more than the issuing of certificates, the renting and selling of graves, the collection of garbage and the development of small parks."

The solution is simple, he says. Why not have a Ministry of Athens, with the mayor in the role of minister?

Mayor Beis (who says, "I love Athens and its people") is not himself a native Athenian. He was born in Macedonia, the son of a judge who was

constantly moving from town to town. Later, Beis studied law in France and was twice elected mayor of Zographou before being nominated as mayoral candidate for Athens in 1978.

The following interview took place in the mayor's office, a modest, somewhat drab room in a new corporate-style building near Plateia Vathis. Beis himself appears a calm, simple and unimposing man who seems to approach his job with a practical, steadfast personality. The wooden facade is deceptive, though; he is quick to dodge pointed questions and cunningly indirect in his answers, always falling back on the indisputable claim that "at least Athens has improved in the last eight years."

During the interview a minor earthquake shook the office. As the visitors froze, Mayor Beis continued talking without the slightest hesitation. "No problem," he said. "Maybe you're a little scared, but don't worry. Athens is an earthquake-proof area. You have my personal guarantee as the mayor."

• • •

**On governing Athens:** "Much of what can be done for the problems of Athens is the responsibility of the national government, but we coordinate together and make suggestions. They decide how much will go to every area...but it's not how much we spend but what we do that counts. We (the city council) do our bit. Unfortunately, Athens bears the overlapping problems of the suburbs and Piraeus, which cannot be isolated. They form an integral whole. That's what Athens means."

**On the future of Athens:** "The conditions of life in Athens are no worse than in any other big capital. There is no problem (for village migrants) to adjust... It's a better and easier life here. The extent of the problems depend on the financial situation. Decentralization is the major objective for the future, but only up to a point. We want the center to remain alive; we don't want it to become like a Soho."

**On being accessible:** "I visit neighborhoods to talk to people about their problems. They talk about wanting more public space and squares, nicer roads, daycare centers, places for old people to gather and socialize, more sports facilities and playgrounds."

**On Pollution:** "The smog can't disappear from one day to the next. It

takes a long time – about 25 years, for example, in London. If Los Angeles can't eliminate it with their technological expertise, then not much more can be expected here. We're carrying on trying to treat the problem. By the year 2000, we're planning to have no smog. Four or five years ago, many demonstrations were held in highly problematic industrialized areas in protest against the conditions, but not any longer. This means the problems are solved. They were demonstrating their desire for the government to do something. Their silence now proves that something has been done."

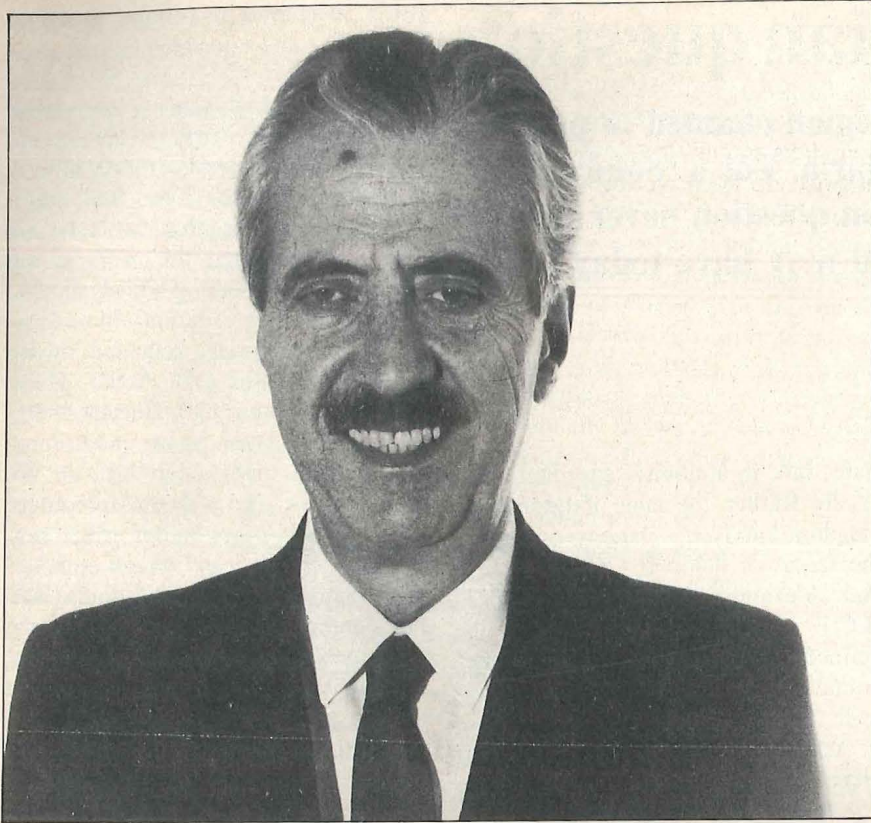
**On law enforcement:** "Sometimes instances of individual police violence happen, but they are the exceptions. Some years ago, the police were dictatorial and authoritative, and they were acting outside the limits of the constitution. It was a reality, but things have changed now and if there are one or two incidents they are only exceptions. It doesn't happen every day. This is very wrong, the idea that people are harassed by the police and that the people have no power. The anarchists of Exarchia were governing the area themselves. There were orgies on the square and they used to attack passers-by so that the residents of the area asked for the protection of the police, which is why they are there. Parents felt that they couldn't leave their children alone in the street. They used to have to go home early because they were afraid to walk through the streets late at night."

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## 'By the year 2000, we're planning to have no smog'

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"Now the residents say they have their neighborhood back. Now they have fiestas and the people are very happy because they know that the neighborhood belongs to them again. The problem was not created by people living in this area, but from people from other areas who gathered there. They slept in the area, were publicly drunk and made love in the square. The police follow the instructions of the government, and if it is a capitalist government, the police will work for that cause – including small, family-owned businesses in Exarchia Square."



Dimitris Beis: 'I love Athens'

**On the public health system:** "The system, which is similar to the national health system in England, already works fine and we have embarked on many preventative health programs. Nevertheless, many Greeks travel abroad for major operations. This is a problem. When you are seriously ill, the anxiety makes you trust no one. It was a worse problem three or four years ago, and the cause of it was the private practice of medicine with insufficient equipment. Good doctors are not enough. You need modern, technical equipment and the expertise to use it. But now that the government has taken into its hands the health of the people, they've equipped the hospitals with modern equipment. There are many good hospitals; some are better than others."

**On earthquakes:** "Buildings in Athens are constructed to withstand severe shocks and tremors, so no building would be damaged if there was an earthquake. Anyway, Athens is in an earthquake-proof area. What we have felt here are aftershocks, never the epicenter. Nothing happened in the big earthquake a few years ago, though many people were scared. The ground Athens is built upon is rock, so this assists resistance to tremors. In Athens, not a single building has ever collapsed due to an earthquake."

**On public safety:** "There is security in

Athens. You can wander around the streets at any time of the night. It's not like other cities that have to close down early. Security does not come from the police but from the people of Athens, because they are not criminally-minded."

**On the municipal elections:** "Of course PASOK support and cooperation is a benefit, but we are sure we can win because we've now established the foundations, so progress will go faster, easier and more efficiently."

**'There were orgies in Exarchia Square and they used to attack passers-by'**

**On his record:** "We've accomplished a great deal in our time, and we did more in eight years than was done in the past 30 years or more. My long first-hand experience in solving and managing municipal problems and my ability to work hard are my best qualifications. I have dedicated myself to my interest in doing something creative."

**On citizen participation:** "Cooperate with the municipality and follow the instructions that the mayor's office gives."

*Birgitte Jorgensen*

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# The Macedonian question

**Macedonia – an ill-defined region claimed in part by Greece, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria. For a ‘nonexistent’ issue the complex Macedonian question never fails to stir passions and debate, and may have today taken on more sinister overtones**

by Richard C. Carpenter

**D**iffering political affiliations aside, most Greeks nowadays prefer to preface their references to the “Macedonian question” with such qualifiers as “so-called” and “nonexistent”. Nonetheless, this perennial of Balkan squabbles hardly rates categorization as an extinct, or even endangered, political issue.

Indeed, its absence from the fore should not mislead: it is sublimated, not eliminated. And though presently relegated to back-burner status, it still simmers – a concoction of visceral antipathies, divisive ambitions, impassioned propaganda – diminished little over time.

But to an outsider unfamiliar with the complexities of Balkan politics and history, the Macedonian question often appears dense and nearly incomprehensible. All too frequently, nationalisms and conflicting socio-political expediencies displace historical realities, fabrications and ex parte opinions outstrip probity and scholarship, and the demarcations between fact and myth become obscured by contradictory but purportedly “rightful” and “justified” demands. Not surprisingly, confusion can set in quickly.

The subject is admittedly perplexing. So much so, in fact, that certain foreign service review boards have been known to use the issue to exclude unwanted candidates during entrance examinations; easily befuddling the novice, it serves as a handy device for maintaining pass/fail quotas. Unkind, perhaps, but effective.

Inasmuch as the proper historical context of the Macedonian question comprises millenia, it understandably does not readily lend itself to quick-and-easy condensation. So before venturing further, certain fundamental facts, caveats and definitions of terms should be established: a guide, of sorts, for the morass that is to come.

To begin with, despite much propaganda and misknowledge to the contrary, Macedonia had never been a

state, save in antiquity, and then only briefly. Rather, the name of the ancient kingdom survived – largely owing to the reigns of Philip II (360-336 B.C.) and Alexander the Great (336-323 B.C.) – as a term referring to an ill-defined geographical region, the boundaries of which shifted decidedly over the ages.

According to historical and archaeological evidence, Greek-dialect

## Historically speaking, there have been several Macedonian questions over the years

speaking, protohellenic tribes settled in what today is northern Greece from as early as 2200 or 2100 B.C. As with other protohellenic tribes, they gradually migrated and expanded southward over the centuries, merging with (when not driving off) other indigenous tribes. One of these groups, the “tall ones”, as they were known in Homeric Greek, went forth and settled in diverse areas: Sterea, the Peloponnesus, Thessaly and the region of Doris. One segment of this tribe, a group calling themselves Macedonians, settled in regions still known as Southern, Western and Central Macedonia.

The Macedonians did not venture southward as quickly as other protohellenic tribes, and thus remained outside mainstream Hellenic culture for some centuries. However, from the 8th century B.C. onwards, the Macedonians drew increasingly closer to the Hellenic world, and by the 5th century B.C. were establishing colonies in Chalkidiki. Later, after nearly two centuries of rule under various Macedonian kings, the region fell to the Romans (168

B.C.), becoming a Roman province (148 B.C.) and later a senatorial province.

The Macedonian provinces flourished under Roman rule, attracting Italian and Jewish settlers, as well as settlers from the East. Still, most evidence indicates that, at least in terms of language, the majority of these settlers were gradually hellenized. Similarly, during the early Byzantine centuries, repeated incursions – by Goths (378 A.D.), Huns (434), Ostrogoths (478), Bulgars (500), Slavs (527), Huns again (540), and Goths again (558) – left little or no ethnic traces. And with the exceptions of Latin and other minor tribal settlements, the basically Greek ethnological composition of Macedonia was not significantly altered.

In the 7th century A.D., Slav tribes (Sagouditae, Dragouvitae, Strymonitae, et al.) began to establish small enclaves in the region. However, their persistent rebellions against Byzantine authorities and their multiple (though unsuccessful) attacks on Thessaloniki compelled Emperor Justinian II to deport many of them to Asia Minor in 688. Of those who remained in Macedonia, most were assimilated.

In the 9th century Macedonia was invaded by the Bulgars and the Saracens. At the beginning of the 10th century, the Saracens, under the leadership of the Greek renegade Leo of Tripoli, seized Thessaloniki and sold some 22,000 of its inhabitants into slavery. In 1014 Macedonia came under the rule of Byzantium. The Byzantine Emperor Basil, known as *Voulgaroktonos* – “The Bulgar-slayer” – effectually annihilated the kingdom established by the Bulgarian Tsar Samuel in the 11th century, leading to a Hellenic revival in the whole region.

**M**acedonia fell under Serb control in the 14th century when Stefan Dushan conquered nearly all of Macedonia (Thessaloniki excepted) as well as Epirus, Thessaly and part of Bulgaria. Serbian domination was short-lived, however, for in 1364 Turkish Sultan Murad I trounced the combined Serb, Vlach and Hungarian forces in a decisive battle at the banks of the Maritsa (Evros). By 1375 the entire Balkan peninsula was under Ottoman control. Sultan Murad II further consolidated Ottoman rule of Eastern Europe with his victory at Varna in 1444. And though the Ottoman sultans came and went, their dominion remained until the Balkan Wars of 1912-13.

Macedonia’s ethnological make-up

underwent interesting changes during the period of Ottoman rule, but these are too far-reaching to chart here. Instead, simply consider that by the 19th century the greater Macedonian region was inhabited not only by Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbs, and Slavs, but also by Turcomans (Yuruks), Valaads (Grecophone Muslims), Vlachs, Albanians, Vlachophone Rumelians, Vlachophone Greeks, Jews and others.

It should be pointed out that during the 19th century, the name "Macedonia" was still denotative only of the greater geographical region. Consequently, the inhabitants of this region (whether Greek, Slav or whatever) were referred to as Macedonians, the term having no ethnical connotations whatsoever – evidenced by the fact that the name was also implemented in their respective languages, often for self-reference; e.g. *Makedones* for Greeks, *Makedonski* for the Slavs, *Macedoneni* for the Vlachs. Ethnicity was another matter, but in the ongoing formation of various national consciousnesses and concomitant increase of irredentisms of the 19th and early 20th centuries, it grew ever more important.

Although the boundaries of what was known as Macedonia were shifting greatly over the centuries – often including regions that, in a stricter sense, were anything but Macedonia – today, the commonly accepted Macedonian region remains divided among the Balkan states of Greece, Yugoslavia and

Bulgaria as follows: Greek Macedonia – divided into Eastern, Central, and Western Macedonia – accounts for 51.56 percent (34,602.5 square kilometres) of the total area; Yugoslav Macedonia – a portion of what is now called the Socialist Republic of Macedonia (one of Yugoslavia's six constituent federal republics) with its capital at Skopje – accounts for 38.32 percent (25,713 sq.km.); Bulgarian Macedonia – traditionally known as Pirin Macedonia, being the Prefecture of Blagoevgrad and a district in the Prefecture of Stanke Dimitrov – accounts for 10.12 percent (6,789.2 sq.km.).

This trichotomy, actually the formulation of new national boundaries, was the result of the 1913 Treaty of Bucharest, after the two Balkan Wars. These boundaries were later reconfirmed (with minor alterations only) by the 1919 Treaty of Neuilly following World War I.

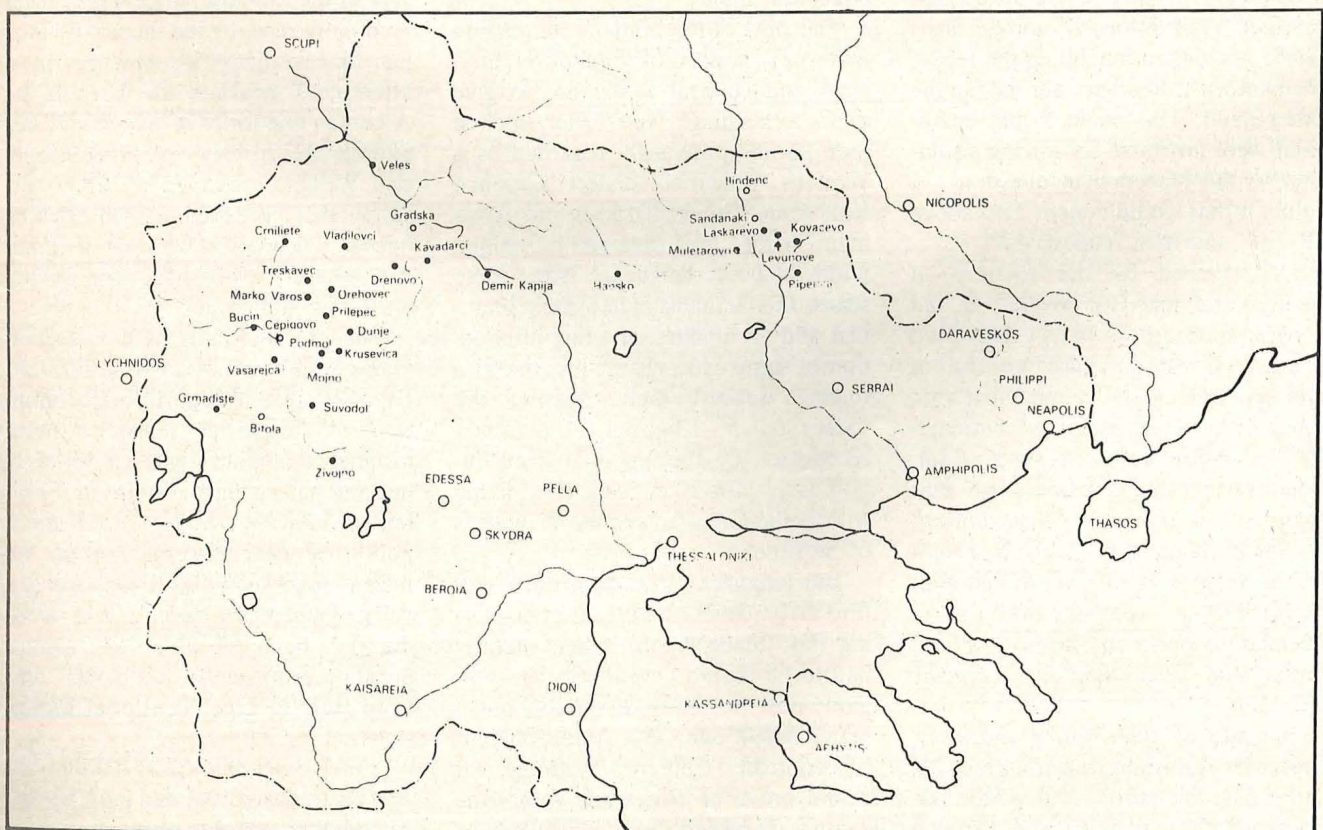
While one could reasonably argue that, historically speaking, there have been several Macedonian questions over the years rather than a single issue, it is perhaps still easier to view these as mutations of a primary strain. In this light, what could be labelled the first (relatively contemporary) Macedonian question consisted of the early 19th century uprisings by Macedonian Greeks against Ottoman rule in an effort to unite Macedonia with the small Greek state that emerged in 1830. The principal insur-



This map, from an article printed in the French newspaper 'Liberation', shows the area disputed in the Macedonian question. Within dotted lines is the 'republic' declared by Yugoslavia, and the shaded area shows the entire Macedonian region.

rections undertaken for this cause occurred in 1840-41, '56, '67 and '78. All of them failed.

The second Macedonian question, beginning in the 1870s, was rooted in a Bulgarian-Greek feud; both sides attempted to gain preponderance in the region, hoping to succeed the Ottomans when the time was ripe. This later developed into what is commonly known as the "Macedonian struggle" (1903-08), in which armed bands of Greek *andartes*, Serbian *chetniks* and Bulgarian *comitadjis* fought for sup-



A map of the region showing the borders of ancient Macedonia (dotted line). The Yugoslav city of Skopje is shown outside the borders.

remacy in various mountain regions. The problem was not resolved, however, until the end of the Balkan Wars and the defeat of the Ottomans.

The third Macedonian question began after the Balkan Wars. It was fraught with revanchist and irredentist ambitions of the Bulgarian governments, and was further intensified by the ascendancy of communism and the dream of uniting Macedonia, Thrace and Bulgaria within the framework of a (pro-Soviet) Balkan Communist Federation.

In spite of the Soviet Union's moral and material support of the plan (coupled, as it was, with the support of the Yugoslav and Greek Communist Parties) it crumbled when the Bulgarian communists' "revolution" failed miserably. But the revanchist dream did not die: Bulgaria briefly managed to acquire portions of Greek and most of Yugoslav Macedonia in return for King Boris' alliance with Nazi Germany in World War II. The defeat of the Nazis ended Bulgaria's occupation of these regions and terminated the third mutation of the Macedonian question as well.

The fourth major mutation of this ilk emerged in the years of World War II — this time from Yugoslavia. Numerous political considerations prompted Marshal Josip Tito to establish, in 1944, the People's Republic of Macedonia (changed in 1963 to "Socialist Republic"). On the one hand, Tito needed desperately to placate the Bulgarian-oriented (and intensely anti-Serbian) Slavic population inhabiting the region then known as Southern Serbia. On the other hand, Tito realized that conditions were favorable for forcing a solution to the Macedonian question — a solution that would benefit Tito above all else, and then Yugoslavia.

Unperturbed by the frictions of reality, Tito and Co. wrested an old geographical term from its context and endowed it with previously unheard of and patently bogus characteristics of ethnicity: the "Macedonian" nationality and nation were thus born. Additionally, the theory came forth that segments of this new "Macedonian" nationality and nation were in neighboring regions (i.e., Greece and Bulgaria) and that eventually these "unredeemed" peoples and lands would be united and would join the Yugoslav federation.

In spite of some initial successes, especially regarding Bulgarian aspects, Tito's plan to control a united Macedonia eventually collapsed — primarily due to his clash with Stalin and subsequent

excommunication from Comintern, but also because the Greek communist uprising and ensuing civil war (1946-49) fell far short of bringing about communist domination of Greece (a key to fulfilling his dream). Nevertheless, his "Macedonian" program continued to progress full-tilt within Yugoslavia, settling some domestic problems while setting the stage for future developments.

Tito's newly-created "Macedonian" republic was integrated into the Yugoslav federation, having equal rights and participation at both state and party levels. Moreover, the concept of economic interdependence

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## Yugoslavia gave its 'Macedonian' republic its own language and cultural roots

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strongly appealed to the freshly-christened "Macedonians": their economic prospects were (and still are) far worse than those of the more-developed northern regions. Furthermore, their regional government structure and state and local government apparatuses were interconnected with the overall existence of the federation. The ties were well built.

The new "Macedonian" nationality was sorely in need of some differentiations and cultural roots. So, to give them a language, the locally-spoken Slav idiom (previously regarded as a Western Bulgarian dialect seasoned with some Greek, Turkish and Albanian words) was decreed a unique South Slavonic language. After some structural overhauls of its syntax, grammar and vocabulary, and the introduction of some extra characters, the Tito regime dubbed their creation the "Macedonian" language. And it was recognized by the Yugoslav constitution as an official language (i.e., along with Serbo-Croatian and the 46 dialects of Slovene).

But language alone doth not a culture make, and other means of bolstering the "Macedonian" ethnic identity had to be found. One means was religion; not the old-time variety, but a new-fangled one: the Autocephalous Macedonian Church. Although it would prove of little value within the country, it became an effective vehicle for issuing forth the gospel of a

"Macedonian" nation in countries where communities of immigrants from the region had settled.

This, too, was insufficient to sustain the ethnic "Macedonian" theories; a national consciousness needed to be formed, and that required history to legitimize the "Macedonian" nation's very existence. But rewriting history is no mean feat, as the Yugoslavs were to discover. Although historical reinterpretation efforts got underway in the 1940s, they were timorous at best when compared with today's full-fledged propaganda campaign.

In these rewritten histories, for example, the 11th century Bulgarian Tsar Samuel inexplicably becomes a "Macedonian" king and founder of the "Macedonian" nation. It apparently matters not that the Byzantine emperor who vanquished Samuel was known as the "Bulgar-slayer", not the "Macedonian-slayer". Similarly it seems a mere inconvenience that Skopje, the capital of this "Macedonian" republic, was never found within the boundaries of Macedonia and was instead the capital of Dardania.

But these are minor acrobatics compared with stripping Alexander the Great of his Greek origins, transforming him into a "Macedonian" forerunner of the Skopjian-type, and then claiming intermarriage blood relationships between Alexander, in the 4th century B.C., and the Slavic tribes that first set foot on the Balkan peninsula in the 6th and 7th centuries A.D. And more recently the theory of "Moslem Macedonians" has emerged in an attempt to inculcate the Turkish and Albanian minorities in Yugoslavia with Skopje-style history. (Not surprisingly, one Western observer remarked privately that "concocting such tales requires a talent for facticide so grand that it surely would have won old Joe Goebbels' admiration.")

The present status of the Macedonian question is not so very different. By and large, the fourth major mutation of this issue remains distinguishingly dominant — which is not to say nothing has changed. While the problem is basically trilateral, a bilateral policy of near-constant tension between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria is prevalent, whereas Greece's role is reduced to being the target of the other parties' propaganda outbursts and, from time to time, territorial pretensions.

True, Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov has repeatedly stated in public that his government will press neither territorial claims nor minority rights issues



against Greece. But what of Zhivkov's eventual successors? The abrupt changes Bulgaria has previously displayed over the Macedonian question hardly justify giving them the benefit of the doubt in this round. And thinly veiled designs are nevertheless expressed through other channels: Bulgarian history books, for instance, continue to depict Thrace and Macedonia as "historically Bulgarian territories".

For its part, Yugoslavia shrouds its irredentist policy in the socially palatable "human rights" guise: it presses Greece for the recognition of a nonexistent "Macedonian" minority, alleging that Greece oppresses this minority's national rights. Moreover, Yugoslav officials seldom hesitate to lay claims also on Greek lands (this is not an official policy, mind, but finds expression through officials; leaving one to draw one's own conclusions).

The plan is relatively simple: establish some semblance of credibility for the existence of the minority; assert its oppression in various fora, thus gaining "victim" status; this done, territorial claims are easily laid. The odds are,

## The Soviets may be eyeing a new corridor to the Aegean – just in case

unfortunately, in its favor if historical precedents are any gauge.

At present, Yugoslavia's propaganda campaign is an underrated threat, for through it other countries have gradually begun to accept as valid the claims of this "Macedonian" national cause. Yugoslavia has financed conferences, seminars and even chairs at foreign universities concerning the "Macedonian" language. Result: the Slavic-languages sections at certain universities now include the "Macedonian" language in their curricula. Interest is also on the rise concerning the teaching of "Macedonian" history. And with credibility slowly building, minority (read: victim) status cannot be lagging very far behind.

Inasmuch as no overt territorial claims are presently being levelled against Greece, and with the subject of a "Macedonian" minority verging on absurdity, Greeks are at least somewhat correct in contending that the Macedonian question does not exist.

But it ought to be acknowledged as existent on another level, for the historical reinterpretations favoring the Socialist Republic of Macedonia constitute a threat to Greece's historical and cultural heritage. Forasmuch as the term "Macedonian" gains credence as referring to only the inhabitants of a Yugoslav republic that has appropriated the name, and its adherents abroad who foster these claims, then it appears Greece is, in short, losing ground.

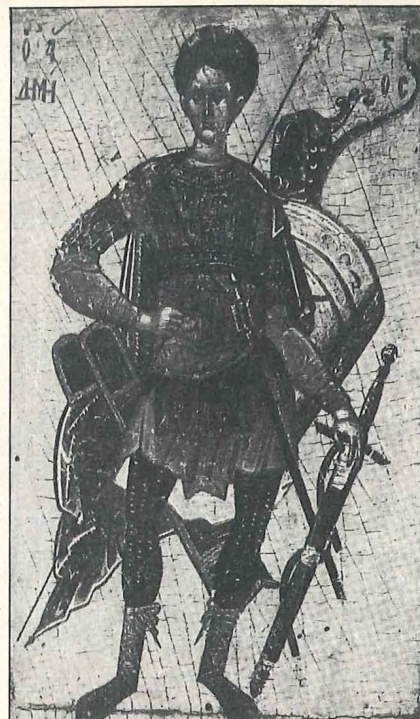
Although much could – and indeed should – be said with regard to these cultural and historical transgressions, another aspect of the Macedonian question should not be slighted: external interference and long-term regional goals.

According to the views of some analysts, the establishment and eventual de facto recognition of a separate Macedonian polity is, in essence, but the penultimate goal of a greater scenario. The plan is, briefly, to create conditions which will allow an alternate and unobstructed route to the Aegean, and hence Mediterranean. The authors of such a plan, according to these analysts? The Soviet Union.

Before the scoffing becomes too loud, consider that ample historical precedents exist to formulate the basis for such a theoretical line. As far back as the 1870s, Tsarist Russia launched a series of Panslavist campaigns in the Balkans – including revolts in Serbia in 1875 and in Bulgaria in 1876, plus backing Bulgaria against Greece in a major ecclesiastical dispute (between the Bulgarian Exarchate and the Ecumenical Patriarchate) – the goal of which was to create a Russian-controlled Bulgarian state of grand scale.

Today, the Soviet Union refrains from overtly supporting either Bulgaria or Yugoslavia in their slow but steady drives for greater control in the Balkans. Realistically, the Soviets have taken no clear stand in the Yugoslav-Bulgarian quarrel for the last 15 or so years: They can ill afford to shun a faithful satellite, but at the same time wish to woo the Yugoslavs into the East bloc.

The analysts who support this theory generally admit that present conditions do not allow its fulfillment. However, they caution that a border war or, perhaps, an armed conflict between Greece and Turkey could create the necessary conditions for a push from the north. As one analyst put it: "Don't forget, in war all options are open. And



*Aghios Demetrios, 14th century icon in Belgrade museum*

a conflict between two already-tense neighbors would be child's play to foment."

Whether or not a Soviet plan of this nature lurks in the wings is debatable, but its rationale is easily understood. The Turkish straits, linking the Black Sea and the Aegean, are an indisputably vital link for the Soviet Union to the Mediterranean. According to official statistics for 1984, 24 Soviet ships per day travelled the straits, compared with an average 10 NATO ships per day. Roughly half the Soviet merchant fleet was based in Black Sea ports at this time.

Moreover, the Mediterranean foothold means access to vital sea routes (and the ability to close them to one's opponents) plus logistical pipelines for initiatives into other oceans – e.g., through the Suez Canal to the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. Therefore, if the straits are closed the route to the Mediterranean and beyond is lost. Hence, a plan that considers the possibility of establishing an unobstructed route via the Aegean ports of Kavala or Thessaloniki is not wholly inconceivable. Its implementation, of course, is another matter.

Is the Macedonian question then a series of machinations or malarkey? The answer is terse: both. But whether the present phase mutates into a stage wherein even greater credence is awarded to the malarkey of falsified history, or whether the long-term regional goals are fulfilled through the machinations of external powers in a more direct manner – these are questions that time has yet to show. □

# Rebuilding 'the rock'

A husband and wife team of architects are restoring the historic homes and shops of Monemvasia, a farflung outpost off the Peloponnese with a past almost as colorful as its surroundings

by Mary Lee Coulson

According to legend, when the gods were creating the world they overestimated the number of stones they would need, and an excess remained when they had finished the job.

Not knowing what else to do with these leftovers, they threw them over their shoulders, and the place where the rocks landed became the mountainous country of Greece. Surely one of the most impressive rocks amid this stoney landscape is the huge, solitary mass located off the eastern coast of southern Laconia. It is known as Monemvasia, a name derived from the Byzantine Greek *moni embasis*, or "single entrance", which still aptly describes this natural citadel.

Though today joined to the mainland by a modern, paved causeway, "the rock" was once accessible only by boat or bridge, as many 17th Century drawings and engravings confirm. These pictorial records also reflect the rock's colorful history, depicting the Byzantine fortress and Church of St.

Sophia on the plateau, and the scattering of churches, shops and houses of Byzantine, Venetian and Turkish periods, all competing for space within the small walled area on the southern slope of the rock.

Urban renewal is normally not a term one associates with such sites in Greece, but for more than 20 years, the distinctive character of the medieval settlement in the lower town, which otherwise might have slowly vanished, has been undergoing a renewal process, allowing the architecture of the medieval town to re-emerge.

Much of the credit for this rehabilitation is due to a husband and wife team of architects, Alexander and Haris Kalligas.

The story of the Kalligas' involvement with Monemvasia is as romantic as the history of the rock itself. Both Athenians, they met while students of architectural design at Athens Polytechnic in the early 1960s. Haris became interested in old settlements, and in 1966 the couple planned to go to



Monemvasiote storefronts, or 'pangas'

England where she and Alexander could pursue their studies in town planning. Just before leaving, they decided to take a few weeks vacation in Monemvasia, one of their favorite places.

At this point fate stepped in, for a friend who owned an old house there, knowing the couple and of their architectural training, asked them to stay on and remodel his home for him. The challenge of renovating a historic building in a remote corner of Greece appealed to the young architects, so they decided to postpone, temporarily, their trip abroad. This first project took three years to complete, however, and



Monemvasia today, with the plateau rising in the background

other commissions soon followed, so that eventually what had begun as a temporary avocation became a life-long devotion to the preservation and restoration of this medieval town.

The Kalligas' fascination with and enthusiasm for Monemvasia are not difficult to understand for anyone familiar with the area and its history. Monemvasia was apparently uninhabited before the Christian era, probably because of a lack of fresh water. However, in the late 6th Century A.D., the Avars, having already ravaged Athens, were advancing into the Peloponnese, making the inhospitable but easily defensible rock seem attractive to the natives living on the nearby mainland. The original settlement was on the upper plateau, but by the 10th Century a "suburb" had emerged below on the southern slope as well.

Because of its natural fortification and location on the trade routes between Constantinople and the West, Monemvasia quickly grew in importance, a fact which did not escape the notice of the Byzantine emperors, who wisely allowed the Monemvasiotes a fair amount of self-government and special tax concessions in return for allegiance to the empire.

Most of the residents were in some way associated with shipping or commerce, and were not above resorting to piracy if necessary to protect their interests from foreign marauders on the seas. It was from Monemvasia that the famous "Malmsey" wine originated and was exported to the medieval courts of the West, where it was considered a delicacy. And the rock also produced some notable literary figures, such as the 15th Century monk Isidore, who corresponded with the Emperor Manuel II, and whose letters are still important sources of information about the period. More recently, Monemvasia was the family home of the poet Yannis Ritsos.

Monemvasia also enjoys the distinction of being nearly unconquered militarily. During the Frankish occupation of Constantinople from 1204 to 1261, Monemvasia was wrested from the Byzantines only in 1248, after a three-year siege at the end of which even all the cats and mice on the rock had died. William de Villehardouin, the Frankish ruler of the Morea (as the Peloponnese was then called), was himself defeated in battle and captured by Michael VIII Palaeologos in 1260, and allowed himself to be imprisoned for three years before he was willing to cede his fortresses of Monemvasia, Mistra and Geraki.



*The first house remodeled by the Kalligas', with a balcony built upon medieval battlements*

With the return of Greek rule, Monemvasia became the seat of an imperial governor and a staging point for the Byzantine army and navy. Monemvasia's privileges were increased at this time by Michael's son, Andronikos II. A Chrysobull, or "Golden Bull", confirming these rights and signed by the emperor, whose portrait, unusually, is also included on the document, is currently on display at the Byzantine Museum in Athens, shown next to the famous 14th Century icon of the crucifixion from the Monemvasiote Church of Christos Elkomenos (Christ in Chains).

In the years following the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, Monemvasia first placed itself briefly under the protection of the pope, and then the Venetians, to whom it owes the sobriquet of "Napoli de Malvasia". The rock was coveted by the Turks, who were contesting Venetian supremacy in the Aegean, and the "Gibraltar of Greece" passed back and forth between the two powers, resting with the Turks from 1715 until 1821, when the Greeks won their independence. During that struggle, Monemvasia was the first Turkish fortress to capitulate, after a four-month siege, and it was also the site of the first revolutionary assembly to recognize the new independent nation.

The echoes of Monemvasia's prosperous and proud past are found today in its architectural remains: in the aristocratic ghost town of the upper citadel and in the merchant and seafaring community below, which has been continuously occupied since its foundation.

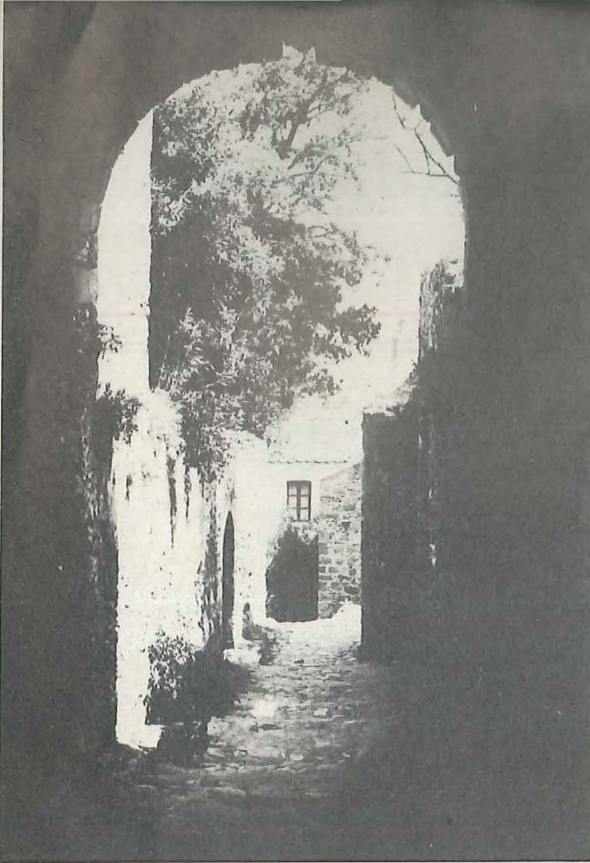
It is this very diversity and continuity



*Haris and Alexander Kalligas: A project became a home*

which has proved so intriguing to the Kalligas', for each building rehabilitation they do provides new problems in untangling the past uses of a structure and its relationship to the town as a whole. This is more than a mere intellectual exercise, however, because since 1964 the entire rock has been under the aegis of the Greek Archaeological Service, rendering the upper town an archaeological site on which no building may take place, and the entire lower town a historic monument whose structures may only be remodeled according to plans approved by the state.

Each commission which the Kalligas' receive for the renovation of a Monemvasiote building is therefore treated almost as an archaeological excavation. Working together, Alexander and Haris first photograph the building in its present state. Next brush and rubble are carefully cleared down to the building's foundations. Then



*A Typical Monemvasiote street, seen through a vaulted passageway*

measurements are taken and a precise plan of the building's remains is made.

The provisions of the archaeological service demand that the building's foundations be preserved in any remodeling, but in a structure that has been re-used over a period of several hundred years, there will be many alterations in the superstructure. Distinguishing the different building periods is sometimes almost impossible. Fortunately, details such as window and door frames, fireplaces and chimneys may indicate Byzantine, Venetian or Turkish stages in a building's life. Perhaps not surprisingly, there seems to be no architectural evidence of the brief Frankish presence.

The merits of preserving each successive period of architecture must be weighed against the needs of the present owner, for the Kalligas' feel very strongly that their purpose is not to create an architectural museum in Monemvasia, but to preserve the architectural history of the place and at the same time allow the buildings to continue to function and change.

The structural capabilities of the buildings remain and the requirements of the archaeological service must also be considered. It is at this point that archaeology combines with architectural design, as Haris and Alexander work out plans that are not only practical, but preserve the distinctive character of Monemvasiote architecture.

Years of experience with Monemvasiote edifices have allowed the Kalli-

gas' to recognize certain characteristics of the houses and shops of the lower town. Because of the lack of trees and the small area of the enclosed town, the dwellings tended to be tall stone structures – often three or even four storeys – built up on the sloping hillside. Sometimes rooms were built on vaults over the streets, turning the areas below into tunnelled passageways. The limited space within the town did not allow for large individual gardens, but many houses had spacious verandas overlooking the sea. Usually there was a vaulted cistern at the lowest level of a house, with wooden floors separating the upper storeys, which were joined by interior wooden staircases. Pipes laid in sloping lines along the exterior of the building were conspicuous features of Monemvasiote houses. They collected rainwater and directed it to the corners, where other pipes within the walls carried the water to the cisterns below. Apparently fireplaces were not used until the Venetians introduced them in the 15th Century – small portable braziers being the only sources of heat before then.

Shops were generally smaller than houses, but often also had cisterns, and sometimes included upper rooms for living quarters. The store fronts consisted of an unusual arched combination door and window, called the *pan-ga*, that could be left open so the merchandise within could be easily displayed.

Once a plan has been decided upon and approved by the archaeological service, a local building permit must be obtained, and then the remodeling may begin. Whenever possible, original window and door frames are preserved, local stone is used or re-used and old roof tiles are laid over stronger modern ones to ensure that the finished building will fit into its surroundings.

Local workers are also employed and have been taught old-fashioned methods of stone and woodworking. Materials are brought up to the building site in the traditional manner – on donkeys – as no motorized vehicles are allowed on the narrow, cobbled roads. In general, at least a year is needed to complete a renovation, as work can only be done in the summer, when the dry weather prevents wood used in beams, doorways, cupboards and stairs from swelling and cracking.

Since their first commission in 1966, Alexander and Haris Kalligas have been responsible for the rehabilitation of about 45 buildings in Monemvasia, including both houses

and shops. Their work has permitted the residents of the lower town, whose permanent inhabitants number only about 20, to become actively involved in the revitalization of their town, as former Monemvasiotes return to their family dwellings, now serving as summer homes, and new visitors join them.

In addition, the rehabilitations have brought to light a better understanding of the plan of the medieval town, which probably followed the same general street plan re-emerging today. There was an agora, or area of shops, along the same street where the present stores are found, and a *plateia*, perhaps the only one in the lower town, in front of the Church of Christos Elkomenos, as there is today.

Haris' interest in medieval settlements has resulted in her surveying and mapping the upper town of Monemvasia and in completing a detailed study, *Byzantine Monemvasia up to the 15th Century*, as a thesis for King's College, London University (where the Kalligas' finally did spend two years). In addition, their work has been reported in various architectural magazines, and in 1981 they were the recipients of the Europa Nostra medal, a European conservation award, in recognition of their outstanding efforts to preserve the heritage of Monemvasia. Most recently, they have co-authored the latest text in the Greek Traditional Architecture series, entitled, *Monemvasia*.

Not content merely to study the past, Haris and Alexander have bought and renovated a Monemvasiote house for themselves, where they have lived and worked for the past 10 years, commuting to Athens only when necessary. They have an active interest in the town today and were the founders of the *Monemvasiotikos Omelos*, a society for the preservation and continuation of the culture of Monemvasia. The group sponsors lectures about the history and art of the area, and has been successful in bringing modern improvements to the town, such as public lavatories and adequate street lighting specially designed to harmonize with the local architecture.

Asked why, as successful architects who could design homes and offices in the nation's capital, they chose to live and work in one of the country's farthest outposts, Alexander and Haris exchange knowing glances. It is the history of the place, they answer, the rhythm of life there. And, above all, the exhilaration of watching the rebirth of a building: imagining "how it might have been and realizing what it might become." □

# Advertising for love

## Wanted: A wife. Must be pretty. And foreign

by David Lazarus

Ibrahim, an Egyptian living in Athens, is looking for an Australian woman. He wants her to be pretty, with brown hair and about 1.5 metres tall.

He describes himself as a gentle receptionist, 32 years old, quite good looking and able to speak both Arabic and English.

He wants to get married and live in Australia. And he's not alone. Ibrahim is just one of a number of men advertising for foreign women in the local English-language newspaper.

Notis says he is 30, handsome and owner of a famous disco. He wants a European or American woman up to 25 years old.

A 56-year-old "gentleman" doesn't give his name, but he is looking for a woman from Thailand. He gives an address where interested ladies can submit their photograph.

It's not simply a matter of loneliness or romance. Many men in Greece view marriage to foreign women as the best way to gain visas to live and work in other countries. Judging from the ads, the most desired nations are America, Australia and Britain, in that order.

Ibrahim says he has been seeking an Australian woman for the past seven months – without any success. But he isn't giving up. He says he knows she's out there, and he'll keep trying, for years if necessary, to find her.

"I have patience," he says. "Maybe I will be lucky."

Ibrahim, like the other men interviewed, is counting on luck being on his side. He has found it frustrating searching the streets and scouring tourist spots for Miss Right. Instead, he is hoping she will see his newspaper ad and come to him.

But he's not holding his breath. The men say this may be a more convenient strategy, but not more successful.

"Nobody has answered me," says Notis, the disco owner. "I don't understand it."

He says having the option of living abroad is only one incentive for desiring a foreign woman. "I had a Greek girlfriend but I didn't like it. Maybe a foreign girl is better," he says.

Then he pauses, struck by an idea.

"Do you know anyone?" he asks. "If you know a girl from your country will you phone me back?"



It is rare that men like Notis and Ibrahim find the girls of their dreams by placing one or two ads a week in the press. In simple marketing terms, it is not an effective advertising campaign for their products – themselves.

More effective, apparently, is joining one of Greece's various marriage services. These professional match-makers do the courting for you, and most guarantee results, in time.

One of the biggest such services is the Louis Marriage Bureau, which places ads for its clients every day in the newspaper. From "beautiful young ladies" to "handsome men", Louis claims to represent them all.

Joseph Kapadikis, 42, has been a Louis client for the past four months. He is looking for a blond Scandinavian woman "because they are more sexy."

But Kapadikis isn't too choosy. "I prefer Scandinavians," he says, "but there's no difference between foreign nationalities. I'd take any woman – except from the Soviet Union. I don't like communists."

He says he is unable to browse in tourist centers like the Plaka or Syntagma Square, or travel to the island of Rhodes, which is popular among Swedes.

"That is too hard," Kapadikis says. "I want to feel secure. I can only do it through an office like Louis. I'm not in a hurry. In Greece there is a saying: something good happens if you are not in a hurry."



At least he's been told the wait will not be long. George Louis, who has run the Louis Marriage Bureau for 10 years since taking over from his father, says he can get his Greek clients married to foreign women in just three or four months.

"That's how long it takes for a really serious relationship," he says. But sometimes it's love at first sight. Louis tells of one foreign woman who decided she wanted to stay in Greece during a holiday, became a client and was married to a Greek man on Crete just 20 days later.

Suddenly the phone rings. It is one of Louis' clients.

"Ah, hello, Miss Lillian," he says. "What happened with the boy you saw last time? ... Okay, do you plan to get married? ... So are you staying together now? ... Ah, I see. Fine, goodbye."

Louis hangs up. "You see?" he says, smiling. "That is a foreign girl who wants to marry a Greek man. It took three months."

He boasts a 75 percent success rate for his clients, which he claims number over 6,000. Each pays 25,000 drachmas to join the service and a second 25,000 when they marry.

Louis says about 20 men a week express a desire to marry an Australian woman and leave Greece. "But Australia is a bit difficult," he says. "It's far away. America is easier, and there are many more opportunities." Over 20 clients end up engaged to American women each year, as opposed to five or six heading to Australia and three or four to Britain.

Louis maintains contacts with similar services in each country, which will send him names and photos of women wishing to marry a Greek man. "They think Greek men have good characters and are good workers," he says.

Because the odds are often against them, however, Louis encourages many of his clients to take more interest in Greek women. He pulls out a large album stuffed with unlabelled photos of all sorts of women.

"You see?" he says. "You go through this and you find one that you like, and then I pull her card and tell you about her. If you still like her I will set up a meeting."

He then advises his clients to create a friendship for several months to get to know one another. Marriage, he says, inevitably follows.

And is the 32-year-old Louis, the professional Cupid, himself married? No, he says, though he has recently become engaged - to one of his clients.

"You see? It works." □



## Childbirth: a weighty issue

by Heather Tyler

As I lumbered through the final days of my pregnancy, I was making a number of resolutions. There I was, resembling the great white whale, reading the spring issue of one of the damned glossy magazines packed with 100 diets, 100 exercises and barely decent swimwear on barely adolescent bodies. These magazines, I decided, bore no relation to real women. They were designed for celluloid clones, and I resolved never to read one in the last days of pregnancy again.

I also resolved to stay home, be a total mother and breastfeed the baby on demand, with the La Leche chapter in Athens to spur me on if the going got tough. I resolved to cook low-cal gourmet in my pristine kitchen and to exercise regularly to get back into shape. Visions of crusty, homemade bread made me heave myself out of the armchair and waddle towards the refrigerator for a snack. I'd been feeling pretty low about being so far away from my family at such an important occasion in my life, and the refrigerator was my main source of comfort.

And I resolved to treat every pregnant woman I would meet for the rest of my life with compassion. Especially the ones who were about to give birth thousands of miles away from their own culture. My best friend here was bom-

barded with remarks like "Isn't it here yet?" or "Are you late?" or "Baby doesn't look as though it's dropped yet." The latter remark suggests expert knowledge which is likely to make any woman want to throw herself off the top of the nearest ancient monument.

A good one from women who were mothers already was: "Breast feeding, eh? Your breasts will get saggy and droopy like mine." The natural art of breast feeding has enjoyed a new high in popularity in the West, but here I was getting the distinct impression that many mothers, both Greek and foreign, weaned as fast as possible.

I resolved to stay absolutely silent on the breasts issue, all the while worrying that my own would make a rendezvous with my knees despite a support bra and La Leche's reassurances that they wouldn't. After all, pregnant women do cherish the belief that at some point they will be physically desirable again.

My daughter was born, and after weeks of feeding, burping, soothing, changing, bathing and lurching automatically from my warm bed at ungodly hours of the night. I began to feel a bit frayed around the edges. I almost didn't mind leaking milk everywhere all the time and, really, the baby was behaving like a charm. But every morning when I opened my wardrobe, my

heart sank. I still had thighs that could kick-start jumbo jets and spare tires around my middle. Only three outfits fit me. The weight wasn't falling off the way I had envisaged. The thought that none of my pre-pregnancy clothes would ever fit again devastated me. I turned to Mars Bars and the refrigerator for solace.

Yes, I knew I lived in a country where so many women never seemed to get their figures back after marriage and childbirth. And despite having stretch marks like tractor tires across their bellies, they still wear bikinis to the beach. But that wasn't how I wanted to be.

Through the demands of new motherhood I had lost touch with my single, career-oriented and babyless friends. I had nothing else to talk about except nappy rash, first solid foods and how rotten it was being in Greece, so far away from my family. I couldn't just pick up the phone and ask my mother's advice. Every time I did it cost at least 3,000 drachmas.

I was eternally grateful for the presence and loyalty of my best friend, who fortunately also had a baby, and eventually through an Australian mother-of-three-under-six-years-old who lived nearby I met other foreign mothers living in Athens, to whom nappy rash, homesickness, etc. were important issues too.

When I finally flew home to show off my family's first granddaughter, I was still conspicuously overweight and sported the worst permanent wave in the whole world. My slender mother said I looked better rounded, but then, mothers always say things like that. Unable to resist the goodies at home, I consumed another three kilos, and by the time I returned to Athens I was more depressed than ever.

I found a babysitter, got a very part-time job which kept me away from the

refrigerator and tedious, demoralizing repetition of housework for at least several hours a day, and gradually I began to lose weight – and lower my expectations of myself. To hell with a pristine house. Who needed it? I even started to exercise, turning up in a baggy track suit while everyone else wore slinky lycra.

Then we moved to another suburb, far away from the supportive social and babysitting network I had enjoyed, and that put me back five kilos. I was convincing myself that the waistbands on my trousers and skirts had definitely shrunk since I had sent them to the new dry cleaner down the road.

Having to re-establish myself, without transport, in a strange area was too much. However, I managed to find an exercise class nearby, and this gave me hope. I made some more resolutions...diet or death, advertise for a child minder and broaden my freelance writing market. Miraculously, at the same time, I broke a bone in my right wrist, and the constant pain and inability to cook dimmed my appetite at last.

With each kilo lost I felt better and better, and finally reached my pre-pregnancy weight of 55 kg, and through careful discipline I have stayed there. Goodbye Mars Bars. But I am not a martyr either. How boring is life without the occasional dessert?

My final resolution was to write this article for women like me, so they can tape it to the front door of their refrigerator next time they feel depressed. It's damned difficult being Supermum.

It is quite likely that the majority of women who stay at home with their babies are perfectly all right. This in no way makes the homemaker syndrome a myth, but the fact remains that some mothers at home have their mental health at risk, and being in a foreign culture could accentuate that risk.

Working mothers, as I discovered,

are no worse than stay-at-home mothers. The child of a warm, secure working mother is probably better off than the child of a distressed at-home mother. Children need security, love stimulation, all three of which can be provided by mothers in both situations.

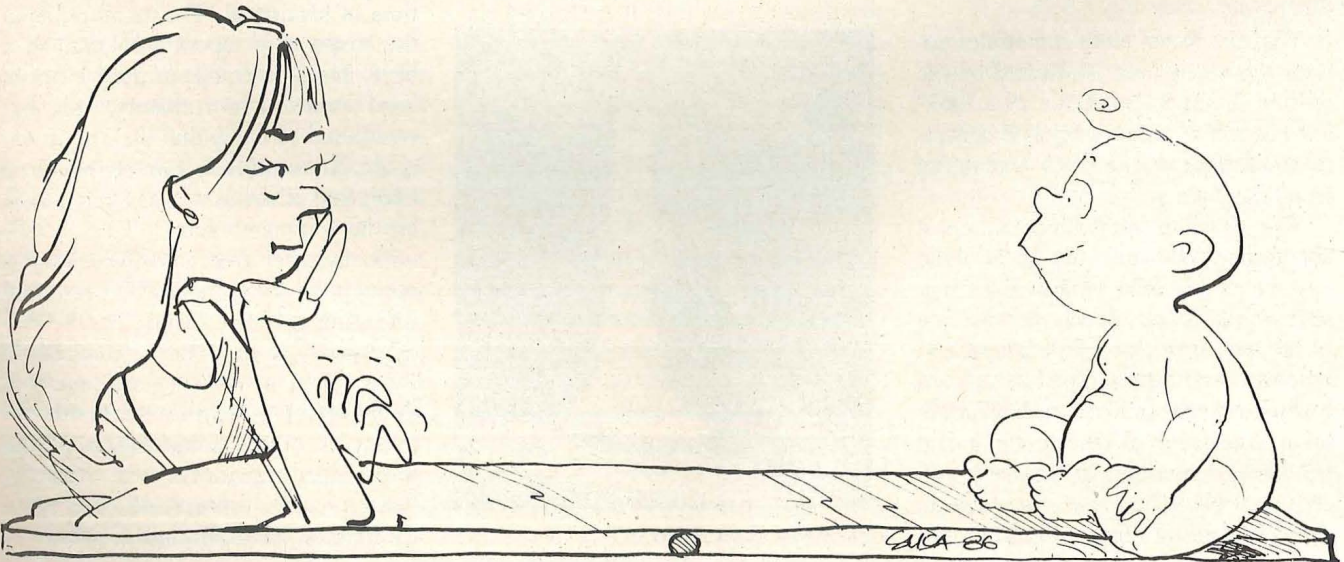
It is now recognized that many cases of post-natal depression are not picked up at the time, or even recognized as such. The type of depression that some women experience can be seen as a sense of loss:

The loss of identity – the woman's former, non-pregnant body has been changed; the loss of sexual identity – the above changes make it difficult to feel like a lover; loss of support – particularly for foreign women living outside of the familiarity of the social support system of their own culture; loss of a job – and the ego-reinforcing feelings that go with it, including a loss of adult company.

Bad eating habits, particularly at times of extra special needs, such as pregnancy or breast feeding, can also be linked with feeling low. I ate too much, but some women do not eat enough. Add too many cups of coffee, fatigue, too many cigarettes and lack of exercise, and it's easy to see how depression can follow.

The environment of the woman at home today is not very different from the environment of the woman at home 20 years ago. Some aspects are worse. There are more new suburbs without shops and facilities. There are fewer houses occupied during the day.

While the workforce enters the age of the micro-chip the woman at home is, on one hand, still tied to her biology, and on the other exposed to some of the demands and pressures of a technological society. She is expected to remain firmly attached to her child, but to live alone with that child in what can seem like empty streets. □



# A bay of memorials

The allied powers united in 1827 at the Battle of Navarino to defeat the Turkish-Egyptian armada, but such unity is today nowhere apparent in the host of individual markers erected by the various powers

by George Wood

Pylos, on the southwest coast of the Peloponnese, is a wonderful town to visit at any time of the year, but it is best on October 20, when it celebrates the Navarinia.

This month it will observe the 159th anniversary of the naval engagement which assured Greek independence. On that day the combined fleets of Britain, France and Russia encountered the Turkish-Egyptian armada in the Bay of Navarino. Though the nations were not at war, Turkish provocation led to combat, and by evening most of the Ottoman ships had been sunk.

Nowadays, on the occasion of the Navarinia, the Union Jack, the Tricolor and the Hammer and Sickle fly together over the Square of the Three Admirals and the town band plays each national anthem. The ambassadors of these three foreign powers often attend the ceremonies, and the climax of the day comes when they set out in separate launches to lay wreathes at different locations, for the unity maintained during the battle did not continue to the setting up of a joint memorial to those who were killed. A visit to these sites scattered around the bay is one of the most enjoyable to be made from Pylos.

The British monument is in the middle of the bay on the small barren rock called both Helonaki and Marathonisi. It consists of an upright marble stone inscribed in Greek, with the translation of the inscription in English and the names of the ships which took part in the battle.

That the Royal Navy sometimes notices this monument is attested by the writing "H.M.S. Mediator 29.3.1963" cut into apparently freshly-laid concrete at the foot of the ramp leading up from the little jetty.

The Russian monument is on a small, shady plateau in the center of the east coast of Sphacteria – the long, narrow island which forms the west side of the bay. It is near a little chapel and below several oil reservoirs, which are fortunately almost invisible. The monument consists of a marble tomb and headstone, inscribed in Russian, with an unobtrusive hammer and sickle in the center of an olive wreath beneath

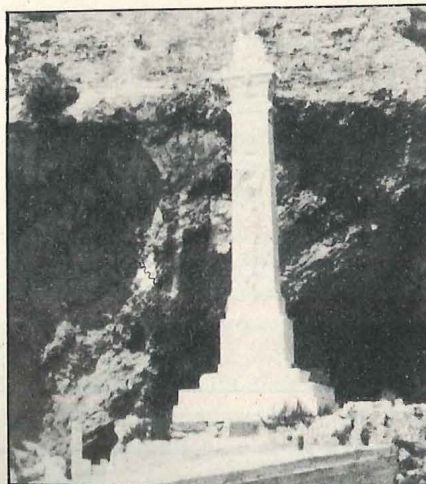
the headstone's inscription. The whole is surrounded by iron railings and cypress trees.

This area was badly polluted by the explosion of an oil tanker, Irene's Serenade, in 1980, but all has now been cleaned, the chapel repainted and cypresses replanted, though the cliffs are still stained.

For their memorial, the French have chosen the most dramatic site. It stands visible from all directions on the bare crest of Pylos Island, the largest and last of the rocky extensions at the south end of Sphacteria. The islet consists of a massive lump some 300 metres long and 60 metres high, sheer on all sides and made even more conspicuous by a vast hole piercing its center from sea-level to three-quarters of its height.

The monument is reached by a climb of 135 steep steps from the landing jetty. It is similar to the British marker in that it comprises an inscribed marble stone with a plaque underneath, but in addition to the sailors killed it also honors the soldiers who died in subsequent mopping up operations in the Peloponnese and names their regiments.

There are three other monuments towards the south end of Sphacteria, two clearly visible from the recently enlarged jetty at Pylos. One is a beautiful marble stele at the water's edge commemorating the death of the philhellene Santa Rosa – or, to give him his full name, Santorre Annibale di Rossi di Pomarolo Conte di Santa Rosa. He had been prominent with the Carbonari



The Santa Rosa memorial



The Tsamados memorial

in northern Italy in 1821, and after various wanderings reached Greece at the end of 1824 to support the cause of Greek independence. But, sadly, he was killed on Sphacteria a few months later.

Near Santa Rosa's memorial, a little way inland, another marble monument records the death of the Greek sea captain Tsamados, who was killed at the same time as Santa Rosa fighting against the forces of Ibrahim Pasha.

The third monument in this area is inland beyond that of Tsamados. It is inconspicuously placed among trees and shrubs and is almost invisible from the bay. This is to Paul-Marie Bonaparte, a young nephew of the Emperor Napoleon. He had come to Greece early in 1827, but accidentally shot himself while cleaning a pistol aboard ship at Nafplion and died within a short time of his arrival. The memorial is in the shape of a tapering column on a base, and is not made of marble but of local stone. Unfortunately, this has weathered so badly that the inscription is almost completely unreadable. It is likely that others as well as Paul-Marie are here remembered.

Finally, after an exhausting day sight-seeing, no better place for rest and refreshment can be found than the shady Square of the Three Admirals in Pylos. Here a triangular column with the relief of a head on each side reminds us of the commanders of the three allied squadrons who won the famous battle a century and a half ago – Codrington, De Rigny and Heiden. □





## I had a lovely time!

With the end of summer, the National Tourist Organization began taking stock of the results of this year's tourist season, trying with one hand to keep cruise ship owners and the proprietors of luxury hotels from throwing themselves off the tops of high buildings and, with the other, to add up the figures for arrivals, foreign currency and all the other entries on the credit side of the tourist ledger.

In one department of the NTO, a placid clerk, chosen for the extraordinary thickness and total impermeability of his skin, and whose job it was to read and answer the hundreds of letters the NTO receives from tourists each month, sipped the last vestige of humidity from the dregs of his coffee cup, picked up a sheaf of letters and went upstairs to the office of his department head.

The department head looked up in surprise. The clerk, Hondropetsaras, was the one person who could do his job competently and efficiently, and who never bothered him with questions on how to deal with even the most outrageous or unspeakable complaints that flowed into his IN basket. Indeed, he particularly remembered a letter from a Palestinian group complaining that security at Athens airport had become so tight that its members had changed their minds about spending their vacations in Greece and had decided to stay home.

Hondropetsaras had written a very nice reply saying the NTO regretted their decision, and explained that con-

ditions at Athens airport had to be adapted to the requirements of many different factors. However, he assured the Palestinians that their requirements would also be taken into account, and that conditions might possibly be adapted to suit them as well and enable them to come later this year, or next year without fail. After all, it was not for nothing that Greece was a bridge to the Arab world. The department head still remembered that letter with awe and admiration.

"What is it?" he asked Hondropetsaras. "More complaints about hotel breakfasts? We must do something about those Elite rusks, y'know."

Hondropetsaras shook his head. "No, just a few letters I think you should see and then perhaps pass on to our Promotion Department."

The department head was intrigued. He picked up the first letter, which was from a Mr W.D. Wills in Manchester, and read: "As you will guess from my name I come from a well-known cigarette-manufacturing family and I have smoked two packs a day for as long as I can remember. Recently, in England, life has become impossible for smokers. We cannot smoke in the underground trains, in most public places and even in many people's homes. We are treated something like pariahs and are building up guilt complexes of appalling magnitude. Imagine my joy, during my recent holiday in Greece, to discover that everybody smokes in your lovely country and that it is the non-smoker who is in the

minority. I found I could smoke anywhere and everywhere, and it filled my heart with gladness to see even garage attendants filling the tanks of cars with a lighted cigarette dangling from their lips. In restaurants I could light up after every course without attracting indignant glares from neighboring tables and it was a pleasure to see not only the public ignoring NO SMOKING signs in banks and post offices, but the employees as well. My guilt complex had almost disappeared when, towards the end of my stay, I took a taxi and saw a sign inside saying: PLEASE DO NOT SMOKE. 'Oh, no,' I thought, 'it's not starting here too, is it?' But then I saw the cabbie himself lighting up and when I asked him why the sign, he said: 'Oh, that's my relief driver. The cab runs on butane gas and he's afraid that if there's a leak and someone's inside with a lighted cigarette the whole thing could go up with a bang. But I don't care.' And so, I left Greece a happy man and I shall recommend it to all my two- and three-pack-a-day friends."

"Very nice," the department head said, "makes your heart swell with pride to read letters like that, doesn't it?"

Hondropetsaras was a little dubious about that, but he made a non-committal noise and the department head went on to the next letter. It was from a Dutch garbage collector who had just spent two weeks in Greece.

"I must explain to you first," he wrote, "that I work in a very small country where everything has to be kept neat and tidy, otherwise there would be chaos. The rules governing garbage collecting and disposal are therefore necessarily very strict and, in the twenty-five years I have been em-

ployed as a garbage collector, I have had to submit to this rigid discipline every day of my working life. Imagine my surprise and my joy to come to your beautiful country and to see the casual way in which garbage is scattered all over the place, by the roadside, down ravines, on the beaches, in open dumps and standing out in every stark detail under the glare of your strong sun, and sometimes attracting flocks of crows or seagulls to complete the picturesque-ness of the scene. After dealing all my life with sealed containers and thoroughly antiseptic and invisible disposal procedures, it was a pleasure for me to sit for hours and contemplate the uninhibited display of waste products that have been my bread and butter for a quarter of a century, but which I had never seen so beautifully exposed in all their glory. Thank you. I had a lovely time."

The department head made a face. "Must be a nut case," he muttered. "Let's see the next one."

The next letter was from Fred Bumblehammer Jr. of Phoenix, Arizo-

na, who wrote: "I want to thank you for making it possible for me to appear in the *Guinness Book of Records*. I have just received confirmation from the editors that I shall be entered in the 1987 edition as the man who paid the highest price in the world for one ouzo and two glasses of champagne while sitting for five minutes at the bar of a basement dive in Syntagma. I had the ouzo and the two floozies who came up to me on both sides had the champagne and the bill came to the equivalent of \$2,367.70. I paid, had the bill certified by a notary public and now my name will live forever in the *Guinness Book of Records* for 1987. Cheap at the price. Thank you again. I had a lovely time."

The department head made no comment on that one. He went on to the next letter, which was from a cab driver in Naples. "I have always prided myself on being the champion ripper-off of tourists in the Naples area by charging three or even four times the normal fare and getting away with it. But on a recent vacation in Greece the cab driver who took me from Athens airport to my hotel really took me for a ride. He

charged six times the normal fare without batting an eyelid. I was so impressed I arranged to spend the last three days of my vacation riding beside him in his cab to study his technique. Now I am looking forward to doubling my earnings here in Naples, and I just wanted to express my appreciation to you. I had a lovely time."

"No signature on this one," the department head grunted.

"Naturally," Hondropetsaras said.

"Look, I haven't time to go through the rest of these. Why do you think the Promotion Department could use these letters?"

Hondropetsaras shrugged. "It's up to them, really, but I imagine it shouldn't be too hard for them to get their hands on mailing lists of tobacconists in the U.K., garbage collectors in the more advanced EEC countries and the Camora in Naples. They can send them photostats of the appropriate letters with a covering note and flight schedules from their respective countries to Greece. With the Americans staying away in droves we can't be too choosy, can we?" □

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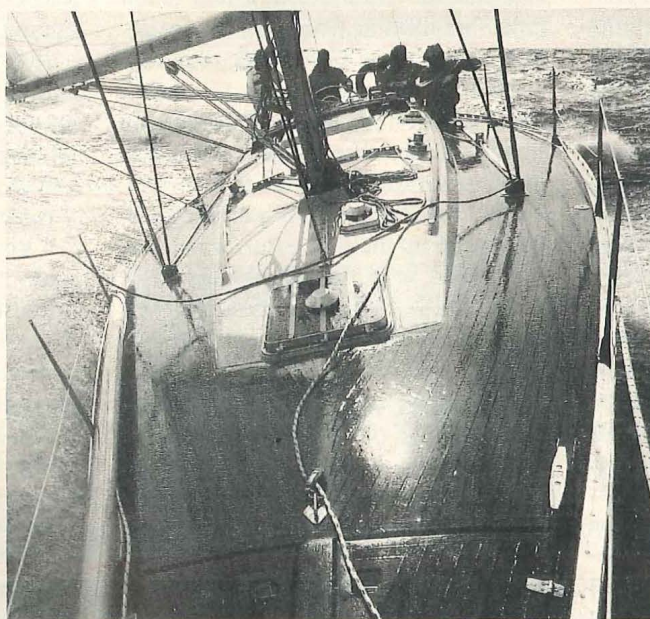
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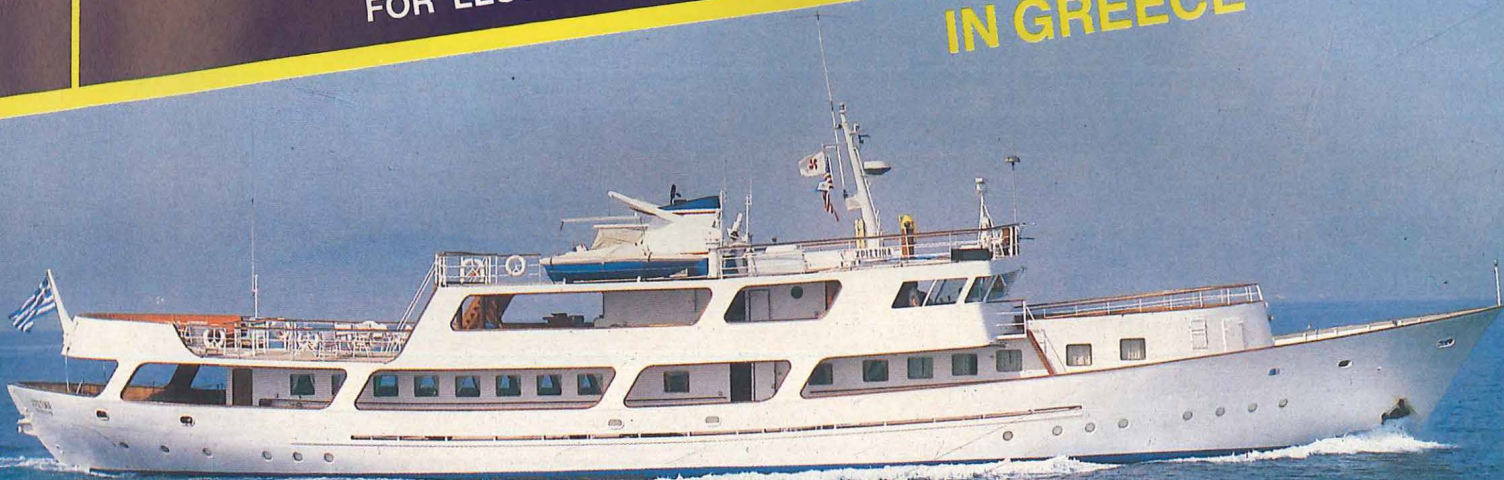


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# Restoring the splendor: The Egyptian Embassy

Egypt's embassy across from parliament once served as a residence for Greece's royal family and later as a vacation home for the king of Egypt

by Katey Angelis

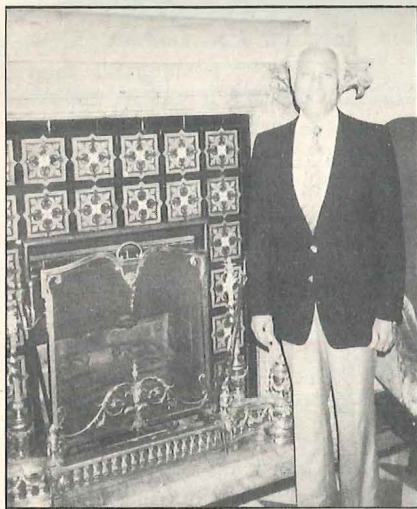
Recently retired Ambassador Ali Boraie of Egypt arrived in Athens three years ago with a mandate from the Egyptian government to carry out a major restoration of the embassy building, which had greatly deteriorated over the years.

Looking forward to the assignment, and enjoying both Greece and the Greek people, the ambassador and his wife Rhoda began working on the project almost immediately.

Through consultations with the

vacation residence for his family. Eventually Fouad donated the building to the Egyptian government for use as the Egyptian Embassy in Greece. This act no doubt saved the building from becoming just one more cement block.

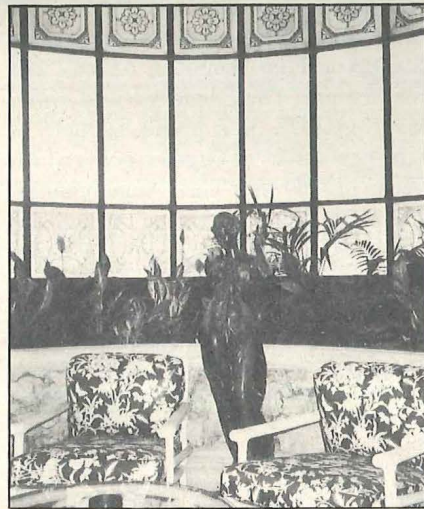
The bedrooms, which were all located on the upper floor, have long since been converted to serve as embassy offices. However, during the tenure of Egyptian Ambassador Ali Serry from 1930-32, George II asked to come visit his boyhood home. Many memor-



Ambassador Boraie

Greek Ministry of Culture, they were able to ascertain many of the building's original features: for instance, establishing that the original exterior color was yellow, with red shutters. Putting up with scaffolding, painters, electricians, plumbers, technicians, artisans, plasterers and bricklayers, as well as the inconvenience of carrying on with their regular social and diplomatic commitments through the entire process, they are both very gratified at the results achieved.

The ambassador has been told that the building dates from approximately 1865, when it was built by King George I as a family residence. The king's four children spent part of their childhood there, including Crown Prince George, who eventually became George II. When Greece became a republic in 1923, King Fouad of Egypt purchased the building to be used as a summer



The oval Winter Garden Room

ies were contained therein for him, and he was especially interested in visiting his childhood bedroom.

There are no pictures or paintings extant of the interior during the building's days as a Greek royal family residence. The restoration has thus been carried out to return it to its splendor of the post-1923 era. The letter "F" – for King Fouad – appears prominently in the cornice decoration in the Italian wing intermingled with the former Egyptian flag. The lotus border in the Winter Garden Room is a stylized representation of the sacred flower of ancient Egypt.

Due to the building's long period of deterioration, Ambassador and Mrs Boraie certainly had their work cut out for them. But the Greek workmen completely restored the stained glass windows and tiles and carefully copied old silken wall fabrics. An Italian pain-



The neoclassical exterior of the embassy

ter undertook the delicate restoration of the beautifully panelled ceilings in the library and formal dining room.

All the work, inside and out, was completed within a seven-month period and in time for the state visit of Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in February 1985. Several more opulent social occasions were thus added to the procession of unique events witnessed by this graceful building.

The Egyptian government is to be thanked for preserving one more special building for all to see and enjoy on the walk toward Syntagma Square. Not only have millions of drachmas been spent to restore it to its former glory, but it has been saved from almost certain destruction. □

Next month: *The Italian Embassy.*



The main staircase as one enters

## A director without enemies

"I didn't want to neglect the obvious political situation; however, I wanted to dig deeper and follow the human story that laid under it." So says film director Pantelis Voulgaris as he discusses his technique used while making *Stone Years* in 1985.

*Stone Years* was the fourth most popular film in Greece in the 1985-86 season, one in which most domestic films fared dismally at the box office. It has attracted critical acclaim and enthusiastic audience responses at a number of international festivals, including the 1985 Venice Film Festival, at which it won a special award for actress Themis Bazaka.

*Stone Years* highlights the second part of the "Seven From Greece" program which is touring the United States



Pantelis Voulgaris

this fall and winter. Four other recent Greek films and two older classics are also on the bill. The first segment of the "Seven From Greece" program in 1985-86 was a huge success in major U.S. cities and broke records at Carnegie Hall Cinema ethnic film programs.

Voulgaris is one director who seems to have made no enemies in the highly competitive Greek cinema scene. His gentle nature and good-humored attentiveness make him especially suitable for dealing with humanistic themes. His best films, *Engagement of Anna* and *Stone Years*, are ample proof of this. Voulgaris based his screenplay for *Stone Years* on the true story of 22-year-old Babis (Dimitris Katalifos) and 18-year-old Eleni (Themis Bazaka), who meet and fall in love in a small town at the end of the Greek Civil War. They are separated when both are pursued because of their affiliation with

the Communist Party. Eventually they are imprisoned and Eleni gives birth to a child whom she raises in her prison cell. They struggle for years to be reunited but this only occurs after the fall of the military junta in 1974, 20 years after they met.

Voulgaris, who spent many hours talking with the real-life Eleni, gives the subject matter a restrained treatment that avoids sentimentality or violence. The performances are understated but remarkably effective, and the musical score by Stamatis Spanoudakis, based on a plaintive clarinet, enhances the underlying emotional strength and sensuality of the couple's relationship.

Voulgaris was born in 1940 and worked as an assistant director for more than 30 films after attending the Stavrakou Film School in Athens. His first feature, *The Engagement of Anna*, made in 1972, is a prime example of "the new wave" of Greek cinema which began in 1970 with Theo Angelopoulos' *Reconstruction*, continuing through the mid-seventies and marked by an emphasis on the individual.

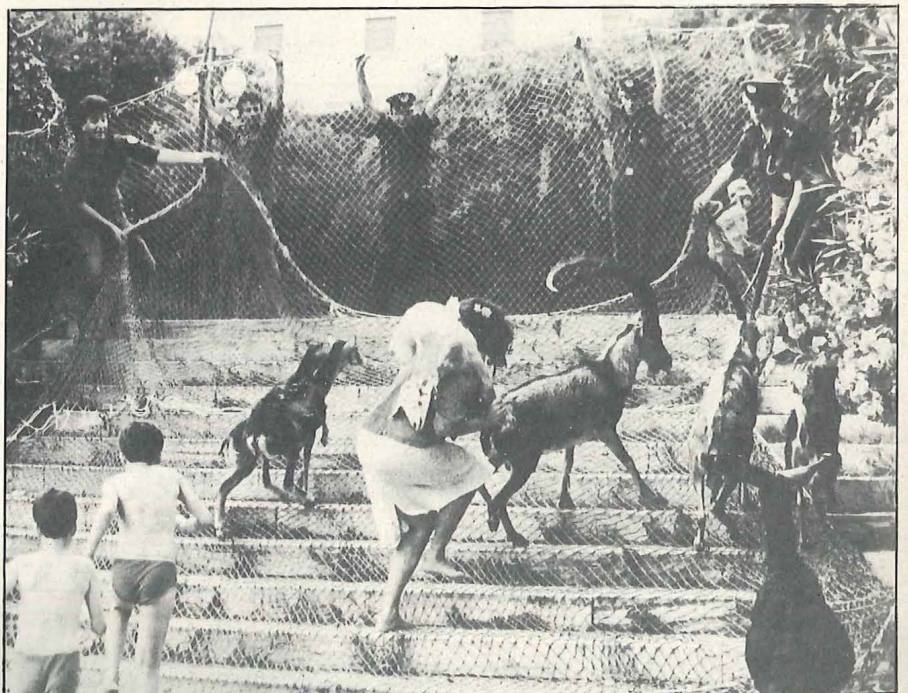
Anna is a servant in a middle class Athenian home who attempts to liberate herself and leave the family to start a life of her own with a young suitor. *Anna*, like *Stone Years*, is based on an actual episode that occurred in Voulgaris' family and, like *Stone Years*, its

strength lies in the universality of its simple but many-faceted story and realistic portrayals, especially that of Anna Vagena as the maid.

*The Engagement of Anna* was followed by two more innovative films, *The Great Love Songs* (1973) and *Happy Day* (1976). *Happy Day*, a surrealist and symbolic movie, is partially autobiographical. Set in a nameless prison camp, it incorporates Voulgaris' junta-era experiences in Varos, where he was imprisoned after making a film of the Polytechnic demonstrations and smuggling it out of the country. Voulgaris is convinced the charges against him were fabricated and he was arrested in a general roundup of leftists from a variety of unrelated fields.

*Eleftherios Venizelos* (1980) is a biographical account of 10 years (1912-1922) in the renowned politician's life. Although it was an expensive production which was acclaimed for technical merits, it was a commercial failure. Voulgaris says this is because appreciation of the movie is dependent on a sufficient knowledge of Greek history. Without this, most people outside of Greece — as well as a good many within — would not fully understand the plot.

Voulgaris attributed the reduction in cinema attendance in Greece, which is also a worldwide phenomenon, to the video boom. "Almost every household now has a video set because Greek television is not very good," he says. "Each city block has a video club which has replaced the cinema, and these vast



Mania





Varietes

numbers of clubs do not exist in other countries."

Although he feels the "videomania" is a passing fad "for those of us who grew up going to the cinema and are hooked on it", Voulgaris predicts that after a few years Greece will have cable television stations that will spark an even more profound crisis for cinemas.

He is preparing a new film about a young man who aspires to become a sports star and becomes involved in a vendetta while pursuing this goal.

Voulgaris cites one of the main problems in Greek cinema as its lack of producers – other than the Greek Film Center – who are willing to finance quality films. "Directors are in a difficult position trying to combine their work with research and survive as well, a fact I was told before I began my career but didn't believe."



Rosa Bonaparte (Bordello)

In order to support his family he has filled in the gaps of his cinematic career with stage work and television direction, but hopes that he can now continue making films on a regular basis. His father was a chanter in the Greek church and he has been "moonlighting" as a priest in a number of films, including *Stone Years*.

Voulgaris describes Greece as "a country that changes so quickly, people don't have the time to assimilate these changes and draw conclusions from them." He emphasizes that directors need to have a concrete image of themselves and their own social conflict in

order to make films that appeal to a wide audience. He suggests that directors make films about personal topics before going on to fictional stories. Voulgaris feels *The Engagement of Anna* was so well received because the Greek audience was gratified to see a movie that showed events that could happen in their own homes.

In *Stone Years*, Voulgaris wanted to portray the struggle of a number of people who had experienced similar situations, without de-emphasizing the unique ordeal of this couple or the sheer determination that pulled them through their crises.

As he comments in the production booklet of the film: "So Babis and Eleni, through their own personal odyssey, represent the greater segment of the Greek people. This film is a small tribute to all that these simple people lived through from 1954 to 1974; these twenty 'Stone Years'."



Stone Years

## Seven from Greece

The second series of Greek films being shown in the United States this fall and winter:

*Stone Years* by Pantelis Voulgaris.

*Mania* by George Panousopoulos – A visual feast with mythological overtones about an enchanted computer operator who leads a group of children, including her own son, on a rampage through the National Gardens.

*Sweet Bunch* by Nikos Nikolaidis – A fast-paced chronicle of a middle class threesome leading an amoral existence that eventually leads to a flirtation with death.

*Iphigenia* by Michael Cacoyian-

nis – A touching adaptation of the ancient tragedy.

*Rosa Bonaparte (Bordello)* by Nikos Koundouros – A lavish costume drama showing events and characters on Crete at the turn of the century, when the legendary Madame Hortense docked her floating brothel to entertain the allied forces.

*Varietes* by Nikos Panayotopoulos – A director with an identity crisis becomes involved in a love triangle in Athens.

*Never on Sunday* by Jules Dassin – Dassin plays Homer, a well-intentioned but dense American who sets out to reform a fiery prostitute (Melina Mercouri). Dated but still lots of fun.

## Rubbernecking through Anc. Gk. Lit.

*The Pelican History of Greek Literature*  
by Peter Levi. Penguin Books Ltd and  
Viking Penguin Inc., 1985, pp 511

What you get out of travel is usually determined by what you put into it, but it helps to have a knowledgeable guide along. Peter Levi is the most amiable of these, and a delightful and wise companion.

He escorts the reader off the Pullman with a gentle (but firm) hand at all the four-star attractions of ancient Greek literature, points out the sites and is personable enough to whisper in the traveller's ear along the way: that the stone friezes of the Delphic treasures were television serials for the gods; that the usual occasion for oral verses was either death or dinner; that the word "infinite" introduced a joker into the pack of words used by the early thinkers; that the chariot race in Pindar functions as the car chase in early films; that Herodotus is informative about whatever a travelling merchant would want to know; that Xenophon thought hares had one ear heavier than the other; that Menander's language jumps about like a basket of live fish; that Aristotle was like a lecturer with a card index.

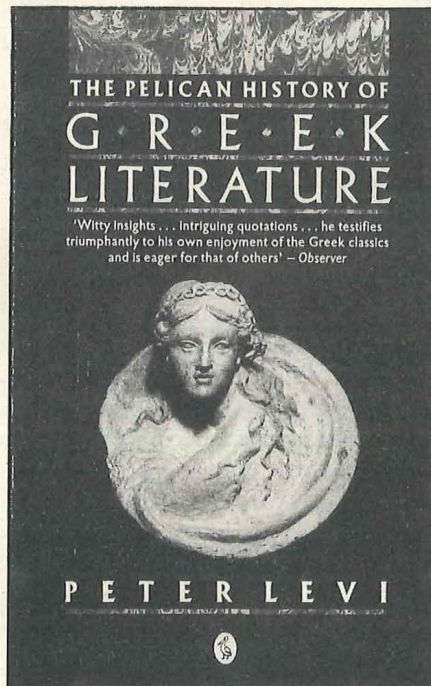
In a book so full of wit yet moving, so forthright yet profound, so informative yet surprising, one easily understands why it is no longer necessary to have to apologise to the general reader for offering up the classics once again, like a reheated supper for Thyestes. The revolution which has debarnacled and resuscitated them is one of the most refreshing love stories of modern Anglo-American letters.

"This book is for now," Levi writes in his introduction. "I have attempted to feed a hungry curiosity about Greek poetry and prose which arose rather recently and is widespread."

This is so, and it is most appropriate in a publication by Penguin Books. It's just 40 years since it launched its classical series with the *Odyssey* translated by E.V. Rieu, who was also the first editor of the series. Understandably, it marked its 50th reprint recently. It was shortly followed by the *Iliad*, Aubrey de Selincourt's Herodotus, Rex Warner's Thucydides and a host of others.

Few may remember now that the Greekless reader in English had until then been mostly confined to translations which smelled of musty Victorian chalk boards. Now out in the open air, the ancient world has rushed back into life, into the "now". Though he speaks of "the labors of a lifetime", Levi seems to have kept the eternal youth of much of the literature he speaks so enthusiastically about.

He is strongly committed to a clear chronology. "Without it, literature has no history," he says. "There is only history, and literature is a part of it." For the general reader this itself is a liberation from syntax, aestheticism and mental mildew.



So, of course, he starts with Homer, though Homer was hardly the start. "We begin without warning to overhear a conversation that has been going on for a long time. It was nearly over when we begin to listen." (Among other engaging qualities, there is a certain wistfulness hanging over the book that is very touching.)

Homer's heroes are brave and foolish – "toy soldiers, but they bleed." As for the thickets of Homeric controversy, Levi bushwhacks right through it. "The *Iliad* is a poem, not a problem. It is not set in a precise historical past, but in an imaginary world distilled from life." Much of the spirit of Homer is distilled here in less than 20 pages, but it does not suffer from the condensation.

Then the other side of the coin: Hesiod, full of village wisdom and contrariness speaking of home: "Askra, awful in winter, miserable in summer and no good at any time." Levi adds: "He offers astonishing insights into the mentality of the Greeks... How one became a poet in the ancient world is mysterious." Maybe there's a bit of put-on in such innocence, but it perfectly suits the text, and it is wise, too.

Levi knows Greece well, one can tell, and answers his question elsewhere: "Poetry is the natural way that Greeks express themselves." So the Beotian farmer says today, "Six months mud; six months dust – and mosquitoes the size of Stukas."

On the early lyric poets, Levi reiterates his theme: "Poetry is an activity always taking place in the shadow of history." Some of these poems "suffer from their inescapable likeness to the mottoes in old-fashioned Christmas crackers," but his enthusiasm is contagious. Though he is honest in saying that a text is often untranslatable, the translations are many, always apt – and most often his own.

Getting on to the next lap of the tour, early philosophy, Levi bridges the gap with understanding and humor. "Some of the intellectual baggage that was transferred from verse to prose in the archaic period was not unpacked for a very long time." He manages to get all his pre-Socratics in order (which is a tall one) and says pungent things about each. Of Heraclitus: "It is humiliating in a way that this great feat of self-expression in prose and in philosophy occurred so early in our history and has so seldom been equalled since." Of Zeno: "Had he lived later, he might in time have written *Alice in Wonderland*". Of Xenophanes: "Lamentably dull...a 1890s bicycling rationalist in home-woven plusfours."

Levi even manages to communicate the roar and rumble, the impetuosity and elegance of the usually inaccessible Pindar. Of an epitaph by Simonides: "This is a long inscription: it sounds like a sizeable statue." Levi can be disarming, humorous, bemused and penetrating all at the same time.

He can be chameleon-like, too. So swept up does he get with the playwrights that "the ritual coherence"

of Aeschylus, "the healing tragic sense" of Sophocles, the "dazzling disorder" of Euripides ("It is hard to get at the truth of his character") and the social fantasy of Aristophanes seem to be the guiding spirits under which each chapter is written.

This is also true of the "awkward weightiness" of Thucydides and Herodotus' "amiable childlike curiosity". One is glad to hear him say that the latter writes with "a wonderfully loose wrist, and yet with exact control", "a Homeric habit of thought", "a tragic momentum...and abundant comedy", "that no ancient and perhaps no modern historian is more entertaining". The spirit of Herodotus seems to inform the whole of Levi's own history.

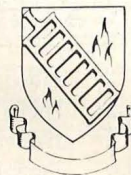
Reaffirming the superiority of Greek poetry to prose, Levi's wonderful evocation of Plato's shimmering spirit and his incomparable portrait of Socrates may be explained by such asides as "Plato was not a Platonist", "admittedly, Plato was a poet" and "his dialogues were not intended to embody the truth or expound it, but to tease the reader into conceiving where it might lie." Levi also warns of his minefield of jokes which have so often made fools of humorless scholars.

Unfortunately, history is not poetry, and whatever it was that died after Plato shows its absence very strongly here. It seems to have something to do with both the spirit and poetry. Levi is very energetic about Menander and properly admiring of massive Aristotle. True, "the huge social change that transformed the ancient world reached its crisis late in his lifetime", but much more movingly he adds, "It was closing time in the gardens of the ancient Muses."

Levi is amusing and thorough with the lesser, Hellenistic writers but they have the slackness of the tour program: "evening at leisure".

Like all travels, the day comes when one has to pack up and head back. The return becomes more commonplace as it progresses. The slim poems and laid-back romances of the Greco-Roman period are like other people's luggage at the airport carousel. They grow more familiar as they come round once again. Plutarch is a pleasant surprise, like a fellow-tourist one met along the way, perhaps at Delphi. One is happy to have him turn up at the end to share a cab from Heathrow or JFK for the last leg home. □

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## Alvin Ailey: Nice but not exciting

Alvin Ailey was probably the dance company that convinced me as a young teenager that I would die if I didn't go to dance school. I remember going to see the company every night, even matinees, years ago in London. In those days there were dancers who stirred you. Stars. Personalities.

There was the exceedingly tall Judith Jamison, who led the chorus of *Revelations* with humor and infectious fun, and danced *Cry* with heart-rending pathos. There was Miguel Godreau, a tiny Puerto Rican dancer who spun so fast in his pirouettes that without fail every night someone in the audience would scream. There was the stunningly exquisite Consuela Atlas, whose technically perfect rendition of *Fix Me Jesus* almost hurt to watch.

A couple of years ago, even Donna Wood captured the hearts of audiences in Athens, and one left the theatre feeling that a tradition of great dancers was being carried through to another generation.

Sadly, this season has proved that feeling to be perhaps premature. The old pieces – *Revelations*, *Cry*, *Otis Suite* – were strangely frustrating to watch because they are haunted by the greater interpretations of the past. The dancers in the Ailey company today are technically proficient – perhaps in some ways more proficient than previous members (certainly their extensions seem higher) – but they lack the personality and commitment one felt in the past.

It brings to mind my former teacher (the great Jane Dudley) who used to scream at us, "Don't you ever dare

dance like you are washing dishes!" There seems to be a great deal of dishwashing these days. It is not enough to just have a good technique, hard as it may be to achieve a good technique.

Ailey presented three works that were new to Athens. The first *The Stack Up* (choreography by Talley Beatty and music by Earth, Wind and Fire, Grover Washington, Fearless Four and Alphonze Mouzon), was basically a disco piece, lighthearted and with no particularly inventive choreography. A piece for the masses. A ticket seller.

*Speeds* (choreography by Jennifer Muller, who used to dance with Twyla Tharp, and music by Burt Alcantara) was also cheerful. Following the idea of the title, Muller uses simple movements at different speeds like a choreographic exercise. *Caverna* (choreography by Alvin Ailey and wonderful music by Andreas Vollenweider), was basically, once again, an escape into exoticism.

The older favorites presented never lose their charm, especially Ailey's classic *Revelations*, where every movement seems relevant. The performances were good, but strangely frustrating. Nice but not exciting.

### Ballet Rambert

Ballet Rambert was first formed in 1926 and has survived many crises, including its transformation from a classical to modern company. Recently it suffered another crisis and change of leadership, but the company seems as solid as ever.

Most impressive was the standard of dancing. The female dancers especially had strong, athletic, beautiful bodies. Although they do not use facial expressions, their technique is so well grounded that they use the whole body as an expressive instrument. Bravo!

It is also particularly noticeable that British female dancers, whether through the influence of punk or feminism, are using strong movements which could almost be called masculine – I rather like it.

The choreography was rather less impressive. No matter what the subject matter, the same movements seem to



Alvin Ailey

be used, with maybe a different emphasis and different costumes. The most impressive piece was *Swamp* (choreography by Michael Clarke and music by Bruce Gilbert). The music was a trifle loud, but the choreography was terrific. The costumes were punk/space-age and pleasing to the eye.

*Dangerous Liason* (choreography by Richard Alston and music by Simon Waters), was not so successful, and rather tedious. The costumes were not flattering to the dancers.

I had looked forward to seeing the *Five Waltzes of Brahms in the style of Isadora Duncan* (choreographed by Frederick Ashton).

The choreography certainly captured images one gets from drawings of Isadora Duncan. But I felt the interpretation of her personality was a little bit cruel. I feel a woman who drew such large audiences and attracted so many people must have been "inspired". She must have been convinced of the greatness of what she was doing. This was not how she was presented in the piece. Whether this is deliberate on the part of the choreographer, or whether it was the interpretation of the dancer, I am not sure.

*Java* (choreography by Richard Alston and music by The Ink Spots) was very entertaining. I think, however, the music overshadowed the dancing.

Particularly enjoyable were the pieces *We Three* and *It's Funny To Everyone But Me*. The choreography is clever and amusing, lightly based on Cunningham technique.

Without doubt, Ballet Rambert was the dance highlight of the summer. □



Ballet Rambert

## Medea-on-the-rocks

Stage director Minos Volanakis has recently been presenting his own English translation of Euripides' *Medea* at Petroupolis, a neighborhood of northwest Athens where a huge, now abandoned, quarry has been cut out of Mount Aigaleo and where Volanakis' Festival of the Rocks operates three theatres. The smallest but most dramatically situated of these is arranged facing into a cliff side which recalls the Phaedriades precipice at Delphi.

Here, Volanakis has placed Robert Mitchell's extraordinary set for *Medea*, which for years he has been setting up at Epidaurus and other sites around Greece and abroad, but never have the fiery rings of this momentarily dormant volcanic crater looked more terrifying.

Tiered with garish, multi-colored steps lit from within, this crater/womb/descent into hell (or salvation), out of which *Medea* first emerges in a long cloak looking like a trail of smoke, sets the whole approach to the action. This production never wanders out of the ominous world of myth, whose inescapable logic leads to the final spectacular scene of Medea high in the sky in her

dragon chariot – thus confounding critics who have called it an evasion rather than a conclusion. It's the most fitting end – like death.

*Medea* has sometimes been presented as a sexual psychopath suffering from a severe case of empty bed blues, but this is far from the Volanakis approach and from that of Yula Gavala in the title role. She appears from the start as a kind of demi earth goddess fated perhaps for some transgression in a previous existence to spend a term upon earth. Yet this in no way detracts from her humanity – in fact, from her all-too-human thirst for implacable revenge.

Gavala is a handsome young actress of great maturity. She has played *Medea* many times abroad and is in full command of the role. She has an emotional force, subtlety and variety that make her performance one of unceasing interest.

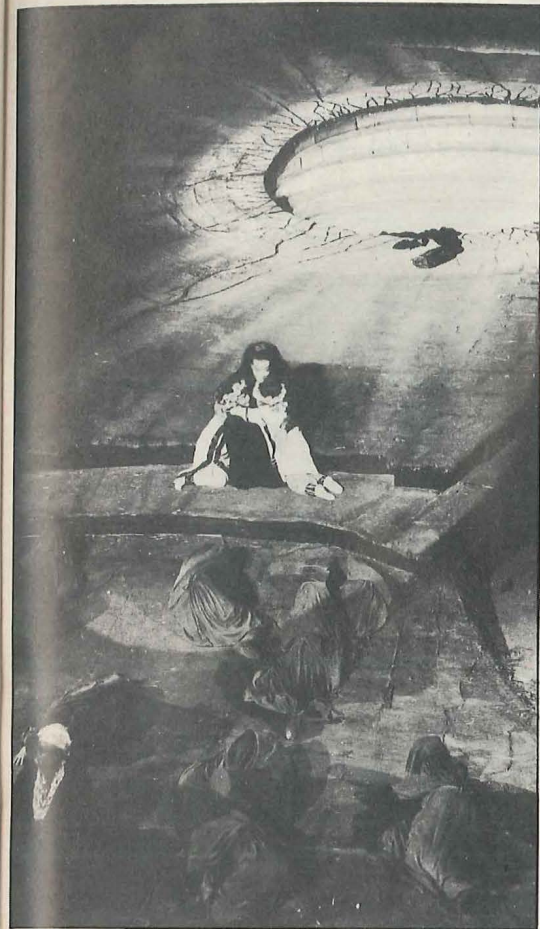
But it is her perfect control of these gifts which bestows on her *Medea* a degree of dignity beside which her male adversaries are at best weak and indecisive; at worst, niggardly and despicable. Her stage presence arouses, in turn, feelings of pity, admiration and fear, with a modulation that sets the whole play shimmering.

The costumes, by George Ziakas, are arresting, significant and subdued. The partial use of white half-masks not only have great visual impact but emphasize the variety of the chorus' role – when it intimately engages itself in *Medea's* plight and when it draws away to comment.

Among the generally excellent cast, Gregory Floy's Jason stood out in particular, moving convincingly from contemptibility to a final, quite manly pitifulness, as did Gregory Patricareas' messenger, who brought offstage catastrophe onstage in a long but galvanizing speech.

This brings one to Mr Volanakis' translation. It contains precise, sinewy, sometimes colloquial prose, vivid in description and calling attention away from itself to explore the inner lights of the play.

Retribution is sweet, and Euripides can't have earned his reputation for misogyny with *Medea*. It's probably the best feminist revenge play in existence □



Medea embraces her children on Robert Mitchell's extraordinary set



Yula Gavala as Medea surrounded by the Chorus

## Georgia Lambert: Adding new elements

Georgia Lambert is this month showing her remarkable "Street-walker" series at the Zouboulaki Gallery. The idea for these paintings developed during her student days in Paris, where she constantly came upon women idling in the cafes, in the parks, or just simply walking the streets. She made up verses about them and then brought them to life on canvas, capturing also the sense of the city, its commercial atmosphere of neon lights and advertising, its traffic.

As these women drift along in their perpetual rounds they leave behind a visual echo of their wanderings, which Lambert so expressively depicts.

Her earlier paintings dealt with city women who roam aimlessly, lonely and

bored. The new work continues this theme in a seasonal setting of sunbathers, swimming pool and beach scenes. She shows half-naked pink or brown bodies daydreaming in the sun, by a pool eloquently evoked only by a white metal railing; or she reflects the atmosphere of a beach with an ice cream truck, or a casual disarray of towels, sunglasses and beach balls that allude to a human presence.

Lambert adds new elements – collage and relief – which accent and animate the images: tires or car headlights which light up; figures reflected in relief by a clever twist of wire and metal; signboards of slogans and ripped posters showing underlying layers. She also extends the image beyond the can-

vas, giving a sense of open space or great expanse: a beach umbrella bends down and out of the picture plane, its gay fabric collage swaying in the open space; a park bench spreads its bright red backside forcefully off canvas.

The paintings are outstanding for their intense color and broad powerful brushstrokes, and certainly match the vigor and brilliance of any of today's young German expressionists. The canvas shimmers with vibrating tonalities and with the rhythm of bold strokes. Lambert believes that "intense color is more expressive than expressive paint work."

Georgia Lambert was born in New Zealand of Greek parents. She studied painting in Milan and Paris and stage design in London. Since living in Greece she has staged several plays for the theatre and television, and next month will present her first show in Paris.

*Zouboulaki Gallery  
Kolonaki Square, Kolonaki  
Oct.23-Nov.13*

## Achilleas

## Aivazoglou

In his exhibit at the Argo Gallery, Achilleas Aivazoglou juxtaposes paintings of treasured memories with sights of neglect and vandalism. His subject matter stems mainly from a need to express nostalgic views and to voice a protest against the aesthetic decay of the cityscape.

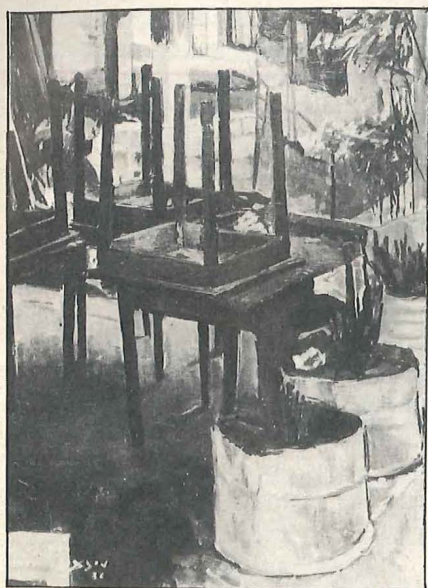
Aivazoglou explores familiar sights of the urban landscape and everyday activity while suggesting underlying impressions and concerns. A sense of resentment is evoked in views depicting a neighborhood's deterioration as one sees the shabbiness as well as charm of the last traces of beauty in old walls plastered with graffiti and posters, or abandoned lodgings reduced to ruined shacks.

Aivazoglou recreates the mood and atmosphere of a deserted market area as he depicts an empty pushcart chained to a post, piles of empty crates or old tires precariously leaning against closed shutters, a solitary ash can in the middle of the sidewalk, or a forgotten bicycle left by the butcher's block. This



*Georgia Lambert: 'Swimming pool' series*

by Mary Machas



Achilleas Aivazoglou: *A deserted tavern*

haunting atmosphere of barren, lonely space is flushed with an impressive calm and quiet. A rich tapestry of low-keyed color tonalities add to the emotional quality of sadness and loneliness, increased also by the absence of figures.

There is, however, always the essence of a human presence running through the paintings. In the bright red motorbike parked by a lovely old house, one can sense the young man who may have run quickly into the building. More impressive is a deserted taverna after the lunch hour, where an intricate play of light and shadow adds to the painting's sense of stillness and vacancy. Brilliant light streams through a bamboo screen to reflect striped patterns on the empty table tops as vivid orange-yellows and purple-browns delicately manipulate this exquisite play of light.

A play of balance is also the key point in a simple painting of a stone bench holding pots of tall greenery, offset by a large spread of wall alive

with color. Its thick layers of paint add depth and beauty to the composition.

*Argo Gallery*

*Merlin 8, Kolonaki*

*Oct.16-Nov.1*

## Efi Tsagaris

Efi Tsagaris creates ceramic relief compositions designed to adorn both interior and exterior walls. An architect by profession, and now an accomplished sculptor, she brings to her first solo show at Zygos Gallery a fresh perspective on the function of ceramics in architecture.

Her work is influenced by the use of primitive symbols (hieroglyphics, cave paintings, etc.) which since prehistoric time have reflected cultural and religious refinement. As she says, "A symbol in any form describes the enchantment of a common language throughout the ages."

Relief carvings have decorated the architectural structures of every culture throughout the ages, found frequently in temples, funerary stelae and in Byzantine churches. In northern Greece, one may still come upon a building embedded with *apotreptika* – figurative symbols to ward off evil spirits.

Working with clay as her raw material, Tsagaris follows this line of expression with a relief imagery of personal symbols. Some are geometric in design, while others are figurative or abstract. The relief is set between rectangular terra cotta surfaces glued together on a large board and moving in horizontal and vertical directions. Its disposition within these flat planes is quite attractive, while the shadows of each add to the play of light.

The end result is a ceramic composition of relief and flat surface which can become an integral as well as decora-



*Efi Tsagaris*

tive element of any wall surface. Tsagaris stresses the importance of harmony between the ceramic and its surrounding structure.

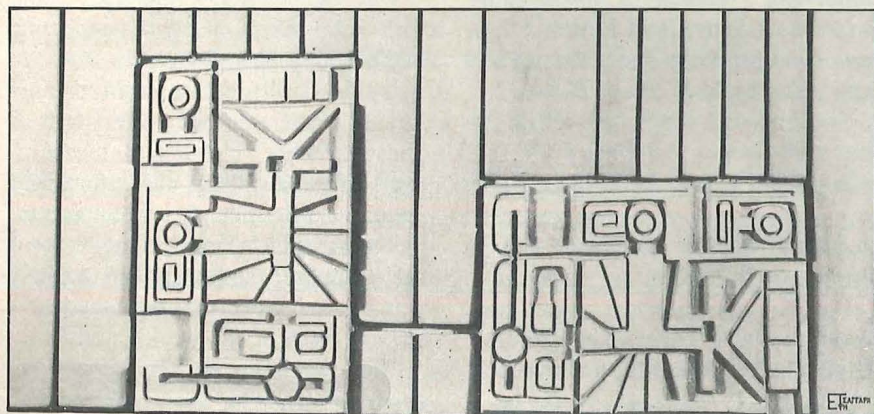
The terra cotta reliefs are never colored. Even when working in enamel, Tsagaris simulates the warm natural color of the clay, treasuring it as a "symbol of human existence" and a traditional material of architecture. She works with clay in her sculptural pieces, simulating again textures of stone and wood.

Motivated by the human anatomy (heart, muscles, sinews), the shapes of her ceramic sculptures reflect an expressive rhythmic flow of line and form, and frequently a sensuality that evokes the human image.

*Zygos Gallery*

*Iofontos 33, Pangrati*

*Sept.30-Oct.14*



*Efi Tsagaris*

## A better outing for ERT

It is traditional to have the ERT Orchestra appear once each summer at the Athens Festival. Last summer the results were fatal. Things turned out better this year for both the program and performance were certainly in better shape.

The program comprised three works, including Kostas Kydoniatis' *Te Deum* for chorus, tenor and orchestra.

Kydoniatis is known as a traditional composer of minor status – perhaps only because he does not care to advertise himself. His work was, indeed, traditionally tonal but with excursions into atonality, multirhythms and other classical “modernities”.

Structurally it is very coherent. In fact, it sometimes sounds like a vast exercise in counterpoint. But his orchestration is frugal, without either the weight which seems inevitable or lightness which is often necessary to achieve a desired balance. It appeared, therefore, that the harmonic language was somehow contradicted by the piling up of his orchestration.

Dimitris Chorafas, the conductor this evening, gave the work a most careful and mindful reading, and Fanny Palamides' chorus, enriched with members from the State Opera, sounded right – if uninspired – and Thanos Petrakis, the tenor, less pressed and more pleasing than usual.

Next came Richard Strauss' *Concerto in D* for oboe and small orchestra in its astonishingly first Greek performance.

This delightful work of almost classical dimensions, yet light and transparent, enjoyed Chorafas' prudent touch. The conductor, well known for his Mozartian achievements, transferred something of the classical in his approach. The idea is certainly not wrong, for Strauss quite often modelled his works on Mozart (in a very personal sense of “modelling”).

The soloist, Vangelis Christopoulos, proved himself a musician of merit, particularly in the *andante* and the final *vivace*. His tone is not brilliant, but he plays with gusto, a sense of phrasing and, at times, sensuality.

The program was concluded with F. Schmitt's *Psalm No. 47, op. 38*, for soprano, organ, chorus and orchestra. Florent Schmitt was born in Blamont, near Nancy, in 1870 and died in Neuilly in

1958. He studied under Massenet, Fauré and others. He was influenced by the impressionists and was skillful, just as they were, in orchestration.

This psalm (dated 1904), nevertheless does not entirely count as an impressionist composition, but the orchestrator's skill is certainly there. Unlike poor Mr Kydoniatis' work, this does, indeed, know both how to please and how to build up to a climax. It should be better known.

Jeanette Pilou, the soprano, now in the later stages of her career, astonished me with her ease, grace, perfect diction and power. A big bravo! The conductor, now with a work he really loves at hand, was in his very best shape.

## Thessaloniki Orchestra



Thessaloniki State Orchestra

Luckily, the standard annual appearance of this orchestra, too, was not unfruitful this year. For one thing, the conductor, Alkis Baltas, a conscientious man, has worked hard with his orchestra over the last few years. His program was eclectic – very well done – comprising Yannis Constantinidis' *Dodecanese Suite*, Bela Bartok's *Concerto No. 3* for piano and orchestra and Janacek's rhapsody *Taras Bulba*.

The first was conducted with lightness and grace – and what a pleasant little piece it is, too. Entirely lacking in originality, it is, nevertheless, fresh and elegant in its use of themes and its discreet orchestration.

Bartok's concerto benefitted, obviously, from a careful preparation. Rhythm, synchronization and dynamics were minutely observed, to the great credit of the orchestra and its conduc-

tor, but also of Domna Evnouchidou, the pianist, whose success was unqualified. She played exactly like a “Bartok pianist”, with an acute sense of originality of rhythm, crystal-clear tone quality and eerie sounds.

## Moscow ‘Academic’

Of the two programs offered by the ‘Academic’, the first was certainly more interesting. For true music lovers it comprised works by Brahms, Shostakovich and Ravel. This orchestra is justifiably famous for its rich and mellow strings, its coherence and power, and the Herod Atticus Theatre was packed for their appearance.

First came Brahms' *Concerto in D* for violin and orchestra, op. 77, played by the second famous Oistrakh, Igor.

This is a case of the bad luck of having a great father for Igor is an astonishingly subtle violinist in his own

right. His interpretation was full of inner life and warmth. Let us remember his swift bridges, his clearly audible double notes and chords, as if coming from more than one instrument, his exuberance in the dance rhythms of the last *allegro*.

But the evening's highlight came with Kitayenko's inspired conducting of Shostakovich's *Symphony No. 6, in B, op. 54* (1939). Abraham in his *History of Music* amusingly refers to it as Shostakovich's “incomplete regeneration” after his falling out with Soviet cultural authorities. It is this “incompleteness” which makes it great, for if the composer had complied entirely with “Socialist realism”, we would have missed much of the work's originality.

The symphony is, unoriginally, in three movements, *largo*, *allegro* and *presto*. Its classical transparency of



orchestration, brilliant rhythms, breathtaking climaxes and vivid power match its daring effects and truly "modern" sound. Kitayenko and the orchestra gave us an astonishing performance of tremendous depth in the *largo*, ease and abandon in the *allegro*, power and glory in the *presto* – with even a sense of humor.

The second program, more popular, was slightly less enjoyable. Enesco played Tchaikovsky's first piano concerto very well, and the orchestra was very good. That is, unfortunately, all I can say.

The *Symphony No. 4* was marvelously played (Kitayenko is best when left alone), but it was not original in its conception. Gloom and passion were all there, and so was an excellent, swift *pizzicato*. But only in the finale did I sense a new voice: the conductor's own.

## Bulgarian Symphony

The Bulgarian Radio and Television Symphony Orchestra presented two programs, both interesting in their composition. I suppose the music lovers' patience with this series of concerts was by now exhausted, for the theatre was almost empty.

Weber's *Der Freischutz*, the overture, commenced the program. It was most unfortunate; the dynamic range was very limited and there was nothing frightening about the crescendos (as the composer wanted them). But there were worse things too: the tempo was faulty and unsteady, the horns frequently out of tune and the strings suffered from a lack of coordination. I blame the conductor, for Fidetzis, a fine scholar and cellist, is not always inspiring as a conductor. His movements are clumsy and without those clearly delineated "edges" which help the musicians to coordinate.

Everything was better with Beethoven's *Choral Fantasy in C for piano, orchestra and chorus, op. 80*, in which the soloist was an improved Aris Garoufalis, playing with incredible clarity, power and a wonderful sense of contrasting dynamics. The chorus lacked brilliance but the orchestra and conductor – this time – held very well together and the result was satisfactory.

The program concluded with George Sicilianos' *Cassandra* for mezzo-soprano, bass, chorus and orchestra, op. 47 – based on verses 1072-1329 of

the original text of Aeschylus' *Agamemnon*.

Sicilianos' work is on a grand scale with careful intonation and a particularly rich orchestration exploiting, as it does, brass and woodwind capabilities to create an appropriate atmosphere of



Igor Oistrakh

gloom and drama. Unfortunately, he is often too tempted to rely on orchestral strength, and dramatic highlights are sometimes lost because there is simply no more sound volume available. His harmonic language is more conservative, and yet this seems an advantage, for Sicilianos' talents have suffered in the past from a near obsession with "modernism", which often tended to conceal, rather than reveal, his true skills.

The mezzo, Yolanda di Tasso, and the bass, George Pappas, are to be congratulated for their excellent diction and clarity. Di Tasso must have labored over the score with the composer. Orchestra and chorus under Mikhail Milkov have worked well also, and the result was worthy of the composer's imagination, for he truly, and rightly, values *Cassandra* highly among his compositions.

The following day, with still fewer people in attendance, the orchestra presented Richard Strauss' *Till Eulenspiegels lustige Streiche*, a "tone poem". This is an early work of great vitality, humor and mastery of orchestration.

Brahms' *Rhapsody for alto, male chorus and orchestra, op. 53*, was infinitely more satisfactory. The revelation in this was 26-year-old Markella Hatziano, an alto of regal proportions and style. Her voice was rich but never shrill, lower parts rounded naturally without requiring that fictitious chest pressure frequent in other altos. She bridges the various levels of her voice

with total mastery – one never senses a gap, such as even great singers scarcely manage to conceal (e.g. Callas). Her upper notes are flawless, ethereal and effortlessly produced. But she is, above all, a good musician, tonally correct, coordinated with the orchestra and chorus and without apparent anxiety.

One must congratulate Maestro Fidetzis for his inclusion of Manolis Kalomiris' *Symphony of the Innocent and the Good* (1931), an uneven yet interesting work of ample proportions, containing some of his best and his worst music all at the same time.

Kalomiris is here conscious of a need to update his musical language, and the score includes daring originalities such as multirhythms and opposed rhythms. The first part ("In the plain") is thematically consistent and reminds one, in spite of its originality, of earlier compositions. The second ("Idyll in the fields") is reminiscent of Ravel's *Daph-*



Markella Hatziano

*nis et Chloé* with its muted chorus and galloping rhythms. The third is a French poem by Jean Richepin translated in a Central Greek dialect, or idiom, by the Greek poet Zaharias Papanoniou. This was not so successful in live performance, for Kalomiris' orchestration drowns the voices and almost forbids any expressiveness in the singer. But Hatziano not only survived but managed to create the impossible, singing expressively and with power.

The last part ("In the mountain") was the least successful. Influences from other composers and a loud but ineffective orchestration, coupled with an almost unnecessarily crude treatment of the chorus, make this a tedious experience. □

## Chewing over tooth decay

If that toothpaste ad of neglected teeth dropping from withered gums produces a shudder of recognition in you, maybe it's time to salvage your gnashers before it's too late – as is the case for nearly four in 10 adults in England and Wales who have no natural teeth at all!

Toothbrushes are one of the few instances where synthetic is better – they do not go soggy or have hollow filaments to harbor bacteria. They should not be stored in containers, or allowed to dry out completely. It is the brush that does the work – you could just as well use soap or salt instead of toothpaste, some of which are too abrasive. The size and hardness of brush, and its use, should be recommended by a dentist to suit your mouth. Don't get sentimental about your toothbrush; it should be renewed at least every three months.

One good cleaning session a day for at least three minutes, plus special attention to problem areas with a single-tufted interdental brush, is better than several superficial swirls. As one American textbook put it, "85 percent of the plaque that causes 15 percent of the problems can be removed by brushing; 15 percent of the plaque that causes 85 percent of the problems can be removed by flossing."

Diet is also a major factor in the dental field. Every child knows why

toffee is known as the dentist's friend, and sweet sticky foods are the number one enemy of teeth.

In the Second World War, dental surveys showed that in countries where sugar was rationed the incidence of tooth disease fell, only to rise again when sugar became widely available. Don't smile smugly if you think you have cut out the white crystals – sugar lurks everywhere in these overprocessed days, hidden in such things as savory foods and chewing gum. Soft drinks are so popular in the U.S. that it is said more metal goes into soda cans than cars – yet in the 1950s research showed that the phosphoric acid in such beverages softened teeth submerged in them for a few days. It is advisable to quickly rinse your mouth even after fresh fruit and their juice because their natural sugars can damage teeth too.

Most mothers are aware that calcium is needed for strong teeth, and yet calcium and iron are the two minerals most frequently deficient in American women's diets. The best natural sources of calcium are: milk and its products, all cheeses, soya beans, sardines, salmon, peanuts, walnuts, sunflower seeds, dried beans and green vegetables. To be properly utilized, this mineral needs to be taken in a ratio of two to one with vitamin D and phosphorus. The latter is seldom in short dietary supply, and vitamin D is synthe-

sized in the skin from the sun by Mediterraneans. If you have extra soft bones and teeth, this can be helped by calcium and magnesium supplementation, and "chalky" teeth strengthened with calcium lactate and vitamin F – but only under the supervision of a specialist.

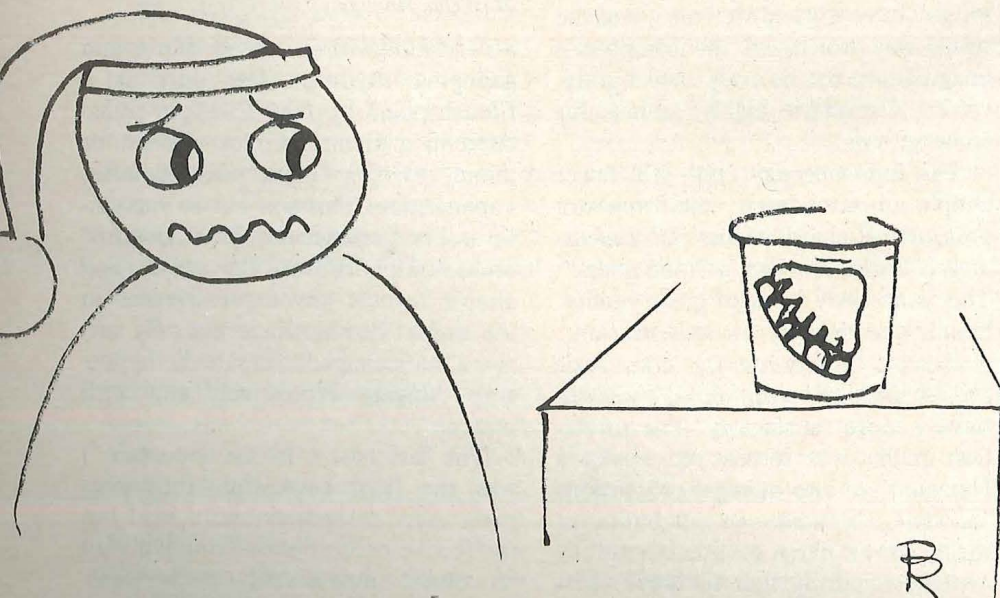
Other vital vitamins are C, needed for the manufacturing of collagen (the connective tissue essential for dentine), and vitamin A, which fights decay. Natural fluoride, thought to strengthen enamel, can be found in fish, cheese and meat, but don't drink it as a chemical supplement. It's not just a question of content, but also the form of what you eat. The best teeth in the world are no good without healthy gums, and it is now known that gum disease causes more tooth loss in adults than does decay. It is estimated that eight in 10 people have this problem in industrialized societies, where overcooking and overrefinement of foods has turned the majority of our diet into pap.

Like the rest of your body, your teeth and gums need exercise to stimulate blood circulation and strengthen surrounding tissue, as they are living matter. Stone Age man had far fewer dental problems than we do. His bigger jaw didn't cause crowding of teeth, and he used them not only for masticating tough meat and raw roots, berries and fruits, but also as an everyday tool to break threads and soften leather, as some Eskimos still do. I'm not suggesting you start hunting down raw lion steaks, or champ on a bit of old shoe in your idle moments, but chewing raw carrot and celery sticks and snacking on nuts, seeds and cheese shouldn't raise too many eyebrows.

High-fiber foods are as good for the upper part of your alimentary tract as for the lower. Although Jamaicans chew raw sugarcane, they do not have as much dental decay as expected, and this is explained by the action of the fiber in the cane, which cleanses their teeth through friction. So the more wholegrain fibrous foods – such as bread, toast and rusks (*paximadia*) – you eat, the better it will be for your teeth and gums.

Don't leave it till the time you sleep in a bed while your teeth relax in a jar. Start today – there won't be a reissue of choppers.

*D. Remoundos*



*Don't wait until your teeth are spending the night in a jar while you sleep in bed*

HAVE YOU TRIED..... ALOE VERA

**A**loe vera is a member of the lily family, which includes, onions, asparagus and turnips. It is succulent, and its relatives range from the monstrous century plant favored by photographers of the Greek landscape (and those compelled to scratch their names on things) to the dainty Partridge Breast aloe often included in plant collections

Some 275 species of aloe are now known, but its medical and cosmetic properties have been used for thousands of years. Taken internally it has purgative and diuretic qualities, and the earliest written record of its use is in an ancient medical text called *The Papyrus Ebers*, compiled some 1,500 years ago. When tutor to Alexander the Great, Aristotle persuaded his royal protegee to conquer the island of Zanzibar to ensure a sufficient supply of aloe as a healing agent for the Macedonian army.

Later, Marco Polo observed its use by the Chinese as medicine and a beauty potion. In present-day Colombia, mothers rub the juice on their children's legs to protect them from insect bites, and many kitchens in the U.S. contain an aloe plant for first-aid treatment of burns and skin irritations.

For several years aloe vera has been

a popular ingredient with natural cosmetic firms, and appears in many skin and hair products. It is used for its ability to penetrate deeply into pores, taking its moisturizing and healing powers with it. Lately it has aroused more scientific interest than almost any natural substance. Russian and American research programs have found that aloe vera seems to contain a "wound hormone" which speeds up the rate of healing in injured surfaces. Its 96-percent water content provides fluid for damaged tissue without excluding air. The remaining 4 percent of the pulp contains complex carbohydrate mole-

cules believed essential to its moisturizing action.

The active ingredient is aloin, obtained from the gel of the leaf. It is this viscous matter that supports the leaves, which have no stalk. It is extracted either by pulverizing the leaves through rollers, or allowing the juice to seep out through a cut in the base of the leaf.

If you want to reduce the use of chemicals on your skin and hair, but cringe at the thought of amputating your aloe, or perambulating a plant to the beach for sunburn treatment, aloe vera can be purchased in cream and lotion form in light-weight containers from many health food shops and specialist chemists throughout Athens.

*D. Remoundos*

**Keeping fit**

*Tummy trimmers*

*The following exercises are once again to help trim tummies:*

**Exercise 1: The cushion**

For this exercise any ordinary cushion will do.

- Lie on your back, arms straight down by your sides, shoulders down and chest open.
- Wrap your legs right around the cushion. Have the soles of your feet on the floor and together.
- Take a deep breathe.
- Breathe out very slowly for 10 full counts. As you breath out squeeze the cushion as hard as you can with your knees. Make sure your stomach is in and your spine is in contact with the floor.

You should feel this exercise very strongly in the inside of the thighs. In order to feel the buttocks working as well, don't actually move the feet but feel them firmly pressed onto the floor and feel as if you are pulling them towards the buttocks.

- Repeat 5 times.

*Variation 1:*

As you squeeze the cushion pull your abdomen in and up and raise your head and shoulders off the floor. This version makes you use the abdomen more.

*Variation 2:*

Place the cushion further away from you, legs turned out ballet dancer-style,

toes pointed. Your heels should therefore rest on the cushion.

Squeeze cushion in the same way. You will feel this version tones the whole leg more. It can be done with or without raising your head and shoulders.

**Exercise 2: The box**

I always joke with my clients about this one - no one, so far, has broken any of my boxes at the studio. You can put your feet inside the legs of a chair (a strong one) if you have not got a suitable box.

Sit up straight, your hands on the floor behind you to help maintain a straight spine, shoulders down, legs are straight out in front of you, feet flexed and inside the box. The sides of your legs are in contact with the box.

- Beathe in deeply.
- Breathe out slowly for 10 counts (just as you did for the cushion exercise). As you do so, press your legs outward against the sides of the box as hard as you can. You will feel the exercise strongly on the outside of your thighs.

*Variation 1:*

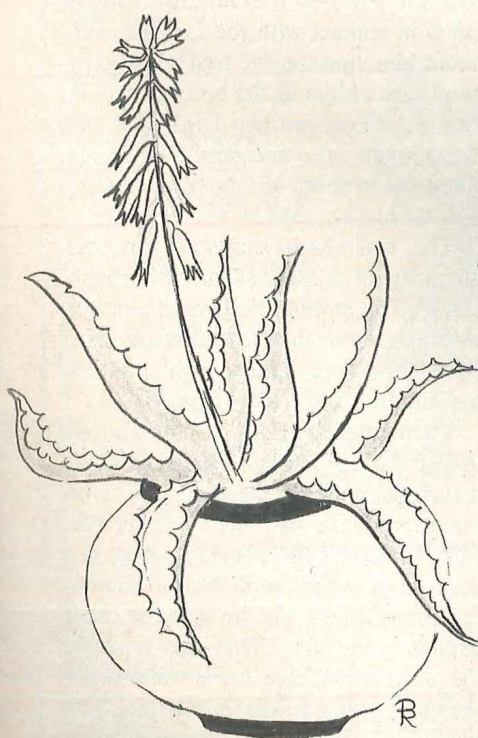
Some people feel the exercise more if their knees are slightly bent. It depends on the shape of your legs.

*Variation 2:*

When you push, if you wish to feel the exercise more in your buttocks, you should lean even further back on your hands and tilt your buttocks forward, lifted off the floor.

Make sure your tummy is in!

*Jenny Colebourne*



An aloe plant

## Her kennels are more like a zoo



Christine Chrysafidou

The sign on the road says "Pikermi Kennels". There's a painted dog on it, and you certainly hear dogs when you drive up, but it looks more like a major zoo.

Australian Christine Chrysafidou, 41, came to vacation in Greece 15 years ago after working with Animal Welfare in England, met her husband, a Greek doctor, and decided to stay. There were no kennels in Greece at the time, and so Christine rented a home in Kifissia and promptly built a few kennels in the back garden.

"Like most Greeks, my husband had never had much to do with animals, so it was a bit hard to explain exactly what I wanted to do," she says. "But I've been brainwashing him for 15 years now."

Once the back garden was full, they bought some farm land out in Pikermi and started with kennels and runs for 20 dogs. "We keep saying we won't add on any more, and then we add a bit more and a bit more."

There are now 120 dogs, 40 cats, 10 birds, two monkeys, a Skyros pony, a retired race horse and a chimpanzee named Micky, each with its own quarters.

And there's none of the assembly line sterility of many kennels because

the buildings have been added willy-nilly around the family's own house. Although the land was dry and barren 14 years ago, it's now a tropical oasis shaded by Australian eucalyptus trees ("I planted them so I'd feel at home"), a tribute to the fact that anything can be grown in Greece provided it's watered enough.

One of the little buildings up the hillside is the kennel kitchen, where two of Christine's three helpers were busy boning cooked chickens for the mid-day feed. The man who supplies local tavernas brings her 200 kilos of chicken and 70 kilos of ground beef at a time, which she freezes. Every day at 8 am they boil up about 20 chickens and cook rice in the chicken broth. The animals get various mixtures of this with minced meat and canned food.

"It all depends on how much they've been spoiled at home," Christine says. "If you don't have the right food dogs don't eat, or they get terrible diarrhea from the change in diet. By the time you treat them and clean up it's easier to cook and clean chickens."

Kennels in England, she was quick to add, have a prepared jelly, mostly horsemeat, and they hack off a slice for each animal.

The runs are cleaned every morning

and hosed down again in the afternoon, and there's a bath with a big hairdryer and grooming table where dogs are shampooed before they leave. The amount of work during the busy summer months can get overwhelming, and Christine's parents are visiting (their 13th trip) to help with the house and two grandsons, 12 and 4.

"There's such a big demand, if I had space for 300 more dogs I'd have filled it this summer. We've been refusing about 30 dogs a day."

But it's seasonal work - summer, Christmas and Easter they're full, while the rest of the year there are only 20 or 30 dogs. Christine's husband is on the board of the Hellenic Animal Welfare Association (HAW), and during slow months they take in stray animals until new homes can be found.

In addition to the short-term guests, there are a few permanent residents in the menagerie, presided over by Micky the chimp, who was smuggled out of the Congo as a baby in an airline carrier bag. When he got too much to handle, his Greek owners arrived at Christine's doorstep with two suitcases in hand - summer and winter clothes plus Pampers.

"He lived in the house with us for a year, but when our second child was born my husband put his foot down. People would talk."

Micky is seven now, has shed his wardrobe and lives outdoors all year round in a heated walk-in cage. Christine is in contact with the London Zoo about him, and they've told her to take good care of him as the breed is rare in Europe. There are two females at the Amsterdam Zoo, and once he matures (they live to about 45) she plans to send him there.

The two rhesus monkeys are the offspring of a pair acquired through HAW. The mother died and the father was donated to the Nea Filadelfia Zoo once he became unmanageable, as will the children once they mature.

Then there's Eve, a 14-year-old male cat left at the kennels to die when it suffered a stroke the same day as its master. The old man died and his wife wasn't allowed to keep the cat at her daughter's. She's come every Sunday for almost five years "to give the cat a cuddle, some sliced ham and to settle the account. We've been waiting for the poor thing to die but it just gets healthier." (It must be all that chicken and rice.)

### 'Home' in Greece

Ruth Nagley, described by her adult son as the youngest woman he knows, left her husband and a busy life in London to settle in Athens two years ago, and since then has written poetry, a novel and a self-help book on allergies.

"I had a very busy life before," she says, "but it was a very busy loneliness." One of the founding members of Britain's Social Democratic Party (SDP), Nagley was involved in local British politics, bred dogs, was a keen gardener and raised two children, who for the most part she educated herself.

"I found the schools so appalling. It's against the law in England to keep your children at home, but I got away with it because I knew my way around local politics."

Because of the individual attention, lessons could be limited to only the mornings, and Nagley feels her children benefited from the experience, both going on to do "very well" in university. Her son, 24, is in marketing and her daughter, 29, works part of the year in Greece as operating manager for a travel company.

"She got the taste from me," insists Nagley. "I've been in love with Greece

all my life." Nagley grew up not on fairy tales ("that false sense of romanticism is dangerous") but on the Greek myths. Her first boyfriend was Greek, and one of her three favorite poets is Cavafy (the other two are T.S. Eliot and Seamus Heaney), but she didn't actually visit Greece until 10 years ago.

"It was the first holiday on my own and I felt as if I'd come home. I came almost every year after that and promised myself that one day this was where I'd live."

Although she'd written poetry in university and had won the Felicia Hemans Medal for lyric poetry, it was coming to Greece that rekindled her creative energy. A collection of her poetry, *The Rest is Silence*, is being published this winter by Anchor Press.

Her second book, *One Woman's Meat*, will be published by Anchor in 1987 (for both books she uses the name Ruth Price) and is the result of an agonizing bout with allergies.

"Once I sent the poems off I decided to do this book to give other people hope. Allergies can be controlled, but doctors often don't know what they're looking at and end up by saying you're mad. They can't find it so you haven't got it."

At one point she weighed under 100



Ruth Nagley

pounds, had seen 15 or 16 doctors and had become allergic to "everything" – all foods, tap water, smoke, even paint. She couldn't drive, fell in the street ("always to the right") and swelled up as though pregnant.

Fortunately, she found a book by an Australian doctor, Richard Mackarness, that set her on the road to recovery, and she now wants to pass on her experiences to others.

"Most people who have allergies get so depressed, they just give up hope and die. I'm one of the lucky ones. It's as if the other part of my life belonged to somebody else." □

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# Katey's corner



☆ Welcome to Athens – or welcome *back* to Athens, as the case may be. If you are new to these pages, we are very happy you have picked up a copy of *The Athenian* and hope it will be a constant companion during your stay here. The first way that it can be helpful is by taking out the *Athenian Organizer* centerfold (not so glamorous as *Playboy* maybe, but a good deal more helpful) and putting it by your telephone for constant reference. It provides quick numbers in case of emergency, as well as putting how-to-contact information at your fingertips. Each year we try to give some helpful hints for newcomers. Athens is a super place to be, and no matter what your hobby or interest may be, you will find it available here. We realize you may currently be in the throes of awaiting shipments, dealing with unpacking, official red tape, school enrollments, etc. But those hassles do eventually get taken care of, and you will be ready to start meeting people and enjoying the assignment.

☆ First, about *your automobile*, if you are lucky enough to have gotten it in unscathed: With your first tour around town you have become aware that driving in Greece is both interesting and a challenge. It is important you know that license plates ending with the lower numbers drive within the “inner circle” downtown one day, and the higher numbers the next. The fine is quite considerable if you goof, so make certain before leaving home. You can telephone the Tourist Police at 171 (see *The Organizer*) to obtain the information in several languages. Remember that Greece now has a seatbelt

law (the fact that you see many drivers ignoring this is immaterial – buckle up both for your own safety and because there is a big fine for this one, too). The last item about automobiles has to do with a way Greece is unique: Because the streets and highways have a high percentage of marble dust in them, a sudden rainfall makes them terribly dangerous. Even a wet patch from someone’s garden watering can cause your car to skid out of control. When even the *taxi* drivers can be seen to proceed with caution at the beginning of a rainfall, you can be assured that this is an important warning.

☆ As you may already have discovered on your own, *schools* in English are available beginning with the toddlers and continuing right on through the American College of Greece and La Verne University. Parents are able to choose from a best-possible scenario for their children

by talking with counselors at American Community Schools, Campion School, St. Catherine’s British Embassy School, St. Lawrence College and TASIS-Hellenic International. If class size or total number of students is an important factor, it is good to know there is a selection. Preparing students for universities either in England or the United States, the quality of education here is very good. There are also lower grades available in French, German, Japanese, Italian and, of course, Greek. Computer training is readily available and degrees in computer sciences can be obtained from either the downtown or Ag. Paraskevi campuses of The American College. Adults seeking continuing education opportunities are especially welcome.

☆ There is probably a *library* located in your country’s cultural center in Athens (see “Libraries” in the *This Month* section), as well as a program

of films, art exhibits and lectures in your own language. Especially active are the British Council, the Hellenic-American Union and the Goethe Institute, but all cultural events will be listed monthly in the *Focus* and *This Month* sections of *The Athenian* (see, you can’t do without us!)

☆ And of course you will want to have some **Greek lessons**. This somewhat formidable-looking language *can* be learned and even a basic knowledge is worthwhile. Everything is more fun in Greece is you are able to at least read the street signs and fumble through a bit with shopkeepers. Conversational lessons at practically every level can be found at the Hellenic-American Union, the Athens Centre and the YMCA (which is called the XEN here, for reasons you will discover when you have these Greek lessons we’re talking about). All three organizations offer other learning opportunities, too – the best idea is to visit and see what they have to offer. At the HAU, the range is from weaving to Greek dancing; at the Centre, from modern dance to classical lectures, complete with site visits; and the XEN has absolutely *everything* anyone of any age could possibly be interested in (XEN is primarily in Greek, but who needs language for painting, aerobics or myriad other how-to classes?)

☆ **Sports?** Well, you have come to a sports mecca. With the famous climate of Greece there is almost no sport unknown here. Even though, for obvious reasons, there is a big emphasis on water sports, tennis and golf are also very popular with the foreign community, and ranging further afield there is even an antique car club. Look in the *Organizer*, and if your own choice isn’t there, give us a call and we will help find it.

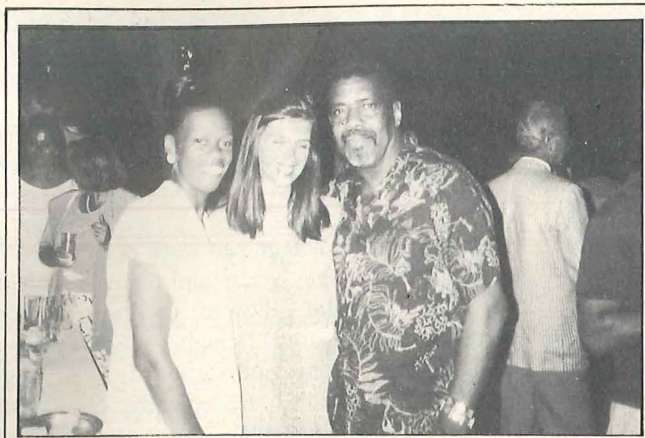
☆ **Scouting** is very important in Greece. To find the International Girl Scout Troops, telephone (Kifissia) Betty at



*To introduce Wolfgang W. Grimm as manager of the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental, John O’Shea, general manager and regional vice president, invited travel agents and journalists to a summer buffet and dance around the swimming pool. Mr. and Mrs. Grimm (left) come to Greece from the Pailion Inter-Continental in Singapore and the Hotel Furama Inter-Continental in Hong Kong. Mr. Grimm expressed his feelings by saying, “After eight years in the Far East, I’m delighted to be back in Europe. These are not easy times for the tourism industry here, but we’ve got a good team that’s doing a terrific job in winning back business to Greece. I’m glad to be part of it.” Judging by the smile, his wife agrees. Our third happy smile belongs to Cathy Vanderpool, who has been the public relations lady for the hotel for the past two years – and who is known to many of our readers as a former ‘Athenian’ editor. Cathy can now be found in New York, where she is using her considerable talents to excellent effect as director of the Friends of the Benaki Museum in America.*

672-3118 or (Glyfada) Karen at 962-1445. The Boy Scouts can be found by calling Joe Furr at 721-2951, Bill Maxwell at 989-5273 or Bob McCaw at 989-5561. If your own children have already gone away for school, why not volunteer to help with the new crop coming up? Call those same numbers to find out how you can be of assistance.

☆ **Getting acquainted** is another matter. If you are here with an embassy or large company, there are others to get you started, but arriving alone is a bit more difficult. The American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG) is an automatic answer if you are American or married to an American, but ladies of other nationalities should know that they are not only very welcome, but *encouraged* to come alone and find out about membership. The AWOG program includes lectures and visits, in-country and overseas trips, a community service program and neighborhood meetings. AWOG also has a blood bank listing for emergencies. In Greece it is necessary to provide a pint for each one taken, and donors therefore are always needed. If you wish to make an advance deposit, or if you would be available if necessary, please telephone the Club Room. Lastly, AWOG prints *Hints for Living in Greece*, which is exactly that. Written by volunteers for foreigners newly arrived, it has a host of useful information. Copies can be obtained through the organization. For all information on AWOG, telephone the Club Room at 801-8495 or 801-9826 between 10:30 am and 1:30 pm. Canadian women – or women who have resided in Canada for any length of time and are interested in that fine country – will be happy to know that they also have an organization. The ladies meet once a month as well as plan bridge get-togethers and fundraising activities. There is a Catholic Women's Group with month-



*The ever-popular Alvin Ailey American Dance Theatre played again this summer to packed audiences at the Herod Atticus. The talented choreographer and his troupe were honored at a reception given by the counselor for public affairs of the American Embassy, Robert Wozniak, and his wife, giving an opportunity for artists and journalists here in Athens to meet them. The hostess (center) introduced Mr. Ailey and greeted guests with Embassy Cultural Attache Harriet Elam. The dancers are just as charming to talk to as they are electric on stage – no wonder they are asked back to perform again and again!*

ly meetings, for which you can telephone 362-6186. St. Andrew's Protestant Women's Guild provides a place to meet friends as well as do a bit of good. Telephone Pippa at 671-1594 or Linda at 808-1598. ☆ Check the *Organizer* for the **church** of your choice. Regular services are held downtown, as well as in Glyfada and the northern suburbs at various times. ☆ The arriving executive or diplomat has a variety of **business and social** opportunities. In Athens for over 50 years, the Propeller Club offers an international forum for exchange of views and acquaintanceship. Members and their friends meet monthly for pre-luncheon drinks and then, following lunch, there is a speaker giving remarks of general interest. This non-profit organization also has an annual ball in the spring to raise funds for continuing education for Greek children. It is not necessary to be a member to attend any of the luncheons, but members enjoy certain extra privileges. For further information or applications, telephone 779-2727 or contact Executive Services, Athens Tower "B". In the *Organizer* you will find a

chamber of commerce listed for several countries – some of them have regular luncheons with speakers, and guests are always welcome. Both the British and Americans have regular meetings in English. Rotary, Lions and several alumni associations meet regularly. However, unlike most other countries, they generally have dinner meetings. The International Club of Kifissia is not only a club but a *place*. With quarters in the Semiramis Hotel in Kefalari, members are encouraged to drop by to read newspapers in several languages, have a drink at the bar or just chat together. Scheduled activities include duplicate bridge (the only regular sessions in Athens in English) on Tuesday mornings and Wednesday nights, quiz programs, trips, taverna nights, Happy Hour, keep fit and aerobics classes and Greek lessons. Call Grethe at 801-7231 or 801-3396 any morning between 9:00 and 11:00 am. ☆ Are **amateur theatrics** your thing? You're lucky, for you have arrived at a post with a real live-wire group called The Players, presenting English-language plays at regular intervals throughout the season. They can use ticket

sellers, set designers, electricians, directors, actors, helping hands and lots of etceteras that I haven't thought of. They also have members evenings just for fun, and you will find it all most congenial. Contact Phil at 806-4825 or Sue at 683-0957 to hear more about it. (In the meantime, be on the lookout for the production *First Person Singular*, coming up soon. If you like your thespian activities with music, then it is the HAMS (Hellenic Amateur Musical Society) for you. Big Gilbert & Sullivan experts, they also do music from Broadway shows and/or specialty numbers when needed. They have fun on stage and it shows, so join in whether you can carry a tune or not – lots of helpers are needed. Call Jean at 681-4358.

☆ If you are a "watcher" as opposed to a "doer", then be sure to drop by the beautiful **Athens College Theatre** in Psychico to pick up a brochure of their fall season productions. They have a season ticket arrangement for members, offering special benefits – or you can just plan to catch individual performances. Telephone 671-7523 or take Exit A, Philothei, straight into the gates. ☆ There is an almost unlimited selection of **books** on Greece available, each providing different perspectives. Among English-language bookstores, Eleftheroudakis is located both in the Athens Tower "A" and downtown at 4 Nikis Street and Compendium is at Nikis 28. There you will find funny ones, used ones, serious guide books, history, classics, Do Greece on X\$ a Day, picture books, erudite studies and cartoons – they will all help with the enjoyment of your stay. ☆ This short resume has probably left out more than it has put in, but if you have a special question that is not answered – or even if you only want to say hello – give me a call personally at 681-5747 and I will do my best to get you an answer.

## Working out to feel great

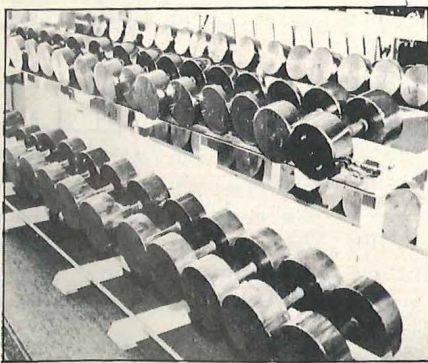
With winter weather around the corner and the holidays not far behind, it isn't too early to start thinking about how to fend off those extra pounds that can accompany the season.

With all the health spas in and around Athens, staying in shape can be easy. From Glyfada to Kifissia, there are scores of health studios offering everything from aerobics to body building.

Though still fairly new to Greece, health studios have become quite popular over the last few years. At least so says Costa Tsiamalos, head trainer at *Gold's Gym* on Agiou Demetriou.

"Two years ago, there were only five gyms in Athens," he says. "Suddenly about six opened in this neighborhood alone and now they're all over Athens. Everybody wants to work out. It's become fashionable in Greece now. People want to exercise in a spa for better results."

At *Gold's*, customers can exercise on a variety of machines designed to work various parts of the body. The machines, for the most part, are manufactured in the United States and England.



A rack of weights at *Gold's Gym*

Men work out in a spacious, brightly lit room on the ground floor, and a smaller room with fewer machines on the second floor is reserved for women.

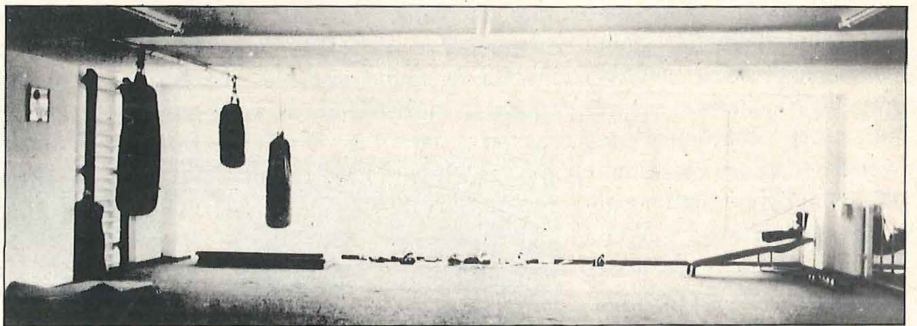
"Unfortunately, the thinking in Greece is still that men and women should not exercise together," Tsiamalos says. "Many men come in and bring their wives and don't want them exercising around other men. We've also had some problems with our entrance because women have to walk right past the men's area. A lot of women don't like that at all."

The gym is not completely segre-

gated, however. Women can work out with the men if they want, and many do. Men are not allowed in the women's exercise area, though.

Six trainers – one woman and five men – work at *Gold's* to help members with their exercise programs. There are five levels to choose from, and Tsiamalos says customers are evaluated frequently to determine progress. He says most of the trainers have graduated from the Gymnastic Academy in Athens.

*Gold's*, which is a franchise of the California-based company of the same name, offers aerobic dancing one hour each day. Karate is offered three times a day for one hour per session. The gym's karate trainer teaches children



The aerobics and karate room at *Gold's*

from 5 to 6 pm, beginners from 7 to 8 pm and intermediate students from 8 to 9 pm. The gym also has men's and women's locker facilities.

Tsiamalos says diet programs are available, and they are not based on calorie counting. Instead, the diets focus on being able to eat unlimited amounts of healthy foods like fruit and vegetables.

Of course, Tsiamalos says people who come in regularly start feeling healthier, and many who smoked

cigarettes have now stopped.

"Once they started working out, they cut cigarette smoking like a knife," he says. "They see someone next to them who is smaller lifting more weight or moving faster and they want to work harder. They realize that when you work out, you can't smoke."

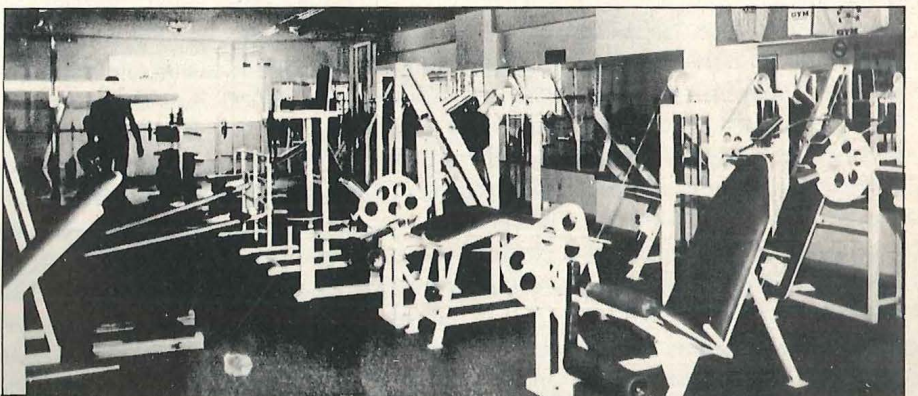
Membership at *Gold's* is offered for one month, three months, six months or a year. Prices are determined by the type of exercise a customer wants, and programs can be mixed and matched.

For example, a six-month body building program costs 18,000 drachmas. Six months of both bodybuilding and aerobics is 28,000. Karate and bodybuilding is 26,000 for six months. Daily rates are also available.

*Gold's* is open from 9 am to 9 pm Monday through Friday, Saturday from 9 am to 2 pm. The gym is closed Sundays.

For those more concerned with getting exercise than building muscle, the *Nautilus Gym* in Glyfada is just the place. With 12 exercise machines, aerobics and a jacuzzi, customers can get a good workout and relax afterward in a warm tub of swirling water.

"It's the only *Nautilus* gym in Greece," says instructor Alexander Voreopoulos. "We wanted to open one here because we know that the *Nautilus* machines are the best and there is definitely a demand now."



The equipment at *Gold's*



The gym is located on the third floor of the Plaza Shopping Center on Ioannou Metaxa and is a bright, pleasant place to exercise. Six trainers are on hand to help with the machines and aerobic workouts, which are offered daily.

Several levels of exercise programs are available, as well as physical therapy for those with back and muscle problems.

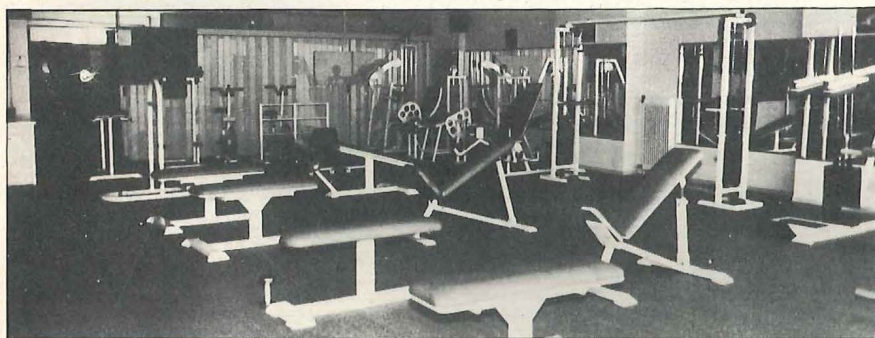
At Nautilus, which opened seven months ago, men and women work out together and memberships range from one month to a year. Voreopoulos recommends that customers come in at least three times a week to get good results.

"If you can come in at least that often, I guarantee you will get results in one month," he says. "With other kinds of equipment, you have to work out one or two hours a day to get results."

In addition to the jacuzzi, Nautilus also has a sauna that seats six people.

For a six-month membership, one is entitled to all facilities except whirlpool. The whirlpool costs 500 drachmas per 20 minutes. An aerobics-only membership is also available for 10,000 a year, 3,500 per month or 500 per class. Family discounts are available, as well as junior and senior discounts.

The gym is open Monday through



Hardware to produce firm bodies at Gold's Gym

Saturday. Hours are 9 am to 12 pm and 4:30 to 9 pm Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and 4:30 to 9 pm Tuesdays and Thursdays.

On the other side of Athens, in Kifissia, a group of British fitness trainers have just opened *Olympians Gym and Aerobic Center* and are trying to "break new ground" in Greece.

"In the UK, it's quite normal for men and women to exercise together," says manager Lester Cowley. "Here in Greece, the men come into the aerobics classes and women into the gym. A

lot of men think they will look silly doing aerobics, but it's actually vigorous exercise. We're also educating the women to think that just because you work out, it doesn't mean you develop muscles like Arnold Schwarzenegger."

Cowley says he and his partners decided to open a gym in Greece because they like the climate, and because of an overabundance of gyms in the UK.

"We knew it was very viable, businesswise, here," he says. "In London, it's glutted with gyms. It was very difficult to start the kind of gym we wanted there. Here, we feel we're doing something new."

At Olympians, all equipment is from the UK or manufactured in Greece to British specifications. There are 30 exercise machines, and aerobics classes are offered five times a day. A sauna is also available.

Another feature at the gym - that Cowley considers a first - is testing each member before the program begins.

First, members are asked to fill out a medical questionnaire. They must also take a blood pressure test and then an aerobic fitness test, in which trainers measure your heart rate while you pedal an exercise bike.

After all the testing, an exercise program is set up according to one's

fitness level. Trainers check your progress every 10 to 15 days.



High-tech bikes at Nautilus

Cowley says the gym, which occupies four floors, now has about 100 members since opening in July, and seems to be catching on. "We're really pleased with the fact that it seems to be a club where everybody feels comfortable being there," he says. "People can bring their children in because it's a gym for the whole family."

He also said that staying fit is gaining new importance in Greece.

"It's almost like a fashion now. Greeks are being told that this is the thing to be doing and to be more careful of health. They've had this awareness opened up and, until now, they really haven't had the facilities to exercise in."

The gym is open seven days a week - Monday, Wednesday and Friday 8 am to 10 pm., Tuesday and Thursday 10 am to 10 pm and Saturday and Sunday 10 am to 2 pm.

Memberships range from 5,000 drachmas for one month to 45,000 drachmas for one year. These prices include use of all facilities. Daily rates are also available.

- *Gold's Gym: Vouliagmenis Avenue 366, Tel: 991-0731*
- *Nautilus Gym: Ioannou Metaxa 39, Plaza Shopping Center, Glyfada, Tel: 894-2111*
- *Olympians Gym and Aerobic Center: Harilaou Trikoupi 146-71, Kifissia, Tel: 807-5353*

Susan Pappas



Some of the machinery at Nautilus

## Pointers

Looking for a place to workout? **Olympians**, the first British gym established in Greece, provides an extensive range of exercise classes or jazz for those who prefer dance as a form of keep fit. Highly qualified instructors, trained



in British Academies and Colleges of Physical Education, will be there on hand to offer advice on all aspects of health and fitness. Cosmetic and slimming treatments are available from the Olympians resident beauty therapist. After your training session there is always the opportunity to relax in at the club's Swedish sauna, have a nice hot shower and then perhaps a refreshing fruit juice cocktail. For further information please write to or telephone Olympians Gymnasium and Aerobics Centre, 125 Harilaou Tricoupi, Kifissia 146 71, tel 807-5353. To celebrate its tenth anniversary, the **Corfu Hilton** is offering a free trip during, October, for anyone who stays at the hotel for more than

three nights. Children who share their parents bedroom will stay free of charge. For further information contact the Public Relations Manager, at the Athens Hilton, tel 722-0201. It was wine festival time at The Athenaeum Intercontinental hotel last month. **Dionysia '86**, a Greek wine festival, which presented about 300 different wines from all parts of Greece, was said to be a great success especially by those wine lovers who paid the festival a visit. The hotel's clients and the Athenian community were able to sample all the wines which were at the hotel's specially created Atrium Lobby winery.

**Dimitra Vassiliou Fotopoulou**



## 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.

### PERSONAL

**AMERICAN GIRL** interested in Greek culture and language - Stay with family, August 17, '87 - September 17, '87. Lisa Collier, 3633 Almeria St., San Pedro, CA. 90731. U.S.A. **NO LOVE** but Greek lessons in exchange for a Common Market country language. Considerate character a must. Tel: 751-0266 George 7:30 - 8:00, 16:30 - 17:00. **WORSHIP, FELLOWSHIP, STUDY:** weekly at the Crossroads International Christian Centre, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi tel 770-5829, or 801-7062.

### LESSONS

**GREEK BORN TEACHER** with university qualifications and over ten year's experience give lessons in modern Greek to foreigners, beginners and advanced. Christina Tsigaridou, Voulgaroktonou 45, tel 360-2359, 364-1938. **CHILDBIRTH AND PARENTHOOD PREPARATION.** Lectures, exercises and natural childbirth techniques. Ring Catherine Pistevos, S.R.N., S.C.M. Tel 681-0998 after 6pm. **TEXTILE ARTS CENTER,** Iperidou 5, near Nikis St. Courses in 4-harness Loom Weaving, Natural Dyeing and Boundweave begin October 14. Yarns and supplies for sale, looms for rent, Phone 322-3335. **WHAT IS THE DREAM CENTER?** We are a husband and wife team that educate people how to deal with psychosomatic problems. All recurring problems of stress, headaches, smoking and neckaches have reason, especially after they recur and medicines don't clear them. This is where we come in and teach you how to understand the calls. These lessons are one hour in length per visit. We also give tapes for home-use to alleviate the pain. Lessons are 5,000 per hour and we use tapes and audio-visual messages, bringing understanding to body and mind and increasing health harmony. DREAM CENTRE, Congo Palace Hotel, Glyfada, Suite 209, tel 8946-711.

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**PROPERTY AT GALAXIDI** Approximately 2 and half acres. Security fenced and terraced, fully planted with olives, citrus, fruit trees, almonds. 250 trees altogether. Ready production. Newly laid out vineyard, water system, storeroom. Site for house, vegetable garden. Splendid view of Gulf of Corinth and Parnassos. 5 minutes drive to Galaxidi. Seriously interested call 0265-41316, 8-10 pm.

### SERVICES

**WILL OCTOBER BE A GOOD MONTH?** Get a forecast. ES Kingdom I Ching Consultant, Palmist. Tel:641-0266.

### DENTIST

**PHIL. ROSSI DDS**  
16 Nikis St. Syntagma Sq.  
Tel.: 32.20.040  
Residence telephone for  
emergencies 93.34.961

### CHRISTOS N. KOUTSIAS D.D.S.

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**BODY WORKOUTS** - Aerobic studio. The true excitement of being alive is movement. Workout groups HELD DAILY. Also starting jazz and modern dancing groups. Navarinou 29, Ano Glyphada, Athens 165 61. Tel 962-2880.

# the newsstand

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# THE ATHENIAN guide

Where to go... what to do

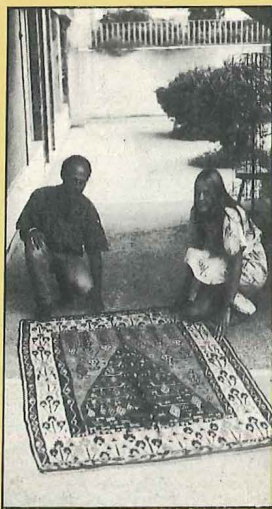
focus • music • dance • drama • museums • sites • tourist tips • sports • matter of taste • restaurants and night

## focus

### art

The exhibition by **Yvonne Sirmopoulou** will be at the Nees Morphes Gallery until October 13. The exhibition is titled "10 Women Portraits" and is a study of women's faces and expressions.

A photographic exhibition by **Barabara Drucker** will be on show at the Pnevmatiko Kentro From October 13-25. The images were shot with a little plastic toy camera, a "Diana". The camera was used because its plastic lens distorts images in unexpected ways and so produces dreamlike images. Color xerox self portraits of the artist will also be on display. "For one and half hours I stood there putting my face down on the machine with these different props creating different characters and emotional images."



Tapestry, Afi Gallery



Yvonne Sirmopoulou, Nees Morphes

An exhibition of collages and gouaches by **Lilly Kristensen** will be shown at the Jill Yakas Gallery from November 2. It was Lilly Kristensen's childhood ambition to be a painter, but she trained as a commercial artist. She eventually came to Greece and after drawing and painting for some years, she started the collages, mostly portraying the islands and Greek landscape. Her exhibition at the Jill Yakas Gallery will show that her present collages are a complete departure from those she originally made when she first came to Greece. They now depict Athenian life. Athens, particularly the flea market, has always been the artist's favorite place for exercising her artistic talent. "The place draws me like a magnet".

There will be two exhibitions at the Dracos Art Center during October, that of **Kostas Fotopoulos**, and **Marcos Hadjipateras**. The exhibition will be on until October 14. Kostas Hadjipateras is currently living in New York and has taken part in various group shows in New York's Soho and East Village. According to Peter Drake, an American critic, Markos Hadjipateras has transformed the male Western outlook on female objects - instead of violating it, the artist becomes part of the object. The exhibition at Dracos will be the artist's first exhibition in Greece.

A great opportunity will be offered to the public to view works by the Greek painter **Dimitris Galanis**. Aithousa Technis Iakinthos will launch

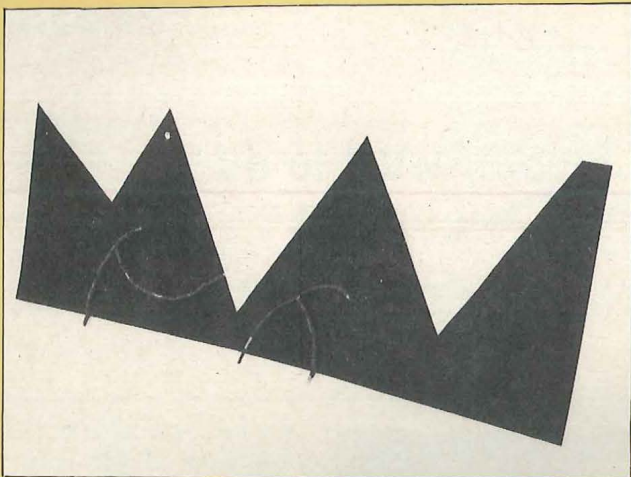
its new season with an exhibition of the great artist's work from October 20 - November 15. Over 100 works will be on display.

The winter season at Hydrohos Gallery will be launched with a group exhibition by artists **Androutos, Kikilias, Lefkokilos, Madaka, Moutafi, Martin Stone** and **Faradji**. The exhibition will be open during shop hours and will last until October 18.

An exhibition of sculpture and ceramics by **Efi Tsaggari** will be shown at the Zygos Gallery from September 30 until October 14. Despite her being an architect by profession, she is also well known among artistic circles. All her sculptures are independent creations and stand on their own. A group of photographs will also be on exhibition showing the different positions in



Kypris



Kostas Fotopoulos

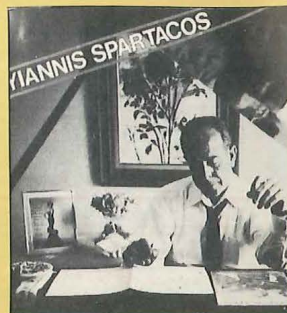
which the sculptures can be placed. Some of the sculptures are in bronze and terracotta.

**music**

Greece's foremost composer and pianist **Yiannis Spartakos** will be playing piano at the Intercontinental Hotel's French restaurant "La Rotisserie" during the winter period.

**theatre**

**Absurd Person Singular**, a contemporary comedy by Alan Ayckbourne, gets the season off for *The Players*. As with many of Ayckbourne's works this comedy has a serious side to it and is often compared to the works of Neil Simon. Ayckbourne has enjoyed the rare success of staging three plays in Lon-



Yiannis Spartakos (music)

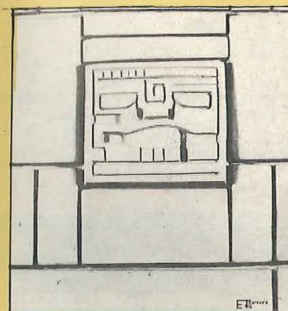
don's West End and New York's Broadway at the same time. The play will be directed by Joyce Simmonds, produced by Maria De-Vail, and the cast includes Ian Robertson, Tim Cullen, Sue Kiriakides, Ann Fanariotou, Jane Vergo and Rob Reid. The play will be staged at the Tassis School from October 1 - October 4.

**food**

It's "**Catch of Day**" at Ta Nissia' taverna at the Athens Hilton. The res-

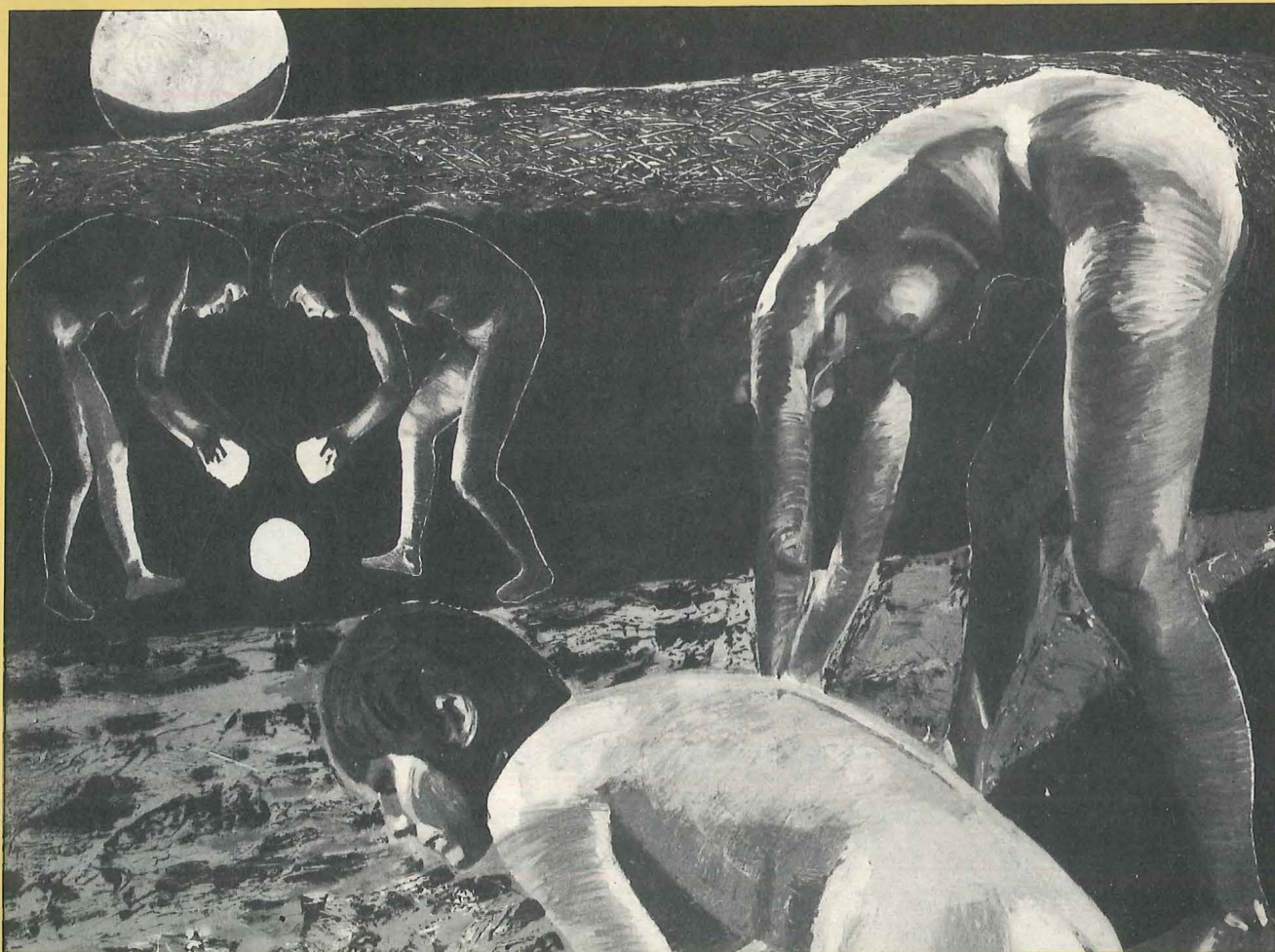
taurant will offer a wide selection of various Greek and International fish dishes. In addition the taverna will be the only restaurant in Athens to offer imported halibut and turbot, fish unknown to the Mediterranean area.

It is *bon appetite* at the

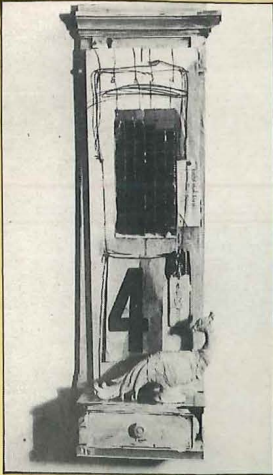


Efi Tasaggari

Athens Hilton from September 29. **La Bonne Fourchette**, at the Byzantine Cafe will offer its customers an opportunity to taste the wonderful cuisine of the French countryside. The chef



Marcos Hadjipateras, Dracos Art Center



Barbara Drucker

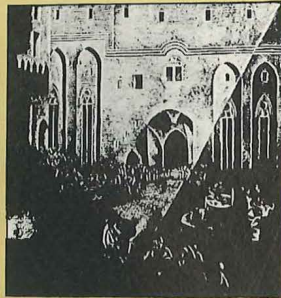
will present a buffet of authentic specialties from the French provinces. Every week, **La Bonne Fourchette** will feature a different menu of selected regions of France. For reservations call the hotel at tel 722-0201.

### awards

A number of post graduate grants for the 1987-88 academic period are being offered by the **Fulbright Foundation**. The scholarships are being offered in American literature, Archaeology, Mass Media, Economics and Marine Biology. Persons applying should be Greek citizens and hold a Greek university degree. Interested candidates should contact the foundation's offices at Leoforos Vas. Sophias 6, tel 724-1811, and at Mitropoleos 34 in Thessaloni-

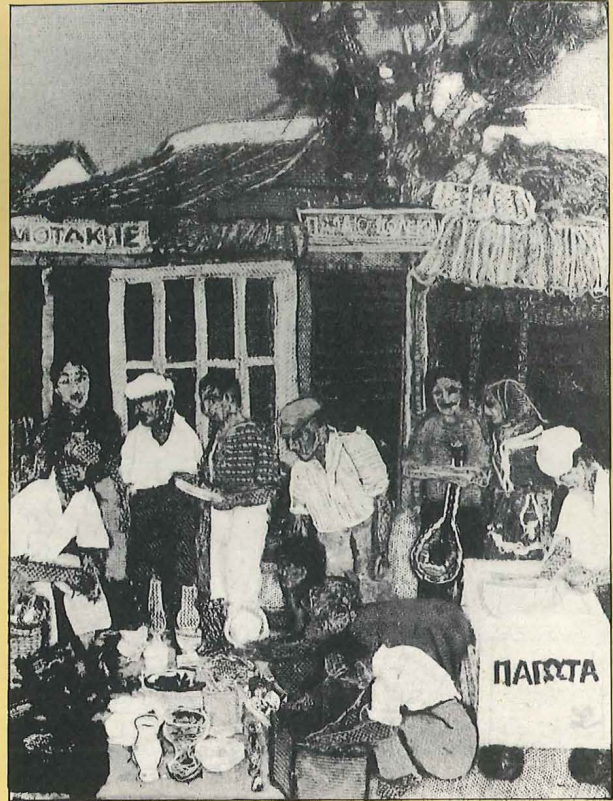
ki, tel 264-025 between 10 am and 2 pm.

The British Council announces that an award will be made in May 1987 for the best translation of a collection of poetry published in 1985 or '86 into English from any European language. The **European Poetry Translation Prize** was established in 1983 in memory of Corneliu M. Popescu, a 17-year-old Romanian who died in the 1977 earthquake in Bucharest and whose translations into English of Mihail Eminescu's verse were published posthumously with considerable critical acclaim. The closing date for receipt of entries is November 28 1986. Sub-



Dimitris Galanis

missions should be addressed to **The European Poetry Translation Prize, The Poetry Society, 21 Earls Court Square, London SW5 9DE.** Further information is available at the British Council in Athens and Thessaloniki.



Lilly Kristensen

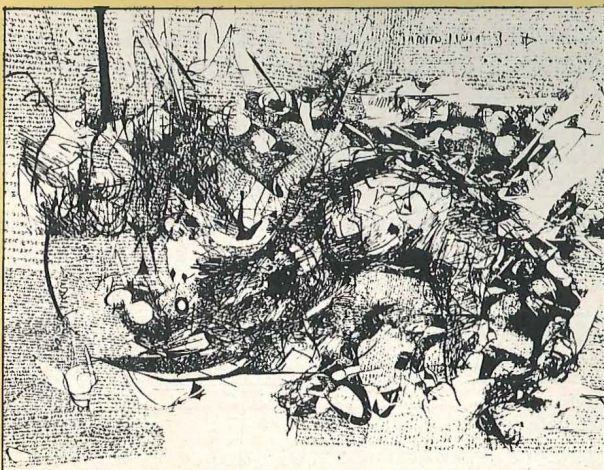
### fair

The 21st **Dimitria Festival**, organized by the city of Thessaloniki, begins October 1 and will continue until the middle of November, with artistic exhibitions until January '87. The program includes music, theatre, sports, art, films, dance and photography. Watch the local press for details.

### medical

Greece is now the proud owner of the latest technology in body scanning. A clinic and laboratory

for **Magnetic Body Scanning** has been opened at Ethnikis Antistaseos 56, Kato Halandri. Magnetic Body Scanning is the latest technology for surveying the human body and may soon replace the better known technique of x-raying. It creates images using a magnetic field rather than radiation, and produces a picture much clearer than that of an x-ray. It has been termed as "medicine's new eye", for it can see right through the body both vertically and horizontally.



Yiannis Dimitrakis, Medusa



Maria Trapali, Hydrohoos

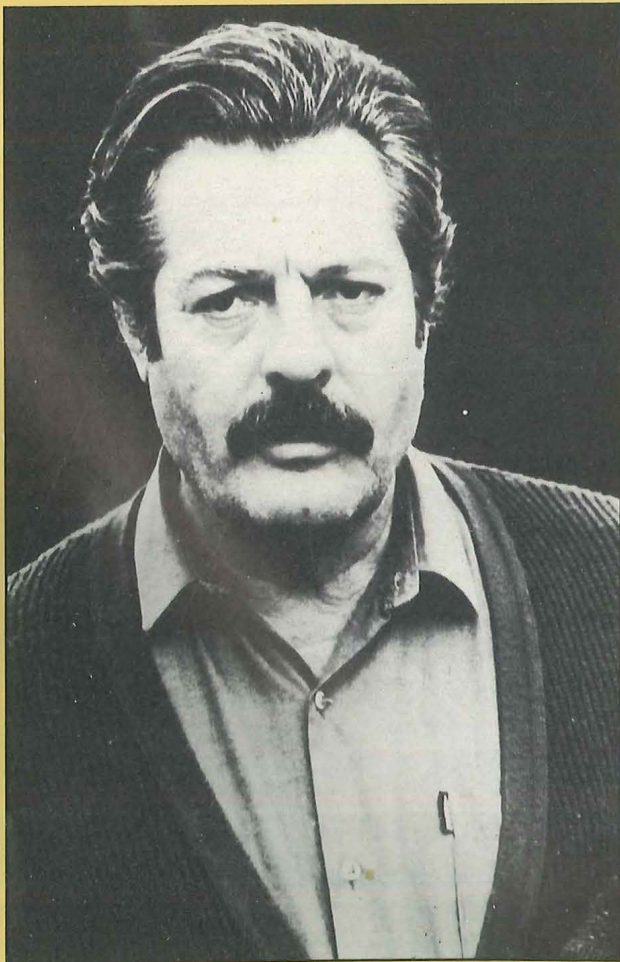
## Thessaloniki Film Festival

The 27th **Thessaloniki Film Festival** is being held from September 29 to October 6. At press time, the final selection for the festival had not been made, but the following is a description of some of the major films submitted for consideration.

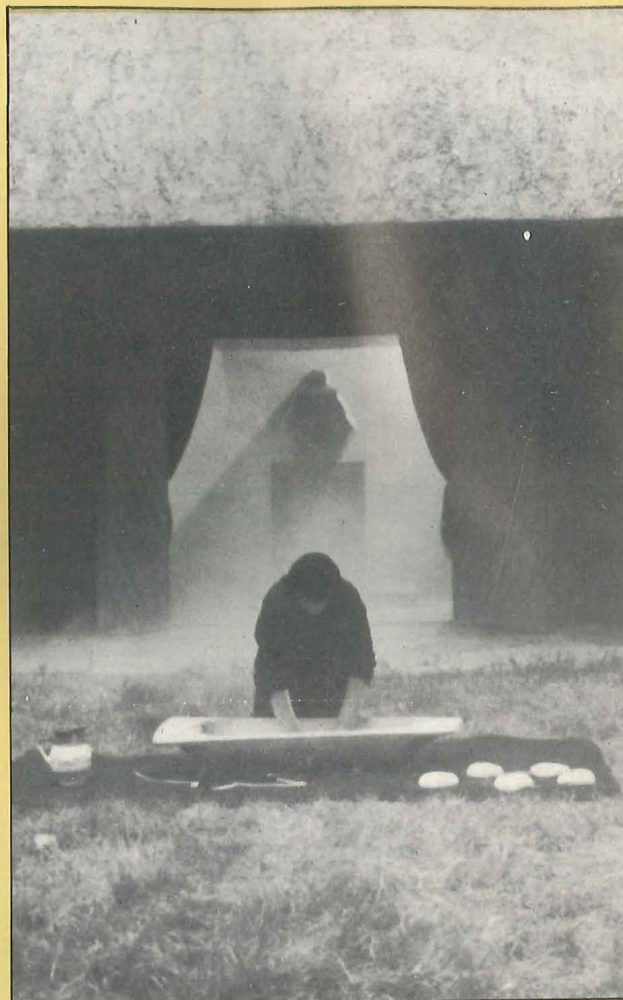
*Alcestes* directed by Tony Lycouressis with Antonis Theodorakopoulos, Olia Lazaridou and Alex Mylonas. The story of a writer searching for his lost youth once he reaches his fortieth birthday. The writer returns to his birthplace where, while in search for Alcestes, the love of his youth, he relives the changed places and people of his island.

*Caravan Sarai* directed by Tassos Psarras and starring Thimios Karakatsanis, Dimitra Hatoupi and many others. Just before the end of the civil war, the Greek authorities begun to evacuate villages in the border regions of northern Greece in order to facilitate army movement. The film follows Margaritis, a 45 year old villager and his family as they move from the village to the city, trying to adjust to their changed circumstances.

*Happy Homecoming* directed by Lefteris Xanthopoulos and starring Athena Papadimitriou, Peter Trokan and the villagers of Beloiannis. The film is the story of one of the many refugee villages that were set up in the Eastern socialist countries following the end of Greece's civil war. The village of Beloiannis was built by the political



Marcello Mastroianni in 'The Bee Keeper'



'Happy Homecoming' by Lefteris Xanthopoulos

refugees themselves, 50 kilometres south of Budapest. By December 1950, 1,800 Greek partisans had settled in the village. Today the village is emptying. The former political refugees and their children are returning to their homeland after 35 years of forced exile. The protagonists in the film are the inhabitants of the Beloiannis.

*Knock Out* directed by Pavlos Tassios starring Giorgos Kimoulitis, Costas Arzoglou and Fanis Chinias. The story of a man once desperately trying to end his mundane life but now finding he has to fight to save himself. George wants to die at all costs and he makes several suicide attempts, but fails. But he changes his mind when he is at long last informed that society has undertaken to kill him in the most painless way to relieve him of his misery.

*The Photograph* directed by Nikos Papatakis, starring Christos Tsangas, Aris Retsos, Zozo Zarpa and many others. The story of a young furrier who leaves Kastoria in 1971 for Paris following a hard time with the dictatorship. Before he leaves though he finds a photograph on the street which he takes with him. A misunderstanding is created in Paris around the photograph which sets off a series of events that culminate in a dramatic finale.

*The Bee Keeper* by Theo Angelopoulos and starring Marcello Mastroianni, Nadia Mourouzi, Serge Reggiani, Jenny Roussea and Dinos Iliopoulos. The journey of a bee keeper from North to South following a trail of flowers. A film on the silence of history, of love, of God. The film received numerous favorable reviews at this year's Venice film festival.

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26	27	28	29	30	31	

**NAME DAYS IN OCTOBER**

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

October 3	Dionysis, Dionysia
October 18	Loukas, Luke, Loukia
October 20	Gerasimos, Gerald
October 23	Iakovos, Jacob
October 26	Dimitrios, Mimis, Dimitra, Dimi, Mimi

**DATES TO REMEMBER**

October 1	Independence Day (Cyprus)
October 7	National Day - East Germany
October 18	Columbus Day
October 24	United Nation's Day
October 28	Ohl Day
October 31	Halloween, UNICEF Day

**PUBLIC HOLIDAYS**

October 28	Ohl Day: anniversary of the Italian ultimatum to Greece in 1940.
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**GALLERIES**

**AFI** Tripodon 25, Plaka tel 324-7146. An exhibition and sale of kilims and flat woven textiles from Anatolia, Persia and the Caucasus, from October 6 until October 31.

**AIHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS**, Zirini 23, tel 801-1730. An exhibition by the Greek artist Dimitris Galanis from October 20 until November 15. There will be over 100 paintings and sketches on display. See focus.

**AIHOUSA TECHNIS PLAKA**, Nikodimou 29, Tel 323-4498. Group show titled *Epilogos 86* from October 18 until November 1.

**ATHENAEUM ART GALLERY**, Leoforos Syngrou 89-93, tel 902-3666. Group show by artists Kypris, Gounela and Yiananes from October 21 until November 10.

**DRACOS ART CENTRE**, Herodotou 2, Kolonaki, tel 721-7103. An exhibition of the works by Marcos Hatdjipatera and Kostas Fotopoulos until October 18. An See focus.

**EPOCHES**, Kifisias 263, tel 808-3645. "An exhibition on a poem" by Michalis Amarandos, Rania Kapellari, Roubina Sarelakou and Basilis Sperantjos until October 11.

**FOTOHOROS** Tsakaloff 44, Tel 361-5508. The exhibition by Reene Schnerl will continue until October 4. There will then follow an exhibition by Joan Backer from October 7 until November 15.

**HYDROHOS**, Anapirou Polemou 16, Kolonaki, tel 722-3684. Group show of artists' work previously exhibited at the gallery, from October 2 until October 18. An exhibition by Maria Trapali will be on show from October 20 until November 6. See focus

**JILL YAKAS GALLERY**, Spartis 16, Kifissia, Tel 801-2773. An exhibition of collages and gouaches by Lilly Kristensen from November 2 until November 22. See focus. Also phone to view by appointment works by Hilary Adair, Delia Delderfield, Maggie Hardy, Lisa Zirner and other artists.

**KREONIDES**, Iperidou 7, tel 322-4261. Exhibition by American Nicholas Perret from October 6 until October 21.

**MEDUSA**, Xenokratous 7, tel 724-4552. An exhibition of manuscripts illustrated by Yiannis Dimitrakis from October 1 - October 26. See focus

**NEES MORPHES**, Valaoritou 9a, tel 361-6165. An exhibition by Ivonni Sirmopoulou until October 13. See focus. An exhibition of color study with a video by Dimitris Ratsikis

from October 14 - 29.

**ORA**, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698. Exhibition by the art critic Vrasidas Tsoeflos until October 31.

**SKOIUFA**, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. An exhibition of works by Dionysis Fotopoulos.

**TO TRITO MATI**, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. An engravings' exhibition by Aristeia Kritsotakis until October 8.

**ZYGOS**, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. A ceramic exhibition by Efi Tsangari will be held at the Gallery until October 14. See focus

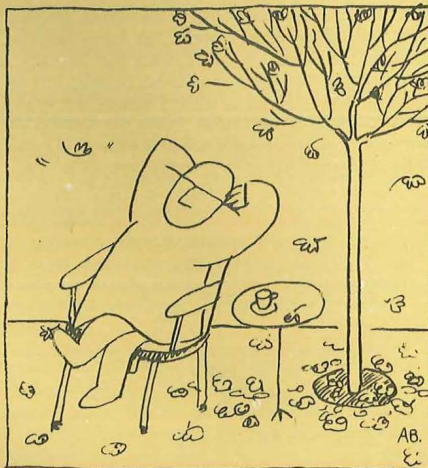
**EXHIBITIONS**

**ALEX MILONAS** - An exhibition of the artist's latest works will be on show at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until October 15.

**CRETAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION** by the British School at Athens of the latest archeological finds from Crete at the Temporary Exhibition Hall of the National Archaeological Museum. October 1 - 31. Daily from 9am - 3pm except Mondays.

**GREEK FOLK WOOD ENGRAVING**, at the Centre of Folk Art, Hadjimichali 6, Plaka, until the end of November. Carvings from 11th century onwards including brilliant examples of household furniture, nautical carvings and church engravings will be on display.

**THEODOROS NOTIAS** - an exhibition of his work at the Foreign Press Association, Academias 23, tel 360-6534, from September 30 until October 3.



**CLUBS AND ORGANISATIONS**

**AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANISATION**, call 801-8495 for information about meetings and program.

**CROSS CULTURAL ASSOCIATION**, meetings are held on the third Wednesday of every month at 8:30 pm in the Swiss foyer, Skaramanga 4b at 7:30 pm. This month's meeting, October 15, will bring together representatives of the various resource groups in Athens for people living cross-culturally to inform others of their activities. The support group 'For a Rational World' will meet on October 6 at Skaramanga 4b, at 8 pm. Further information from Margie at tel 665-9852.

Angela Kiossoglou Adams will lead a support group for people interested in overcoming cross cultural barriers which prevent closeness and trust. For further details call Angela at Tel 804-1212.

**INTERNATIONAL CLUB**, Tel 801-3396. Happy Hour discoes - soft music, dancing and small buffet on the October 10 and every second Friday of the months to come. Also on October 10 a first aid course will start at the club. The club will hold Greek lessons every Mon., Wed. and Thu Keep Fit classes every Tues. and Thurs., in the morning, Modified Aerobics on Tues. and Thurs., in the mornings, Bridge on Tues. and Thurs. in the mornings and Wednesday evenings, Bridge lessons on Mondays. The International Club is also offering Chinese Cookery classes during October.

**PROPELLER CLUB** luncheon meeting on October 2 at the Grande Bretagne Hotel, at 1:15 pm, with guest speaker the British Ambassador Jeremy Thomas. For details call tel 778-3698.

**THE ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LION'S CLUB**, tel 360-1311. Dinner meetings at the Royal Olympic Hotel at 8:30 pm on October 6 and 20. Call the club for further information.

**MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE**

**ABSURD PERSON SINGULAR** - by Alan Ayckbourne will be staged by the Players at Tassis School on October 1 - October 4. The play is directed by Joyce Simmonds.

**ALEXANDER PAPASTEFANOU** - The Greek pianist will present works by Gallupi *The Fitzwilliam Virginal Book* and Chopin at the British Council on October 23 at 8pm.

**HOMAGE TO PHILIP LARKIN**. The poet Nicholas Fokas will introduce and read Greek translations of Larkin's works with Micheal Vince and Jean Greenwood reading the poems in English at the British Council on October 30 in the evening.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

**ST FRANCIS ANIMAL BLESSING SERVICE** at St Paul's Anglican (Episcopal) Church, Filellinon Street, Oct 5 at 8 pm. Please come with your children and pets.

**SCREENINGS**

**British Council**

**THE CARETAKER**, Harold Pinter's classic stage play starring Donald Pleasence, Alan Bates and Robert Shaw, directed by Clive Donner will be screened on October 9 and 29 at 8 pm.

**BRIGHTON ROCK**. The Boulting brother's adaptation of Graham Greene's novel, with a scribeplay by Graham Greene and dramatist Terence Rattigan. The cast includes Richard Attenborough, Hermione Baddeley and Carol Marsh. The film will be shown on Thursday, October 16.

**THE LIVING PLANET, Parts 1 and 2** Richard Attenborough's BBC production records the diversity of life forms and shows how the world can be divided into many distinct environments. There are 12 parts to the series to be shown over the next three months, the first two on October 20.

**QUARTET** screened on Monday, October 27 is directed by James Ivory and based on the novel by Jean Rhys adapted by Ruth Praver Jhabvala (author of *Heat and Dust*). It is the story of an aimless young West Indian woman trying to survive in Paris following her husband's imprisonment. The film stars Alan Bates, Isabelle Adjani, Maggie Smith and Sheila Gish.

**LECTURES**

**ANCIENT TREASURES OF MACEDONIA** - October 7, at the Athens Center, 48 Archimideous Street, at 7:30pm by Dr Eugene Borza from the History Department of Pennsylvania State University, currently with the American School of Classical Studies.

**ROMAN HOLIDAY: Ancient Roman tourists in the Greek city**, by Andrew Farrington, graduate of Oxford University, Archaeology and Classics Department, on October 16 at 7:30pm at the Athens Center. Both lectures will be illustrated by slides and are open to the public. For further details call the center at tel 701-2268.

**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 Lombardians, 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. information telephone 324-4395 or 921-4650 after 6 pm.

**ATHENS MUNICIPALITY**

The Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens is sponsoring a number of cultural events around the city during October. For further information call the centre at tel 363-4000.

**BATIKS** - an exhibition by Olga Papanitou at the Pnevmatiko Kentro Goudi from October 1-13.

**ENGRAVINGS** - An exhibition by the students of the School of Fine Arts to celebrate its 150th anniversary, from October 10 until October 26.

**BARBARA DRUCKER** - An exhibition of the artist's work at the Bouziani Gallery of the Pnevmatiko Kentro Athinon, from October 13-25. See focus.

**ARMENIAN ART** - An exhibition by Armenian artists in the Chiller Room at the Pnevmatiko Kentro from October 7-19.

**AYET - IRAKLIS** - A group show by the workers of the the

# this month

Ayet-Iraklis Cement company, from October 21 - November 2 at the Pnevmatiko Kentro Athinon, Academias Street.  
**VANA ELEFThERIAIDOU** - An exhibition of her works at the Chiller room from October 30 until November 11.

## TRAVEL

**ISTANBUL THANKSGIVING**, Nov 27- 30. Applications close October 25. Call Nick Demertzis at Mycenae Travel Service, tel 361-1097 or 361-9072 for details.  
**KENYAN SAFARI** Dec 24 - Jan 3. Visiting Nairobi, Masai Mara, Treetops and many more. Contact Nick Demertzis at the above address.

## FALL COURSES

**ACCELERATED GREEK** course begins at the Athens Centre on October 27 for four weeks. There is also a Greek Grammar review and an Advanced Proficiency course beginning on October 27. Telephone the centre for further information at tel 701-2268 or 701-5242.

**APPLICATION OF COLOR THEORY** will be taught by George Kofas at the Hellenic American Union from October 16 to January 29, in weekly 2 hour sessions. The lessons cover the study of painting techniques of the Great masters as well as 20th Century artists. The course will familiarize the students with the theory of color and also encourage them to do their own projects. Contact the Greek and Other Studies Department at Hellenic American Union at tel 360-7305 or 362-9886 ext. 53 for further details.

**ART CLASSES** for beginners and experienced students will be given by Louis Efstathiou at the Hellenic American Union beginning October 13 to November 20 on Tuesdays and Thursday mornings from 9:30 - 11:30 am. For further details call the Union at the above numbers.

**BATIK** lessons are being offered by Katerina Psilou at the Hellenic American Union in two sessions, the first one starting on October 13 until December 15, every Monday morning 9:30 -12:30 or evening 4 -7.

**BEGINNERS LOOM WEAVING** classes at the Textile Art Center, Iperidou 5, starting October 14. Instruction in hand-weaving on a four-harness loom includes designing the warp, winding the warp, threading and setting up the loom, and weaving. Emphasis is on the basic loom techniques and variations of plain weave. Looms are on a first come first serve basis. For further informations call the center at tel 322-3335.

**CHILDRENS GAMES FOR TEACHING EFL.** A seminar will be held at the American Union from October 9 - December 18, with seminar leader Kristina Nordstrom. The seminar will explore and evaluate various kinds of language teaching games for children ages 6-12. For further details call the Hellenic American Union at tel 360-7305 or tel 362-9886 ext 53.

**CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN POETRY** an introduction to the American poetry spanning from Ezra Pound to the poets of the Beat Generation and the young American poets overseas. The course will be taught by James N. Stone, Editor of Globe Press at the Hellenic American Union from October 10 to December 12 every Friday evening from 5 - 7. For further details call the Greek and Other Studies Dept., at tel 360-7305 or 362-9886 ext. 53

**CONTINUING EDUCATION PROGRAMME** at the Athens college includes courses in Classical Studies, Economics/Social Studies, Computers and Art. All the above courses are taught in Greek. Classes meet daily from 5 -9 pm at the Psychico campus. For further details call the college at tel 671-4621.

**GREEK CLASSES** begin at the Hellenic American Union on October 6 and end December 12. Call the Union at tel 360-7305 for further details.

**FOREIGN LANGUAGES** are offered as part of the Athens College's Continuing Education program. The languages are French, Italian, German and Spanish. For further details call the college's Special Programmes Dept at tel 671-4621.

**INTERIOR DESIGN** will be taught by Katerina Psilou a graduate of the Doxiades School and the London College of Furniture at the Hellenic American Union, starting October 13 until December 15 and January 19 to March 23. For further details call the union.

**INTRODUCTION TO PHOTOGRAPHY**, taught by Charles E. Connant at the Hellenic American Union from October 13 to December 19. The course will include theory and dark room technique in 35 mm black and white photography and an introduction to the most important controls necessary for any brand of photography. The course will take place every Monday and Friday from 11am - 2pm for further details call the union at tel 360-7305 or 362-9886 ext. 53.

**JOURNALISM** course offered by Kristina Nordstrom at the Hellenic American Union from October 7 until December 16. Guest participants will include editors, correspondents and free-lance journalists. For further information call the union at the above numbers.

**KILIM WEAVING TECHNIQUE** 15 hour seminar will be given for those in intrigued by the techniques of kilims. The seminar will introduce the basic flatweave techniques and designing process using a variety of looms, including advanced type frame looms with continuous warp and adjustable tension. For further details and registration phone the AFI centre, Tripodon 25, Plaka, tel 324-7146.

**MODERN GREEK FOR FOREIGNERS** at the Athens College for Continuing Education. Classes meet daily from 5-9 pm at the Psychico campus. For further details call the Athens College Special Programme at tel 671-4621 from 9am - 1pm 2pm - 4pm.

**NATURAL DYEING COURSE** at the Textile Arts Center will begin on October 14. The course offers a wonderful opportunity to learn to mordant your own wool before dyeing to obtain a range of colors from one dyepot. Each participant will test natural dye materials found in Greece such as kermes, madder, camomile, pomegranate etc., and build a collection of sixty skeins of dyed yarns recording the experiments. For further details call Cathy Van Steen at the Textile Arts Center at tel 322-3335.

**TRADITIONAL GREEK FOLK and POPULAR DANCES**, from October 15 to January 26, every Wednesday evening from 6 - 7:30 at the Hellenic American Union. The workshop will introduce basic dances such as *syrtos*, *kalamatiano* and *tsamikos*. Special areas covered will be the Morea, Roumeli, Thessali, Epirus, Thrace and Macedonia regions. The Rebetiko dances will also be practised. For further details call the Hellenic American Union at tel 360-7305 or 362-9886 ext. 53.

**WEAVING** course will be offered at the Hellenic American Union from October 22 for 6 weeks. The course, taught by Catherine Van Steen, will include basics such as warping butterflies, slits, dovetailing, interlocking, hatching, and designing a cartoon. Forms of tapestry weaving will include Greek as well as Navaho Indian, Coptic and Turkish Kilim technique. No previous experience is necessary. For further details call the Greek and Other Studies Dept., tel 360-7305.

## LIBRARIES

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

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

**AMERICAN LIBRARY**, USICA, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th Floor). Te. 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-2 pm 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. 5:30-8:00. Reference Library open Mon.-Fri. 9:30-1:30, Mon. and Thurs. 5:30-8:00.

**BENAKI**, Koumbari 1. Tel. 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, gravures and water-colors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon. 8:30-2:00 pm, Sat. closed.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE**, Sina 29. Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French. Mon.-Fri. 10:00-1:30, 5-8, except Mon. mornings.

**THE GENNADEION**, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61. Tel. 721-0536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon. Wed. Fri. 9 am-5 pm. Tues. Thurs. 9 am-8 pm and Sat. 9 am-2 pm.

**GOETHE INSTITUTE**, Omirou 12-14. Tel. 360-8111.

Mon.-Sat. 9 am-1 pm. Books, periodicals, references, records and cassettes in German. Mon.- Fri. 9:30 am-2 pm and 5-8 pm, except Wed. afternoons.

**MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP**, Mavromihali 69, Feminism, fiction, women's issues, psychology, back copies of feminist journals and a good selection of women's health literature. Tel. 281-4823, 683-2959, before 3 pm. The library is open during the group's meetings, the first Fri. of the month and on Thurs. 13 days after the first meeting, around 8:30-9 pm.

**NATIONAL LIBRARY**, Panepistimiou St. Tel. 361-4413. Open Mon.-Thurs. 9 am-8 pm, Fri. and Sat. 9 am-2 pm 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 4:00-8:45 pm.

**PARLIAMENTARY LIBRARY**, Vas. Sofias. Tel. 323-5030. Mon.-Sat. 8:30 am-2 pm. The Benaki Annex is located in the National History 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 OF GREEK LIBRARY**, Massalias 22, 7th floor. Tel. 362-9886 (ext.51). 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 am-6:00 pm, weekdays and 8 am-5 pm Sunday. The entrance fee of 400 drs includes the museum.

**ACROPOLIS MUSEUM**, same hours as the Acropolis except Tuesday when it is open from 12-7 pm. Tel. 323-6665. Sculpture, bases, terracottas and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

**ANCIENT AGORA**, 9 am-3 pm weekdays and 9 am-2 pm on Sunday. 150 drs entrance fee, half price for students.

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

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

**BENAKI MUSEUM**, Koumbari 1, (corner of Vas. 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 am-2:00 pm. Closed Tuesdays. 150 drs entrance.

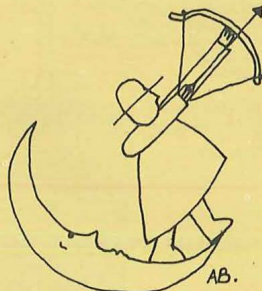
**BYZANTINE MUSEUM**, Vas. Sofias 22. Tel. 721-1027. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art. Open weekdays 9:00 am-3:15 pm. Closed Monday. Holidays and Sunday opens from 9 am-2 pm. Entrance 200 drs, 50 drs for students.

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

**CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM**, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. Open daily from 10 am-4 pm and on Sat. 10 am-3 pm. Closed Tues. and Sun. 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 B.C. to the 4th century A.D. On Sat. mornings the museum organises activities for children. Call 723-4931 or 724-9706 for bookings.

**D. PIERIDES MUSEUM OF MODERN ART**, 29 King George Ave., Glyfada. Tel. 865-3890. Open Mon. and Wed. from 6-10 pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern Art.

**GOLANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY**, Levadiou 13, Kifissia. Tel. 808-6405. Open daily, except Fri.





from 9 am-1 pm and 5-8 pm. Entrance 100 drs for adults and 30 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 Sun. through Fri. 9 am-1 pm. Closed Sat.

**KANELLOPOULOS MUSEUM**, Theorias and Panos Str., Plaka. Tel. 321-2313. Art and artifacts from prehistoric times to post-Byzantine period. Open Mon.-Sat. 9 am-3 pm. Sun. 9:30 am-2:30 pm. 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 am-3 pm every day except Tues.

**MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ATHENS**, 7 Papiarigopoulou, off Klathmonos Square, Plaka. Tel. 324-6164. Open 9 am-1 pm Mon. Wed. and Fri. Housed in the Old Palace built in 1833-4. The displays illuminate 19th century Athens.



## MUSEUMS/SITES OUTSIDE ATHENS

### Peloponnese

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

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

**EPIDAUROS**, museum and Sanctuary of Asklepeios. Tel. (0753) 22009. Major ruins of the sanctuary, dedicated to healer god Asklepeios, date from the late classical period. Well preserved ancient theatre seats 15,000 people; used throughout summer for festival events, is famous for excellent acoustics. Museum contains finds from the site, including interesting examples of reconstructed architectural fragments. Open daily 8 am - 7 pm, Sunday and holidays 9 am 7 pm. Closed Tuesday.

**MYSTRAS**, fascinating ruins of a Byzantine city located in the foothills of Mt. Taygetos, near Sparta. It is said that Constantine XI Palaeologos, the last Byzantine emperor, was crowned in the cathedral here. Museum is located in one of the cathedral's buildings and contains mostly architectural fragments. Open 8 am - 7 pm weekdays, 9 am - 7 pm Sunday and holidays.

**OLYMPIA**, the "Sacred Grove of Altis", dedicated to Zeus, was considered the most important sanctuary in Greece. Olympic games were held here every four years. Museum contains outstanding works of ancient sculpture, including the pediment sculptures from the Temple of Zeus, the statue of Hermes reputedly by the sculptor Praxiteles, and a 5th century Nike (winged victory) by Paionios. Weekdays 8 am - 7 pm, Sunday and holidays 9 am - 7 pm.

### Central Greece

**DELPHI**, seat of the famous oracle, with ruins of a vast and rich sanctuary, and a fine museum. Site open from 8 am - 7 pm on weekdays and 10 am - 4:30 pm on Sundays and holidays. The museum, tel. (0265) 82313, houses finds from the excavations. Open daily 8 am - 7 pm, closed Tuesday, and Sunday and holidays 10 am - 4:30 pm.

**OSSIOS LOUKAS MONASTERY**, between Levadia and Delphi, was built in the 11th century AD. Outstanding mosaics. Open 8 am - 7 pm weekdays and 9 am - 7 pm Sunday and holidays.

## SPORTS

### ARCHERY

**Arion Club**, Glyfada, tel. 894-0514.

**Panathinaikos Club**, tel. 770-9582.

### ATHLETICS AND GYMNASTICS

**SEGAS**, Syngrou Ave. 137, tel. 958-9414

**Panellinos Athletic Assn**, Evelpidou & Mavromateon, tel. 832-3700

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

**Kifissia Athletic Club**, Tatoi 45, Strofydi, Kifissia, tel. 801-3100.

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

### BADMINTON

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

### BASKETBALL

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

**Panellinos Athletics Association**, Evelpidon & Mavromateon Sts. after 3 pm, 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. Yiorgou 81 & Dousmani 3, Glyfada, tel. 893-2322; open 10 am-2 pm. Also Vouliagmeni 239, Glyfada, tel. 971-4036, open 6 pm-2 am.

### BOXING

**Panellinos 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.

### CAVE EXPLORATION

**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 Bou Boulinas St., tel. 883-1414.

### FENCING

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

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

**Athens Fencing Club**, Doxapatri 11, tel. 363-3777.

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

### FIELD & TRACK

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

### FISHING

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

### FLYING

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

### GOLF

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

### GYMNASTICS

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

### HANG GLIDING

**Aeropleschi**, tel. 361-7242, offers a one-month course in hang-gliding.

### HIKING

**Ipethrios Zoi (Outdoor Life)**, 9 Vas. Sofias, tel. 361-5779, is a non-profit making 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 5:30 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 am-2 pm and 5 pm-12 and weekends from 10 am-2 pm.

### MARTIAL ARTS

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

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

**Panellinos 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. 0299-72575.

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 Vas. Olgas Ave.

### Private Beaches

**Astir Palace Beach**, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-2086, 100 drs entrance fee, umbrellas, snack bar, clubhouse, restaurant available 9 am-7 pm.

**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.

**Atheneum Inter-Continental**, Syngrou 89-93, tel. 902-3666.

### TABLE TENNIS

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

## A Matter Of Taste: Bayazzo

### Two treasures and Suzy Wong

**B**ayazzo in Kolonaki has reopened its elegant dining room beneath the bar, serving up sumptuous dishes as tasteful as the restaurant's interior decor.

We began our meal with Mushroom Treasures – and treasures they were. A light mousse made from morel mushrooms imported from Cairo, covered with a delicate sauce providing a subtly sweet taste and a hint of the exotic.

My companion then ordered the Beef Fillet "Suzy Wong". ("Who's Suzy Wong?" I asked the waitress. "Oh, I don't know," she said. "It sounds Chinese. Our chef has a sense of humor.") It is a fairly simple dish: a tender beef fillet with bean sprouts and soy sauce – nothing fancy and, though tasty, unspectacular.

I ordered the Dialogue of Veal. ("Well," said the waitress, "there's two of them on the plate." The funny chef again.) This dish lived up to Bayazzo's reputation for innovative nouvelle cuisine: slices of veal cupped over marinated apples and mushrooms, surrounded by a gentle sauce that heightens the meaty-sweet experience. A pleasure.

For dessert there are a variety of pastries and pies, accompanied by a cup of coffee over which you can savor the restaurant's collection of paintings and toy clowns ("Bayazzo" means theatrical clown in German).

We took pains to keep the bill low and ended up dining for about 5,500 drachmas. A dinner at Bayazzo could easily run over 10,000 for two. Frightfully expensive, yes, but worth it.

*Bayazzo, corner of Ploutarchou and Dinokratous, Kolonaki, Tel. 729-1420.*

*David Lazarus*

All restaurants are reviewed without prior knowledge of the establishment.

#### CENTRAL

**CORFU**, Kriezotou 6 (near 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 specialities 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 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 Athenèe Palace Hotel, tel. 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito, beef in earthenware pot, Roumeli lamb, stuffed cabbage leaves and lentil soup.

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

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

**THE THREE BROTHERS**, Elpidos 7, Victoria Square, tel. 822-9322, 883-1928. Open after 8 pm. Closed Sundays. Specialities 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.

**SINTRIVANI**, Filellinon 5, near Syntagma Square, tel. 323-8862. Greek cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaka (specialities). This restaurant also serves fresh fish.

#### HILTON/U.S. EMBASSY AREA

**BALTHAZAR**, Tsoha 27 and Vournazou, tel. 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the U.S. Embassy. Restaurant and attractive bar, menu includes scaloppine 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 specialities. 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. Speciality: Beef Stroganoff. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

**PAPAKIA**, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton), tel. 721-2421. The speciality, 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 specialities are charcoal broils. Daily from 12 pm until late. Bakaliaros, Bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros).

**THE ANNEX**, Eginitou 6 (between the Hilton and U.S. embassy), tel. 723-7221. Some Greek cuisine. Full cocktail bar. Open daily from 12:30-3:30 pm and 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

**THE PLOUGHMAN**, Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), tel. 721-0244. 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 specialities plus a well stocked bar. Fresh fish nightly. Open from 9pm-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. Tel. 922-9773/7417. Serves dinner from 6 pm to midnight.

**BAKALIARAKIA (TA)**, Kydathinaion 41, tel. 322-5048. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter usually served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads. **DAMIGOS**, where Kydathinaion meets Adrianou, basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, specialty bakaliaro and skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service.

**FIVE BROTHERS**, Aeolou St. off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8 am-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 am-midnight.

**MILTONS**, Adrianou 19, Plaka, tel. 324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large selection of traditional appetizers, homestyle Greek cooking and various steaks, also fresh fish. Open lunchtime, perfect for business lunches and evenings. Reservations suggested.

**PICCOLINO TAVERNA**, Moni Asteriou between Hatzimihali and Kydathinaion, opposite church. The best pizza in town, also offers full taverna fare with fresh shrimp, swordfish kebab. The host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily from 9 pm-midnight.

**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).

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

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

#### PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

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

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

**MAYEMENOS AVLOS**, (Magic Flute), Kalevku and Aminda 4, tel. 722-3195. A gathering place for the theatre and after-theatre crowd, serving snacks, full meals, sweets and ice cream. Specialities 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 specialities include lamb in lemon sauce. Closed Sunday.

**ROUMBA**, Damareos 130, tel. 701-4910. Specialities include filet à la creme with mushrooms and "Roumbosalata". Closed Tuesday.

**THEMISTOKLES**, Vas. Georgiou 31, Pangrati, tel. 721-9553. Extensive taverna fare, charcoal grills but the speciality is meat in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.

#### HOTELS

**ATHENS HILTON**, tel. 722-0201.

**Galaxy Supper Club**, fresh gourmet food plus nouvelle cuisine items at reasonable prices. Music. Open daily from noon to 3:30 pm for 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 buffet breakfasts, lunch and dinner, international a 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 Poolside 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.

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

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

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

**ASTIR PALACE Vouliagmeni**, tel. 896-0211.

**Grill Room**, downstairs cafe-restaurant, piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1-3:30 pm and from 8 pm-1:30 am.

**GRANDE BRETAGNE, Syntagma Square.**

**G.B. Corner**, steaks, seafood and Greek specialties. Open 11 am-2 am.

**KING GEORGE HOTEL**, tel. 323-0651.

**Tudor Hall**, panoramic view of the Acropolis. International cuisine with some Greek specialties. Open daily from 12-3:30 pm and from 8 pm-midnight.

**LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL**, tel. 934-7711.

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

**Kona Kai**, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Open Monday through Saturday from 7 pm-12:30 am. Expensive but well worth it. 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 a la carte or buffet, specialty eggs a 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.

**MERIDIEN HOTEL** tel. 325-5301/9.

**Brasserie des Arts**, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique waiter service. Open for lunch, 1-3:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1:30 am. Last order taken at 12:45 am.

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

**CHANDRIS HOTEL**, tel. 941-4825.

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

**KOLONAKI**

**ACT 1, Akademias 18**, tel. 360-2492. International and Greek Cuisine.

**BAYAZZO**, Ploutarchou and Dinokratous, Kolonaki, tel. 729-1420. This cosmopolitan gathering place for politicians, diplomats, businessmen and artists is a must for appreciators of good cuisine—the unique creations of the elements of Nouvelle Cuisine and traditional Greek Dishes. The pallet will be tantalized from the "Festival of Seafood" and the "Dialogue of Veal with Green Apple and Mushrooms" to the "Floating Mountain"—dessert. Open daily (except Sundays) 12.00 to 16.00 and 20.00 to 3.00.

**BRUTUS**, Voulgarakonou 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 meatballs, 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. 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 12 pm-2 am. Sunday 6:30 pm-2 am.

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

**GEROFINKAS**, 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 cutlets. Open on Sundays 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. Barabar welcomes all guests personally.

**BLUE PINE**, Tsaldiri 27, Kifissia, tel. 801-2969. 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. 801-1757. Turn off at Varibobi. International cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10:30 pm. Closed 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 cosy. Dinner from 10 pm. Closed Sunday. Music, piano and songs.

**HATZAKOU**, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia, tel. 801-3461. Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Specialty: Schnitzel Hoffman.

**GRAND CHALET**, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia, tel. 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs.

**KATSARINA**, 43 P. Tsaldiri, Kifissia, tel. 801-5953. Specialties: fried cod with garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.

**KENTIA**, on the corner of D. Petriti and Arhiepiskopou Hrisanthou, right off the main plateia in Drosia, tel. 813-4080. Specializes in French cuisine with a few Greek dishes. Personalized service.

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

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

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

**O NIKOS**, Skopelou 5, Kifissia, tel. 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erythra. The specialty is kid with oil and oregano.

**PEFKAKIA**, 4 Argonafton, Drossia, tel. 813-1273, 813-2552. Youvetsakia stifado (rabbit stew) and large choice of mezedes (hors d'oeuvres).

**PELARGOS**, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia, tel. 801-4653. Closed Sundays. Specialties: skewered goat also kokkoretsi (inards 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.

## HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

**ALATOPIPERO**, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi, tel. 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gastru*. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 pm-2 am and Saturday from 8:15 pm-3 am.

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

**DIOSKOURI**, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico, tel. 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

**HATZAKOS**, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT hospital, tel. 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo pastry.

**KRITIKO**, Pendelis Ave/Frangokissia, tel. 681-3136. Two fireplaces, short orders, *dolmadakia beyerdi* (a Turkish dish), retsina from the barrel. Open daily, except Mondays from 8 pm-midnight and Sunday from 12 pm-midnight.

**KYRANITA**, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, tel. 682-5314. Greek cuisine. Music. Daily from 6 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays.

## 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)



## CHINA restaurant

Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere  
 Open 12 to 3:30 p.m. and 7:30 to 1 a.m.

72 EFRONIOU STREET, ILISSIA TEL: 723-3200. 724-5746  
 (Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)

# restaurants and night life

**O MORIAS**, Vas. Konstantinou 108 and Peloponissou, Aghia Paraskevi, tel. 659-9409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialties include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills (unusually good meatballs), salads. Wine from the barrel.

## DIOSCURI

restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish  
Cooked specialties

DIMITRIOU VASSILIOU 16 - N. PSYCHIKO  
TEL. 67.13.997 - SUNDAYS OFF




**ROUMBOS**, Agiou 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 Drosopolou, Filothei, tel. 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs. Salads. The meat is all first quality. Lunch from 12:00-4:30 pm and dinner from 7:30 pm-midnight.

**TO SPITI**, Frankopoulou 56, New Psychiko, tel. 672-1757. Private home converted into cosy 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 include stuffed "Pizza Caltzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, saltimbacca à la Romano, filetto diavolo, Italian and Capriccioso salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and "cake of the day".

**GASKON TOMA**, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel. 982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, plaki (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free.

**KAPPI**, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12-4:30 pm and 7:30 pm-1 am.

**MOURIA**, 101 Athleios, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-3347. Speciality: 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.

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

**PANORAIA**, Seirion/Terpiphoris 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. Kyrpou & Feves Sts, Glyfada, tel. 899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

**EVOI EVAN**, behind the Zeus boat factory, Ano Glyfada, tel. 893-2689. International cuisine. Music.

**FRUTALIA**, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at Vouliagmenis 63), tel. 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 pm.

**IMBROS**, Selinis/Iliou, Kavouri, tel. 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat. Constantinopolitan cuisine.


**KANATAKIA**, I. Metaxa/Pandoras Sts, Glyfada, tel. 895-1843. Short orders, specialty *hilopittes*. Wine from the barrel.

**KASTRO BARBA THOMA**, Vlahika, Vary, tel. 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, contrefilet, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi* (innards cooked on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.

**LE FAUBOURG**, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada, tel. 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house specialty. Open daily except Sunday, for dinner only.

**MAKE UP**, Grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-1508. Open daily for dinner.

**PANORAMA**, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo), tel. 895-1298. Constantinopolitan *mezedes*, lobster, fish of all kinds.



## AZTEC

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

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

## PIRAEUS

**DOGA**, 45 Delyiorgi, Evangelistria, tel. 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

**KALYVA**, Vassilis Pavlou 60, tel. 412-2149. Colorful cartoon murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimano; established reputation for excellent quality of their meats. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

**LANDFALL CLUB**, Makriyianni 3, Zea Marina, tel. 452-5074. 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 Kolleyti, 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 8pm-2 am.

**ZILLER'S**, Akti Koundouriotou 1, tel. 411-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of liquors and a complete and reasonably-priced menu. Overlooks the sea and Votsalaki Beach. Daily from 12 pm-2 am.

## SEAFOOD

**MICROLIMANO**, (or Turkolimano, as it is still called) in Piraeus now hosts 22 seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxi driver 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 station. A few of the more popular tavernas:

**ZORBA**, tel. 412-5501. Specialty is the tray of *mezedes* offering stuffed mussels, shrimp, octopus and much more. 26 Akti Koumoundourou.

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

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

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

**BOULLABAISSSE**, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Avenue), tel. 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7:30 pm-midnight.

**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 pm-4 pm and 7 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

**STEAK ROOM**, Egintou 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 Didotu 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. Neoclassical house decorated by young Greek artists. Large variety of unusual crêpes. Closed Tuesday.

**RUMOR'S**, 35 Dimokritou St. Kolonaki, tel. 364-1977.

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**Aperitifs on the lawn**

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**37, IONIAS Str. KIFISSIA, TEL. 80 14 260**

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

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

## FRENCH

**BELLE HELENE**, Politeias Square, Kifissia, tel. 801-4776. In a lovely green park with two small lakes, Greek and French food. Specialties include "Symposio" filet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms, chicken crêpe with ham, 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**, Venliri 9 & Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton), tel. 721-8893. Piano. Open daily from 7 pm-1 am. Specialities: frogs' legs, snails, filet of sole stuffed with lobster, *duck à l'orange*, baby lamb in wine sauce with vegetables, Homemade desserts, crêpes stuffed with almonds, ice cream, hot cake with almond and *crème anglaise*.

**JE REVIENS**, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, tel. 721-1174. Specialty French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner.

**LE CALVADOS**, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton), tel. 722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu from house pâté to "Mousse au chocolat" including a variety of steaks with original sauces, shrimps with curried rice, and cheese fondue. House wine. Specialities from Normandy and fine Calvados of course.

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

## ITALIAN

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

**AL TARTUFO**, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro, tel. 982-6560. Specialities: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, filet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Nightly from 7:30 pm-2 am. Lunch Saturday and Sunday.

**ARCOBALENO**, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Square, tel. 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provencale.

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

**FONDANINA**, 31 Vas. Georgiou, tel. 983-0738.

**IL FUNGO**, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-6765. Specialities: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scalloppine. Nightly from 8 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 specialities.

**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 & Palaiologlou Sts, Halandri, tel. 682-8924. Large portions of piquant entrees and pizza, also Italian main dishes. Chilled glasses. Very reasonable prices.

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

## KOREAN

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

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

## MEXICAN

**AZTEC**, Leoforos Kifissias 267 (near the trohonomo). The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of all dishes. Open Mon.-Sat. 6:00-11:30 pm.

## LEBANESE/ARABIC

**ALI BABA**, Poseidonos Ave. 13, Kalamaki, tel. 983-0435, 983-2984. Restaurant and Arabian music hall. Superb



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GLYFADA  
KYPROU 78

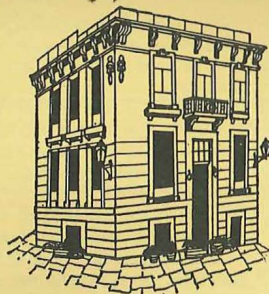
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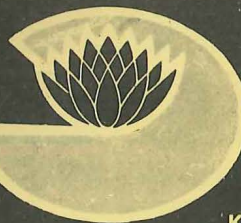


## Red Dragon

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Kyriazi & Zirini 12 Tel: 801-7034  
(near the Zirinio Sports Centre)

Open every evening including Sunday from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.  
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Take-away service with delivery within the area

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# restaurants and night life

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

**BEYROUTH**, Karapanou 13, Glyfada, tel. 893-1169. Lebanese "meze", specialties and sweets. Take out service, home deliveries. Open daily 8 pm-2 am. Sat. and Sun. also 1 pm-4 pm.

**KASBAH**, (Caravel Hotel), tel. 729-0721. Entrees include chicken livers piquant and hommos (chickpeas with tahini). Closed Sunday.

**MARALINAS**, Vrassidas 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels), tel. 723-5425. Open for lunch and dinner. Lebanese meze, charcoal grills.

**MIRAMARO**, Aristotelous 5 & Syngrou (opp. Ledra Marriott Hotel), tel. 922-3290. Egyptian club with floor show. The oriental menu includes hommos, lentils, stuffed vine leaves, marinated lamb's tongues, mixed grill. Sweets: baklava and kataifi. Egyptian ouzo.

**SAHARA** Possidonos 15 & Davaki, Kalamaki, tel. 983-7731. Arabic food, floor show.

**SHAHRAZAD**, Akadamas 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.

## CYPRIOI

**AGRINO**, Falirou Ave., Koukaki (opp. Intercontinental Hotel), tel. 921-5285. Restaurant, taverna, bar. Traditional Greek, Cypriot, English and Continental cuisine. Piano and guitar music. Open from 10:00 am until after midnight.

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

**BELLA PAIS**, Plastira 77 & Meletos 7, Nea Smyrni. Taverna, music. 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).

## SPANISH

**CASA MADRID**, Akti Koundourioti 4, Kastella, Piraeus, tel. 412-3032. Plush interior for winter season. Free parking next to restaurant. Specialties include: paella, stuffed squid, braised lamb, beef steak with pueros sauce, roast pork and chicken a la Madrid.

**COMILON**, Polyta 39, Ano Patissa, 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), *Milanesa* (breaded beef). Cambas wine by the carafe.

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

## CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

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

## VEGETARIAN

**EDEN**, restaurant and cafe, 3 Flessa Str, Plaka, tel. 324-9858. 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 portions are generous and quality of produce excellent. Open Mon. through Sat. 11 am-2 am, and Sun. 6 pm-2am.

## 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.

**RITTENBOURGH**, Formionos 11, Pangrati, tel. 723-8421.

## CHINESE

**CHANG'S HOUSE**, Doiranis 15 & Athidon, Kallithea, tel. 959-5191, 959-5179. Under same management as The China. Open daily from 12 pm-3:30 pm and 7:30 pm-2 am.

**CHINA**, Efroniou 72, Illisia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus), tel. 723-3200. Oriental atmosphere. Daily 12 pm-3 pm, 7:30 pm-2 am. Closed Sun. lunch.

**GOLDEN DRAGON**, 122 Syngrou Ave. & G. Olympiou 27-29, tel. 923-2316. A variety of Taiwanese dishes. For reservations call 923-2315, 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30 pm-3:30 pm and 7:30 pm-midnight.

**KOWLOON**, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12 pm-3 pm for lunch and 7 pm-1 am. 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 & 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 chili sauce making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 pm.

**THE RED DRAGON**, Zirini 12 & Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirion 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 pm-3 pm and 7:30 pm-midnight. Closed Sun.

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

## SPECIALTY SWEETS SHOPS

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

**FAROUK HANBALI**, patisserie, Messinias 4, Ambelokipi, tel. 692-5853. Lebanese sweet shop specializing in delicious baklavadaikia with walnut and pistachio fillings. Near the President Hotel. Open daily from 8:30 am-9 pm.

## COFFEE SHOPS, TEA ROOMS

**ATHRION COFFEE CORNER**, Atrium Shopping Center, Harilaos Trikoupi Street, between Akadamas and Panepistimiou. An uptown coffee shop/ouzerie. Fresh ingredients and quick, courteous and efficient service.

**BRETTANNIA**, Omonia Square, open before sunrise to wee hours: fried eggs, yogurt with honey, hot milk and cognac.

**DE PROFUNDIS**, 1 Angelikis Mihalidis 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*. Beverages include juices, coffees and spirits. Nice atmosphere.

**FILOMUSA**, Filomousou Etarias Square & 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 & 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

**APOTSOS**, Panepistimiou 10 (in the arcade), tel. 363-7046. Probably the oldest ouzeri in Athens, in operation since 1900. The posters which cover the walls may be among the oldest found anywhere. Meatballs, sausages, smoked ham, potatoes, salami. Daily from 11:30 am-3 pm. Closed Sunday.

**ATHINAIKON**, cnr Panepistimiou & 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 pm-11:30 pm. Closed Sun.

**GENOVEFA**, 17th November Ave. 71, "Vlahou" bus stop, Holargos, tel. 653-2613. Large selection of 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 Sun.

## BARS

**KAROLOU DIL**, Loukianou & Athaiou, 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 pm-2 am.

**MONT-PARNASSE**, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel. 729-0746. Better known as "Ratga'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 cosy "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 & Kanosajji (opposite 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 pm-2 am, except Sundays.

**TAPAS DE COLILON**, 267 Kifissias (behind Olympic Airways). Athens wine bar: cold plate.

## 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*

PIAGET

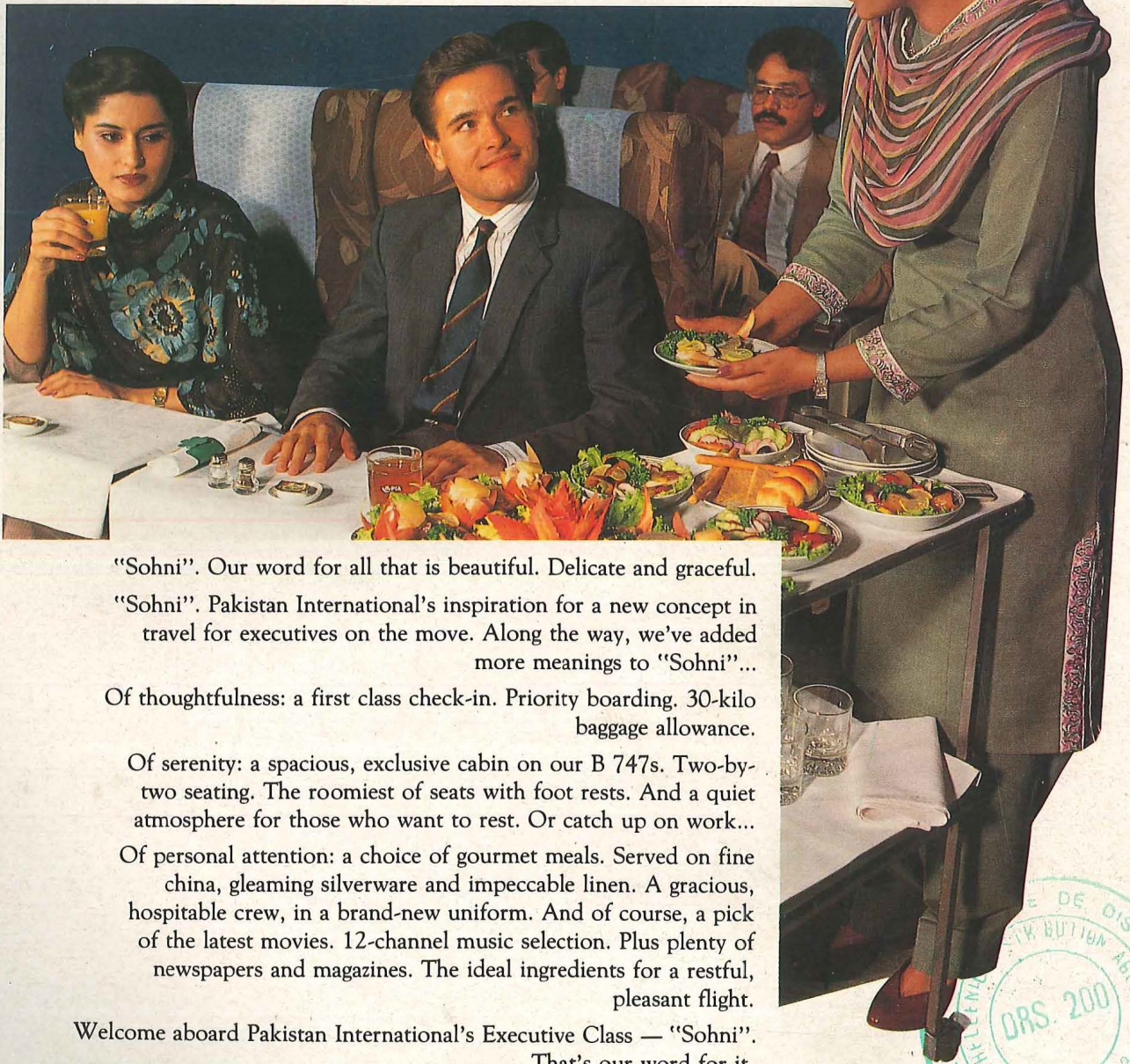
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