

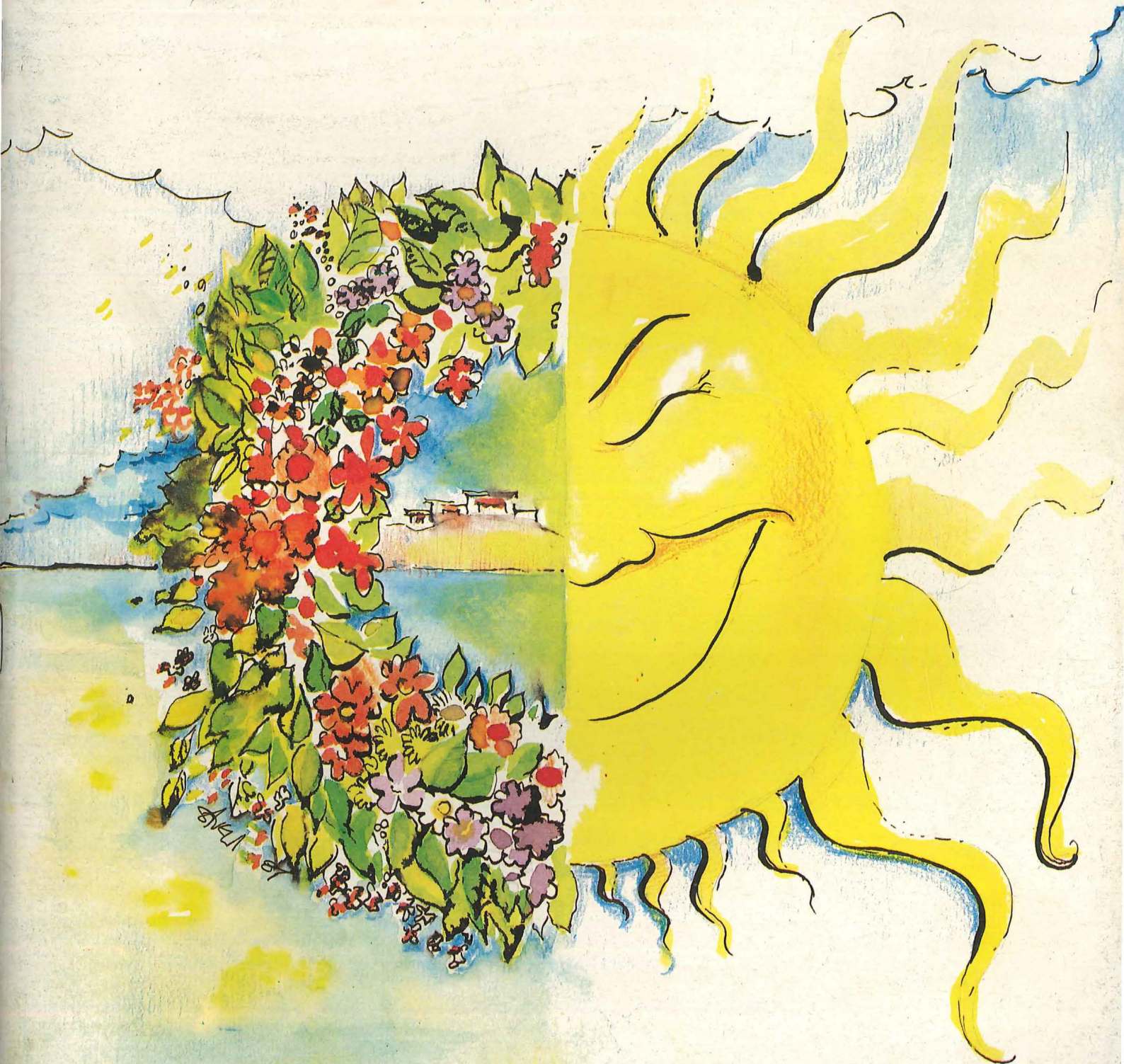
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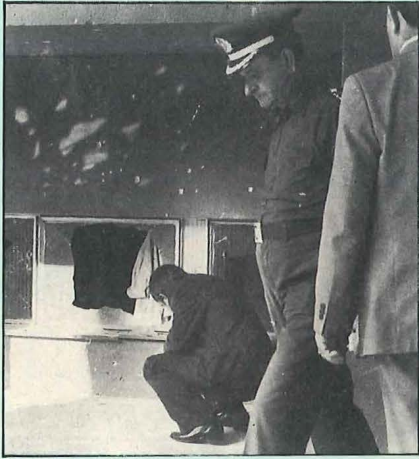
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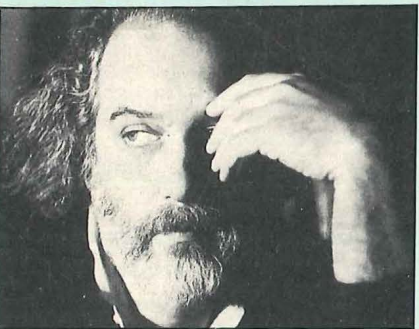
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For Lia Coulouris Pavlidis, a newcomer from the States, having a phone was something she always took for granted. But in Greece, as she soon discovered, a phone is a luxury, something people will lie, cheat and steal for

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our town

Murder Inc.,

The Athens press can be rarely accused of finding itself at a loss for words or lacking in fanciful reportage, but the disclosure during Holy Week of a series of murders involving lethal injections, asphyxiations, stifled cries, nocturnal gravedigging, forged wills, falsified autopsies and lots of money had journalists racking their imaginations and ransacking their lexicons in order to give their readers just the plain facts.

On the face of it, this loss for words may seem strange, as the Greek press has had no trouble in the past handling what in other countries may appear as equally extraordinary crimes of passion. Eighty-year-old women axing their 90-year-old spouses who are carrying on with their 70-year-old paramours (usually in a rustic setting) receive mere footnotes to the news of the day. Vendettas and murders avenging outraged honor may capture headlines today because they express, almost nostalgically, the morality of a world that has passed. But reports of cold-blooded, calculated murders involving people who are, reluctantly, recognizably like ourselves – about whom Dostoyevsky and others have been attracted to write – is something quite special.

That two weeks after the headline-grabbing arrests, the crimes were still only alleged and the suspects merely under investigation can only add to the intellectual refinement. In brief, the five suspects were arrested on the night of Monday, April 13, with the supposed intention of doing away with an elderly and wealthy couple living in a village in the Peloponnese. In the suspects' car were found bottles of vitriol, two nooses and a knife

wrapped in newspapers. The suspects were Christos Papadopoulos, court clerk; Yiorgia Papanicholaou, a housewife; and Yiannis Pambris, a floor polisher.

Under questioning, four murders were admitted to. There was ship-owner Haralambos Typaldos, whose next of kin noted among the 135 beneficiaries of his will only nine were members of the family. It is said that this discrepancy led to the investigation of other wills – all forged – which mentioned in some cases the same beneficiaries. There was Laura Pandou, a wealthy resident of Kolonaki, who came to Papadopoulos' office to interview a prospective maid (Papanicholaou). She was asphyxiated, thrown with some books into a sack which was discarded on the slopes of Lycabettos. The autopsy explained she died from a fall. Her relatives were presented with a forged document that she owed Papadopoulos 25 million drachmas. He settled for 11. Elli Vergiopolou met a similar fate two months later after being forced to sign some blank sheets of paper. She remembered the church in her will – and Papadopoulos' daughter as well. Efrosini Frangoulaki was promised to Plataniotis in marriage and handed over to him some real estate. On the way to a taverna near Anavissos she was struck on the head with a hammer, thrown into a hastily dug pit over which a dead dog was placed to put the nosy off the track.

That these Gothic doings involved lawyers, public notaries, coroners, members of the judiciary and even a former mayor of an Athens municipality suggested a political explanation. If the professional writers of horror stories could use the resuscitation of the dead only with

discretion, wasn't it likely that only a politician could die and be brought back to life several times?

Right and left-leaning newspapers had to agree that Christos Papadopoulos was born of a mother and father in Epirus, came to Athens, graduated from the faculty of law, presented cases before the Court of First Instance, the Court of Appeals and, finally, the Supreme Court. The right-wing press liked to emphasize that he joined PAK, the predecessor of PASOK, financed the socialist organ *Exormisis*, successfully ran for mayor of Halkidona with the catchword "Peace" – an exemplary slogan, if one isn't thinking of the word as it is etched on gravestones.

The left-wing press emphasized that he dabbled in the black market during the occupation, joined right-wing elements during the Civil War and had dealings with the junta. A man, then, of many faces. But in politics, the frequent changing of 'grave trains' is not without precedent. It was only as his problems deepened that he became a man of many lives.

With such juiciness of detail but such dryness in overall intent, any man – even a criminal – might be confused in these reports by the facts of his own life. And that is what probably fascinated the public as well. Society may explain the crimes of individuals as cases of private madness, but, as Dostoyevsky so clearly showed, people acting madly in numbers may exhibit together a social pathology which is more difficult for society to dismiss, since the horror of what it cannot explain exists somewhere in the emptiness of its own being. □



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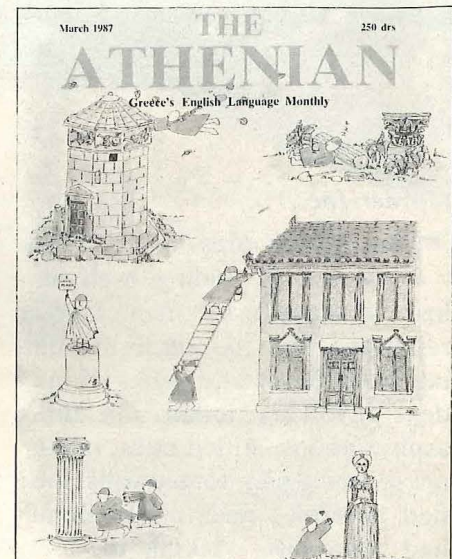
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THE ATHENIAN



The '96 Olympics

Dear Editor,

Therese Yewell, in her interesting article on the "Golden Olympiad" (March issue), states that Paris is "the only other announced competitor" for the 1996 Olympics. Not so. Toronto, the booming capital of Canada's wealthiest province, has a longstanding organization, headed by its mayor, determined to bring the '96 Olympics here, and is quite confident that it will succeed. To that end, it has already played host to a number of enthusiastic members of the International Olympics Committee. In respect to space, facilities, money, proximity to a large, prosperous and mobile population (not to mention the Committee's habit of rotating venue: the '92 Olympics will be held in a Mediterranean country), Toronto is an ideal choice and far superior to that of Athens. If anyone believes that the Olympics will go to Greece by default, he should be disillusioned immediately.

But there are many of us who think that the Olympics are, and should be, more than facts and figures, and who feel it is critical for Greece to overcome all the obstacles (always obstacles) and to host the '96 games. With only a touch of hyperbole, one can say that a successful Olympiad would be the greatest catalyst for change in Greece since the taking of the Kalamata garrison in 1821. It would be a splendid bit of irony if Greece should use the fulcrum of an ancient ritual to lift herself completely into the present and put herself well on the road towards the future.

Sincerely,
Peter Kirk
Toronto

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and David Lazarus

Big sticks in the Aegean

As April wore on, Greece and Turkey were speaking more softly, but still carrying big sticks. After their I-dare-you-to-cross-this-line confrontation in the Aegean at the beginning of the month, the two NATO allies remained cautious and edgy, but moves were made, for the first time in years, towards some sort of dialogue.

It looked bad for a while. Turkey announced that a research vessel, the Sismik 1 – the same ship that nearly precipitated an armed clash in 1976 – would sail from Istanbul to conduct tests for oil in disputed waters in the north Aegean. Greece angrily responded that any vessel performing “illegal” tests in the area would be attacked. The Greek armed forces were mobilized and the navy sailed from port. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou vowed to defend the country’s sovereignty.

Turkey replied that any attack on its vessels – the Sismik 1 and its escort of seven Turkish warships – would amount to a declaration of war. It too placed its military on high alert and braced for a confrontation. War, according to both the Turkish and Greek press, appeared inevitable.

In retrospect, the conflict was a high-stakes gamble on the part of both sides. Neither Greece nor Turkey could afford to go to war.

Greece has everything to lose from a military clash with the Turks, who have a five-to-one superiority over the Greeks. If the two countries really did go to war, analysts say it is likely that Turkey’s greater troop numbers and more sophisticated American-made military equipment would result in significant losses for Greece.

It is also possible that such a skirmish could cause the downfall for Greece’s major islands in the eastern Aegean: Limnos, Lesbos, Chios, Samos and Rhodes. Turkey has said that these islands pose a threat to its national security, and Papandreou has charged that Turkish troops are massed along the coast awaiting an opportunity to launch an invasion.

But Turkey too would lose in the event of a war with Greece. The Turks are now applying for full membership in the European Community and are struggling to overcome the stigma of

five years of martial law. They also enjoy being the third largest U.S. foreign aid recipient and hope to receive almost \$1 billion in cash and military credits next year.

Also, Turkey has used Greece’s animosity with NATO to project itself as a more loyal member of the alliance. Having borders with the Soviet Union, Syria and Iraq, Turkey makes a strong case for its strategic value to Western military planners, a value the Turks hope will help them turn around their ailing economy. All this would be jeopardized by going to war with Greece.

Thus neither country ever really expected to come to blows last month. They rightly assumed that NATO, the U.S. and other interested powers would demand that hostilities cease, thereby allowing both sides to return home without loss of face. So Greeks of all political persuasions were able to hail Papandreou as a staunch defender of the fatherland, while Turks hailed their prime minister, Turgut Ozal, as a bold statesman and peacemaker. Ozal claimed credit for defusing the crisis

by recalling the Sismik 1 to Turkish waters.

The catch: He said Turkey would refrain from exploring for oil in disputed areas as long as Greece did the same.

And there’s the rub. Turkey has forfeited only the possibility of an oil strike in the Aegean. If the unofficial truce holds, Greece has lost a suspected oil deposit off the northern island of Thassos, and perhaps millions of dollars in potential revenue. Drilling off Thassos, scheduled to begin last month, has now been put on indefinite hold.

The central issue is now how to define Greek and Turkish territory in the Aegean. Greece says that each of its nearly 2000 islands has its own seabed, and claims mineral rights under the United Nations Law of the Sea and a 1958 Geneva Convention, neither of which was signed by Turkey. The Turks employ different criteria in defining the continental shelf, and hence there are vast areas where Greek and Turkish claims overlap. They also point out that using Greece’s formula, some 97 percent of the Aegean would belong to the Greeks.

Greece invited – numerous times –

Church threatens move to Istanbul

Greek Orthodox Church officials last month were threatening to renounce their autonomy and place themselves under the protectorship of the patriarchate in Istanbul after the government passed a controversial law allowing it to confiscate some 325,000 acres of church land.

Church leaders said the government resolution – though modified at the last minute to give the clergy more say over the administration of the land – was unacceptable, and they were considering becoming subject to the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople (Istanbul), spiritual center of world Orthodoxy.

The Greek Orthodox Church separated from the patriarchate in 1829 when Greece achieved independence after 400 years of Ottoman Turkish rule.

Education and Religious Affairs Minister Antonis Tritsis said the threatened move would be unconstitutional. Nevertheless, he said the thought made him shudder.

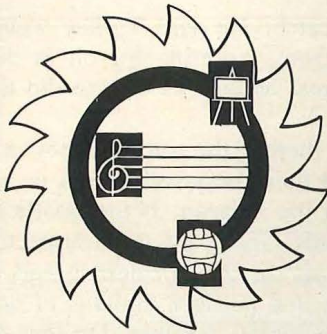
Passage of the land bill, to take effect in six months, caused the first rift between church and state in modern Greek history and has been called the most serious domestic crisis to date for Prime Minister Papandreou. Over 50,000 people demonstrated outside parliament last month to protest the government’s handling of the issue.

The bill was supported by the ruling socialists, the Greek Communist Party and the Eurocommunists. Conservative parliamentarians of the opposition New Democracy Party walked out before the vote.

The church land, mostly forests and meadows and estimated to be worth about \$1 billion, is to be given to farmers and agricultural cooperatives.

Papandreou later announced that the government would now turn its attention to taking over land belonging to the exiled Greek royal family.

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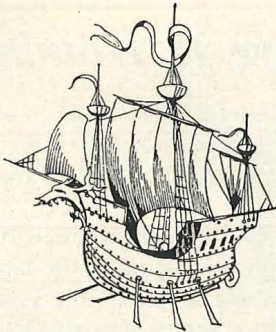
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the Turks to take the dispute to the International Court of Justice at the Hague, where, according to some legal experts, Greece's stand would likely prevail. Turkey countered that the issue was not only legal, but political and social as well; on these grounds it is possible that the court would base its ruling on a principle of equity.

Ozal and Papandreou swapped private messages last month intended to create a common ground on which to build the framework for actual discussions.

And amid such encouraging signs came this unexpected breakthrough in bilateral relations: A Turkish sports official said his country was prepared to back Athens' bid to host the 1996 Olympic Games. That may not be a declaration of peace, but it's a start.

Alumina plant

Greece and the Soviet Union signed final agreements last month to construct a \$300 million alumina plant near the ancient ruins of Delphi.

It is the first Soviet industrial venture in this NATO-member country. Plans also exist for a Soviet natural gas pipeline to Greece through Bulgaria.

The factory, to be built with Soviet technical expertise and equipment, is to become operational in 1992 and eventually produce 600,000 tons of alumina annually, all to be initially purchased by the Soviet Union.

Greek Industry Undersecretary George Petsos called the plant one of the biggest industrial projects in the country's history. "This is certainly the biggest investment in the past 20 years and it has taken three years of painful negotiations to ensure that it can be profitable," he said.

The project sparked opposition from Greek and European environmentalists who fear that sulphurous emission from the plant will damage the 2500-year-old ruins.

But government officials gave their assurance that the plant, to be located 12 kilometres from Delphi, would meet European Community standards for pollution control. They said the factory would not be visible from the ancient sanctuary site.

Construction is set to begin this month and provide up to 2500 jobs for local residents. An American firm, Kaiser Engineers and Consultants, will act as advisors for the project.

Extradition treaty

Greece signed an extradition treaty with Australia last month, replacing a treaty signed by Britain and Greece in 1910.

The Australian deputy prime minister and attorney general, Lionel Bowen, made a brief visit here to sign the accord with Minister of Justice Lefteris Veryvakis. Bowen was on the first leg of a European tour that was to include the signing of five separate extradition treaties.

The treaty with Greece, negotiated over the past 18 months, will allow for extradition in criminal cases punishable under the laws of both nations.

The treaty specifies that extradition may be refused in cases involving the death penalty or concerning "political offenses".

Prime Minister Papandreou has in the past drawn a distinction between alleged terrorist acts and so-called acts of liberation. Greece has close ties to the Arab world and permits the Palestine Liberation Organization to operate a diplomatic mission in Athens.

Extradition between Greece and Australia has been covered for the past 77 years by a treaty inherited from Britain. Officials here said the new treaty would speed things up and better accommodate the views of both countries.

Prices go up

Thousands of workers marched to parliament last month to protest large price increases for electricity, transport, telephone and mail services at a time when a virtual wage freeze remains in effect.

The workers adopted a resolution calling the price hikes a "flagrant provocation of the working class" as the government continues its tough economic austerity measures introduced in October 1985.

Olympic Airways fares increased by up to 28 percent shortly before Easter, when many Greeks were to travel to their home villages throughout the mainland and islands.

Telephone charges were to increase by up to 60 percent, postal rates by up

to 30 percent, electricity by up to 12 percent and public transportation by up to 15 percent.

Economy Minister Kostas Simitis said the price hikes were necessary for reducing inflation — last month running at about 17 percent — and stabilizing the Greek economy.

His deputy, Economy Undersecretary Yannis Papantoniou, said the economy was "responding well" to the austerity measures, and the government remained hopeful of attracting new foreign investments and expanding the job market.

Greek-Soviet talks

As Greece readies for the expected visit of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sometime this month or next, Greek and Soviet officials met here last month to discuss regional and international issues.

The ruling PASOK Party said afterwards that it supported Gorbachev's proposals for elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The Soviet Communist Party in turn

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announced its backing for a nuclear-free Balkans and Greece's participation in an international effort to halt the arms race.

The PASOK statement said the Greek-Soviet talks were held in an "especially friendly and cordial atmosphere".

The Soviet delegation backed Greece's desire to settle its territorial dispute with Turkey at the International Court of Justice at the Hague. It also called for the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus.

The Greek side described reforms implemented by Gorbachev within the Soviet Union as "highly positive" and said PASOK was following the developments with "great interest".

New friends

A group of Turkish artists and academicians last month founded a Turkish-Greek Friendship Society, joining a Greek-Turkish Friendship Committee created last year by composer Mikis Theodorakis.

"The association being set up is aimed at fostering friendship, understanding and cooperation between the Greek and Turkish peoples, and to contribute to the formation of a peaceful dialogue," said Society Chairman Ekrem Akurgal, a leading Turkish archaeologist.

"Despite the recent crisis between the two countries, the future interests of the two peoples who share the two sides of the Aegean Sea do not conflict," he said.

Turkey's semi-official Anatolia News Agency said the 46-member group plans to emphasize the common historical and cultural heritage of the two nations.

Though this is essentially also the goal of the Greek-Turkish Friendship Committee, the two groups have no official links.

Kyrenia II returns

A full-scale replica of a 4th century B.C. Greek merchant ship that sailed from Piraeus to Cyprus last September departed last month on its return voyage.

The Kyrenia II was to make the trip without stops or assistance to see how ancient seafarers coped with problems on the high seas.

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The president of the Hellenic Institute for the Preservation of Nautical Tradition, Harry Tzalas, said the 15-metre-long single-masted wooden craft sailed "exceptionally well", averaging a speed of four knots and with a top speed of seven knots.

He said the vessel would make additional trips in the Aegean in August to see how it fares in high winds, and will be transported to Japan for an exhibition at the end of the year.

The Kyrenia II is also to be sent to Barcelona in honor of the 1992 Olympic Games. It joined the procession of tall ships in New York Harbor last July.

The vessel made 10 scheduled stops on its voyage to Cyprus to take on symbolic loads of cargo as its forebear – an ancient ship discovered in waters off the Cypriot town of Kyrenia – had done.

Its four-member crew was to use only oars and the sail for last month's return to Piraeus. Unlike the initial voyage, it was not to be towed in windless stretches.

Suspected killers

Police last month arrested five people who allegedly killed up to seven elderly pensioners and then forged documents to inherit their fortunes.

In this bizarre case, which police termed one of the most significant in Greek criminal history, the suspects are alleged to have made the deaths appear to be suicides or by natural causes.

Their alleged accomplices included doctors, lawyers, notaries and a policeman, all of whom are believed to have conspired to forge documents and wills leaving approximately 2 billion drachmas to gang members.

Security police told a crowded news conference that the five were arrested in the town of Amaliada in the western Peloponnese, where police had placed a house belonging to two pensioners under surveillance after receiving a tip.

When the suspects visited the house "for no apparent reason", police said, officers found in their car two lengths of rope tied into nooses, a knife, a hammer and a pickaxe.

Among those arrested were a former mayor of the village of Nea Halkidona, Christos Papadopoulos, who allegedly forged his own death certificate to escape debts, and a prominent businessman, Nicholaos Peppas.

Also arrested were a court bailiff,



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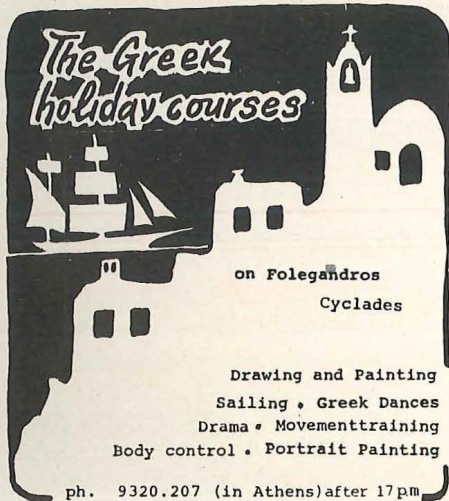
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Vassilis Plateniotis, a bailiff's wife, Georgia Papanicolaou, and Yannis Pambris, a worker from Crete, who police say revealed the plot under questioning.

They are suspected of killing four wealthy pensioners, including shipowner Haralambos Typaldos, whose will bequeathed 40 percent of his property to Peppas. His will also listed some 135 people as beneficiaries, though relatives said they could identify only nine.

Police say three other deaths may be attributed to the group.

Young AIDS case

The Health Ministry last month confirmed reports that a 7-year-old child was being treated at an Athens hospital for AIDS.

The child, whose sex was not disclosed, apparently contracted the fatal disease from a blood transfusion and is believed to be the youngest AIDS carrier in Greece.

THE ATHENIAN DIARY THE ATHENIAN

In Brief

The first sea voyage ever documented scientifically, which took place between Ermioni and Melos around 6000 B.C., will be re-enacted under the command of navigator **Alexandros Langadas** and a crew of two this June. The Ermioni, a replica of the original constructed from pine and cypress and maneuvered by a sail made of animal skins, is the size of a large rowboat. Although the craft will be accompanied on its maiden voyage by another boat to ensure safety, Capt. Langadas says, "The sea is no danger; it is salvation."

In anticipation of the **Byron Bicentennial** next year, the Society of Greek Historical Studies is raising a statue of the poet at Metaxata, Cephalonia, where he stayed for four months in 1823. In June the 14th International Byron Symposium will take place here in the Old Parliament.

The **Year of European Environment** was officially opened in Athens last month at the Zappeion. Environment Minister Kouloumbis presented yet another program which seeks to reduce pollution in the Athens area by half before the beginning of 1989. Fifty percent of the 40 million-drachma project is being funded by the Ministries of Environment and Public Works, and the rest by EEC and U.N. agencies.

Among the events surrounding the recent opening of the Byzantine Art

exhibition at the Royal Academy in Britain was the premiere of the TV documentary "**Sir Steven Runciman**". Financed by the Leventis Foundation, in conjunction with the BBC and ERT, the film, produced and directed by Lydia Carras, is being shown here and in the U.K.

Henry Labouisse, 83, US ambassador to Greece from 1962-65, died in New York on March 25. A staunch philhellene, he continued to visit Greece regularly. Educated at Princeton and Harvard, he was for years general-secretary of UNESCO. At a memorial service held here at St. Paul's Anglican Church, the eulogy was pronounced by Bruce Lansdale, director of the American Farm School in Thessaloniki, on whose board Labouisse served as honorary president.

The Athens Municipal Council has instituted **three annual cultural awards**. The Karolos Koun Prize will be awarded to the best play by a Greek playwright, the best actress, the best actor, the best musical score and the best production. The winner in each category will receive one million drachmas. The winner of the three million-drachma Maria Callas Prize will be selected by the Athenaeum International Center of Music and the Arts. The Vassilis Tsitsanis Prize of two million will go to the composer of the best popular song.

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The outcome of the crisis

Now that the excitement, bordering at times on hysteria, has died down, and a safe distance separates us from the recent events which brought about the possibility of a Greek-Turkish war, it is time for a critical appraisal of the Aegean crisis. It was bound to create new dimensions and repercussions in both domestic and foreign policy. The first question which arises, of course, is whether it really was a crisis, and if so, whether it was as serious as the Papandreou government's dramatic tone indicated.

To put it mildly, the conservative opposition seemed to express doubt. Was Mr Papandreou blowing up events out of proportion in an effort to gain dubious political benefits at home, as some foreign papers also seemed to suggest? No. There is little doubt that a true emergency arose when the Turks decided to send a research vessel, the *Sismik 1*, into contested waters, issuing at the same time an official map of the areas where future oil explorations would take place. These included areas which Greece considers lying within its own territorial waters. This was the moment when the Greek side felt that it had to take a tough stand.

The seriousness of its intentions and the gravity of the arising emergency were demonstrated by the frantic back-stage activity which the U.S., Britain and NATO undertook in an effort to avert developments which they obviously viewed as leading to a dangerous clash. So, the crisis was certainly "genuine", and Prime Minister Papandreou hardly "created" it.

On the other hand, the government's presentation of the emergency to the Greek public was over-dramatized by strong implications that war was close at hand. Such a false and inflated impression was strengthened by the irresponsibility and hyperbole of the afternoon press, which, with its sensationalist headlines, created a hysterical we-are-going-to-war atmosphere. The speciousness of the press was made blatant when the same newspapers which had adopted an alarmist approach, and contributed to panicky runs on the supermarkets, then assumed a self-righteous and above-it-all rôle by criticizing the public for exaggerated reactions.

Turning to the diplomatic dimensions of the crisis, it is clear that the

government won some points for its decisive stand in face of Turkish provocation, but lost others for its habitual tendency to surrender to populist impulses, which keep resurfacing with their usual theatricality.

By standing firm before Turkish aggressiveness, the government forced the Turks to back down and announce, finally, that the *Sismik 1* would stay clear of contested territorial waters. This of course was hardly their initial intention. It is certain that such a development was forced upon Turkey by the resolute Greek reaction, since, if the ship had pursued its intended course, Turkey (which had precipitated the crisis in the first place) would have appeared in the eyes of international public opinion as the instigator of a serious clash between two allies. However, the Papandreou government did not win a clear-cut victory — which of course is rare in diplomatic "battles". It appears that, at least *de facto*, the Greek side has assumed the obligation not to conduct oil exploration outside a six-mile limit in response to a similar Turkish commitment. It goes without saying that if the Greek side disregards this new reality (which, by the way, introduces some form of *stability* to the region), it will appear now as the main culprit in a future crisis. Furthermore, nonsensical anti-American innuendos which were launched during the height of the crisis, the ridiculous ploy of closing down the Nea Makri base (which never ceased to operate) and Foreign Minister Papoulias' soap opera trip to Bulgaria (which added a burlesque element to a serious crisis), coupled with the histrionic threats of an "injured son" running away from the NATO "family", certainly did not help Papandreou's image in the U.S. At a time when Greece needs all the friends it can get, particularly in the U.S. Congress, these unnecessary theatrics got Mr Papandreou unfairly bad press which, nevertheless, indicates a hardly unexpected irritation with his persistent staginess.

The Aegean crisis naturally had some domestic fallout too, as pro-government and conservative newspapers claimed "victories" and "disasters" respectively. The truth is, however, that domestically Mr Papandreou won a sure victory, enhancing his personal prestige and his image as a strong,

charismatic leader at a moment of crisis. There is little doubt that, during and following the crisis, Mr Papandreou reached the highest point of his popularity since the 1985 elections. In the eyes of the Greek people he appeared determined, calm, responsible and capable of demonstrating to Greece's allies that the country's commitments to NATO could not be taken for granted if Turkey were not "restrained" by the Western powers. The fact that this gamble seemed to pay off, as the general impression is that Turkey was finally "restrained", was certainly to the advantage of Mr Papandreou.

The prime minister also benefited from the clumsy and rash reaction of ND leader Constantine Mitsotakis, who at the most inopportune moment, when most Greeks were behind their prime minister, chose to criticize him harshly. Furthermore, one remains perplexed as to why Mr Mitsotakis chose an outright clash with Papandreou on an issue which, by its nature, favoured the prime minister, instead of playing down the events in the Aegean and concentrating his fire on domestic and economic issues where PASOK is the weakest. For it is certainly the state of the economy which has kept Papandreou from calling early elections on a foreign policy platform, as some colleagues have been urging him to do.

The Aegean crisis demonstrated yet again how deeply polarized Greek political life is at this moment, with the leaders of the two major parties still fighting their 1965 personal feuds. Thus it is hardly surprising that the PASOK-ND debate on the Aegean crisis degenerated quickly into a mud-slinging match, as accusations of "treasonable behavior" flew from one side to the other. It is sad to see Greece moving towards the year 2000 with its eyes turned back on the darkest pages of its recent political history.

Finally, the Aegean crisis demonstrated yet again Mr Papandreou's ability to capture public attention and mobilize opinion on his side. On the other hand, it also brought to the surface the well-known weaknesses of the ND leadership. One wonders whether it will be such differences in quality of leadership that will prove decisive in the next elections, in spite of PASOK's dismal economic record.

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The terrorism question

A progress report

by Richard C. Carpenter

Formulate it as a broad-stroke query: is Greece soft on terrorism?

One would certainly be hard pressed to deny that Greece has gained a reputation, in some circles, for "tolerance" towards terrorism — a reputation not infrequently linked with the domestic and foreign policies taken by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and his Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). That image, however, may not necessarily be wholly in sync with reality.

True, the perception of Greece being a virtual breeding ground for terrorism has been spread (though less so of late) by the international press; which is not to suggest the recurrence of hyperbole arose from sheer imagination alone. Apart from the actual incidents themselves, a large portion of responsibility lies with the domestic political posturings that further reinforce this negative image — posturings which the media, in turn, dutifully report.

A case in point: according to responses given by Constantine Mitsotakis, leader of the opposition New Democracy Party, terrorism in Greece is a subject "where we see that PASOK has made an all-out effort to disorient the public as to the facts. After the last terrorist attacks, for example, the PASOK government issued statements referring to the terrorist attacks that occurred here in the past decade. What they wouldn't refer to, of course, is the very obvious increase in terrorism and terrorist acts during their own term in office... Naturally, Mr Papandreou doesn't like to hear this. But his record speaks plainly enough: not the way they try to gloss over the issues, but the facts."

While the implicit assumption that a New Democracy government would have performed better remains a moot point, his undertone is at once sly and inaccurate. Sly, for a misdirection of attention is itself being pitched while speaking of "disorientation" efforts. Inaccurate, for to backhandedly intimate that between PASOK's tenure and increased terrorism there exists, ipso facto, a direct cause-effect relationship is intellectually akin to declaring that ter-

rorist activity increased in France as a result of conservative Jacques Chirac becoming premier — a canard at which, one hopes, Mitsotakis would wince.

Neither the present government nor the main opposition seem willing to tell the whole truth and nothing but. For just as it is fallacious to assert that Greece is soft on terrorism, so also to contend that Greece is staunchly opposed to terrorism in all its forms and has done everything possible to curtail its spread.

How is it that Greece gained this reputation concerning terrorism? Is it justifiable on any count? Is it a conclusion hastily reached in absence of facts? Or is Papandreou's administration simply star-crossed?

In retrospect, the hijacking from Athens airport of Trans-World Airways Flight 847 by two Shi'ite extremists in mid-June 1985 stands out as the

Coupled with the improved security measures are political attitudes that give allied nations a case of heartburn

watershed. Of course other hijackings, bombings and assassinations have been carried out in Greece both before and after the event, but it was, undeniably, a pivotal attention-grabber of international scale.

That the two hijackers successfully boarded the flight at Athens without attracting substantial attention to themselves was one thing. But it was another matter that they quite conceivably smuggled aboard their 9-mm pistol and Mills grenades thanks to lax airport security (or, possibly, with the assistance of an accomplice, perhaps a ground crew member).

This drew sharp comments from opinion makers and security experts alike: *National Review*, a conservative

U.S. fortnightly, dubbed Athens an "aeronautic muggers' alley", called for an air-carrier boycott and suggested that "tourists who want to see the Parthenon can take a boat"; David Kyd, of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), said then of Athens airport: "There is no question that it has the weakest security of any major West European airport"; Billie H. Vincent, director of civil aviation security for the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), testified before the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs that the FAA concluded that "not only did the hijackers board at Athens, but the weapons as well".

The image of culpability strengthened when Greece cut a deal with the hijackers, Papandreou's government looking more than a few liters low on resolve. Although Greek authorities had in custody one of the hijackers' associates (he was left behind at the airport — lack of space on the plane), once the hijackers threatened to kill all Greeks aboard the government swiftly negotiated a swap of the captured would-be hijacker in exchange for some hostage passengers.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said it was "a terrible way to proceed, and they (the Greek government) didn't even think about it twice". Greece insisted the decision was motivated solely by "humanitarian" considerations, not nationalistic ones. But the ensuing heavy-handed insistence created more skepticism than it assuaged. Echoing the sentiments of many, London's *Sunday Times* editorialized shortly after the swap that "civilized governments must give no quarter and do no deals. Those foolish enough to give encouragement deserve to be regarded as no better than hijackers themselves."

Some observers, however, still contend that the TWA 847 hijacking, taken as an isolated incident, did not warrant the full measure of contempt and distrust meted out to Greece. Perhaps so. But the point is, it was far from isolated.

Just 10 weeks prior to the TWA 847 incident, for example, an unsuccessful bazooka attack was launched against a Jordanian jetliner as it sat on the tarmac at Athens airport. The projectile struck the plane but did not explode, and the perpetrator simply strode back to his car and drove away. And back in 1984, Greece released a Palestinian who U.S. officials believed was organizing the placement of an altitude-

sensitive bomb in a valise onto an Athens-Tel Aviv flight. Greece said charges could not be pressed due to insufficient evidence.

A few days after the TWA 847 hijacking, Edward Marks, deputy director of the U.S. State Department's Office for Counter-Terrorism and Emergency Planning, told a U.S. congressional hearing that there had been "constant attempts of packages and arms being smuggled through Athens airport", adding, "Our concern with Athens airport was not just the security at the airport, but the fact that loose security measures enabled it to be a conduit and transit point to other areas." Also speaking of loose security measures, Rodney Wallis, IATA's director for security and facilitation, on another occasion pointed out that prior to the TWA 847 hijacking the Papan-dreou government was trying to force airline companies at Athens airport to abolish a second line of electronic passenger and baggage screening systems, claiming that one line (i.e., the Greek-provided one) was sufficient.

But even after airport security at Athens was boosted in the wake of torrents of bad publicity following the TWA 847 events – and after the IATA and FAA pronounced those heightened security measures as meeting international standards – another tragedy began, again with an Athens connection: on November 23, 1985, a Cairo-bound Egypt Air jetliner was hijacked by Arab gunmen only minutes after taking off from Athens. The hijackers forced the plane to land in Malta, where, 24 hours later, Egyptian commandos stormed the aircraft. Sixty lives were lost during the hijacking and subsequent rescue effort.

Greece hotly denied that the hijackers' weapons were smuggled aboard at Athens and suggested that they were most probably secreted aboard at Cairo, before the plane came to Greece (the same denial and assertion, incidentally, used during the TWA 847 affair).

Other regional and domestic developments of the mid-'85 to early-'86 period also militated against Greece's chances of projecting a credible image of relative tranquility. For example, there was the October '85 hijacking of the Italian cruise ship Achille Lauro by four Palestinian gunmen and their killing of 69-year-old, semi-invalid American Leon Klinghoffer. Then came the December '85 attacks, launched by the Syrian-trained and Libyan-supported Abu Nidal terrorist organization, that claimed 19 lives and left more than 100

wounded at airports in Rome and Vienna. Later, in April '86, four lives were lost and nine people were injured when a bomb exploded aboard TWA Flight 840 while enroute from Rome to Athens. Although these incidents had no direct "Greek connection" per se, their impact contributed to and psychologically reinforced existing impressions that the region was, if not a hotbed of terrorist activity, a zone of increased threat and potential danger.

Domestic upheavals likewise took their toll. The litany of such events is far too long to list here, but include intermittent bomb attacks against cars belonging to American servicemen stationed in Greece; bomb attacks against vehicles of the mayors of Rethymon

est spenders in terms of cruises taken and bed-nights booked in luxury and first-class hotels).

In an attempt to counter the advisory's effects and hopefully recoup some lost business, Greece undertook a \$22.8 million public relations campaign aimed at the U.S. tourist. But cancellations well in excess of 40,000 and sharp declines in advance bookings for the '86 and '87 seasons had already struck by the time the advisory was lifted in late July '85. Estimates of losses suffered by hotel and cruise ship lines ran into the hundreds of millions of dollars. Even today, some luxury-class hotel owners claim the effects have not yet worn off.

Although the Greek government denounced the advisory as an "unjust and



A 1985 bombing at a Glyfada bar injured many of the American servicemen who frequented the establishment

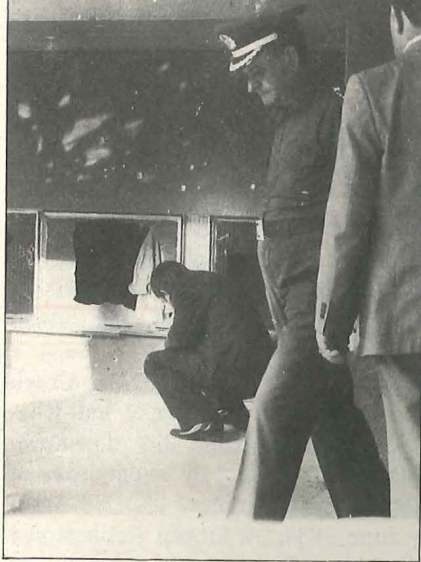
(Crete) and Athens; hijack scares and bomb threats at Athens airport; assassinations and attempted assassinations; clashes between anarchists and riot police; bomb attacks against government offices, utility company offices, public transportation, banks, hotels ... just to name a few.

The combination of domestic and regional terrorist acts precipitated a crisis for Greece's tourism industry, a situation that became known as "the Great American Stay-Away". The U.S. government's month-long travel advisory, issued after the TWA 847 hijacking, certainly helped trigger – but was not solely responsible for – the downturn of tourism in Greece. And although assurances repeatedly came forth from the Greek National Tourist Organization that no substantial decline was foreseen for the Greek tourism industry (the nation's second largest foreign exchange earner), the GNTTO secretary-general still hit the public relations trail in the U.S., calling Americans "our best customers" (read: high-

damaging act", many analysts now view it as an effective measure that snapped Greece out of a lethargic apathy towards terrorism – for it seemed that only when the tourism industry was seriously threatened did any meaningful action occur. As one Western diplomatic source remarked in private, "The U.S. travel advisory was, for Greece, an essential political enema, initiating at least partial relief from the constipation of the PASOK government's inaction. When it began to cost an important sector, they had to sit up and take some active measures."

One could rightly ask, "Is this not a mere rehashing of history? Certainly matters have since improved, right?" Well, yes and no.

Following the Achille Lauro incident, for instance, the Greek cruise line industry suffered a 70 percent decline in passengers. Port security in Greece has since been substantially upgraded, as acknowledged in a staff task force report on anti-terrorism measures



Police inspected the grounds following a bomb explosion at a Glyfada hotel last year

that was submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Foreign Affairs in the latter half of '86. According to the report, "The staff task force found that the privately owned Greek cruise line industry has taken the lead in establishing security procedures on cruise ships operating out of the port of Piraeus." It noted that "they have unilaterally imposed the security measures outlined in the draft International Maritime Organization recommendations". The report adds, "We were extremely impressed by the measures which already have been implemented, including screening of baggage and passengers, security measures to restrict access to the passenger ships and visible identification badges for passengers and crew."

Concerning Athens airport, the staff task force report credits the Greek government for making "significant progress in improving security" there, giving special attention to the role of the U.S. Anti-terrorism Training Assistance program: "The ATA program has already made an impact on the Athens International Airport (10 Greek airport officials have already participated in the program). In fact, during the staff task force's survey of the Athens airport, the ATA program was often cited as being helpful and essential to the Greek government's effort to continue to upgrade security there."

However, the report also notes: "More needs to be done with respect to ATA in offering training and additional equipment to address some of the remaining problems at the airport," adding that the Greek government has "officially requested additional assistance and training under ATA, particularly to upgrade security at the Olympic Airlines terminal."

But despite these positive indications, the report points out that "residual effects" of terrorist acts and "sus-

tained negative media coverage" are still "severely impacting on the Greek tourism industry".

Greek-U.S. cooperation under the ATA program is not much spoken of, even in private, by Greek government officials – a sensitivity, some observers remark, that underscores the image (projected primarily for domestic consumption) of supposed incompatibility between PASOK's political and rhetorical tug to port and amicable cooperation with the U.S.

Be that as it may, Greece has received through the U.S. ATA program two x-ray machines (as a gift) for screening transit and carry-on luggage at Athens airport, training for airport security supervisors, training for six explosives-sniffing dogs and their handlers (four are assigned to the airport, two to other police units) and training of supervisors who in turn teach offensive and defensive driving techniques for VIP protection. In a similar cooperative program with the British, about 25 Greek officers have undergone a three-stage course in bomb disposal techniques.

Apart from these levels of cooperation, Greece deserves credit for enhancing airport security in other ways, such as the increased security staff (uniformed guards and plainclothes lounge guards), a greater number of walk-through metal detectors, more police vehicles and armored cars to patrol the tarmac and airport grounds, a new perimeter fence and watchtowers for greater surveillance on a 24-hour basis.

That the IATA now practically bends over backward to compliment these measures is hardly surprising. But the encroachment of complacency should not be allowed: In February, for example, the Athens daily *Ethnos* reported that during a test of security precautions at Athens airport a grenade concealed in a bag went undetected by personnel on duty when the bag was passed through an x-ray machine.

While the significance of port and airport security should not be understated, it must not appear as the be-all and end-all of commitments required to counter the threat of terrorism with concerted, day-to-day action. But a shift of focus to other areas reveals some apparent inadequacies.

Officials from Greece's Public Order and Foreign Ministries, when groping for evidence of exemplary counter-terrorism work, proudly point to last November's discovery of an arms cache belonging to the Greek terrorist orga-

nization "Anti-State Struggle". At that time, police seized from a basement flat located in an Athens suburb a large quantity of guns, mines, ammunition, silencers, grenades, detonators and so on. Among the arms seized were weapons linked to the 1985 assassination of public prosecutor George Theophanopoulos, and a supermarket hold-up in which two retired policemen were shot and killed.

Good work, that. But thus told, the tale is out of kilter. After a shoot-out

Neither the present government nor the main opposition seem willing to tell the whole truth and nothing but

that left three policemen and one terrorist dead in May 1985, police claimed to have disrupted the Anti-State Struggle organization. The arms cache tends to prove otherwise.

When requested by *The Athenian*, a high-ranking official of Greece's Public Order Ministry gladly offered comparative figures, compiled by Interpol, on assassinations, crimes against the individual (rape, assault and battery, etc.), robberies, narcotics busts and so on...but only for 1984 – statistics for, say, '85 or '86 (when Greece's ratings were not as favorable) were simple "unavailable".

Turning to another set of statistics, compiled not by Interpol but the individual countries themselves, the official spoke of bomb attacks in 1986 up through and including November, and reeled-off the following: France: 238 injured, 18 dead; West Germany: 171 injured, 6 dead; Spain: 125 injured, 25 dead; Great Britain: 14 injured, 1 dead; Greece 3 injured, 3 dead.

Assuming the figures are correct, they still mislead. As given, they reflect neither number and frequency of bomb attacks, nor correlations to number of casualties sustained per bombing, nor property damages (when, for example, no casualties occur). A single bomb attack at a Paris police station in September '86, for instance, killed one person and left 51 injured. A few high-casualty attacks can easily raise a country's total if casualties are all one

chooses to count. And by a survey of newspaper clippings on bombings in Greece, one can quickly tally up at least 20 bombings in 1986 – the majority claimed by the Revolutionary Popular Struggle (the group that in mid-February bombed offices of the Ministry of Finance), and four bombings on a single date claimed by the Revolutionary Organization of November 17 (the group that shot a Greek neurosurgeon in early February, and whose claims of responsibility for bombings, assassinations and attempted assassinations stretch back to 1975).

Apart from November 17, Revolutionary Popular Struggle and Anti-State Struggle, Greece's homegrown terrorists also include Anti-Military Struggle, Revolutionary Group – Christos Katsimis, Revolutionary Group – Wild Geese of the City, Organization of Michalis Kaltezas and the Arnarchist Group of Iconoclasts-Nihilists. There are at least two common factors among all these groups: first, they appear to be ill-defined ideological cohorts of the extreme left-wing persuasion; second, and most glaringly, none of their members have been brought to justice. That is, not yet.

Officials of Greece's Public Order and Foreign Ministries often attempt to assure their listeners that Greece staunchly and actively combats terrorism through participation in the Trevi Group, the European Community's framework for cooperation among justice and interior ministers responsible for security. Although some security and intelligence sources *do* assert Greece has demonstrated increased willingness to cooperate in intelligence exchanges, political considerations nevertheless appear to occasionally outstrip benefits derived from fuller cooperation.

Case in point? The communique issued at the close of last December's Trevi Group session in London stated that the ministers "adopted an analysis of the threat (of terrorism) to European countries prepared by officials which will assist the anti-terrorist agencies of all our member states. We also agreed that we would each bring this analysis to the attention of our foreign minister colleagues in order that it might assist them in making a more informed, effective, and concerted reaction at political levels to terrorist activities." A healthy cooperative spirit, right? Unanimously adopted, too, right? Well, not exactly: adopted, the communique reads, "with the exception of Greece".

Although Papandreou has described terrorism as "this new form of mindless violence" and has asserted that Greece "is unreservedly in favor of international cooperation in combatting terrorism," there remains much waffling on the subject, not only in theory but in practice as well.

Papandreou has, for example, repeatedly supported the notion that distinctions must be made between acts carried out in the name of "national liberation struggles" and acts of terror-

Analysts see the U.S. travel advisory as having snapped Greece out of lethargic apathy towards terrorism

ism, even though, as many observers point out, the label of "national liberation", with only limited exceptions in the post-colonial empire period, has become a euphemism and rhetorical justification for radical revolution and insurrection, especially when referring to "liberation" from indigenous regimes (as opposed to colonialist ones) deemed "unacceptable" to "social revolution" advocates; a spin-off being the moral equivalency trap expressed as, "One man's 'terrorist' is another man's 'freedom fighter'."

"This is all green smoke and mirrors again," says one Western observer. "No comprehensive definition of terrorism is either feasible or necessary. Fascism was confronted on theoretical and practical levels without a U.N.-approved and fully comprehensive definition. To suggest that terrorism cannot likewise be confronted is unadulterated balderdash."

Consider now some selected aspects of Greek-Libyan relations during Papandreou's watch.

Following up on the understandably poor response to the Libyan Revolutionary Committees' February 1984 demand that all Libyan exiles return to Libya or face "the death penalty", JANA, the official Libyan news agency, announced an updated version in May '84, to wit: "The Libyan masses have decided to form suicide commandos to chase traitors and stray dogs wherever they are and to liquidate

them physically."

- May 1984: Self-proclaimed Libyan "suicide squads" march in Athens, under police protection, shouting praise of Khadafy, pledging death to Reagan and assuring all within earshot that "our force is great, our armed people strong".

- June 1984: A Libyan-born Greek citizen known to distribute anti-Khadafy literature from his downtown Athens shop is shot by an employee of Libyan Arab Airlines.

- June 1984: A Libyan businessman stops his car at a suburban Athens gas station and is shot and killed by two unidentified gunmen riding a motorcycle.

- July 1984: Two Libyan students are found murdered in their Athens apartment in a crime reminiscent of Libyan killings of anti-Khadafy students in 1980-81: the two were beaten, strangled and gagged before being shot in the back.

To be sure, Greece's experiences were not exceptional; during 1984-85, allegedly Libyan-sponsored terrorist acts were also perpetrated in Italy, Austria, Belgium, West Germany, the United Kingdom, Cyprus, Egypt, Sudan and Chad. Nor were such attacks new to Greece: in May 1980 a Libyan exile living in Athens had his throat slit.

Likewise, one should not be surprised:

- That Greece rejected U.S. evidence



Police comb through the wreckage of a bus that was torn apart by a bomb blast last November

of Libyan support for the December '85 Rome and Vienna airport attacks, despite Khadafy's open praise for the attacks.

- That Greece was quick to condemn the U.S. retaliatory air strikes against Libya in April '86.
- That Greece was the last European Community member-state to implement the EC's April '86 decision to reduce the size of Libyan diplomatic missions.
- That a January '87 assassination of an anti-Khadafy Libyan exile remains unsolved, written off by Greek police as a "settlement of personal differences".

- March 1985: An unidentified man throws a grenade into the Athens offices of Alia (Jordanian airlines), injuring three people. Responsibility for the attack is claimed by Black September.
- August 1985: A bomb explodes in the kitchen of the London Hotel in Athens, injuring 13 people – nine of them British nationals. The Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems claims responsibility, contending the hotel was in fact a den for British spies.
- August 1985: Greek police arrest a heavily armed man near the Jordanian Embassy in Athens. He acknowledges

cial in October '86.

Nevertheless, these acts had no apparent residual effects on Greece's response when senior Syrian government officials have been directly implicated in terrorist activities elsewhere. A litmus test? Alleged Syrian complicity in the attempted bombing of an El Al Airliner in London in April '86.

Nazir Hindawi put his pregnant girlfriend on an El Al plane bound from London to Tel Aviv and asked her to take a flight bag with her, which she did. But an El Al employee found in that bag three pounds of explosives set to detonate a few hours later. The Syrian connection? After his arrest Hindawi told British police he had been recruited by Haitham Said, an aide to Major General al-Khuli, chief of Syrian Air Force Intelligence. And, according to evidence presented at the trial, al-Khuli's operatives a) supplied Hindawi, a Jordanian, with a Syrian passport, b) gave him \$12,000 and promises of more upon successfully planting the bomb aboard the El Al flight, c) provided him with the bomb, which was brought into London via Syrian Arab Airlines, d) gave him SAA crew member hotel accommodations and e) trained him in the bomb's use.

Later, in November '86, all but one of the governments of the European Community condemned Syrian support of terrorism. The lone wolf? Greece. Indeed, Greece claimed a "special relationship with Syria" which it did not wish to hazard.

What, then, can one conclude on the subject of Greece and terrorism? No generalizations seem to fit, short of calling it a "mixed bag" that contains improved security measures as well as political attitudes that give allied nations a case of heartburn.

Certainly there has been progress. But whether that progress is deemed swift enough and adequate in terms of the country's internal affairs depends on judgements that are not really for outsiders to make. Greek voters will decide those nuances themselves, assessing whether or not the contours of domestic and foreign policies have resulted in a feckless enterprise. Insofar as Greece's international relationships are concerned in terms of the terrorism issue, there is growing recognition of the progress made thus far. However, there still remains an undercurrent of feeling that that progress has been slow.

It's a mixed bag, at present. How that image changes, for good or ill, remains to be seen. □



A bomb blast toppled the statue of Harry Truman from his downtown pedestal last March

Greece has also "hosted" terrorist attacks conducted by perhaps the best organized and most effective terrorist group, the Abu Nidal organization – officially the "Fatah – Revolutionary Council", headed by Sabri al-Banna, who uses the *nom de guerre* Abu Nidal. The Abu Nidal group employs a number of cover names, including "Black June", "Arab Revolutionary Brigades", "Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems", "Black September", plus some Egyptian nomenclatures.

Apart from the previously cited April '85 bazooka attack against a Jordanian airliner and November '85 Egyptian jetliner hijacking, selected highlights of Abu Nidal's terrorist operations in Greece include the following:

- March 1984: Kenneth Whitty, cultural attache of the British Embassy in Athens, and Artemis Economidou, a Greek employee of the British Council, are shot and killed by a lone gunman while driving through the Kolonaki district of Athens. The Revolutionary Organization of Socialist Moslems claims responsibility for the assassination.

membership in Black September and claims he planned to assassinate the Jordanian ambassador.

- September 1985: Terrorists throw grenades at the Glyfada Hotel, wounding 19 British tourists. Black September claims the attack is to pressure Greek authorities to release the would-be assassin arrested in August.
- September 1985: Michel el-Nimri, a Jordanian magazine publisher and personal friend of Yasser Arafat, is assassinated in Athens. The July '85 edition of his magazine included a detailed report on the close links between the Arab Revolutionary Brigades and the Syrian regime. Black September claims responsibility for the assassination.

In addition, allegedly Syrian-sponsored terrorism in Greece (other than Abu Nidal's operations) has included the January '82 assassination of a Syrian student, the assassination of a Palestine Liberation Organization official in August '83, the November '83 assassination of the Jordanian ambassador's bodyguard and the attempted assassination of a PLO official's driver in June '85. Certain evidence also suggests Syrian complicity in the June '86 assassination of a PLO member and the car-bomb assassination of a PLO offi-

Manika: A prehistoric commercial center

Despite its proximity to Athens, much of Euboea is still unexplored. Since 1983 Efi Sakellarakis has overseen archaeological excavations on the island, revealing unexpected insights into the Bronze Age Aegean

by Efi Sakellarakis

One might suppose that all of ancient Greece would be familiar by now and that it would be difficult to find areas still unresearched. Yet it seems there are many unknown corners of history and civilization which have still not come to the surface, areas that remain invisible even to the eyes of specialists.

One region that was largely unexplored until recently is the island of Euboea. Despite its great size, its proximity to Athens and its being separated from the mainland by the narrow Euripus Channel, the only well-investigated site on Euboea was classical Eretria. With growing interest in older civilizations, surface studies near Artaki have led to the discovery of numerous palaeolithic finds. A survey by the British School in the 1960s brought to light the prehistoric settlement of Xeropolis at Lefkandi, a site predating by 1500 years the nearby protogeometric cemetery (c.1000 B.C.) and the important apsidal building.

Studies by the Greek Archaeological

Service have also uncovered much new evidence throughout the island. Among the most important of these are digs on the site of Manika near Chalkis.

Excavations began there in 1910 when a schoolmaster by the name of Papavassiliou uncovered an important section of a cemetery whose numerous finds of the Early Helladic period (3000-2000 B.C.) were of local and Cycladic origin. The importance of the dig lay in the site's connection with the Cyclades, for in every study devoted to Euboea's relations with those islands the name of Manika comes first. In the period between 1910 and 1980 the tombs discovered by Papavassiliou were destroyed and it is impossible today even to locate their position. Excavations in a limited area by Dimitrios Theoharis in the 1950s revealed part of a settlement close by lying on the peninsula. From that dig also very few remains still exist today. Worse still, excavations dug between 1980 and 1983 in parts of the settlement and the cemetery were covered with hastily



'Frying pan' from the cemetery

constructed illegal housing.

Manika lies on the west coast of Euboea five miles north of Chalkis on the road to Artaki. Immediately inland stretch back the two most important valleys on the island, that of Psachna and the fertile, historically renowned Lelantine plain. Manika's position at the north end of the Euripus Channel guaranteed control of mercantile trade passing up and down the Euboean Gulf. With its wealth of springs and fertile interior, Manika could be self-sufficient, and its location on the sea encouraged communication abroad.

The importance of the recent excavations is therefore not unexpected. These have revealed part of the cemetery and of the settlement. The former, consisting of tombs carved into limestone rock, lies in the southwest part of the Manika site. These tombs are round, rectangular and trapezoidal in shape, and their dimensions vary from 1.2 metres to 2.4 metres. The roof of each is slanted and the *dromos*, also carved into rock, is usually set a little



Efi Sakellarakis



Jug from the cemetery

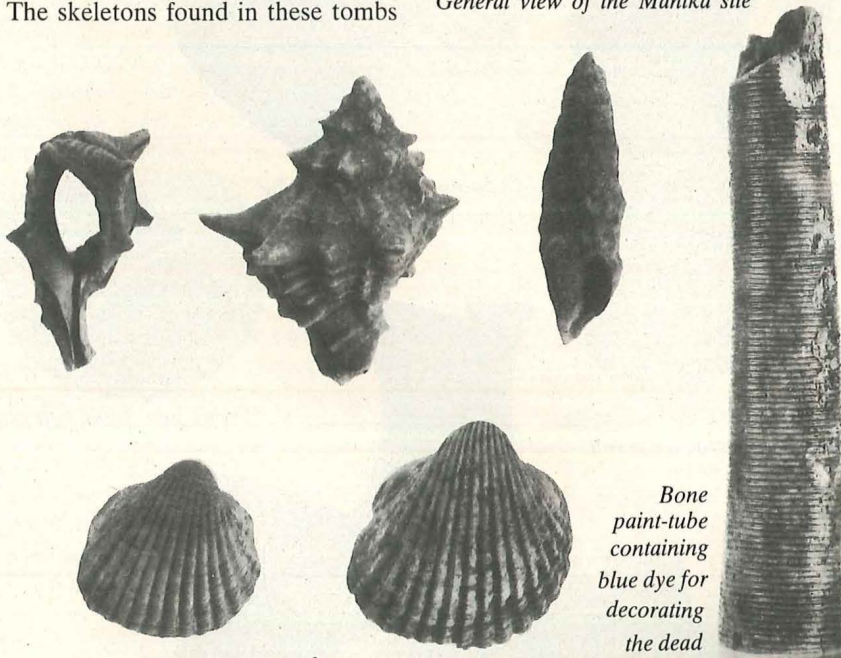
higher than the chamber to which it leads. The entrance to each tomb was found immediately blocked by unhewn rocks, and nowhere here does one find the phenomenon of filling the entire *dromos* with rocks (as in Aghia Fotia on Crete, for instance), thus proving in Manika the existence of different customs.

The tombs were very rich in finds, giving valuable new information on burial customs and the relations of the site with contemporary societies in Euboea and far beyond. Until now the shapes of these tombs – found sporadically in local variations in Boeotia, the Peloponnese, Melos and Crete – have been thought to be of foreign origin, possibly of Kurgan culture from the north. With the new excavations, they must now be considered of Euboean origin as the tombs at Manika are the oldest of their kind.

The skeletons found in these tombs



General view of the Manika site

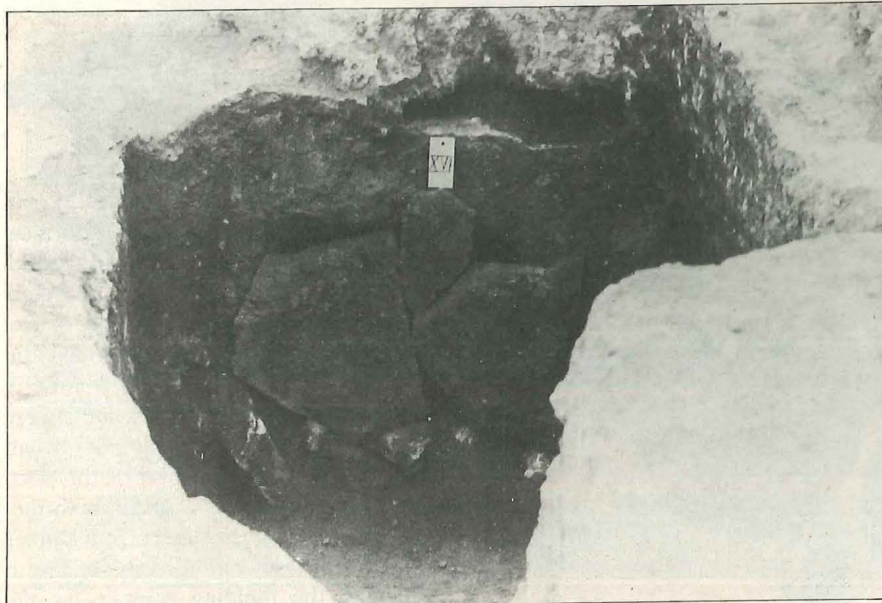


Sea shells from the settlement

Bone paint-tube containing blue dye for decorating the dead



Askos jug from the cemetery



Grave entrance in the cemetery

were for the most part destroyed due to the composition of the soil. Those which were intact were found to lie in the fetal position together with offerings usually left on either side of the head or at the feet. From a study of the bones it appears that the burials were mixed – men, women and children together. The large number of children's burials reveals the high rate of early mortality. These were family tombs used for many generations. In some cases bones were removed into smaller chambers carved into the limestone rock.

Anthropologists noted that in order to get the dead into the fetal position for burial where rigor mortis had set in between death and internment, the flesh had to be slashed to make the



Early Bronze Age 'frying pan' from central Euboea (Benaki Museum)

muscle flexible again. This is suggested by the evidence of scratches on the bones.

Equally interesting was the discovery of "frying pan" utensils which in the recently found tombs contained food, proving what these familiarly shaped receptacles were used for. They held dry offerings (animal bones). Among the artifacts of Cycladic origin besides the "frying pans", were bone paint boxes, obsidian blades, marble idols (as well as one of bone), beautiful bronze tweezers, knives, *askos*-type vases of Eastern origin and cups also from the East for liquid offerings, giving evidence of connections with other civilizations. There was no evidence of burning in the graves except for a few indications of ashes which may have been funeral pyres.

The Manika settlement, occupying the whole peninsula and an area further to the east, must in its entirety have been extensive – much larger than was earlier thought. Walls along the sea-

front, similar to those found elsewhere, protected the settlements from winds. To date, no walls have been found on the land side, nor between the settlement and the cemetery is there any partition. The evidence of artisans' workshops on the peninsula devoted to metal-working suggests that, apart from agriculture, livestock, commerce and shipping, the inhabitants were occupied with bronze-forging as well, thus better accounting for the large size of the settlement.

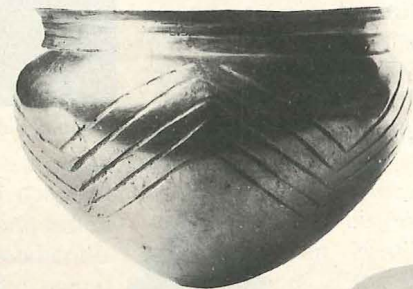
The sizes of houses vary. Some are small with unsubstantial foundations, certainly of one storey. Others, larger and sturdier, may have had a second floor. The shapes are usually rectangu-

lar; a few are apsidal.

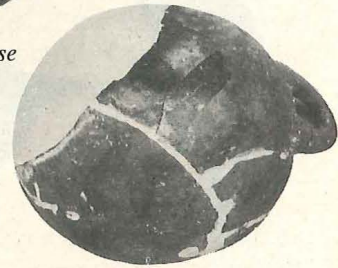
Last year's excavations revealed a large complex of buildings, divided by horizontal and perpendicular roads and containing workshops and hearths. These buildings were in use with little alteration for a period of 800 years (2700-1900 B.C.). The complex contains, so far, four groups of houses, some with thick and sturdy walls. One of these may be compared to the megaron-type such as the so-called "House of the Tiles" at Lerna. Its dimensions are 11.5 metres by 4.5 metres, and it most certainly had a second storey as a staircase area has been found. The building contains a well and a paved courtyard, and the floors are



Clay idol from the settlement



Euboean-Helladic gold vase (Benaki Museum)



'Frying pan' from Lefkandi



Group of 'sauceboats'



Clay objects from a grave in position found

composed of sea-pebbles.

The section so far uncovered has yielded rich finds for household use: storage vessels, bronze utensils, grinding stones, obsidian objects and others of fine quality, such as polished sauceboats – some plain, some with dark-on-light decoration. For the first time in the settlement excavations, idols were found as well as vessels for ritual. These last prove that part of the complex was devoted to a religious shrine. It is at this point that the current studies stand, but we can already begin to imagine the building complex as the seat of a local ruler.

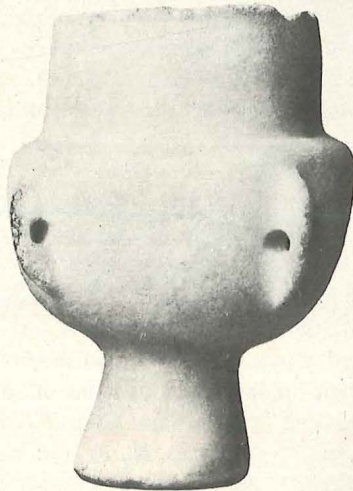
Up until now, the evidence – in terms of technology, city planning, public works, roads, etc. – had given a picture of Manika as a rather unimportant settlement, lying in contrast to the more significant tomb finds which revealed signs of wealth and implied close relations with the outside world, although the lack of gold and other valuable elements is in marked contrast to Cretan and Cycladic burials of the same period. The evidence of the new excavations, however, reveals a more imposing picture: a great central road connecting the shore with the fertile interior, a grid of streets, gutters, substantial architecture and well-organized public planning for the benefit of a settlement whose built-up area, covering over 60 acres, is enormous for the prime period of the Early Bronze Age.

Most certainly the inhabitants, employed in stock raising, agriculture, fishing and metallurgy, as well as the transportation of goods, could not rely on isolated individual initiatives, but needed an overall systematic organization. These enterprises as a whole suggest a strong central power which controlled production, distribution and trade. The numerous objects of obsidian imported from Melos found in three different buildings, for instance, reveal more than the personal needs of household or ritual use. These are merchants' establishments, and the piles of obsidian found in certain locations suggest merchandise kept in sacks.

We must now consider it certain that Euboea in 2500 B.C. showed an organized social and political structure with well-established religious beliefs in advance of the times, as is proved by the burial customs and the character of the finds. Furthermore, the building com-



Rock-cut tombs



Early Bronze Age stone vases from central Euboea (Benaki Museum)



plex revealed the existence of a religious center, a phenomenon not known to have existed in Euboea until now.

Although it borrowed heavily from the cultures around it, Euboea, even as early as the third millennium, had a civilization definably its own and, in the wider context of European civilization, it would not be too daring to suppose that it influenced the formation of Cycladic civilization. Cycladic traders established commercial centers at important coastal points. In transporting important commodities, such as wood, from Euboea, might not they have also picked up knowledge of Euboean-Helladic civilization and taken it back with them?

In attempting to reconstruct life in the centers of Euboea in the third millennium, one should imagine Manika as one of the largest ports of the period, bustling with life and activity, a densely inhabited commercial way station full of the movements of local and foreign traders. It may have been the most populous center on the island, for of the coastal stations we have knowledge of – such as Xeropolis, Styra and Mourteri – Manika is the most important.

Even so, Manika might not have been the seat of power in Euboea. This must be searched for elsewhere, perhaps somewhere in the center of the island, as is the case in the larger of the Cyclades and Crete during the same period. In the 1930s valuable objects of Cycladic and Eastern civilizations were found in central Euboea. These are now scattered about museums in the U.S. and in the Benaki Museum in Athens, but where exactly they were found is not certain. What is clear about these objects is that they underline the importance of Euboea in all its length and breadth during the Early Bronze Age. □



The Manika settlement during 1986 excavations

The fire-walkers of May

by J.M. Thursby

Linguists have long debated a possible connection between the Greek words for "May" (*Mai*) and "magic" (*mayia*). Whatever their conclusions, many strange traditions are kept in the highlands and islands throughout the month which have a basis in ancient fertility and purification rites. Among the most unusual are the fire-walking rituals held in four Macedonian villages on the Feast of Saints Helen and Constantine.

In Langada, Aghia Eleni, Meliki and Mavrolefki this seemingly miraculous feat is performed by members of a hereditary sect known as the *Anestendarides*. In every other way ordinary villagers, all were originally from the isolated Sozoagathoupleos/Kosti district of northeastern Thrace and were forcibly resettled in Macedonia during the massive population exchanges of 1923.

Initiates gather on the eve of the holy day in a special room at the home of their leader. Precious icons of Saint Helen and her son Saint Constantine – known to them as *Hares* and *Pappoudes* – are uncovered and the

amanetia, or sacred scarves, are taken out. They are blessed along with musical instruments (drum, lyre and kabali), prayers are offered and candles lit. The members of the group then begin to work themselves into a state of ecstasy by repetitive chanting and groaning (hence their name *Anestendarides*, from the Greek word *anestanzo*, to groan or sigh). A circle is formed and, to the vital beat of the drum, they dance their own peculiar swaying rhythm until midnight.

As the great day dawns they meet again to prepare a sacrificial animal; either a bull or lamb is chosen according to their financial situation (but never a goat, which is the animal symbol of the devil or antichrist). The victim must be male, black in color, physically perfect, unmated and have grazed freely. Suitably garlanded, the creature is led by one of the sect holding a large white candle to a specially prepared hole. It then bleeds to death. The blood and any useless parts of the body are buried in the hole as they are held sacred. Pieces of meat and strips of skin are then shared out among the participants.

Until 1974 the sacrificial animal was first led to a church to be blessed with holy water by a priest. The ceremony has now been banned by the Holy Synod, and some churches toll their



Dancers whirl in ecstasy on the glowing coals



A final dance across the coals ends the ritual

bells to register disapproval. Despite the sect's belief that they are honoring their saints, church officials declare the sacrifice idolatrous with roots in the ancient Dionysia, when pagan Greeks "communed with the Gods" through a variety of uninhibited rites.

The actual fire-walking ceremony is always attended by large ticket-paying crowds. Journalists, cameramen and academics jostle with tourists and local villagers. Vendors are on hand selling everything from souvlakis to melon seeds.

The festive atmosphere sobers to one of heightened expectation when, at nightfall, the leader of the sect lights a large bonfire on the selected piece of ground. When the fire has burned down to a glowing bed of charcoal, the initiates, who have spent the day chanting, groaning and dancing themselves into a hypnotic trance, wind their way toward it. Holding high their icons and holy scarves, the "chosen" ones dance lightly again and again across the coals. Each one fervently believes that Saint Helen goes before them pouring water from a silver jug.

Modern history first mentions Thracian fire-walking in 1872, but villagers will tell you that their powers date from 1923, when their church at Kosti was set on fire. Those who rushed through the flames to save the icons reportedly suffered no harm.

In the half-darkness of late May the powerful, hypnotically monotonous music induces heady feelings, and onlookers tend to experience an emotional affinity with the swaying, groaning initiates. On the two following days, the *Anertenarides* visit and "bless" each house and perform their rhythmic circular dance in different parts of the village, especially at cross-roads. They believe this blocks evil from harming them and brings health and good fortune to the community. In the early evening of May 23rd, they again dance on burning charcoal, bringing to an end their three-day ritual.

Subscribing to the theory that every would-be mystery has a scientific explanation, researchers have closely studied the fire-walking phenomenon. According to their findings the body perspires profusely while in a state of extreme ecstasy - particularly the feet. Scientists believe this may account in part for the *Anestenarides* suffering neither harm nor pain; there is not the slightest mark on their skin. At the University of California in particular extensive study has been made in this field. There are



The icons and scared scarves



Musicians mark the rhythm for the necessary chanting

many well-documented case histories of people surviving without the slightest harm in ovens up to 100-120 degrees, holding live high-voltage cables or plunging their bare arms into molten metal, providing they were psychologically prepared.

This knowledge has crossed the

boundaries of academia into commercialism. In Los Angeles and other American cities, costly "personal growth" courses indulge in the fetish of fire-walking. Although not quite so colorful or romantic as the festivities at Langada, it proves that anyone can do it. □

An island hopping adventure

First stop: Andros

by Trevor Evans

One of the sweetest pleasures Greek life has to offer is "hopping" by ferry boat from island to island. Hopping is fun because expeditions are easy to organize, cheap – and sometimes very exciting.

To become an instantly successful and identifiable hopper, follow these simple instructions: acquire a medium-sized rucksack; fill it with essentials – a change of clothing, swimsuit, loaf of bread and cheese, a good book; take the bus to Rafina or Piraeus; choose your island – book the ticket – and you're off on a journey which is bound to be filled with new faces, new experiences – and even an adventure or two. Oh, and one last thing: *always* travel deck class – that's where things happen.

It was mid-August and a blistering hot day when we piled into an overcrowded, blistering hot bus in the square of Aghia Paraskevi and found we had to stand all the way to Rafina. No problem. We knew the ferry boat for Andros would sail within the hour and that on the decks we would find space aplenty to rest our aching legs.

Not so. In Rafina gale-force winds were blowing. All the lesser ferry boats were confined to port till the wind dropped, and ours was four hours late returning from Mykonos.

No matter. The waterfront in Rafina is well-stocked with excellent tavernas. We took a table on the balcony of a restaurant overlooking the gate to the port, with a view to the open sea. The first bottle of retsina arrived, and a plate of octopus. Gradually we began to feel human again.

Then, down the hill leading to the



'Acquire a medium-sized rucksack and fill it with essentials'

waterfront, a line of pick-up trucks appeared, looking from afar like Carnival floats in a parade. The caravan drew to a halt beneath us. The trucks were filled with women and girls in long, brilliant-colored dresses – blues, purples, aquamarines, crimsons, yellows – whose flowing black tresses were coiled with dazzling bright scarves of silk and chiffon. As we watched, the young girls leaped down and stood staring arrogantly at the crowds in the tavernas, hands on hips, breasts thrust out bold and high. Shouting and gesturing, the menfolk piled out of the cabins of the trucks, many of them dark-skinned with fresh-oiled hair that gleamed blue-black in the sunlight. A barrage of sharp commands soon set the women to work, and in no time the whole tribe was passing in dignified procession before us into the port. On their backs the women carried their babies, sacks of cooking pots, mattresses and vivid patterned blankets for sleeping out under the stars on Tinos. It was the eve of the Assumption of Mary, and laden with half their worldly possessions, the Gypsies had arrived to celebrate their most important pilgrimage of the year. Behind them came the children, leading the choicest creatures of the market places – fat sheep wearing snow-white fleeces, washed and groomed for the ceremonial bleeding and slaughter on Tinos when, after dancing to the clash of cymbals and the beating of drums, they would hold their ancient feasts beneath the stars.

Finally our ferry arrived. At once there was trouble. The Gypsy men moved as one to the gangplank and tried to charge on board. The crew met them head-on, demanding tickets and some order. Shoving and pushing exploded into a flurry of flying fists, and bodies were suddenly rolling underfoot, encouraged by the screams of the women and the hoarse shouts of the men.

Somehow peace prevailed. We boarded – tensely – and found ourselves trapped on deck in a mass of these wild people. It was exhilarating, like suddenly being whisked off into the Caucasus or Afghanistan. I spoke to one man, a leader. His cheeks were scarred from countless knife-fights.

"Where are you from?"

"From India," he said.

"Your women are beautifully dressed. Where do their costumes come from?"

"From India." Then he smiled, his teeth snow-white in a face from another continent, another time. "We men travel there twice every year. When we return we bring the dresses and the jewels and the silks."

Finally we drifted into the cafeteria, out of the buffeting wind. The Gypsies were there too, buying refreshments. We sat beside Eleanor, middle-aged and very tired, travelling to Tinos on her own from Euboea. The ferry began to roll in the deep swell and almost immediately Eleanor was sick. We tried to help, producing plastic bags



'The girls leaped down, breasts thrust out bold and high'

and piles of paper tissues filched from the bar behind us. She improved and told us how she would live for two days without a bed on Tinos and sleep on the steps before the church among the thousands thronging to the island – even as we spoke – from all over Greece.

Just as she was telling us that most Greeks dislike the Gypsies a spectacular row broke out at the till of the self-service bar. A Gypsy woman was complaining hysterically that the steward was trying to cheat her. Like an idiot the young man at the till raised his arm as if to strike her. She screamed. Everyone in the room froze – except the Gypsies. All the men, as if driven by an age-old instinct, rushed forward like the Khans of old to defend her. I half-stood up, looking for the knives, ready to fly to the door dragging Eleanor with me, when the restaurant manager, a towering Goliath, rushed forward sweating and roaring like a mad bull to beat down the insanity by the sheer foghorn power of his voice. His intervention averted a disaster. Everyone stopped still. Before they could move, Goliath swore at the steward, who quickly apologized for his mistake and paid up the difference. The Gypsy girl grinned in triumph,



'Almost immediately Eleanor was sick'

flooned her skirts, and sailed out of the room with head held high.

When the last of the Gypsies had left, the Greeks all raised their eyes with a look that said "What else did you expect?" And, because it made them feel better, they settled down to enjoy the rest of the journey.

We docked at last in Gavrión, the dull, featureless port of Andros. It was dark; we were cold and hungry; four hours late; and the gale was still slashing us about the ears. Our spirits were ready to sag.

Enter Thanassios.

Thanassios is the local "J.R. Ewing". He owns half, if not all, the district. I found him in his agency with his specs hanging, as usual, just at the end of his nose. Of course he had a room – the best. It turned out to be a huge double room with four beds, two showers, two toilets and two miniature kitchens. He would, he assured us, charge us only for one of everything.

Next: "Are you hungry?"

"Of Course."

"Bravo. Be ready in half an hour."

A toot at the door found Thanassios in his highly-polished vintage saloon waiting to transport us into the countryside to the best restaurant in Gavrión.

"This is so kind of you, Thanassios. Whose restaurant is this?"

"Ah!" He smiles, pushing his specs back up his nose. "It is my daughter's and her husband's. She is the best cook in Andros!"

Hmmm.

Then we arrive. Thanassios strides in. Everyone rushes to him. He gives his orders. It is all arranged. We shall eat, drink, be comfortable. When we are weary we shall inform his son-in-law, who will convey us home in his highly-polished modern saloon, back to Thanassios' guest house in Gavrión. Remarkable! The first time in our lives we have been chauffeured to the best restaurant in any district by the local entrepreneur and been taxied home

again by the restaurant owner...These are the islands!

In the morning we say our farewells to Thanassios. We are bound for Batsi, a seaside village further down the coast.

We love it at once. It is in a little bay and, thankfully, sheltered on all sides from the wind. Houses, shops, streets and tavernas all cling together on a little hill as if carved from a single pure-white block of congealed candle wax.

We walk straight out of the little port up a series of gently shelving steps, turn a corner and spy a little old lady on a vine-shaded balcony beckoning us up, by miming that she is laying her head on a pillow. We find ourselves in Angeliki's village-house. Our bedroom has a miniature balcony peeping onto the winding stairway below, where cats, donkeys and people ply to and fro all day and half the night. It is cool and dark inside, until we pass into the back and find a little courtyard filled with sunshine and flowers. It is the garden of our dreams, perfumed with jasmine and the smell of herbs. Every corner is crammed with fruit trees, idiosyncratic pots of every shape and color, and regal cats snoozing after another raucous night on the tiles. Vines trail overhead, from which hang rows of gourds looking like misshapen goats' udders – all the more incongruous because they are painted in brilliant island colors: white, puse, purple, orange, Aegean blue... There are treasures on every side...A little paradise.

We spend the day lazing, swimming, reading, eating. In the balcony-taverna overlooking the harbor we pack in all

the local treats.

Morning comes. The light, the air, the sounds of clip-clopping hooves in the lanes below are clearer here than anywhere else on earth. With a little smile over the top of her glasses, Angeliki invites us for breakfast in the garden. My companion has been ill in the night. Angeliki has heard. When she discovers there is no improvement, the patient is packed off to bed. Angeliki bustles about in her kitchen and then reappears carrying a muslin cloth and a gallon bottle of blue fluid. Deftly she strips the patient's tummy and places upon it the muslin cloth soaked in the mysterious blue fluid.

"Yes, yes – this will effect a cure. Draw out the chill. Settle the stomach..."

My companion shrieks and half-leaps out of bed. The poultice is freezing cold; the fluid pure alcohol. Gently, Angeliki's gnarled and wrinkled hands press her back to the pillows. Blankets are piled on. Now the patient must be made as warm as can be. Soon, soon she will be better. By mid-afternoon there is an improvement. Angeliki appears again with another potion. It is that infallible elixir – mint tea. Hot. Good for the digestion, the stomach, nerves, headaches and everything else. By six o'clock the miracle has been worked. My companion is on her feet. A simple coffee completes the cure.

Angeliki smiles her wise old smile, tucks a curl into her bun and fixes it in place with the aid of an ancient hat pin. She is happy. We are happy. Even the cats are happy...These are the islands. □

Next Month: Andros to Mykonos



'The restaurant manager was a towering Goliath'

Keeping stage design in the family

The Fotopoulos brothers, good friends but temperamentally opposite, forge one vision of two different worlds

by Katerina Agrafioti

Vassilis and Dionyssis Fotopoulos are stage and costume designers who have left their mark on Greek theatre for the past three decades and worked successfully abroad. They are also brothers who love and respect each other deeply. However, common backgrounds and an equal degree of talent have not prevented them from forming very different attitudes towards life, which are based on contrasting temperaments and are reflected in their work.

The inspiration on which they draw can be said in both cases to lead back through the traditions of Greek theatre to the origins of ancient drama itself. They are influenced by all aspects of that tradition.

Thespis, who is credited with the invention of tragedy in sixth century Athens, is thought to have introduced theatrical costumes, which are still known today as "the robes of Thespis". In his day stage decoration consisted of

whose ruins still impress today, and in Byzantine times mystery plays are said to have been performed in the grand interior of Saint Sophia.

After the establishment of the modern Greek state and with the revival of interest in theatre during the reign of King Otto, painted sets were mostly executed in Austria and Italy. It was only towards the end of the century that Greek stage designers, as specialists, made their first timid appearance.

Among the leading set and costume designers of more recent times, Kleovoulos Klonis stands out. Klonis was talented and imaginative, but largely self-taught. Since then, most of the leading painters of the Generation of the Thirties – Tsarouchis, Ghika, Engonopoulos, Vassiliou – have contri-

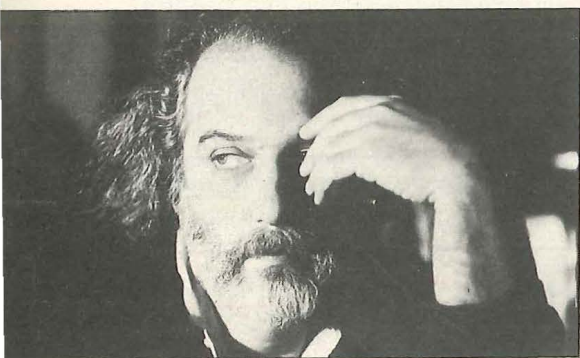
buted prolifically to the theatre.

The Fotopoulos brothers, both of whom are painters as well, were born in Kalamata – Vassilis before the war and Dionyssis 10 years later in the early post-war period.

"We both studied painting when we were young under the same teacher, and a genealogist has traced a saint among our ancestors," Vassilis says. "For me, a saint is someone who strives to go beyond ordinary things. This may help explain our passions."

At the age of 14, he participated in a Peloponnesian painting contest and won first prize. After high school he came to Athens, and at 22 became stage designer for the Olympia Theatre. In a short time he became technical advisor and, at an age when many young men are just starting higher education, Vassilis had his first commercial successes in a profession that was still being practiced by very few.

"No one is self-taught, really, except at that popular level of art where social conditions don't allow for the presence of a teacher," he says. "Knowledge must be transmitted from one to another. In the past, painting was taught by a master to his pupils. When the social context changed and guilds were abolished, and interest in the arts spread, the state began creating schools. Still, the teacher has always been the bearer of knowledge. The student who has the opportunity to draw close to him in a small workshop is privileged because he need not share the teacher's attention with others. I am not self-taught. I was taught reading and writing, taught a system of study



Dionyssis Fotopoulos: 'I adore Vassilis'
screens made of dried, dyed animal skins. A few generations later, rich Athenians were spending lavish sums on productions and costumes at annual drama contests. To each poet was assigned a *choregos* (producer) who delighted in making the event a display of his spending power. Aeschylus is said to have turned costuming into a sumptuous art, and Aristotle credits Sophocles with the invention of changing scenery with painted panels. Sophocles is also said to have added realism to the grotesque masks of primitive ritual. The passion of the Greco-Roman world for drama is demonstrated by the number of enormous theatres



Vassilis Fotopoulos: 'Dionyssis is more poetic than I am'



The Fotopoulos brothers with composer Mikis Theodorakis (left) and the poet Elytis

and I have a good library filled with the teachings of mankind.

"Our teacher, the painter in Kalamata, said Dionyssi had more talent than I do. But this may never be proved because, fortunately for me, I am 10 years older and have learned tricks to cover up my mistakes."

After Vassilis settled in Athens, Dionyssi followed and entered the School of Fine Arts. There Yiannis Tsarouchis and George Mavroidis taught him painting and Eli Voila taught mosaics. At this time Dionyssi wanted to become a professional painter and tried to persuade his brother to do the same. In turn, Vassilis introduced him to the magical world of stage design. Since then both have traced orbits, either together or in parallel, through this sphere.

When Vassilis won an Oscar for his set and costume designs for Michael Cacoyannis' *Zorba the Greek* in 1964, the brothers separated. Vassilis worked in theatre, cinema and television in the U.S. for about 10 years before returning here.



A costume sketch by Vassilis Fotopoulos for the National Theatre's production of 'Othello'

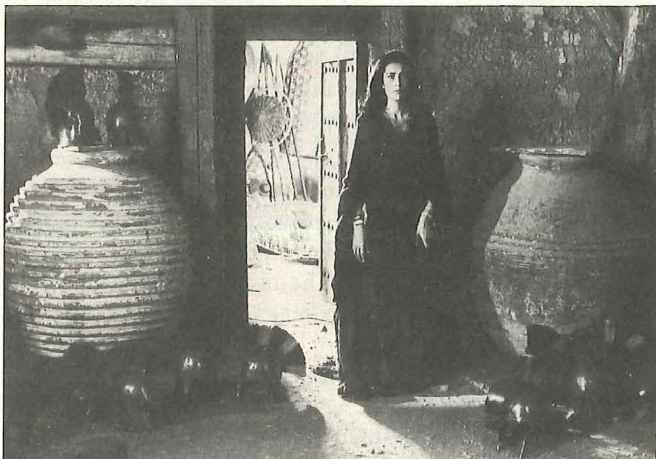
reason. The serenity of the landscape, the light – they influence human character. They stimulate a pure and intellectual artistic creation that has universal meaning and influence. On me, too. My work has been influenced by the great prototypes and patterns of the past, and they are Greek. One needs serenity in order to search for the better, to work without pressure. I am not much concerned with the amount I produce. I have a measure in what I do. I don't accept every commission. That's

omous art," he says. "It requires a knowledge of sociology, psychology, history of costume and architecture in order to create an atmosphere which helps an audience understand a play."

Painting for Vassilis is a lonely occupation; scene design is a collective effort.

"A designer must understand how a director sees a play, the meaning of the text, study the personality and temperament of an actor, even his voice and the way he walks. The set on which Alexis Minotis moves cannot be quite the same for another actor, even if the play is the same. Besides, theatre has a dimension of unreality. In almost no time the whole life of a character can be developed. In other words, the magic of environment must be summoned up to complete theatrical success."

Besides working with independent theatres here and abroad, he has collaborated with the National Theatre in Athens and the State Theatre of Northern Greece. He believes these two organizations should do more experimental work and keep video ar

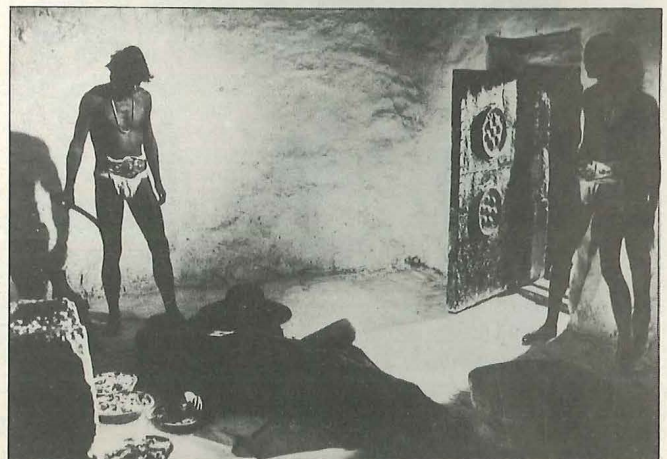


Michael Cacoyannis' 'Iphigenia', for which Vassilis Fotopoulos won an Oscar for his scene and costume design

"The Oscar itself carries no weight for people who do not know how to look at your work," he says. "There is no doubt that the Oscar opens doors. People accept you because of it and I accepted it like the ambitious young man I was at the time. It was a nice moment. But then I realized that I must look forward with all my being. The past is behind and I am interested in tomorrow. I believe that every work must end in a motivation that leads to what must be done next. If you stop and become a narcissist, you are finished."

Vassilis has found much inspiration in the land of his birth.

"I love my country. It has produced in art the most beautiful works right up until now. Maybe this is not without



A scene from 'The Oresteia', directed by Vassilis and costumes designed by Dionyssi Fotopoulos

the reason I didn't compromise, didn't become a 'producing machine'.

"The American environment crowds you a lot in many ways. In Manhattan, life is vertical, strained. Here, we are used to the horizontal. There, the volumes, the rhythm, the gloom produced by what civilization imposes seems to deprive people of oxygen."

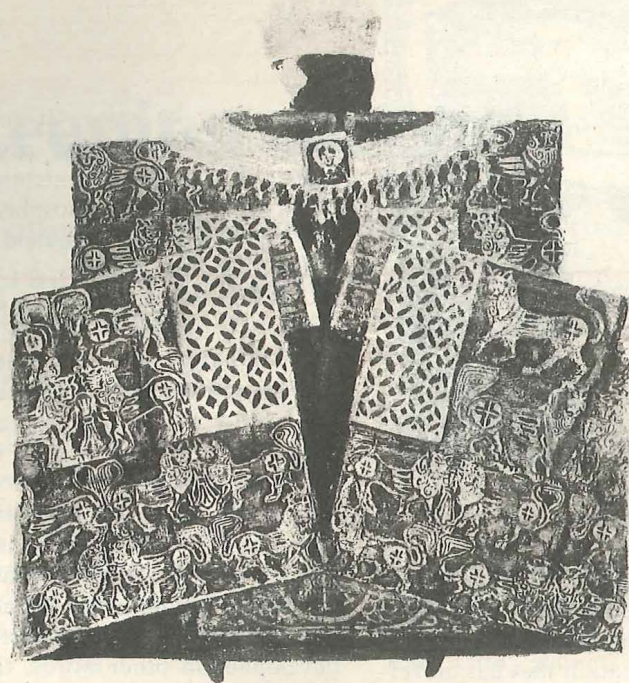
On his return to Greece, Vassilis continued his successful theatrical career. At this time he directed the German-backed film *The Oresteia*. This was vital to Dionyssi's career because Vassilis entrusted him with the costume designs. Despite the variety of his work, Vassilis has never stopped painting, his first love.

"Stage design is itself a development of painting, though it is not an auton-

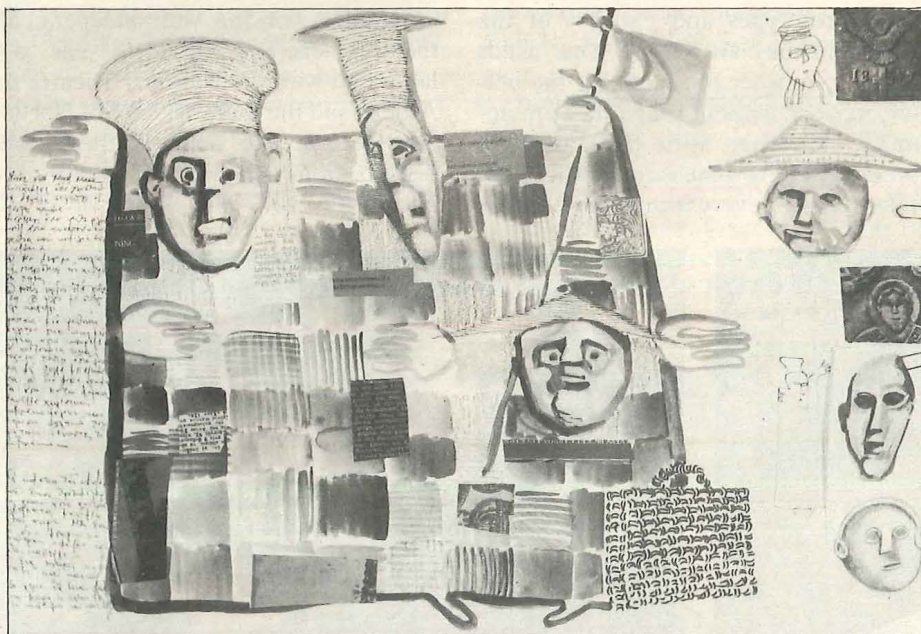
chives of performances of ancient drama.

Vassilis' work reflects his austere and withdrawn personality. He rarely gives interviews, avoids the openings of plays he designs and shuns the limelight.

By contrast, the archaic profile of Dionyssi Fotopoulos frequently appears in the social and art pages of publications, and the press often writes about his recent works, his plans and his books. Last year Greek television ran two films on him, and three exhibitions of his work opened almost simultaneously in Athens at different galleries. To those who felt he was overexposing himself, he retorts, "If I had been exhibiting at the rate others do, I would have put up a dozen shows by



A costume design by Vassilis Fotopoulos



A costume sketch by Dionyssis Fotopoulos for the Theatro Technis production of 'The Archanians' by Aristophanes

now. These are only my first.

"Such exhibitions," he says, "should have been done in a huge place like a factory. I wanted to show the artisan aspect of my work to young people because I believe in the development of technical skills. It is something we lack in Greece. Many young people who want to become stage designers know how to make a drawing, but they don't know how to execute it. You ask them with what kind of material should this drawing of yours be realized, and they don't know. If you have worked as a designer you know that everything you draw must be transferred into a certain material. You know that when you draw a quick line that it should be a fine material that waves. A hard line should be a full material, and so on. A drawing is not the finished story, it is a sample of work."

Dionyssis points out the need for a school of design which would teach students how to work in various techniques. "Visits should be paid to back-stages and workshops in order to show how things are made by hand. Abroad, during final studies in this field, students make costumes themselves. You must make costumes that move, that give life to a performance. One can't dream over a piece of paper."

With his capable colleague, Guy Matiss, Dionyssis uses the commonest materials. Nothing is rejected; everything is manipulated in such a magical way that even the cheapest material is transformed into an exciting costume or decorative piece. His energy is boundless. He can work on two or three productions at the same time. His work, full of poetry and inventiveness, has the touch of a fairy tale.

Dionyssis is also a very skillful mask-maker. This important feature of ancient theatre, indicating an actor's age, sex, temperament and station in life, fascinates him. Expressively exaggerated, there were up to 30 different male masks and 17 female ones. Their funnel-shaped mouths acted as amplifiers. Dionyssis' masks are inspired not only from antiquity, but from folk art and painting, as well as Eastern traditions. They are the subject of his first book, published a few years ago. The late Karolos Koun of the Athens Art Theatre used his masks in some of his most remarkable productions and found them indispensable.

Dionyssis' next book, *Costumes and Sets*, contains photographs of costumes and stage designs full of imagination, audacity and tenderness. Specifying how a costume must conform to a performer's style, he writes: "Eli Lambeti wore a shawl like a cloud; Melina Mercouri wears hers like a banner." Some years ago, when he designed a set for Epidaurus which critics said was a sacrilege to ancient theatre, he protested, "On the contrary, I found that by penetrating below the surface of the text that I brought to life a world which showed that I respected ancient drama all the more."

The lifestyles of the two brothers reflect their personalities and, to a degree, their work. Vassilis lives outside Athens in a simple farmhouse, close to nature. The taste, the furnishings, the orderly ambiance all echo a calm, imaginative, intellectual approach towards art. Dionyssis' old Athenian house is the reflection of a galloping, spontaneous temperament, a dream world where life is itself transformed into art. "Unreality," as he says, "serves as a symbol for reality."

Vassilis says: "Dionyssis is tender, more poetic than I am. Perhaps because he didn't have to struggle at the beginning of his career for his daily wage the way I did. He was freer to put more of his mind to practice."

Dionyssis says: "I adore Vassilis. In stage design he is, for me, a natural phenomenon. I learned a lot from him. I also learned through him what to avoid."

In the words of a critic: "Such a pair of demonic stage designer-brothers never ceases to surprise with subtle originality and fantastic breadth of vision. You would think they were always competing with each other in a gentle, brotherly contest in order to accomplish the best." □

The Athenian organizer

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

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EOT office, Amerikis 11	322-3111

Aliens' Bureau	770-5711
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Lost property	770-5771
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Main post offices

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(for parcels over 1 kg going abroad)	
Koumoundourou 29	524-9568
Stadiou 4, in arcade	322-8940
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Parcels should not be wrapped until after inspection	

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Flight information

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Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	322-0986
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Korean Airways, Voukourestiou 4	322-4784
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Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	721-3039
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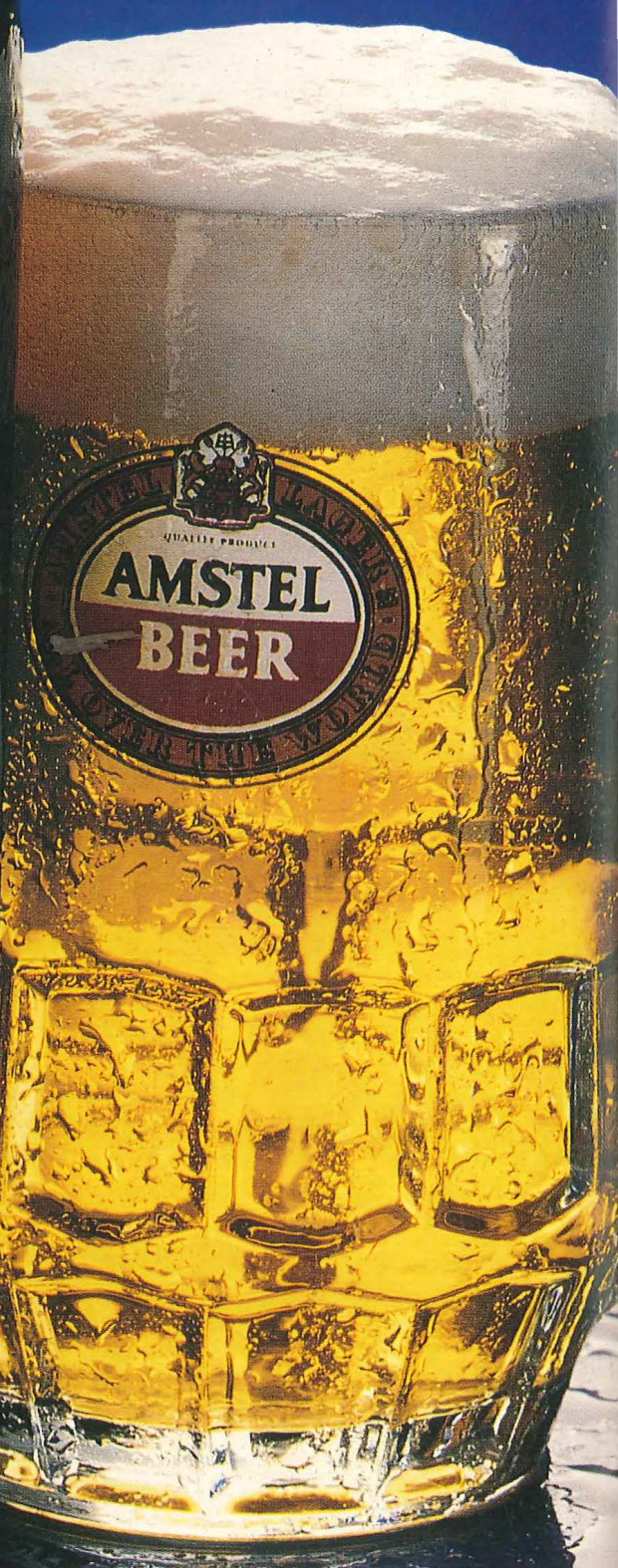
Ethiopia, Davaki 10	692-0565
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Israel, Marathonodromou 1, P. Psychico	671-9530
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Korea, Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
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Panama, Vas. Sophias 21	360-2992
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UNDP Representative	322-8122

Ministries

Agriculture, Aharon 2	524-8555
Commerce, Kaningos Sq. 15	361-6241
Communications, Xenofondos 13	325-1211
Culture and Sciences, Aristidou 14	324-3015
Education, Mitropoleos 15	323-0461
Energy & Natural Resources, Mihalakopoulou	770-8615
Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10	322-4071
Foreign Affairs, Vas. Sophias 5	361-0581
Health and Welfare, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Interior, Stadiou and Dragatsaniou	322-3521
Justice, Socrates and Zenonos	522-5903
Labor, Pireos 4	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas. Sofias 150, Piraeus	412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq.	646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq.	323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	(031) 26-4321
Planning, Housing & Environment, Ambelokipi	643-1461
Presidency, Zalokosta 3	363-0031
Press and Information, Zalokosta 10	363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Zalokosta 3	323-1506



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The Athenian organizer

Public Order, Katehaki 1	692-9210
Public Works, Har.Trikoupi 182	361-8311
Research & Technology, Syntagma Sq.	325-1310
Social Security, Stadiou 21	323-9010

Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmeni 58,	
Ano Hellenikon	895-0023
Church of 7th Day Adventists,	
Keramikou 18	522-4962

Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	661-1088
Sports Center, Agios Kosmas	981-5572
The Players	813-5744, 801-3967
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group,	
Romanou Melodou 4	281-4823
Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi	681-1458
Politia Club, Aristotelous 8	801-1566
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	417-9730
YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291

Banks

The addresses listed are those of the central offices. Most branches also have a number of suburban and rural branches. All banks are open from 8am to 2pm, Monday to Thursday, Friday 8am to 1.30pm.

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

The following exchange centers are open extra hours:

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

Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland,	
Papariopoulou 3, Klawthmonos Sq.	324-3973
American Express, Panepistimiou 17	323-4781
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10	325-5401
Arab Hellenic Bank, Panepistimiou 43	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	325-1906
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	324-3891
Bank Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25	324-9531
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	322-9835
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari	364-3713
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	361-9222
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank,	
Othonos 8	322-7471
Kolonaki Square	361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus	452-3511
Credit Banque Commercial de France,	
Filellinon 8	324-1831
First National Bank of Chicago, Syngrou 9	981-8904
Grindlays Bank,	
Merlin 7	362-4601
Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus	411-1753
Midland Bank,	
Sekeri 1A, Kolonaki	364-7410
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	413-6403
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq.	360-6456
National Westminster Bank,	
Il Merarhias and Filonos 7, Piraeus	411-7415
Stadiou 24, Athens	325-0924
I Dragoumi 3, Thessaloniki	(031)531-007
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC, Akti Miaouli 61	452-7483

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

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

Other denominations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 5	325-2823
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Ilissia	723-7183
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66	361-2713
Crossroads International Christian Center, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi	770-5829
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Vissarionos 7A	721-1520
Roman Catholic Chapel, Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia	801-2516
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus	451-6564
St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	362-3603
St. Andrew's Protestant Church, Pendelis 5, N. Filothei (offices)	681-8336
Services: Greek Babel Institute 9 am Papaflessa 40, Kastri	
Christos Kirche, Sina 66, 11:15 am	
St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	721-4906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon 21	323-1090

Cultural organisations and archaeological institutes

American School of Classical Studies	
Soudias 54	723-6314
British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17	363-3211
British School of Archaeology, Soudias 52	721-0974
Canadian Archaeological Institute	
Gennadion 2B, Kolonaki	722-3201
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6	361-2518
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	362-9886
Institut Francais, Sina 29	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18	361-0013
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47	522-9294
Italian Archaeol Inst. Parthenonos 14	923-9613
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women,	
Dimokritou 14	361-1042
Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq. 8	721-8746
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872
Swedish Archaeol Inst. Mitseon 9	923-2102

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools	639-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	671-4621
Athens College (Kantzta)	665-9991
Byron College (Psychico)	671-0585
Campion School	813-2013
College Year in Athens	721-8746
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi)	639-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower)	779-2247
Dropfeld Gymnasium	682-0921
Italian School	228-0338
Italian Archaeol. School	923-9163
Kifissia Montessori School	808-0322
LaVerne University	801-0111
Lycee Francais	362-4301
Pooh Corner Kindergarten/Nursery	801-1827
St. Catherine's British Embassy	282-9750
St. Lawrence College	661-1851
Tassis Hellenic International School	808-1426
The Ionic Center, Strat. Syndesmou 12	360-4448
The Old Mill (remedial)	801-2558
University Center for Recognition of Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 112	923-7835
Vrilissia Elementary	681-4753

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous	894-3737
American Legion (Athens Post)	
Tziraion 9 (near Temple of Zeus)	922-0067
A.C.S. Tennis Club,	
129 Ag. Paraskevi, Halandri	639-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	801-3100
Athenian Hockey Club	813-2853
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2	923-2872
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei	681-2557
Canadian Women's Club	801-7553
Cross-Cultural Association	804-1212
Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali	813-2685
Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	321-0490
Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs,	
Dragatsaniou 4	323-4107
Golf Club, Glyfada	894-6820
Greek Alpine Club, Aeolou 68	321-2429
Greek Girl Guides Association,	
Xenofondos 10	323-5794
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1	724-4437
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	524-8600
Hash House Harriers Jogging Club	807-5237, 807-7663
Hippodrome, Faliron	941-7761
International Club	801-2587
New Yorkers Society,	
Chiou 4	672-5485
Overeaters Anonymous	346-2800
Republicans Abroad (Greece)	681-5747

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's Club, Ermou 8	324-2115
Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club	
(Mr P. Baganis)	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC),	
Vas. Sofias 2	724-3982
Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5	323-7325
Foreign Press Association, Akadimias 23	363-7318
Greek Productivity Center (EL-KE-PA),	
Kapodistriou 28	360-0411
Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150	922-5011
Hellenic Export Promotion Council, Stadiou 24	322-6871
Hellenic Olympic Committee, Kapsali 4	724-9235
Hellenic Shipowners' Association,	
Akti Miaouli 85	411-8011
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts,	
Mitropoleos 9	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourou 14-16	324-7805
National Tobacco Board, Kapodistriou 36	514-7311
Propeller Club	778-3698
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo,	
Egnatious 154, Thessaloniki	(031) 23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

Greek	
Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Akadimias St. 7-9	360-4815/2411
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece,	
Mitropoleos St. 38	323-1230
Geotechnical Chamber of Greece,	
Venizelou St. 64, Thessaloniki	(031) 27-8817/8
German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12	644-4546
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries,	
180 Kifissias, Neo Psychico	671-1210, 672-6882
Handicrafts Chamber of Athens,	
Akadimias St. 18	363-0253
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Aristidou 6	323-6641
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping,	
Akti Miaouli 85	411-8811
International, Karingos 27	361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry,	
Loudovikou St. 1, Plateia Roosevelt	417-4152
Professional Chamber of Athens,	
El. Venizelou St. 44	360-1651
Professional Chamber of Piraeus,	
Ag. Konstantinou St. 3	412-1503
Technical Chamber of Greece,	
Kar. Servias 4	322-2460

Foreign

American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Valaoritou 17	361-8385
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Valaoritou 4	362-0168
Far East Trade Centre	
(Republic of China), 54 Vas. Sofias Ave.	724-3107
French Chamber of Commerce,	
Vas. Sophias 7a	362-5516, 362-5545
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Dorilaou 10-12	644-4546
Hong Kong Development Council,	
Kerasoundos St. 6	779-3560
Italian Chamber of Commerce,	
Mitropoleos St. 25	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization,	
Akadimias 17	363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce,	
Valaoritou 17	361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents,	
Voulis St. 15	323-2622

Innkeepers on the islands

On Rhodes...and Crete

Lots of people grouse about the rat race, the fast lane, how one of these days they're going to drop out and run a beach bar or an island pension somewhere. Maria and George Karayiannis, the proud owners of New Village Inn on Rhodes, have actually done it.

Maria, 34, a second generation Greek-American from Minneapolis, advanced the ladder of California industrial real estate for 11 years before coming to Greece in 1983 for a six-



Maria and George Karayiannis

Cretan Ioanna Koutsoudaki studied interior decoration in Rome and opened Doma in Kolonaki as a design studio/shop about 18 years ago. But when she and her sister Rena inherited the family home in Crete they decided to become hoteliers.

The 100-year-old mansion on the edge of Chania needed some design alterations – bathrooms were added to each of the 30 rooms, a roof garden restaurant overlooking the sea was built – but Ioanna tried to keep the original spirit of the family home intact.

“Each room is different, and although the carpets were changed, the furniture, pictures and lamps are all old family pieces.”

Now in its 15th year, Hotel Doma opened the season in March for a group from a British botanical society.

“They arrived with flowers and pic-



The New Village Inn

month vacation and visit with family here. To keep busy she started escorting tour groups and met George on a cruise.

George, who is from Rhodes, went to America at the age of 17 to study. After 14 years of restaurant and hotel work in the States, he returned to Rhodes to take over a small pension his mother had built with the money he'd been sending home year after year.

He and Maria were married last year – village style, in Plaka – arriving at the church in a horse and buggy, Maria in her mother's wedding dress (“I had to lose weight to get into it”). Afterwards the 100-odd guests walked through Plaka to a taverna reception.

Since then they've been redesigning the island hotel, upgrading it from the days when there was one bathroom per floor and George's mother rented out rooms for the summer to holidaying Greeks. They've knocked out walls, added bathrooms for each room and built furniture, doing much of the work themselves.



Ioanna Koutsoudaki



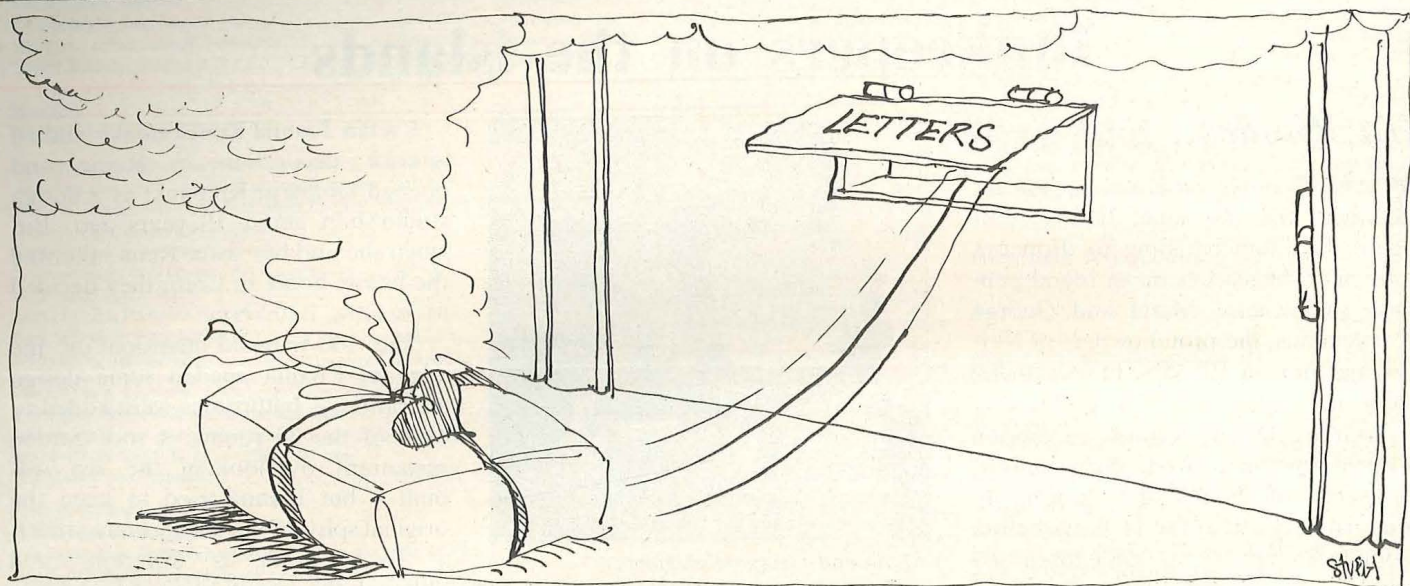
The Hotel Doma

And when the hotel is open, all 15 rooms of it, it's Maria and George who do everything, from cleaning and laundry to cooking big American-style breakfasts and tending bar in a plant-filled interior courtyard.

“I get a lot of young girls and I end up warning them about the local boys,” says Maria. “You kind of take that mother role.”

tures and are up early every morning, walking the mountains for wild flowers. We don't see them until afternoon.”

Ioanna's Athens shop, which had shifted from interior design to dresses of her own design and imported Finnish cottons, was recently sold and she is back doing interiors, residential and hotel, when she's not doing her duty as an innkeeper. □



From Turkey with love

Commander Mimis Bondopoulos, Agent 007-UP of the Greek Secret Service, lit a gold-tipped cigarette – the last of a supply he had helped himself to some months before from the stock of master criminal Chrysodaktylos, before strangling him with his bare hands in a depressurized supersonic jetliner high over the Aegean.

He was in the outer office of his boss, Alpha-Beta, head of the Greek Secret Service. Alpha-Beta was a broadly built man who spoke little and was frequently mistaken for a supermarket. Bondopoulos had been summoned there by an urgent telephone call from Alpha-Beta's secretary, Miss Drachmoula, who was giving him side-long admiring glances, which he pretended not to notice as he turned his left (and best) profile towards her. A light on Miss Drachmoula's desk went on and she said: "You can go in now, commander."

Bondopoulos strode panther-like across the room and Miss Drachmoula caught her breath as he stumbled on a fold in the carpet and nearly flew headlong through Alpha-Beta's door.

Alpha-Beta looked up from his papers in alarm. Then he said "Ah, Mimis my boy, you are keeping well I hope?"

"Reasonably well," Bondopoulos said, still feeling twinges from the scars of about two dozen bullet wounds and massive third-degree burns, several concussions and a total of 72 hours of torture by rack, thumbscrew, flagellation, electric shock and immersion in a barrel or rancid feta. Also, the stumble

had caused him to pull a stitch in his crotch from his recent operation for inguinal hernia.

Alpha-Beta handed him a small portable tape recorder. "Your instructions are all in there. Memorize them as you hear them. The tape will self-destruct in five hours," he said.

"Five hours? I thought these tapes self-destructed in five seconds."

"It would, if I were sending you on a mission impossible. But this one I think you can handle. All the same, if you should get caught, as always, PASOK will deny any connection with you."

Bondopoulos nodded and Alpha-Beta went back to his papers. Then he looked up again when he realized his ace agent was still there.

"Yes? What is it?" he asked.

"About that raise," Bondopoulos mumbled, "you said..."

"I said you'd get it as soon as the government called off its austerity measures," Alpha-Beta replied sternly. "Anyway, you're on expenses while on the job, you ride fancy Autobianchis, stay in the best Xenia hotels and have all those beautiful Billy Bo fashion models at your beck and call. I should be so lucky."

"Half my expenses are rejected by Tsingounis in accounts, all the Xenias are going to seed and I haven't even said hello to a strange woman since the AIDS scare reared its ugly head. You call that lucky?" Bondopoulos retorted as he stalked out of his boss' office, muttering curses under his breath and carefully avoiding the fold in the carpet.

Back in his one-room, sub-basement apartment in Kolonaki, Bondopoulos played the tape and listened carefully to the details of his new assignment:

"You know that the Turkish oceanic research vessel Piri Reis had been operating in the Aegean prior to the Sismik 1 crisis. The government is very anxious to know the results of this vessel's research, if any. We believe the ship was not called Piri Reis by chance. Piri Reis was a 16th century Ottoman admiral who had a chart showing the Antarctic continent and other parts of the world that could not have been mapped at the time except by observing them from the air. We therefore suspect the Piri Reis of having very advanced technical capabilities and we are reliably informed it has actually taken photographs of the Aegean sea bottom. We are also informed that the photographs were not very clear and have been sent to an Armenian photographer in Istanbul who is an expert at retouching and enhancing negatives. His name is Calouste Artinian and his lab is on the fifth floor at Number Ten Feridiye Street in the Taksim area. You will proceed to Istanbul at once and contact our agent there, whom you already know and who has been instructed to assist you in obtaining the negatives and bringing them to Athens before Artinian sends them back to Ankara. That is all, this tape will self-destruct in five hours, so you've got time to rerun it if you can't learn it by heart in one go."

Bondopoulos felt his pulse quicken when he came to the part about the

agent he was already supposed to know. He remembered her only too well, the sultry Eftiheeya Buzumoglou, daughter of a Greek haberdasher on the Pera whose shop had been pillaged and set afire during the anti-Greek riots of 1955. Totally ruined, her parents had locked themselves in the kitchen, put their heads in the oven (it was a big one) and turned on the gas. Little Eftiheeya, aged two at the time, was taken in and raised by her affluent aunt Athina, who ran a successful high-class brothel not far from Artinian's lab. When Eftiheeya reached the age of 13 and her bosom began proudly proclaiming her womanhood, Athina decided the time was ripe for her to start earning her living the only way Athina knew how. Horrified by her aunt's proposal, Eftiheeya fled across town to the rival establishment of Madame Sublimé, from whom, not being family, she got a much better deal. Also, Madame Sublimé had high connections in Ankara and there was a constant stream of well-heeled Western diplomats and high government officials through her salons.

Alpha-Beta came across Eftiheeya during an Easter trip to Istanbul in 1981 and quickly saw the valuable spy potential in the young Greek girl who came into such intimate contact with prime sources of information. He lost no time in recruiting her, and Bondopoulos subsequently met her on a failed assignment in 1985 when he had been flushed down a sultan-sized Turkish toilet by Bashi Bazouk, the master criminal of Chanakkalé with the garbage grinder teeth, and had escaped by swimming, first through a sewage pipe and then, like Lord Byron, across the Hellespont. Eftiheeya had helped his escape by waylaying Bashi Bazouk's men and luring them to Madam Sublimé's establishment with the irresistible offer of a 50 percent discount.

While Bondopoulos was playing the tape over and over again, memorizing it and feeling his pulse quicken every time he came to the part about the "agent whom you already know", he failed to hear the stealthy footsteps approaching the door of his apartment, the sound of the flat, smoking package, reeking of cordite, being pushed through the narrow letter slot, the thump as it hit the floor and the clatter of hob-nailed boots as the parcel-dropper ran off as fast as he could go.

To be continued

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Want a telephone? Got ten years?

by Lia Coulouris Pavlidis

It was a 20th century quest for the Golden Fleece. With the shrewdness and tenacity of Jason, I set out to obtain the most valuable commodity of contemporary Greece...a telephone.

The elegant apartment my husband and I rented in Glyfada had huge balconies and breathtaking views of Mt. Hymettos and the Aegean. But, we were warned, getting a telephone could take years.

Hyperbole, I thought. Freshly transplanted from the United States, I found the idea inconceivable. When the tenant vacating our apartment suggested he could be persuaded to sell us his phone, I wouldn't hear of it. But my husband, more practical, set a date to discuss it.

Friends gasped at our good luck. "If he asks for 50,000 - even 60,000 drachmas - pay it! You don't know how awful it is without a phone until you experience it."

Prophetic words.

We went to our meeting ambivalent. Though OTE, the phone company, charged about 15,000 drachmas for a telephone, we were prepared to pay 50,000 for this fortunate opportunity. After hearing Mr K's detailed description of the problems and impossibilities of obtaining a telephone in Glyfada, and our good fortune that he would offer us his, he finally got to the price.

"For you," he proclaimed, with a flourish of his hand, "only 120,000 drachmas."

Silence. "We're not even close enough to negotiate," my husband eventually replied, quite calmly I thought, considering the circumstances.

Our trip to OTE to apply for a telephone was as unnerving as our experience with Mr K. It was my first face-to-face encounter with the Greek bureaucracy.

While my husband was filling out the application form, I, with instinctive journalistic curiosity, began questioning one of the employees.

"I understand there are some difficulties obtaining a telephone in Athens," I began. He looked at me as though I had just landed from Mars.

"How long is the wait for a telephone in Glyfada?" I continued.

He asked my address as he thumbed through a directory. "Your telephone center is Voula, one of the worst

areas," he replied. He pulled out a thick binder of computer sheets.

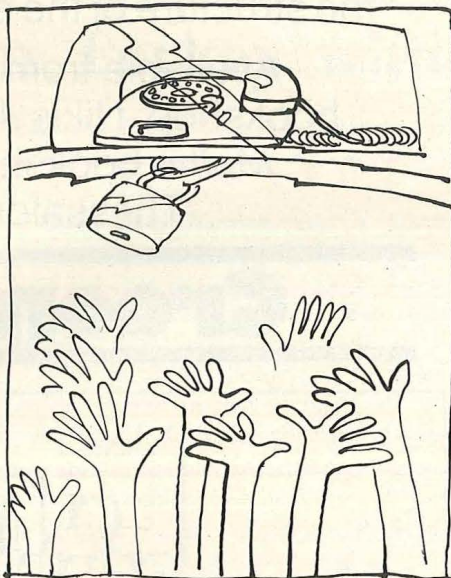
"Is this for a new telephone?"

"Yes," I replied, still calm.

He consulted his computer sheets. "It's about 10 years."

I laughed hysterically. Surely he's joking, I thought, but the possibility that he wasn't dissolved my calm faster than a tablet of Alka-Seltzer hitting water.

The man wasn't joking. As if to soften the blow, he asked if I had a telephone in my name that I could have transferred. Nearly crazed with anxiety, I sputtered that I didn't. How



could I have? I had just arrived from the United States. Besides, how long would the wait be then?

"Six years," he replied.

We moved into our "luxury apartment" without a telephone. "What's a telephone compared to unobstructed views of both mountain and sea?" I tried to convince myself as we unpacked. Mr K, we learned, had sold his phone for 90,000 drachmas. A neighbor had also paid 100,000 drachmas for his phone. People were desperate.

Meanwhile, I was feeling desperate too. It's no secret that getting something accomplished in Greece depends on who you know. In Jason's day you could bribe a god or goddess into descending from Mt. Olympus to help you out. I had to depend on mere mortals.

I asked everyone I knew for advice. Eventually it paid off. If you qualified for an exemption, I was told, you could get a telephone immediately. Doctors

qualify, people with serious illness qualify, journalists qualify. Journalists? Eureka! I would get my telephone.

At the OTE office I asked several people how to get my exemption. Everyone had a different answer. I finally chose my own solution. I wrote to my agent and asked her to send a letter stressing my urgent need for a telephone. She responded with a literary masterpiece.

I presented it at the OTE office. The director of exemptions and various employees read the letter and were impressed.

"Yes, this should definitely help," I was told. My request would go before a review board; I would hear in two months. I left elated and rushed home to prepare my mailing list of friends who would receive announcements when this bundle of joy arrived.

I was now obsessed with the subject of telephones. At parties, in line at the supermarket or the bank, I asked people I had never met before if they had a telephone. No one thought I was crazy. In fact, everyone had an experience to share. Here are a couple of the best ones:

A freelance photojournalist friend of a friend had applied for an exemption. He had letters from several newspaper editors and important public officials, but no telephone. At OTE he was told there were no lines available.

Frustrated, he staked out the telephone pole by his apartment. He noted each line in the phone box and where it went. He kept checking that box. As soon as he saw a new line connected, he went to OTE and made a scene. Amid much shouting back and forth, he dropped the names of his contacts. He left frustrated, but a week later he got his telephone.

Making a scene seems to be the best way to get results. A friend of mine is a freelance commercial artist who works at home. For two years she waited to have her phone transferred from Athens to Glyfada. The situation had become impossible; she was losing assignments. One day, in desperation, she took a shot of whiskey and went to the OTE office. She stood before the director with her transfer request.

"How much do you want?" she asked him.

"What!" he gasped in shock. "What are you talking about?"



"You know what I'm talking about. How much do you want?"

"I could have you arrested!" shouted the director.

"Go ahead," she challenged. "Then we could go to court and everyone would learn how telephones are given out here."

By this time a crowd had gathered. A couple of employees urged my friend to leave and never return. Finally, she left. Two weeks later she received her phone. She does not think this was a coincidence.

Much to my surprise, OTE responded to my request in exactly two months. Even more of a surprise was the response: exemption denied.

When I got over the shock, I mobilized myself for action. Determined to get a telephone, prepared to make a scene if necessary, I went to confront the gentleman who had signed my rejection letter.

I found him sitting behind stacks of manila folders. He had three telephones on his desk. He was yelling into one of them that even a doctor can't have three phones in his name.

"One for your office, one for your home, that's it!" he shouted.

He slammed down the phone and glared at me. I showed him my rejection letter. In my best broken Greek I explained my dire need for a telephone. He found my file and read the literary masterpiece from my agent.

"Anyone could get a letter like this," he snapped.

I wanted to tell him he obviously knew nothing about great prose; instead, I asked him what he wanted. I was willing to give him anything, including a brief case full of money, if

that's what it took.

He wanted verification from the U.S. Embassy that I was a journalist. I went directly to the embassy. I filled out an affidavit swearing under penalty of perjury, fine and imprisonment that my statement was true.

The next morning I was back at his office. He wasn't pleased to see me again, but then I wasn't pleased to be there. He read the affidavit and began to underline in red the key phrases: American journalist... source of income American dollars. (Friends told me to stress that; the dollar has power.)

He instructed the woman at the next desk to resubmit my application. I would hear in six to eight weeks.

Meanwhile, life was becoming unbearable without a phone. To make a call meant walking 15 minutes to the nearest kiosk. Then there was always at least a five to ten minute wait in line. As soon as you dialed the number and said hello people would begin breathing down your neck and saying things like, "Are you going to be on the telephone all day?" "Can't you see there are people waiting?" "I have to make an emergency call!"

We were becoming social outcasts. Friends from Athens would drive 30 minutes to Glyfada only to find us not at home. First they left little love notes - "Sorry we missed you" - then frustrated notes - "Where the *!\$#* were you?" - then they stopped coming altogether.

I began to hallucinate ringing telephones, usually while in the shower. I would quickly turn off the faucets, jump out of the tub and dash for the phone. But I didn't know where the phone was. I would stand dripping on

the floor, slowly realizing that the phone couldn't be ringing because we didn't have one.

Our next-door neighbors graciously invited us to use their telephone to make calls. I would inevitably ring the bell when the wife was in the bathroom, on the telephone, expecting an important call or napping. I began to wonder how many times can you ring your neighbors' bell before they stop answering? I never found out. They went away for the summer to their island home and left us, again, without a telephone.

I intensified my search for a contact at OTE, someone in a high position who could switch telephone wires. But the power, I discovered, was not at the top but at the bottom. It was the installation men you had to grab. They know what lines were available and could make decisions about who got connected.

A neighbor advised me to cruise around the neighborhood early in the morning, locate an OTE installation truck, then bribe the men to connect the next available line to my apartment. After my exemption was rejected, I entertained the idea, but bribing telephone company employees on a street corner in the early morning hours just isn't in my character.

The answer to my second appeal finally arrived: exemption approved. My quest had taken seven months, but I can't complain. While standing in line at OTE to pay my installation fee, I met a woman who was finally getting her phone too.

"I first applied when my son was born," she told me. "Now he's eight years old." □

A promising premiere

Angela Lyras' New Dance Company gave its first performances at the new Dance Center in Athens last month prior to a London engagement. It was a very promising start with some fine dancing of high professional standard, interesting sets and costumes and very good lighting.

The evening opened with Lyras' *Infernal* with disturbing music by Dollar Brand. Scenery and costumes for the evening were created by Mariana Lyras, whose work enhanced the atmosphere and held one's eye to the movements. At the rear of the stage were five screens; on the larger, central one slides were projected depicting dance images reminiscent of Japanese ink drawings. A pile of rocks lay to the right. The first dancer's costume also resembled a rock insofar as the whole figure was covered and the slowly slithering material revealed the body of the dancer underneath.

The work itself was unusual and the movements varied. Lyras and Zoe Paneriti danced particularly well with high leg extensions, good balance and expression. Happy Miller revealed a strong technique and a sensual, assured stage presence.

After the interval came "Six Songs", each quite different from the others. The first, *Don't Look Back*, choreographed by Christina Bescou to music by Van Morrison, was a simple light-hearted piece, well choreographed but conventional. Bescou and Keith Derrick Randolph danced very well with some sure partnering; Bescou looked as if she had been finally let loose to dance and fly in the manner which best suits her, and that was exciting in itself.

The rest of the songs were choreographed by Lyras. *World of Uncertainty*, danced by Miller, looked a little uncertain in its choreography but had some nice movement ideas around a chair. *Arabesque*, an expressive, mysterious piece is like a moving sculpture. *The Song of Parcha*, danced on point by Lyras, revealed yet another style. *To Fili* was reminiscent of a painting by Gustav Klint. Once again the costumes enhanced the sensuality of the work. The last of the six pieces, choreographed to a music hall song by Satie, was lighthearted, coquettish fun.

The program continued with *Five*

Variations on a Theme, choreographed by Lyras to very difficult music by Schumann, was a choreographic work with interestingly formed patterns of movement. The evening concluded with *Triptych*, choreographed by Keith Derrick Randolph with music by Mercedes Sosa and Miles Davis. The movements and patterns were somewhat conventional, but they achieved nice dramatic effect.

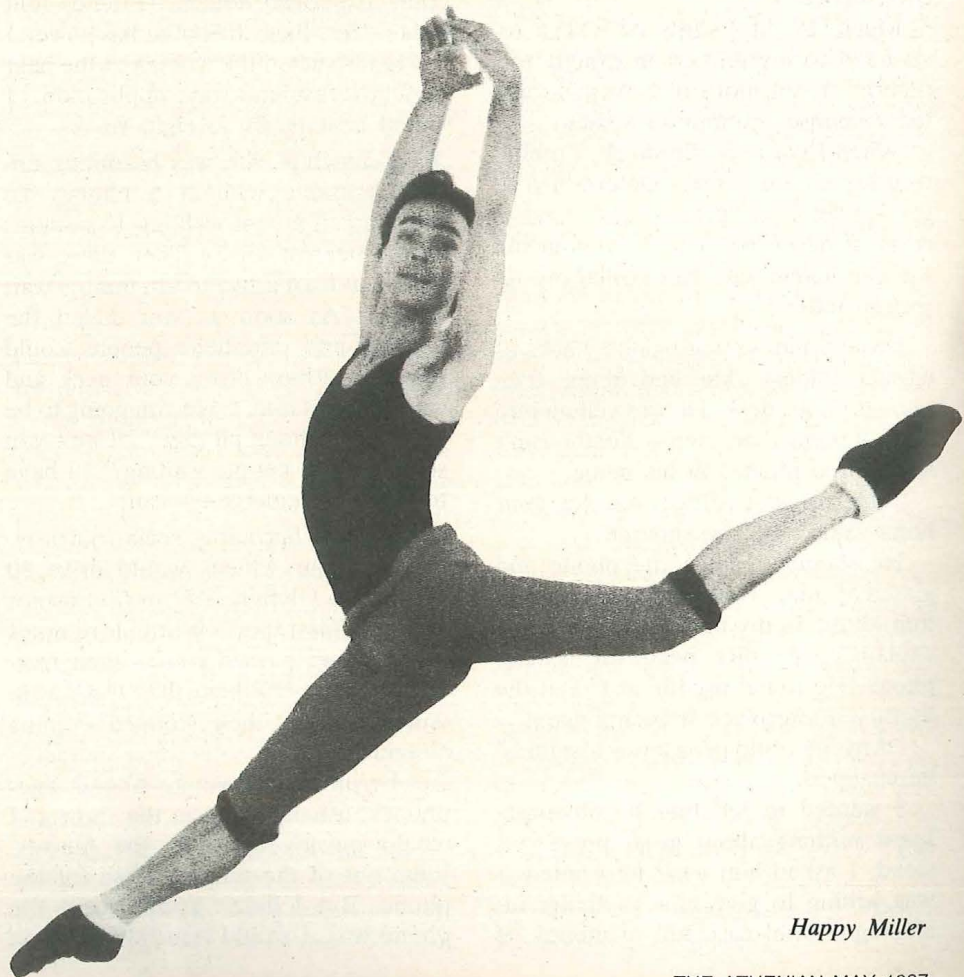
The evening, very enjoyable on the whole, was an excellent start for this new group. One hopes they will do well in London, for they have worked very hard and deserve success. Perhaps they will become that truly professional dance group which Athens has so long looked forward to.

Happy Miller, who was recently teaching jazz dance classes at the Dance Workshop, is opening his own Dance Center at Amalias 38. There have already been several performances, including the works of Lyras and a "happening" organized by Jose Brown, which combined dance, slides and

videos.

Miller is from the Philippines and has danced both with the National Ballet of the Philippines and the Washington Ballet. His ambition is to organize a school of good quality with scholarships available to talented students, half-scholarships to students of the state school who wish to augment their classes, and, most importantly, he wishes to form a resident dance company at the school. He has plans to have a constant flow of visiting teachers so students will be exposed to outside inspiration. The center is not commercial and its major aim is to promote the art of dance in Greece.

There are two studios, which are light and airy and have good wooden floors – something of a rarity here in Greece. The dressing rooms are pleasant and there is a cafeteria. Classes are open now and include ballet, modern, jazz and *pas de deux*. Miller was unwilling to say who his sponsors were as they wish to remain anonymous; but he has the cooperation and support of established teachers in Athens. Let's hope something good will be achieved by his efforts. The official opening of the Dance Center will be June. □



Happy Miller

Surpassing the rebirth of Greek cinema

The appointment of Michalis Koutouzis from the Ministry of Culture as director of the Greek Film Centre last September has cleared away many of the uncertainties surrounding its future. Koutouzis, 40, replaced Pavlos Zannas, a highly regarded writer and film historian, who resigned in order to concentrate on other projects. Koutouzis says: "Zannas' job at the GFC was fraught with difficulties, largely because the cinema law was still up in the air while he was in office. His work was the work of a pioneer; we all owe him a lot."

The film center was founded in 1970 as a subsidiary of the Greek Industrial Development Bank, but is now state-run and owned. A comprehensive new cinema law, passed in the spring of 1986 after years of deliberation, has

course, I am not comparing television with the dictatorship; but they occurred simultaneously and television then functioned as a promotion of the oppression of the dictatorship."

Because of this, the power of Greek cinema disappeared during the junta years, 1967-1974. "The state formed a policy in 1974 of re-establishing the position of Greek cinema," says Koutouzis. "This became more intense after 1981 until today, when we can say the rebirth of Greek cinema has been achieved." Yet he acknowledges, "In order for cinema to become a good investment once more, the technical problems of the theatres must be solved so that it can compete with video." These problems are mostly poor projection and sound quality.

Also, echoing the sentiments of

abroad to even recoup its initial investment. Koutouzis describes cinema production up until now as "a large siphon, very wide at the top and very narrow at the bottom. Many films were selected at the production level, but very few reached acceptable standards at the level of consumption." Those that did were generally allowed only two-week-long domestic runs. The center is attempting to extend this period.

Koutouzis sees the promotion of Greek films as having two goals. One is to give cinema greater social relevancy and increase its appeal to the domestic audience. The second is to help Greek cinema "overcome its borders" so that it can make more inroads to international markets. To facilitate this latter goal, the center has stepped up its festival participation to 35 or 40, including the prestigious Cannes and Berlin Festivals. A second cycle of the highly successful "Seven From Greece" program of recent and older Greek features is being presented in major U.S. cities.

Koutouzis has already made his mark by securing more favorable conditions for the promotion of film center productions. "When you are a producer of films, you have to be equally concerned with sales and promotion," he says. With a keen eye on the diversity of promotion, Koutouzis adds, "At the GFC, we are in the process of developing structures to allow us to penetrate the entire audiovisual market at all levels." To achieve this, the center is negotiating for better deals for video distribution on behalf of filmmakers. "The money generated from these sales will be rechanneled into future productions, going directly to the director."

Koutouzis is also an enthusiastic supporter of the various guidelines for the promotion of European cinema which were recently discussed by European Community member-countries at a special session in Brussels. Koutouzis says, "Cinema is one of the most important cultural industries in Europe; with the advent of video, satellite and pay TV, film policy has to be infrastructural. It is our duty to protect the multiplicity of cultures within Europe." □



Michalis Koutouzis

now been implemented and is intended to aid the production and promotion of Greek films. A percentage of the tax levied on cinema tickets is returned to the center, which will selectively aid producers and cinema owners, as well as promote Greek films abroad. According to Koutouzis, "The annual production of the GFC is between 12 and 16 features, which have an average cost of 20 to 40 million drachmas, occasionally rising to 60 million." The center covers 20 to 50 percent of these costs.

While assessing the problems facing Greek cinema today, Koutouzis explains, "Cinema in Greece has a tradition and was a cultural product with great power until the mid-sixties, when it was unmercifully stricken." At this time, says Koutouzis, "two evils took root in Greece - the dictatorship and television." He hastens to add, "Of

most critics and audiences, Koutouzis says, "Greek cinema suffers from a lack of good scripts." For this reason, since 1983 the center has financed the writing of scripts by giving advances to scriptwriters whose proposals have been selected by the board of directors. But Koutouzis observes, "The issue is not to give more money to scriptwriters or more money to a specific film; the solution to the problem lies in the separation of the scriptwriting from the film production." In Greece, scripts were almost always written by the directors of films. While Koutouzis acknowledges that this has sometimes been beneficial, "There is no country in which the director is always the one to write the script."

Because Greece is a nation of only 10 million and cinema admission prices are quite low (an average of 200 drachmas), a film must rely on distribution

A review of the unconventional

The unconventional materials and innovative modes of expression introduced by Greek artists during the period between 1960-80 is the theme of the second half of a two-part exhibit currently on show at the Gallery Apopsi.

The first exhibit, which ended in January, was concerned with the traditional tools of painting: pencil, crayon, pastel, charcoal, watercolor, oil, acrylic, tempera, etc. The paintings displayed the variety of techniques and the versatility of these materials.

The present show traces the development of a more sophisticated artistic language and the new modes of expression which appeared in the early '60s. The works clearly define a break with traditional materials and techniques, and the adaptability of the new ones. The exhibit also includes a slide exhibit showing the current styles of the artists represented.

There is Dimitris Alitheinos, who today "paints" on large metal sheets using the action of water and chemicals. The resulting oxydation creates

astounding golden-tan color harmonies. But the forerunner of this technique was a depiction of a sparkling white refrigerator with a male figure huddling in its empty interior. First exhibited in 1972 during the time of the junta, it voiced a political statement as well as articulating a new mode of expression. The conceptualism of Pantelis Zagoraris and Yiannis Bouteas is interesting for its early inroads into technology: a computer researched the intricate design of Zagoraris' plexiglass sculpture, and neon and string were featured by Bouteas in his early environmental constructions. Later he included wire, plasticene, wood and metal, and used floors and walls as his "canvas".

Opy Zouni's geometric perception of nature led her to optical illusions on flat surfaces; while Rena Papaspyrou introduced into her work actual wall surfaces, combining with their physical texture various other materials. Yiannis Gaitis touched upon pop art with his codification of "the little people", wood constructions expressing the anonymity of the masses.

A most interesting "performance" by Nikos Zouboulis and Titsa Graikou is *The Portrait*, made of latex, a pliant rubbery material. Placed over the face, it leaves the imprint of one's features.

Vasilis Skylakos retreated from standard materials even more when he turned to the junk heap for the makings of his works. And Pavlos began with newspaper and magazine strips, succeeded later by multicolored poster-cuttings shaped into complicated sculptural forms.

In her highly perceptive introduction to the catalogue, critic Effie Strouza states that sound reflection is the basis for the use of unorthodox materials. This was the criteria by which the artists were chosen, mainly for their ideological and theoretical contributions during this period.

*Gallery Apopsi
Dinokratous 35, Kolonaki
Exhibit ends May 15*

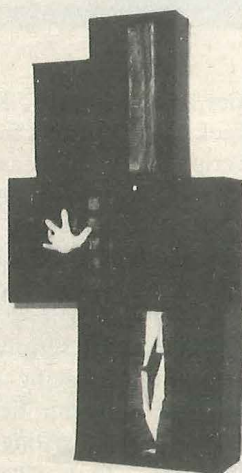
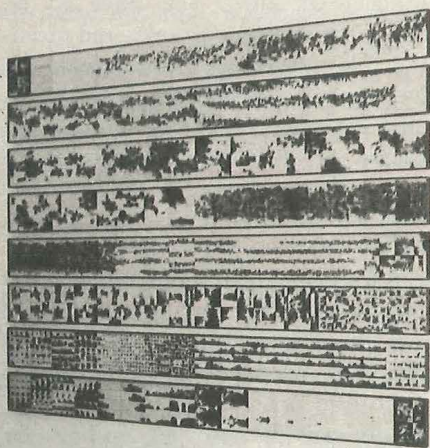
Theodoros Pantaleon

The first impression one has of Theodoros Pantaleon's work is the sense of looking at Renaissance paintings. The excellence of drawing, the richness of detail, the dramatic handling of color all justify this feeling for a brief moment. Then the surreal world of his extraordinary imagination takes over to enchant and captivate the viewer.

The paintings feature the dream world of Pantaleon's active subconscious - a world of innocence and evil, of beauty and nightmare. Pantaleon paints fragile pre-Raphaelite beauties, gossamer hair framing their exquisite heads, eccentric-looking animals and still-lives of fruits and flowers. And he showers them with incongruous detail and an air of mystery that somehow diminishes the sinister quality and enhances a sense of magic.

For, truly, the paintings are magical. Pantaleon does not plan his compositions. The idea develops as the drawing progresses, making the artist also a viewer of his own work. The electrifying surreal imagery is based on a personal mythology lying between reality and fantasy. It resembles a dream that is unclear and eerie, yet always erotic and lyrical.

One is completely fascinated by the plethora of objects, their singular use and presentation, their elaborate embellishments and perfection of de-



Works at the new modes of expression show

tail, and by the obscure, abstract thought that motivates the artist. The elegant women in the paintings are dressed in outward trappings of richness that serve as a sort of armor, but actually are empty shells. Their faces are covered by porcelain masks, slivered cracks marring their fragile beauty; and their extremities are transformed into unnatural appendages. The sensually shaped fruit are phallic symbols, while the aristocratic fowl combine beauty with horror as they parade their majestic plumage.

Behind all this intricate and luxurious activity, a tranquil landscape of mountains and architectural ruins is always visible, accenting the Renaissance quality of the paintings. These are surprisingly small in size considering the wealth of detail and subject. However, they are so compact and theatrically staged that they draw the viewer into the depths of their magical world with the commanding presence of any large-scale work.

The theme of St. Sebastian's martyrdom has been portrayed by many artists, but perhaps not as singularly as in Pantaleon's still-life of a pear pierced by a slew of arrows. The single fruit is dramatically staged on a pedestal, highlighted by a play of chiaroscuro. A richness of warm color dominates most of the work: in contrast there is one monochromatic blue painting depicting a variety of underwater surfaces.

Pantaleon's oil paintings, on exhibit this month at Yakinthos Gallery, mark

him as one of the leading talents of his generation.

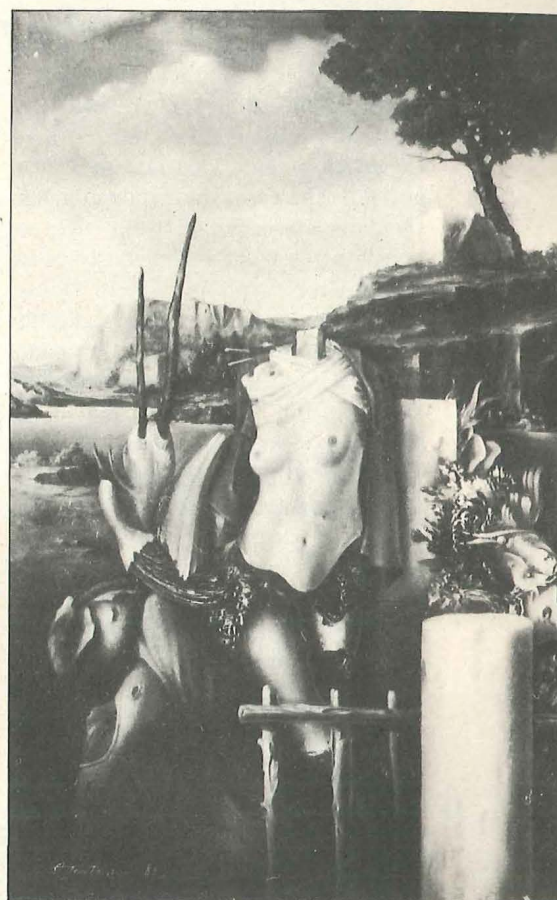
*Yakinthos Gallery
Zirini 23, Kifissia
May 18-June 18*

Tilda Nikolaidou

An expressive, poetic quality permeates the work of Tilda Nikolaidou, on display this month at Zygos Gallery. The imagery, combining abstract and realistic configurations, evokes a sense of free spirits floating in the universe, while the rhythms of fluid line and motion reinforce their ethereal characteristics.

Motion is one of the highlights of these oil paintings as flowing lines and shapes sweep across the canvas. It is delicate and graceful when depicted by sensual figures drifting in space, or nestling in the gentle curves of a passing cloud, bodies arched to show their natural beauty. It is dynamic when a bird shape carves a forceful track through space, leaving behind the foamy traces of its speed. And it is most exciting as an abstract shape of swirling motion, reflecting the power and energy of what could be a whirling mass of air.

The paintings are remarkable for their color, texture and evocative image. The subtle color harmonies enhance the atmosphere with their lovely red, blue, and violet tonalities. Applied in thin, transparent strokes or in thick pigments, they make interesting con-

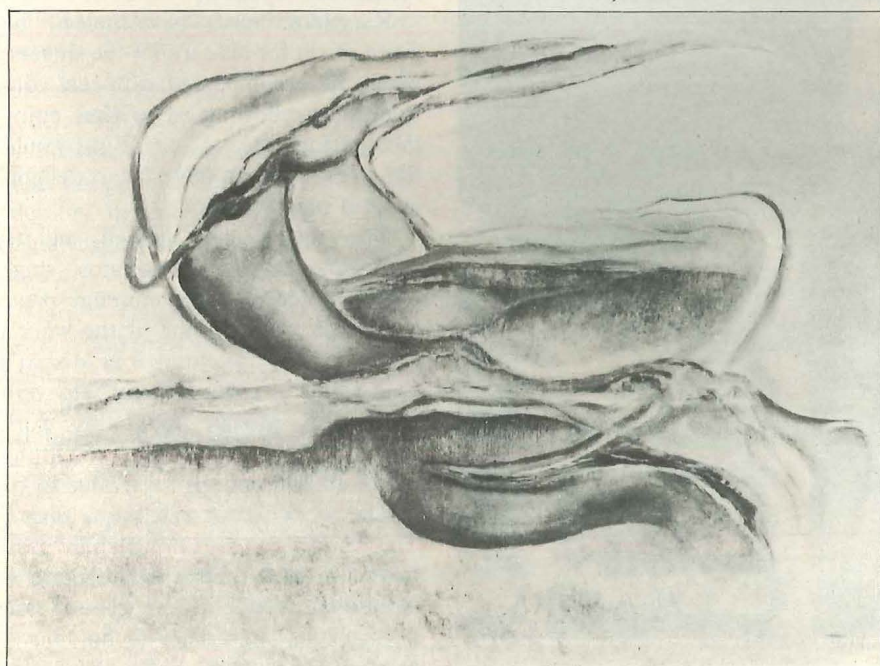


Theodoros Pantaleon

trasting textural surfaces.

The figurative images emerge from a whirl of color onto a landscape or a spatial illusion spreading out and beyond the canvas – a curvaceous leg, a voluptuous breast, a sensuous torso or a graceful head with lustrous eyes – all gently floating in this mysterious dream world. In contrast, the abstract imagery is intensified by the active brushwork. It readily relates to the paintings evoking birds, matching their rhythmic energy and dynamic line direction.

Also on exhibit are watercolors, mainly views of Patmos. The mountains have the same sensibility as the figures in the oil paintings – a delicacy of curved line and gentle motion – and similar color tones, while the twilight views are compelling in their variety of purple tonalities. Most unusual is a small watercolor showing the same landscape twice (at the top and bottom of the paper) painted at different times of the day.



Tilda Nikolaidou

*Zygos Gallery
Iofondos 33 (behind
the Caravel Hotel)
May 28-June 11*

A worthy Mozart revival

The National Opera revived last year's production of Mozart's *La Clemenza di Tito*. Contrary to what is normally the case, this production survived its revival quite well. "Repetitions", as they are ungraciously called at the Greek National Opera House, normally exclude every guest star of the original production and give a chance to the permanent staff at the Lyriki.

Fortunately in this case, all of the original cast were on hand again. This was very comforting, for all these artists remained at the very high level of last year's performances. Daphne Evangelatos, as Sextus, seems one of the most amazingly consistent performers. Twice last year and twice last month she was nothing but wholly confident, exuberant, sure of herself and faithful to the director's instructions. Her voice was superbly even throughout.

Varvara Tsambalis-Trikolides was second best, in spite of her superior voice. Indeed, her vocal instrument is marvelously rich, with a full and rounded middle register and powerful high notes. Her "chest notes" are still weak, or were kept weak in this opera. Varvara also benefits from a commanding presence and a sense of how to move. But, when not totally in control, she is in danger of uneven notes and mistakes in the coloratura.

These two women were the glory of the performance. Minor mistakes from Varvara can easily be forgiven.

Sofos Papoukaskas, as Titus, had improved considerably. His calm and responsibility are noteworthy. Once we got used to a slightly veiled, and even hoarse, timbre, his voice and steady technique were apt to impress most favorably. Papoukaskas is a stylish and reliable artist. His florid passages in the

great aria of the second act, *Se al impero amici Dei necessario e un cor severo*, were truly impeccable; Only Daphne Evangelatos was as consistently correct in her arias.

Lina Tentzeris, as Annio, possesses a charming voice and volume of sound, as well as clear diction in (mediocre) Italian. It is a pity she didn't attempt to overcome the amateurishness of her stage presence which, at times, reminded me of high school performances. Finally, Maria Koromantzou, as Servilia, and Dionyssi Trussas, as Publio, both represented the permanent Lyriki staff most valiantly.

The great defect of the revival was the absence of Miltiades Karydes, the fine conductor who was with us last year. Loukas Karytinis (of whom I have spoken most favorably on a number of occasions at the Athens State Orchestra) was quite disappointing, at least in the orchestral parts: the overture was lamentably played: thin, incoherent sound in the strings; unacceptable woodwind (the clarinet was an exception); hasty, disordered conducting.

These defects were even more marked in the great march, which was virtually massacred in both performances (two weeks apart). Both the muted trumpets of both nights played wrongly while the horns seemed to be dancing on a sea of musical errors.

The chorus was ill-trained and all the brilliance of the two glorifying choruses was lost. The middle one, being more restrained, escaped.

Karytinis must, nevertheless, be given credit for his care for the singers, whom he accompanied with real consideration, allowing us to thus enjoy *their* performance at least. But I would like to remind him that Mozart delighted in a *big* orchestra.

The revival has helped me to appreciate Spiros Evangelatos' stage direction, despite his museum piece treatment, the stressing of the work's artificiality by presenting it in Mozart's time as far as costumes and sets were concerned. Mozart took this work seriously, and I can't help admitting that I am now entirely captivated by it.

The work is not a baroque opera. The characters are wonderfully portrayed in their music, while there is emotional growth from aria to aria. Evangelatos' miracle was the movement of the singers, which changes as the music changes, and expresses it.



Daphne Evangelatos (left) with Lina Tentzeris in a duet from 'La Clemenza di Tito'

by Dimitrios K. Katsoudas

Hearty Handel

The Greek Radio (First Program) is hosting a series of musical soirées at the National Gallery. I have enormously enjoyed some chamber music there which included interesting – and even exciting – 20th century works. But I shall write a few words about an undertaking that exceeded the ordinary. This was Handel's *Acis and Galatea* (1718). An early work, but a masterpiece, with only 12 instruments (not counting the harpsichord). Handel has managed to create exquisite orchestral effects and a fullness of sound which is quite extraordinary. There is pastoral charm, wit and humor in this work, and the music is consistently of high quality. An obvious advantage was that Handel did not have to follow the rigid aria-recitativo conventions of opera-seria, and he creates freely in duets and ensembles.

John Trevitt must be a truly fine musician. His coaching and conducting brought the Greek Orchestral Ensemble nearer to the baroque sound than one expected. They played carefully, even brilliantly at times.

My reservations concern the singers and, more particularly, Roger Tilley, counter tenor, as Corydon, and Stamatias Beris as Acis.

Tilley's sound is so weak and without volume that, combined with the modest power of Maria Thoma (soprano) as Galatea, it made a poor upper section to the two tenors and bass-baritone on their right, and a necessary equilibrium in the ensembles was seriously disturbed.

Beris has volume, but his voice is crude and untrained. A piercing throat tone pervades it and he doesn't understand the period. Beris improved considerably in the second part, but I would suggest a quick return to a conservatory before it is too late.

Maria Thoma's voice is very pleasant and flowing. She sings without strain and her technique is noteworthy, while her attention to the period was, certainly, demonstrated in full.

Constantine Paliatsaras has never been better; a new assurance seems to be developing with his increased stage experience. His type of voice, and his wide knowledge of the period, were a very great help indeed in this performance.

Finally, Themis Sermie, the Nation-

al Opera veteran, astonished us with his bass coloratura and deep, correct staccato notes, but he was often careless in the higher notes.

Great pianist

The greatest event at the Athens College this season was surely a recital by Pascal Rogé. Rogé is an incredibly gifted pianist whose playing I have known and admired for years. There is scarcely a week I can be left without his Debussy at home.

Given the magnitude of the artist, the amiable and tranquil setting of the Athens College Theatre and a cheap ticket made possible by the generosity of sponsor Achaia Clauss, it was surprising and irritating to see a nearly empty house on such an occasion.

The program started with Schumann's *Kinderzenen* op.15. I had reservations about its inclusion, but, when Rogé started, I forgot them. This hesitant, never-allowed-to-complete-itself piece was marvelously performed. Rogé is an aristocrat of sound. The third part had a superbly dreamy start. I have never heard it better live.

The clearness of sound was striking. There followed a moderato full of distilled melancholy, a feeling so very much identified with this pianist.

I rather regret having had to lose something else in order to listen to Beethoven played by Rogé (I don't think the two temperaments match each other), but, while it lasted, I was captivated. I thought that, of the three movements, the first was the least satisfactory as an overall rendering. I do *not*, by any means, imply technical imperfections; one scarcely encounters such clarity in any pianist.

But the andante was rewarding; meliflous, consistently bridged, emotionally unfolding with small, yet so crucial surprises – a technique so characteristic of this particular performer.

After the interval I heard what I was mostly waiting for: Claude Debussy! It is in works of this particular period that Rogé excels.

In hearing the miniatures of *Préludes*, book 1, I could not imagine a better interpretation.

A "popular" encore (unknown to me) was transformed by this great pianist into a noble yet simple tune.

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A subtle and contradictory romance

Fair Greece, Sad Relic – Literary Philhellenism from Shakespeare to Byron, by Terence Spencer. Denise Harvey and Co., Lambrou Fotiadi 6, Metz, 116 36 Athens, 1986, 312 pages

The subtitle of this fascinating study – first published in London in 1954, long out of print and now attractively reissued in Athens – is deliberately anachronistic. In Greek the word “philhellene” goes back to antiquity, but in English it was only coined in the 1820s to describe those men who came from all over Europe and America to aid the cause of Greece in its war of liberation from Ottoman tyranny. The towering personality of Lord Byron so overshadowed the philhellenic movement that few realized, or realize still, that, as the late author writes, “the opinions of Byron upon Greece had deeper roots than his personal experience.” Almost all of them go back in English literature to the 16th century.

Although the material in the book is drawn from literature and is carried through chronologically, its subject is really much broader: it describes the development of relations between two peoples. It is admittedly one-sided. Like a correspondence in which the letters of only one party have survived, the British have everything to say and the Greeks are silent. Greece, therefore, remains almost static while British attitudes are in a continuous state of flux. The evolution of Greece, in English eyes, from a land mostly fabulous to a country with a recognizable degree of reality is a story of discovery – most often self-discovery – which is sometimes pathetic, often amusing and always enthralling. It is full of misinformation, misunderstandings, misconceptions, prejudice, idealism, romance, pedantry, admiration, scorn and sentimentality, with moments of insight, generosity and prescience. It isn't a collection of facts but a catalogue of opinions.

“Opinion is not information,” the author says, “and it is very difficult to turn it into information; for Opinion is of too subtle a nature, and often too contradictory, to be translated into general terms without reference to the characteristic ways of expression in each age.” If “the natural affection and affinity between England and Greece”

– a sentiment heard more often from British quarters than Greek – can be termed “true love”, then its course never did run smooth over three centuries, and *Fair Greece, Sad Relic* follows the devious path of this international romance in all its subtlety and contradiction. Perhaps Catullus' succinct *amo et odo* sums up this love story best.

Although there is no antonym for philhellenism – no equivalent for “anglophobia”, “francophobia” or the less-pedigreed but ever-popular “anti-Americanism” (unless it is “miso-hellene”, which rates less than a line in the smallest print of the OED), what was the need for such a word when for centuries “Greek” (noun) meant “deceiver”, “greek” (verb) “to cheat”, when “greekery” was a contemptuous



reference to Orthodox ritual, when a “merry Greek” meant a sot and “Greek faith” meant perfidy?

It was certainly not, like Romeo and Juliet, love at first sight, though the background was as unpromising as the feud between the Montagues and Capulets. England was so absorbed in the War of the Roses that the fall of Constantinople went unnoticed, and for 150 years after that the real threat of Turkish aggression absorbed all interest in the Levant. An impression of Greece, and then a faint one, only emerges after that threat began to diminish with the Battle of Lepanto, though it was noted even then that more Greeks fought on the Turkish side than the European one.

An anti-Greek bias had been sown much earlier. With the revival of learning during the Renaissance and the new

popularity of Latin literature (but little Greek), Roman contempt for Greeks, while praising their achievements, spread to England. Cicero's sneering “Greeklings” and Virgil's pro-Trojan bias were only the best known.

Another source of friction was the church. The bigotry and bad feeling, the bitterness and mutual denunciations following the Great Schism went on for nearly a millennium. As late as the first years of the last century, Thomas Thornton could write of the Greek church as “a leprous composition of ignorance, superstition and fanaticism”.

A third bone of contention concerned what might be called “the ethics of commerce”. English merchants became increasingly involved in the lucrative Eastern Mediterranean during the 16th century. Their early contacts with Greeks appear not to have been to their advantage, and it is from this period that one first hears of Greeks as being fraudulent, crooked and deceitful. It sounds like sour grapes, and this is reinforced by the suspicion that the English picked up their tricks, for when the Levant Company was formed and flourished, these characteristics were forgotten.

The Greek reputation for drunkenness is a parallel phenomenon which happened to die earlier. Greek inebriety was well established in Shakespeare's day. In this case it seems to be an example of *honi soit qui mal y pense*, for the English had a great predilection for malmsey and the firewater of Zante. However, almost all earlier travellers to Greece wrote of the inhabitants' love for song and dance, and at the same time noted their sobriety.

Against this background of misunderstanding, it is a wonder that philhellenism ever got off the ground, but the miracle is that it did, and slowly – very slowly – pushed back the barriers of prejudice. Often it was a case of two paces forward, one pace back. It took centuries to cleanse the achievements of ancient Greece from their Roman and Renaissance accretions. As the English vision through its artists and travellers eventually moved from maps to landscapes, from studious delineations of ruins to the picturesque natives who lived around them, from costumes

to the living people who inhabited those costumes, so in literature an interest focused on geography turned to antiquarianism, from fortifications to a concern with manners. It is the story of a people gradually emerging, in English eyes, out of the mists of landscape, legend and ideals into the world of reality.

In light of what had come before, one is less struck now by the romanticism than the realism of Byron's *Childe Harold*. However personal the pilgrimage may be, however private and theatrical its sentiments, one has a sense of a place that is *there* and not like another place, populated by a people who have a past and a present that is specific and definable. Unlike the earlier travellers, who sometimes appeared as scientists in a fabled place, one feels oneself a companion to a poet in a real place.

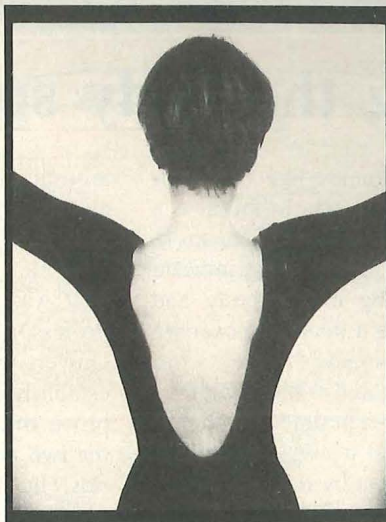
Spencer's book ends a bit queerly. In a postscript he accuses George Finlay, the great 19th century historian, of error in attributing philhellenism purely to the growth of ideas emanating from the French Revolution. Spencer is certainly right in seeing a far longer background to these ideas, but in accusing Finlay of a testy philhellenism produced by a disappointed idealism, he disregards the fact that philhellenism went through later developments and is still alive – and still testy. Spencer gives the impression that philhellenism died as soon as Greece became free and joined the brotherhood of nations "educated, proud, perplexed, bankrupt". While the description may seem oracular at this particular moment, it also carries a whiff of the old condescensions.

The phenomenon of philhellenism is by no means over with all its idealism, humbug and contradictoriness. In the midst of swinging Athens, winners of the Onassis Prize still feel obliged to pay homage to Pericles, the cradle of democracy and whatnot – while Nobel Prize winners in Stockholm feel no need to praise the exploits of Gustav Vasa. Greeks, if no longer "mendacious", "drunken" and "deceptive", are still, in journalese, "volatile", "capricious" and "unpredictable".

The moral of this books seems to say that the besetting sin of mankind is ignorance, but it implies the subtle and more contradictory idea that knowledge, of itself, does not necessarily lead to understanding. □

Jenny Colebourne's

Director: Jenny Colebourne Cert. L.S.C.D. Dip. W.Y.C.



BODY CONTROL CENTER

Ms Colebourne received her training in London and New York and still maintains contact with both places. She is a former dance lecturer for the London Education Authority, former performing arts lecturer at Middlesex Polytechnic, where she taught Yoga and modern dance and lecturer in the Body Control technique at the London School of Contemporary Dance.

She founded the Body Control Center in Athens in 1982.

Ms Colebourne also writes regularly on exercise and dance in the "Athenian".

BODY CONTROL SESSIONS

Jenny Colebourne's Body Control Center offers a unique exercise program with emphasis given on personal care and attention; therefore sessions are by appointment only.

Programs include exercise on equipment specially designed to improve posture and increase flexibility and strength.

Special programs are provided for men and women of all ages who simply wish to keep fit, for people with back problems or injuries and for pregnant women.

The center is highly recommended by doctors and osteopaths.

YOGA COURSES

These courses are also in small groups.

The emphasis is on mastering the "postures", breathing and relaxation.

Special courses are available for pregnant women.

Letting the body speak for itself

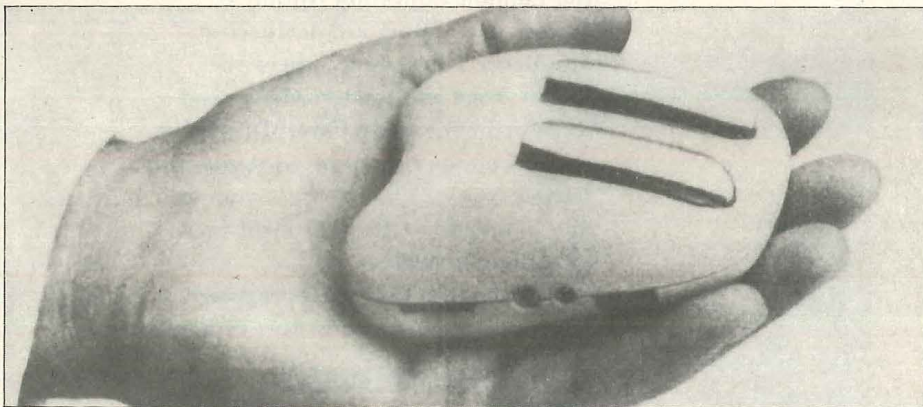
Biofeedback sounds like lunch for free-range chickens. In fact it is a system which uses mechanical means to register physical functions that indicate what is happening in the body and mind, so enabling a person to exercise control over himself. The word "feedback" originated at the turn of the century in radio experiments, when a researcher defined it as "a method of controlling a system by reinserting into it the results of past performance". In that sense the human body functions by feedback, but until as late as the 1970s it was thought that man was controlled by two distinct nervous systems with no interaction between them. One was the voluntary (sympathetic) system which orders all deliberate and controlled

arousal, theta waves with the appearance of spontaneous visual images (dreaming) and delta waves indicating deep sleep and meditation.

It was not until the late '60s that Professor Neal Miller of Rockefeller University decided to fly in the face of established scientific opinion and disprove the theory of the dichotomy of the two nervous systems. Working with rats, he was able to teach them to control their automatic responses, and to do so very accurately (one luckless rodent was even able to increase the blood flow to either ear on demand). Eventually the work was extended to man, and experiments have shown that people can be trained to control activity of heart and brain, albeit by minute

strapped to the palm and record every variation in pore size and sweat gland activity. A meter displays fluctuations in tension, basal resistance (the degree of arousal of the sympathetic nervous system), your neurophysiological type and the sort of brain rhythms being produced. Finally, there is a temperature meter. A probe is held between finger and thumb, or taped to the forehead, recording changes in temperature in relation to mind and body state.

Biofeedback equipment is expensive, costing up to thousands of dollars – and unfortunately is no longer available in Athens – so choose carefully. For instance, if you want to use it on your own for deep relaxation, it would be better to get a model with an audio instead of a visual signal. You will get much more efficient use out of your machine if you can follow a short training course rather than learning by trial and error. Also, biofeedback is only a means to an end – ideally you should get so efficient at controlling yourself that you can do without a machine altogether.



A hand-held biofeedback monitor

movement, and the other (the automatic) was the involuntary one in charge of vital bodily functions such as heart-beat, breathing and circulation.

Biofeedback started off in the hands of psychologists, who used it for the condition training of animals in experiments. Before long the medical profession realized that some of the lessons learned might be applied to man, and a big leap forward was made in 1958 in the U.S. when a researcher named Joe Kamiya discovered, almost accidentally, that man could control his own brain activity. He was able to train people, in a matter of hours, to produce alpha-rhythm brain waves which he transformed into an auditory signal by an electrical apparatus. It was now possible to register brain activity associated with such mental states as hate, envy, depression, ecstasy and so on. Alpha waves gave a feeling of relaxation and well-being; later discoveries revealed beta waves associated with states of

fractions, so sinking once and for all the theory of the unrelated nervous systems.

Biofeedback equipment comes in various sizes and uses different methods to record information. EEG machines register alpha brain waves via electrodes held on the head by a band – really sophisticated models can give simultaneous independent readings from the two sides of the brain. The readings can be affected by blinking, frowning and teeth clenching, and can only be interpreted by a trained practitioner, so such a machine is not suitable for the home. Better results for the individual user are to be had from EMG equipment. A myophone, as the name implies, uses muscle tension and activity to record the psychosomatic state.

Electrical skin resistance (ESR) meters are popular, smaller instruments which measure the "galvanic resistance" of the skin. Hand contacts are

What are the uses of biofeedback? As formal medicine acknowledges more and more the degree to which the mind in general, and stress in particular, affect illness, so the scope for biofeedback widens. On the one hand, it is used by psychotherapists working with groups of cancer patients to teach deep relaxation techniques; on the other, a busy businessman can employ it to regulate his stressful lifestyle. In America, high blood pressure, insomnia, muscular tics, heart disease and psychiatric diseases have all been treated using biofeedback training. British doctors have used it to help with childbirth, smoking, eating and drinking addictions, to cure stammering, and in one clinic 80 percent of migraine sufferers showed improvement.

As a science, biofeedback is still in its infancy, but doctors look to the day when a patient with an ulcer could be taught to control stomach acid production, or an epileptic can suppress certain abnormal brain waves. For the present, biofeedback literally puts in our hands a system which can help us to improve the quality, and thereby maybe even the quantity, of our lives.

D. Remoundos

More on Greek seafood

Bogue (*Gopa*)

This smallish fish – which rejoices in the scientific name of “boops boops” and for some reason shares its common name with a cigarette butt – is popular fare in the less aristocratic fish tavernas. It is available all year, although it is plumper in the winter. The flesh is firm and tasty and comes away easily from the bone. It has large, sorrowful eyes, and the skin has yellowish tints. Apart from the larger specimens which could be grilled, it is best fried, after being gutted, with the head left on.

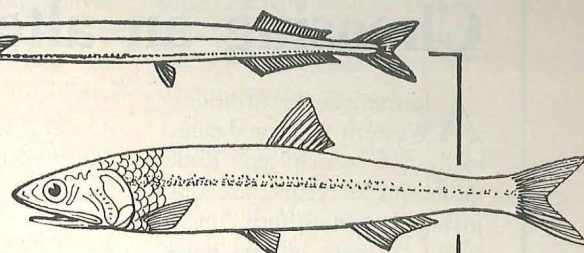
Gar-fish (*Zargana*)

With its long, beaky mouth and snake-like body, this is an odd-looking specimen, but well worth trying. When really fresh it should have

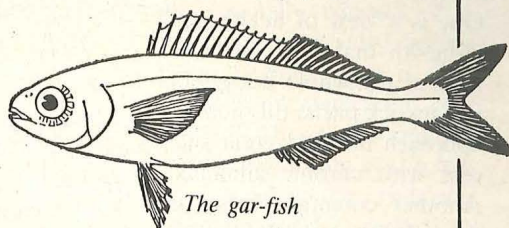
blue-green marks on its skin, and don't be put off by the backbone, which turns bright green when cooked. After the head and guts are removed the fish can be fried, grilled like anchovies or cooked as fillets in a tomato and onion sauce flavored with oregano, then served with couscous.

Anchovy (*Gavros*)

In Greece this small fish is eaten fresh as often as preserved. In the winter they stay a couple of hundred metres down in the sea, but in the spring and summer the shoals come up to the surface and make an easy catch. The small ones have to be eaten whole, but, as the heads have a bitter taste, it is better to remove them if possible. Snip through the spine, behind the head, then carefully pull the head off so it brings



The bogue



The gar-fish

the guts with it. Wash and dry very thoroughly. Toss the fish in oil and oregano and lay out in a dish, with a finely chopped tomato – flesh part only. Cook under a hot grill until crisp. They should be eaten on the day of purchase.

D. Remoundos

Keeping fit

The sun posture, part II

This month we continue with yoga's sun posture. You should refer to last month's column for preparation.

Bend the knees and lower them to the floor. Bend the elbows and lower your chest to the floor, between the palms of the hands. Touch your chin to the floor. Do not move the position of hands and feet.

Skim forward along the floor, lower your hips and roll your head and the shoulders way back into the “cobra” position. In the cobra the head and the shoulders should be way back, but your shoulders should be low, hips on the floor, chest open, arms close to the

sides of the body and elbows slightly bent.

Lift straight back up into the triangle position (see last month). Your arms and legs are straight, and make sure you keep your head relaxed and down. Bring your left foot forward, in between the palms of the hands, drop the back knee to the floor and roll your head back.

Sink the pelvis down towards the floor. Allow your back foot to join the front foot, stretch the back of the knees gently and down. Lock your thumbs, bring the upper arms around the ears and begin stretching your back out flat



The 'triangle' position

to the floor and upper arms around your ears.

Come up straight, press down on the soles of your feet, lengthen the spine and arch way back. Come up straight again, unlock the thumbs, float your arms forward and down. Turn the hands back to back, draw your finertips up the centerline of the body and bring your palms together underneath your mouth.

Relax your arms down by your sides. Take a deep breath in and then breathe out. Make sure your shoulders are relaxed and the whole body is balanced over the soles of your feet. Breathe in and out one more time.

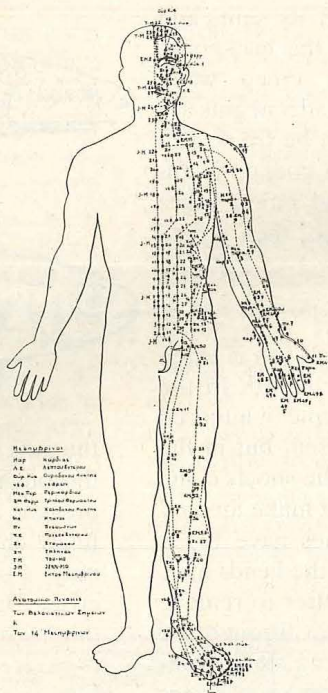
Repeat the sun posture a few more times slowly with easy breaths. It can also be done very fast in a flowing, relaxed manner. It is better to warm up with the opening stretches discussed two months ago. *Jenny Colebourne*



The 'cobra' position

Choosing an alternative cure

Alternatives to orthodox Western medicine, many of which go back thousands of years, are enjoying a renaissance these days. All these systems have several things in common. One is a view of health and ill-health that leads them to look at the whole body, not just its sick parts; this holistic approach has had great success with chronic ailments. Another common thread is the belief that the body possesses healing and recuperative powers which are heightened – not by drugs, thought merely to suppress symptoms – by treatment that activates this natural power. And, finally, there is a strong emphasis put on preventive medicine.



Acupuncture meridians

energy, and each meridian is linked with an organ or function – half are Yin, half Yang. By inserting fine stainless steel needles at sensitive points along these meridians, the energy flow becomes balanced.

Anastassia Karamouzis, who studied acupuncture in China for some 14 years, prefers to see a patient's previous medical reports and x-rays before deciding whether she can help. Two friends with chronic back pain reported immediate relief after just a single treatment.

Dr Dimitrios Faseas, a pathologist whose specialty is acupuncture, has used this therapy for about 15 years for both medical problems and cosmetic ones (e.g. cellulite, weight reduction).

Massage Therapy

Although acupuncture in theory is completely painless and most people show no reaction when the needles are inserted, for those unable to tolerate the idea there is Chinese micro-massage, or acupressure, which Dr Faseas

often uses in conjunction with acupuncture. They are based on the same theories, but instead of needles, the thumbs or fingertips are pressed quite hard on the relevant points along the meridian.

The Japanese equivalent of acupressure, shiatsu (*shi* meaning finger; *atsu*, pressure), also believes that every illness has its origins in an imbalance between Yin and Yang. In this system pressure can be from the hand, elbow or knee along the meridians to improve energy flow and restore the Yin-Yang balance.

Maria Charlet, a Belgian-trained physiotherapist, combines shiatsu with other forms of massage. The majority of her patients suffer from what she considers forms of stress. She has written a book on shiatsu in Greek and has lectured on the subject at the Athens Medical School.

Reflexology is similar to acupressure but the pressure points are all on the foot, each area of the foot corresponding to a part of the body.

Dr Hans Altherr, a Swiss-German, runs a wooden dowel over the parts of the foot, diagnosing physical ailments from the patients' reactions: the stronger the pain on, say, the bottom of

the heel, the more serious the sciatica. In some cases, such as eye problems, he refers the patient to the proper specialist, in others he recommends diet changes, herbal remedies or homeopathic prescriptions.

Dr Gramm, also a Swiss reflexologist, combines similar diagnostic work with subsequent deep massage treatment of the sensitive area.

Chiropractic

Chiropractic therapy holds that illness can be traced to misalignments in the spinal column, thereby obstructing nerve impulses. Treatment ("adjustment") involves quick, sharp pressure with the fingers and hands to move a misaligned bone into place, freeing the nervous system to ultimately let the body heal itself.

Spinal manipulation was used by the ancient Egyptians, Babylonians and Chinese, and Hippocrates referred to manipulating patients upside-down. But, like many of these traditional methods, it fell into disuse – until 1900, when Daniel Palmer began getting miraculous results from spinal manipulation and started the first school in America to train chiropractors.

Cypriot **Eleni Skarpathaki**, who graduated from Palmer College in 1977 and has



The duality of acupuncture

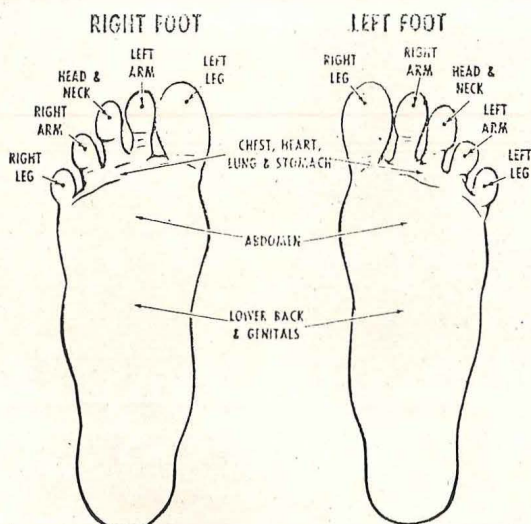
Acupuncture

Invented in China 5000 years ago but neglected after the arrival of drugs and surgery, acupuncture received a lot of media exposure in 1972 when *New York Times* columnist James Reston, forced to have emergency surgery in China, was given acupuncture as the sole anesthesia and lived to recommend it.

This system is based on the concept of duality, the two poles Yin and Yang which must be balanced to ensure harmony and health. With imbalance and disharmony comes disease. Oriental medicine divides the body into meridians, or currents of



Chiropractor Eleni Skarpathaki performs an adjustment



ACUPRESSURE POINTS: Chart shows acupressure sensitive areas on the bottoms of your feet and the body areas they affect when massaged.

Acupressure points on the feet

been practicing in Athens since then, insists that chiropractic training is identical to medical "except that MD's learn more surgery and pharmacology and we learn more anatomy and manipulative techniques".

A typical first visit includes a case history, neurological checks and x-ray, followed by an explanation of where the problem is and what treatment will be used, referring to a model of the spine and nervous system.

Osteopathy

While very similar to chiropractic, osteopathy makes less use of diagnostic testing and x-ray and more use of massage and soft tissue manipulation to calm and relax. There is also emphasis on improving the circulation of blood to prevent disease.

Some local osteopaths who come highly recommended include **Lena Trifonopoulou**, who speaks French and Greek, **Georgia Stathakopoulou**, who trained in Britain, and **Michalis Tsirlis**, who trained in Australia.

Diet Therapy

Most people accept that the foods you eat or refrain from eating have some effect on health. Chronic allergy victims will go a lot farther than that, often finding that

only through strict adherence to diet can any sense of health be maintained.

If you suspect that allergies may be your problem, one controversial new diagnostic method involves testing a lock of your hair. A lab in England which provides the service for some 40 British health practitioners has a mail order service and can do the allergy test and/or a test for vitamins and minerals your body is lacking. Each cost 10 pounds and require a lock of hair, a brief description of your health problem and self-addressed stamped envelope. **Jennifer Hatjiaggelis** has had very good results from this service and can be contacted for further information on the subject.

Naturopathy recognizes that the body possesses the ability to heal itself, and to cure illness this ability must be restored and promoted through good nutrition, regular exercise and a healthy lifestyle. Practitioners believe that ill-health is caused by germs, but they gain hold over those bodies which are run down from poor diet and unhealthy living.

Panayiotis Koumendakis studied naturopathic medicine for four years in the U.S. and then went on to specialize in natural hygiene, which puts emphasis on the preven-

tion of disease, the conversion of people to a more natural way of living and eating, and the cure of sick people by natural means, i.e. fasting and detoxification diets, sunbathing and exercise.

His wife is a medical doctor who uses naturopathic methods, and they are in practice together.

Homeopathy

Homeopathy was invented in the 18th century by Samuel Hahnemann. The treatment theory is that a diluted dose of a substance capable of causing a symptom in a healthy person is the best cure for

someone who is sick. This is thought to trigger the body's immune processes to fight off the disease.

There is a large Homeopathic Center in Athens with branches in Pangrati and Maroussi; doctors speak English and will treat any ailment. A first appointment usually consists of a thorough case history, lasting the full hour, which is then studied and medication prescribed. These prescriptions can be filled only at the few pharmacies (often displaying a green cross) versed in homeopathic medication.

Pat Hamilton



Naturopathy stresses good diet

- Anastassia Karamouzi, 9 Soutsou, Pl. Mavili, 646-4268*
- Dr Dimitrios Faseas, 88 Triti Septemvriou, 823-1192*
- Dr Hans Altherr, 14 Yeneo Kolokotroni, Koukaki, 922-9594*
- Eleni Skarpathaki, 22 Frinis, Pangrati, 701-2940*
- Lena Trifonopoulou, 10 Skoufou, 322-1149*
- Georgia Stathakopoulou, 2 Xironos, 722-2203*
- Michalis Tsirlis, Kato Patissia, 202-3097*
- Allergy Analysis Service, 20 Tawnton Road, Pedwell, Bridgewater, TA7 9BG, England*
- Jennifer Hatjiaggelis, 991-9135*
- Dr Theodora and Panayiotis Koumendakis, 5 Irkanias, Terma Patission, 292-2837, 962-2387*
- "Shiatsu" by Maria Charlet, available from Pirinos Cosmos; 33 Ippocrates St.*
- Igeia Health Food Shop, 168 Kifissias, 671-5712, for organic foods and vitamins*
- Homeopathy Center, 1 Perikleous and Vas. Georgiou, Maroussi, 804-9246; and 8 Nikosthenous, Pl. Plastira, Pangrati, 701-8199*
- Homeopathic Pharmacy, Eratosthenous and 8 Ivykou, Pangrati, 722-2774*

katey's corner



☆ The snows reappeared – and disappeared – Easter has come and gone – as have the wild flowers – and talk now is of examinations, putting the boat in the water and summer vacations. Whither goest thou? For certainly most families of the foreign community of Athens either have a summer home on an island or plan to head for an extended visit “home” – wherever that may be. For those who stay around during these last lovely spring-into-summer days, go ahead and succumb to the lethargy they induce. It is time to put off until tomorrow almost anything that should be done today!

☆ Great great news for all restoration buffs. In time for Easter, the beautifully rejuvenated **Hotel Pendeliko** in Kefalari opened and began welcoming guests. General Manager Harry Vardis has

spent many years in the hotel and restaurant business in Australia, brought an Italian architect to work the miracles that are already in evidence and will personally be overseeing practically every detail. Plan to stop by at Delyianni 66 – you’ll be glad you did.

☆ Reigning queen of Greek stage, movies and television **Aliki Vouyouklaki** recently spent an informal tea-time hour with about 100 AWOG member and their friends. Petite and charming, Aliki disarmed the group with her opening gambit: “I know what it is you want to know; (grin) how old am I?” (not divulged) And replying to the question: “Where do you buy your clothes?” – asked as Aliki was impeccably attired in a smart black sequined, broad-shouldered blouse and skinny velvet trousers – “I buy all of my clothes in Greece (theatrical pause – impish grin) but from foreign designers!”

☆ A warm welcome is extended to new **French Ambassador** Francois Marcel Plaisant. His wife Renée will be seen as often as possible in Athens, but will be also attending to the school needs



Fashions at the recent Champion School benefit covered a wide range – all the way from traditional woven and embroidered Greek-style outfits by Sla Baka and George Evagelidis, through Isadora’s cotton midriffs and beachwear for summer, to the leather collection of Brocard. Bianca was represented, as was the elegant work of Irini Pagoni. Coffee and some fattening things were served at the break, and the door prize was drawn by Mrs Monica Whelan, wife of the Irish ambassador. It is hoped that a nice sum was added to the scholarship fund of the school via this special effort.



St. Lawrence College has had a very busy and successful spring semester, including success in sports capped by winning the Meyer-Jubilee football trophy and great progress in their new basketball program. However, the highlight of the season was a visit by British Ambassador Sir Jeremy Thomas, who came to tour the Glyfada school, meet with the headmaster and staff and stay for tea. In the process he supplied a cake for each of the classes whose students had visited the most countries. Winners were the Fifth Grade, with 114 countries, and the Fourth Grade, with 112. Our photo shows (from left) Mr G. Klaididis, headmaster of Gargittos Campus, Mrs G. Stewart-Kaloti, headmistress in Filothei, Ambassador Thomas and Mr R. Crook, headmaster in Glyfada.

of their son and daughter in Paris. The ambassador was most recently the director for Europe at the French Foreign Ministry, where part of his duties included preparations for the state visit last year of President Sartzetakis – for which he received a Greek government decoration. He has also served his country at the Helsinki accords, as deputy chief of mission in Washington, D.C. and as ambassador to South Africa. ☆ **Yannis Kouros**, the quite incredible Greek ultra-distance runner who has easily won the Spartathlon on three different occasions, continues breaking records around the world. He just won the Sydney-to-Melbourne race (over 1000 kilometres) in record time – 150 kilometres ahead of the second-place finisher.

Two other familiar names from the Spartathlon also placed well, with British runner Patrick Macke third and Mary Hanudel of the United States seventh. We will hope to see all of these famous runners again in Greece in September.

☆ **Happenings:** The month of March was appropriately full of special events for **the Irish**. Ambassador and Mrs Whelan were cheerful through it all – and generally in attendance – beginning with their own official March 17th bash, followed by carryings on at the Irish Pub, where a passel of people squeezed in for the festivities on you-know-which date, and culminating in a marvelous dinner-dance given by the Greek-Irish Society in honor of St Patrick. This latter event, organized primarily by President Harry Courouclis and Secretary Anne Mitsiou at the Royal Olympic Hotel, featured funny Irish stories, cabaret, disco dancing and a raffle with a special cruise donated by Epirotiki...On the other hand, **the Welsh** were celebrating St David’s Night on board the Epirotiki Lines Hermes right in the middle of the big snowstorms. With the crowd depleted a bit for this reason, all revelers present were especially glad to be there. The traditional leek tasting ceremony was handled by M.C. Idris Thomas and Jenken Thomas, as well as the toast to St David in Welsh and English, following which all were prepared to dance until dawn with the aid of a super live band. Until next year...My own attention was caught – and held – by the brochure about the IHC Athenaeum Hotel **Kaleidoscope** which offered a different dining excuse for each night of the week. To name but a few, there was a chance to see Bogey in *Casablanca*, the pasta crowd was ecstatic on Tuesdays, the Tex-Mex aficionados gorged on Saturday – and so it went. With something for everybody, I

sure hope this will repeat itself at regular intervals. And all of this while hosting special events of cuisine from both Bucharest and Budapest! You certainly do not starve to death when you cast your lot with the Athenaeum...The Athens Cosmopolitan **Lions Club** sponsored an outstanding musical evening at the Athens College Theatre. Musically it was both diverse and excellent, and the coordinator, Michael Skouras, is certainly to be congratulated. This multinational club is this year helping to support diabetics, the blind and the disabled. If you want to hear more about joining them in their endeavours, you can call Platon Baganis at 360 1311

... Another outstanding musical evening in aid of charity was presented by the **Athens Singers**, also at the Athens College Theatre. Under the direction of Roger Tilley, they presented the Fauré *Requiem* and Vivaldi's *Gloria*, accompanied by Stephen Atherton and soloists Georgina Armour, Maria Thomas, Anthea van den Driesen and Graham Rogers. All proceeds from the evening went to the aid of the Lyreion Orphanage in Mati.



We are all grateful for the work that is being done by the Friends of the Trees to make Attika green again. For over 40 years they have planted and nurtured trees and plants, as well as cajoled and wheedled humans for support in order to produce the lovely verdant area around Kessariani. This past month the Girl Scouts took as one of their projects the planting of 10 trees supplied by the Friends.

☆ The annual international **music competition** held in memory of Maria Callas was organized again this year by the International Cultural Center Athenaeum in downtown Athens, whose concert hall was donated by Sophie and Ileana Basil and Karen Basil-Mavrides. From over 120 contestants from all over the world, winners in the piano competition were: first prize, Ekart Heilegers of

West Germany; second prize (2), Jurgen Jakob of West Germany and Keoko Saito of Japan; third prize (2), Kogi Oekawa and Kaneko Uno, both of Japan. In the opera oratoria section: men - (no first or second prizes awarded); third prize, Arseni Arsov of Bulgaria; women - (no first prize); second prize (2), Wessela Lateva of Bulgaria and Natalia Dazko of the U.S.S.R.; third prize (2), Andrea Rost of Hungary and Marina Chutova of the U.S.S.R. The unanimous decision of the judges awarded the Oratoria-Lieder Prize, given in memoriam of Alexandra Trianti, to Sigite Primakaite of the U.S.S.R.

☆ A winning combination was created by the Australian Embassy, Qantas Airways and the management of the Plaza Theatre (who not only donated the theatre, but provided the savories for the occasion) for the benefit premiere of **Crocodile Dundee**, the award-winning movie, in aid of the victims of the Kalamata earthquake. A highlight was some superlative Australian wine flown in for the event.

☆ And don't miss the St Andrew's Protestant Church family **May Fair** to be held on May 23rd.



Having promised you that the HAMS presentation of Gilbert & Sullivan's "H.M.S. Pinafore" would be delightful, I am happy to report that it was. A great many of you went along to see it, and I hope you enjoyed yourselves thoroughly. Our photo shows Marcia Spartinos as Josephine, the captain's daughter, and Ron Bambridge as The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., First Lord of the Admiralty. A large cast under the direction of (musical) Carole Johns and (stage) Joyce Simmonds, with choreography by Pamela Andreou and accompanied by Sarah Colyer and Nikos Tsalikis, kept the good ship floating right along. We hope the HAMS will be encouraged to provide us with further fare anon.



Departing General Manager of the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental John O'Shea (left) and his successor Wolfgang Grimm were both charmed by Fleur Potamianos (Epirotiki Lines) during a recent farewell/welcome reception hosted by Dakis S. Ioannou, chairman, Athenaeum Hotel and Touristic Enterprises S.A., and Edward S. Trippe, president Europe/Middle East Area of the Inter-Continental Hotels Corporation. Mr and Mrs O'Shea are off - after spending almost eight years in Athens - to Dubai, where he will serve as regional vice president operations for the Gulf states for the worldwide chain.



The Newcomer's Club - no officers, no regular meetings, no dues, but lots of information, activity and fun - obviously consists of good cooks. One recent get-together was a pot-luck lunch where participants each brought a favorite dish complete with recipe. Everything was good, but the concoction being held up to view was spectacular. From left are the hostess on this occasion, Peggy Maats, two founders of the group, Sandy Rounds and Marijane Andreopoulos, and Marie Clements. If you are new in Athens, or even not so new, you can learn more about the group by calling 672-6489.

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.

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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

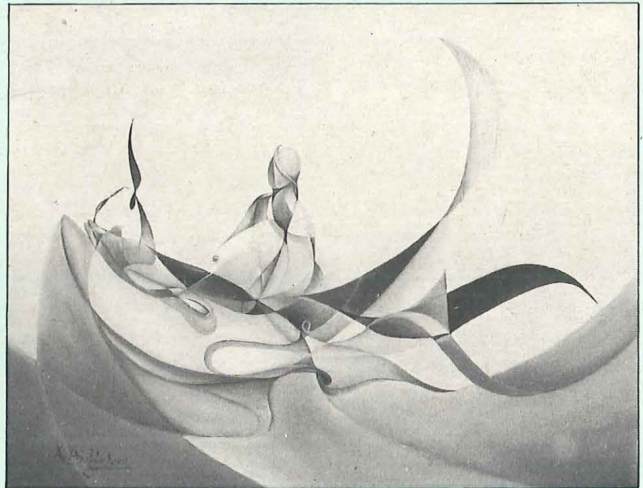
focus

art

For more than 20 years the use of a specific material, that of the printed poster, has dominated the art of **Pavlos**. When he first began using the industrial poster in 1962 it seemed to be a form of rebellion against traditional principles in painting. His recourse to the everyday object, his rejection of the conventional idea of the artist's professional "handicraft", transported Pavlos into the realm of pop art and "nouveau realism" which were just beginning to emerge. He worked with machine-shredded strips of posters, playing with the color effects of the shreds, which he mounted and juxtaposed. Spectacles, pots of flowers, hats clothes, beer, ties... objects of everyday life began to emerge in his work. Later he started decomposing his images by sealing them in plexiglass. Soon after this he began creating three-dimensional works, like his "Trees" in

1970 and "Nature Mortes" later. Pavlos is exhibiting his work at the Artio Gallery until mid-June.

Somatographies is the title of an exhibition, with oils and ink sketches, by Kostas Evangelatos at the Dada Gallery until May 13. His work is based on the naked human body. Part of it was shown in the Orraca Studio in Manhattan in 1985 during his studies in New York. American poet J. Sloan wrote about his work: "I view his work as contemporary religious



Christos Alexandrou at Hydrohoos



Yiorgos Manousakis at Iakinthos



Laurel and Hardy at the Athens Centre

frescoes despite its phenomenal advanced style." **Thalassographies** is the theme of Leonidas Tsirigoulis's exhibition at the gallery Medusa until May 27. The polluted sea is the subject of Thalassographies. Tsirigoulis started working in the early sixties, when the society was flooded with industrialized products. The adoration of dirt and its penetration into art starts from the end of

the fifties, by American and European artists. Tsirigoulis was living in Paris at that period. His latest work has curved elements; the filth that he used in his work becomes plastic bottles, old or half-destroyed. **Yiorgos Manousakis** is exhibiting his work, "Engraving, 1938-1986", at the Gallery Iakinthos until May 15. The art critic Nikos Grigorakis, who organized this exhibition, writes about

Manousaki's work: "The painter engraves periodically, but those few engravings are valuable and his copper-plate engravings as well as his lithographies are of exceptional quality."

Robert Baser is a painter and sculptor. Born in Athens he left for Jerusalem in 1934. He is one of the founders of "Horizons Nouveaux" and is the creator of "Trip-Art" and a defender of space sculpture and visual illusions.

music

Julie Lentz, pianist and composer, was born in Frankfurt and studied in the Music Academy. In 1974 he moved to Berlin where he set up two jazz groups. He participated as a soloist in the Festival of Nuremberg in 1986. Lentz created his unique personal style despite the influences he had from Keith Garret, Art Tatum and Paoul Bley. Although he is well

acquainted to the phases of traditional jazz, he uses the most contemporary techniques. In Athens he will present his work from his latest record "Midnight Candy". At the Goethe Institute on May 5 at 8:30 pm.

Billy Eidi was born in Lebanon in 1955. At 15 he got his first diploma from the Music Academy of Beyrouth, where he studied. He attended a perfection course by Hans Leygraf in Salzburg and by Guido Agosti in Siena. After that he started participating in concerts and recitals, and he often played in duos with the French violinist Eliane Magnan. He lived in Paris since 1975. He will give a piano recital at the Athens Col-

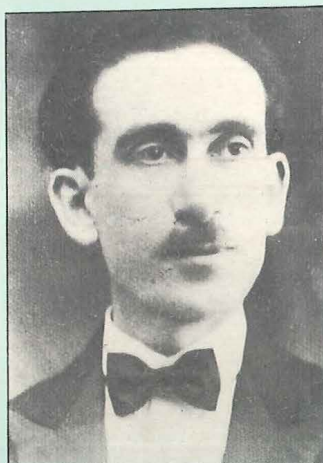


Theofilos Gardelis at the Hellenic American Union

lege Theatre in works by Liszt, Chopin, Bartok and Ravel. On May 27 at 9 pm.

exhibitions

Holland in Bloom a unique exhibition in the lobby of the Athens Hilton, from May 12-May 18. It is organized by the Flower Council of Holland, the Athens Hilton and the office of the Agricultural Counsellor of the Royal Netherlands Embassy. The exhibit will consist of flowers and plants from Holland, in hundreds of different species. Throughout the world Holland is known as the country of Rembrandt, Van Gogh...and flowers. Works by Dutch painter **Piet Engelman** will be on



Evgenios Michailidis writer, Greek publications in Egypt, at the Pnevmatiko Kentro

show at the same dates at the Hilton.

An exhibition with **paper-made icons** of the 17th-19th century is on show at the Benaki Museum until the end of May. These icons, which were essentially ignored till now, belong to the collection of Doris Papastratou. They are being shown for the first time in Greece. The paper-made icons were made specially for poor people who could not afford silver-plated icons. They also show various aspects of Greek society in the post-Byzantine period.

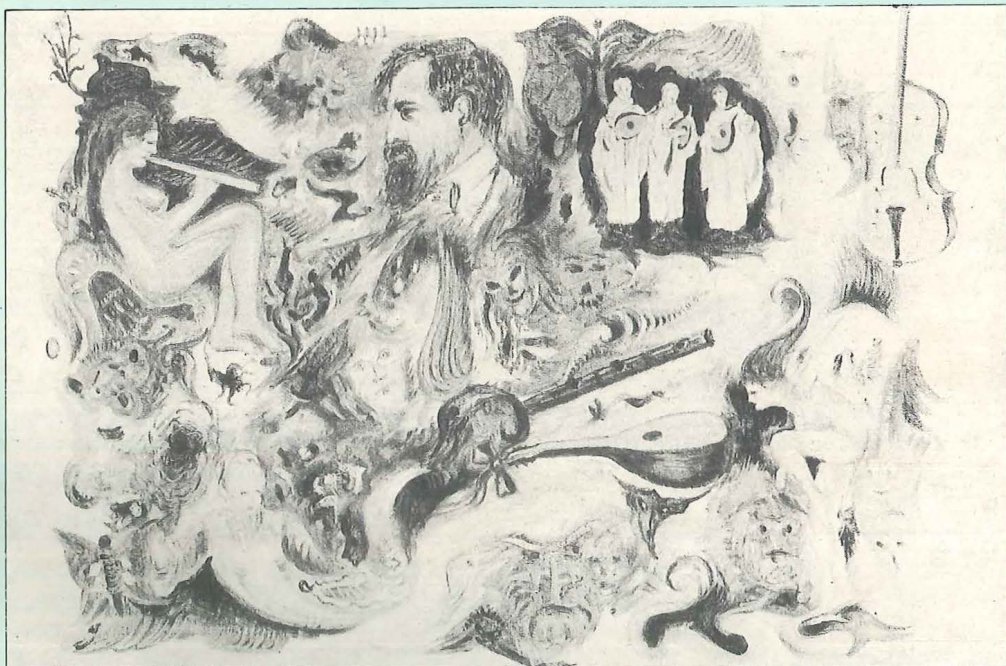
An exhibition has been organized by the Pnevmatiko Kentro Athinon with

the collaboration of the Japanese Embassy as part of a series of Japanese cultural events. **Contemporary Japanese works made of clay** is the title of this exhibition, at the Papalouka and Kontoglou Halls of the Pnevmatiko Kentro, until May 12.

Art critic Dora Iliopoulou-Rogan had the idea to present Greek artists who give their attention to the reformation of shapes, mainly human shapes. **Morfoplasies** is the name of this exhibition. The recreation of these shapes is not realistic or abstract, but "semi-



Ioannis (Kaldis) Aghio Oros 1869 at the Benaki Museum



Yiorgos Fokas at Dada



Kostas Evagelatos at Dada

descriptive". The Speigel Gallery in Koln presented works by six German artists, similar to the Greek artists' work. These German artists belong to three different generations, so the show provides an opportunity to observe an evolution in German art. The exhibition is at the Goethe Institute until May 15.

theatre

The Players final production of the season is a light comedy entitled **You Never Can Tell** by George Bernard Shaw. The play is set in the 1890s with the arrival from foreign climes of Mrs Clandon and her three children, Philip, Dolly and Gloria. Unknown to the family, Mr Clandon, who has not been seen for 18 years, reappears and they are finally united. However, tricky situations begin to loom high on the horizon with the prospect of Gloria falling in love with her den-



Panos Fidakis at Epoches

tist, the arrival of a lawyer and a conversation with a waiter. What will be the outcome of all this? You never can tell. The director is Joyce Simmonds and the cast includes: Susan Kyriakidis, Anne Everett, Maria de Vial, Ray Godfree, Ian Robertson, Robert Reid, Andrew Rendell, Graham Rogers and Phil Simmonds. The production will take place at the Aplo Theatre, Harilaou Trikoupi



Michael David at Athenaeum Art Gallery

street, just off Syngrou avenue, from May 20-May 23, at 8 pm. For more information call 801-5744 or 801-3967.

education

Values Realization is the theme of a weekend seminar in Skiathos from June 12-June 14. Dr Sidney B. Simon, professor at the University of Massachusetts, will present a workshop on values clarification, dynamics of change, self-esteem and dealing with anger and forgiveness. Optional U.S. graduate, undergraduate credit available. For further information call 672-4645. Registration deadline is May 22. **Deree College** Summer Session at the Aghia Paraskevi campus offers a selection of intensive courses. Deree's faculty members, most of whom have taken their degrees in England or in the United States and all of

whom are fluent in English, teach with informality and attention to the individual student. Sports and recreation abound: tennis courts, 400-meter track and soccer field, and a new gymnasium are available for daily use. Instruction is given entirely in English. Applications from students who wish to attend the Summer Session should reach the College before May 15. For further information call 639-4585

which he is an internationally acknowledged master. The music was composed by Maurice Jarre, who won an Oscar for best original film score. The story is set in India in 1920; the intermingling of two different worlds; the British Raj and the Indians and the sense of the elements and their indifferent yet decisive role in the actions of mankind. The cast includes Judy Davis, Victor Banerjee and Peggy Ashcroft, who received an Oscar for this role. At the British Council on May 4, 11 and 25 at 7 pm. Directed and produced by Richard Attenborough, **Gandhi** stars Ben Kingsley as the central figure and charts his life's story from his early experience racial discrimination in South Africa in the 1890s, through the campaign to free India from British rule to his final triumph in 1947 and tragic assassination. The cast also includes



Pavlos at Artio

Monday through Friday from 9 am to 4 pm.

films

A Passage to India, directed by David Lean, who also wrote the screenplay based on the novel by E. M. Forster. The film marks the triumphant return of David Lean to the medium of

Rachini Hattangady, Saeed Jaffrey, John Gielgud and Candice Bergen. At the British Council on May 7 at 7 pm.

Dragon Seed is a gripping adaptation of Pearl Buck's novel about the impact of the Japanese invasion on a small Chinese village. The film is directed by Jack



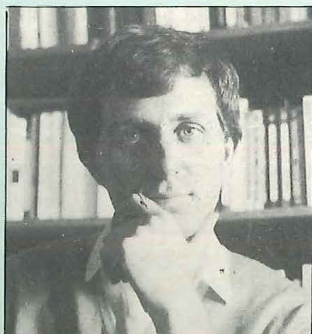
Holland in Bloom at the Athens Hilton

Conway and Harold Bucquet, and the cast includes Katherine Hepburn, Walter Huston, Agnes Moorehead and Akim Tamiroff. At the Athens Centre, as part of the Film History Series of "golden oldies", introduced by B. Samantha Stenzel, on May 29 at 7:30 pm.

The Battle of Berlin a film directed by Frantz Baake, at the Goethe Institute, as part of the celebration of Berlin's 750th anniversary. The city of Berlin, destroyed in 1945, is the field where the pictures of the end of the war coexist with the feverish rhythm of recreation. Hundreds of thousands of survivors live in the ruins, but theatre premieres are filled with people again by the end of the year. On May 28 at 8 pm. (In German with Greek translation).

lectures

Berlin - the History of a City is the title of a lecture by Nora Pylorof-Prokopiou. From 1871 Berlin was the capital of the Third Reich and also the cultural and political center of the



Billy Eidi at the Athens College Theatre

Democracy of Baimar. Nora Pylorof-Prokopiou will analyze in her lecture, with the help of slides and the projection of a film, the historical development of the city and the main undulations during this development. At the Goethe Institute on May 25 at 8 pm. (In Greek with German translation).



Campion students dance group at the Hellenic American Union

notes

The Mediterranean Women's Studies Institute, the only such non-governmental Greek organization, finally acquired the membership of the international consul as Consultative Status. The association can participate formally in meetings of the congress and contribute to feminist movement affairs for the organization of the Mediterranean. The Institute is on Alexandras 192/B, tel 643-6436 or 643-6604.

St. Andrews Protestant church is organizing a whole family **Country Fair** on May 23. There will be many activities for the children, jams and marmelades, books, plenty to eat and drink and many prizes to win.

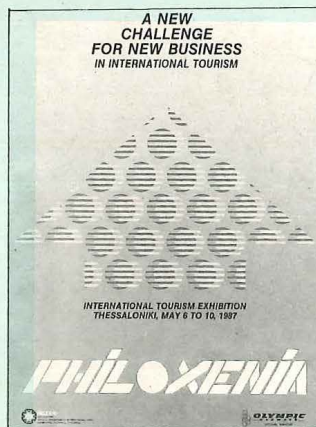
The Cross Cultural Association's study group on growing older in Greece is investigating retirement needs for those who expect to remain here. Research about pensions has already revealed an important fact

that may not generally known. It applies to the spouses of Greeks who expect to receive or are receiving IKA or other social insurance pensions. The marriage may have been recognized in Greece as a result of new legislation. But if it was not registered a surviving widow/er cannot claim the pension of a de-

ration with the International Council of Museums to celebrate the International Museum Day. The purpose of this visit is to see not only the monuments themselves, but the scientific work currently in progress in order to preserve and restore the masterpieces of the classical age. An intimate knowledge of the art and history of these monuments and a familiarity with the essence of classical architecture should be available to all people today, not just that of a select circle of experts. In the course of this visit you will observe the damage caused in the monuments over their long life of 2500 years and you will appreciate the difficulties being faced by the experts. The visit will be on May 16 from 10 am to 2 pm.



Maria de Vial in "You Never Can Tell"



Philoxenia in Thessaloniki Mayia Tsokli at Gallery "F"

ceased spouse. Make sure that your marriage has been duly registered with the Department of Vital Statistics (Lixiarcheio) of the town where it took place. If the marriage occurred outside of Greece, inquire at the Foreign Events (Gegonota Exoterikou) section of the Athens Lixiarcheio, Mitropoleos 60.

A week of **French Cuisine** at the Meridien Hotel from May 28 until June 6.

A day at the Acropolis has been organized by the Ministry of Culture in coope-

fashion

Mayia is a new name in the fashion world. She was born in Paris in 1963, where she lived for a long time. Her acquaintance with fashion started by working with Tseklenis for more than two years. "It was the best school that I could have attended, it is there that I decided to work in that field," says Mayia. Her summer collection is divided into three parts. The first was created by her Greek-self, the second is practical and the third represents her feminine-self. Her collection will be on show at the Gallery "F" from May 11 till May 23.

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31						

NAME DAYS IN MAY

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).

May 5	Irene, Irini, Rena
May 21	Constantine, Kostas, Dino Helen, Eleni, Nitsa, Elaine

DATES TO REMEMBER

May 10	Mother's Day (US, Canada)
May 26	Memorial Day Observed (US)
May 30	Memorial Day (US)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

May 1	May Day
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GALLERIES

AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23 Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Yiorgos Manousakis is exhibiting his work until May 15. *See Focus*. An exhibition with works by Theodoros Pantoleon will then follow from May 18 until June 18.

AIOLOS, Kolokotroni 21 Kifissia, tel 801-3475. A group show with sculptures and paintings organized by art critic Vlki Kondilionou until May 10.

AITHOUSA TECHNIS PSYCHIKOU, Vas. Pavlou 30, Marco Santoro will exhibit his work from May 4-May 22. Yiorgos Zongolopoulos' works will then be on show from May 25 until June 12.

ANTINOR, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. An exhibition with works by Farnakopoulos until May 10. Aquarelles by Nicos Roussos from May 11-May 23.

ARGO, Merlin 8, tel 362-2662. Peny Spyropoulou is exhibiting her work from May 4-May 23.

ARTIO, Dinokratous 57, tel 723-0455. Pavlos is exhibiting his latest work from May 14 and for one month. *See Focus*.

ATHENAEUM ART GALLERY, Leoforos Syngrou 89-93, tel 902-3666. Michael David, a painter from Cyprus, is exhibiting his work until May 18.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Mihalis Makroulakis will show his work until May 10. Mary Christea in her first individual exhibition from May 12 until the end of the month.

DADA, Niridion 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. An exhibition by Yiorgos Fokas until May 10. An exhibition with works by Kostas Evagelatos will be on show from May 13-May 30. *See Focus*.

EIKASTIKOS HOROS, Dimokritou 21, tel 361-174. "Selections 2" is the name of a photographic exhibition with 75 photographers until May 10. This exhibition is part of the International Month of Photography. A jewelry exhibit by Irini Vassiliaki will then follow from May 11 until June 5.

EPIPEDA, Xanthippou 11, tel 721-4644. An exhibition by Robert Baser from May 4-May 25.

EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Panos Fidakis is exhibiting his work until May 12. A group show will follow, with works by Yiorgos Karakitsos, Kostas Papastamoulis and Panos Fidakis from May 14 until June 20.

FOTOHOROS Tsakaloff 44, tel 361-5508. A photographic exhibition by Constantinos Manos, from Boston, until the end of the month.

GALLERY 3, Foklidou 3, tel 362-8230. "Visual Poetry" is the name of an exhibition with artists from all the Mediterr-

nian countries from May 4-May 12. Marianna Stefanou will show her work from May 14 until the end of the month.

GALLERY "F", Foklidou 12, tel 360-1365. Haris Dimitriadis is exhibiting until May 9. A collection of clothes by the designer Mayia Tsokli from May 11-May 24. *See Focus*. Works by Andreas Karambelas from May 25 until June 6.

HYDROHOOS, Anapiron Polemu 16, tel 722-3684. Christos Alaxandrou is exhibiting his work from May 4-May 19. An exhibition with works by Peta Marka will then follow from May 25 until June 10.

KREONIDIS, Iperidou 7, tel 322-4261. Paintings by Alexandros Papanastasiou and costumes for the theatre by Maria Sklida will be on show until May 13. Angelidis Paschalis will show his work from May 18 until June 4.

MEDUSA, Xenokratous 7, tel 724-4552. An exhibition by Leonidas Tsirigoulis until May 25. *See Focus*.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9A, tel 361-6165. A sculpture exhibition by Aristides Patsoglou and Maria Kopana's work will be on show until May 13. An exhibition by Panayiotis Gravalos will then follow from May 14-May 30.

TO TRITO MATI, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. Mimi Bonanou is exhibiting her work from May 5-May 23.

ZALOKOSTA 7, Zalokosta and Kriezotou Sts., tel 361-2277. An exhibition with works by Popi Lizardou from May 4 until the end of the month.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square, tel 360-8278. Tasos Christakis in his first individual show until the end of the month.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. An exhibition by sculptor Kostas Dikefalas and painter Katerina Zaka until May 8. Pierre Kalife and Elena Navrozidou will present their works from May 11-May 25. An exhibition with works by Tilda Nikolaidi and Yiorgos Tziokas will then follow from May 28-June 11.

EXHIBITIONS

MATERIALS USED IN PAINTING is the name of the exhibition at the Apopsi Gallery, Dinokratous 35, tel 721-9720. The second part concerns revolutionary methods in art, until May 15.

THE INTERNATIONAL MONTH OF PHOTOGRAPHY IN ATHENS has organized many exhibitions at: **Dimotiki Pinakothiki**, Pireos 51. "Big Picture" and "Photographic Press of the World-Selections I" are the names of two exhibitions by many foreign and Greek photographers until May 10. **Hellenic American Union**, Hellenic Photographic Society until May 8 at the Gallery 2. **Focus gallery**, Leoforos Papagou 104, Zografou. "The Eye of China" is the name of an exhibition by Chinese photographers until May 8. **The House of Cyprus in Athens**, Iraklitou 10, Kolonaki. Three exhibitions by three Greek photographers until May 8. **Parko Eleftherias**, "Cibachromes" by Constantinos Manos until May 9.

PHOTO EXHIBITION by Theofilos Gardelis at the Kennedy Hall of the Hellenic American Union, until May 8.

FREDERICK JOHN FEATHAM'S exhibition at the British Council until May 8.

ALEXANDRE FRAGONARD (1780-1850) an exhibition of his engravings with themes from Greek mythology and ancient history, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until the end of the month.

LUC SIMON a French painter at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until the end of May.

CONSTANTINOUPOLI...MEMORIES is the title of an exhibition with landscapes of Constantinoupoli by Greek and foreign artists, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until the end of the month.

MARIA POP in a retrospective exhibition at the Ethniki Pinakothiki from May 6-May 31.

CONTEMPORARY CERAMIC FROM JAPAN at the Pnevmatiko Kentro Athinon until May 12. *See Focus*.

ACTIVITIES OF THE GREEKS IN EGYPT is the title of an exhibition at the Pnevmatiko Kentro Athinon, with 950 different objects, such as books, magazines, etc., until May 4.

ALKIS KERAMIDAS in a retrospective exhibition at the Pnevmatiko Kentro Athinon, Tsiller Hall, from May 14-May 31.

ARTISTS FROM VERRIA, the city in the north of Greece, in a group show at the Tsiller Hall of the Pnevmatiko Kentro Athinon, from May 6-May 14.

YIORGOS SYRIGOS will show his work at the Tsiller Hall of the Pnevmatiko Kentro Athinon from May 16-May 31.

NARCOTICS is the theme of the exhibition at the Pnevmatiko Kentro Athinon until May 17.

GREEK ORNITHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION is organizing an exhibition at the Pnevmatiko Kentro Athinon from May 16-May 24.

LIMA is the name of the exhibition with photographs of 1880-1938, by Swedish photographers, at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki until May 10.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION with photographs of the periodical press from Sweden, Norway, West Germany,

Holland, Greece, Spain and Italy, at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki until May 10.

PHILOXENIA the International Tourist Exhibit organized by HELEXPO-International Fair in Thessaloniki with the cooperation of the Greek Tourist Organization from May 6-May 10.

PAPER ICONS from the collection of Doris Papastratou, are on show at the Benaki Museum until the end of May. *See Focus*.

ROBERTO DE JULLO'S, exhibition with engravings, sketches and oils at the Italian Institute, Mondays and Fridays from 10 am-3 pm, until May 15.

MORFOPLASIES is the name of the exhibition with works of Greek and German artists at the Goethe Institute until May 15. *See Focus*.

IMAGES OF BERLIN a photographic group exhibition at the Goethe Institute from May 18 until June 12.

AMERICAN BOOK FAIR will take place at the Kennedy Hall of the Hellenic American Union from May 11-May 15.

FLOWER EXHIBITION organized by the Association of Flower Growers at the Kennedy Hall of the Hellenic American Union from May 18-May 22.

CAMPION SCHOOL STUDENTS are exhibiting their work at the Gallery "2" of the Hellenic American Union from May 25 until June 5.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

NICHOLA ZUMBRO in a piano recital of Greek and American contemporary music as part of celebrations for the 30th anniversary of the Hellenic American Union on May 11 at 8 pm.

BAROQUE MUSIC for voice by Alexandra Mathioudaki and harpsichord by Marianna Petropoulou, in works by Purcell, Blow, Rubra, Arne, Guller, Campra, Bach, Teleman and Vivaldi, at the Hellenic American Union on May 4 at 8 pm.

STRING CONCERT by the Athenian Quartet, with works by Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven and Barber, at the Hellenic American Union on May 6 at 8 pm.

GREEK-SPANISH CHAMBER MUSIC with Yiorgos Gagadis, violin, and Anna-Maria Lagiou at the piano, at the Hellenic American Union on May 19 at 8 pm.

JAZZ-PIANO concert by Ouli Lentz at the Goethe Institute on May 5 at 8:30 pm. *See Focus*.

FRENCH-HELLENIC LEAGUE is sponsoring three recitals at the Parnassos Hall: **Piano Recital** by Irini Laliotou on May 13 at 8 pm. **Song Recital** by Rena Nomicou Athanasiadou, soprano, and Fany Palamidou at the piano on May 20 at 8 pm. **Recital** by Sotiris Tachiatis, violoncello, and Hara Tombra, piano, on May 27 at 8 pm.

PIANO RECITAL by Nicos Haralambidis in memory of Solon Zaharof, at the Athens College Theatre on May 11 at 9 pm.

THE TURALI STRING QUARTET and Vangelis Boudounis, solo guitar, in works by Schnabel, Bocherini and Skalkotas at the Athens College Theatre on May 15 at 9 pm.

PIANO RECITAL by Billy Eidi in works by Liszt, Chopin, Bartok and Ravel at the Athens College Theatre on May 27 at 9 pm. *See Focus*.

BRUNO LAPLANTE, baritone, from Canada, will give a recital at the French Institute on May 20 at 9 pm.

MICHEL BUCLER is a Swiss singer and will give a concert at the French Institute on May 25 at 9 pm.

CONCERT with the Chateau Roux Philharmonic, sponsored by the French Institute, at Parko Eleftherias on May 26 at 9 pm.

YOU NEVER CAN TELL by George Bernard Shaw, performed by the Players at the Aplo Theatre, Harilaou Trikoupi street, just off Syngrou avenue, from May 20-May 23 at 8 pm. *See Focus*.

GREEK TRADITIONAL SONGS AND DANCES by the Champion school student's dance group, at the Hellenic American Union on May 26 at 8 pm.

PIANO RECITAL by Eleni Traganas in works by Schumann, Rachmaninoff, Glazunov and Scriabin, at the Pireaus Cultural Association, Karaiskou 104, on May 19 at 8:30 pm. Tickets available before the concert.

LECTURES

NARCOTICS is a lecture organized by the Athens College Parents Association at the Athens College Theatre on May 8 at 5:30 pm.

YIORGOS SOURIS THE SATIRIC POET is the theme of a lecture by M. Stathis Spiliotopoulos at the Parnassos Hall sponsored by the French Hellenic League on May 6 at 8 pm.

TRANSITION FROM BYZANTINE TO MODERN HELLENISM is the title of a lecture by professor B. G. Spiridonakis of the University of Cherbrooke, at the Canadian Archaeological Institute, Gennadiou 2B, tel 722-3201, on May 6 at 6 pm.

this month

THE AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM is the theme of a lecture by the Dean of Loyola University, Michael Bakalis, at the Hellenic American Union on May 8 at 8 pm. (In English).

THE ELECTION OF AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT the 1988 Presidential Primaries in New Hampshire and elsewhere. A lecture by Chris Spyrou, state senator, at the Hellenic American Union on May 27 at 8 pm. (In English).

MEETING WITH YIORGOS HIMONAS and with Michel Volkovits translator, at the French Institute on May 5 at 9 pm.

MEETING WITH THREE SWISS WRITERS at the French Institute on May 4 at 6:30 pm.

CLAUD HAGEGE, professor of linguistics, will give a lecture at the French Institute on May 6 at 9 pm.

KATEB YASINE, a meeting with the writer from Algeria, at the French Institute on May 14 at 9 pm.

JACQUE TESTART will give a lecture with the subject: "Reflexions sur les problèmes bio-ethic de la procreation humain artificiel" at the French Institute on May 18 at 9 pm.

BRUCE LANSDALE director of the American Farm School of Thessaloniki will speak about the history of the school and current projects and activities, at the Athens Centre on May 7 at 7:30 pm.

WORLD FERTILITY DECLINE: FROM NATURAL TO UNNATURAL FERTILITY? is the theme of a lecture by Christopher Langford, senior lecturer in demography at the London School of Economics, at the British Council on May 12 at 7 pm.

POLITICAL CHANGE IN GREECE: BEFORE AND AFTER THE COLONELS is the title of a book by Dr Kevin Featherstone and Dimitrios Katsoudas, to be published by Croom Helm this month. The book will be introduced by the writers at the British Council on May 14 at 8 pm.

DR PANAYOTIS CHRISTOPOULOS of the Greek Parliament Library will lecture on current developments in the microforming of serials in the United Kingdom

BERLIN - THE STORY OF A CITY is the title of a lecture by Nora Pylorof-Prokopiou with slides at the Goethe Institute, on May 25 at 8 pm. See Focus.

INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION about engineering studies at American colleges and universities for graduates of Greek high schools and universities, at the Hellenic American Union on May 7 at 7 pm.

ARCHITECTURE AS A "GESAMTKUNSTWERK" is the title of a lecture by Andreas Vidalis, architect, organized by the Alumni of American Universities, at the Hellenic American Union on May 15 at 8 pm. (In Greek).

POETRY EVENING, Nana Issaia will read her poems and quotations from her diary, in Greek and English, at the Hellenic American Union on May 25 at 8 pm.

CLUBS AND ORGANISATIONS

CROSS CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, meeting about "Returning Home". What happens when you visit home or repatriate and face the cultural reality of your home country after living abroad, on May 20 at 8:30 pm., at Skaramanga 4B. For further information call Nora Haritos, tel 808-3120.

THE ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB, tel 360-1311. Dinner meetings at the Royal Olympic Hotel on May 11 and 26 at 9 pm. For more information call Mr Baganis at the above number.

LA LECHE LEAGUE meetings on nutrition and weaning, on May 12 at 10 am, at Joanne Stournara's, Leoforos Kyprou 133/Peloponissou 209, Argypoulis. On May 4 at 10 am, at Lindy Papadaki's, Konitsis 68, Vrillissia, tel 804-8437. For further information call 639-1812.

SCREENINGS

Athens Centre

ATHENS CENTRE is presenting a series of "golden oldies" on loan from the archive of George Michailidis of ELKE. The five film classics, made between 1933-1950 and featuring the top stars of the silver screen at the time, will be introduced by THE ATHENIAN cinema columnist B. Samantha Stenzel. All programs begin at 7:30 pm.

DEVIL'S BROTHER (Fra Diavolo), 1933. Starring Laurel and Hardy, Dennis King, Thelma Todd, James Finlayson and directed by Hal Roach and Charles Rogers. The first Laurel and Hardy operetta, in which the duo are bumbling servants to the king, on May 22.

MAYTIME, 1937. The most popular screen duo of the day, Nelson Eddy and Jeannette McDonald, dance and sing in this campy musical. Directed by Robert Z. Leonard, on May 27.

DRAGON SEED, 1944. Directed by Jack Conway and Harold Bucquet on May 29. See Focus.

British Council

A PASSAGE TO INDIA, directed by David Lean with Judy

Davis, Victor Banerjee and Peggy Ashcroft, on May 4, 11 and 25 at 7 pm. See Focus.

GANDHI, directed and produced by Richard Attenborough with Ben Kingsley as Gandhi, on May 7 at 7 pm. See Focus.

Goethe Institute

THE BATTLE OF BERLIN, directed by Frantz Baake, on May 28 at 8 pm. See Focus.

French Institute

LE SIZIEME JOUR, by Youssef Shahine, on May 11 at 8 pm.

JONAS QUI AURA 25 ANS EN L'AN 2000, by the Swiss director Tanner, on May 15 at 6:30 pm.

CHARLES MORT OU VIF by Tanner, on May 15 at 9 pm.

BLACK OUT, directed by Jean-Luis Roy, on May 19 at 6:30 pm.

HECAT TO DANIEL SCHMID, a Swiss film, on May 19 at 9 pm.

BOHNEUR D'OCCASION, a film from Canada by Claud Fournier, on May 20 at 6:30 pm.

ANNE TRISTER, a film from Canada directed by Lea Pool, on May 21 at 6:30 pm.

LA FEMME DE L'HOTEL by Lea Pool, on May 21 at 9 pm.

PARTI SANS LESSEZ D'ADRESSE, a film from Switzerland, directed by Jacqueline Veuve, on May 27 at 6:30 pm.

L'INVITATION by Jaqueline Veuve, on May 27 at 9 pm.

SPRING COURSES

THE FIREWALKERS, Greek folk dance and tradition. Yvonne Hunt will explain the firewalking tradition, which takes place in northern Greece on May 21, and she will discuss related music and folk dances of the Pontic area. At the Athens Centre, on May 13 at 12-1:30 pm. For more information call 701-2268.

WEEKEND SEMINAR in Skiathos on "Values Realization" by Dr. Sidney B. Simon, on June 12-June 14. For further information call Bonnie at 672-4645. Registration deadline May 22. See Focus.

MODERN GREEK LANGUAGE for beginners Mon-Wed-Fri from 9:30-11:30, 20 lessons, until June 15. A 15-lesson course on Mondays and Wednesdays 5:30-7:30 pm until June 18, at the YWCA (XEN).

MODERN SPOKEN GREEK new classes, intensive three hours every day, all levels, at the Hellenic American Union from June 2-June 30. Registration starts May 15.

GREEK COURSES Accelerated, Conversation/Oral Drill for four weeks starting on May 4-May 29 and Intensive eight-week course starting on May 4-June 29. At the Athens Centre, Archimidous 48, tel 701-2268.

ATHENS MUNICIPALITY has organized various courses such as: **History of Art**, at the Pnevmatiko Kentro until June 25. **Ikebana**, the traditional Japanese art starting from how to arrange flowers in a vase up to garden architecture, at the Pnevmatiko Kentro every Wednesday and Thursday from 10-12 am, until mid-June. For more information call 364-0910. **Painting lessons** for children 6-14 years old at the art center, Parko Eleftherias every Saturday from 9 am-1 pm. For more information call 723-2603/4.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM for children 6-12 years old at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until the end of May. For more information call 723-5937.

ACS 1987 SUMMER ACTIVITIES PROGRAM scheduled for June 22 through July 22. For brochure and further information you can contact: American Community Schools, 129 Aghias Paraskevi Str, tel 639-3200, ext 243.

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). Tel. 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indexes and US government documents in English. A microfilm-Microfiche reader-printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. *The New York Times*, *Time*, *Newsweek* and *Scientific American* available on microfilm. Mon.-Fri. 9:30 am-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 14-16. Tel. 360-8111. 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.

PARLIAMENT 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, Harilao 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 Hadzimihali 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.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Levidou 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 Papanigopolou, 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 the most important cities in ancient Greece; what is visible now dates mostly from Roman period. Excellent museum with finds from prehistoric through late Roman period. Open weekdays and Saturday from 8 am - 7 pm and Sunday from 9 am - 7 pm.

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

EPIDAUROS, museum and Sanctuary of Asklepeios. Tel. (0753) 22009. Major ruins of the sanctuary, dedicated to healer god Asklepeios, date from the late classical period. Well preserved ancient theatre seats 15,000 people; used throughout summer for festival events, is famous for excellent acoustics. Museum contains finds from the site, including interesting examples of reconstructed architectural fragments. Open daily 8 am - 7 pm, Sunday and holidays 9 am 7 pm. Closed Tuesday.

MYSTRAS, fascinating ruins of a Byzantine city located in the foothills of Mt. Taygetos, near Sparta. It is said that Constantine XI Palaeologos, the last Byzantine emperor, was crowned in the cathedral here. Museum is located in one of the cathedral's buildings and contains mostly architectural fragments. Open 8 am - 7 pm weekdays, 9 am - 7 pm Sunday and holidays.

OLYMPIA, the "Sacred Grove of Altis", dedicated to Zeus, was considered the most important sanctuary in Greece. Olympic games were held here every four years. Museum contains outstanding works of ancient sculpture, including the pediment sculptures from the Temple of Zeus, the statue of Hermes reputedly by the sculptor Praxiteles, and a 5th century Nike (winged victory) by Paionios. Weekdays 8 am - 7 pm, Sunday and holidays 9 am - 7 pm.

Central Greece

DELPHI, seat of the famous oracle, with ruins of a vast and rich sanctuary, and a fine museum. Site open from 8 am - 7 pm on weekdays and 10 am - 4:30 pm on Sundays and holidays. The museum, tel. (0265) 82313, houses finds from the excavations. Open daily 8 am - 7 pm, closed Tuesday, and Sunday and holidays 10 am - 4:30 pm.

OSSIOS LOUKAS MONASTERY, between Levadia and Delphi, was built in the 11th century AD. Outstanding mosaics. Open 8 am - 7 pm weekdays and 9 am - 7 pm Sunday and holidays.

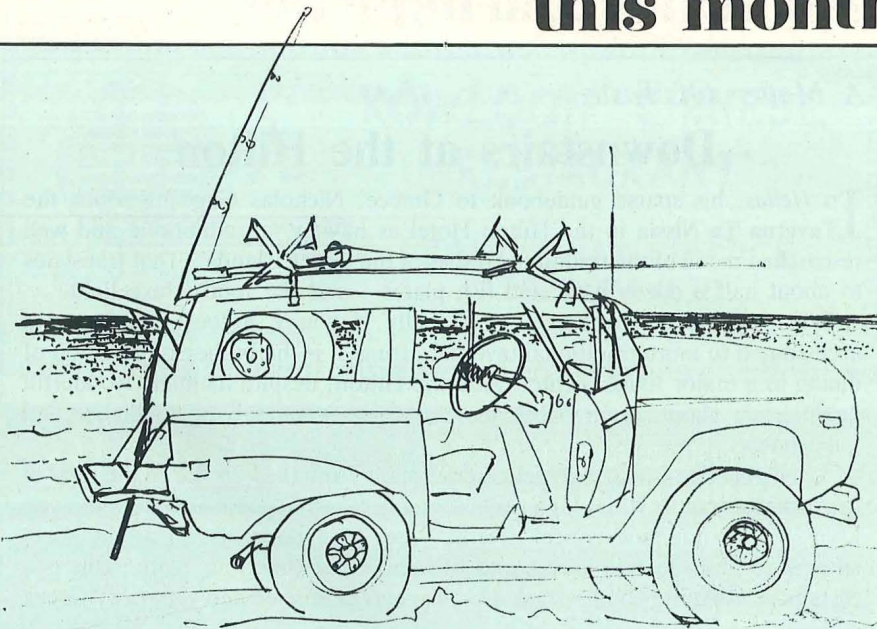
SPORTS

ARCHERY

Arion Club, Glyfada, tel. 894-0514.

Panathinaikos Club, tel. 770-9582.

ATHLETICS AND GYMNASTICS



SEGAS, Syngrou Ave. 137, tel. 958-9414

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

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

Kifissia Athletic Club, Tatoi 45, Strophidi, 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.

Panellinios 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

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

BRIDGE

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

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 Bouboulinas St., tel. 883-1414.

FENCING

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

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

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

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

FIELD & TRACK

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

FISHING

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

FLYING

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

GOLF

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

GYMNASTICS

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

HANG GLIDING

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

HIKING

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

HOCKEY

Field Hockey Club of Athens, ACS, Halandri. For further information call 681-1811.

HORSE RACING

There are races every Mon. Wed. Sat. at 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.

Panellinios Athletics Assoc., Evelpidon & Mavromateon Sts., tel. 823-3733.

MOUNTAINEERING

The Greek Alpine Club, 2 Kapnikareas/Ermou St. tel. 323-1867. Outings are organized every weekend.

OTHELLO (Cross between chess and checkers)

Greek Othello Club, tel. 638-0280, 657-0627.

PARACHUTING

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

ROLLERSKATING

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

ROWING

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

RUGBY

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

SAILING

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

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

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

TABLE TENNIS

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

restaurants and night life

A Matter Of Taste

Downstairs at the Hilton

In *Hellas*, his sparse guidebook to Greece, Nicholas Gage mentions the **Taverna Ta Nissia** in the Hilton Hotel as having "an admirable and well researched menu of the traditional dishes of the Greek islands". That translates to about half a dozen meat and fish plates – and the food is excellent.

What one must overcome – especially if you're a local resident and accustomed to more traditional taverna settings – is the bothersome notion of dining in a major tourist center. And the Hilton, despite its many wonderful qualities, is about as un-Greek as they come when talking ambiance and atmosphere.

Ta Nissia (The Islands) is located downstairs from the Pan Bar to the right of the lobby entrance. It has high ceilings and decorative pools of water, and you know you're not in a typical taverna when you glance down at the shiny silverware and see two knives and two forks flanking your plate. This is a restaurant – a quite good restaurant – that serves upscale and very tasty Greek cuisine.

For 800 drachmas you can make a trip to a buffet table loaded with fine *mezedakia* – salads, smoked fish, stuffed vine leaves, meatballs, feta and so on. Each dish is fresh and presents more exquisite tastes than found in, say, Plaka tavernas.

For main courses we had trout with almond slivers (very good) and swordfish (just slightly dry). This meal, plus drinks, ran about 4000 drachmas.

The Hilton staff is friendly and efficient, and your meal is serenaded by a trio of guitar and bouzouki players wandering the spacious room.

In the end I found the dinner pleasant and satisfying, but the Hilton is the Hilton, and don't expect to find anything else.

Taverna Ta Nissia, Hilton Hotel, downstairs, tel. 722-0201

David Lazarus

All restaurants reviewed without prior knowledge of the establishment

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

SAVORIES, (formerly Earthly Delights), Panepistimiou 10, (in the arcade), tel. 362-9718. Lunch and cocktails in a personalized environment. Nikos and Gail offer high quality and savory mezes accompanied by their own popular Santorini wine. Open daily, except Sun, from 12:30-5:30.

SINTRIVANI, Filellinon 5, near Syntagma Square, tel. 323-8862. Greek cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaka (specialties). This restaurant also serves fresh fish.

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.

HILTON/U.S. EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27 and Vournazou, tel. 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the U.S. Embassy. Restaurant and attractive bar, menu includes scalloppine with cream, spaghetti and a different curry daily, fresh salads.

FATSIOS, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton), tel. 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialties. Daily from 12-5 pm.

LE BISTRO, Holiday Inn Hotel, Mihalakopoulou 50, Ilissia, tel. 724-8322. French and Greek cuisine. Piano.

MIKE'S SALOON, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7 (between the Hilton and Caravel Hotel), tel. 729-1689. Bar, snacks and meals. Daily 12 pm-2 am and Sundays from 6 pm-2 am.

OTHELLO'S, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia, tel. 729-1481. Speciality: Beef Stroganoff. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

PAPAKIA, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton), tel. 721-2421. The specialty, as the name suggests, is duck (steamed in cream sauce). Other entrées are lasagna, chicken Kiev, vegetable "pies" and daily specials. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), tel. 692-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily from 12 pm until late. Bakaliaros, Bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros).

THE ANNEX, Eginitou 6 (between the Hilton and U.S. embassy), tel. 723-7221. Some Greek cuisine. Full cocktail bar. Open daily from 12-3:30 pm and 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

THE PLOUGHMAN, Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), tel. 721-0244. 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 specialties 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. Cosy 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.

MILTOS, 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

TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS

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 specialties are charcoal-broiled shrimps, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignonnettes in oregano sauce. Note: Dionysos-Zonars at the beginning of Panepistimiou St., near Syntagma Square, also has complete restaurant service. Tel. 323-0336.

A third Dionysos is on Lycabettus Hill.

DRUGSTORE, Stoa Korai, tel. 322-6464, 322-1890. A multi-purpose restaurant with news stand and pharmacy. Open 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.

NO NAME, Bouzougou & Moustoxidi 20, tel. 642-0306. Piano Bar and restaurant. International cuisine with full cocktail bar. Open daily except Sunday. Lunch 12 noon to 5 pm. Dinner 8 pm to 5 am.



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)

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. Pikerini wine laced with wine from Santorini (barrelled).

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

TO GERANI (O KOUKLIS), tel. 324-7605, Tripodon 14, Plaka. Superb and substantial 'mezes' make more than a meal. Try the sausages and tasty salads. Accompany your meal with wine (hyma), or ouzo.

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

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. On piano Yiannis Spartakos.

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. Singer pianist Billy Dare Sedares nightly from 9pm except Tuesdays.

The Taverna, warm colorful setting, serves wide range of Greek cold and hot mezeds, meat and fish from the Grill. Open for dinner from 8pm. Piano and guitar by D. Krezos. Daily except Mondays and Tuesdays.

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 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.

Ledra Grill, international specialties such as chicken kiev, pineapple curry and more, also featuring US beef and seafood. Tuesday-Sunday nightly, 19:30-00:30 hrs. Nightly live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Mattola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

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, speciality 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.

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

ILISSOS Aminta 6, Agalma Trouman, Stadion, tel 723-5746. Lunch and dinner every day except Sundays. Ban-



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

Fully air-conditioned.

Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am.
(No lunch served on Sunday)

TEL: 959-5191 959-5179

15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

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





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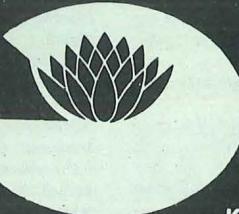
Opening Hours: 7pm to 2am. 49 Xenokratous St., Tel. 721-0535, 721-1174



Red Dragon

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Authentic Cantonese Cuisine
Kyriazi & Zirini 12 Tel: 801-7034
(near the Zirinio Sports Centre)

Open every evening including Sunday from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Dinner in the garden
Take-away service with delivery within the area



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Restaurant
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Dine indoors or out in pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

restaurants and night life

quetting facilities, receptions and meetings. Business lunches at reasonable prices.

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), Kalevrou and Aminda 4, tel. 722-3195. A gathering place for the theatre and after-theatre crowd serving snacks, full meals, sweets and ice cream. Specialties include lemon pie and an unusual sauerkraut. Open all day for coffee and cake. It also sells pies and pastries to take out.

MYRTIA, Markou Mousouri 35, Metz, tel. 701-2276. Greek cuisine, large variety of hors d'oeuvres. The specialties include lamb in lemon sauce. Closed Sunday.

ROUMBA, Damareos 130, tel. 701-4910. Specialties include filet à la 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.

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, Voulgaraktonou 67, Lofos Strefi, tel. 363-6700. Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatball Brutus" stuffed with cheese, bacon and mushrooms served with a baked potato and special sour cream-like sauce, tiny skewered 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.

GEPROFINIKAS, 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 purée. Cosmopolitan atmosphere.

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

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

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, Ionias Str.37, Kifissia, tel.801-4260. First class restaurant with a welcoming atmosphere. Snails bourguignonne, crêpes with fresh spinach, the best Chateaubriand in Athens. Home-made desserts. Barbara welcomes all guests personally.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldri 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.

EPESTREFFE, 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. Tsaldari, Kifissia, tel. 801-5953. Specialities: fried cod with garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.

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. Trikoui 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 mezés (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 Argoafton, Drossia, tel. 813-1273, 813-2552. Youvetsakia stifado (rabbit stew) and large choice of mezédés (hors d'oeuvres).

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

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

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

PONDEROSA, Kifissias 267, Kifissia, tel. 801-4493. Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House. The specialty is American Style Steaks. Behind the Olympic Airways, near plateia Kifissias. Open Monday to Friday from 6 pm-2 am. Saturday and Sunday from 3 pm-2 am.

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

HALANDRI/MAROUSHI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Marousi, tel. 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gastra*. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 pm-2 am and Saturday from 8:15 pm-3 am.

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

DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico, tel. 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialities: charcoal grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Marousi (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.

O MORIAS, Vas. Konstantinou 108 and Peloponissou, Aghia Paraskevi, tel. 659-9409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialities include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills (unusually good meatballs), salads. Wine from the barrel.

ROUMBOS, Agiou Antoniou, Vrillissia, Tel. 659-3515. Closed Fridays. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, gardoumba (casserole liver, heart, etc.).

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos, Frangoklissia, tel. 682-5041. Fried bakaliaros, bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am and for lunch on Sundays, 12-5 pm.

THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico), tel. 671-7775. Pleasant "village" atmosphere, good service. Specialities: lamb cooked over grapevines, *frigandeli*, charcoal-broiled quail.

TO PRASINO, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei, tel. 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs. Salads. The meat is all first quality. Lunch from 12:00-4:30 pm and dinner from 7:30 pm-midnight.

TO SPITI, Frankopoulos 56, New Psychico, 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. Specialities include stuffed "Pizza Caltzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, saltimbacca à la Romano, filetto diabolò, Italian and Capriccio salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and "cake of the day".

GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel. 982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, plaki (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free.

KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12-4:30 pm and 7:30 pm-1 am.

MOURIA, 101 Ahilleos, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-3347. Specialty: squab in season. Retsina from the barrel.

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

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

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

SEIRINES, 76 Seirinou, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliaros* (cod).

SIXTIES Leoforos Posidonos 42, tel. 981-9355. Elegant restaurant with nouvelle cuisine, bar and live music.

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. Kyrrou & 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.

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.-Thu. 6:30-11:30 pm. Fri. - Sat. 6:30-12:00 pm.

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.

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

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, tel. 411-2149. Specialities: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

KALYVA, Vassilis Pavlou 60, tel. 412-2149. Colorful cartoon murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimano; established reputation for excellent quality of their meats. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

LANDFALL CLUB, Makryianni 3, Zea Marina, tel. 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

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

VLAHOS, 28 Kolytteri, Freates, tel. 451-3432. *Bakaliaros*, *bifteki* done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as the Garage locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 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 Koumoundouros.

DIOSCURI

restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish
Cooked specialities

DIMITRIOU VASSILIOU 16 - N. PSYCHIKO
TEL. 6713.997 - SUNDAYS OFF



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.

BOUILLABAISSE, 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.

COFFEE SHOPS, TEA ROOMS

AITHRION COFFEE CORNER, Atrium Shopping Center, Harilaos Trikoupi Street, between Akadimias and Panepistimiou. An uptown coffee shop/ouzerie. Fresh ingredients and quick, courteous and efficient service.

BRETANNIA, Omonia Square, open before sunrise to wee hours: fried eggs, yogurt with honey, hot milk and cognac.

DE PROFUNDIS, 1 Angelikis Mihalis 1, Plaka, tel. 721-4959. Pleasant antique-filled environment. Quiches, pies and pastries. English teas and a variety of coffees and spirits. Classical music on the stereo. Open every day from noon to 1 am.

ERMIS: ALL ABOUT COFFEE, Ermou 56. Sandwiches made with French bread, cakes and *mezedes*. 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 café of the center of Hellenic tradition, 36 Pandrossou St, Monastiraki. Coffee, drinks and snacks. Sit among pottery, handicrafts and antique treasures and enjoy a view of the Acropolis: 9:30 am-7:30 pm daily, Sunday until 2:30 pm.

We shall be once
again serving outside
in our lovely garden
(weather permitting)



Restaurant - Bar

We look forward to welcoming you

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

LOTUS, Glafkou 14 & D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychiko, 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-Dedalo 4, Plaka, tel. 324-4472. Milk shop. Breakfast with fruit specialities, cakes, sweets, coffee.

STEAKHOUSES

BEEFEATER STEAK HOUSE 9 K. Varnali, Halandri, tel. 883-2539. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and national specialities. 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.

The Stage Coach

After more than 15 years, still serving superb steaks in sophisticated surroundings which are now highlighted by soft piano music in the evenings.

Broiled Lobster and Sea Bass have been added to the perennially popular meat choices of Prime Rib, T-Bone, New York Sirloin and Bon Filet.

Lunch also features 10 varieties of hamburger and an assortment of deli-sized sandwiches.

However, be warned, the service staff is a bit prompt and always smiling.

Voukourestiou 14
(Near Syntagma Square)

Tel. 363-5145

- 363-2966

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).

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. Specialities: shrimp crêpe, "Marionetta" crêpe, cold pork salad, wine barrel, beer, fruit juices.

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

RUMOR'S, 35 Dimokritou St. Kolonaki, tel. 364-1977. Specialities: Tuna crêpe, spinach and cheese crêpe, salads (also restaurant).

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

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Square, Kifissia, tel. 801-4776. In a lovely green park with two small lakes, Greek and French food. Specialities 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, Ventiri 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.

restaurants and night life

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 provençale.

DA WALTER, Evzonon & Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, tel. 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialities: rigatoni with four cheeses, filet Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8 pm-1 am.

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 Boussole" in Glyfada. Filet à la diabolio and "Triptiho à la Boussole" (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), tel. 801-5335. The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of all dishes. Open Mon.-Thu. 6:30-11:30 pm. Fri.+Sat. 6:30-12:00 pm.

LEBANESE/ARABIC

ALI BABA, Poseidonos Ave. 13, Kalamaki, tel. 983-0435, 983-2984. Restaurant and Arabian music hall. Superb Oriental cuisine with Lebanese "meze" and a rich variety of sweets. Floor show with belly dancers. Every night from 10:30 pm.

BEYROUTH, Karapanou 13, Glyfada, tel. 893-1169. Lebanese "meze", specialities 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, Akadamias Ave. 43, Central Athens, tel. 360-4260, 360-1877. Club-Restaurant. "An underground oasis in the heart of Athens." Select menu for cosmopolitan clientele. International and Oriental music floor show.

CYPRriot

AGRINO, Falirou Ave., Koukaki (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. Specialities: *haloum* (fried Cypriot cheese), *seftalies* (tasty village sausage). Fireplace.

BELLA PAIS, Plastira 77 & Meletos 7, Nea Smyrni. Taverna, music. Cypriot and Greek specialities, *seftalies*.

INDIAN

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

INDONESIAN

RAMAYANA, Asklepou 74, tel. 361-8973. Indian and Chinese cuisine. Open daily from 7:30 pm to 1:30 am. Closed Sundays.[Q]

SPANISH

CASA MADRID, Akti Koundourioti 4, Kastella, Piraeus, tel. 412-3032. Plush interior for winter season. Free parking next to restaurant. Specialities include: paella, stuffed squid, braised lamb, beef steak with pueros sauce, roast pork and chicken à la Madrid.

COMILON, Polyia 39, Ano Patissa, tel. 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialities: 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 specialities, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla, sangria.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

SVEJK, Roybesi 8 (Neos Kosmos), tel. 901-8389. Specialities: *sbitkova*, *knedik*, *palatzinka* etc. Closed Tuesday.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri and Ouranias 13, Holargos, tel. 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialities, 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, Kyrou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12 pm-3 pm for lunch and 7 pm-1 am. Specialities 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. Specialities 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 Zironon Sports Center), tel. 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialities: 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 12:30 - 2:30am, 6:30 - 12pm. Closed Sun.

VEGETARIAN

EDEN, restaurant and cafe, 3 Flessa Str, Plaka, tel. 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travelers (backpackers); juices, salads and sweets.

JUICY, Loukianou 34, Kolonaki, tel. 722-4817. Menu includes large array of exotic juices and fruit cocktails. 'Juicy' salad, cheese and vegetable sandwiches, soya burgers and a daily vegetarian special. Prices tend to be steep but portions are generous and quality of produce excellent. Open Mon. through Sat. 11 am-2 am, and Sun. 6 pm-2am.

FAST FOODS

GALLERIA TITANIA, (Titania Hotel, street level), Panepistimiou 52. Fresh fruit salad and fruit drinks, ice cream, sandwiches, pitta, sweets and coffee. Small bar. Open 7 am-2 am.

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.

MONTPARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel. 729-0746. Beter 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.

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.



Scotland's Treasure

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