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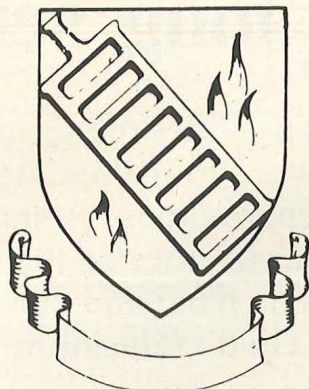
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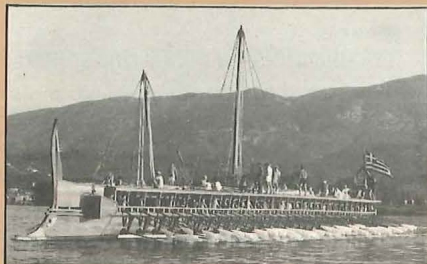
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FEATURES

14 Base relations: in or out?

As military base negotiations open this month between Greece and the United States, a new phase in their relationship is called for. Sloane Elliott and Karen B. Stedman describe the contentions of the past, the present issues and the possibility of a calmer future based on equality

18 Trireme - mistress of the waves

Using ancient shipbuilding methods over a nine-month period, a replica of the trireme warship was constructed in the waters off Poros. UPI correspondent Lee Stokes describes how this imposing vessel, celebrated for its speed and maneuverability, helped change the course of history

19 Forsaken islands reclaimed

A group of primarily French individuals has undertaken an island renewal project focusing on the once abandoned Psara. Karen Conrad recounts the massacre that led to Psara's abandonment and the efforts, inspired by the late sociologist Michael Goutos, to bring about this noble revitalization

23 Building up from the roots[QLK]Renowned architect, Michalis Photiadis, incorporates a reverence for Greek traditional architecture in his contemporary work, creating what he calls a total environment for man. Katerina Agrafioti explores his design philosophy which has produced such tradition-rooted designs as the Vorres House and Museum in Paiania as well as striking contemporary urban structures

28 Cardiac surgery comes home

Greece has long been considered behind the rest of the world in surgical care, particularly in the complicated realm of cardiology. Dr Christos Thomas Lolas, Associate Professor and Director of the Second Cardiac Surgery Unit of Evangelismos Hospital, puts forth some intelligent suggestions for its advancement in Greece

30 Perfumes for gods and mortals

In the ancient days, scented oils and precious herbs and unguents were offered only to the gods – until mortal men and women discovered the pleasures of sharing these sweet-smelling essences with their superiors, as J.M. Thursby relates

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Cover by Fotini Daphne Issidoridou

Law 89

Dear Editor,

In the June issue of *The Athenian*, Mr. Nigel Lowry's column (Business watch) acknowledged the 20th anniversary of Law 89/67. In the interests of the 89 business community, the facts concerning certain points should be clarified.

There is often confusion between the bank guarantee that branch offices must provide and the amount of foreign currency they must import annually. The minimum annual sum to be imported is Greek and foreign – on the payroll. This requirement applies to both the commercial and marine sectors. It is perhaps worth noting that there are a number of 89 registered offices who spend much greater sums in Greece each year, and few in excess of a million U.S. dollars.

A bank guarantee has to be provided to the Greek state at the time the office opens. Previously the value of the guarantee was \$5,000. For commercial companies only, this value was raised to \$50,000 by Law 1262/82. However, marine branches still only have to provide a \$5,000 bank guarantee due to a peculiarity of the earlier

amending Law 814/78.

Law 814/78 also removed the privilege of a duty-free car for each work permit holder in marine registered branch offices. For commercial offices the right of spouses to drive an 'EY' registered duty-free car is very precisely covered in Law 378/78. Using the ETBA translation, Art.3, para.3 states:

"Each foreign employee shall be entitled to duty-free importation and use of one only private car for himself and his family. As family shall be regarded the employee's ascendants or descendants and his or her spouse. The use of a car imported duty-free is prohibited to any person other than the employee himself, his family or a paid driver being in the service of the owner of the car or of the enterprise by which the owner is employed."

The statement "exempt from various chapters of Greek labor and income law" could be dangerous and misleading. As a basic principle, Greek labor and income legislation should be regarded as applying to Law 89-registered branch offices and their staff unless specific exceptions are identified.

The exceptions are few, and certainly do not include the present incomes

legislation.

Finally, at the time of writing, I have to confirm that the VAT issue is still unresolved.

Sincerely yours,
Gordon A. Ball
Chairman

Eighty-nine Liaison Committee
American-Hellenic
Chamber of Commerce

Tatty displays

Dear Editor,

I enjoyed reading about local events in *The Athenian* while in Greece.

After visiting the National Archaeological Museum in Athens and the one in Iraklion, I pictured again the weeping face of Miss Mercouri outside the British Museum in London some years ago.

In fact it would be more appropriate for her to weep outside these two museums in Greece. Weep for the awful display of some of the great art works of all time – disastrous lighting, objects packed at random into inadequate spaces and poor labelling all make it very tatty.

Dr Ingram F. Anderson
Arcadia, S.A.

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our town

A bit of sex between heat waves

It is ironic when the government is trying so hard to get its independent, multi-dimensional foreign policy heard in the international press that Athens only made the front pages this summer because of the temperature.

Weather forecasts had predicted a three-day heat wave with the thermometer hovering around 40. In fact, it lasted over a week, registering 47 (116 deg.F) on July 27. During these days, the number of Athenians who were dying from heat prostration was recorded in banner headlines, none of which tallied. On the last day of the heat wave, the total number of deaths in Attica was verified officially by the government as 878, reverified as 1081 a day later, and 're-reverified' as 1433 the day after that.

In fact no one knows how many died.

Even the weather in Greece can be a political issue, and the conditions in the city's hospitals during those days fanned it. When a child asked, "Why, Daddy, are all the banks air-conditioned and none of the hospitals?" and he could not answer that, adults themselves began repeating the question.

For days the terrible situation encouraged journalists and press photographers to give vent to their streak of the macabre: hospital beds loaded with the dying lined up in halls and corridors; morgues filled to overflowing; bumper-to-bumper processions of hearses; men struggling across railroad tracks with caskets, packing them into refrigerator cars; carpenters working overtime to compensate for the shortage of coffins; bulldozers opening ditches for mass burials; cemeteries with their gates closed and bolted, unable to handle more arrivals; sweating priests ex-

hausted from performing last rites.

In spite of the thousands of mourners which the heat wave left, the city soon pulled itself together after that unforgettable breeze which blew up at 3 a.m. on July 28, vowing to face the future with its customary stamina and ever-deferred hopes for better days. These came almost at once – arousing a different sort of body-heat – with the arrival in Athens of Cicciolina, the 'Little Fluffy One'.

In its patriotic attempt to give the touristy impression that Greece fills up with VIPs every summer, the press blows up huge photographs of visitors, unknown to most, usually sitting with their mouths full of Greek goodies at sloppy tables covered with empty wine bottles and *barbounia* bones.

But Ilona Staller was quite another kettle of fish, and she was splashed across the social pages, followed by shoals of gulping cameramen, like an apparition out of *Jaws*.

The porn-star known as Cicciolina, who is now an Italian Radical MP, made a clean breast of it as she stepped off the plane at Ellinikon. Clasp ing her teddy bear, Cicciolina announced herself thrilled to be visiting the country where democracy and culture were born. Looking like Botticelli's Primavera above the neck with her coronet of flowers – and like his Venus below it – she brought a touch of spring to Athens' stifling summer.

As a staunch supporter of peace and détente, she pronounced herself a great admirer of the prime minister. When she added, however, "I am against any form of censorship and believe that everything should be brought to the light of day," political pundits feared for a moment that she was making a not-so-veiled criticism of PASOK. But as, at this moment, she flashed

her left breast to the cameras once again, it was noted with relief that she was referring to free love – an issue on which, at least publicly, the government has as yet no clearly revealed policy. She then went on to express her desire to meet 'cicciolino Papandreou' and join in the struggle against nuclear disaster.

Unfortunately, top government officials were all on holiday or had too heavy schedules – even for a working breakfast – to deliver a joint communiqué with Cicciolina. This was a pity bordering on rudeness, as she made a point of visiting the deserted parliament clothed in a PASOK-green dress discreetly buttoned to the throat, and waved a rose under the nose of a bust of Pericles in the foyer. She found the chamber pretty and very like the Italian one where "the Left sits on the left and the Right on the right." Speaking further of positions, she added, cryptically, "I prefer those which are taught in the Kama Sutra."

Cicciolina was very happy with her Greek visit. She spent a night at the *bouzoukia* breaking 3000 plates and dancing on tabletops. She was sorry, though, not to have met Melina.

"I would so much like to learn how to become minister of culture in my own country," she sighed.

As soon as Cicciolina left, there were forecasts of a new heat wave in Athens. Although the government could now confidently announce that it had taken new emergency measures to safeguard their health, Athenians fled in panic for the mountains and the islands – and for appointments in Samarra, too: although the heat wave never came, more deaths took place on the nation's highways. □

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Karen B. Stedman

Washing dirty Greek linen in London

There have been many rumors of scandals in government agencies for a number of years – frequently mentioned in the right-wing press – but, as none has been brought to trial here, they have been ignored or brushed aside.

Not the least interesting thing about the AGREX scandal is that it has been taking place in London under the scrutiny of British justice. That the misdemeanors of a Greek government agency have been first aired abroad rather than at home may be explained by the fact that AGREX is an export company, yet it reveals quite candidly how variously justice operates in different parts of the world.

AGREX, SA, is the State Agricultural Export Company, a government-controlled agency which oversees all exported agricultural commodities –

from citrus fruit to farm machinery – and handles many of the complex financial accounts which these international arrangements necessarily entail. Sixty percent of AGREX is owned by the Agricultural Bank of Greece and the rest by the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (ETVA), both government-controlled. Its board of directors is appointed by the majority of its shareholders.

Naturally, it has many offices everywhere, particularly in the EEC, but it was the former director of the London office, Zoe Ypsilandi-Papantoniou, who first attracted the attention of the British police as the alleged recipient of stolen goods, in this case a gold wristwatch. Further investigation revealed that she was in possession of jewelry worth 30,000 pounds with a similar cache stashed into her National Bank

of London's safe deposit box. On yet deeper examination, it was discovered that she had deposited 117,000 pounds in refunds from VAT payments which she had not reported to her superiors, but later withdrew in order to purchase real estate, cars and so forth in Greece. In the end, Ypsilandi was accused of embezzling 661,000 pounds while directing AGREX'S London operations and imprisoned.

At Holloway she admitted she had no way of knowing how much money had vanished. "I alone am the office. It is typical that AGREX did not even have an office in London. I was simply given a door plaque. I don't know how much money is missing."

At the trial, which opened early last month, Ypsilandi denied all serious charges. Even so, her alleged salary of 50,000 pounds was judged exorbitant even by British standards. Nevertheless, she maintained that a four-percent commission on all company contracts was written into her own agreement with AGREX. On top of that, she claimed taking no money for herself, but had passed it on to higher ranking officials, such as AGREX board member Mihalis Sakellaris and former AGREX director Kostas Stergiopoulos. From Holloway she wrote urgently to Sakellaris reminding him of his 'obligations'.

Mihalis Sakellaris appeared at court in London as witness for the prosecution.

Among other witnesses for the prosecution who appeared at the trial were Mathiopoulos, the present director of the London office: Filis, the former economic director of AGREX and Vassiliou, a company accountant.

In trying to pin all the blame on Ypsilandi, they revealed to the court the extraordinary way in which the company has been operating: a confusion of unrecorded cash payments, jugged books, undated receipts, unstamped contracts and counterfeit agreements.

Sakellaris himself was discovered to have served a three-year prison sentence at Tiryns for fraud; a fact which an official, when asked, brushed aside, saying that in such appointments it was customary that penal records were not

Do Greeks have a sense of humor?

Lakis Lazopoulos is an actor and writer with a large and enthusiastic following. By turns satirical, sentimental, charming, sly and vulgar, he is the product of a boulevard tradition in whose revues the morning's news becomes the evening's fun.

Were Lazopoulos American, for instance, last month he might have been Gary Hart one night, donned a Marine officer's uniform the next and become Lieutenant Oliver North, and played Ronald Reagan every night. In this sort of theatre nothing is sacred and this accounts for its popularity.

Last month, as soon as the curtain came down on his show, *What the Japanese Saw*, Lazopoulos was arrested on the orders of a public prosecutor for vulgarly insulting the president. In a sketch the prime minister telephones the president and calls him by that six-letter epithet beginning with "m" which is one of the first Greek words every foreigner learns.

Lazopoulos spent a night in prison, was judged innocent in court the next day and let free. The revue is now assured of a record-breaking run.

Whether Lazopoulos was in this case exhibiting a sense of humor is, given as it was out of context, open to question. What was clear is that the prosecutor by his action was displaying a total lack of humor as did the president when he heard about it.

On the whole, do Greeks have a sense of humor? On this subject there is no clear agreement. Some say, no, they are too self-preoccupied – judging probably from their road and table manners. Others say if Greeks had humor they would have their own word for it. Many believe they have one of the best developed senses of incongruity and amused self-criticism in the world.

Lazopoulos claimed that no similar arrests took place under Tsatsos and Karamanlis, and that the government is clamping censorship on laughter.

"Democracy," he said, "is not being careful about what you say but saying what you feel."

If there is reason to believe that Lazopoulos' remarks threatened to demean the office of the presidency, then it is probably true that a sense of humor flourishes best in an atmosphere of security and self-confidence. Still, what constitutes humor is better decided by audiences than by prosecutors.

THE ATHENIAN

looked into. The Ministry of Finance admitted, however, that it had prohibited Sakellaris from leaving the country on two occasions. When asked if he had been dismissed as company director, Sakellaris replied that he had submitted his resignation for personal reasons some time ago, but that it had not yet been formally accepted.

Although the Ministry of Justice denied opposition accusations here that it was refusing to assist Britain further in its judicial examinations, it was clear that Athens was trying to discourage more AGREX witnesses from appearing at the trial.

The profits of the London branch of AGREX have run as high as eight million pounds per annum in recent years, and a fresh report suggests that, judging from the high style of life being pursued by AGREX personnel in Germany, it is very profitable there, too.

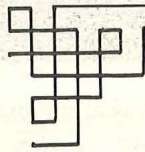
As a journalist has asked rhetorically from Athens, "How shall the reputation of our country be salvaged with such defamation exposed abroad?"

Fire focus

Once again the summer has been plagued by forest fires, the season's worst reportedly having destroyed some 160,000 stremata of forest and agricultural land on Rhodes, making it the biggest fire to hit the island in its modern history. The blaze wiped out forest trees, olive and orange groves and livestock, though there were no reports of injuries to residents or tourists. Fortunately, the Agricultural Ministry, in a fit of sensibility and compassion for the earth announced the approval of a special reforestation program and stated that none of the deforested land would be turned into construction sites. It is estimated that by 1988 20,000 stremata of the area burned will have been reforested.

Tax facts

Another battle in the continuing war against tax evasion began last month when the Finance Ministry imposed new regulations on all shops to issue customer receipts certified by the tax authorities. All shops, including restaurants and bars, are now also required to display a notice in shop windows informing the public that they are subject to this control. In addition, consumers are encouraged to ask for their receipts and call a special tele-



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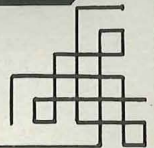
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THE ATHENIAN DIARY THE ATHEN

phone number in the event of any problems with compliance.

Tax inspectors have been making spot checks in Athens, Thessaloniki and Piraeus and reported that most businesses are complying with the new system and that business is being conducted normally. The checks, however, will continue, and Finance Minister Dimitris Tsovolas has firmly stated that the ministry will not grant any extensions on the time allowed for businesses to endorse their receipts and pay their taxes.

Refugee clashes

Authorities have been keeping a close watch on Turkish and Kurdish political refugees at Lavrion, where clashes erupted in June following an attack on Turkish villages by Kurdish rebels.

Additional attacks in Turkey were reported in July, prompting authorities to tighten security at the refugee center 50 kilometres south of Athens.

Further disruptions occurred later in July when a group of 19 Kurdish and Turkish refugees were attacked with firearms. They had just appeared in front of an investigative magistrate concerning an armed incident between them the day before. Their assailants got away in a car, but six people were arrested, two as suspects and four others who may know the identity of the attackers.

Cholera cases

Early last month an outbreak of cholera was reported in Turkey, with anywhere from 12 to 128 cases being diagnosed in Ankara and Constantinople. Sources differed on the exact number. There have also been an unspecified number of hepatitis and gastroenteritis cases reported, prompting the Turkish health ministry to cancel all vacation leaves for hospital personnel to allow them to cope with the situation. As of August 5, however, Greek Health, Welfare and Social Security Minister George-Alexandros Mangakis stated that the World Health Organization (WHO) had given no formal notification of the situation.

Statue affair

If the idea was to arouse anti-American sentiment by returning the controversial statue of former U.S. Presi-

dent Harry Truman to its base, it worked. Surely the PASOK government could have chosen a better, more tasteful time to re-erect the likeness of the man who gave the order to drop the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima than the anniversary of this tragic event.

It had already been blasted off its pedestal in March of 1986 by an urban guerrilla group, "Revolutionary Group Christos Kassimis" – an apparent welcoming gesture to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, due in Greece shortly thereafter. It was returned to its former vantage point on Vas. Konstantinou after repairs and nearly a year and a half in storage, provoking harsh criticism from all political parties and violence from the 17 November terrorist group. The latter voiced their sentiments by setting off a car bomb which injured nine U.S. servicemen and their Greek bus driver, stating the action made the government "a blind servant of American imperialism".

Balkan summit urged

Prime Minister Papandreou paid a one-day visit to Romania on July 27, meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu at the Black Sea resort of Neptune. The leaders jointly called for a Balkan summit following the meeting of Balkan foreign ministers scheduled to take place in Belgrade next month. The purpose of the summit is to promote issues of cooperation – economic, cultural and military – more actively.

Mr Papandreou cited that Turkey's refusal to participate in initiatives regarding nuclear and chemical weapons was a frequent impediment to cooperation, but added that if one or two Balkan states did not agree "that should not stop us." While the two leaders met, Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias held discussions with his Romanian counterpart, Ioan Totu.

That evening, in a toast to Mr Papandreou, the Romanian president said, "Although our countries belong to different military blocs, we must work together, for we still belong to a single bloc devoted to independence and to economic and social progress."

In reply, Mr Papandreou said that all imbalances in Europe as regards conventional armaments should be eliminated, adding that the withdrawal of nuclear and chemical weapons would transform the Balkan peninsula into "the most peaceful area in Europe".

In Brief

■ Peter Mackridge, professor of modern Greek at Oxford, has revealed that the university's **Chair of Byzantine and Modern Greek Studies** will fold up in 1995 for lack of funds. The annual stipend is 30,000 pounds. Among the eminent scholars who have held the chair since it was established during World War I are John Mavrogordatos (1939-47) and Constantine Trypanis (1947-67) who later became Greece's first minister of culture.

■ Renovation of the Othon Stathatos house on the corner of Vas. Sofias and Irodotou has recently been completed. One of the handsomest buildings in Athens, it was erected in 1895 from designs by Ernst Ziller. The mansion was to become the official residence for visiting chiefs of state. Its proximity to two apartment blocks, however, makes it a **security risk** and the government is wondering what to do with it. The restoration and sumptuous furnishings, supervised by the office of the presidency, is estimated to have cost one billion drachmas.

■ On a recent visit to Athens, Professor Robert Browning of the Universities of London and Harvard said that five years ago a Briton asked in the street how he felt about the **Elgin Marbles** would have answered that he did not know or was not interested. "Today he would agree to their return or, if he did not would at least be well-informed." An ardent Philhellene who speaks fluent Greek, Prof. Browning is president of the British Committee for the Return of the Elgin Marbles.

■ Statesman and author **Evangelos Averof-Tossitsas** has presented an art gallery to his native mountain village of Metsovo. The country home contains sculptures, paintings by leading artists such as Lytras and Iakovidis, and an important collection of Epirot art, traditional and contemporary. Leading families of the village - Tossitsas, Stournaras and Averof - became great national benefactors.

■ **Cremation, Greek-style:** Yugoslav merchant Methodios Stoyanofski was killed in a road accident near Yannitsa last month. Two days later, as the body was being returned to the Yugoslav border, the hearse was driven off the road, caught fire and the mortal remains along with the coffin were reduced to ashes. "I did everything to save him," said driver Ilias Kassapidis, 50, who was fortunately uninjured. □

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The politics of abuse

Summer months are usually calm politically in Greece, but not this summer. Indeed lately we have been offered a *mélange* of events sprinkled generously with spice. There have been the usual ups and downs in Greek-American relations; the midnight commando raid called "Operation Truman Statue"; the inevitable corruption scandal in the public sector, with the extra twist being that a British jury has discovered our favorite, everyday sport, the infamous *ladoma* (oiling, or to put it plainly, bribery); the ever more frequent "17th November" terrorist attacks in the name of anti-imperialism; and now even the prosecution of an actor for insulting the President of the Republic in a satirical revue.

It is this latter subject we will be discussing as it provides an excellent example of the gradual erosion of democratic institutions and discloses effectively what Karamanlis would call "the degeneration of public life today".

One Saturday evening last month an Athens public prosecutor attended a performance of a revue written and starring Lakis Lazopoulos. Delivering a rambling, incoherent, humorless script, Lazopoulos was charged by the prosecutor for insulting the President of the Republic. Lazopoulos was arrested as soon as the curtain fell, spent a night in jail and the next day, following court proceedings, was acquitted amid general rejoicing.

The most significant dimension of the whole story was, of course, not the prosecution of a boorish actor-playwright, but the turning of the press against Mr Sartzetakis, claiming that it was the president's persona which had encouraged, if it had not ordered, the judicial action, thus endangering freedom of speech. In effect, the president was not given the benefit of a doubt, as it was arbitrarily assumed that he had gone far beyond his prerogatives in instigating such judicial proceedings.

Mr Sartzetakis' angry statement that he was not in any way involved in the whole sordid business did little to dispel in the eyes of the press the notion that he was somehow responsible for "an undemocratic action".

It can be argued, of course, that

whatever the president had said or done, he would have been blamed by an increasingly hostile press. The fact is that the President of the Republic, who is supposed to be the pillar of national unity and consensus, is becoming increasingly unpopular. This gradual erosion of his prestige is certainly a very alarming development, weakening the Greek political system.

The ridicule heaped on the president is thus no reason to rejoice. Whatever his many errors, the negative reactions against him (as the Lazopoulos case has proved), have reached unacceptable extremes which indicate the current low level of Greek political life.

To a certain degree it is true that Mr Sartzetakis has drawn some of the criticism down on his own head. He has destroyed his initial and appealing image as an honest, low-keyed judge through a lifestyle which projects a clumsy pompousness and the stiff arrogance of a dislikable *nouveau riche* catapulted suddenly into the political heavens. His making a number of below-the-belt remarks against the towering figure of former President Karamanlis implies the presence of a mean and petty streak which can only provoke disdain. The president has also been involved in a series of nasty verbal exchanges with journalists which demean the esteem and prestige of his office.

Finally, he has made a series of political blunders. He has chosen a general secretary with shady connections to the junta and turned issues initially to his advantage into disasters. A typical example occurred when the president refused to pardon Christos Roussos, a homosexual murderer with a powerful lobby behind him. Not merely referring to Roussos' criminal act, the president clumsily went into details concerning the convict's passive homosexuality, giving the impression that this, and not the murder, was the issue.

Though all the above may explain the diminishing sympathy with Mr Sartzetakis, they do not justify the vehemence and unfairness with which he has been treated at times and particularly now in the Lazopoulos case.

One can only be repelled by the way Lazopoulos became a national hero overnight, giving interviews to every newspaper which then printed his overly theatrical "open letter" to the president during his single night in detention. What is disheartening is that most of these papers did not seem at all concerned that Lazopoulos had attained pre-eminence via an insulting and downright offensive text. At this point one wonders why a citizen has the right to protect himself from abuse when this right is denied the president himself?

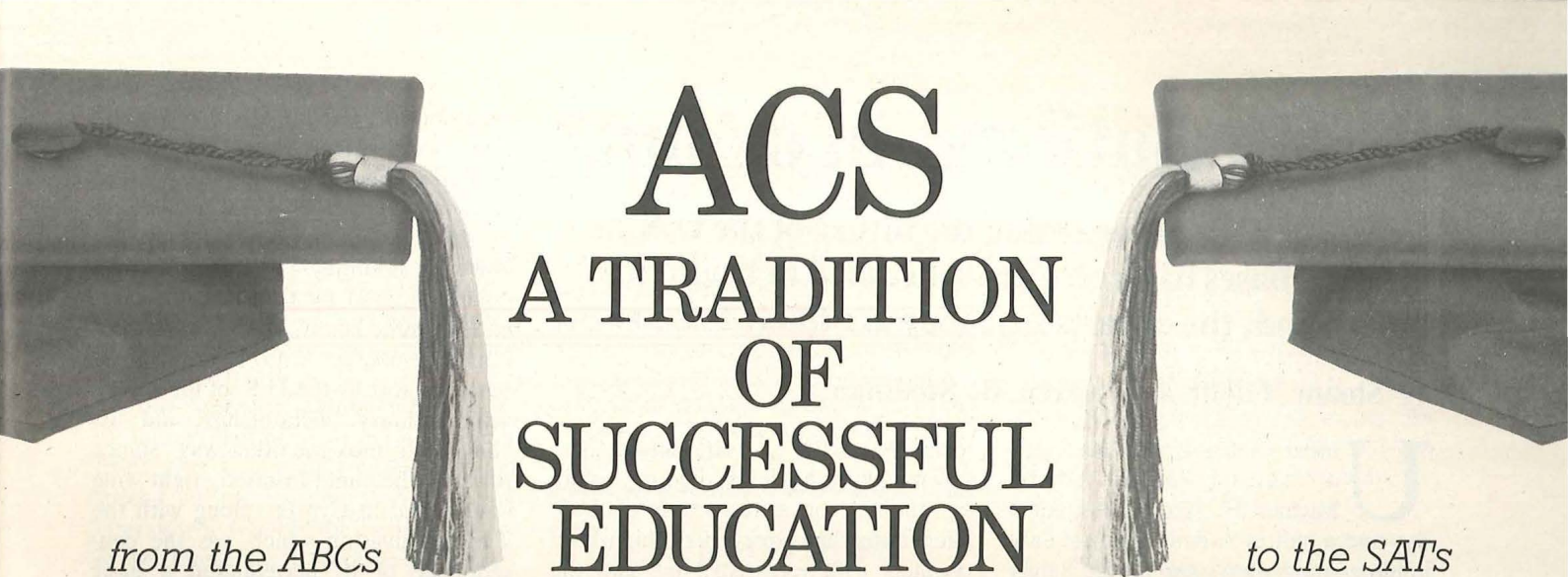
The Lazopoulos case, however, has a much more discouraging angle to it. It is clear that insults, however coarse, fail to provoke public condemnation, and understandably so, for during these recent years verbal or written abuse has become an everyday practice in the press, the parliament and in the statements of political parties. In particular, exchanges between ND and PASOK are, more often than not, mere obscenities.

Within such a political climate, where insults replace ideological debate, new heroes emerge: a journalist, who systematically slurs his opponents, poses as a 'front-line fighter' against the government; an ex-minister becomes a symbol of anti-rightism in PASOK merely due to his scurrilous behavior. So why not create another hero in Lazopoulos, champion of free speech?

As public life degenerates to a contemptible level, it is tragic that the president's position has been so eroded by his own errors because, in spite of his weaknesses, he has at times spoken bluntly and honestly. This was the case when he recently observed that "public life is going downhill."

A weakened president cannot halt such a development, when it is being reinforced by the leaders of the two major political parties in a public quarrel about their personal 1965 unsettled accounts. As long as this continues, and a credible referee is lacking, individuals like Lakis Lazopoulos will emerge, by the strength of their abusiveness, as heroes.

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Base relations: in or out?

New negotiations regarding the future of the U.S. military bases in Greece are scheduled to begin this month and, the experts say, they are likely to be rocky

by Sloane Elliott and Karen B. Stedman

United States Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Michael H. Armacost spent a day and a half in Athens this past July implementing step one in the latest effort to strengthen Greek-U.S. relations. A major object of his visit was to secure the future of the American bases here. Their presence today is governed by a five-year Defense and Economic Agreement (DECA) which was renewed in 1983. Mr Armacost laid the groundwork for negotiations in meetings with Prime Minister Papandreou and other senior officials for initial discussions to begin September 4 between Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias and U.S. Ambassador Robert V. Keeley. The latter are to discuss "procedural matters" concerning the base negotiations, which will, it is hoped, lead to the real thing later this month. Negotiating to negotiate, as it were.

The two nations have been following a "step by step" process to restore harmonious relations, but there have been problems. The most recent snag fueled pre-negotiation tensions with a new diplomatic crisis. Armacost's visit was placed in doubt when Mr Papandreou, apparently angered by U.S. reports that his government had dealings with the Palestinian guerrilla Abu Nidal, was quoted as demanding a formal apology.

U.S. officials said the contents of talks on terrorist issues between Keeley and Papoulias had been "confidential", implying the Greek side leaked the alleged accusations to gain domestic political advantage. "Any American attack on Papandreou can only make him look good in the eyes of his own party and the communists," a West European diplomat was quoted as saying, adding that the U.S. State Department "went along with Papandreou's latest tantrum for the sake of getting a base agreement, and sent a letter of explanation to the terrorist allegations to the Greek government." Even though Athens said it demanded nothing short of an apology from the United States, a Greek government spokesman described Armacost's letter

to Mr Papoulias as "satisfactory".

The text of the letter did not contain an apology or a retraction of U.S. allegations that Greece held high level contacts with terrorists, but said the crisis arose from "a misunderstanding".

With that behind him, Mr Armacost went on to discuss issues of mutual concern, emerging confident that "the process is back on track" and having set the date for preliminary talks on the bases issue. Armacost also stated that America is happy with the current bases agreement and he hoped discussions would proceed quickly. Western diplomats were not so optimistic, however, predicting the negotiations will be far from smooth. This comes as no surprise when one is reminded that Mr Papandreou and PASOK came to power in 1981 calling for the removal of U.S. bases from Greece.

The U.S. wants to keep its bases in Greece, a strategically important outpost of the Western free world and gateway to the Middle East. A number of minor American military installations currently exist on Greek soil,

If Papandreou wants the bases out, there is plenty of anti-American sentiment to support him

along with four major ones, two near Athens and two on Crete, but their continued presence is governed by the agreement which expires 20 December 1988. On the American side, it is expedient that the nitty-gritty negotiations be completed and an orderly resolution reached well in advance of that deadline. Still, if Mr Papandreou wants the bases out, there is plenty of anti-American sentiment to support him.

Anti-Americanism is a well-established and even a respectable phe-

nomenon in Greek political life. It stems from a long period of overdependence and foreign intervention that had spanned decades. PASOK's efforts to shed Greece's client-state image, however, is simply a continuation of a policy initiated by Constantine Karamanlis immediately after the restoration of democracy in 1974. The tacit (at best) support by the U.S. of the seven-year military dictatorship and its "hands-off, look the other way" stance towards the junta-inspired, right-wing *coup d'etat* in Cyprus, along with the Turkish invasion which was the consequence of it, necessitated a basic reappraisal of how Greece could best protect its national interests. Given the lack of interest in these by two 'allies', Karamanlis took Greece out of the military wing of NATO and was the first to decide that the bases agreement had to be renegotiated on different terms.

The close political-military relationship between Greece and the U.S., however, goes back to the immediate post-war period while civil war was still in progress and when the U.S. began taking over from Britain the role of massively interfering in the country's foreign and domestic affairs.

During this period of great political instability in Greece and the inauguration of the Truman doctrine at the start of the Cold War, U.S. as well as right-wing Greek military officials concerned themselves only with the immediate threat of a communist take-over, ignoring short-sightedly the need to strengthen democratic institutions and processes during a period when the country was rent by inner strife. Given the contempt for civil governments felt by U.S. and nationalist Greek officers during a time when the country was searching, often ineptly, for a surer footing, a military para-state, independent of civil authority but with the support of the throne, developed which submitted it to deep U.S. influence.

As early as 1946, Prime Minister Sophoulis, whose attempts to replace right-wing officers was frustrated by Anglo-American interference, warned that a state-within-a-state had come into being.

Twenty years later, in spite of growing political stability and economic growth, the military remained resolutely ossified under foreign or royal influences which neither understood nor cared about the changes that were taking place. In 1965 Prime Minister George Papandreou's attempt to take over the portfolio of Defense Minister was thwarted by the king and brought

down his government. The consequences of this led to the military *coup d'etat* two years later.

Suspicious that the United States not only supported but connived with the military regime were strengthened by the fact that dictator George Papadopoulos had been a leading liaison officer between Greek and U.S. intelligence officers.

Anti-American sentiments, which, of course, had been strong on the left from the beginning, had gradually spread in the ensuing years among liberals who felt that the protector power was interfering in its domestic affairs and allowing the country no independent foreign policy.

The demoralizing effect of the seven-year dictatorship on civil life, its contribution to the atrophy of the military structure, its grovelling compliance with American initiatives and above all its inept, naive and clandestine relations with Turkey culminating in the Cyprus fiasco, meant, with the return of democracy, that a total rethinking of policy had to be made in which the re-establishment of self-respect became a national prerogative.

No government since has wavered from this aim. It has only changed in style, in appeal and in modification to social changes as they have occurred in recent years. It was begun by Karamanlis. Only he, personally, could bring about the return of freedom in an orderly way, without bloodshed and chaos – and it was brilliantly achieved. The issue of the throne was settled; Greece moved militarily out of NATO, Karamanlis visited Balkan capitals and was the first Greek chief of state to go to Moscow and later to China. In this way today's 'multi-dimensional' foreign policy was initiated.

Karamanlis was also the first to think seriously about renegotiating the U.S. bases agreement in Greece. The Rallis government also began talks but it went no further than preliminary discussions as it lacked the backing of popular election on such an important national issue.

Andreas Papandreou, however, transformed the somewhat personal policies of Karamanlis into popular ones, incorporating them as major planks in a program supported by a broadly based and thoroughly efficient party structure. One of the reasons for Papandreou's meteoric rise to power in the late seventies was that, in opposition, he promised to submit the act of European Economic Community accession to a referendum, vowed to take Greece out of NATO and deman-

ded the removal of the U.S. bases.

Six years in power, however, has brought out contradictions between dogma and practice, between a Marxist orientation in doctrine and a Western pragmatism in action. Although he kept Greece in the EEC, he was instrumental in initiating the Integrated Mediterranean Programs which have improved Greece's position economically with its richer northern partners.

In regard to NATO, he has estab-

The negotiations will begin on a 'zero basis', as if there were no bases in Greece now

lished a policy which regards a military threat greater from the east than from the north; that is, from Turkey rather than from members of the Warsaw Pact. This is partly due to the belief that the U.S. often favors Turkey in defense cooperation. Furthermore, the U.S. opposes Greece's support of a demilitarized Balkans.

PASOK has also left in abeyance, the implementation of the Rogers Plan which set up separate Aegean air commands in Larissa and Izmir. It has opposed this plan because the Turkish command wishes to split airspace authority down the center of the Aegean, leaving the Greek islands to the east inadequately protected and their sovereignty threatened. NATO problems also involved the issue over the island of Lemnos which Turkey believes should be demilitarized according to its interpretation of the Treaty of Lausanne but which Greece claims can be legally fortified by provisions in the revised Montreux Convention. As a result, the exclusion of Lemnos from joint NATO exercises has meant Greece's habitual refusal to participate in them. Furthermore, Greece believes Turkey has long since violated the Lausanne Treaty in the matter of protection of non-Moslem minorities on its own nearby islands.

In regard to the bases, a four-year agreement was renewed in 1983, although there has been confusion in terminology as to whether at the end of this period the agreement was to be definitely terminated or open to renegotiation. Hence, the new negotiations opening this month will begin on a

'zero-basis', that is, as if, from a legal point of view, there were at present no U.S. bases in Greece at all.

This brief survey of the background and the issues may explain the reasons for the rise and continuation of anti-Americanism, the importance which Greece attaches to its desire for maintaining equality in U.S.-Greece relations and the need for mutual respect in reappraising the vital interests of both countries in regard to the future.

The 'calmer waters' atmosphere of the last two years has had its pragmatic effects. Economic difficulties, unpopular austerity measures and fiscal belt-tightening have focused attention on the importance of U.S. financing not only in improving the facilities of its bases, but in modernizing Greece's own military facilities. The Navy's need of four new frigates and the Air Force's F-16 fighter plane program are costly matters. Although the U.S. government plays no part in the latter contract with General Dynamics, it will be paying for most of the purchase through Foreign Military Sales funding. Although Greece has a large reserve of unspent FMS money, it attaches great importance to the offset provisions of the agreement since it includes nearly one billion dollars in contracts for co-production in the aerospace and electronics industries and the establishment of a business development company. All the same, there is some irony in an overall policy which wants U.S. military planes in and the U.S. bases out.

Labor and personnel relations on the bases have generally improved in spite of the terrorist attacks which have sought to prevent it. Strikes by Greek employees on bases have been settled, anti-American demonstrations diminished, and problems concerning licence plates for U.S. personnel resolved. In early 1986 a General Security of Military Information Agreement was signed and later in the year a Defense Industrial Cooperation Agreement. Negotiations were resumed on a new base labor settlement. A new Status of Forces Agreement concerning the legal status of U.S. military personnel is being worked out, and an accord concerning a Voice of America transmitter is in its final stages.

In spite of frequent disagreements with its NATO allies, Greece points out that it spends a higher percentage of its gross domestic product on defense than any other member of the alliance and that it has the longest compulsory military service. Besides, a

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new NATO Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) facility was established at Preveza two years ago.

Since 1985 there has been a gradual easing in bipartisan difficulties. For the U.S. the bases in Greece cannot easily be duplicated elsewhere. Suda Bay in Crete is an important supply depot for the Sixth Fleet and a NATO Air Missile Firing Installation; Ellinikon near Athens is a support installation for its Military Airlift Command and the Nea Makri Station near Marathon is a large communications facility. In recent years the U.S. has been considering the feasibility of relocating the bases elsewhere, but it involves the probability of some loss in military capacity as well as great cost.

On the other hand, for Greece the removal of these bases, for instance, to Turkey, subject to its agreement, would not only remove a major bulwark to a perceived major threat, but it would also certainly upset the 7:10 U.S. military assistance ratio with Turkey which Greece has been so anxious to maintain.

A growing insistence to become more independent of the superpowers is a global phenomenon in which Greece participates. This is not only the belief of governments but of the citizens who elect them. Hence when the prime minister told parliament that any new base agreement will start from a 'zero-basis', he added that it would have to be linked to "national issues".

A Congressional Report states that domestic Greek politics, internal PASOK affairs and Greek-Turkish differences are likely to make Greek-U.S. relations contentious during this negotiation period, but they can be managed successfully because the majority on both sides believes that the fundamental interests of both countries continue to be served by a strong security relationship.

There is, however, no guarantee that the talks will run smoothly. The Greek government has not even identified a negotiating position yet, and one of its spokesmen has said, "We are keeping our cards close to our chest."

"For Papandreou," columnist Yiannis Dimitriou has written, "gaining concessions from Washington on Greek national issues is a matter of political survival. He has skillfully exploited Greek anger at U.S. foreign policy to win two national elections and now he wants a third term in office."

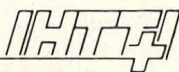
When and if the negotiations are completed, the prime minister has said he will call for a national referendum. □



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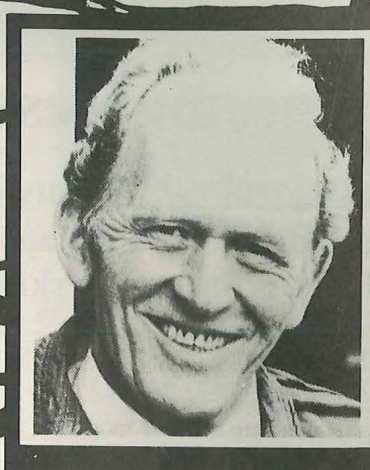
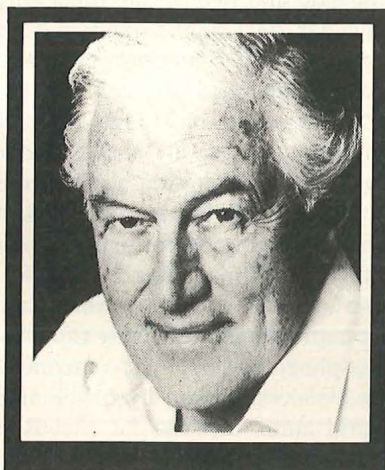
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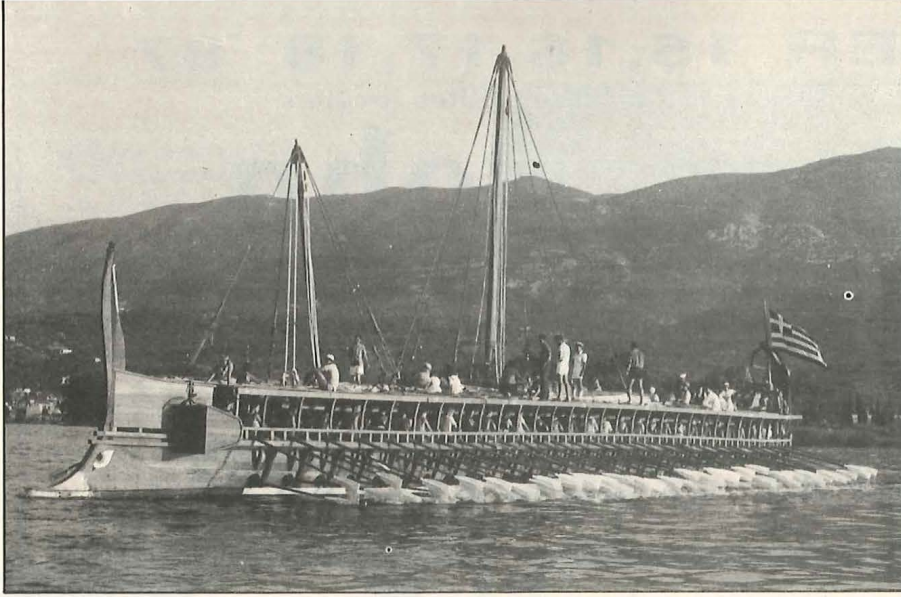
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Trireme, mistress of the waves

The trireme, the fast, deadly warship that helped the Athenians defeat the Persians at the Battle of Salamis in 480 B.C., is once more skimming the Aegean Sea

by Lee Stokes

Shipwrights working for nine months and using only ancient methods built the 37 metre-long reconstruction using Oregon pine imported from the United States. The replica of the ancient warship has begun an experimental phase in waters off the island of Poros with the help of hardened U.S. and British university oarsmen of both sexes.

Though 2,500 years have passed since the trireme (considered the fastest oared ship there has ever been) took to the waves, time appears to have stopped still for its oarsmen. "Conditions for the rowers are similar to those experienced by ancient Athenian oarsmen," said Commander Stavros Plati, a member of the Hellenic Navy team supervising the project. There are 170 oarsmen spaced just under a metre apart in three tiers, with approximately 30 rowers on each side. The oarsmen sit under a narrow wooden deck, each pulling an oar in unison with the others. "There was nothing demeaning about pulling an oar in ancient Greece," he said. "It was very natural, like skiing in Austria from childhood onwards."

Its bronze ram glittering in the hot Mediterranean sun, a magnificent and sleek pine-and-oak body straining under the resonant beat of the *Calustis*, or first officer, the trireme has remained fascinating to the present day. The ship carried a total of 200 men, including the *triarch*, or captain, the helmsman, the *oditis*, who passed messages along the ship, ten sailors for the

sails and 15 infantry men and archers.

Experts believe there is still a great deal to be learned even by modern, sophisticated navies from the "one vessel that changed the history of the world." They think observing the trireme at sea should shed light on some of the "mysteries of warfare." "The trireme was the ancient equivalent of a guided missile," said John Coates, a former British Royal Navy chief naval architect who designed the trireme replica. The trireme "is one of those weapons, like the Macedonian phalanx, the Roman pilum and certain types of modern tank and aircraft, which have changed the course of history." "In Athens, this truth needs no supporting argument," Coates said in an interview with U.P.I.

The Battle of Salamis saw an Athenian victory because of the maneuverability and speed of the trireme in the straits between the island and the mainland. Described as the turning point of the Persian offensive in Europe, the famous battle gave Greek forces a decisive edge over a much larger Persian fleet, and paved the way for a later invasion of Asia by Alexander the Great.

Coates used his expertise to design the trireme with the aid of information gathered over many years by Cambridge University Professor John Morrison, an expert on ships of antiquity. The launch of the life-size ship, which cost the Greek Navy nearly one million dollars to build, has also resurrected a

storm of scholarly controversy. Coates thinks the trireme, which ancient Greeks referred to as the *trieres*, developed gradually from the Argo, the famous warship Jason used in his quest for the Golden Fleece. "We think it was Amerinocles of Corinth, the brilliant ancient shipwright, who designed the first trireme," he said. "It was Jason's warship, the Argo, that developed into the three-tiered oared vessel common from the first millennium B.C. up to about 800 B.C." He said the *pentekontor*, which used three men on one side and two on the other to pull each oar, became the standard warship for several centuries before the trireme. "We had very few clues about its design to go on — just a few references to the ship by ancient authors, and a few drawings on ancient vases."

Coates describes the trireme as "refined to the utmost for lightness, speed and ease of maneuver." He said the ship acted as an "oar-powered battering-ram manned by highly trained and disciplined rowers," and remained the most successful warship of the ancient world until the rise of the Roman Empire. Of the five, six and seven-tiered warships built later by the Romans, "none could match the trireme for speed." The ancient historian Thucydides said the trireme could travel at battle speeds of up to nine knots. "Speed depends not on the size of the ship but on its wetted area," Coates said. "For this reason, triremes had a low water line." Other experts think that because triremes had to approach beach heads twice a day to get supplies and water, and allow the crew to rest, they would have had to stand out of the water to offer them better protection.

So far, nobody has ever found a trireme, although a bronze ram was recovered off the shores of Israel. "These ships rarely sank," said Commander Plati. "If they were captured by the enemy, they were transformed and used for other purposes because only the ancient Greeks seemed to have mastered the art of rowing the vessel in unison." Plati said the skill required to row the trireme in unison showed the high level of discipline achieved by ancient Athenian oarsmen. "Later empires needed much larger fleets than the Athenians," he said, "but they couldn't find enough skilled oarsmen, so the strategy of high speed was replaced by the strategy of greater fire power." □

Lee Stokes is the Athens bureau chief for U.P.I.

Forsaken islands reclaimed

'Freedom or Death' was the old motto of ill-fated Psara, abandoned after the massacre of 1824.

'Freedom and Life' is the new motto of this island being revitalized, among others, by a dedicated Franco-Hellenic team, fired by the efforts and example of the late sociologist, Michael Goutos.

by Karen Conrad

One early evening in the summer of 1964 a small steamer lay beside the single dock at the tiny port of Alimia, a small island lying near Rhodes. It was taking on a number of elderly women and small children, along with their ill-wrapped chattels, and some goats, sheep and chickens. Such a sight would not have seemed extraordinary even a decade earlier when flocks of animals were regularly transported at certain seasons from island to island. But this was a particularly heart-breaking *mal de départ*: the last villagers and their livestock were being moved elsewhere - to a better life, where there would be electricity, enough water, schools, medical care. There are many Greek islands which are famous and thrive today, but there are many forsaken ones, too: *les îles abandonnées*.

The sparsely populated, small, but historically famous island of Psara is the focal point for a movement of island renewal throughout the Aegean. A small group of people, primarily French businessmen, sociologists, demographers, hydrologists and descendants of Psariots, all Philhellenes can trace back a French connection with the island to the early 19th century. The central figure is Psara's most famous son, Constantine Canaris, the great naval hero and commander during the War of Independence.

The massacre of Psara in 1824 was an appalling reprisal for events lying in the immediate past. The Psariots had been for generations a proud race of fearless and skilled seamen who brought prosperity to their island. When the War of Independence broke out in '21, they were among the first islanders to rebel and effectively wrought havoc on the coasts of Asia Minor in the early years of the war.

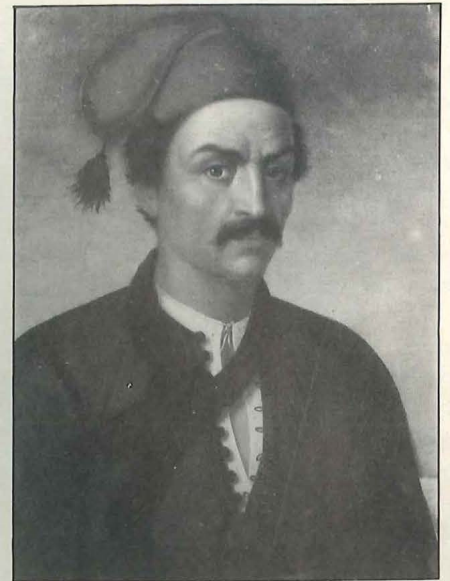
Reorganized Turkish power, however, regaining the upper hand, laid waste the nearby islands of Chios, Samos and Mytilene. Then came the turn of Psara. A population of possibly

10,000 had now swelled to nearly 30,000, largely composed of refugees, mainly women and children from the ravaged, adjacent islands.

On June 22, 1824 the Turkish fleet under Hosref Pasha appeared off the port of Psara and the next day, Sunday, opened a heavy cannonade which led the Greeks to believe that a direct, frontal attack was imminent. Meanwhile, however, a body of Turkish soldiers landed on a small beach, hidden from the port, and overwhelmed a small fort manned by 50 *armatoli*. Still unseen, they climbed up a steep slope and broke into the fortress of Paleokastro. Raising the Turkish flag and firing down a rain of bullets from above, the Greeks were thrown into confusion. At this moment, a 100 boats filled with troops pushed off from the Turkish fleet and attacked all the batteries in the roadstead. Overwhelmed by 12,000 Janissaries, the defenders, nevertheless, lifted their Psariot banners - a red cross and anchor on a white ground bearing the motto 'Freedom or Death' - and fought with desperate courage. As the carnage spread, the Greeks blew up their own powder stores while women and children flung themselves from cliffs to escape servitude. Of the 4000 who escaped death or slavery, most got away in small craft. Several hundred were picked up by the French corvette, *Isis*, whose commander, Villedeneuve, is one of the main chroniclers of the massacre. This was the first French connection.

The massacre was immortalized by the poet Solomos in his *Hymn to Liberty*, from which the National Anthem derives, and by his epigram which is inscribed on a simple slab in the square:

*On Psara's bare and blackened
stone
Glory walks (but not alone)
And meditates her son's
brave deeds,
A garland in her hair
Culled from such poor*

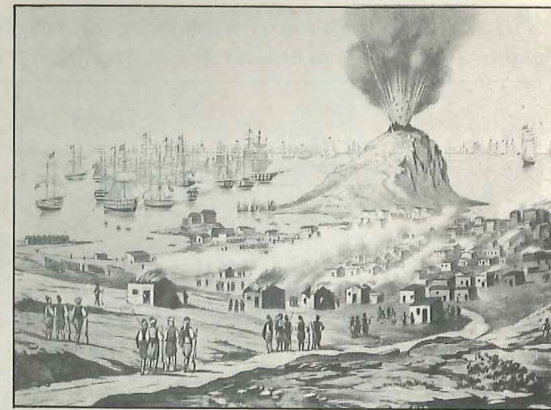


Constantine Canaris of Psara. After the massacre his wife, four months pregnant and with another child strapped to her back, swam the 18-kilometre channel to Chios

*and scattered weeds
As still may flourish there*

For 30 years Psara was abandoned and today it supports a population of only a few hundred. But the French interest in Psara has never flagged. Jacques Lacarriere, a well-known writer on Greece, has devoted pages to Psara and in the 1960s, Jean Baelan, the French Ambassador in Athens, turned his passion for the island into a book published by the French Institute.

Yet the true catalyst in the recent development of Psara was the late, Greek-born sociologist, Michael Goutos, whose efforts in saving 'abandoned islands' is well-recorded. In 1980, Goutos embarked on a program to revitalize Psara - a project given top priority and full support by the Greek government.



Psara: Sunday, 23 July, 1824. Paleokastro was demolished during the Ottoman assault and the promontory on which it stood became known as Mavri Rahi after the massacre

It was also in that year that Michel Marbot - another key figure in the revitalization program - made his first visit to the island.

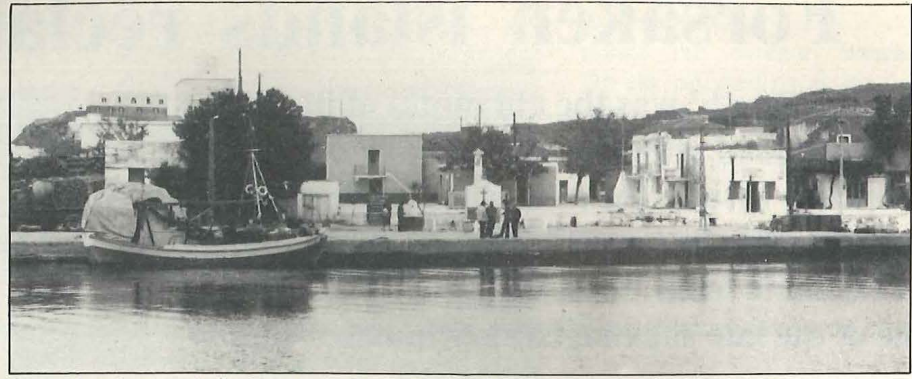
Mr Marbot's connection with Canaris can be traced to the admiral's fourth son, Lykourgos, who visited France at the invitation of Louis Philippe. Upon his return to Greece, young Canaris married Lucie, daughter of Louis Brest, the French consular agent on the island of Milos who was also responsible for the area around Smyrna.

Lykourgos' daughter, Athina, was Mr Marbot's greatgrandmother, but it was really her daughter Christina who stirred her grandson's interest in the history of Canaris and Psara. Born in Smyrna, Christina had a keen interest in her family's Greek background. She knew by heart all the poems written about Canaris by Victor Hugo in his *Légende des Siècles*.

The two men met in Athens and of that meeting, Mr Marbot says: "Michael Goutos was one of the most exceptional men I have ever had the opportunity to work with. He more than anyone else showed me the consequences of my proud and legitimate feelings. He pushed me into my duties and, moreover, he taught me how to work."

Following this meeting the two men embarked on a program of development for Psara. In 1980 electricity was installed and three years later a water purification project was undertaken. The port of Psara, which had been under construction for some 20 years, was finally finished in 1985. In keeping with the two men's vision that Psara be a place of cultural and educational development for the young, a secondary school - the island's first - opened a year later.

The development of Psara gained



Psara harbor with Agios Nicholas, left, and the monastic refectory which is now a guest house



Papanicholis, the first priest to serve on Psara in many years, is the island's most skillful fisherman. He has served in the Merchant Marine, lived in Canada and has many grandchildren. On the left, Yiannis Filinis, mayor of Psara, is the only one who ran unopposed in the recent municipal elections

further momentum early this year when, after discussions with the Society of the Friends of Psara (a Paris-based association of 60 descendants of Canaris), the Prefect of Paris, Mr Olivier Philippe, decided to include the island among its three cultural programs in Greece.

The project calls for a cultural and

academic link between Paris and Greece - similar to other such programs which link other French prefectures with European cities and are held regularly.

Thanks to this linkage several projects are taking place on Psara this summer. Sponsored by the educational institute "Etés Grecs", a group of young Hellenists from France are spending a week in Psara gaining insight into the cultural and sociological ways of life on the island - as well as having the chance to polish up their linguistic skills.

A group of 20 young French people will go to Psara and work alongside their Greek counterparts to construct a promenade on the highly symbolic Mount Mavri Rahi. Future projects of this nature are constantly being planned.

A nautical center is being set up in memory of Mr Goutos. Thanks to a generous gift of windsurfing boards from the Director of International Relations of the City of Paris Prefecture,

'Freedom or Death': a contemporary French lithograph showing women and children throwing themselves from the cliffs of Psara



the youth of Psara now will enjoy this aquatic sport. Arrangements have also been made for a young German instructor, Marcus Reid, to visit Psara in summer to train the youths on the correct usage of the boards.

Plans are also in hand to expand the center to include camping facilities, restaurants and bungalows as well as facilities for hiring a vast array of sporting equipment.

In addition to these projects, a program has been launched recently with special attention being placed the cultivation and restocking of flora and fauna, as well as the maintenance of the traditional Greek architectural style that prevails on Psara.

Future plans include the construction of a marine park and an airport that will facilitate direct access between Athens and Psara. At present the only access to Psara is by boat from neighboring Chios.

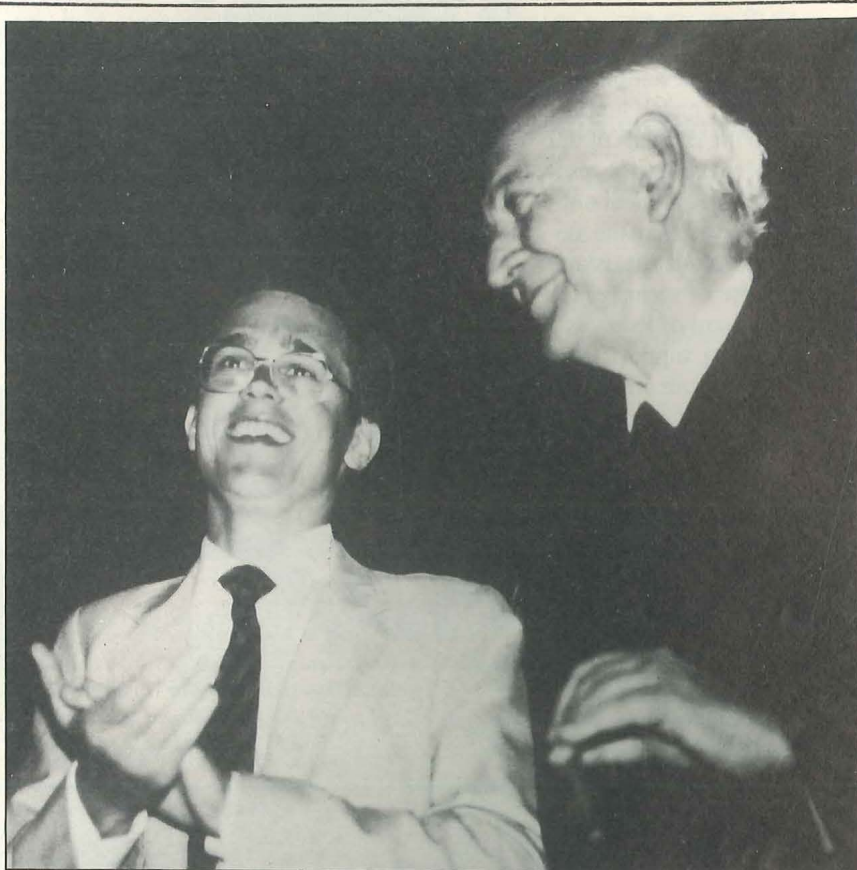
But these efforts are not being made with the idea of turning the 16-square-mile island into a tourist resort. These programs have been initiated to improve life on the island for its 350 residents and to attract the likes of artisans and creative thinkers who, as Mr Marbot puts it, will "live within the community and contribute to its artistic and cultural development."

The first step in this direction will come about this autumn when a traditional French baker will visit Psara and spend several months there demonstrating the skills involved in his trade.

In keeping with this aim, the magazine *Ta Psara* – a quarterly publication founded by Goutos and currently edited by Mr Marbot and Greek journalist, Mr N. Hadzigeorgiou – is produced here in Athens and circulated to all residents of Psara and to a selected audience in Greece and France. Last summer, thanks to the efforts of a host of Greek and French sponsors, the magazine was placed on Air France aircraft flying between Athens and Paris.

Written in Greek and French, the magazine features in-depth articles on all facets of life on the island, the history of Canaris and his descendents, poetic contributions, as well as articles which delve into all aspects of Philhellenism.

With all this being done to create an international harmony and to highlight the island as a showcase of cooperation between Greece and France, there is an irony that Psara's proximity to Turkey has called for a heavy Greek military presence on and around



Michel Marbot with Michael Goutos

Michael Goutos (1906–1987)

In February this year Greece lost one of its most famous and best-loved sociologists, Michael Goutos – known affectionately as the "tall man with a long cigar" – a man who was responsible for bringing about a new awareness of the importance of saving Greece's many 'abandoned' islands.

Born in 1906 in Mytilene, Goutos attended Athens University and went on to obtain a doctorate in Social Science in Berlin. In 1935 he joined the Greek government service and 10 years later became the Director of IKA (Central), responsible for all of Athens.

In the years that followed this appointment, Mr Goutos was involved with numerous social service projects at a ministerial level – both in Greece and around the world.

But his first noted project for saving the Greek islands came about in 1960 when he visited Molyvos. At that time more than half of Mytilene's population had emigrated, and thus its ultimate demise was feared. He initiated a program of revitalization there – the results of which can clearly be seen today.

Between 1963 and 1967 Goutos

held the post of Secretary General, the Center of Sociological Research for UNESCO (Greek Section). In 1966 he was elected President of the Organization of Greek Artisans.

In 1975 he became the President of the World Council of Artisans for UNESCO (Greek Section) and two years later he was named President of the Society of Abandoned Regions of Greece – a society founded by the President of the Republic, Mr Constantine Tsatsos.

It was through this channel that Goutos first began the redevelopment program of Psara. He was also instrumental in leading similar programs in other areas of Greece and is known the world over for his sociological efforts. He firmly believed that all these regions were a 'gift' that should be treasured by the people of Greece, rather than left to decay in society's quest for a 'modern world'.

The work and the ideals of Michael Goutos, although he died this year, will be carried on by those who share in his tremendous depth and insight, those who believe in his patriotism and his faith in the brotherhood of man. □5

the island.

However, this presence has seemed to help, rather than hinder, developments on Psara, as army and naval support has been rendered to the civilians of the island in their many revitalization projects. In addition to this physical support, Mr Marbot believes that the deployment of troops around the island gives its people a sense of security. He also sees the development of Psara as a positive step for gaining support from other countries in any future crisis with Turkey.

"It is important to develop the small islands in this area because by turning them into a source of propagation of Greek culture they will come to be known and treasured throughout Europe, and thus every possible way of maintaining their status quo will be assured."

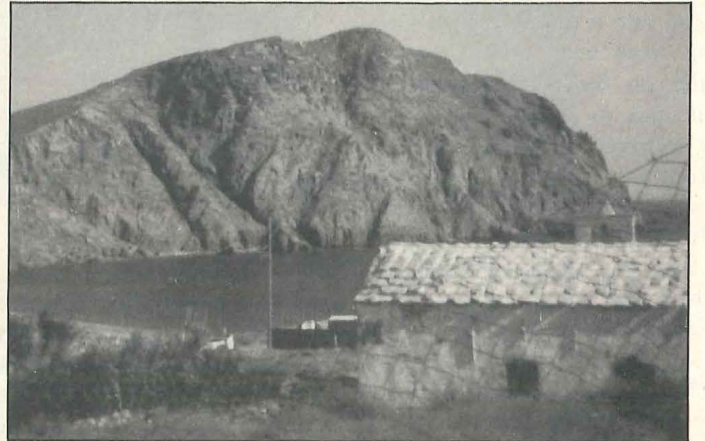
Mr Marbot's wish is to turn the island into a 'flame of the Aegean' – a monument to the Greek heritage and



Psara's pelican mascot and his keeper, Nikos Glitsas. During World War I he brought food to refugees, such as General Tsigantes and singer Sophia Vembo, who hid in Psara's caves while fleeing to Egypt



The ruined captains' houses of old families – such as Canaris, Apostolis and Vratsanos – are being restored



Mount Mavri Rahi, Black Ridge, scene of the Psara massacre, was immortalized by the poet Solomos in his Hymn to Liberty



An annual ceremony in July commemorates the 1824 massacre at the cenotaph. Navy units parade and children recite patriotic poems. The mayor presides over an official luncheon, and in the evening all the islanders are invited to dine aboard the fleet

Franco-Hellenic relations. He is not alone in this desire; in 1985 a historic visit to Psara of 150 descendants of Canaris, still living in France, was arranged. Today, every member of the group remains active in support of the island's development.

For Mr Marbot the commitment of the descendants of Canaris will never end. "When I die I would like to be buried on Psara."

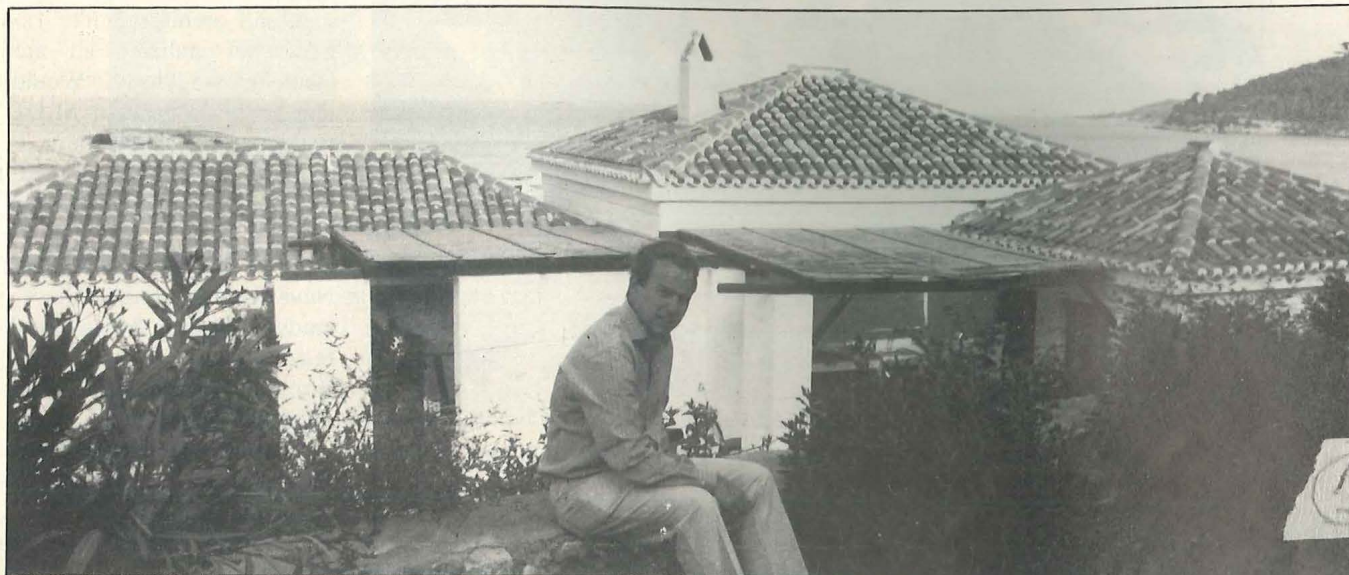
That, however, may not be in keeping with Psara's new motto, given to the island by Mr Paul Ortholant, First Secretary of the French Embassy in Athens, who visited the island in late June to attend a ceremony.

"The people of Psara," he said, "have always lived by the motto of 'Freedom or Death'. But with the new developments taking place it would be more fitting to change that to read 'freedom and life' – the new motto of Psara." □

Building up from the roots

Eminent architect Michalis Photiadis draws inspiration and sustenance from a long tradition to create a modern style which respects space and the human scale

by Katerina Agrafioti



Michalis Photiadis in front of a house designed in Spetses island vernacular (1981)

I first met Michalis Photiadis in the early sixties when he was studying architecture at M.I.T. It was a time when he, as well as a number of other young Greeks of a new generation – who fortunately came back to live and work in Greece – was discovering the strong experience of studying at universities such as M.I.T. and Harvard.

Today, Photiadis is one of the most renowned Greek architects among a great many who are prominent. He represents in architecture what is essential here: he combines a thorough knowledge of the international currents of modern architecture with a deep understanding of, and a great respect for, the Greek tradition.

When one speaks of the Greek tradition in architecture, one is referring to an art which has, perhaps more than any other, been the most severely disturbed by the passage of time: Classical, Byzantine and Modern Greek architecture themselves differ radically from each other. So when one speaks of a tradition, one is referring to a popular architecture which developed in style and form during the period between the 17th and the early 19th century when Greece was still under Ottoman rule. Before that, examples are too few or chronologically too vague or, as in the case of the medieval villages of Chios, Rhodes or Patmos, too special to support the idea of a still

earlier continuity in Greek architecture as a whole.

For reasons of trade or politics, certain regions of Greece were granted special privileges by the Turks. Economic development encouraged population growth, thus increasing the need for housing. Towns in Macedonia like Kastoria, Siatista, Verria, the villages of Mount Pelion and islands such as Mytilini and Chios, won such privileges. Influenced by Turkish styles but including Western elements, particularly in decoration, travelling groups of builders, organized into guilds, developed styles of their own so that each region evolved its own distinctive character.

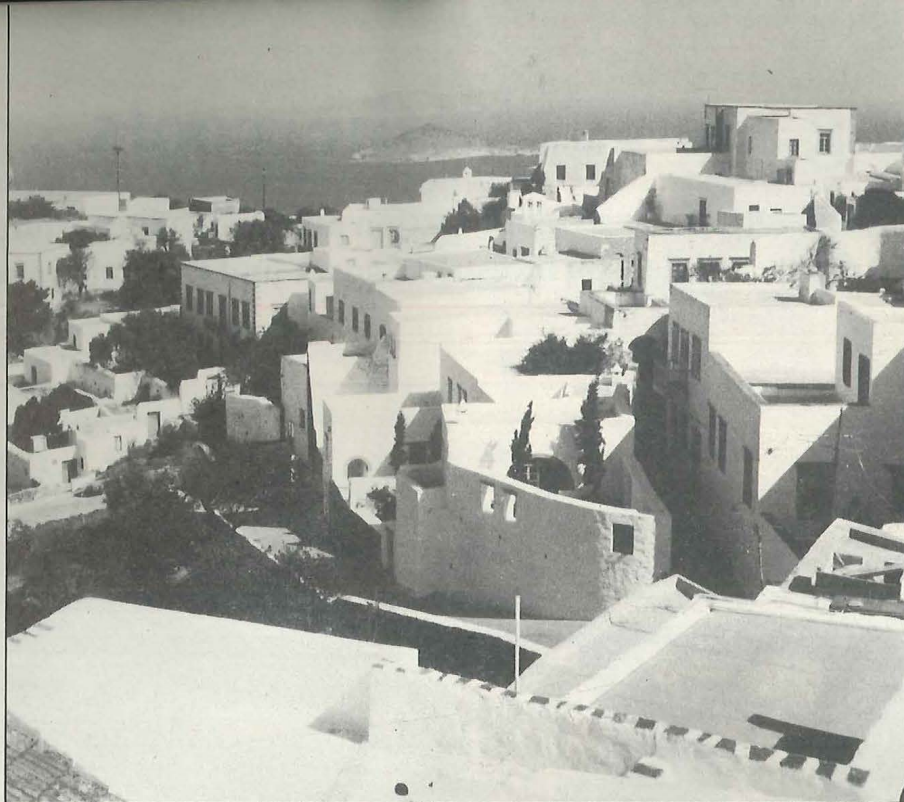
After the War of Independence when Otto, the first king of liberated Greece, chose Athens as his capital, architecture went through a new and great development. Bavarian architects brought in by Otto introduced neoclassicism, then much in vogue in Europe, influenced by ideas of the Enlightenment, the publications of travellers in antique lands and the continuing discoveries of antiquities. Alongside these appeared architects who soon adapted the imported classicism more closely to the Greek past. Among them, Kleanthis and Kaftantzoglou were pioneers.

Meanwhile, the local architecture of the Cyclades, a style closely influenced by the environment – sea, sun, fear of

piracy, shortage of water, use of only local materials – saw great expansion after the establishment of the new nation. This style became a primary model for subsequent popular architecture, much admired for its equilibrium, its esthetic values under bright light and its classical simplicity. Among Western architects who have found it a source of inspiration, Le Corbusier expressed his admiration of its masterly play of masses, its “repetition without monotony”.

Early 20th century Greek architecture saw a transition from vernacular historicism to committed modernism. During this period, three figures stand out. Aristotelis Zahos found a striking continuity which linked contemporary Greek architecture with the late Byzantine period. Anastasios Orlandos insisted that the study of monastic buildings and folk houses should form a core for the creation of a pure Greek architecture based on tradition. Dimitris Pikionis, the foremost proponent of domestic revival through a return to the roots, claimed that the anonymous popular builder of the past reflected the ideals of religion, family and motherland.

After World War II, others reaffirmed their faith in Greek architectural tradition while absorbing new ideas from the West. Among them, Aris Konstantinidis, influenced by architects



In chora, Patmos the addition of two houses (center) won an international award in 1983 for adaptability to environment

such as Mies van der Rohe, introduced a new era as the founder of a local avant-garde. At the same time he sought to arouse public interest in the preservation of traditional settlements. Nikos Valsamakis, in turn, combined elements of contemporary European and American architecture with native elements in his apartment buildings.

During the 1950s when a rapid, ill-planned building boom spread over Greece, often with unfortunate results, Michalis Photiadis was studying in the United States. He received his B.A. in architecture from the University of Oklahoma in 1961 and two years later

his M.A. from M.I.T. with the only full scholarship granted from the university. After teaching design and free-hand drawing for a year and working part-time in Washington, San Francisco and Boston, he returned to Athens and organized "M. Photiadis and Associates" an architecture and planning office encompassing wide and ambitious projects of design.

"I came back to Greece because I wanted to avoid becoming specialized in one type of building design: only hotels, hospitals or housing, for instance. That would mean losing one's freshness in dealing with a new pro-

ject," Michalis explains. "Besides," he adds, "Greece's small market encourages great versatility, from urban design to the designing of the 'Allatira' Biscuit factory logo or a piece of jewelry."

Michalis enjoys expressing his thoughts and never tires of developing and supporting his opinions. He recalls his years at M.I.T. with famous professors and architects, like Louis Kahn, who, personalizing all architectural elements, would say, "Would the door like to be here?" In M.I.T.'s open structured atmosphere, master architects were encouraged to show their individual qualities and ways of expression from where no doubt the free and airy spirit of Michalis derives. Nevertheless, during these years of study Michalis grew used to the idea of team-work. "Architecture exists through team-work," Walter Gropius taught.

Among the living architects that Photiadis admires are Charles Moore, Frank Gehry, Ricardo Bofill, Venturi and Rausch, Mario Botta, Aldo Rossi and "the uniqueness" of Louis Barragan. Among Greek architects he speaks with admiration of "the humility and sensitivity of Pikionis' Greek awareness"; Konstantinos Decavalas "who speaks well, and enjoys teaching and designing"; and Nikos Valsamakis "who speaks little and designs with dedication."

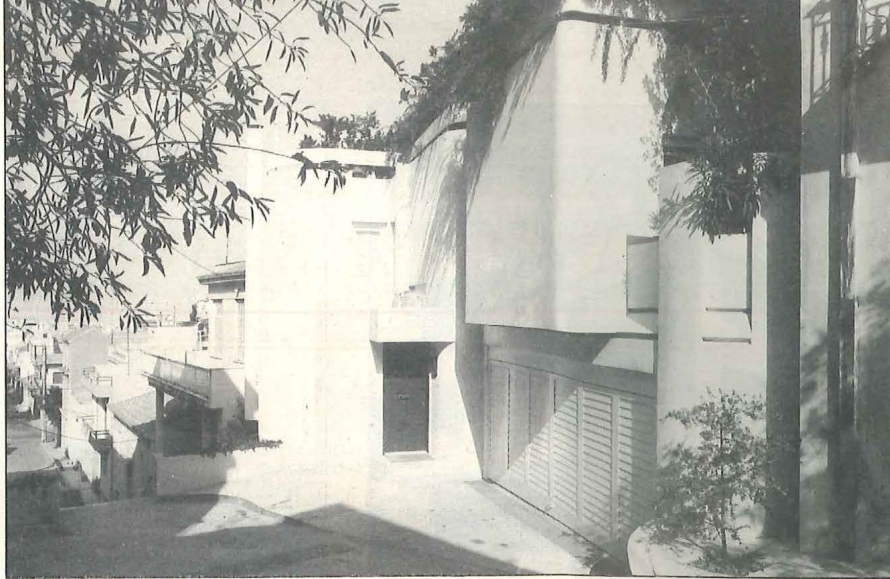
One of Michalis' first great constructions, widely admired, is the renovated complex of peasant houses at Peania near Athens, the museum and home of Ion Vorres. Collector, author and businessman, Ion Vorres asked him to preserve the old elements of existing houses, renovate them and enlarge the whole complex - a labyrinth of buildings and courtyards - to house his large collection of popular Greek art. Some years later, Vorres called on Photiadis again to build an adjoining museum for his even larger collection of modern Greek paintings and sculptures. The blending of the modern, austere lines required for the museum with the traditional complex beside it has been a great success.

It was during a visit to the Vorres house and museum that the former president of the EEC Gaston Thorn and his wife became enthusiastic about Photiadis' work. They commissioned him to add and to redesign their old house in Luxembourg. Living and happy in it, Thorn commissioned the International Bank of Luxembourg' renovation.

Michalis admits to having a Utopian



The courtyard of the Vorres Museum of Contemporary Greek Art in Paiania, Attica



An urban house turns its back on the street, facing its inner garden and a view of Athens

dream of "total design". He believes the architect is, and should be, responsible not just for a building's design but involved in the design of a total environment from the urban design and planning to the immediacy of an interior space's lighting.

"The problem is where the work of the architect ends and that of the client begins. With private houses, establishing a relationship is simple and complicated at the same time. It is very important for the architect to collaborate and have a dialogue with the client. Because very often if a house is not liked, it's the architect who is blamed and if it's successful, it becomes the owner's design."

"Forms and volumes should be shaped as an expression of needs. 'Form follows function' was the motto of Louis Sullivan and the modernist movement. But the client may often ask you, his architect: So what should our house look like? Pilioritiko? (style of central Greece) Kykladitiko? (island style) Modern? Then out come pages cut from magazines and you explain that if the house functions well for the family needs all the other trappings should be, to the architect, as interchangeable as a sofa's upholstery."

Michalis has very determined opinions. He believes in the privacy of a house, in its introverted character. "Some buildings can be form-giving with a striking presence. Companies ask for that sort of thing. But a private house should not, I believe. It should hold surprises that the user will discover at various hours of the day. Furthermore, modern architecture should avoid a vocabulary that will make it dated. There is nothing more dated than a fifties Scandinavian chair, although it soon may find its way into a Sotheyby's or Droualt's sale."

One of the reasons Michalis loves his

work is that he finds his profession touching on so many other fields: sociology, psychology, ecology, art. He cares about man, his space and his environment. A building is more than "a piece of sculpture with a toilet in it" as it will create man's new environment.

"The consequences of construction affect us all," he points out, "because it changes the perspective of living, the view and the experience of it, the necessary equilibrium between human being and environment."

It was with these principles in mind that Michalis undertook several years ago the expansion and renewal of Aspra Spitia, the company town of Aluminium of Greece in Boeotia, designed 25 years ago by Doxiadis Associates.

"It was a call for an essential expression of Greekness while giving urban solutions to a standard of living that was much higher than expected.

The town lies next to the ancient site of Antihyra settled by Philip of Macedon, and the design needed a human scale."

The new expansion includes 160 apartment blocks, schools, a hotel, playgrounds and marina. All houses are oriented towards the sea and pedestrian circulation is distinctly separated from vehicular traffic.

After the Aspra Spitia project was completed, the Greek Ministry of Public Works chose his office as one of eight to undertake the master plan and housing development of one of the 11,000 housing unit sites in Algeria.

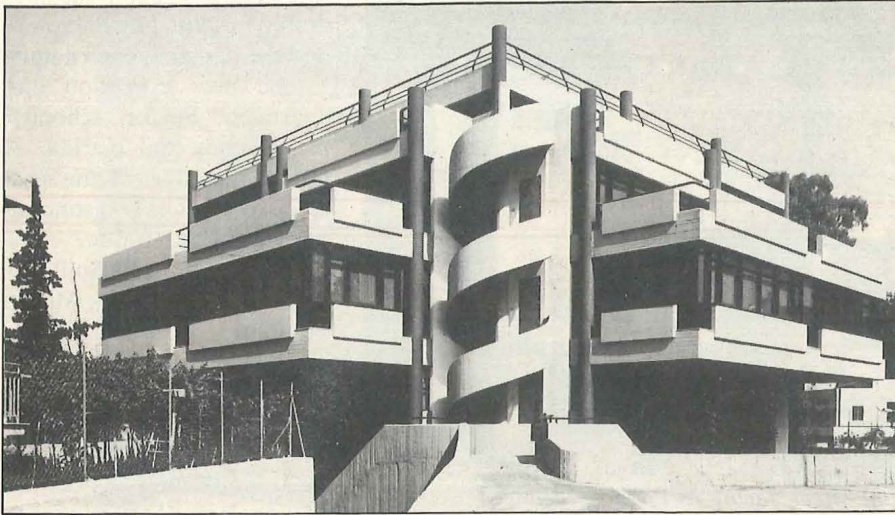
In Athens he has designed apartment and office blocks and private houses. Being a consultant to the hotel Grande Bretagne, from the penthouse floors to the 'G.B. Corner', three luxury class Phaleron Delta designs and others in Samos, Corfu, Rhodes, Patmos, Spetses, shops such as the Katrantzos Sport chain (even the store in Omonia that got burned down by terrorists four years ago, the Penitentiary Courts of the Evelpidon Legal Center, the Oinousses Town Council's restaurant, cafe, museum and monument, the conversion of the 18th century Corfu ruin of the Ionian Academy into a Greek Center of European Studies (a 1981 first prize with a present change of program). If the list of what he and his associates have built is long, the list of what they have designed is far longer.

"Roughly 10 percent of what an architect designs ever gets built. This is true both here and abroad."

One of the projects-in-progress which is closest to Michalis' heart has been taking place over a long period on the island of Patmos where he has his summer home. Known as the Jeru-



A housing complex for Aluminum of Greece employees, Aspra Spitia (1983)



The BP headquarters building in Philothei won the Greek Ministry of Housing Award (1982)

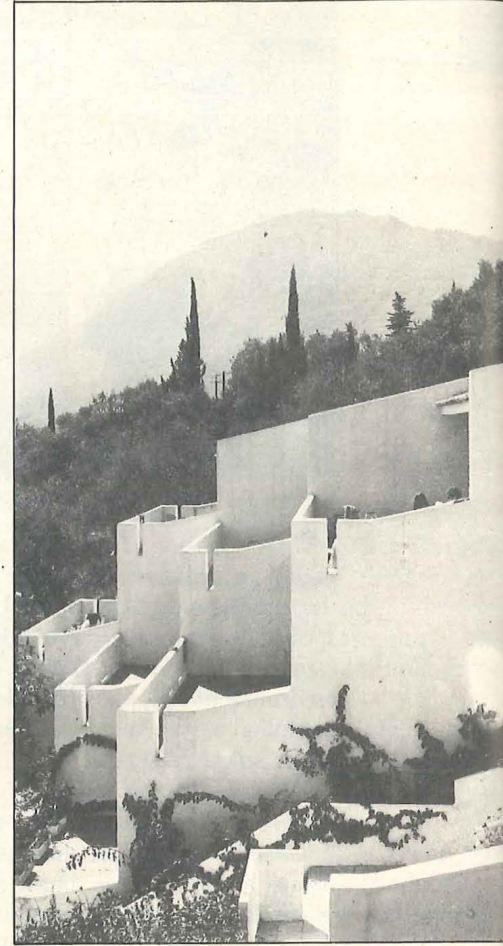
saalem of the Aegean, for the serenity of its atmosphere and its associations with Saint John the Evangelist – Patmos' beauty is unique. Under the shadow of its famous eleventh-century monastery-fortress, a repository of precious books, manuscripts, icons, spreads Chora, the capital, with its impressive old mansions. Today there are more than a 100 non-Patmians, mostly Athenians, who own houses in Chora, most of which have been restored in a manner faithful to the local architecture. Michalis has been involved with many of them and undertaken their renovation. For his work he received the 1983 International Award for the EEC countries of the International Union of Architects and the Belgium government for the preservation of Chora, Patmos and two more related prizes in 1984 and 1985 given by the Greek Ministry of Housing.

He loves design but he tries to keep an equilibrium between his occupation as a free professional and the academic side. For the past seven years he has been invited by various universities in the world to give lectures and his own class projects. "I want to devote each year, part of my time for such an enriching experience. So I manage to accept invitations for teaching about architectural design for a 2/3-week span of time." He has done that at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Versailles, at the University College in Dublin, the University of Illinois, Oklahoma State University, Georgia Tech. and M.I.T.

For all his decided opinions in his profession, Michalis takes a cheerful, almost laissez-faire attitude towards life in general. Even being a member of the Architectural Council of Athens has not depressed him. The most urgent need here, he believes, is to eliminate cars from the center, create

pedestrian ways and a ring road dotted with adequate parking, such as in Copenhagen or Vienna. He likes to remind visiting architects from Scandinavia, those masters of design, who brushed aside Athenian carping about our traffic and architectural hodgepodge saying, "Why do you complain about it? Here, you have a pleasant homogeneity."

This open-mindedness extends to his family. "Our three boys have a good hand at drawing. They know how to express themselves in a sketch. Melpo and I will never tell them what career to follow. But it would be great if they could make a future professional association together, the way those Italian and English families do."



Tourist flats, Corfu

Michalis is not pessimistic about the future of architecture in this country, either: "We shouldn't be scared of bad architecture, since as Frank Lloyd Wright said, 'There is always ivy to cover it'." □



Interior of a house in Porto Rafti, with built-in couches and features (1982)

Michael Photiadis creates architectural cartoons as a hobby. Their protagonists are Iktinos and Kallikratis, designers of the Parthenon, and their comments place modern architectural opinions in a classical setting. Several of his cartoons appear on the following page.



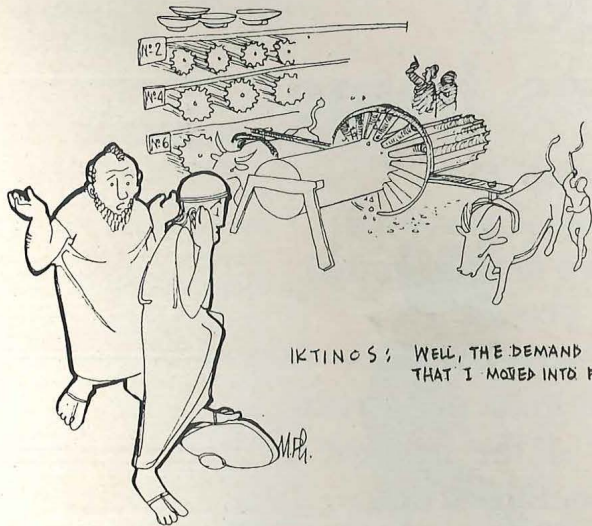
KALLICRATIS: SO WE BUILT IT. BUT STILL NO SIGN OF POSSIDON'S CHECK.



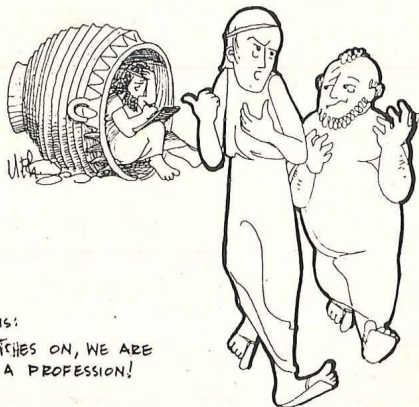
KALLICRATIS: WHAT DO YOU EXPECT? THIS GRETIN STUDIED AT THE MINOAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.



KALLICRATIS: A CONDOMINIUM TEMPLE?
IKTINOS: YES. AND THE PENTHOUSE IS FOR ZEUS.



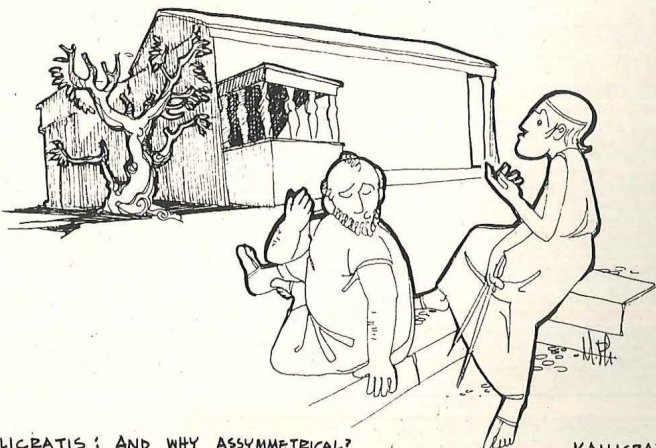
IKTINOS: WELL, THE DEMAND WAS SUCH THAT I MOVED INTO PREFABRICATION.



KALLICRATIS:
IF THIS CATCHES ON, WE ARE
LOST AS A PROFESSION!

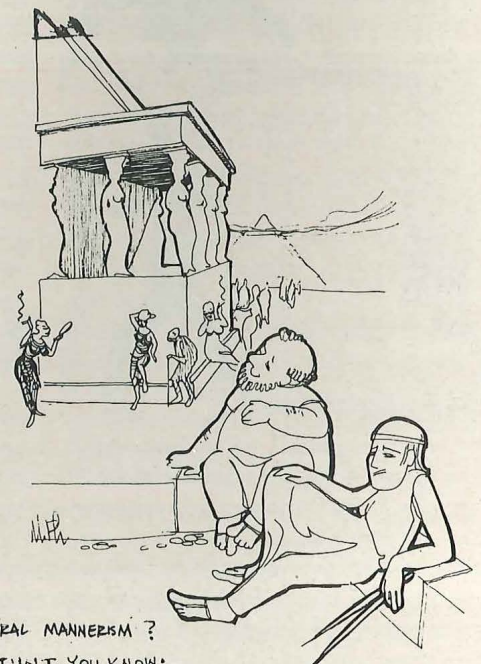


IKTINOS: A NEW CLIENT CAME IN THE OFFICE TODAY. SISYPHOS, HE WANTS AN ESCALATOR FOR A HILL.



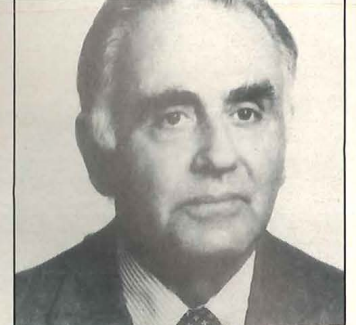
KALLICRATIS: AND WHY ASSYMMETRICAL?
THE CLIENT RAN OUT OF MONEY?

IKTINOS: NO. HE JUST DIDN'T WANT TO CUT DOWN THAT OLIVE TREE.



KALLICRATIS: ARCHITECTURAL MANNERISM?

IKTINOS: NO, PUBLICITY STUNT. YOU KNOW:
"FORM FOLLOWS FUNCTION."

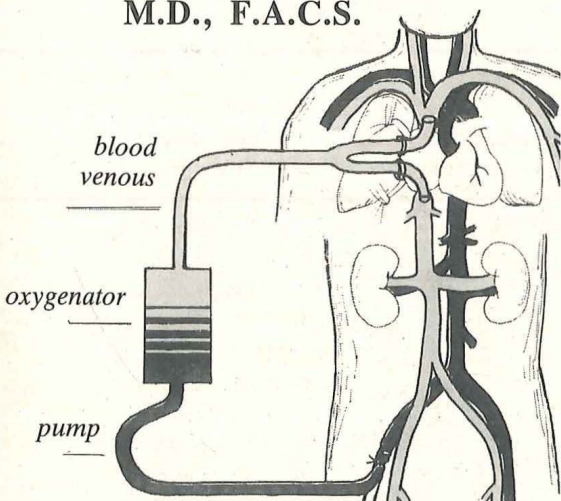


The pioneers in Greek Cardiac Surgery. From left to right: B. Karageorgis, C. Tountas, N. Economos, D. Lazaridis

Cardiac surgery comes home

Growing up to international standards has been a long and often difficult process for cardiac surgeons trying to keep pace with the rest of the medical world. In this article, an expert explores the background of this science in Greece and the progress achieved over recent decades

by Christos Thomas Lolas, M.D., F.A.C.S.



The extracorporeal circulation apparatus invented by J. Gibbon began the "Golden Period" of open heart surgery. The venous blood is taken with two tubes to the oxygenator and the oxygenated arterial blood is pumped to the aortic system. In this way the lungs and the heart are totally bypassed (cardiopulmonary bypass).

A small country with a turbulent history, Greece has nevertheless followed closely behind other Western countries in cardiac surgery. To understand the present status of such sophisticated medical procedures in Greece, a brief historical review and analysis of present problems is helpful.

Cardiac surgery in Greece began several years after the Second World War. Inspired and aggressive general surgeons began performing cardiac operations under difficult to almost primitive conditions. Most patients were referred very late for surgery presenting quite advanced stages of cardiac disease. Even though the initial operations were impressive, the overall results were poor in most cases. There was no technique at that time to stop the heart in order to open it and safely repair the damage. This closed cardiac surgery era lasted until 1953.

In 1953 for the first time an American named J. Gibbon applied his ingenious new invention, the heart-lung machine, achieving extracorporeal circulation during surgery and thus realizing the dream of all surgeons. The cardiac surgeon could now bypass the function of the heart and lungs in order to stop the heart and repair it. The golden period of open heart surgery had begun. In Greece, this period began five years later in 1958 with the first open heart operation.

However, the application of the heart-lung machine was only one step in the development of open heart surgery. Further scientific and industrial advancements, along with the parallel development of other medical specialties, were major contributing factors to the full-scale emergence of heart surgery on a worldwide basis.

The next two decades were characterized by new methods and inventions, such as artificial heart valves, cardiac pacemakers, and new oxygenators, being introduced to clinical practice. The first artificial valves were used in the U.S.A. in the early sixties and in Greece were implanted in patients a few years later, when complicated congenital cardiac anomalies were being surgically corrected.

Professor C. Tountas introduced cardiac surgery in Salonika, a unit which was later directed and further developed by Professor Lazaridis. The initial problems associated with the heart-lung machine were solved and another method of deep hypothermia and induced cardiac arrest was applied to correct cardiac anomalies in infancy. A new era of cardiac surgery began by the end of 1960 with the introduction of myocardial revascularization procedures, the vein graft bypass and the dramatic new heart transplant in 1967.

During the period leading up to the initial clinical application of so many new methods and types of equipment, it was impossible to avoid making some serious mistakes. Thus the cardiac patient, and particularly the less informed Greek patient, lost his confidence in this kind of surgery and began to seek therapy abroad in more advanced countries – a phenomenon which unfortunately still exists to some extent. By the middle of this period the first foreign-trained Greek cardiac surgeons began to succeed the pioneering general surgeons. Their task was difficult and at times, disappointing. At the same time, a few Greek cardiac surgeons stayed abroad, particularly in the U.S.A., offering their talent and contributing to the worldwide progress of cardiac surgery.

The years from 1970 to the present have been distinguished by the maturation and sophistication of cardiac surgery and are capped by two major events. First, the heart and lung *en bloc* transplantation, and second, the application in humans of the total mechanical heart. At the beginning of this period, teams of foreign cardiac surgeons were invited to perform cardiac operations here in Greece. Although this practice had its critics, there is little doubt that it contributed much to the advancement of Greek heart surgery and was instrumental in creating another four cardiac units: Evangelismos Hospital, Aretaion University Hospital, Sotiria Hospital, and NIMTS Hospital.

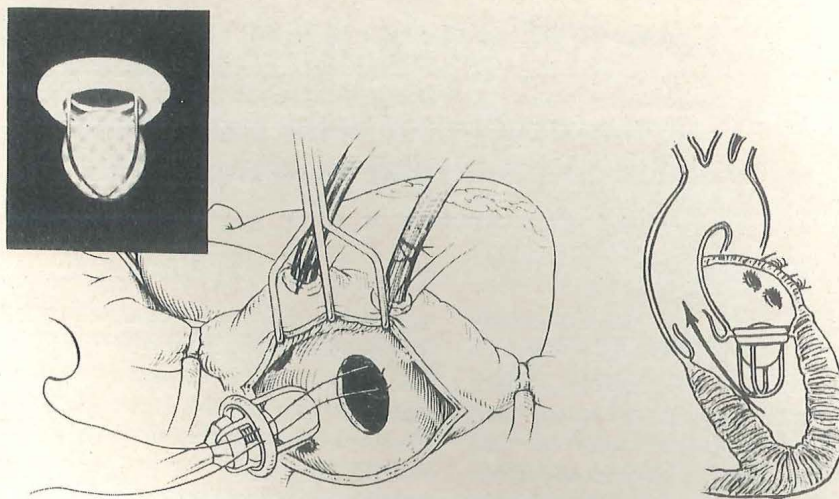
At this stage the number of cardiac operations gradually increased, particularly with the myocardial revascular-

ization procedures, to the point at which existing facilities and equipment, and nursing and paramedical personnel became inadequate. Under these conditions, it was difficult to further improve the surgical results while increasing the number of operations. However, over the past fifteen years more than 6,000 operations have been performed in Greece for all kinds of congenital and acquired heart diseases, the most common being the revascularization procedure of the heart, the vein graft bypass, and the heart valve replacement with artificial valves. The surgical results from these operations has improved steadily until reaching today's internationally acceptable levels.

Today in Greece the diagnosis of cardiac diseases is conducted by cardiac specialists using all contemporary methods to achieve the highest degree of accuracy. Cardiac operations are performed by board-certified cardiac surgeons who are assisted by specially trained anesthesiologists. Until recently, there were about ten diagnostic and six cardiac surgery units available to service the entire Greek population of 10 million people, with a total volume of 100-1200 operations per year. This, unfortunately, is only one fourth the number of operations needed to adequately serve the Greek people. All kinds of operations were performed with the exception of the heart transplant, the use of the artificial heart and some operations for very complex congenital anomalies in infancy where cardiac surgery, for all intents and purposes, is not yet performed in Greece.

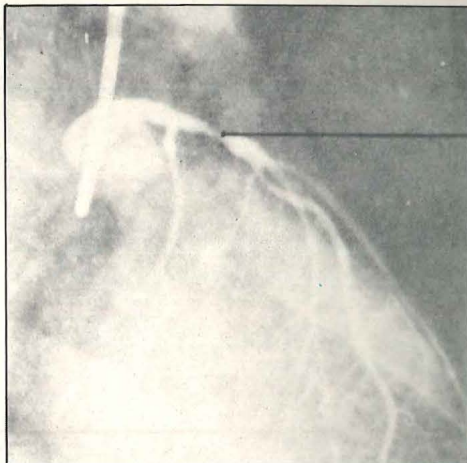
To continuously improve the quality of cardiac surgery in Greece while covering the medical needs of the average population, certain measures must be adopted: facilities must be improved and additional trained personnel provided; the general function of the hospital in which the cardiac surgery units are located must be improved and cooperation between physicians must be enhanced to assure adequate patient follow-up; the cardiac surgery unit for pediatric surgery must be developed immediately.

The government, recognizing the present problems, has recently created six cardiac surgery centers within the National Health Care System, ESY, four located in Athens and two in Thessaloniki. The four centers in Athens are at Evangelismos, Hippocrateion, NIMTS and Aghia Sophia Children's Hospital, the last for pediatric cardiac surgery. The centers in Thessaloniki are at the Ahepa University and

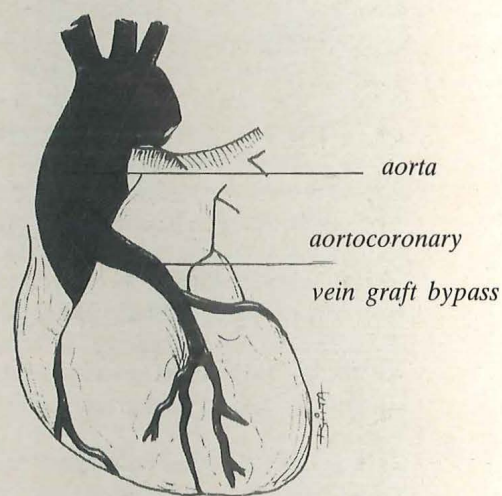


Replacement of the mitral valve with an artificial Starr-Edwards valve. One of the heart chambers, the left atrium, is opened. The diseased valve is removed and the artificial valve is sutured in place. This is a very common operation in Greece today.

stenosis of the left anterior descending coronary artery.



The coronary angiogram showed a narrowing (stenosis) of one of the left coronary artery branches. This stenosis is bypassed with an aortocoronary vein graft in order to give more blood to the heart muscle supplied by this stenotic branch



Papanikolaos Hospitals. Unfortunately, because of poor planning, there is no longer an open heart surgery unit at the University of Athens. In addition to the above units, the government has finally come to an agreement with the Onassis Board of Trustees to create the Onassis Cardiovascular Institute, for which funds were allocated several years ago. A similar institute for pediatric cardiac surgery was also recently announced by the Belidou Center for Pediatric Cardiac Surgery in Thessaloniki. However, it appears that in the near future it will be necessary to decrease the number of units for adult surgery to three, those at Evangelismos, Hippocrateion, and NIMTS Hospitals being united to form a single unit.

In order to achieve real progress, it is essential that the government give full and immediate support to the cardiac centers to serve the urgent needs of the Greek population. Until the National Health Care System for car-

diac surgery is fully developed, parallel development of the private sector should be encouraged, with an effort to establish open heart surgery in private institutions. Three cardiac surgery units are operating already at Hygeia, Medical Center and the Apollonian Clinic. If advances are not soon apparent, it will be impossible to curb the exodus of Greek patients to other countries for cardiac surgery. This is not only detrimental to the patient, but presents a huge economic drain of more than 20 million dollars per year in foreign currency - a more than adequate sum to develop five cardiac centers here immediately.

As has been shown, the course of Greek Cardiac Surgery during the last three decades was adventurous, though difficult, and as one might expect, some problems still remain to be solved in order to continue to raise Greek cardiac surgery to higher international levels. □

Perfumes for gods and mortals

Originally revered as offerings to the gods, aromatic oils, herbs and unguents became as essential to the daily life of the ancient Greeks as love was to Aphrodite

by J.M. Thursby

Although no one knows exactly when in the mists of pre-history people began to make perfumes, their scents were cherished and widely used by all the ancient races of the Mediterranean. In Greece and other countries, unguents, scented oils and odoriferous gums such as frankincense were rare, precious and originally used only as offerings to the gods. It wasn't long however before mortals also sampled the pleasures of delicate floral or spicey sensual perfumes.

Minoans were the first Greeks to indulge in the luxury of scents. Mythology tells us that Phaedra enchanted her stepson, Hippolytus, with the help of powerful aromatic essences. Writing on clay tablets found at Cretan archaeological sites confirms that many local people were employed in the production and selling of perfume about 1500 B.C. The maker of unguents, as he was called, was "a cross between a cook and a chemist" and an important personality.

Men and women both used large quantities of scents to camouflage the almost total lack of hygiene resulting in unpleasant body odors. Although there were baths in the royal palaces, the lesser aristocracy, unlike the later classical Greeks, washed only at the temple fountains. They were therefore delighted to share with the gods those sweet-smelling essences made from iris, dill, lavender, saffron, quince and other aromatic plants which grew so abundantly on the neighboring hills and mountains. Anethon (dill) was burnt as a perfume

or incense, but the perfumers macerated the flowers, reduced the mixture, and then added it to animal fat or vegetable fat. They scented their houses with lavender, ripe coriander and thyme.

Homeric poems mention:

*The rose, the saffron and
the violet fair*

*Or flag or hyacinth,
there too was seen*

*Narcissus that the Earth
was made to bear...*

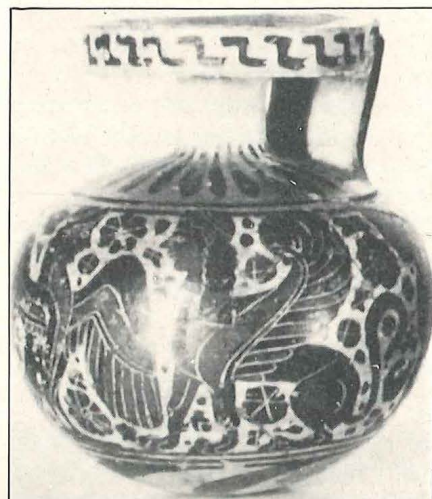
Both Homer and Sappho, the seventh century B.C. poet, wrote of roses, which provided the most popular and widely used perfumes. The name comes from the Greek word for "red" (rhodon), from the deep crimson of the ancient blooms, which had a powerful heady scent. So attached were the Greeks to rose perfume, they later transported the flower with them to all their colonies. Poseidonia (Paestum) in Southern Italy was known as "rose city".

Women perfumed their bodies, hair and clothes with rose and other aromas and used it for scented facial lotions and foot baths. Garlands of sweet smelling flowers were also worn by brides, youths and maidens. At Sparta's palace "The pride of Greece, fresh garlands crowned their heads ... at Menelaus' wedding feast." And "violet haired" Sappho wrote:

*Many a coronet of roses
and violets crocus and dill
upon your brow you set
and often balm you spread*

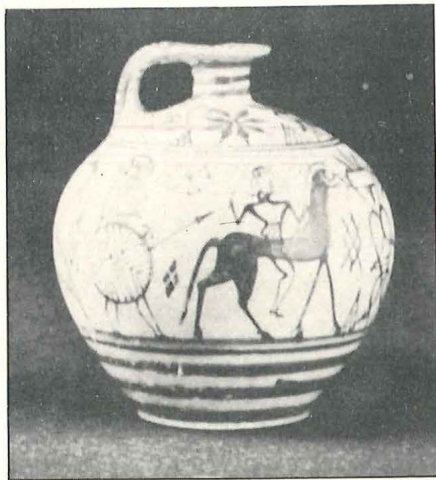


Aphrodite scenting her body. In the British Museum.



Different containers used for holding perfumes and scented oils

*of myrrh upon my head
and royal ointment on my
hair you shed...*



Scents pervaded all aspects of life. Achilles gave orders to his men that the body of his beloved Patroclus should be anointed with essences nine years old, and pine or other aromatic wood was used to scent the funeral pyres and the ashes of the dead.

During the classical period perfume wearing and use became even more popular. In the ancient agora, or marketplace, beneath the Acropolis men gathered at the perfume shops in large numbers to learn the latest news and exchange gossip. Being Greek, politics were inevitably discussed among them and citizens of different political persuasions had their own perfume shops. Early on, Solon, the Athenian lawmaker and one of the 'seven sages of the world', banned the sale of perfume in an effort to halt these potentially seditious gatherings, though only temporarily.

Politics and love have always been high on the list of Greek social priorities and heady aromas have throughout time been associated with the Goddess of love, Aphrodite.

*All that the hours bring forth:
the crocus they bring
bluebell and violet brave
blossoming roses with lovely buds
and nectarious scent
ambrosial petals of jonquil
scent blend with lily cups.
So Aphrodite wore clothes
that the scent of every season
bore.*

Young (and not so young) lovers of both sexes crowned themselves with circlets of marjoram, the perfume of happiness, and wore the scents that honored Aphrodite. Newlyweds in particular used violets which are dedicated to her and her son Priapus, the god of all fertility.

The Athenians, having no soap,

used aromatic oils to clean themselves and scented every part of their bodies with different perfumes. Men, for example, used oil of mint on their arms as a sign of strength and sprinkled it in bath water. But the most fashionable perfume among them was thyme which grew profusely on Mount Hymettus. It signified not only courage, but style, grace and elegance. To "smell of thyme" was a term of high praise.

Symposiums, too, held an important place in the Greek upper classes. On these evenings, selected essences filled the air as each male guest vied with the other to wear the most exquisite perfume. During dinner slaves sometimes

brought round bowls of drinking water scented with mint, or rose petals. Anise too was used, an innocent forerunner of "ouzo", and doubled as a powerful averter of the evil eye. Unguents scented the atmosphere. On hot evenings, guests, languishing under the combined effects of dinner, entertainment, deep discussion and wine, were revived with a sprinkle of refreshingly perfumed water. Some may even have tried to delay intoxication by wearing a crown of violets.

Along with philosophy, art and mathematics, the use of perfumes spread to the neighboring Romans who used them with hedonistic excess. □



Details from a 'lekythos' – a ceramic flask for holding perfume

Son of the microbophobe

You may remember the story of Taki the microbophobe who was so scared of germs and bugs that he lived a completely sterilized life in Athens until, fearing the pollution here, he moved to Switzerland, took a walk in the pure air of the Jura mountains, slipped on a cow pat, hit the back of his head on a rock and expired, uttering his final words, "the *colobacilli* got me in the end."

He came to mind the other day when I received a phone call from his son, a young man who must have been in his early thirties and whom I had not seen since his father's funeral.

"You must forgive me for calling you like this, out of the blue so to speak, but I must seek your help in a matter of the utmost urgency," he said, in a strangely muffled voice.

"I'm afraid I can't hear you very well, can you speak a little more clearly?" I asked.

"No," he said, "I'm wearing a gas mask over my surgical mask and this is the best I can do. The air pollution count was up two units today, you know."

Lord, I thought to myself, this guy's even worse than his father. "What can I do for you?"

"Can you come up to my house in Kastri? I know it's an imposition because you hardly know me. But I assure you I am in a desperate situation. Will you do this for me for the sake of your friendship with my late father?"

I hesitated for a moment. He sounded like a nut case, but he was probably harmless. Still, I was curious to know why he was appealing to me and not to anyone else. "What exactly is it you want from me?" I asked, "and why me?"

There was a pause at the other end of the line. "I can't explain on the phone," the muffled voice said, "but my father told me you had dinner with him once and sat at the table without first washing your hands."

"Oh, really? That was unforgivable of me," I said with a hint of sarcasm.

"Well, it's your business if you want to expose yourself to all kinds of infection, but that's why I believe you can help me and I will explain fully when you come. When can I expect you?"

By now I was thoroughly mystified and intrigued. "I will come this after-

noon at six. Are you at your father's old house?"

"Yes, right behind the Papandreou residence. Thank you so much. I am deeply grateful."

At six that evening I parked outside the two-storey house in Kastri and walked up a whitewashed garden path to the front door. The windows on both floors were closed tight and fitted with fine mesh screens and there was a strange mechanical contraption on the roof.

The person who opened the front door to me was wearing a complete surgeon's outfit, looking ready to carry out a lung and heart transplant and smelling strongly of carbolic soap. There was a closed door behind him and after he had greeted me, he closed the front door, sprayed the space between the two doors with a powerful disinfectant, and then opened the second door into the hallway.

"What happened to the gas mask?" I asked.

"There was a breeze early this afternoon and the pollution count went down to normal levels. The surgical mask is adequate to cope with anything that may get through the filters."

"The filters?" I queried.

"Yes, the house's air intake is on the roof, you may have seen it outside. The air is ionized and then filtered through three layers of charcoal and two layers of silicon crystals while special sensors are constantly monitoring pollution levels. When they get too high an alarm goes off and I wear my gas mask, as I did this morning. You will forgive me for not shaking hands with you, but just before you came I cut my right rubber glove while unscrewing the cap of a bottle of sterilized distilled water and I wouldn't want to risk it, your coming right from outside and all that. You know what I mean."

I nodded. "Think nothing of it," I said. "Better get a new glove before the bacteria get wind of that cut and have you for dinner."

He laughed wryly. "You may make fun of me," he said, "but I take all the threats to my health very seriously. If I can help it at all, I shall not succumb to a lung infection caused by air pollution, to any kind of cancer caused by radioactive fallout, or typhoid or paratyphoid from unwashed vegetables or

raw sewage in the sea, from food poisoning of any kind, from skin cancer from over-exposure to the sun, from ultra-violet radiation from that hole in the ozone layer of the upper stratosphere or from AIDS from any source. You are the first human contact I have had in two years and that only through necessity. This house is my stronghold and I have made it virtually vermin and germproof - at least, I thought I had until this morning."

"What happened this morning?" I asked.

He closed his eyes and shuddered. "Come with me," he said, climbing the staircase to the second floor. He took me to the bathroom and pointed to the bottom of the bathtub.

I looked and saw a large, brown cockroach lying on its back, marring the brilliant whiteness of the spotless enamel and looking quite dead.

"That's a cockroach," I said.

He closed his eyes and shuddered again.

"How did that get into your Fort Knox?" I asked.

"I don't know," he said hoarsely, "both mine and the Papandreou house were recently connected to the main sewer line and I suspect this cockroach somehow made its way over from the Villa Galini through the sewers and came up in my bathtub."

"Well, it's dead now, so what are you worried about?"

"That's precisely what I am worried about. What did it die of?"

"It probably heard Mr. Papandreou saying the Greek economy was well on the road to recovery and died laughing," I suggested.

"Please don't be facetious. This is a very serious situation. This creature may even in death be a prime source of deadly infection right in my bathtub. That's why I need your help. I can't bear to touch it. If I give you a pair of disposable tweezers, will you pick it up for me and take it away? Will you do me that great favor?"

I laughed. "Of course. Nothing to it. But tell me, what makes you think it came from the Papandreou residence?"

He thought a little and then said: "Well, for one thing, nothing good ever comes out of there and for another, if you look at it closely, it is rather green around the gills." □

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Jordan, Pan. Zervou 30, P. Psychico	647-4161
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Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Psychico	647-3593
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Libya, Vyronas 13, P. Psychico	647-2120
Luxembourg, Stisihorou 11	721-7948
Malta, Filellinon 7	323-0068
Mexico, Vas. Constantinou 5-7	723-0754
Morocco, Mousou 14, Psychico	647-4209
Netherlands, Vas. Constantinou 7	723-9701
New Zealand, An. Tsoha 15-17	641-0311
Nigeria, Eratosthenous 1	751-3737
Norway, Vas. Constantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	729-0214
Panama, Vas. Sophias 21	360-2992
Piraeus, Akti Miaouli 23	411-9497
Philippines, Kanara 5-7, Piraeus	452-3015
Poland, Chrissanthemou 22, P. Psychico	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0096
Romania, Em. Benaki 7, P. Psychico	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71	671-6911
South Africa, Kifissias 124	692-2125
South Korea, Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Spain, Vas. Sophias 29	721-4885
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, P. Psychico	671-4131
Sweden, Vas. Constantinou 7	729-0421
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Psychico	671-1604
Thailand, Taigetou 23, P. Psychico	671-7969
Tunisia, Ermou 8	323-1739
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou B8	724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	723-6211
United States, Vas. Sophias 91	721-2951
USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, P. Psychico	672-5235
Uruguay, Lykavittou 1c	361-3549, 360-3635
Vatican, Mavlis 2, Psychico	647-3598
Venezuela, Vas. Sophias 112	770-8769
Yemen (North Yemen), Patission 9	524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sophias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Deigeni Griva 3, Filothei	681-8925

UN Offices

Information Centre, Amalias 36	322-9624
High Commission for Refugees, Skoufa 59	363-3607
UNDP Representative	322-8122

Ministries

Agriculture, Aharnon 2	524-8555
Commerce, Haningos Sq. 15	361-6241
Communications, Xenofondos 13	325-1211
Culture & 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 & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Interior, Stadiou & Dragatsaniou	322-3521
Justice, Socratous & Zenonos	522-5903
Labor, Pireos 4	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas. Sophias 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 & Information, Zalokosta 10	363-0911

The Athenian organizer

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

Banks

The addresses listed are those of the central offices. Most branches also have a number of suburban and rural branches. All banks are open from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Monday to Thursday; Friday, 8 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

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 a.m.-9 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 8 a.m.-8 p.m. Sat., Sun:
 National Bank, Kar. Servias & Stadiou.....322-2738
Mon.-Fri. 8:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. - 3:30 - 7:30 p.m.:
 Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sophias.....722-0201

Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank, Nederland,	
Papargopoulou 3, Klafthmonos Sq.	324-3973
American Express, Panepistimiou 17	323-5401
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10	325-5401
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Panepistimiou 43	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39-1906	
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 Irmii, Aeolou	322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	646-4315
Chrisosplotissa, 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 Latterday 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 Thermistokleous 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 Bible Institute 9 a.m.	
Papaflessa 40, Kastri	
Christos Kirche, Sina 66, 11:15 a.m.	
St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	721-4906

St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),	
Filellinon 21	323-1090
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmeni 58,	
Ano Hellenikon	895-0023
Church of 7th Day Adventists,	
Keramikou 18	522-4962

Cultural organisations and archaeological institutes

American School of Classical Studies	
Soudias 54	723-6314
British Council, Kolonaki Sq.17	363-3211
British School of Archaeology, Soudias 52	721-0974
Canadian Archaeological Institute,	
Gennadion 2B, Kolonaki	722-3201
French School of Archaeology, Didotu 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
Parassos Hall, Karytsi Sq.8	721-8746
Society for the Study of Modern	
Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872
Swedish Archaeol. Inst. Mitseon 9	923-2102

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools	639-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	665-9991
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
La Verne University	801-0111
Lycee Francais	362-4301
Pooh Corner Kindergarten/Nursery	801-1827
Southeastern College	364-3405,360-2055/56
St. Catherine's British Embassy	282-9750
St. Lawrence College	661-1851
Tassis Hellenic International School	808-1426
The Alpine Center, Patriarchou Ioakim 37	721-3076
Ionic Center, Strat. Syndesmu 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,	
Dragatsanou 4	323-4107
Golf Club, Glyfada	894-6820
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	807-7663
Hippodrome, Faliron	941-7761
International Club	801-2587
New Yorkers Society, Chiou 4	672-5485

Overeaters Anonymous	346-2800
Republicans Abroad (Greece)	681-5747
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, Microllimano	417-9730
YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's	
Club, Ag. Zonish 57	861-3522
Athens, Cosmopolitan Lions Club	
(Mr P. Baganis)	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC),	
Vas. Sophias 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, Lykourgou 14-16	324-7805
National Tobacco Board, Kapodistrias 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, Kaningos 27	361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry,	
Loudovikou St.1, Plateia Roosevelt	417-4152
Professional Chamber of Athens,	
El Venizelou St.44	360-1651
Professional Chamber of Piraeus,	
Ag. Konstantinou St.3	412-1503
Technical Chamber of Greece,	
Kar. Servias 4	322-2460

Foreign

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Valaoritou 17	361-8385
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Valaoritou 4	362-0168
Far East Trade Center (Rep. of China)	
Vas. Sophias 4	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

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Creating a common soul

This year marks the Hellenic American Union's 30th anniversary as an Athens institution

by B. Samantha Stenzel

"I had a Japanese teacher who said, 'Language doesn't depend on culture or demonstrate culture,'" says Stephen Rounds, executive director of the Hellenic American Union (HAU) of Athens. "I take refuge in his wisdom."

"I think if you learn English, it's almost impossible to avoid picking up the culture," he says. "The English teaching, although we stumbled into it as a means of supporting ourselves, is the most important way to make it possible for Greeks and Americans to understand each other."

Despite the fact that language teaching began as a practical sideline for the cultural center, the academic

ign cultural center out of six in the Athens area which is run by a board of both Greeks and Americans. HAU cultural programming includes musical concerts, art exhibits, lectures and seminars, recitals, drama and dance performances, and film showings. These events highlight contemporary Greek and American cultural life, and present a venue for aspiring professional talent as well as amateurs and students. Over the years, celebrities from many fields, including Nobel Prize-winning poet George Seferis, painter Yiannis Tsarouchis, stage director Karolos Koun, Jazz musician Louis Armstrong and film director Elia Kazan, have been attracted to its premises. HAU

nowned architect Constantine Doxiadis – which has just undergone major interior renovation. He says he hasn't had an easy day, but his enthusiasm is undaunted. "I'm an idealist and I try to come on as one every time I hire a new teacher. I want our teachers to be something special – to be as creative, innovative and up to date as possible." In order to aid the nearly 70 teachers in being creative and up to date, they take a 60-hour English language teaching course when they join the staff and another later for retraining and upgrading.

Rounds, who has been in Greece since 1984, is the only HAU employee who is also a member of the foreign service. He previously held posts in the Philippines and Korea after teaching English literature at a college for seven years. He requested a position in Greece because "the pleasure of being in Asia was that of everything being totally new and unexpected. My wife Sam and I wanted to explore an area of the world that was a part of our cultural and intellectual past."

He portrays life in the foreign service as "ideal for somebody who likes working overseas but is basically a conservative homebody who likes to be secure. You have a certain status but get to do all the fun stuff all over the world that usually you could do only after putting on a backpack and taking risks."

The "fun stuff" for him in Greece includes sampling the fare in a variety of tavernas and packing up the family for excursions throughout the country. He is also a proud joint master of the offbeat Hash House Harriers running group. His pleasure as a member is derived as much from the camaraderie and joking insults of the mainly British group as it is from the invigorating but muscle-wrenching physical exertion.

Rounds says his expectations of Greece have been fulfilled. The beauty of the country has been satisfying, but the hospitality of the Greeks has made an even greater impression. "I really enjoy the Greeks, especially their ability to enjoy life and get out and party, putting their worries behind them." He and his wife and four children have become close friends with their Greek neighbors. As an expression of this friendship, each New Year's Eve the neighbors drag Ruth, one of Rounds' daughters, to be the first to walk over their threshold after midnight as a token of good luck.

Rounds feels his adaptation in Greece has been facilitated by the



A past HAU governing board with former American Ambassador Henry Tasca (center) and current U.S. envoy Robert Keeley (far right)

section of the HAU is thriving, with over 3,000 students enrolled in English courses and between 200 and 400 pupils studying Greek. Besides the basic certificate English courses, advanced English (reading, listening, communication and exam preparation) and English teaching methodology are offered. The Greek and Other Studies Department focuses on leisure time pursuits such as folk dance, photography, painting, weaving and cinema appreciation, plus career-related studies in early childhood education, journalism and translation. The HAU is also a testing center for the University of Michigan English Proficiency Examination.

The HAU, which is marking its 30th anniversary this year, is the only fore-

cultural events are attended by about 50,000 people annually.

The HAU has as its primary goal bettering relations between Greeks and Americans in the cultural and educational realms. Says Spyros Panopoulos, president of the HAU board (which has five Greek and four American members): "When asked to define friendship 2,300 years ago, Aristotle replied, 'A friend is a common soul in two separate bodies.' In philosophical terms, the Hellenic American Union has tried since its founding in 1957 to create a common soul between two bodies – the United States and Greece."

Stephen Rounds' office is in the Union's modern seven-storey building on Massalias Street – designed by re-

Greeks' tolerance towards foreigners, and he says he has experienced very little anti-American sentiment. As an example, he says, "Very often I will be in a conversation with someone who speaks fluent English, but they will patiently encourage me to finish what I am saying in my broken Greek."

Rounds prefers to downplay the negative aspects of Athens and does not echo the usual complaints of foreigners about such inconveniences as driving conditions. Instead, he says, "I enjoy the competition on the highway. I get out there and swerve and dodge with the best of them."

Although he admits there are adjustments to be made in Greece, this is buffered by his experiences in other countries. "There's a curve you follow as a foreigner: first exhilaration and then depression." He and Sam have lived in other foreign countries so that the curve has flattened out, and he says, "We're a little more rational and aware of our reactions."

Rounds assumed his post at the HAU in 1984, two years after the teachers' occupation of the building. Striking teachers and staff were embroiled in a salary dispute that "got out of control" and closed the school for four months. Rounds acknowledges that it was a heavy financial blow, but the deficit has been paid off and the school is now in the black.

He compares the psychological effects of the event to a nightmare. "It



Stephen Rounds, executive director
 nistration, which is natural," he says.

The development of the HAU over the past 30 years has been in response to the needs of the Greek and American communities here. Rounds acknowledges a "greater degree of focus that has been forced upon us by the fact that, 30 years ago, we were more nearly unique". Now the facilities that are offered can also be found at other institutions, and the HAU has had to become more specialized.

"Our membership is made up mostly of people who have some special link to the United States, for instance through marriage to a Greek or being an alumnus of an American school; not just those who have a disembodied interest in Greek-American relations. Yet each event attracts a different audience." A recent festival of animated films attracted a college-age crowd while a nostalgic retrospective of 30 years titled "The Good Old Days" was attended by a number of people who were familiar

Greece and Greek culture. The American Library on the fourth floor, operated by the United States Information Service, is also a lending library with more than 10,000 English books on various fields of arts and sciences. It provides an invaluable asset to the community with its stock of current and back issues of American newspapers and periodicals.

While Rounds recognizes that the "big names" will no longer automatically come to the Union, the HAU compensates by offering quality American performances, films and speakers. Diversity is the watchword, and Rounds notes the R.L. Burnside concert in March as having been a rare opportunity to hear the "Delta blues", normally only found in the bars of northern Mississippi.

In the autumn, American Ambassador Robert Keeley will give a talk, the Pierides Gallery of Modern Art will launch an exhibit of works from the '30s and a film program of recent American independent productions is



The American Library contains over 10,000 books

casts its shadow into the future. People are worried about things. They remember it and it influences their actions and their attitudes towards their colleagues." Rounds says that although the salary dispute was settled, right now the government's austerity measures prevent giving raises. "If your salary is frozen, you get mad. Some of this resentment on the part of the employees is directed towards the admi-

with the works and artists "way back then".

Rounds' objective for the future is to lure more of the English language students into the libraries, or into a movie or concert in the theatre after classes. The Clary Thompson Library on the seventh floor houses a Greek lending library of more than 6,000 volumes covering the arts and sciences, and a rare collection of English books on



The Union's Massalia Street building

planned. Since Rounds' tenure began, more Greek films, especially those with English subtitles, have been screened, which has often given local filmmakers an opportunity to conduct discussions with audiences.

Rounds is an enthusiastic film fan and feels programs such as the Western series last fall, which was "his baby", have as much to say about a culture as any other medium. He feels they should be viewed in the *auteur* sense, as an example of an artist trying to communicate with his or her audience. "Since the medium is easy to absorb and takes less effort and time than reading a novel," he says. "It is a low-key, enjoyable way to express American values and cultural changes." □

Greek Cinematheque

Six nights a week enthusiastic film buffs are clambering up the steps of One Kanaris Street, the home of the Teniothiki of Greek Cinematheque, where a cinematic feast is being offered.

The handsome neo-classical mansion, once the home of Greek Prime Minister Deliyorgis, was built by the Danish Hansen brothers in the mid-1800s. A recent facelift has restored it to its former elegance. The facade has been painted a rich gold and the interior now houses a small museum of film memorabilia: antique projectors, pieces of film sets, posters from past events and photos of luminaries of the Greek and international cinema scene. A French "zootrope" made in 1900, a shadow and light precursor of the cinema projector, is prominently displayed outside the offices on the first floor.

On most days you can find the dedicated and amiable director of the Teniothiki, Theodoros Adamopoulos, at work in his office. Adamopoulos has been with the Teniothiki for 22 years. After directing two feature films and a number of shorts, he was, as he explains with a wink, "put out to pasture". His love of films is now expressed in his work at the Teniothiki.

The small screening room seats 82 people and although the seats are a little worn and the projector temperamental, this cozy theatre is the culmination of a dream for the now private organization, once compelled to

hold one week of screenings monthly at a local cinema.

During a recent showing of the late Andrei Tarkovsky's *The Childhood Years of Ivan*, the theatre was jammed, as it was almost 20 years ago when embassies secretly imported films in diplomatic pouches in defiance of the junta. Revolutionary films from Cuba and South America, underground shorts from the United States and Great Britain, as well as rare retrospectives, were shown to enthralled audiences. Adamopoulos recalls, "Whenever we could, we'd lock the doors, close the shutters, turn on the projector and hope the police wouldn't find us."

A lecturer at a film school fondly remembers those days saying, "I will be forever grateful for the opportunity I had to see avante-garde fare, plus film classics from the early days of cinema during my formative years." He had turned his back on the popular films of the '60s, such as the Aliki Vouyouklaki musical comedies; likewise the young film student with him ignored Sylvester Stallone and Charles Bronson's action-packed, blood-drenched blockbusters, preferring the quiet pleasures of Jean Renoir's *Rules of the Game* or Fritz Lang's *Metropolis*. Last season's programs included the shorts of film pioneers such as the Lumiere Brothers, whose first public screening of clips in 1895 marked the "birth of cinema", John Ford's westerns, and a retrospective of Latin American films, among

hundreds more from all over the world.

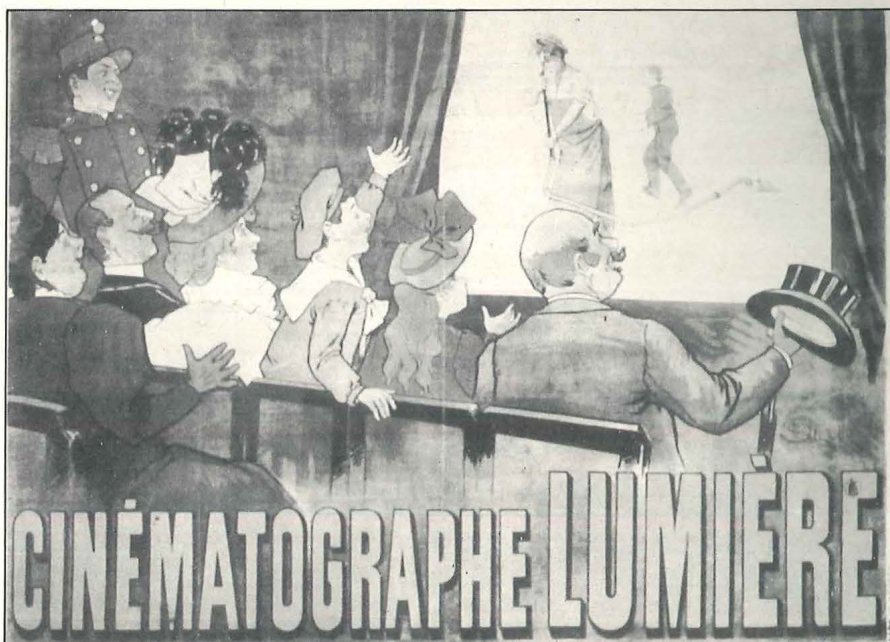
The Teniothiki began as a film club in 1950 when the Greek Cinema Critics' Circle was formed. One of the members of that group was Aglaia Mitropoulou, a critic at that time who led the tireless campaign to bring the Teniothiki into acceptance as an official organization. During the Junta, Mitropoulou was forced to leave Greece, to live in exile in London and Paris until democracy was restored.

Mitropoulou sees as the main goal of the Teniothiki "the collection and preservation of our national films for historical and social purposes. Cinema is the best means for keeping a record of the history of a country." As head of the governing board, she enthusiastically organizes the Teniothiki programs, arranges the loan of Greek films to foreign cinematheques and manages the time for her own writing and lecturing. She has written a book *Greek Cinema*, available in Greek at local bookstores, and an English edition of the comprehensive history of Greek films is upcoming.

The Teniothiki has an archive housing 1000 to 1500 films, most of them Greek, American, Italian and French. A large number of films are borrowed from cinema archives in Europe or the United States, or from their embassies here in Greece. Enthusiastic cinephile Mitropoulou emphasizes the importance of showing films from other countries as well. For "cinema is an international treatise for the improvement of human relations. We firmly believe that cinema is the number one method of human contact these days for people to maintain peace and understanding."

The Teniothiki is operating from October to May at One Kanaris Street. Screenings are at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. every night except Sunday. Membership is accepted between 9 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. at the Teniothiki office on the first floor or at the door of the screening hall. Screenings are limited to members, who may bring a guest. If there are vacant seats, non-members are admitted.

Next season's screenings include an extensive program of African films, including those from Algeria, Morocco, Mali and Senegal; Spanish Civil War films and retrospectives dedicated to neo-realism, expressionism, nouvelle vague, film noir and kamerspiel will also be shown. For more information call: 361-2046 or 360-9596. □



Katey's corner



☆ Almost as soon as the hulloaloo and celebration of the Statue of Liberty's first 100 years was over, Americans embarked on the United States Constitution's 200th anniversary celebration. I think it all amounts to Americans loving a party – the more lavish the better – and any excuse will do. What might be considered a rather sedate and scholarly occasion is apparently developing, under the chairmanship of former Chief Justice **Warren Burger**, into quite an exciting event, culminating in the "largest parade ever mounted in the U.S.A." The seriousness has not gone ignored, with in-depth discussions and essays by school children, but a little hype doesn't hurt and what they are commemorating is, after all, the oldest living document of its kind. In line with the above, if you are interested in the history as well as the continuing controversy over the U.S. Constitution, be sure to stop in at the **Hellenic-American Union** this month to see their exhibit. You'll find a lot of surprises. In the United States, the Colonial town of Williamsburg, Virginia, has a super movie on the subject, which graphically portrays many of the goings on that produced the document. It's a special place to visit, for the employees and the buildings are all decked out in the designs of the period, bringing the history books to life.

☆ Are you a New Yorker – or would you like to be one? If the answer is yes, give Agis Sarakinos a call and find out about the group that gets together each Wednesday evening at the Athineon at Kifissias 320, Neo Psychiko. You'll find it a very congenial



Over 1500 Greeks, Americans and friends from other countries came out to celebrate American Independence Day this year. Everybody demolished all of the hot dogs and hamburgers in sight, danced to a country-western band and disco music, enthusiastically sang American songs and ate Girl Scouts' ice cream. The kids played special games and happily bounced around in a balloon 'castle'. It all finished off with spirited exclamations as the fireworks lit up the western sky. The official part of the evening included the presentation of the Greek and American flags by U.S. Marines, singing of the two national anthems, Girl Scouts leading the pledge to the flag, and the U.S. Ambassador (at the podium) reading the President's Independence Day message. Big Door Prizes were offered by Pan American Airways, TWA, United Airlines, Inter-Continental Hotels, Marriott Hotels and Hilton International, so there are some mighty happy travellers this summer! An enthusiastic community-wide committee organized the whole project, but special thanks must go to Chairmen Al Bonney of the Ledra Marriott and Ray Hill of the Officers' Club.

way to get acquainted – many of the participants are singles, but that certainly is not a requirement. Call 672-5485 for further information.

☆ The American Woman's Organization of Greece (AWOG) has a super program for newly-arrived women of all nationalities. Called the Newcomers Support Group, it not only provides a foundation for new friendships in a

new environment, but answers such questions as, "Where can I get my hair done in Psychiko", "Is Crisco available in Athens", or "My kids are scuba divers; where is it safe for them to dive". If scuba diving and Crisco are not on your mind, you can bring your own set of queries to the friendly experts – those who have been here a month longer than you – who have



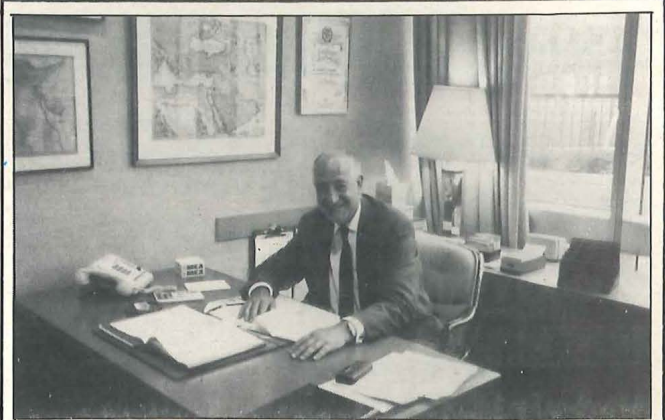
The Athens College Theatre was overflowing for the recent performances of the Kyogen and Noh Japanese theatre group. This very special event was presented by the Municipality of Athens in conjunction with the Cultural Center of the Embassy of Japan, under the auspices of the Japan Foundation. It was an educational as well as cultural presentation, with an explanation of some of the group's techniques given during the course of the evening. The costuming was spectacular, the accompanying music, while somewhat discordant to western ears, was intriguing and precise and the English-language program notes enabled the audience to follow the complicated plots with little difficulty. We owe the various embassies our thanks for bringing events to Athens, which offer real cultural insights and entertain at the same time. The Japanese group was under the leadership of Mr. Fusataka Honma and has performed in the United States, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, the United Kingdom, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Holland, India, Thailand, Finland, Denmark and Sweden.

lots of answers. And if you are a new mother, ask about the program for Moms, the Mothers' Network, which will help you organize baby-sitters and provide all sorts of helpful hints. Share your pleasure in the new arrival with others and get out of the house at the same time. Telephone the AWOG Club Room Monday through Friday between 10:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon at 721-2951, Ext.239. All this is not to say that if you've been in Athens for eons and have no children that you can't come along. AWOG has a plethora of opportunities for the volunteer - check in to see what piece of the action suits your situation.

While I'm at it, let me suggest that you find out about membership in your native language cultural center. It is usually very inexpensive (or even free) and sends a monthly program of events by mail so you can plan in

advance. In addition, there are often gatherings where you can meet authors, lecturers, and/or artists having exhibitions or giving performances. The programs are diverse and stimulating, so give them a try. Check the *Athenian Organizer* for telephone numbers.

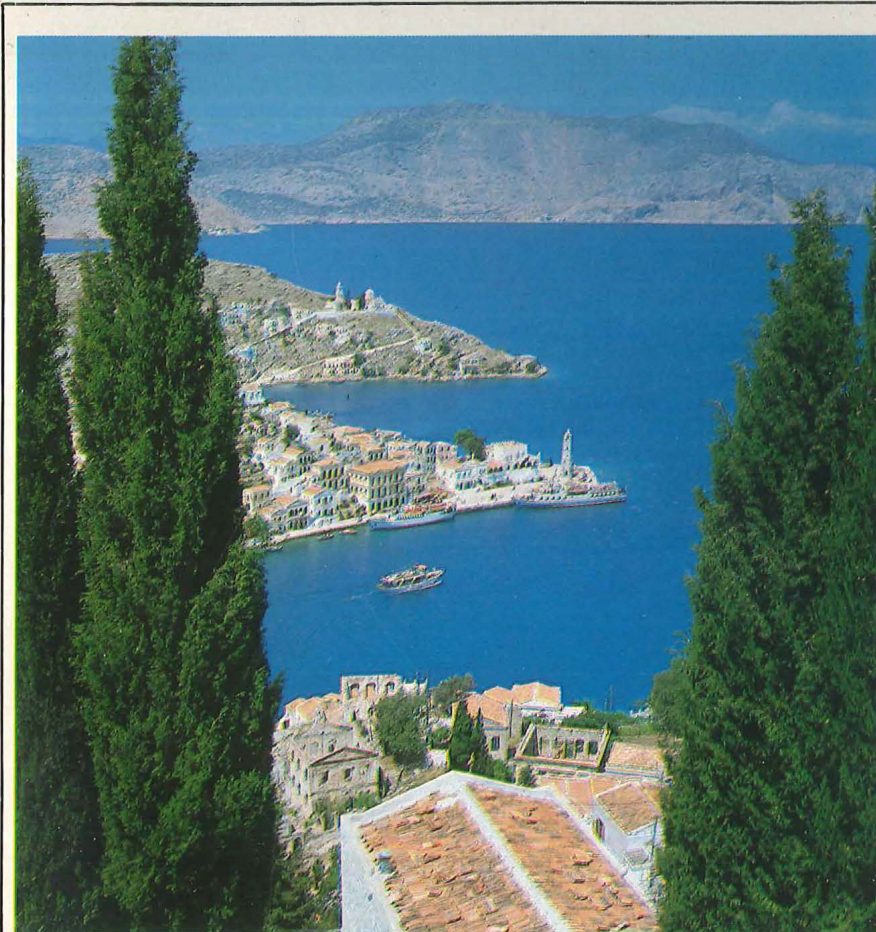
☆ **The Athens Center** is constantly broadening its program of offerings. If you don't know about their extensive Greek language program, it's time to find out - there are classes at all levels. But how many of you know of their extensive cooperation with U.S. universities, or that the programs are open to Athens residents? To name a few: The College of Wooster, State University of New York/Syracuse, San Francisco State University, University of Wisconsin/Stevens Point and Pennsylvania State University. Maybe one is for you - give 'em a call at 701-5242 or 701-2268.



Many Athenian readers will remember Eva and Ricky Rickenbacher who spent several years in Athens. Ricky was General Manager of the Athens Hilton before going off to fill the same position at the Nile Hilton in Cairo, where many friends visited the congenial couple. Ricky is now at the Vista International Hotel located at the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan and it is evident from his grin that he is enjoying it. Unfortunately, Eva was in Europe when our camera was in New York, but we hear that she thinks the Big Apple is the greatest.

☆ September is a wonderful month in Greece because everything is beginning to shift gears and move into the 'season'. Generally excellent weather allows **Athens Festiv-**

al events to continue, overlapping with the beginning of the winter excitement. I'm afraid that if you 'can't find anything to do'; it's your own fault, so jump in and enjoy. □



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Recollections, mythology and paradox

The Morning of the Gods, by Edward Fenton, Delacorte Press, New York/
Julia MacRae Books, London

Edward Fenton describes himself as “Greek by adoption”. He and his wife, child psychologist Sophia Harvati, live in Athens and in Galaxidi, a village on the Bay of Itsea below Delphi. He is the author of many highly acclaimed books for young readers – among them *The Refugee Summer*, set in Kifissia during the 1920s, which was nominated for the American Book Award. This book was the first of a trilogy about children living through some of the crucial events of modern Greek history. The second book, *The Morning of the Gods*, has just been released by Delacorte Press in New York and Julia MacRae Books, London.

I had met Mr. Fenton at a friend's house before I read *The Morning of the Gods*. I called and asked if I could talk to him, and he invited me for coffee. I wanted to know how he had written that good a book. I have learned that writing well is very difficult – in fact I frequently think that it is impossible. I also wanted to know why he wrote that well, since in our time it doesn't seem necessary to write well in order to receive acclaim as an author. Why would an established writer, winner of many awards, take the time and the infinite pains required to write a book as good as *The Morning of the Gods*?

It's hard to write about a good book, a book that creates a living world. *The Morning of the Gods* is particularly difficult to discuss because of the paradox it presents: many complex interwoven levels of meaning portrayed in simple, clear prose – language as pure and clean as spring water.

The central character, Carla, is a young girl whose Greek mother was killed in an auto accident. Carla's grief and her inability to talk of it with anyone cause her to lose interest in her life in New York. Her father, hardly in better shape, determines to send her to Greece to visit the old couple who had raised Carla's mother. The book begins

with Carla on a bus between Athens and a little village on the Bay of Itsea below Delphi, the village where her mother's aunt and uncle live.

The world that Carla finds in the village is a world so achingly real that all time is alive with it. The present time of the narrative is the early 1970s. The last years of the Junta in Greece and the political oppression and intrigue of that time form one strand of the story. Carla meets a boy, Lefteris, whose parents were forced to leave him behind as they fled to political asylum in England. Her uncle, she learns, is befriending a liberal judge, Solon, who is in political exile in the village and under constant police surveillance.

Coexisting with the world of the political present of that time is the mythic world of the ancient gods. The village embodies the old Greek tales of gods and heroes. One of the women of the village, Kyria Dimitra, weeps when she meets Carla. When Carla asks her uncle why, he tells of the dark stranger who came to the village and married Kyria Dimitra's daughter and took her away with him to the underworld (in this case, Melbourne, Australia, where he was the wealthy owner of an undertaking establishment). As the goddess Demeter mourned for her lost daughter Persephone, so Kyria Dimitra weeps for her daughter in Australia.

The rites of the pagan world are intertwined with the Orthodox ceremonies of Easter. Never have the Epitaphios, the candlelight funeral procession on Good Friday, or the midnight service dramatizing Christ's resurrection on Easter Eve been more movingly described than they are in this book. It is through the celebration of these liturgies that Carla is able to grieve openly for her mother, and to speak about her grief with her aunt and uncle.

And on Easter morning, after going through the village with her uncle and joining in the many celebrations and dances, Carla takes a gift of red eggs to Kyria Dimitra and sees that she has a visitor. A beautiful young woman in green shoes and a green skirt with a yellow blouse is sitting beside her. It is Persephone, back from the underworld to usher in the spring.

There is plenty of suspenseful action as the Oracle of Delphi, and Hermes (in his contemporary guise as a travel agency guide) conspire to get a great poet and his manuscript out of Greece, and Carla helps them. Later, when

Turkey invades Cyprus and it looks like the country is on the brink of war, Carla and Lefteris are taken across the Ionian Sea to Italy by a wandering sea captain on his way home to Ithaca.

“How did the book begin?” I asked Edward Fenton after he had brought me a mug of black coffee and we had settled down to talk in his office in Athens. “What was the germ that it started from?”

“It kicked around for over ten years,” he said. “I wanted to write about the relationship between the ancient gods and the contemporary religion in Greece. It started with the phrase, ‘the morning of the gods,’ the title. It all came out of words.”

“And Carla? Where did she come from? Did you know a child like her?”

“I don't know where she came from, really. I had a niece whose mother died...but, no. She's very different...she wasn't Carla. I'm not sure where characters come from. Sometimes I know. Like Pepper and Salt, the two men who had the taverna in the village. I knew them. Lefteris, the boy, came after the book was written. Or I thought it was – but I needed a sounding board for Carla.”

“How about the opening paragraph,” I asked him. “How did you know where to start the story?”

“I always knew that. I don't know how I knew. Some things seem to be instinctive. Others you have to work on and work on and work on. I rewrote the first chapter more than twenty times. And other things, sometimes the best things, just come. You just know.”

“What if you don't know? How do you learn?” I asked. “For instance, you let the reader know all about the uncle's political beliefs with one matchbox. Carla notices that the box of matches her uncle uses to light his pipe has a picture of wildflowers on it, while all the other matchboxes she's seen have the Junta emblem. When she asks her uncle where he got the box, he says it's an old one he's kept and every time he buys more matches he slips them into the old cover. Where did that image come from? Did you know anyone who did that?”

“I did.”

“Then you were in Greece during the Junta years?”

“Yes, I came every summer. You see, Theo, the uncle, wasn't the sort to talk politics. He couldn't just rave and

rant about the Junta. You have to get a distillation of life...you've got to make ideas concrete. Particularly if you have any fantasy, there has to be a very solid base of logic, of reality. From a solid base you can send up the shoot. We writers are not intellectuals, we're picture makers. If the reader feels he's been there, you've done it."

"And how do you know when you've done it?" I asked. "How do you know when not to do any more? Like when you show Kyria Dimitra's daughter in her room. It's just one image. Other characters that represent the gods or heroes function as people in the story, too. But with Persephone it was just that one glimpse."

"It came that way," he said, "the two of them sitting together on the bed. And Persephone had to look like a daffodil. That's all."

When I asked him how long the actual writing had taken, he said he'd been working on *The Morning of the Gods* for three years. I asked why he'd labored so long and hard when so few know the work involved and most of those who do are too involved with their VCRs to care.

"You have to do it as well as you can," he said. "Like Phidias... They asked him why he finished the backs of the statues on the Parthenon where no one could see them. He said the gods could see them."

"Are you writing for the gods?"

"No. For that thing inside. You have something...some understanding, a vision of the world, a feeling...That's one thing. And then there's the understanding the reader has. And there's the third thing, something that happens between you and the reader. Why is it that something that was written thousands of years ago may move you more deeply than something that was written, say twenty years ago, or this year?"

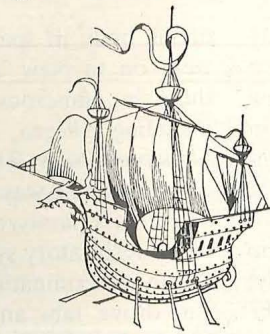
"Do you mean writing for immortality? To be remembered?"

"You want to do the best you can, that's all. Not for the money, but because you have to."

I'm glad he did. For me that third thing, the thing that happens between book and reader, was a reminder and a deeper understanding of the wonder of Greece and of this beautiful planet. And when you have that feeling of wonder, it is always the morning of the gods. □

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One of ballet's best comes to Athens

Don Farnworth, the extremely gifted ballet teacher of The New York Dance Group Studio in New York, will be arriving in Athens on September 14 to teach professional ballet courses and stretch classes here. Farnworth has been guest teacher of the Nederlands Dans Theatre, Scapino Ballet, Bat Sheva Dance Company, Paul Taylor Dance Company and The Danny Grossman Dance Company. Based at the Dance Centre, he will be available for private sessions, and is renowned for his work with people with slipped discs and knee injuries.

Born in Carey, Ohio, Farnworth began dancing at an early age, understanding instinctively that dance was to be his life. At the age of 14 he suffered his first physical setback, when the hearing and balancing nerve in his left ear canal began to die. At the age of 18 it was completely dead, subjecting him to dizziness and spacial disorientation. He learned to stop himself from falling by relaxing and focusing on the image

of his body in space. Undaunted, he went on to New York and appeared there in numerous Broadway shows, including *Allegro*, *Sleepy Hollow* and *Shinebone Alley*. Then came a crushing blow, when he was stricken with polio. The illness paralyzed his left arm, part of his respiratory system and his voice. Again, determination and professionalism drove him and, against doctors' orders, he continued trying to move his left arm, eventually restoring its full mobility. Learning to speak and eventually to sing again was an extremely painful process. In six weeks he was teaching again and his first show after his recovery from polio was *Bye Bye Birdie*. Farnworth believes that the will to do something is vitally important, and that if you really want something you will achieve it. Surely he is living proof.

In his forty years of teaching there is no doubt that the physical setbacks Farnworth has suffered have contributed a special intuitive quality to his

abilities as teacher. Teaching up to 10 hours a day, he still manages to do some private sessions as well. As an analytical teacher, he is particularly interested in training his students in alignment and the *correct process* of learning ballet movements, pushing dancers to do things they have never done before. He does not work in front of the mirror and the outside image many teachers do, rather through feeling and sensation. He believes in movement, even when still, (as in a balance position such as arabesque), a continuous flow of energy. His physical difficulties have taught him how to relax, which he believes is just a subtle form of energy which is created and concentrated. Releasing and engaging muscles is an important part of the training. Psychologically wise he sees clearly into people and always seems to have just the right choice to gently correct a bad movement habit.

If you are involved in any form of movement teaching, Don Farnworth is an excellent mentor.

The Dance Centre: Teacher's night on stage

The Dance Centre at Amalias gave a performance of professional standards, demonstrating the talents of the teachers there. The Centre was formed to improve the standards of professional dance in Greece and courses, available at various levels of advancement, are open to everyone.

The evening performances started with *Etudes Classiques* choreographed by Abby Ward, who teaches classical ballet at the Centre. Designed to show the classical technique, it was basic and well prepared, but the girls need to get out of their legs more and enhance their facial expressions. Abby Ward and Happy Miller both danced very professionally and maintained a confident rapport with the audience. Ward has danced with both the Australian Ballet and the Royal Ballet of Farnborough.

Red Rain followed, performed by Aly Howe, who was previously with the Limon Company in New York and is now teaching Limon technique - which has a beautiful, quiet, lyrical quality at the Centre, as well as working



Don Farnworth... "the will to do something is vitally important"

vately with various massage and healing techniques. *Red Rain* was choreographed by Jose Brown who has given solo performances over the winter in Athens. Aly's performance was both expressive and pleasant. Her technique is clean; a dancer performing with her face as well as with her body is such a pleasure to see.

Two choreographies by Angela Lyras followed. The first, *Arabesque*, has been reviewed previously in this column. The second, *I Remember ... When I Was a Child*, was danced by Keith Derrick Randolph and Sylvia Macchi, with music by the Penguin Cafe Orchestra. Seemingly autobiographical, it portrays an elegant, well-dressed young lady sitting on a chair while Keith dances with passion and energy and around her. At times she seems ready to let herself go and join in, and at others she appears uncomfortable and restrained. She attempts to ignore him, but she cannot. The piece ends as she disdainfully leaves the room, firmly closing the door behind her, leaving the audience with the impression that she has been touched so as to never escape the passions of her own soul.

The choreography is promising, but still needs more thought and a little work. The contrast between the energetic movement of the dancer and the restraint of the lady could have been stronger. Angela Lyras is the director of The New Dance Company and teaches classical ballet at both the State School of Dance and the Dance Centre.

The fifth choreography, *Esperando*, was both choreographed and danced by Serena Ward. An exotic beauty, she has a sensual, languid quality that hypnotized her audience in this simple piece designed to show off her particular expression of movement. Serena has danced with the Louis Falco Dance Company in New York and with both Haris Mandafounis and Lia Meletopoulou here in Greece. She has taught at the Royal Ballet School in Britain, the Rambert School and she is now teaching at the Dance Centre.

Reunion, with music by George Winston, was choreographed by the director of the Dance Centre, Happy Miller, and performed by Miller and Angela Lyras. Angela has a neat, clean technique which she has refined over the years. She is beautifully lifted out of her legs – something rarely seen here – though she is somewhat shy and uncer-



Aly Howe... performs with her face as well as her body

tain, and needs to project more confidence. Happy made a competent professional partner. The choreography was not at all easy from a technical standpoint and the high professional level of the performance was certainly admirable. Happy, who has been written about previously in *The Athenian*, has danced with the Washington Ballet and the Ballet of the Philippines.

It's Been A Long, Long Time, choreographed and performed by Christine Beskou, with music by Louis Armstrong, was a light-hearted piece very well received by the audience. Christina danced with enthusiasm and personality in this work intended to showcase her flexibility and character. She is a talented and popular instructor who teaches both the classical technique and the barr-a-terre.

The last piece, *Serena-Keith*, was danced by the same, with music by Tania Mara and choreography by Keith-Derrick Randolph. It was a buoyant mischievous work, demonstrating the abilities of these very fine dancers, with high lifts and a lot of fun. Judging from audience reactions, Keith has acquired quite a fan club here in Greece. He is a graduate of the New York School of Performing Arts and is presently dancing with Haris Mandafounis.

The evening culminated with all the participants joining together in a friendly finale. □

Further details are available from The Dance Centre or from Aly Howe 263-8029.

Reunited masterpiece

One of this summer's highlights was the presentation by the National Gallery of El Greco's masterpiece "The Annunciation", painted in 1608, for one of the altars in the chapel of the Hospital of St. John of Afuera in Toledo.

For reasons unknown, the upper part of the painting was cut away towards the end of the 19th century.

"The Annunciation"
by *Domenicos Theotocopoulos*
(*El Greco*)
— oil



Known since then as "The Concert of the Angels", it was bought by the National Gallery at auction in Munich in 1931. This past year it was united with the lower section, "The Visit of the Archangel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary", which belongs to the collection of the Grupo Banco Hispano-Americano in Madrid. The painting was then presented to the modern world for the first time in its entirety in a travelling exhibit to Japan, Toledo, and Athens.

"The Annunciation", over 4 metres high, was one of the last commissions executed by the artist before his death in 1614. It depicts the Archangel's visit to the Virgin, while hovering overhead are the secondary themes of the "Dance of the Angels" and "The Concert of the Angels".

The National Gallery presented the painting as a unit by placing the Concert directly over the Visit, the parts matching perfectly. The work embodies all the elements of El Greco's expressive mysticism: the elongated figures stretching upward in a spiritual ecstasy, the emotional impact of dazzling light and bold color, the rhythms of gesture and of figures moving in space.

The elongated bodies of the Virgin and Gabriel in the foreground are striking, bathed as they are in a brilliant, mystic light that seems to spring from Gabriel's graceful hand, extended towards Mary. In this radiant luminosity nestle a row of angels, the motion of their long flowing robes seemingly unimpeded by earthly limitations. Immediately above them another group of angels, bathed in rich golden hues, strums their musical instruments. It is "The Concert of the Angels", celebrating the glory of the event below. This large scale painting eloquently reflects the emotional intensity and dynamism of El Greco's talent.

Domenicos Theotocopoulos, who became known as El Greco soon after leaving his native Crete for Venice and then Toledo, developed his own style of painting based on the Mannerist principles of distortion in drawing and the rhythmic placing of figures in space. Although he painted many portraits, the bulk of his work was thematically religious. One of his favorite models was Dona Jeronima, the mother of his son Jorge Manuel (it has never been verified that they married). Her lovely face was depicted as the Virgin Mary in numerous paintings.

El Greco's genius brought new meaning to Spanish art. Yet after his death, his influence was quickly overshadowed by Velasquez, who introduced a new painting technique that marked the beginning of the age of Baroque. El Greco was overlooked for centuries until his influence was detected in the works of the expressionists, and even Picasso and Van Gogh.

Exhibit ended in July

Time and memory

In her current exhibit at the Gallery Skoufa 4, Nelly Parastatidou is showing colored ink drawings on paper and her very personal technique of painting on mirrors.

The inspiration for these innovative mirror images was born of the simple, mechanical task of rehanging an old mirror. Her own image confronting her, the artist states, her imagination was aroused by all the hidden memories held in the confines of this piece of glass. She saw the "viewer and the viewed merge together in the colors of time and memory."

Parastatidou began painting on the mirror's top and then scraped away its backside until very little of the actual mirror was left intact. This produced a variety of textures that crept through into the frontal image. This exhibit is the result of such experimentations.

These images of time and memory are transposed into subjects with children, flowers, and the personifications of statues. Most of the work, including children's portrait sketches, is enhanced by monochromatic coloring – shades of violet-blue, electric red, blue-green or brown – and by the underlying texture and golden glow of the background. The fleeting exterior reflections of the surrounding environment further amplify the ethereal effect.

Most interesting is the triptych of the earth, ocean, and wind featured as heads of statues. Earth is crowned by a wreath of wheat and snakes pour from the ocean's head, while streams of tiny dry flowers blow fiercely from the mouth of the wind.

Parastatidou titles her ink drawings "Phytomorphika" to denote the shapes of nature in which she unites mythological figures with their complementary foliage. The myth of "Daphne" pursued by Apollo and then changed into a laurel tree by her father is depicted as a terrified visage with masses of laurel leaves streaming out from her head, emitting a silent cry of horror. The goddess Demeter in "Fertility", painted as a figure of folk art, emerges from a thick tangle of spears of wheat. The lovely small landscape of "Lake Larni" (from the Labors of Hercules) glows with the forceful rhythms of startling red-violet hues.

Gallery Skoufa 4
Skoufa 4, Kolonaki
Sept.21 – Oct.12

Landscapes and figures

The group exhibit of wood cuts and engravings this month at the Gallery Pleiades reaffirms printmaking's solid foothold in Greek art.

The artists on show are mainly printmakers, although some are equally active as painters. They are: Michael Arfaras, Georges Ghourzis, Vassilis Haros, Vassilis Kazakos, Takis Katsoulides, Aria Komianou, Louisa Montesantos, Tonia Nicolaidou, Pino Pandolfini, Dimitri Papageorgiou, Christos Sarakatsianos, Dimitra Siaterli, Mary Skinas, Vicky Tsalamatas, Maria Ziakas.

The exhibit focuses on landscapes and female figures, with most interesting variations in the styles of expression. Tonia Nicolaidou describes her landscape on linocut, her favorite medium, made more eloquent by her selective coloring. In *Hot Sands*, an image of immense desert, heat, and silence is evoked by deeply etched patterns of rippling sand blowing under hot orange sunlight.

Vicky Tsalamatas' three small, lyrical etchings are variations on the same theme, a landscape 'set' to words and music. In *The Birds*, the rhythms of pigeons winging around a tall tower echo those of the visual lyrics and musical bars surrounding the etching, describing their flight "...in the glory of the morning light". It's truly a 'tonal poem' in black and white.

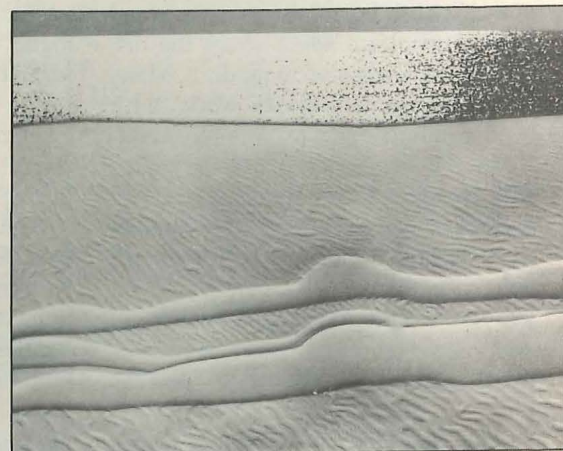
Every detail of George Ghourzis' realistic landscapes is finely etched on copper plates barely larger than passport pictures. Mary Skinas in her lovely colored woodcuts shows fertile valleys, low mountains and stunted trees in a flat two-dimensional style. Maria Ziakas, meanwhile, reflects a totally different approach in her landscapes. Abstract geometric surfaces form passageways between exterior and interior space, the monochromatic coloring with its rich tonalities reflecting the play of light and shade.

The figurative theme is expressed vigorously by the two-dimensional style of Christos Sarakatsianos. Robust nudes, sturdy as Japanese wrestlers, their rounded curves sprawled languidly over vividly colored surfaces, are animated by rhythmic geometric patterns weaving through the background. In contrast, Pino Pandolfini's engravings are light and elegant with figures posed in classical settings. The delicate-

ly colored forms emerge from fine continuous calligraphic scrawls, which on closer look reveal themselves to be almost microscopic faces.

In Vassilis Haros' *Kori* a female figure reposes as a funeral statue reminiscent of Halepas' *Koimomeni* at the First Cemetery, while Takis Katsoulides juxtaposes in one lithograph the theme of a modern young woman bathing and the myth of *Leda and the Swan*.

Gallery Pleiades
Davaki 3-5, Ambelokipi
Exhibit ends Sept.30



Tonia Nicolaidou's "Hot Sands" – linocut



Nelly Parastatidou's "Daphne" – colored inks

Refreshing Dido and heat-wave Orphée

In the course of 25 years, harpsichordist Lina Lalandi, the soul and director of the English Bach Festival, has managed to revive with true authenticity a great number of pre-classical, mostly Baroque, works. This is a relief for audiences tired of discovering the 'eternal' qualities of the classical and Baroque repertoire in ephemeral productions which, more often than not, massacre the works and their eternal qualities.

Another commendable contribution of the English Bach Festival is its broad musical spectrum which spans the distance from Byzantine to modern. Many fine contemporary Greek works have been commissioned by Miss Lalandi.

The Festival's first program opened with Handel's *Water Music*, played and danced in the closest possible manner to its period. Belinda Quirey's admirable choreography is seemingly naive, yet shows such mastery of movement and combination that, at moments, music and dance appear to become one.

The extremely able young David Roblou, conducting from his post at the harpsichord, was brilliant, precise, full of a sense of architecture. The instruments, *de l'époque*, gave a marvellous sound: old style bowing, woodwinds warm but not subdued, brasses

without valves – all exciting. In quick passages or very high notes, minor mistakes are easily excused, given the difficulty of such instruments for modern players, accustomed as they are to the much easier technique of the post-Berlioz era.

Of course, the evening's main dish was Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas* (1689), a work which prematurely announced a renaissance in English music which was to take place a quarter of a millenium later.

The performance included the prologue which is seldom, if ever, performed today. Rightly so: this allegory of the coming of William of Orange to England shortly before the opera's premiere is irrelevant today and, frankly, boring.

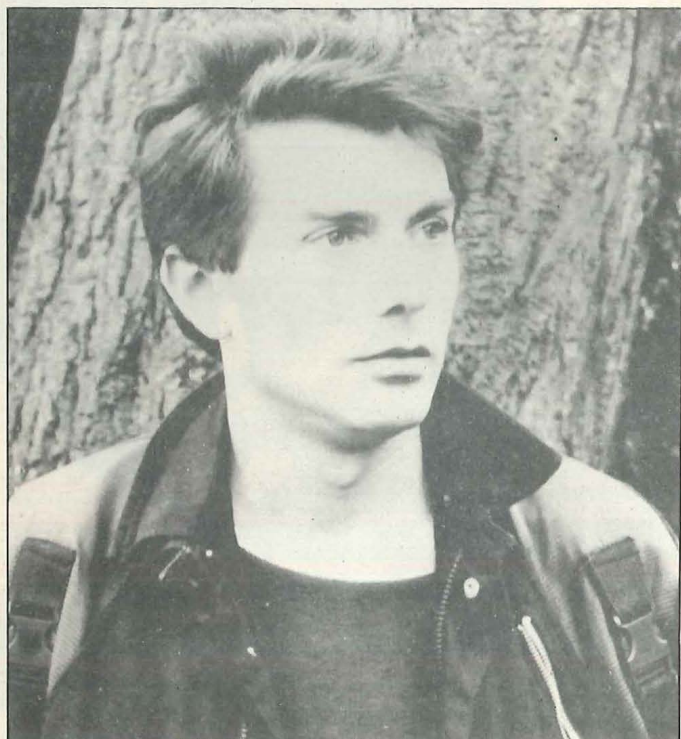
The cast of the opera itself was perfect: Eiddwen HARRY a moving *Dido* with splendid evenness of voice and outstanding legato; Ian Caddy's good but less faultless Aeneas; the powerful, temperamental Della Jones as the sorceress; and the comforting Marilyn Hill-Smith whose voice is smooth and well-tempered. Again, high praise for the conductor and orchestra, as well for the producer, Tom Hawkes, and costume designer Terence Emery.

Gluck's French version *Orphée et*

Eurydice, dedicated to Marie-Antoinette, was performed two days later at the peak of the heat-wave, making everyone involved doubly heroic. Again the producer was Tony Hawkes, and the costumes were not so much designed as realized from designs of the period by Derek West. Under the wise baton of Charles Farncombe, the orchestra shone with unprecedented brilliance, precision and carefully scaled dynamics.

While the orchestra always observed the needs of the singers, the latter were less perfect than those in *Dido*. As Orphée, Andreas Jaggi looked the part and is very musical. He has fine declamation and sings florid passages with ease. It is his voice production and breathing which are faulty, almost amateurish. Somehow his sound gets locked up between his mouth and his nose, and the crescendos and diminuendos become difficult and unnatural. On the whole, though, his was a moving and convincing Orphée.

As *Eurydice*, Marilyn Hill-Smith's diction was admirable, her tone round, her timbre smooth, her breathing controlled, her bridging of registers artful, her voice marvellously even. All she lacked was excitement and pathos. Maria Bovino's voice inspires almost equal confidence, but being in appear-



Andreas Jaggi: 'a moving and convincing Orphée.'



Marilyn Hill-Smith: 'comforting and well-tempered'

ance somewhat bovine, she was most unsuitable as L'Amour.

The chorus and the ballet had problems. The former, often tonally imbalanced, was too small for the Underworld scene and lacked visually the 'fright' which the dramatic music demands. Nor was the ballet happily conceived. It became dull in the end. This is the trouble with the Paris version of *Orfeo*. The ballet is inept, goes on and on, and doesn't even lead to a final chorus. But the music is immensely enjoyable, and it was wonderfully played.

These reservations must not imply that the performance was in any way mediocre. Far from it; the brilliance of the orchestra, the musicality of the singing, the fine costumes and choreography transformed the evening into another one of those unforgettable experiences which people naturally expect – and inevitably get – from the English Bach Festival under the guiding spirit of Lina Lalandi. □

Full of inner life

Vladimir Ashkenazy's recital at the Athens Festival was devoted solely to the works of Schubert and Schumann. This was a wise choice as it enabled him to achieve a stylistic dedication to a precise period along with a unity of approach. In the opening two Impromptus of Schubert, in E-flat minor and E-flat major, op. posth., D 946, one senses the pianist's re-evaluation of Schubert's style. His extensive recordings and conducting of Mozart, and a more accurate understanding of Schubert's exact position in the history of music, have resulted in a great economy of playing not just by a pianist but by a musician.

Not directly or obviously emotional, it was full of tension and inner life. In *The Wanderer Fantasy* these qualities were enhanced by a scenic sense of variety and a command of portrayal achieved through the use of different levels of interpretation.

In Schumann's Arabesque in C, op.18, Ashkenazy had the astonishing ability to distance himself emotionally without in any way showing off. I have heard the pianist play *Carnival*, op.9, before, but his controlling sense of economy has been very much strengthened in the meantime. It was as delightful to follow as the unfolding of a great novel.

At the Duchess's

The Pendeli Festival, which takes place in the courtyard of the Duchess of Plaisance's Rhododaphne Palace, was particularly well managed and well advertised this summer. Its small groups, which play chamber music, had variety and included many works that are generally unknown. Furthermore, it has character – something which the Athens Festival lacks.

I unfortunately missed the Kontogeorgiou Singers, but I did attend the Greek Woodwind Quintet and the Attic Trio. The latter was a bit lacking in excitement. Of the musicians, Hara Tombra (piano) is best, followed by Sotiris Tahiatas (cello). The violinist is Spyros Tombros. Beethoven's Trio in C minor, op.1 No.3, and Schubert's Trio No.1 in B-flat major, op.99, were both pleasurable. Turina's Trio No.1, op.35, unknown to me, was rich in melodic and contrapuntal invention.

The Greek Quintet, a pioneering effort in this country, is a group of dedicated musicians who play with great merit. They are among the young generation which has revitalized the

wind sections of Greek orchestras that have been so awful in the past.

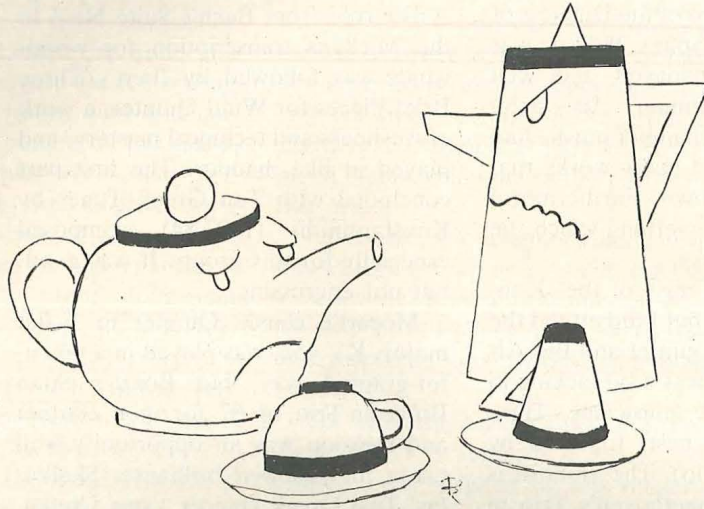
The program itself was fascinating. A Bourrée from Bach's Suite No.3 in the Mickens transcription for woodwinds was followed by Ibert's Three Brief Pieces for Wind Quintet, a work of freshness and technical mastery, and played in like manner. The first part concluded with Ten Greek Tunes by Konstantinidis (1903-84), composed especially for this group. It was good, but not engrossing.

Mozart's classic Quintet in E-flat major, KV 452, was played in a taken-for-granted way, but Bozza's Suite Brève en Trio, op.67, for oboe, clarinet and bassoon was an opportunity well taken for renewed brilliance. Skalkotas' Two Greek Dances – one Cretan, the other Epirot – was transcribed not very successfully by Nikos Korantzinos, a member of the group. The marvelously light atmosphere of the encore, Denis Agay's Dances (the Polka, Tango, Bolero, Valse and Rumba), was played in the highest spirits. It was a bright and buoyant evening – the sort of thing that the Pendeli Festival, at its best, can do so well.



Vladimir Ashkenazy: 'not just a pianist but a musician'

Beware your favorite beverage



In Britain the number one panacea for all of life's exigencies seems to be 'a nice cup of tea'. Respectable ladies who shun the very notion of keeping alcohol in the house gulp it down by the gallon, very likely oblivious to the fact that, in time, it can cause their peachy complexions to take on the same hues as those of a hardened spirits drinker. Habitual users are even pampered by clever machines which can present them with a pot of tea timed to the ringing of an alarm clock, so that the first sips of the day can be taken without setting foot out of bed. U.K. hospital patients are permitted to consume a horrifying fourteen 'cuppas' a day, if so minded. What tea is to the Briton, coffee is to the American and Continental. But if you've reached the stage where you can't make it through the day without quaffing frequent cups of either beverage, you are as hooked on stimulants as a chain smoker or heavy drinker, and could be heading for health problems.

The main villain in coffee and tea is caffeine, although both contain other powerful substances not yet fully understood. In fact, ounce for ounce raw tea contains more caffeine than coffee, although 500 g. of tea makes 200 cups, the same amount of coffee beans gives only forty. Put another way, a standard cup of tea contains 50 to 60 mgs of the chemical compared to an average of 100 to 120 mgs in the same sized cup of coffee - that is, half as much.

What's so bad about caffeine? The main problem is that it stimulates the central nervous system, affecting the brain. It panics the adrenal glands into

preparing for an emergency by releasing stored sugar into the bloodstream, but when the expected emergency doesn't occur, and there is no burst of physical activity to use up the sugar, the pancreas has to produce insulin to balance the sugar levels. Repeated several times a day, this routine can result in an insulin over-reaction. This means blood sugar levels drop too low, resulting in irritability, fatigue and even chest pains. Once the addictive cycle is set in motion, the constant strain on the pancreas and adrenals may lead to nervous trouble, inability to cope with stress, and a permanent state of hypoglycemia (low blood sugar).

Another characteristic of caffeine is its diuretic power. A common reaction, therefore, to coffee and strong tea is rushing to the W.C., and particularly sensitive people can be stricken with diarrhea. The liquid displacing properties of both drinks can upset the body's fluid balance, increasing the flow of fluid through the kidneys and flushing out precious B vitamins. Heavy coffee drinkers sometimes show this deficiency, even when their diets are otherwise excellent. Another effect of caffeine's diuretic impact is accelerated digestion, accounting for the common practice of rounding off heavy meals with a cup of coffee. It does relieve the bloated feeling resulting from over-indulgence, but at the price of upsetting your natural digestive rhythm.

It has been suggested that caffeine consumption is a risk factor in heart disease, and a possible cause of raised blood pressure. However, several studies, including one conducted of 5,000

men and women in Massachusetts, have not born out this suspicion. What is certain is that coffee drinking does release fats into the bloodstream and is the reason athletes often drink it before and during competitions. It also increases the pulse rate, and can cause irregular heart rhythm in certain sensitive people. The common practice of adding sizeable amounts of cream or milk and sweetening with sugar makes these beverages tastier, raising the daily intake considerably.

The presence of tannic acid, or tannin, in coffee, and even more so in tea, is also thought to cause digestive problems. The mysterious deaths of some members of an English road repair crew were found to have resulted from tannin poisoning, the apparent consequence of their habit of drinking from a teapot kept perpetually on the boil. Finally, there was a big scare several years ago after a Harvard University study categorically stated that two cups of coffee daily would double the risk of pancreatic cancer. The study revealed it was not caffeine, but some other ingredient in coffee and tea that was responsible. This finding was instantly criticized because it was conducted on hospital patients, who are assumed to be already unhealthy and not a *normal* group of individuals. It should also be borne in mind that the economies of entire countries are based on the production of coffee and tea, so for every study exposing the danger of their consumption, there will surely be one creating a positive image.

As with many activities and habits, it is often immoderation that causes problems, although some people are much more sensitive to certain substances than others. A British politician who had been drinking dozens of cups of tea a day collapsed and had to take months off from his work to recover. In another case, anxiety neuroses which nearly required psychiatric treatment for three patients was fortunately identified as the result of consuming ten to fifteen cups of coffee daily.

If you think you may be overdoing it with these beverages, try the following test: take absolutely no stimulating drinks for 24 hours. If, after about 12 to 16 hours, you develop a thumping headache, you have a caffeine withdrawal symptom, which means you've been getting more than you should. If

 Keeping fit

you decide to reduce your consumption, as with any addiction, you will be successful only if you go about it gradually. You can get an early-morning boost from a cup of ginseng tea, substitute coffee with mixtures based on grains and natural ingredients, or try the decaffeinated brands. Concerns have been expressed about the latter containing residues of the chemicals used to produce them, but the big producers, including Nestle, assert that by the completion of the process *no trace* of the solvent in question remains. Cola drinks and maté tea cannot be substituted because they too are high in caffeine content, but many interesting herbal tea mixtures are available which you can blend into delightful concoctions, not just for taste, but for therapeutic benefit as well. Marjoram and sage, for instance, make a nice duo and others, such as rose hips, camomile and mint make healthy flavorful all-day companions. Tea drinkers can wean themselves off their usual brew by gradually mixing in natural herbs like those just mentioned, a cup of peppermint tea is a better digestive aid than a cup of coffee or a mint choc. For a nightcap that won't jangle your nerves try a cup of cow or soya milk flavored with carob powder and honey. The trouble with reducing one's consumption of coffee and tea – like cigarettes and alcohol – is the social and psychological pressure to do exactly the opposite. So, if you can't eliminate them, at least try to cut down – you'll be doing yourself a favor in the long run.

D. Remounds**Bow Pose**

With the chin on the floor and knees apart, reach back and take hold of the ankles. Breathe easily and deeply, giving in to the stretch at the front of the thighs. The arms should be relaxed the whole time, as they act like the sling of a bow.

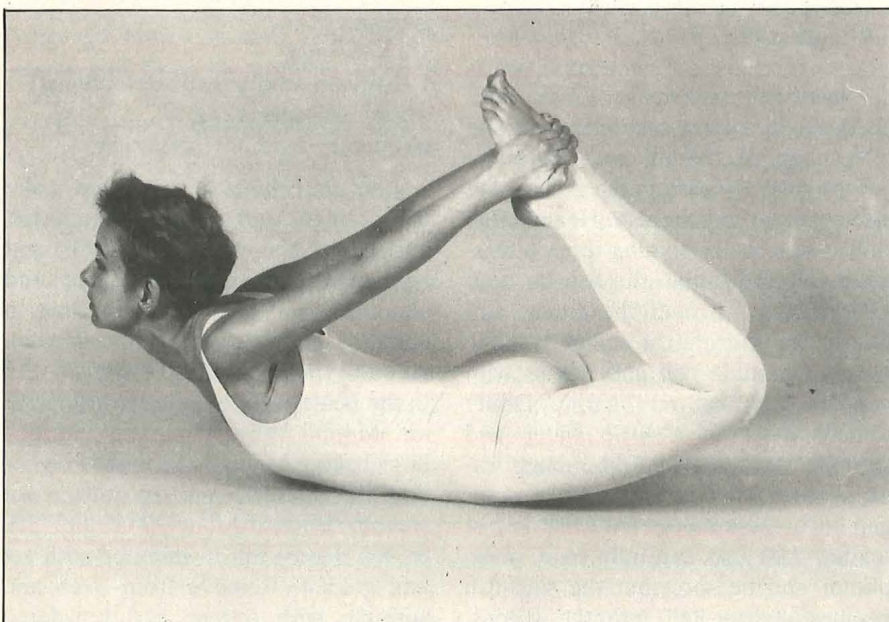
Breathing easily and deeply, roll the head way back, then the chest and shoulders. You should feel the chest stretching forward and the shoulders opening. Taking big deep breaths is particularly important in this posture because it is a lung stretching pose. When you are ready, press the hip bones down on to the floor and stretch the feet up towards the ceiling. Keep taking deep breaths and keep the arms relaxed, remembering to keep the head way back. Hold the pose as long as you can and when you need to relax, lower the knees slowly, then bring the chin down and turn the head to one side, relaxing while still holding on to the feet.

If you find the posture difficult you can do just the first part, lifting the head and chest only. After you have relaxed the lower back, come up for a second time and if you wish to make the posture more strenuous, you can bring the knees together as you repeat it. Then come into the full relaxation position to rest, paying particular attention to relaxing the lower back.

Cobra position

We have already explored the Cobra as part of the Sun posture. It is a very important pose for the spine and upper back and difficult to do properly, so it is very important to pay attention to the details.

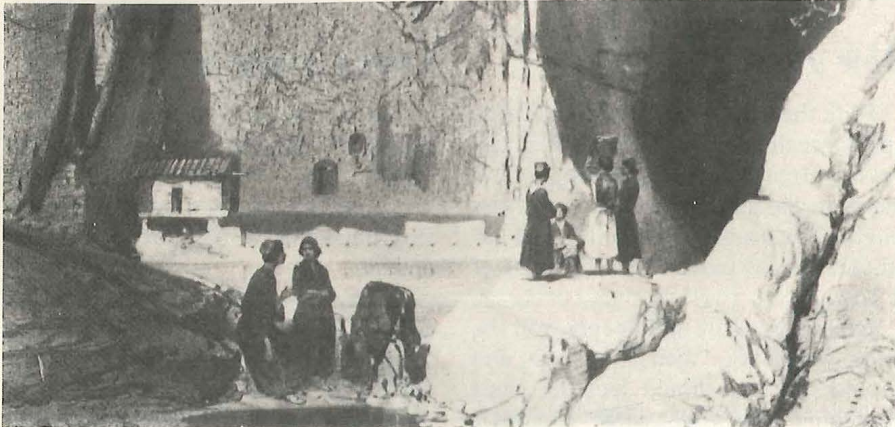
Place the palms of the hands on either side of the shoulders. The finger tips should be pointing forward and the elbows should be close to the sides of the body. Place the forehead on the floor. Before you start, slide the shoulder blades down the back so that you feel the muscles underneath the shoulder blades pulling down the back. The shoulders should be as far away from the ears as possible and the back of the neck should be lengthened. This energy in the upper back remains constant during the posture and is very important for achieving optimum results. Therefore, take your time and go only as far as you feel you can. Without pressing down against the palms of the hands, roll the head and the shoulders way back. Lift the palms of the hands slightly off the floor for a moment. The idea is to be sure you're not using them for support, but are using only the muscles of the back. Place the hands down again and go even further back. When you are as far back as you can go, be sure the pelvis is still in contact with the floor so you do not strain the lower back. The elbows should still be touching the sides of the body and the shoulders should be down away from the ears. Breathe easily and deeply throughout, holding as long as you comfortably can. You should feel your whole spine working. As you come down slowly, feel the stomach stretching along the floor, the chest stretching forward, the chin reaching forward. When the chin touches the floor, draw it in and gently lengthen the back of the neck. Turn the head to one side and relax. Particularly relax the lower back completely before coming up into the pose a second time. Then if you wish to make it more strenuous, bend the knees so that the feet come towards the crown of the head as you come into the height of the posture. Keep breathing easily. □



The Bow pose – roll the head back, then the chest and the shoulders

Jenny Colebourne

Recipes purified in Delphi



*To the pure precincts of Apollo's portal,
Come, pure in heart, and touch the
lustral wave...*

Pythian Response,
trans. by J.E. Sandys

In 1905, Baedeker recommended "lunch under the plane trees at the Castalian Fountain." From here one can see where the ancient visitors had purified themselves with the ice-cold Castalian spring water before approaching the Oracle of Delphi. If a bit crowded today, a rock farther up, rising on the slope between the ancient theatre and stadium, is the perfect place for a picnic. One overlooks the Temple of Apollo with the cliffs on the Phaedriades towering above and the stunning gorge far below.

Nothing can break the spell of Delphi, not even the antediluvian bus from Arachova spangled with jangling, cascading ropes of coins and trinkets and paper lanterns, nor the ever-clicking cameras of contemporary pilgrims seeking memories.

Only the Delphians seem oblivious to their landscape. They are rooted in their traditional recipes. They speak without a hint of mystery. "We eat *briam* (fresh fish poached on a bed of leafy greens) on Palm Sunday and March 25," exclaims Maria Tamvaki, born in Davlia, near Arachova. Alta Koritou, born in Delphi, says *taramosalata* (whipped roe seasoned with lemon juice and grated onion) is the perfect Lenten dish. Another Delphian, Maria Mavropoulos advises, "Serve *amygdalato* (fluffy almond spongecake) sprinkled with cognac." As for Nikos Foutsoutzoglou, whose father came to Delphi in 1922 as a refugee from Asia Minor, *kokoretsi* (lamb liver, lungs, and intestines char-

coal-grilled on a spit) is the classic snack. "Every taverna in Delphi serves it all year long," he says. Come find the purest recipe of Delphi.

Delphi Briam

Whole red snapper gently poached over leafy greens and seasons is a unique briam made by Maria Tamvaki of Delphi. You've probably tasted many versions of vegetarian briam (like *ratatouille*). Now try this recipe.

1-1/2 – 2 kilos lithrinia (red snapper)
4 tablespoons olive or corn oil
bunch green onions (about 1-1/2 cups), finely sliced
2 kilos spinach, *seskoula* (chard) and *lapatha* (sorrel), mixed, washed and finely chopped
bunch fresh parsley, finely chopped
freshly ground pepper
1 bay leaf
2-3 garlic cloves, chopped
1 tablespoon tomato paste
salt (optional)

Clean fish and leave whole with head on. In a large casserole heat one tablespoon of the oil and sauté the onions until soft. Stir in the greens. Set aside while frying the fish. Heat a large skillet with the remaining three tablespoons oil and brown the fish on both sides. Place fish over the greens and drizzle the oil from the skillet over the greens. Sprinkle fish and greens with pepper, bay leaf and garlic. Dilute tomato paste in a little water and sprinkle over greens. Add enough water to cover fish. Cover pan and simmer gently for 30 minutes until fish is just tender. Lift fish carefully to a warm platter and be sure that the side fish needles do not fall into the greens. Arrange greens separately in another

warm platter. Serve briam warm with feta, bread and wine. Serves 4-6.

Taramosalata à la Delphi

Fluffy and white, taramosalata is delectable anywhere in Greece, especially when a family recipe is shared. This one, from Alta Koritou, a native of Delphi, couldn't be simpler, especially if you have a blender. Taramosalata is a classic Lenten dish.

100 grams tarama
2 cups olive oil
1/2 kilo bread, soaked in water and squeezed
1 onion, grated
juice of 2 lemons

In a blender or mortar, beat the tarama with a few tablespoons of the oil. Squeeze all water from the bread and gradually add to the tarama, beating constantly. Add the onion. Alternately, add the remaining oil with the lemon juice. Continue beating until white and very fluffy. Serve cold in a bowl or separate plates. Eat with a fork with bread and wine, olives, and lettuce salad.

Amygdalato, Delphi Style

Almond meringue dessert perfumed with cognac is from Maria Mavropoulou, a charming staffer in the Museum of Delphi. Try it and tell her how good it is when you visit Delphi. Incidentally, unlike pastries and desserts by the same name elsewhere in Greece, it is pronounced *amygdalato* in Delphi.

8 eggs, at room temperature, separated
1 kilo almonds, blanched and finely ground
1/2 kilo sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla extract (optional)
cognac for sprinkling
powdered sugar for sprinkling

Beat the whites in a bowl to make the meringue and set aside. In another bowl, beat the yolks until fluffy and light. Gradually add the sugar and almonds, one tablepoon at a time to make a very light and fluffy mixture. Add the vanilla, if using. Carefully fold in the beaten whites without losing the air. Mound batter mountain-like in a large baking pan with the middle higher than the sides, but uneven on top, not smooth. Bake at 175 to 200 deg.C (350 to 400 deg.F) for 15 minutes until set and golden. Remove from oven and sprinkle with cognac and powdered sugar. Cool before slicing. □

Browsing for books

If long days at the beach and lethargic siestas behind closed shutters have depleted your reading supply, we have some suggestions this month to remedy the situation.

Athens has a good selection of new books in English, although prices for the same edition can vary considerably, so shop around. The **American Bookstore** has a large stock of international periodicals, Vogue and Burda dress-making patterns and a general selection of hardcover and paperback books. **Pandelidis** and **Lexis** concentrate on EFL teaching materials but offer a general selection as well, and at **Eleftheroudakis** there is a mezzanine full of English fiction, plus a large first floor of technical books and general non-fiction.

Discriminating readers and those who feel they've exhausted the inventories elsewhere should try the **Booknest** or the **Compendium**. Both have shelves and shelves of books on a wide variety of subjects and Compendium will special order anything they don't already have in stock. Compendium also accepts used books for credit and has a whole room full of secondhand titles.

Also for secondhand books, try exploring **Nasiotis** in Monastiraki. The store is filled with thousands of books, dusty old maps and prints and back issues of magazines, all shelved in no apparent order and attended by a family of cats which roams the aisles. Although much of the material is in Greek, you'll find plenty of English language books as well. They'll buy books you bring in or even come to your house to pick up larger lots.

The **Hellenic Animal Welfare Society** has a roomful of used books presided over by English librarian Elsie Hirsch. In addition to selling books, she gratefully accepts book donations for the spring book sale, the November bazaar and the bookshop. All proceeds go towards helping suffering animals.

For those who don't subscribe to Ruskin's principle, "if a book is worth reading, it is worth buying", there are several libraries in Athens offering English language titles. The **British Council** issues a library card for 1500 drs. a year. Just present your passport or your residence permit. This entitles you to borrow books and periodicals from

their library, which is strong in fiction and EFL teaching materials.

The **Hellenic American Union** has two lending libraries. The American Library on the 4th floor supplies a free library card with your residence permit. You'll find a general selection of material on American history and culture, limited fiction and a wide variety of newspapers and magazines. Plenty of seating is available. For 500 drs. a year with your residence permit the Greek Library on the 7th floor offers books, all relating to Greece in some way, with about 20 percent of the titles in English.

The **Gennadius Reference Library**, housed in an imposing edifice on the slopes of Lycabettus, is devoted to the study of Greece from early Christian to modern times. The collection was donated to the American School of Classical Studies in Athens by Greek diplomat and bibliophile John Gennadius, who stipulated that the library be open to the public. Over the entrance written in Greek is "Whoever studies Greek culture is Greek". The library is worth a visit just for its atmosphere.

Across the street, the **Blegen Library** of the American School of Classical Studies will issue a reading pass for those involved with a specific project, and the **Benaki Museum** has a small but comprehensive library on Greek arts and history in the basement of the museum.

For those books you can't find here, consider shopping by mail. The **Good Book Guide**, established in London ten years ago by an Englishman and an American, now exports books to over 150 countries. A yearly subscription gets you the Guide four times a year. The 30-page color catalogue of information on the latest releases from British publishers also includes book reviews by well-known writers and critics. There is no obligation to buy and no monthly reply form to return, and when you want to order you pay list prices and reduced postage. Orders are sent within 24 hours of receipt in sturdy professional packets, duty-free.

Waterstone's Booksellers will open accounts for overseas customers and issue a credit card. Their catalogue, sent quarterly, lists some 100,000 book selections in stock.

Finally, if you're looking for old and

rare books on Greece and the Middle East, **W.B. O'Neill** can send you a catalogue of his collection. One of a handful of international booksellers specializing in material on Greece, he does business exclusively by mail. If you don't see what you're looking for in his catalogue, he'll try to find it for you.

Pat Hamilton

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Hellenic Animal Welfare, 12 Louis Pasteur, 644-4473

British Council, Kolonaki Square, 363-3211. Hours: M-F 9:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m., M-Th 5:30-8 p.m.

Hellenic American Union, 22 Massalias, 363-8114. Hours: 4th floor, M&Th 10 a.m.-7 p.m., T,W,F 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m.; 7th floor, M-Th 9 a.m.-1 p.m., 5-8 p.m. & F 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

Gennadius, 61 Souidias, 721-0536.

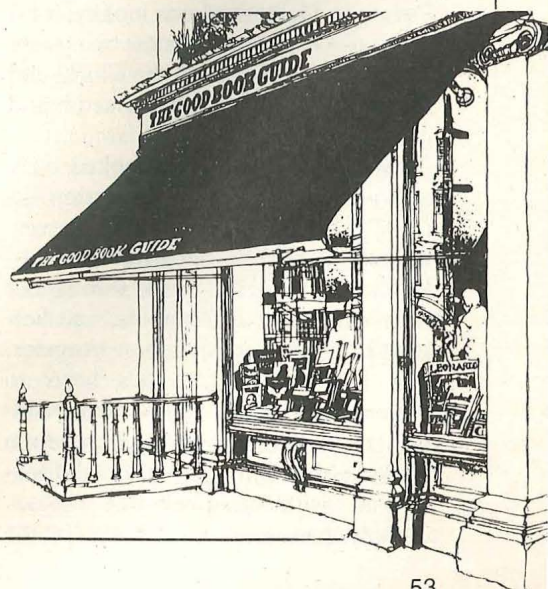
Hours: M,W,F 9 a.m.-5 p.m., T,Th 9 a.m.-8 p.m., S 9 a.m.-2 p.m.

Blegen, 54 Souidias, 723-6313. Hours: M-F 8 a.m.-6 p.m., S 8:30-12:20 p.m.

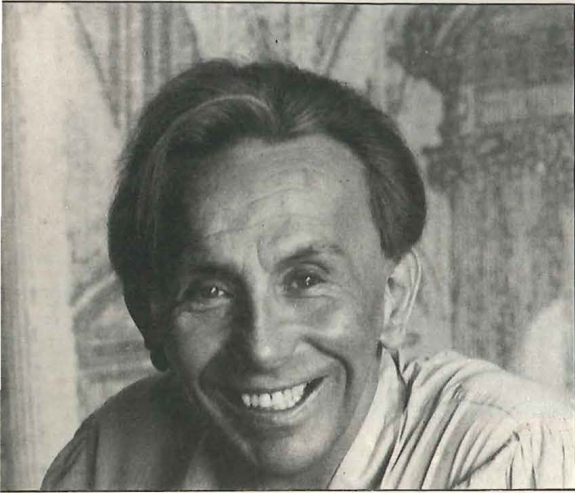
Benaki, Koumbari & Vas. Sofias, 362-6462. Hours: 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m., exc T
Good Book Guide, P.O. Box 400, Havelock Terrace, London SW8 4AU, GB

Waterstone's Booksellers, 193 Kensington High St., London W8, GB

W.B. O'Neill, 11609 Hunters Green Court, Reston, Virginia 22091, U.S.A.



Still going strong



Billy Dare – he's never looked back

“I’m an entertainer,” says Billy Dare Sedares. “I can’t play to an empty house. I’m not a particularly good pianist or the greatest singer, but I am an entertainer.” Spend an evening with him in the Hilton’s rooftop bar and join the ranks of his faithful – and entertained – following.

Born in Chicago to recent arrivals from the Peloponnese, Billy entered school without a word of English, but later went on to graduate from De Paul University and the Pasadena Playhouse College of Theatre Arts.

A musical family, his mother and brother play the mandolin and his nephew is resident conductor of the Phoenix Symphony. Though Billy started playing the piano at five, he had initially planned to pursue a career in playwrighting.

“Just after I got out of Pasadena Playhouse, someone said Duffy’s Tavern in Hollywood was looking for a piano player. I think I knew two popular songs, ‘Rock around the Clock’ and ‘Bye Bye Blackbird’, but I faked it and got the job.”

Since then he’s never looked back and what’s more, in a profession littered with “has-beens” and “never-weres”, he’s never been out of a job. He went on USO tours throughout Asia with Debbie Reynolds, and he’s worked “every joint in Los Angeles, and I mean joint.” He’s been to Phoenix, Fairbanks, Las Vegas, Milwaukee and even run his own club for a while in Honolulu, Billy Dare’s Monkey Pad “with live monkeys”.

Billy first came to Greece in the

early 1950s after winning an essay contest, “Why I’d like to visit Greece”. Twenty years later, in 1971, he came back to work. After a few years at clubs in Kolonaki, Hilton approached him about a job in their Tel Aviv hotel and he went on to play at Hiltons in Jerusalem, Cyprus, Munich, Manila and Corfu, interspersed with gigs in Japan, Oman, Thailand and Taiwan. Now he’s back in Athens and “very happy” to be back with Hilton.

As usual, he has his own room in the hotel where he spends most of his time off reading and writing letters to some two hundred people he keeps in touch with all over the world. His father died years ago and his sister recently, so Billy’s mother, still going strong in her eighties, is due from Chicago in a few months to spend the winter in Greece.

“She jogs and walks fast for an hour every day, but just can’t keep it up through Chicago winters anymore.”

At the Athens Hilton, about 50 percent of Billy’s nightly audience is comprised of local Greeks who have seen him perform elsewhere and have come back for more. He sings in five languages and instinctively knows when to low key it so people can talk and when it’s time to entertain.

Wild flowers on Wood

Painters have been coming to Greece for years, attracted by the quality of light and the inspiring surroundings, often settling into such traditional artists’ colonies as Hydra and Mykonos. British artist Diana Schofield, who depicts landscapes and flowers with oil on wood, chose the village of Zarka on the island of Evvia, where there are only a few hundred residents “and no English spoken at all.” She chose Zarka to be close to her daughter and son-in-law who have a home nearby.

“The Greeks think we’re mad to live in two separate houses, but I like living by myself and if you’re going to paint you need to be tranquil. I’m fond of my grandchildren, of course, but they know they’re not allowed to disturb Granny until lunch time.”

Diana, who received her formal art training in London, is married to a fashion consultant and lives part of the year in England. She makes a point, though, of being in Greece to watch the spring flowers bloom each year. “Every

day you see one you’ve never seen before.”

She paints landscapes on site, but prefers to create her floral paintings in the studio. Once the flower arrangements have been set, she has to work quickly, applying her oils with a knife, because “wild flowers move about so much. After a couple of hours they’ve turned completely to face the window.”

She recently travelled to India with her botanist brother, who was doing research for a book on irises. While he spent the day on a guided search for a particular iris genus, Diana painted, forced to do so on a boat to avoid the crowds of curious onlookers who followed her around.

“I got a dear little boatman who paddled me about and sat directly behind me pronouncing ‘good color’ every so often. I couldn’t work anywhere on land because of the people. They’re so friendly and sweet, but they do want to know what’s inside the paint tubes. And the children always pat you and



Diana Schofield – showing at the British Council in October

feel to see how your hair is held up.”

Diana arranged for her Athens show over a year ago and has been working hard to prepare for it, as well as for a preview in Zarka sometime soon. “They’ve seen me through the years going out with my gear and working away. They’re curious.”

Her son, daughter and son-in-law started a business in Zarka exporting Greek marble to England. Now the business is based in London and they’re doing so well they rarely have time to come to Greece. “It’s ironic,” says Diana “that I originally came to Zarka seven or eight years ago to spend time with my family and now I’m here more

often than they are."

Diana Schofield will be exhibiting at the British Council October 13-23. The show, open daily from 10 a.m. - 1 p.m. and 6-9 p.m., will include, in addition to her Greek flowers, some Kashmiri landscapes from her Indian trip.

Pat Hamilton

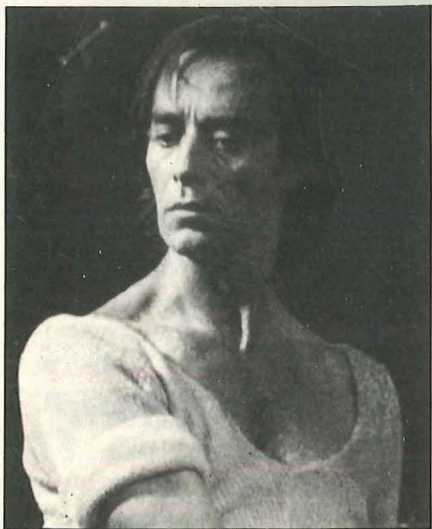
From Paris to Thessaloniki

"The wheel has come full circle; I am here." The tall slender Parisian seated at the bar was reflecting on the events of his life to date, his recent experiences in Greece and his current choreographic successes in Thessaloniki. The bar was that of the State Theatre of Northern Greece, the Parisian was Daniel Lommel and the reflection was satisfying.

Lommel has reached maturity as an artist and the series of events that have lead to his directorship of the Aenaon Dance Company, the first and only dance company to be resident at the State Theatre in Salonica, are diverse and admirable.

Born in Paris in 1943, he studied theatre design and stage decor at the Saint Luke School of Architecture and Design in Brussels, graduated from the Free University with a degree in music and has enjoyed a dance career with such well-known companies as the Hamburg Ballet and Maurice Bejart's Ballet of the Twentieth Century.

In 1957 at the age of 14 he was inspired by a performance by Peter Van Dyke, then a dancer with the Paris Opera Ballet, and only then did he



Daniel Lommel - fusing impressive experience with creativity

develop his interest in dance. So began Lommel's study of classical ballet with Nora Kiss, and his pas de deux with Anton Dolin, while simultaneously continuing his visual art studies at the National School of Art - Art Decorative in Paris. These studies were interrupted by his obligatory national service in 1962, but by 1964 the talented young dancer was accepted into the Hamburg Ballet, then under the direction of Peter Van Dyke. Van Dyke was again a source of inspiration to the young Daniel, who acquired precision from his mentor's example. Another motivating force during those years was George Balanchine, periodically a guest choreographer at Hamburg during Lommel's tenure there from 1964 to 1967.

From 1967 to 1980 Lommel danced with Bejart's Ballet of the Twentieth Century, assisting with the artistic direction of the company in his last three years there, as well as performing as principal dancer.

He is now fusing his impressive experience with his creativity to act as not only ballet master and sole choreographer for Aenaon, but also adviser/designer - and sometimes painter - for the stage settings and costumes.

When he arrived in Athens in 1980, a dancer with 16 years experience, he conducted a seminar at the National Gallery of Art and soon chose 11 dancers (nine women and two men) to form a company. Within 18 months he was an established choreographer on the Athens scene.

Those 18 months were not easy financially. Dancers are people, too. They must be paid, fed, housed, clothes and are sadly all-too-often exploited. But Lommel did not exploit his dancers. With a few private donations, Lommel financed his projects personally. He established his identity with Greek audiences and was invited to choreograph an ad-hoc project at the State Theatre in Thessaloniki in 1982. The initial invitation required dancers for only six performances, but the success of those performances is evident. Five years later the company still has a home - a home which provides annual contracts, regular performances at the State Theatre and the Royal Theatre, plus organized tours. (During the month of May the company performed at Naoussa and Rhodes.)

Daniel Lommel is surely an architect of dance. He has laid the foundation

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for a good company with his excellent technique classes and is building a rich repertory (42 choreographies within a five-year span) and the dance studio at the State Theatre is the largest dance studio in any Greek theatre.

The company itself consists of 7 girls and 6 men - talented, committed, highly disciplined young people who are being moulded by Lommel's standards. The dancers take class and rehearse six days a week, including Sundays. They are gaining professional experience in a secure setting with a man of vision.

Lommel has a broad understanding of both the visual and performing arts and is currently compiling a history of dance. His dance training was solely classical but his choreographic ideas are very broad: "We live in a searching society, one which constantly pursues new ways of expressing itself. I hope my choreography reflects this search. Works of art are reflections of life." Henry James? Perhaps. This tall, lean Parisian is, however, quite original and here to stay.

Valerie E. Harden

classifieds

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DANISH GUY, living in Athens, seeks work some hours weekly. Fluent English and French, good German. Starting Greek at University. Typewriting. Driver's licence. Used to work as international telephone operator, in Danish psychiatric hospital and with architectural expositions; photography and video-production (all levels). Anything interesting, please call Peter, tel. 01-921-4738 after Sept. 5th.

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TEXTILE ARTS CENTRE, Iperidou 5, near Nikis street (Syntagma). Courses in 4-harness Loom Weaving, Natural Dyeing, Tapestry Weaving. Looms and supplies for sale. Phone 322-3335.

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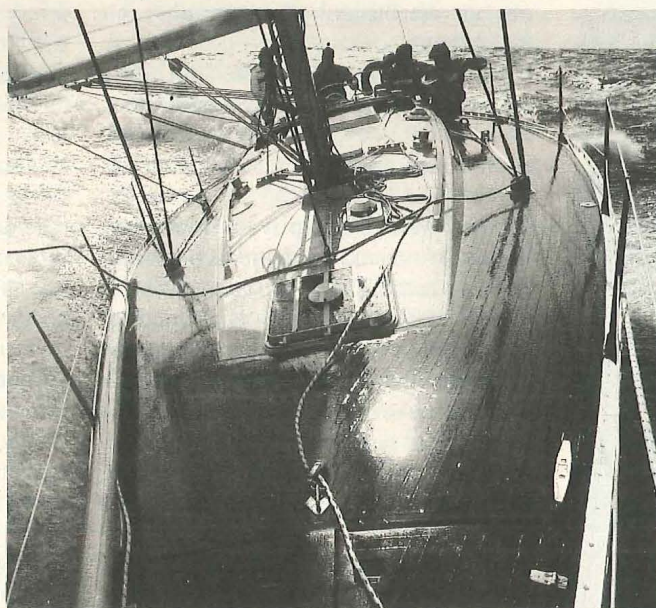
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THE ATHENIAN guide

Where to go... what to do

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

focus

education

San Francisco State University, through the department of Classics, will sponsor a semester program which includes courses in ancient archaeology, art and architecture, literature, modern Greek language and history. Participants will join in field trips to Crete, Santorini, Delphi, Meteora, the Peloponnese, and other places of historical interest. The lectures on Ancient Greece will start on September 14 and will continue the 16, 21, 23, 28, and October 5 and 7. Lectures on Byzantine Greece will start October 14 and on Modern Greece November 9. For further information call the Athens Centre at 701-5242 and 701-2268.

Reality therapy and schools without failure is the theme of a weekend seminar. Lee Silverstein, clinical social

worker and certified reality therapist, will lead the workshop which focuses on Dr. William Glasser's theory that individual responsibility can make for a more positive lifestyle. Dr. Glasser's concepts have proven to be successful with discipline problems and with people who seem to be blocked in their lives. His methods have been adopted by many school systems and institutions in the U.S. and throughout the world. The seminar will be held on September 12-13 from 9 am to 5 pm. For more information call 807-1410 or 671-3057.

dance

In twenty-five years of choreography, Paul Taylor has become one of the major creative forces in the contemporary arts and a dominant figure in the world of dance. **The Paul Taylor**



Peace by Aristophanes at the Herod Atticus

Dance Company will perform at Herod Atticus on September 2, 3, 4 and 5, presenting two programmes.

The famous **Kiev Ballet on Ice** will perform at the Stadium 'Irinis kai Filias' (the Peace and Friendship Stadium) beginning September 2. In 1960, the company's founding choreographer

and dancers created their own 'school' and 'tradition', combining acrobatic achievements and an artistic style in a feast of colours and lights.

exhibitions

New Constantinople Circle, celebrating the anniversary of the persecution of Greeks from Constantinople on September 6 and 7 in 1955, is organizing an exhibition of paintings, photographs, sculptures, ceramics, handicrafts and books. The photographs, in the theme of the event, come from the records of Mr Dimitri Kaloumenou. The participants are writers and other artists from Constantinople, Asia Minor, Pontos and Eastern Thrace. At the Kentro Technon (Parko Eleftherias) from September 7 until September 17.

Sculpture in the Attic Light is the title of an exhibition



Paul Taylor Dance Company



Nana Mouskouri

of 25 contemporary sculptures from various artists, which can be seen on the pedestrian walkway of Korai street until the end of the month. Organized by the Cultural Centre of the Athens Municipality, the purpose of this exhibition, and the continuation of similar events in other suitable places in Athens, is to establish an International Sculpture Triennale.

art

The Municipal Art Gallery of Rhodes is organizing an exhibition with works by **Costas Tsoklis**, as part of a municipal program commissioning famous artists to produce original work which will be displayed in a place of their choice. Costas Tsoklis selected the Grand Master's Palace for his show. This is the first time this enormous palace has been offered to an artist for a solo exhibition of contemporary art. The exhibition will remain open until the end of September. **Christian Marmorstein** an Austrian artist living and working in Vienna, creates his 'constructions' and paintings with the participation of spectators. He focu-

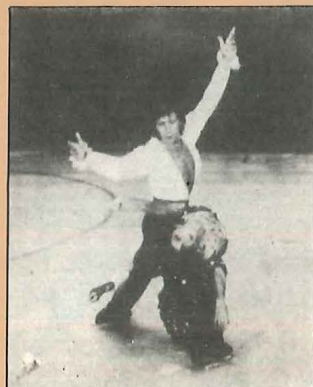
ses on the logic of myth and symbol, using ancient and alchemical signs, as well as more commonly familiar emblems. His show can be seen at the Dada Gallery until September 30.

fair

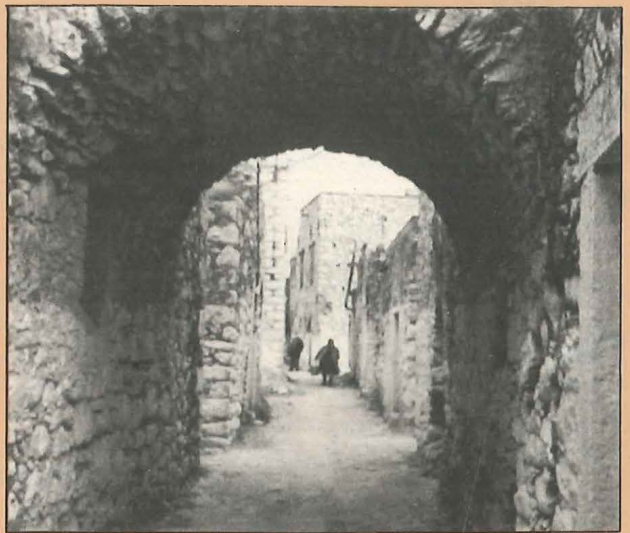
The **52nd Thessaloniki International Fair** will be held from September 6 to 20, when participants from 40 countries will exhibit their products. Important economic events will also take place in the conference centre and pavillons. For further information about the program, watch the local press.

notes

The Cultural Centre of Athens Municipality is organizing an exhibition **Athens-Art** at the Art Centre (Parco Eleftherias) starting November 15 until December 31. Greek and foreign artists up to 35 years of age who live and work here may participate. The artists should present their work and documents from September 1-20 at the Art Centre. For more information call 364-0910 or 723-2603/4. In 1985 and 1986 an **International Puppet Theatre Festival** was organized in Hydra in collaboration with Sweden and Greece. Over 80 puppet theatres all over the world will participate this year. Among the guests invited to attend a symposium taking place simultaneously are Dario Fo, Ariadne Mouskin and an



Kiev Ballet on Ice



Chios

Discovering Columbus on Chios

The island of Chios will host an international symposium organized by the University of the Aegean, with the assistance of the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of the Aegean. The title of this symposium is "Chios-Genova 1346-1566, History and Culture - Christopher Columbus."

From a historical point of view, it has been proved that Christopher Columbus, before embarking on his journey which led to the discovery of America, visited the Greek island of Chios, which at that time was under Genoese occupation. The members of the Christopher Columbus Quincentennial Jubilee who will be participating in this symposium are Italy, Spain and America. It is to be held during September 24-28, 1987. The program will include lectures by prominent professors from the three nations and the general public is invited to participate in these lectures, receptions and tours to the historical sights.

Also available at the Symposium will be the record album entitled "The Chian Rhapsody". The well-known musician Khasho spent time on the island to enable him to be inspired first-hand to the rhythms and melodies of the Chian way of life and music. The result was a great success and was recorded by the Philharmonia Orchestra of London in the CBS studio where the composer himself conducted the orchestra.

This album is a collector's item, in that there are a limited number of recordings. Each album is numbered and personalized with your name. The album consists of four long playing records and a libretto (in English) describing the history of the island of Chios, including maps, and a description of each piece of music.

The music, in the classical-romantic style, is a musical narrative of all the adventures the island of Chios experienced in her long history, as well as reflecting the emotional adventures of a sailor who travels from Greece all over the world picking up the flavor of the ports of call during his travels.

For further information on this album as well as the symposium contact: Katie C. Papamichail-Negroponte, General Secretary of the Organizing Committee at 721-3817 or 808-2469.

E.K. Weisman

array of theatre people from Argentina, Spain, Portugal, and India. The festival will last from September 8 to 13.

music

Nana Mouskouri will appear for the second time at the theatre of Herod Atticus, on September 6 and will later perform at the Palais de Sport in Thessaloniki on September 9, prese-

nting a new repertoire which includes some classic melodies. Mouskouri was born in Athens just before the war. After completing her musical studies at the Athens Conservatoire she twice won the Greek Song Festival prize with songs by Hatjidakis. For years she lived in Paris and traveled the world giving concert performances, but her base and the source of her music, she contends, are here in Greece.



Christian Marmorstein at Dada

Festival Guide

Tickets to performances at the Herod Atticus Theatre can be bought at the **Athens Festival box office**, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), tel. 322-1459, 322-3111. The office is open weekdays from 8:30 pm-1:30 pm and 6 pm-8:30 pm. For events, tickets are also on sale at the theatre box office, Aghiou Constantinou and Menandrou Sts., tel 522-3242 from 8 am-1:30 pm and 6-8 pm on weekdays. At the **Odeon of Herod Atticus**, on the days of the performances from 6:30 pm-9 pm.

For shows at the **Ancient Theatre of Epidavros** tickets can be bought at the **Athens Festival box office** and at the **National Theatre** as well as at the theatre box office on the days of the performances, Fri. 5 pm-9 pm and on Sat. 9 am-1 pm AND 5 pm-9 pm. tel (0753)22-026. For Epidavros, tickets can also be bought at the **Olympic Airways Office** in Nafplio, on 2 Bouboulinas Ave., tel (0752)27-456 and 28-054, on the eve and day of the performance.

Advanced sale of tickets begins 20 days before each performance. All events are subject to change.

Herod Atticus

All performances begin at 9 pm.

- Sept 2,3,4,5 Paul Taylor Dance Company. Tickets 400-2500 drs.
- Sept 6 Nana Mouskouri concert. Tickets 500-3500 drs.
- Sept 8 Bayerischer Rundfunk Orchester, Director Colin Davies. Soloists Evangelia Antonini-Tsimbouki and Sonia Theodoridi, Maria Callas Prize winners, are replacing Agnes Baltsa and Jose Carreras. Tickets 300-1500 drs.
- Sept 9 Bayerischer Rundfunk Orchester. Tickets 300-1500 drs.
- Sept 12,13 Amphi-Theatre (Spyros Evangelatos), Aristophanes' *Peace*. Tickets 250-1200 drs.
- Sept 17 Byzantine Choirs. Tickets 250-1200 drs.
- Sept 18-22 A week dedicated to Greek Music. Tickets 300-1500 drs.

Ancient Theatre of Epidavros

All theatre tickets are priced between 400-1400 drs.

- Sept 4,5 Cyprus Theatre Company, Euripides' *Orestes*, with Dimitris Potamitis, directed by George Theodosiadis

Lycabettus Theatre

All performances begin at 9 pm.

- Sept 2 Concert by Lena Platonos
- Sept 5,6 Canea Theatre Workshop, *The Window from Ancona* by Ruzzante
- Sept 9,10 Athens Ballet

Santorini Festival

The ninth Annual Santorini Festival, organized by Greek pianist, Athena Capodistria and sponsored by the Friends of Santorini Cultural Association, will be held from August 16 until September 6 at the Estia Hall, Fira. All shows begin at 9 pm. Tickets can be bought in Santorini. This year some concerts will also be given on the nearby island of Paros.

- Sept 4 "Silven" string quartet from Bulgaria and Athena Capodistria, in works by Handel, Shostakovich and Schumann
- Sept 6 "Sliven" string quartet and Athena Capodistria in works by Brahms and C. Franck

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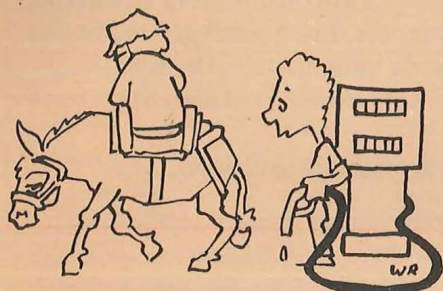
NAME DAYS IN SEPTEMBER

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 polia* (many happy returns).

September 5	Zaharias
September 14	Stavros, Stavroula, Voula
September 17	Sofia, Agapi, Elpida
September 20	Efstathios, Stathis, Efstathia
September 25	Efrosini, Frosso

DATES TO REMEMBER

September 7	Labor Day (U.S., Canada)
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GALLERIES

AIHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23 Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Group show through September.

DADA, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. A group showing of paintings and photographs from September 2 through September 15, followed by an exhibition of works by Austrian artist Christian Marmorstein, September 16 through September 30. *See Focus*.

NEES MORFES, Valaoritou 9A, tel 361-6165. A group of artists will be showing their work until September 20.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Group showing this month.

TO TRITO MATI, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. Group show throughout the month.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Sq., tel 360-8278. Group exhibition this month.

EXHIBITIONS

SOVIET ARTISTS will be exhibiting their works at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, Papalouka - Kontoglou Hall, Akadimias 50, from September 9 until the end of September. During the first fortnight of the month, the work of Bulgarian engraver **Kalin Balef**, will be shown there, followed by that of **Sophocles Lykos** from September 17 until September 30.

"**NEW CONSTANTINOPLE CIRCLE**" will present a show of paintings, photographs, sculptures, ceramics, handicrafts and books at the Kentro Technon (Parko Eleftherias), from September 7 until September 17. *See Focus*.

PROMOTION OF THE HISTORICAL VLAMARKT GROUP, which includes all Greek services in Amsterdam, can be seen at the Kentro Technon, from September 20 until October 10.

AIHOUSA BOUZIANI, Xenofondos 7, will hold an exhibi-

tion by students of the Free Art Workshop of the Athens Municipality from September 4 through the 18th. An exhibition will then follow by the artist **Nikos Anagnostou** from September 21 until September 30.

BATIK EXHIBITION by the students of the Athens Municipality Batik Workshop, at Goudi, from September 21 until September 30.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION by Huan Rulfo at Dimotiki Pinakothiki, Pireos St., September 9-10.

COSTAS TSOKLIS is exhibiting at the Grand Master's Palace of Rhodes until September 30. *See Focus*.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

DORA STRATOU GREEK FOLK DANCES are held at the Dora Stratou Theatre on Philopappou Hill until the end of September. The show begins at 10:15 pm on weekdays and at 8:15 and 10:15 on Wednesdays and Sundays. For information and tickets call 921-4650 after 7 pm.

IN PAROS in the courtyard of the Ekatonapyliani Church, the municipality of Paros in collaboration with the International Music Festival of Santorini will present the **Sliven String Quartet of the Bulgarian State** in quartets by Haendel, Shostakovitch and Brahms, on September 7.

FALL COURSES

MODERN SPOKEN GREEK in new intensive one-month classes start September 3 at the Hellenic-American Union. There are classes for all levels, with special courses and latest techniques. For more information call 360-7305.

ATHENS CENTRE, 48 Archimidous St., tel 701-2268, has Greek Immersion three-week courses starting September 7 until September 25. The Centre also offers intensive Greek lessons at other levels starting on September 28. For more information call the Centre at the above number.

THE HELLENIC-AMERICAN UNION will offer the following courses and seminars this fall: **Studio Art Classes** by Lou Efstathiou, for beginning and advanced students; **Pictorial Tapestry Weaving** by Cathy Van Steen; **A Photography Course** (in Greek) by Dimitris Chliveros. Also offered are Marketing, Advertising, Public Relations, Management, Computer Literacy and playgroup for mothers and teachers. For more information and registration contact the Greek and Other Studies Department at 360-7305 9-1, 4-7 Fri. 9-3.

MODERN GREEK FOR FOREIGNERS classes will be held at the Athens College Psychico Campus, twice a week, starting October 6. Registration period is September 1-20. For more information call Mr. Petrinos from 8:30 am until 4:30 pm at 671-4621-28 ext. 52.

CLUBS AND ORGANISATIONS

LA LECHE LEAGUE is holding meetings on nutrition and weaning on September 8 for Athens south and on September 2 for Athens north. For more information call 639-1812, 802-8672 or 639-5268.

CROSS CULTURAL ASSOCIATION will hold a discussion at Skaramanga 4b on September 16 at 8:30pm, focusing on how group members reflect individual interests and needs. For more information call Nora Haritos, tel 808-2890.

SOUND AND LIGHT

ATHENS: ACROPOLIS-PNYX - The show is performed in Greek, French, English and German every evening. Information and tickets available at the Athens Festival box office, Stadiou 4 tel 322-1459 or at the entrance gate at Ayios Dimitrios Lombardiariis, tel 922-6210 on the day of the performance. Tickets are 350 drs., 120 drs. for students.

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

CORFU: OLD FORTRESS - Call the EOT office at (0661) 30520 for tickets and information. The program, in Greek and English, includes all Greek folk dances and runs until September 30.

WINE FESTIVALS

PATRA. The festival is open daily from 7:30 pm until 12:30 am until September 20. Admission is 200 drs., 150 drs. for groups and 100 drs. for students. Tickets are purchased at the gate.

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Valaoritou 17, Te., 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 a.m.-4 p.m., 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 U.S. 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 a.m.-2 p.m. and Mon.-Thurs.5:30-8:30 p.m.

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq. Tel.363-3211. Lending Library open Mon.-Fri. 9:30-1:30; Mon.-Thurs. 5:30-8:00.

BENAKI, Koumbari 1. Tel. 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, gravures and watercolors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon. 8:30-2:00 p.m.; Sat. closed.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29. Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French. Mon.-Fri. 10:00-1:30, 5-8 p.m., 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.-Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 14-16. Tel. 360-8111. Books, periodicals, references, records and cassettes in German. Mon.-Fri. 9:30 a.m.-2 p.m. and 5-8 p.m., except Wed. afternoons.

ITALIAN INSTITUTE, Patission 47. Tel. 522-9294. Books, films, video cassettes and records. Mon.-Fri.11 a.m.-1 p.m.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP, Mavromihaili 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 p.m. 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 p.m.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, Panepistimiou St. Tel.361-4413. Open Mon.-Thurs. 9 a.m.-8 p.m., Fri. and Sat. 9 a.m.-2 p.m. 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 a.m.-2:30 p.m. and 4:00-8:45 p.m.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Mihalakopoulou 1. Tel.723-5857. Located behind the Pinakothiki (National Gallery), the library is open Mon.-Fri. 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. 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 a.m.-1 p.m. and 6-9 p.m. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room. Along with its 6000 volumes of Greek books, it holds an impressive collection of English books on ancient Greek literature and drama, modern literature, Greek history and Greek art (ancient to contemporary), travel atlases and maps. Membership costs 100 drs. per year for Greek citizens or foreigners who hold a residence permit. Other users can check out books as well by paying a deposit of 500 drs. One can check out 2 to 5 books for a period of 2 to 3 weeks.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, open 7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m., weekdays and 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Sun. 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 p.m. Tel.323-6665. Sculpture, bases, terracottas and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. weekdays and 9 a.m.-2 p.m. on Sun. 150 drs. entrance fee, half price for students.

AGORA MUSEUM, Tel.321-0185. Same hours as Agora, except closed Tues. 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 the 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 a.m.-2:00 p.m. Closed Tues. 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 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Closed Mon. and holidays. Sun. opens from 9 a.m.-2 p.m. Entrance 200 drs., 50 drs. for students.

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

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. Open daily from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. and on Sat. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. 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 2000 years of Greek civilization, from 2000 B.C. to the 4th century A.D. On Sat. mornings the museum organizes activities for children. Call 723-4931 or 724-9706 for bookings.

D. PEIRIDES MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 29 King George Ave., Glyfada. Tel.865-3890. Open Mon. and Wed. from 6-10 p.m. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern art.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Levidou 13, Kifissia. Tel.808-6405. Open daily, except Fri. from 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. 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.

HELLENIC MARITIME MUSEUM, Zea, Piraeus. Tel.451-6822, 451-6264. Open daily, except Sun. and Mon. from 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

THE JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, 36 Amalias St, 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 a.m.-1 p.m. 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 a.m.-3 p.m. Sun. 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. Closed Tues.

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

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

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Patission & Tossitsa Sts. Tel.821-7717 for information in Greek, 821-7724 for information in English. One of the world's finest and most comprehensive collections of ancient Greek art. Open weekdays (except Mon.) 8 a.m.-7 p.m. and Sun. 8 a.m.-6 p.m.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Square. Tel.323-7617. Open 9 a.m.-2 p.m. weekdays (except Mon.) and 9 a.m.-1 p.m. weekdays.

GALLERY OF ART, (Ethiniki Pinakothiki), Vas. Konstantinos, opposite the Hilton Hotel. Tel.721-1010. A collection including permanent European masters. Tues.-Sat. 9 a.m.-3 p.m. and Sun. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Mon.

SPORTS

ARCHERY

Arion Club, Glyfada, tel.894-0514.

Panathinaikos Club, tel.770-9582.

ATHELETICS AND GYMNASTICS

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

Penellinios Athletic Assn, Evelpidon & Mavromateon, tel.832-3700

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

Kifissia Athletic Club, Tatoi 45, Strophidi, ext.239.

BADMINTON

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

BASKETBALL

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

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

BOWLING

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

Blanos Bowling, Vas. Yiorgou 81 & Dousmani 3, Glyfada, tel.893-2322; open 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Also Vouliagmeni 239, Glyfada, tel.971-4036, open 6 p.m.-2 a.m.

BOXING

Penellinios Athletic Assn, 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, Mantzarou St., Athens, tel.321-4090.

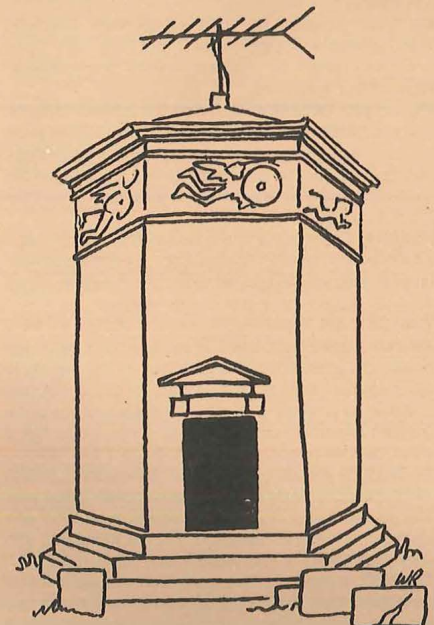
CAVE EXPLORATION Hellenic Speleological Society, Mantzarou St., Athens, tel.361-7824.

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 a.m. and 3 p.m. 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 Akadamias St., 6th floor, tel.720-9582.

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

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

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

FIELD & TRACK

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

FISHING

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

FLYING

Athen Aero Club, Akadimias 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

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

HIKING

Ipethrios Zoi (Outdoor Life), 9 Vas. Sofias, tel.361-5779, is a non-profit-making mountaineering and hiking club open to all. Organizes outings every weekend at minimal cost.

No special equipment needed except good walking shoes, rucksack.

HOCKEY

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

HORSE RACING

There are races every Mon. Wed. Sat. at 5:30 at the Phaliron Racecourse at the end of Syngrou Avenue, tel.941-7761.

HORSEBACK RIDING

For general information contact the **SEGAS Horseback Riding Committee**, Syngrou 137, tel.231-2628.

Athens Riding Club, Gerakas, Aghia Paraskevi, tel.661-1088.

Hellenic Riding Club, 19 Paradissou St., Maroussi, tel.682-6128.

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

HUNTING

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

ICE SKATING

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

MARTIAL ARTS

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

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

Penellinios 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 Parachut Club, Lekka 22, tel.322-3170 (evenings).

ROLLERSKATING

Rollerskating Center, 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 Rafter, 894-9782.

SAILING

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

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

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

SWIMMING

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

Alimos Beach, tel.982-7064.

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

Voula Beach "B", Vouliagmeni Beach, tel.896-0906/7.

Porto Rafi junction of Patission and Mavromateon Street. Buses for the other beaches all leave from their terminus outside the Zappeion on Vas. Olgas Ave.

Private Beaches

Astir Palace Beach, Vouliagmeni, tel.896-2086, 400 drs entrance fee, umbrellas, snack bar, clubhouse, restaurant available 9 a.m.-7 p.m.

Lagonissi, tel. 0299-83911. At Sounion.

Swimming Pools

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE TENNIS

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

TENNIS

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

Tennic Clinic at Marathon Tomb Tennis Club. Free evaluation on Saturdays between 11:00 a.m. to noon during September; also applications available for round robin and amateur tournaments. Marathon Tomb Tennis Club, Odos Slieman, (0294) 55481.

WINDSURFING

Greek Windsurfing Association, tel.323-0068

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 a.m.

DELPHI, Nikis 13, tel.323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food, reasonable prices 11 a.m.-11 p.m.

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 mignonettes 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. Open 8 a.m.-2 a.m., except Sundays.

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

FLOKA Leoforos Kifissias 118, tel.691-4001. A complete restaurant, pastry shop and catering services. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies ("Black Venus", etc.).

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

KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3, in arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel, tel.323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito, beef in earthenware 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 p.m.-1 a.m.

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 p.m. Dinner 8 p.m.-5 a.m.

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

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.

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 p.m.

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 p.m.-2 a.m. and Sundays from 6 p.m.-2 a.m.

OTHELLO'S, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia, tel.729-1481. Speciality: Beef Stroganoff. Open daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. 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 p.m.-2 a.m.

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 p.m. until late. Bakaliaros, Bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros).

THE PLOUGHMAN, Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), tel.721-0244. Dartboard, English cooking, and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m., kitchen

closed on Sundays.

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

BAKALIARAKIA (TA), kydathinaion 41, tel.322-5048. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter usually served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads. **DAMIGOS**, where Kydathinaion meets Adrianou, basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, specialty bakaliaro and skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service.

FIVE BROTHERS, Aeolou St. off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8 a.m.-1 a.m.

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 p.m.-midnight.

MILTONS, Adrianou 19, Plaka, tel.324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large steaks, also fresh fish. Open lunchtime, perfect for business lunches and evenings. Reservations suggested.

PICCOLINO TAVERNA, Moni Asteriou between Hatzimi-halli and Kydathinaion, opposite the 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 p.m.-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 p.m. and 7 p.m.-2 a.m. daily.

THE CELLAR, Kydathinaion and the corner of Moni Asteriou. Quality taverna fare, good service and extremely reasonable prices bring 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 p.m.-2 a.m. daily.

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

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

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

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

ILISSOS, Aminta 6, Agalma Trouman, Stadion, tel.723-5746. Lunch and dinner every day except Sundays. Banqueting facilities, receptions and meetings. Business lunches at reasonable prices.

KARAVITIS, Arkinou 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), Kalevkuo & Aminda 4, Tel.722-3195. A gathering place for the theatre and after-treat crowd serving snacks, full meals, sweets and ice cream. Specialities include lemon pie and an unusual sauerkraut. Open all day for coffee and cake. It also sells pies and pastries to take out.

MYRTIA, Markou Mousouri 35, Metz, tel.701-2276. Greek cuisine, large variety of hors d'oeuvres. The specialties include lamb in lemon sauce. Closed Sunday.

ROUMBA, Damareos 130, tel.701-4910. Specialities include filet à la creme with mushrooms and "Roumbosalata". Closed Tuesday.

THEMISTOKLES, Vas. Georgiou 31, Pangrati, tel.721-

9553. Extensive taverna fare, charcoal grills but the speciality is meat in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON, tel.722-0201.

Galaxy Supper Club, fresh gourmet food plus nouvelle cuisine items at reasonable prices. Music. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. for buffet lunch.

Galaxy Bar, presenting singer and pianist Billy Dare performing daily from 9:15 p.m. to 1:45 a.m. except Mondays.

Ta Nissia, taverna downstairs. Music. International cuisine.

ATHENAEUM INTERCONTINENTAL, tel.902-3666.

Première, unique kebab specialties from 21 countries. Open-air setting with panoramic view of Athens. Live entertainment and dancing. Daily from 8:30 p.m.-2:30 a.m. Bar open from 7:00 p.m.-3:00 a.m.

Cafe Pergola, open all day, every day, from 7:00 a.m. to 2:00 a.m., for breakfast, lunch and dinner. International selection, buffet and à la carte.

Malibu Paradise, tropical pool-side surroundings with Latin-American music. Exotic cocktails, ice creams and sweets. Open daily, from 8:30 p.m. to 2:00 a.m.

Kave Promenade, coffee and tea, wide assortment of pastries and beverages, in elegant surroundings. Open every day 3:00-9:00 p.m.

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

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

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

Athos Bar, open every day from 11 a.m.-1:30 p.m. Piano music.

ASTIR PALACE Vouliagmeni, tel.896-0211.

Grill Room, downstairs cafe-restaurant, piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1-3:30 p.m. and from 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

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 p.m. and from 8 p.m.-midnight.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, tel.934-7711.

Ledra Grill, international specialties such as chicken Kiev, pineapple curry and more, also featuring U.S. beef and seafood. Tues.-Sun. nightly, 7:30 p.m.-00:30 a.m. 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 p.m.-12:30 a.m. Expensive but well worth it. Tepannyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily from 6:30 a.m.-1:30 a.m.; breakfast from 6:30 a.m., served à la carte or buffet, speciality eggs à la minute; all day menu 11 a.m.-11 p.m.; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of international, local dishes; late night menu, 11 p.m.-1:30 a.m.; Sunday brunch 11 a.m.-3:30 p.m., 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 p.m., and dinner, 8 p.m.-1:30 a.m. Last order taken at 12:45 a.m.

Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet with Greek specialties, daily from 7 p.m.-2 a.m. Great for business conferences.

CHANDRIS HOTEL, tel.941-4825.

The Four Seasons, Greek and international cuisine, à la carte, drinks, live music, 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

KOLONAKI

ACT 1, Akademias 18, tel.360-2492. International and Greek cuisine.

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

BRUTUS, Voulgaraktonou 67, Lofos Strefi, tel.363-6700.

Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatball Brutus" stuffed with cheese, bacon and mushrooms served with a baked potato and special sour cream-like sauce, tiny skewered 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 a.m.-11:45 p.m.

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 p.m.-2 a.m. Sunday 6:30 p.m.-2 a.m.

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

GEROFINIKAS, Pindarou 10, tel.362-2719, 363-6710. Fine Greek and oriental cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruits and 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 Flambeées, chocolate crêpe, and finish your meal with Irish coffee.

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

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

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

VLADIMIROs, Aristodimou 12, Kolonaki, tel.724-1034, 721-7407. Twenty years old this year and still going strong. Speciality 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, fillet of beef, oven-baked cutlets. Open on Sundays for lunch.

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

BARBARA'S, Ionas St., Kifissia, tel.801-4260. First class restaurant with a welcoming atmosphere. Snails bourguignonne, crêpes with fresh spinach, the best Chateaubriand in Athens.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldri 27, Kifissia, tel.807-7745. Country club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres, also favored for charcoal broils. Piano. Closed Sun.

CAPRICCIOSA, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia, tel.801-8960. Pizza restaurant. Open daily from 10 a.m.-1:30 a.m.

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

EMBATI, at the 18th kilometre of the National Road, Lamias, tel.801-1757. Turn off at Varibobi. International cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10:30 p.m. Closed Sunday.

EPISTREFE, Nea Kifissias (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 p.m. Closed Sunday. Music, piano and songs.

HATZAKOU, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia, tel.801-3461. Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Speciality: Schnitzel Hoffman.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia, tel.808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialities. 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 soups or one of two or three hors d'oeuvres, one of two special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Limited seating. Reservations a must.

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

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

NIKOS, Skopelou 5, Kifissia, tel.801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at New Erythra. The speciality is topped with oil and oregano.

PEFKAKIA, 4 Argonafton, 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.

The Stage Coach Steaks 'n Stocks

Busy businessmen can now keep abreast of world stock prices while simultaneously savoring a superb **Stage Coach** steak.

A REUTERS video news service has been introduced at the highly regarded **Stage Coach**, continually transmitting world and financial news, sports, weather, gold-silver quotes and even a daily horoscope.

The REUTERS NEWS WATCH is another innovative effort (for Athens, a first) to enhance the already solid reputation of the **Stage Coach** which has been operating for more than 16 years.

Fresh fish and lobster have been added to the perennially popular meat choices of prime rib, T-bone, N.Y. sirloin and bon filet.

Lunch features include 10 varieties of hamburger and an assortment of deli-sized sandwiches.

**Voukourestiou 14
(Near Syntagma Square)
Tel: 363-5145
363-2966**

Closed Sundays. Specialities: skewered goat, also kokkoretsi (inards on the spit), apple pie dessert. Retsina from the barrel.

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

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

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

HALANDRI/MAROSSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi, tel.802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in a ladharti) and chicken *sti gastru*. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 p.m.-2 a.m. and Saturday from 8:15 p.m.-3 a.m.

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 specialities (casseroles and stews).

HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT hospital), tel.802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Speciality: lamb in filo pastry.

KRITIKO, Pendelis Ave./Frangokissia, tel.681-3136. Two fireplaces, short orders, *Idolmadakia beyerdi* (a Turkish dish), retsina from the barrel. Open daily, except Mondays from 8 p.m.-midnight and Sunday from noon-midnight.

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, tel.682-5314. Greek cuisine. Music. Daily from 6 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sundays.

O MORIAS, Vas. Konstantinou 108 and Pelopinissou, 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.



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)



Come and join us at our friendly restaurant with a comfortable garden patio. Our English chef prepares such specialities as fresh Scottish salmon, rainbow trout, homemade pork pies and delicious fillet steaks and salads.

Open 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. June-Oct. Closed Sun.

33 Prigipos Petrou, Glyfada

For reservations call: 896-0754



In a friendly and delightful atmosphere come and enjoy

our fine cuisine or have one of our exotic cocktails at reasonable prices.



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Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House

American-style steak
Kifissias 267, Kifissia
(Behind Olympic Airways
near Plateia Kifissias)
7 days per week 6 - 2

Now we also serve seafood.
Reservations tel: 801-4493, 982-4136

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, biefteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). Open nightly from 8 p.m.-2 a.m. and for lunch on Sundays, 12-5 p.m.

THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico), tel.671-7775. Pleasant "village" atmosphere, good service. Specialties: lamb cooked over grapevines, *frigandeli*, charcoal-broiled quail.

TI 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 12-4:30 p.m. and dinner from 7:30 p.m.-midnight.

TO SPITI, Frankoploulos 56, New Psychico, tel.672-1757. Private home converted into cozy taverna. Menu offers grills, meatballs, pork in wine sauce with cheese, fava, salads, retsina.

PALEO FALIRON/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 pricy as neighboring Italian restaurants.

FONDANINA, Vas. Georgiou 31, tel.983-0738. Specialties include stuffed "Pizza Calzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, saltimbacca à la Romano, filetto diabolo, Italian and Capriccioso salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and "cake of the day".

GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel.982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, plaki (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free.

KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel.981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12-4:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.-1 a.m.

MOURIA, 101 Ahileos, Pal. Faliron, tel.981-3347. Speciality: squab in season. Retsina from the barrel.

PAPAGALO, Leof. 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, Pal. Faliron, tel.982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialties. Daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. and Sunday from 12 p.m.-5 p.m.

PANORAIA, Seirinou/Terpsihoris Sts, Pal. Faliron, tel.981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimps.



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

SEIRINES, 76 Seirinou, Pal. Faliron, tel.981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliaros* (cod).

SIXTIES, Leof. 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 p.m.-2 a.m. 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; speciality: steak tartare, fixed at table. Elaborate fairly expensive, elite Athenian crowd.

DOVINOS, 2 Plateia Fleming, Glyfada, tel.894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EL GRECO, Cnr. Kyprou & 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 p.m.

IMBROS, Selinios/Iliou, Kavouri, tel.895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat. Constantinopolitan cuisine.

KANATAKIA, I. Metaxa/Pendoras Sts, Glyfada, tel.895-1843. Short orders, speciality: *hilopites*. Wine from the barrel.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vari, tel. 895-9454, open from 11 p.m. Baby lamb, contrefilet, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi* (Innards cooked on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.

LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada, tel.894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house speciality. 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.

33'S, Prinkipos Petros 33, Glyfada. Open 8 p.m.-1 a.m. June-Oct. Closed Sun. For reservations call 896-0754

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

DIOSCURI

restaurant



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Cooked specialties

DIMITRIOU VASSILIOU 16 - N. PSYCHIKO
TEL. 6713.997 - SUNDAYS OFF



PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, tel.411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

GARTH'S, Akti Tr. Moutsopoulou 36, Pasalimani, Pireaus, tel.452-6420. Open Tues.-Sun. 8 p.m.-1 a.m. Friday lunchtime 12-5 p.m. Closed Monday.

KALYVA, Vas. 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 p.m.-2 a.m.

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.

Come and enjoy
a quiet and peaceful dinner
in our green
and lovely garden



Restaurant - Bar

Changing specialties

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

VLAHOS, 28 Koletty, Freates, tel.451-3432. *Bakaliaros*, *bifteki* done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as the Garage locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

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 p.m.-2 a.m.

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.

Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at **Freates** around the coast from the Zea seafood menu. Daily noon-midnight.

Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offering fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea. Also for seafood.

ANDONPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada, tel. 894-5636. An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive **BOULLABAISSE**, 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 St., between Akadamiias 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-1 a.m.

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.

JIMMY'S, Valaoritou 7 & Voukourestiou, tel.362-8359. Flaky, light croissants and other breakfast goodies.

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 a.m.-7:30 p.m. daily, Sunday until 2:30 p.m.

LOTUS, Glafkou 14 & D. Vasilliou, Neo Psychico, tel.671-7461. Aromatic teas, pastries and fruit juices. Also sandwiches and crêpes. Wonderful selection of music. Unusual decor. Mostly a young crowd.

STROFES, Hamilton 7, Plateia Victorias, tel.883-3625. Hot and iced teas, spoon sweets, homemade liqueurs, fruit salad and pineapple jelly. French, Italian and American music. from 1930/1950. Old Greek newspapers and magazines.

TO TRISTRATO, Ag. Geronda-Dedalou 4, Plaka, tel.324-4472. Milk shop. Breakfast with fruit 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 p.m.-2 a.m.

FLAME STEAK HOUSE, Hadziyianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton), tel.723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly from 7 p.m.-1 a.m.

PONDEROSA, Kifissias 267, Kifissia, tel.801-4493. Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House. The speciality is American Style Steaks. Behind Olympic Airways, near Plateia Kifissias. Open Mon.-Fri. from 6 p.m.-2 a.m. Sat. & Sun. from 3 p.m.-2 a.m.

PRINCE OF WALES, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St, tel.777-8008. Open every day from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sundays. Businessmen's lunch menu (main dish, beer or wine, and dessert).

STAGECOACH, Voukourestiou 14, tel.363-5145. Specializes in steaks and salads with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12 p.m.-4 p.m. and 7 p.m.-1 a.m. Closed Sunday.

STEAK ROOM, Egintou 6 (between Hilton and U.S. Embassy), tel.721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable.

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 a.m.-2 a.m.

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Square). Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7 p.m.-2 a.m., 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 p.m.-1 a.m. 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. Speciality French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner.

LE CALVADOS, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton), tel.722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu from house pâté to "Mousse au chocolat" including a variety of steaks with original sauces, shrimps with curried rice, and cheese fondue. House wine. Specialities from Normandy and fine Calvados of course.

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

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki, tel.723-9163. Gourmet specialities: pasta and scalloppine. Nightly from 8 p.m.-1 a.m. Closed Sunday.

AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Pal. Faliro, tel.982-6560. Specialities: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, filet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Nightly from 7:30 p.m.-2 a.m. Lunch Saturday and Sunday.

ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Square, tel.894-2564. Speciality: shrimp provençale.

DA WALTER, Evzonon & Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, tel.724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialities: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8 p.m.-1 a.m.

IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Pal. Faliron, tel.981-6765. Specialities: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scalloppine. Nightly from 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Saturday 12:30 p.m.-2:30 a.m. Closed Wednesday for lunch.



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KOWLOON CHINESE RESTAURANT

GLYFADA
KYPROU 78

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Michiko
RESTAURANT

日本料理

TEMPURA SUKIYAKI
SUSHI SASHIMI

by Authentic Japanese Chef

27 KYDATHINEON ST. PLAKA
322-0980 — 324-6851

CHANG'S HOUSE CHINESE RESTAURANT

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

Fully air-conditioned.

Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am.
(No lunch served on Sunday)

TEL: 959-5191 959-5179

15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

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

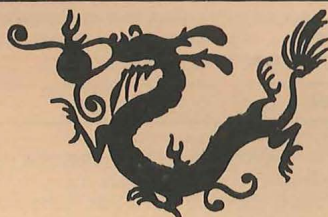


JE REVIENS

*Dine in the garden under the cool
of the mulberry trees.*

Specialty French and Greek Cuisine
HOME CATERING

Open for Lunch and Dinner, 49 Xenokratous St., Tel. 721-0535, 721-1174



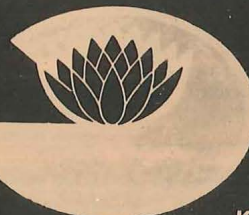
Red Dragon

Kifissia's Chinese Restaurant
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

ΝΟΥΦΑΡΑ



Restaurant
Snack Bar
Sphagettaria

Dine indoors or out in
pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

restaurants and night life

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

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

LA TARGARUGA, 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: excalope à la Toscana, escalope cordon blue, filet with mushrooms, torta romantica (dessert).

KOREAN

GO RYEO JEONG, Alimou 33, Argyroupolis, tel.991-5913. Authentic Korean, Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Parking. Open daily 10:30 a.m.-4 p.m. 6:30 p.m.-1 a.m.

SEOUL, 8 Evritanias, Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), tel.692-4669. Specialities: beef *boukouti* (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, Leof. Kifissias 267 (near the trochono), tel.801-5335. The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of all dishes. Open Mon.-Thurs.6:30-11:30 p.m. Fri. & Sat.6:30-12:00 p.m.

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 p.m.

BEYROUTH, Karapanou 13, Glyfada, tel.893-1169. Lebanese "meze", specialties and sweets. Take out service, home deliveries. Open daily 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Sat. & Sun. also 1-4 p.m.

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.

CYPRIT

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 a.m. 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 specialties, *seftalies*.

INDIAN

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

SVEJK, Roybesi 8 (Neos Kosmos), tel.901-8389. Specialities: *sbitkova*, *knedik*, *palatizinka* etc. Closed Tuesday.

INDONESIAN

RAMAYANA, Askepiou 74, tel.361-8973. Indian and Chinese cuisine. Open daily from 7:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m. Closed Sundays.

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 a la Madrid.

COMILON, Polyta 39, Ano Patissa, tel.201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialities: Sepias con Olivias (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork filet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8 p.m. Closed Monday.

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

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 & Athidon, Kallithea, tel.959-5191, 959-5179. Under same management as The China. Open daily from 12:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sun. lunch.

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave. & G. Olympiou 27-29, tel.923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30-3:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.-midnight.

KOWLOON, Kyrou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12-3 p.m. for lunch and 7 p.m.-1 a.m. Specialities include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LONG 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 & Leof. 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 p.m.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 & Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirion Sports Center), tel.801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialities: Malaysian noodles with shrimp. crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

JANAPESE

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

MICHIKO, Kydathinaion 27, Plaka, tel.322-0980. A historic mansion houses this multi-roomed restaurant. Japanese garden; traditional music. Daily 12:30-2:30 p.m., 6:60 p.m.-midnight. Closed Sun.

GERMAN

ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari, tel.808-1324. Restaurant, sweets, ice cream. Open 9 p.m.-2 a.m.

RITTENBOURGH, Formionos 11, Pangrati, tel.723-8421.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri & Uranias 13, Holargos, tel.652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music, fireplace.

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 a.m.-2 a.m. and Sun. 6 p.m.-2

CREPERIS

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.

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 a.m.-3 p.m. 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 a.m.-5 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.-11:30 p.m. Closed Sun.

GENOVEFA, 17th November Ave. 71, "Vlahou" bus stop, Holargos, tel.653-2613. Large selection of appetizers to accompany wine, beer or ouzo. Choose from shrimps with feta cheese, eggplant, potato salad, lamb tongue with oregano. codfish balls, fried cheese, etc. Closed Sun.

BARS

KAROLOU DIL, Loukianou & Athaiou, Kolonaki, tel.721-2642. Refined atmosphere, soft music (often "retro"). Student and younger crowd mainly but suitable for all. Very "in". Drinks, snacks and food. Open 8:30 p.m.-2 a.m.

MONTPARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel.729-0746. Better known as "Ratga's", named after the owner. A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained glass lamps and a huge stuffed parrot at the bar. Favorite spot for theatre crowd; offers snacks, special salads, spaghetti carbonara, and omelettes for your drink-provoked appetite. Open nightly 7 p.m.-2 a.m.

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 a.m.-2 a.m.

SCORPIOS, Evrou 1 & Kanosajiy (opp. 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 p.m.-2 a.m., except Sundays.

TAPAS DE COLILON, 267 Kifissias (behind Olympic Airways), Athens wine bar; cold plate.

TO GERANI (O KOUKLIS), tel.324-7605. Tripodon 14, Plaka. Superb and substantial 'mezes' make more than a meal. Try the sausages and tasty salads. Accompany your meal with wine (hyma), or ouzo.

SPECIALTY SWEET SHOPS

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

FAROUK HANBALI, patisserie, Messinias 4, Ambelokipi, tel.692-5853. Lebanese sweet shop specializing in delicious baklavadokia with walnut and pistachio fillings. Near the President Hotel. Open daily from 8:30 a.m.-9 p.m.

FAST FOODS

GALLERIA TITANIA, (Titania Hotel, street level), Panepistimiou 52. Fresh fruit salad and fruit drinks, ice cream, sandwiches, pittas, sweets and coffee. Small bar. Open 7 a.m.-2 a.m.

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SUMMER 1987

The Greek Islands -

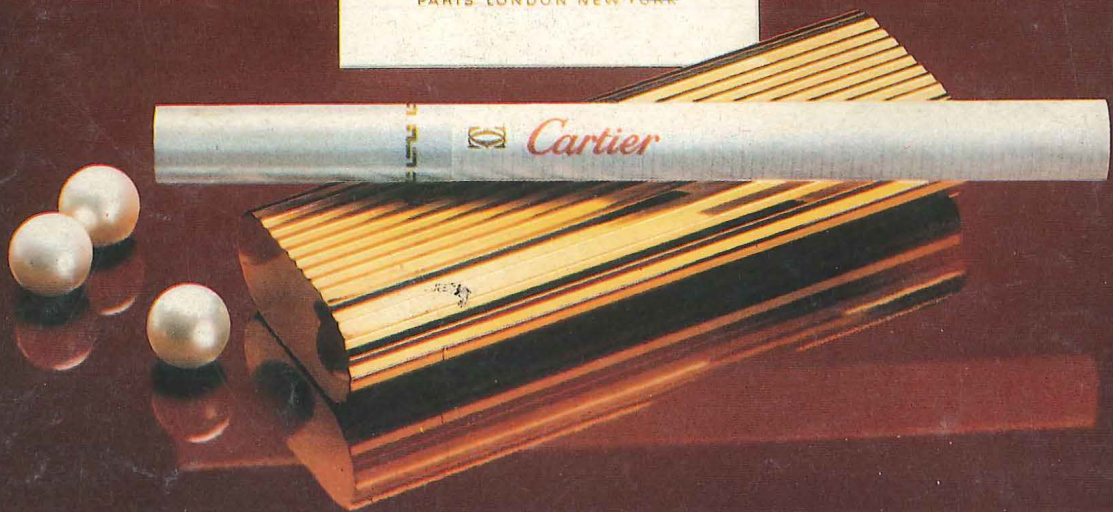
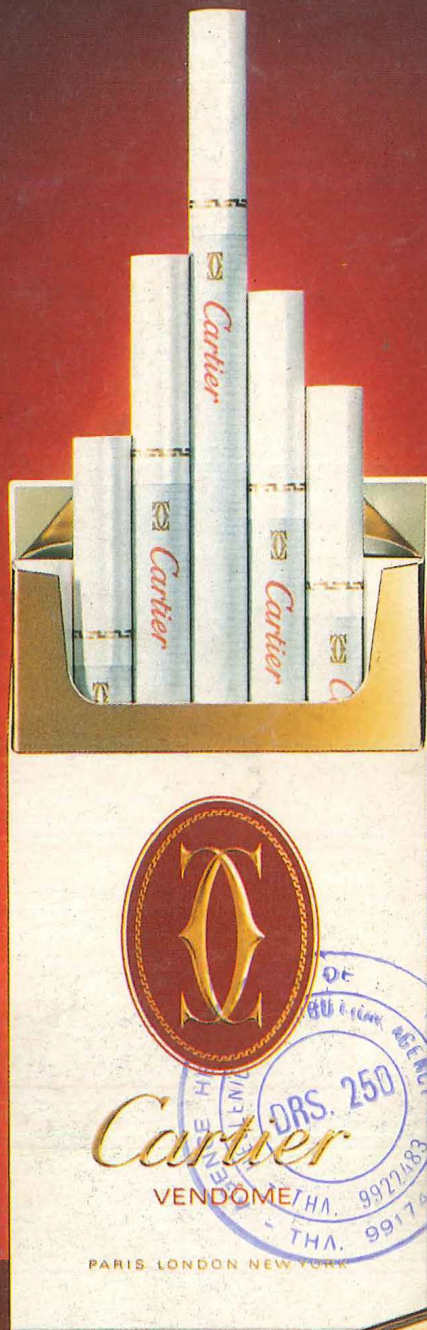
The Eastern Mediterranean - Black Sea - Alaska



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