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Greece's English Language Monthly



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Greece's "Dylan": Savvopoulos
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Milies: a living tradition

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88
Andros

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ne se mesure,
qu'en Or*



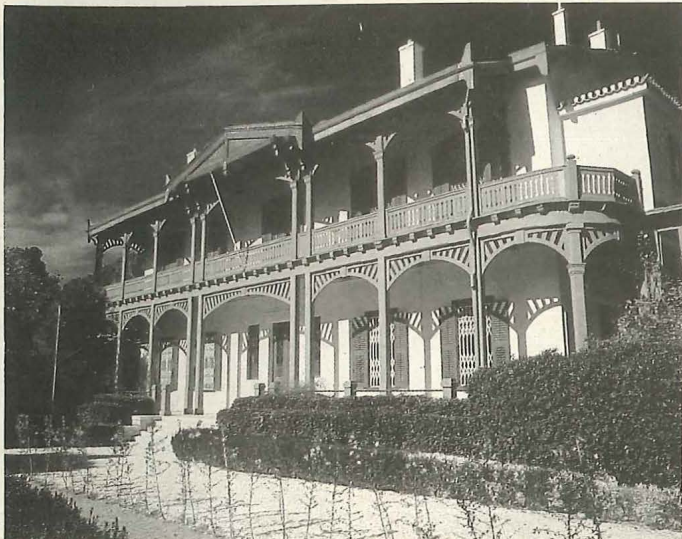
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GREECE MONDAY

Monday, May 16, 1988

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Afghans turn out in thousands to watch the exodus

Guerrillas target departing Soviets

PESHAWAR, Afghanistan (Reuters) - Moslem guerrilla leaders said Sunday they hope to inflict damage on Soviet troops as they leave Afghanistan, but their priority is to destroy the forces of Afghan president Najibullah.

Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, leader of the strongly Islamic guerrilla group of the Hechi-Idami, has been his most outspoken in his wish to hit Moscow's troops as they pull out.

A Soviet motorized rifle unit pulled out of the eastern Afghan city of Jalalabad yesterday as the withdrawal of Moscow's 115,000 troops from Afghanistan began.

Tass news agency reported that tens of thousands of Afghans turned out to say goodbye to the soldiers as they departed for Kabul, the first stage of their 600 km (375-mile) journey to the Soviet border.

The convoy of more than 1,000 men, accompanied by a handful of journalists, was expected to reach Kabul on Tuesday evening after a post-haste rough ride westward across 140 km (85 miles) of territory where Afghan rebels are still fighting.

They will link up with Kabul-based troops in the Afghan capital and take a route from president Najibullah before heading north through the Salang tunnel to Soviet Uzbekistan.

Officials have announced that one-quarter of the Soviet contingent will be pulled out within the next two weeks - in time for the May 29 start of the Moscow summit between Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan.

The Soviet forces, which entered Afghanistan in December 1979, are leaving under United Nations-mediated accord stipulated last month by Afghanistan and the United States signed as guarantors of the agreement.

Peter Nioz Reuters here a week he found north-east of 50 meters (164

Turkist ATHENS (I) The treasure-lad of the Turkish flag of the Greeks in 18 has been found islands shore, a expert said on 9

Peter Nioz Reuters here a week he found north-east of 50 meters (164

Budget Flights

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for the informed and demanding reader

GREECE TODAY

Thursday, May 12, 1988

Daily Newspaper published in Athens

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Three killed, 16 injured on busy bridge in Nicosia

Car bomb blast in Cyprus wrecks death and destruction

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) - A car packed with explosives blew up on a bridge Wednesday, killing three people and injuring 16 others in the road minutes after police had issued the order to move it away from the Israeli Embassy.

Police said 16 other people were wounded while trying to run away from the scene.

The car, a Mitsubishi Pajero, exploded in the middle of the bridge on a main highway, less than 200 meters (yards) from the embassy.

Israeli Ambassador Aharon Lopez had earlier said the embassy was a possible target.

Authorities said windows were shattered in the building but no one was injured.

The Voice of Lebanon radio, monitored in Nicosia, reported that a telephone caller told the U.S. news network NBC in New York that a group headed by Palestinian terrorist Abu Nidal was responsible for the car bombing.

A spokesman for NBC News in New York Wednesday from a person who claimed to speak for Abu Nidal's group and said the group was responsible for the bombing.

She provided no other details about the call.

Abu Nidal heads a group called Fatah-Revolutionary Council.

A police statement said a briefcase containing a remote-control detonating device was found about 200 yards (meters) from the site of the blast. No further details were available and it was not clear whether the device had been in the car and was blown clear.

"There must have been a lot of explosives packed in that car," Nicosia Police Chief Andreas Triphyllis told newsmen at the scene.

The police statement said the Pajero, with a foreign visitor's temporary Cyprus registration plates, before tried to park outside the Embassy in a narrow side street.

Cypriot police guards told the driver parking was forbidden and the car sped off toward the

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Cars with even numbers allowed

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NICOSIA, MAY 11 - People today view the smoke and wreckage



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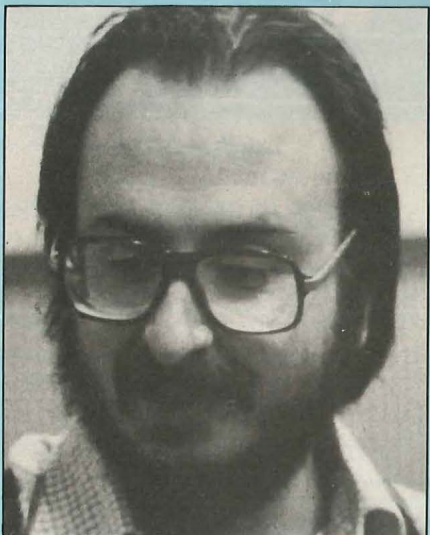
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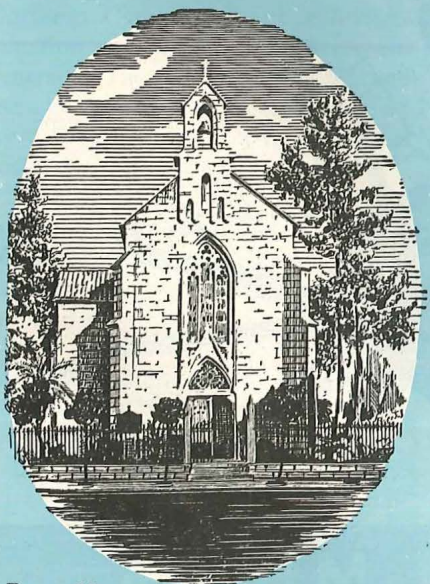
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The government claims pollution has been cut by 20 percent since January; the Panhellenic Center for Ecological Studies begs to differ. Patrick Quinn takes a deep breath and gives us the facts

18 Greece's "Dylan": Dionysis Savvopoulos

Comparisons to the American troubadour are inevitable, but Savvopoulos would rather be known as "the first Savvopoulos" – not a second Dylan. Willard Manus profiles the singer/composer turned entrepreneur

20 Milies: a living tradition

June 25 and 26, this Mt Pelion village will be transformed into a 'living museum' of Greek tradition. Join Katerina Agrafioti on a guided tour of Milies, past and present

22 St Paul's 150 years

The graceful Gothic church on Filellinon Street has a fascinating spiritual and architectural history. J.M. Thursby takes us to the heart of Athens' Anglican community

24 Greg Wiltjer: king of the rebound

The Aris basketball team can boast of other stars besides Gallis and Yiannakis: join Steve Vass in the locker room for a chat with a 2.10-metre-tall Canadian rebounder

30 Shopping in Greece: what to expect

Hildegard Stern Xinotroulias knows that when in Greece one must shop like the Greeks. The ground rules may be different, but not all the surprises are unpleasant

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Cover: Andros/tempera by Irish painter, Robert Sears

GREEK IDIOMS...

ΓΕΙΑ!



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TA EKANA ΘΑΛΑΣΣΑ
[tà ékana thalassa]
I made them
a sea



meaning: I MADE A MESS...



our town

Trials of the spirit

The spirit of Davos, conceived last January by the prime ministers of Greece and Turkey in an anteroom of a deluxe hotel at the Swiss resort made famous by Thomas Mann's *The Magic Mountain* got its first eyeball-to-eyeball test in hard-core Greek reality when Bedreddin Dalan, mayor of Istanbul, paid a five-day visit to Athens early last month.

The meeting at the airport on May 2 displayed the cordiality of old friends, for Dalan and Mrs Dalan were repaying the visit made by Mayor Evert of Athens and his wife to Istanbul in March. The mayors' wives are both professional women, Mrs Dalan being an economist who has recently retired after 20 years with Mobil Oil, and Mrs Evert, daughter of archaeologist Eugene Vanderpool, a well-known photographer.

Upon his arrival, Mayor Dalan, heading a delegation of 95, was pleased to announce that he was bearing a message from Prime Minister Ozal to Prime Minister Papandreou which, he believed, promoted the recent peace initiative being followed by both countries — what has come to be called 'the spirit of Davos'.

When Mayor Dalan and his entourage checked in at the Athens Hilton, however, about 150 Greek Cypriots, Kurds and Armenians had gathered protesting the Turkish occupation of Northern Cyprus, lack of self-determination for Kurds, and Armenian genocide. The demonstrators blocked the avenue in front of the hotel and five were slightly injured in minor tussles with the police.

Even the banquet held that evening in Mayor Dalan's honor at the Piraeus Yacht Club had its diplomatic uncertainties. Earlier in the day it was discovered by protocol officers that the mayor was to dine directly under a historical painting depicting the Battle of Navarino (1827) in which the entire Ottoman fleet was sunk.

Since this friendly occasion was to be televised for home (Turkish) consumption, Deputy Mayor of Athens Zahos Hadzifotiou took it upon himself to have the controversial picture removed before the dignitaries arrived. Never-

theless, this act of discretion (or cowardice) was hotly attacked later by zealots who claimed in the media that Greece was reverting to its despised role of servility before Turkey. Even the government spokesman said, "The Greek people are proud of their history and have no reason to conceal it."

An extreme view was voiced that the removal of the painting should lead to Evert's removal of his deputy mayor. Other hotheads, claiming that it was an ethnic insult to remove the artistic rendition of Greek victory over the Turks, had to be reminded that the Greeks, though they may have won their freedom due to the victory at Navarino, did not in fact take part in it. In any case, the Mayor of Athens re-established good sense, good manners and good neighborliness by saying that he thought the matter of no great importance.

The following day, street clashes became more violent when demonstrators interrupted the ceremony of Mayor Dalan's wreath laying before the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in front of Parliament. This time, police had to call in members of the riot squad.

As soon as the motorcade of mayors had driven away, demonstrators broke through police lines, tore the wreath with the legend 'Istanbul' from its tripod, ripped it to shreds and left the marble pavement littered with red and white carnations.

"When Ozal comes," cried a Cypriot, "we'll be here in thousands and he will not be able to lay a wreath in this sacred spot!"

Tourists in the area, photographing ezones and pigeons, expressed confusion or curiosity at the spectacle, thinking that it might be the reenactment of some ancient ritual.

At midday Mayor Dalan presented Premier Papandreou with his message from Ozal. After an hour's conversation, the prime minister expressed great pleasure at Ozal's message.

Nevertheless, demonstrators assembled again the following day, this time in front of the old Athens town hall where yet another banquet was being

spread. Relatives of missing Greek Cypriots requested a meeting with the Mayor of Istanbul "for humanitarian reasons". Ankara deplored the demonstrations but was satisfied with the Greek government's handling of them.

On May 4 the spirit of Davos descended again, this time over Holy Rock. Visiting the Acropolis that fine morning Mr Dalan made the most celebrated statement of his visit: "Historical monuments are like flowers," he said. "They are only beautiful in their own place." "It is sad," he added, "to see what destruction the Parthenon has suffered. I hope the pieces that are in London will come back one day." In the far distance Melina could be heard chuckling and Mrs Thatcher grinding her teeth.

In the afternoon Dalan met with Greek and Turkish businessmen at the Chamber of Commerce where the subject of the exploding population of Turkey was no longer considered an ethnic threat but a potentially lucrative market. Then a cordial meeting took place between conservative leader Mitsotakis and Dalan who invited him to Istanbul. Mitsotakis accepted and praised Dalan for being the first mayor to visit the Ecumenical Patriarch, for allowing the restoration of the Patriarchate's dilapidated buildings and for helping settle problems concerning Greeks still living in his city.

"I am returning home with the best impressions," Dalan said at the conclusion of his visit. "This is just the beginning of our exchanges; not the end."

The mayor's Athenian reception was seen as a test for the state visit of Premier Ozal in mid-June. With this in mind, Papandreou invited other party leaders to discuss the details. But Mitsotakis would only agree to meet the premier if he was given full prior knowledge of the messages the two premiers had already exchanged. Government spokesman Yiannis Roubatis, however, replied that since none of these messages were binding it was pointless to reveal them. This impasse seemed to imply that the spirit of Davos might bring Greek together with Turk but not Greek with Greek. □

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott

Presidential adventures in China

President Sartzetakis arrived in China late in April on a six-day official visit. He was accompanied by Mrs Sartzetakis, National Economy Minister Roumeliotis, Alternate Foreign Minister Yannis Kapsis, and Antonis Tritsis, Minister of Education. Tritsis may not have been needed in China but, given the shambles he had made of public education at home, he was even less needed in Athens.

After meeting with Prime Minister Li Peng and other Chinese leaders, Sartzetakis held a press conference. Quite contrary to normal Greek practice, the president had requested that all questions be submitted in writing beforehand so that a comprehensive reply could be made. Angered by this unorthodox procedure, Greek journalists – who far outnumbered the others – posed no questions at all. It is said the president then marched out of the conference room in a fury.

The following day when the president and his whole party were scheduled to visit the Great Wall and the archaeological site at Xian, Sartzetakis banned all journalists from his plane. Confused, but always courteous, the Chinese authorities hastily arranged for another plane. Nevertheless, the president excluded Greek journalists from all other official functions he was attending. Journalists protested to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs but Kapsis was unwilling to interfere, top-ranking officials were absent from the foreign office in Athens and the president would not be swayed.

At the last moment he relented, allowing them to board his homeward-bound flight, lent especially by Olympic Airways, so the press corps would not be left stranded in remote, if friendly, China.

It was feared that the China 'fiasco', as it was already being called, had made a laughing stock of the land of Aristotle in the home of Confucius.

The high aims of the presidential visit – the promotion of bilateral contacts in economy, trade, science, technology and culture between two of the world's most ancient civilizations based on mutual benefit and goodwill – were forgotten amid the intramural wrangles of the Greek Presidency, government and press.

On the president's return the prime minister was pointedly absent from the greeting committee assembled at the airport. This did not prevent the president from holding an impromptu press conference in which he attacked unnamed adversaries – but clearly implying the press – for "fascist tactics".

"I will not be intimidated by sycophants," he added darkly, "no matter who they may be."

It is said that the president demanded an interview with his prime minister but Papandreou escaped the next day to Oslo and later to Bologna where the university, celebrating its 900th anniversary, bestowed on him an honorary degree in economics and statistical sciences.

The long-awaited meeting between the two leaders did not take place until a week later when the president, again departing from ordinary procedure, put the request for an interview in the formality of a letter. Although the government insisted that relations between the two men were "as smooth as usual", it was reported that the prime minister was visibly angry when he left the meeting.

The friction between the prime minister and the president, whose election he engineered by a process some hold to be unconstitutional, has led the government to dissociate itself in-

creasingly from his acts. Nor has this passed unnoticed by right-wing elements who have lately taken a more indulgent view of the president's eccentricities. They know he holds a trump card, for should he decide at some point to step down from his office, he knows that the government today could not get the parliamentary majority it needs to replace him, thus forcing elections that might be thought untimely. "The government," gloated independent *Kathimerini*, "has been trapped by its own choice."

Endangered species

Two ailing Mediterranean monk seals of the endangered species *Monachus monachus* arrived on Olympic Airways from Amsterdam in late April. They were greeted at the airport by Minister of Culture, Melina Mercouri who was on her way to Berlin. The seals, dubbed Dimitris and Thodoris, were themselves on their way to the Sporades islands for recuperation. In posing for photographs with the seals, animal-loving Melina, *Vradyni* unkindly observed, was persuaded to lay aside her fox jacket.

In early May a marine park was formally inaugurated at the Gulf of Yerakas on the north end of Alonnisos

Ludovisi dethroned?

Long thought to be a masterpiece of ancient Greek sculpture, the so-called Ludovisi Throne has been declared a modern forgery by Federico Zeri, a leading Italian art historian. His long-held doubts concerning details of the relief as not conforming to the style of its alleged period have been confirmed, he claims, by the discovery of documents which prove it to be a fake. The work is recorded as having been excavated from the ancient Gardens of Sallust near the Villa Ludovisi in Rome a century ago.

Maria Rita Dimino, director of the Museo delle Terme in Rome where the sculpture is on display, claims that no one has ever doubted the authenticity of the piece before.

Nevertheless, Professor Zeri has now been supported by American art dealer, Jerome Eisenberg. He says ultra-violet tests which he personally conducted on the piece revealed then that it was not an ancient work. Minister of Culture Bono Parrino has countered that such tests are unreliable and give inaccurate readings when, as in the case of this work, the surface of the marble has undergone modern restoration.

Traditionally held to be a work of Southern Italian or Sicilian origin c 460 BC, the Ludovisi Throne since 1886 has been held to be one of the most admired Greek originals of the Severe Style. □

THE ATHENIAN

in the Sporades. A two-day seminar was held with EC environmentalists and PASOK Eurodeputies participating.

Leni Hart, scientific director of the Dutch Centre for the Care of Seals, said the park meets all the requirements for seal protection and the center's program will become a blueprint for measures being taken throughout the Mediterranean.

By chance, the opening of the seal protection center coincides with the publication of William Johnson's highly controversial *The Monk Seal Conspiracy*, Heretic Books, London. Supported by Greenpeace and later by the World Wildlife Fund, Johnson, who is still *persona non grata* in Greece, headed an international project for three years to save the monk seal on Samos. Among other charges, Miller was accused of training monk seals to deliver Greek military secrets to Turkish authorities on the mainland.

Terrorism returns

Armenian guerrilla leader Agop Agopian was shot dead by two masked gunmen in a busy street in Faliron on April 28. During the period that he was commander of the underground Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (from the early 1970s until 1983), 41 Turkish diplomats were assassinated by Armenian extremists.

Although at least one Turkish journalist openly approved Agopian's death, the Turkish government strongly denied any complicity in the murder.

The following day New Democracy again accused PASOK of being soft on terrorism, and allowing Greece to become a nest for terrorists and the settling of accounts among fanatical groups; this, because leading PASOK members tend themselves towards extremism and have personal connections which hinder those trying to do their duty. The party therefore demanded that Kostas Tsimas, chief of the National Information Service, be replaced. The government dismissed the charge, claiming that terrorism emerged and spread in Greece during the previous Conservative administrations.

Lessons for the minister

Like many people beginning to get on in life, lately retired Minister of Education Antonis Tritsis has let up on



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photo/E. Herring

Pandelis Kapetanos, over 20 years the only official photographer on the Acropolis. Born in Agrapha, in the Pindos mountains, Kapetanos has been an Athenian since the age of nine. "The Acropolis has aged," he says, "and so have I. With my old tripod camera, I'm a decorative object now, like the buildings."

jogging to devote himself to photography. At a certain age it's nice to have one's subject running around rather than one's self.

On his recent visit to China with the Greek president, Tritsis is said to have snapped interesting Asian subjects that others often miss. All the more surprising then on his return that, some say, he missed seeing his dismissal from the Ministry of Education (and Religion). So several days later he resigned for personal reasons which were 'reluctantly' accepted.

The terrible state of education has been lately complicated by a threat from the Association of Secondary School Teachers (OLME) to go on strike during the upcoming examination period. This would jeopardize the whole procedure by which students matriculate into higher education.

Mr Tritsis, who used to be Minister of the Environment, has been replaced by Mr Kaklamanis who used to be Minister to the Prime Minister's Office and, in fact, before that Minister of Education as well.

The opposition said that the removal of Tritsis meant nothing since he had already become inactive and that his replacement was equally meaningless since he had previously failed in the same position.

In his farewell statement to ministry personnel, Tritsis explained that he had become the target of attacks because he had raised the issue of the moderniza-

tion of the Orthodox Church, the upgrading of the quality of its clergy and the placing of its finances under state control.

A question of health

In a debate on the National Health System (ESY) in Parliament last month, Prime Minister Papandreou said that the effectiveness of the present system lay within the framework of a modern 'humanized' welfare state.

Among its accomplishments he spoke of the successful decentralization of health services, the construction of two university hospitals, the establishment of a national health research center. All these, he said, were in accordance with the World Health Organization which emphasized primary health care, preventive medicine and health education.

He went on to say that the health system before his administration was 'non-existent', that people in health-related professions had trebled in seven years and that during the PASOK period average life expectancy had increased by six months.

Opposition leader Constantine Mitsotakis, in reply, disputed all the prime minister's facts and said none of them originated from the National Statistical Service. ESY, he said, is neither a national nor a health system. It is "a system that is exclusively concerned with employment relations between doctors and the state."

He went on to say ESY was driving private hospitals into debt or bankruptcy and that the huge wave of increased personnel in health services consisted entirely of waiters and gardeners.

"Twenty-thousand persons have been appointed by ESY in the last few days," he said. "Not one is a doctor."

New Democracy, he concluded, favors a health system based on the freedom of the doctor to choose his employer and of the citizen to choose his doctor.

Up in smoke

The heaviest consumers of tobacco in the EC were reminded on International No Smoking Day, May 5, that while fewer Western Europeans are smoking fewer cigarettes, more Greeks are smoking more of them. Although the advertising of tobacco products on TV is banned, it has become ubiquitous on billboards, and health warnings are still not printed on packs of cigarettes.

Greece now ranks, after Cuba and Cyprus, the greatest consumer of tobacco per capita in the world. On average, Greek males begin smoking at 15 and females at 17. A large percentage of students of both sexes smoke 40 or more cigarettes a day. Research carried out in high schools reveals that 37 percent of boys and 13 percent of girls smoke. Ninety-one percent of girl smokers have mothers who smoke.

Smoking has especially increased among women; ironically, because it has become more socially permissible for women to smoke in public in Greece at a time when it has become increasingly impermissible for men and women in the West.

Objection overruled?

Conscientious objector Mihalis Marangakis ended a 69-day hunger strike on May 1 when the government said it would review its position on those who refuse to carry out military duties for reasons of conscience or religion. Public attention to the case increased when Marangakis' health deteriorated in April to the extent that he was transferred to a military hospital in Athens.

Amnesty International had called on the government to exempt Marangakis, and left-wing Eurodeputy Filinis referred to a UN Human Rights committee which has recommended community service as an alternative to military service.

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Nevertheless, many ethnically inclined felt that Marangakis had blackmailed the government with a well-planned, so-called 'liberal' international campaign. Greece, they feel, cannot afford having COs with Warsaw Pact countries to the north and Turkey's 'Aegean Army' to the east. How far the average Greek feels he must defend himself and how far he feels himself really defended by the larger coalitions he has joined, the spirit of Davos cannot say and the governments that invoked it can only guess.

On the defensive

At a champagne ceremony held at Tanagra military airfield, Air Marshal Stapas referred to the arrival of the first four of 40 Mirage jet-fighters as "historic for the Greek Airforce marking the beginning of its modernization."

When the 40 jets were bought from France in 1985 for \$1.6 billion, they, together with the order for 40 US-made Phantom jets, were hailed by the Greek press as "the purchase of the century".

When the Swiss airforce, however, bought the same Mirage at \$22.5 million apiece, the same press renamed the Greek purchase "the rip-off of the century". Another complaint is that if it has taken three years to acquire four jets, it will take 30 years to fulfill the order by which time they will be obsolete. France, however, has promised the remaining aircraft by the end of next year.

The proposed purchase of four Meko-200 frigates from West Germany also caused confusion and controversy. The cost was partly explained when sources here said that while the first frigate would be built in West German shipyards, Greek technicians trained there would be enabled to construct the other three vessels in the Skaramangas yards in Elefsis. Of the total cost, estimated at \$1,170 million, \$200 million will be spent in Greece.

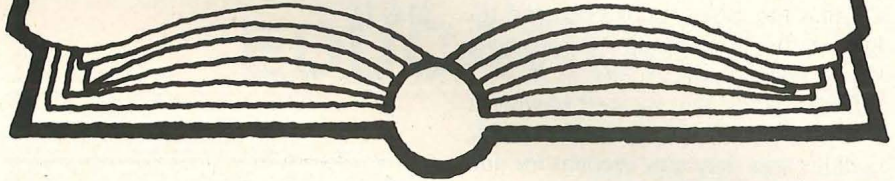
The National Defense Ministry says the acquisition of the frigates is of major importance because Turkey has already two and is building two more. Again it was claimed that Turkey had made the same order for tens of millions of dollars less. Critics of the Meko purchase also claim it has been dictated by NATO which wants a single standard warship, while Greece, with its myriad scattered small islands, needs more and smaller vessels which can patrol its waters more effectively. □

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Storm warnings

In his 1987 report delivered at the bank's annual meeting Governor of the Bank of Greece Dimitris Halikias hoisted storm warnings for almost everyone. Among his admonitions were that tax evasion is just as widespread as ever, that the national debt is soaring at an unacceptably fast rate, and that the government's planned reduction in public sector borrowing is wholly inadequate.

Emphasizing that interest payments have doubled in the last five years, Halikias says they now account for one quarter of all receipts from taxes. Given that public corporations and other state-run institutions are managed in this manner, it is easy to see, he said, why the state debt has trebled since the return of democracy in 1974 and today amounts to nearly 70 percent of the gross national product.

On the positive side, Halikias noted in 1987 a more stable economic environment, an improvement in the balance of payments and a substantial reduction in inflation. Housewives in particular, however, have taken increasing issue with economists lately, saying that what the former call the rate of inflation has little or nothing to do with what the latter call the cost of living.

Economic recovery, Halikias concluded, is unlikely to occur when the budget deficit added up to 13 percent of the GNP and the government is doing little to change its ways.

Flight record

Kanellos Kanellopoulos, cycling champion in 14 national events, pedaled three hours and 54 minutes through the sky on April 23 to set a world distance record for man-powered flight. He was re-enacting the popular version of the Daedalus and Icarus myth in which the master craftsman and designer of the labyrinth escaped from Crete with his son. In the earlier flight, Minoan aviation suffered a 50 percent rate of attrition.

In the modern version, engineers from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology designed and built a light space craft which flew about five metres above sea level from Crete to Santorini, a distance of 119 kilometres.

During the flight, escorted by two coastguard vessels, a navy patrol ship

and scientists in inflatable boats, the pilot consumed four kilos of dextrose to replace calorie loss.

Only 10 metres from a beach on Santorini, a sudden wind arose breaking off the right wing and then the tail. On impact, the craft broke in two and Kanellopoulos had to wade ashore.

The repaired airship was on display at the Pieridis Gallery in Glyfada from May 14. □

In Brief

■ Leading a 16-member American delegation to Greece, **Coretta King**, widow of Martin Luther King, joined a three-day conference on a cruise ship of "Women for a Meaningful Summit", a peace movement organized and chaired by Margaret Papandreou. Twelve nations participated, including nine women from the Soviet Union.

■ Greeks have protested the filming of a belly dance sequence in the church of St Sophia in Istanbul which was used as a back-drop to Turkey's entry to this

year's Eurovision song contest. A Turkish spokesman replied that since the former church is now a museum, the shooting was not offensive.

■ The former home of **Ernst Ziller** at Mavromihalis 6 will become a museum devoted to the famous German architect who embellished Athens with many of its most noteworthy neoclassical buildings. The restoration of the Melas Palace, now the central post office in Kotzias Square, is complete. Among his other works are the Presidential Mansion, Schliemann's Iliou Palace and the recently renovated Othon Stathatos house at Vas Sophias and Irodotou.

■ A holy synod headed by Patriarch Dimitrios has dismissed **Archbishop Methodios**, spiritual leader of Britain's 250,000 Greek Orthodox. Methodios failed to maintain good relations with Anglicans, was disrespectful and blasphemous towards the mother church and is said to have often displayed overweening ambition to become Orthodox Archbishop of North and South America.

■ Culture Minister Mercuri has announced plans for a gala entitled **The Stars Shine for the Acropolis** to take place in the Odeon of Herod Atticus on August 3 to help raise funds for the new, 20-million dollar Acropolis Museum. The gala will feature leading French and American dancers accompanied by the London Royal Philharmonic. The show will be staged by Francis Francis who produced the Statue of Liberty Centennial celebrations in New York. The production here is being underwritten by the president of InterAmerican, Mr Kondominas and organized by the Society for the Support of Cultural Activities whose president is Mrs Marianna Vardinoyiannis.

■ Painter **Nikos Hadzikyriakos Ghika** is the first Greek artist to have an exhibition at the Royal Academy in London. After the opening, Ghika, who became a member of the academy last year, was honored with a banquet in the Festival Room.

■ With the spirit of Davos making all things quiet on the eastern front, paranoid fears turned south in expectation of an invasion of locusts from the Sahara. Since statistics experts noted that one cubic kilometre of locusts can devour 400 tons of greenery in one day, (locusts don't eat or fly by night) it was said that all Crete might be chewed up in two weeks. In fact, seven locusts were found by tourists on the beach at

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Matala and all were dead.

■ At the Malakasa ammunition depot 20 miles north of Athens the first heat-wave went off with a bang. A blast last Christmas had scattered **artillery shells** which detonated when the temperature last month reached 80 F. Sporadic explosions are expected to continue throughout the long, hot summer. "People in the neighborhood are still nervous when the shells go off," a police spokesman said, adding philosophically, "but they are getting used to it."

■ Nutrition expert Artemis Simopoulos has discovered that purslane *andrakla* contains large amounts of **omega-3**, a substance which reduces arthritic inflammation, lowers the risk of heart disease and may help to prevent cancer. Sinopoulos, who now practices in Washington DC, says the low rates of heart disease and cancer in Greece may be due to the liberal use of purslane in salads and soups.

■ A court of appeals early last month revoked an early court ruling which acquitted **Sotiris Kouvelas**, mayor of Thessaloniki of illegally transmitting satellite TV programs. The constitution only permits state-controlled networks. The matter is now headed for the European Court.

■ **Poly Panou**, famed popular singer of the 1950s and 60s, was sentenced to two months and 20 days in prison for punching a male taxi driver in the nose. She accused him of idling after a traffic light turned green in Marousi.

■ The transport ministry has proudly announced that the roadworthiness of **Greek school buses** has increased by 100 percent in four years. Whereas in 1984, sources said, only 24 percent of the buses were safe, now 47 percent are.

■ The new extension at the British School of Archaeology housing the **Fitch Laboratory** was opened by British Ambassador Sir Jeremy Thomas late in April. The donors of the laboratory, unique in Greece, Marc and Ismene Fitch, were present at the ceremony... A few days later the **Numismatics Museum** housed in the Gennadius Library celebrated its centennial. Friends of the Gennadeion and the American School of Classical Studies gathered to honor what may be Greece's least known museum... Meanwhile leading academics of the Greek-American world gathered at Ohio State University in Columbus for the dedication of the new **Aegean Foundation**. □



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"Three crises" mirror Greek society

This has certainly been a month full of devastating crises: a severe crisis in the relations between the government and the President of the Republic, indicating that existing institutions are palpably malfunctioning; a barrage of strikes or threatened strikes, particularly in the public sector, which tend to make everyday life a nightmare; and finally one more soccer-related outburst of violence (this time in Patras) demonstrating yet again that with the complicity of the whole Greek body politic the pettiest of narrow-minded politicking can supplant the rule of law.

Though the "three fronts" on which these crises have exploded seem at first glance totally unrelated it will be shown there is a common thread which ties them together. After all, these crises are nothing less than a reflection of the deepening putrefaction which characterizes Greek society today and which has infected all the political forces supposedly bent upon extricating it from its current impasse. One could argue with some justification that the existing political forces caused the malady initially, rather than being contaminated by it. But let us now examine in turn the "three fronts" of crisis:

- **The Presidential Crisis:** It is well known that Christos Sartzetakis was after all the choice of the ruling socialist party. In an unexpected turnabout, and despite his public reassurances, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou chose the spring of 1985 not to support the candidacy of Constantine Karamanlis, opting instead for Sartzetakis whom he succeeded in having elected president by parliament by means of highly dubious procedures. Changes in the constitution followed which were aimed at rendering the president (who, on the basis of the 1975 constitution, had an active role in Greek political life as a "guarantor" of democratic procedures) totally powerless, and in essence a figurehead.

Papandreou's main argument in favor of changing the 1975 constitution has already fallen flat, as it is with the "powerless" Sartzetakis that the PASOK government is facing major problems, while its relations with the "powerful" Karamanlis were extremely smooth.

From the outset, not surprisingly, Sartzetakis had little popular support, and less from the press. The new president exhibited haughtiness, pomposity

and pettiness, and was bound to exacerbate such feelings, even though at times he was unfairly treated. For example, during his recent China trip, which led to his open clash with the government, newspapers were at fault when they inaccurately claimed that he had angrily excluded journalists from his plane after abysmally botching up a press conference when all refused to ask him questions at all, in protest against his request that all questions be tendered in writing.

However, as a pro-government columnist noted, what is more important is that most Greeks believe Sartzetakis capable of performing in such a capricious way. His tendency to snub journalists, his confrontational style and his numerous arbitrary actions (eg refusing to accept some of his advisers' resignations, forcing them to serve until a court could compel him to do otherwise) have projected the image of an erratic and unstable president.

In fact, the government, which is constitutionally responsible for his actions has done precious little to protect and guide him and has allowed the Presidency as an institution to degenerate and become a subject of ridicule. At a time when Greece needs a unifying symbol above and beyond party politics, the disintegration of Sartzetakis' prestige is a sorry development of considerable importance.

- **The Strikes Crisis:** But as if the Sartzetakis crisis were not enough, the country is beset by numerous strikes, primarily in the sheltered public sector, where powerful vested interests exploit their monopolistic status to oppose any modernization the government might attempt and try to impose their will on the government, demanding more and more privileges.

Typical are the numerous strikes in the State Power Corporation (DEI) where strikers are making irrational demands and holding the government to ransom by threatening to cut off electricity. For the time being the government, rightly so, is adopting a firm stand as regards a corporation well known for its inefficiency, excessively high salaries and special prerogatives for its numerous employees (by far more than the company needs).

To this, one must add strikes by public transport (which have transformed any move inside the capital into a nightmare), chain strikes in state hos-

pitals where patients' rights now count for very little, and threatened strikes by banking and public sector employees.

In addition, high school teachers have decided to blackmail the government by striking during examination time, forcing the postponement of national examinations till September and thus causing incredible hardship to students and parents alike. Again, in this case, the government is faced with demands it cannot meet, since if it gives in to teachers, its whole public sector pay-plan would collapse and, with it, any effort to control runaway state deficits.

The most significant and irritating aspect of all the above is that some of the staunchest supporters of such strikes are the trade unionists of New Democracy, a party supposedly in favor of limiting public spending and budget deficits. What the "strikes crisis" therefore demonstrates is that the country's main opposition party has succumbed to total irresponsibility, petty politics and narrow-minded short-term interests, as the expectations it is now creating among the special interests of the public sector will certainly sweep it off its feet in the event it comes to power.

- **The Rule of Law Crisis:** To all this, one must add what might be termed the "rule of law crisis". A month ago in Larissa, the football club lost four points because one of its players took a prohibited drug. Larissa supporters reacted instantly with violence, almost taking over the city, certain that their "pressure" would pay off.

Pay off it did, as the government quickly changed the appropriate regulation!

More recently, a similar incident led supporters of another football club in Patras to resort to violent behavior, chanting "We will make our city into another Larissa." Already, it has become clear to Greeks willing to use force that rules and laws can be bent or broken. A weak government is willing to oblige, while the opposition (both ND and KKE) in total hypocrisy at first back the demonstrators and then blast the government for giving in to them.

These three crises indicate much about the current state of Greek society, a society with little authority, no consensus among the major parties and no respect for the rule of law that all political forces help to undermine. □

F. Eleftheriou

THE ATHENIAN JUNE 1988

Daring Dairy

The Grande Bretagne Hotel in Athens was the scene of another back-slapping business celebration on April 26. However, on this occasion, the self-congratulations were merited as Delta Dairy, one of Greece's best-known private companies, celebrated its 20th anniversary.

The firm's beginnings can be traced back to 1930 when a small shop owned and run by the Daskalopoulos family produced traditional Greek yoghurt and sold milk to a small clientele. In 1966, Delta's present factory in Tavros was built and in 1968 the modern firm was established.

In the years since, it has cemented its position among Greece's top companies, in terms of both profits and the size of its workforce, which is continuously expanding and now numbers 1200 plus seasonal workers. In 1986, sales of Delta's milk, yoghurt, ice cream and other dairy products reached Drs 7800 million and since then the business has increased meteorically, realizing sales of Drs 12,000 million last year with a projected income of Drs 15,000 million for 1988.

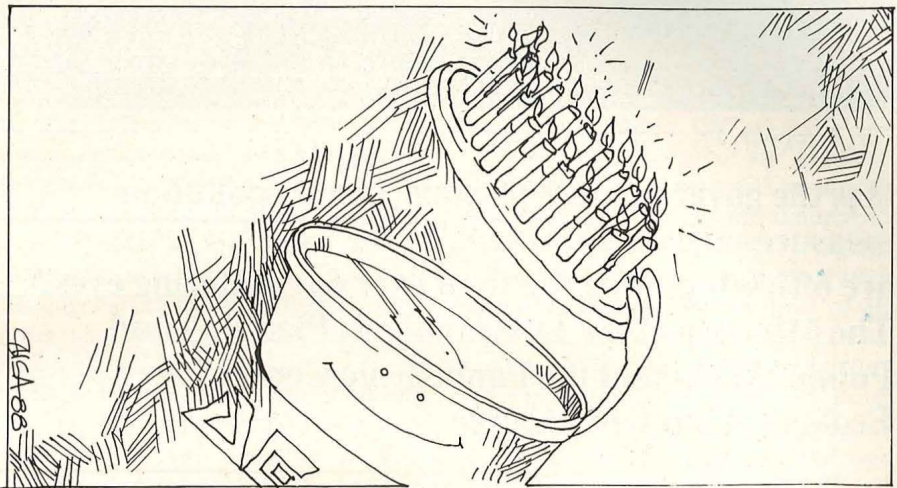
This makes Delta the country's largest dairy enterprise with, for example, a 41 percent share of the ice cream market – the firm sells some 100 different varieties – and overwhelming market shares for particular products in specific areas. Delta sells 75 percent of all fresh chocolate milk in the dominant Athens region. Such turnover makes Delta one of Greece's 35 leading commercial enterprises.

However, in terms of name-recognition among the Greek public, Delta ranks even higher. The consumer goods sector of Greece's economy is arguably its most dynamic and, as even the recent recession has made little impact on Greeks' consumerism, it is possibly the one with the brightest prospects.

Within the sector, the dairy products industry, along with perhaps clothing, has been the most active, with plenty of able competition and a rapid turnover of new products. It is also one of the businesses where demand is product-led, necessitating a more sophisticated approach to market research, packaging and advertising than has been the norm in Greece. (One example has

been the success of the colorful fresh milk carton, introduced by Delta last year to replace the old bottle.)

Partly because of the nature of the business it is involved in and partly because of the entrepreneurial character of its management, Delta is unique among Greek companies in stressing both long-term planning and meticulous upgrading of its grass roots infrastructure (its farmer-suppliers, transport fleet, production equipment), while at the same time reacting quickly to market changes or opportunities to introduce new products – on average, three a year.



The firm uses up as much as three percent of annual sales revenue on advertising and spends the equivalent of one percent of its total salary bill on training for employees at all levels. This is far in advance of average Greek company spending in the same areas.

Last year, Delta invested nearly Drs 100 million on consumer research and developing market information as part of a current annual investment budget of about Drs 600 million. This is more or less equivalent to current profits but the firm has also succeeded in reducing its debt-equity ratio from 2.0 to 1.6.

Dimitris Daskalopoulos, Delta's 31-year-old general manager, puts the firm in the context of a healthy new approach by vanguard Greek industries, particularly with respect to re-investing its own profits rather than relying on crippling bank loans to develop infrastructure.

However, in other areas, Greece lags behind, according to the dairy boss. "There has been a lot of talk [in Greece] about productivity. In this country we don't have the management infrastructure in the private sector, let alone in the public, to apply it correct-

ly," he commented in an interview with *Euromoney* magazine last year.

Delta's own managerial philosophy is to instill a sense of teamwork into the whole staff while also setting personal targets for all employees and opening the channels for individual initiative. It's a delicate blend for any management team to get right, but at Delta they claim the approach has already brought "fantastic results".

The company has been among the principal beneficiaries of relaxation of government price controls in recent months. These had been strict in the dairy sector and in 1982, its worst year,

Delta reported a loss of Drs 160 million.

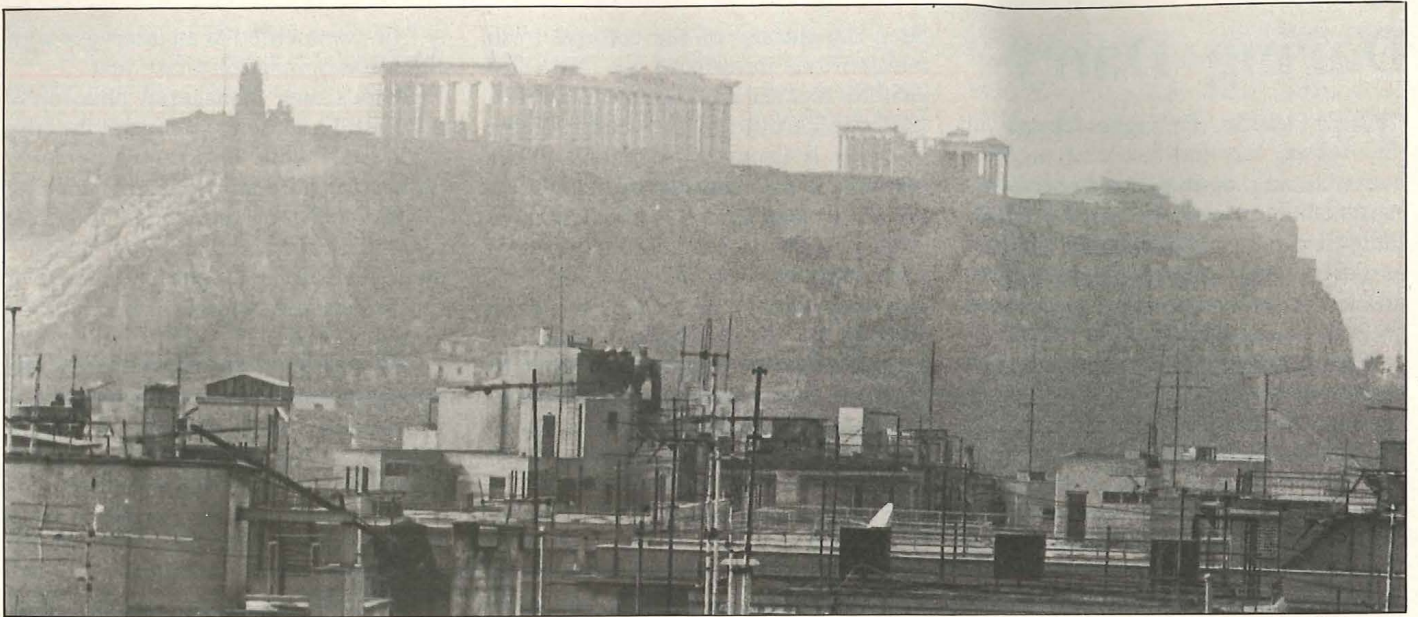
Now the government has relaxed controls in the sector to the point where the dairies can make a profit without boosting prices prohibitively for the consumer. (Delta was expecting a profit of Drs 600 million last year.)

On the export front, Delta sells its yoghurts "with mounting success" to five EC countries, and has long since been preparing itself for the opening up of the Common Market in 1992. It plans to begin importing advanced dairy products from other Community states and, at the same time, to substitute imported products with wares of its own.

Here again, Delta has moved decisively to finance its expansion. Where other companies in Greece, as well as government departments, have even failed to take advantage of international aid/financing funds because they have prepared sluggishly, Delta has lined up financial support under the Mediterranean Integrated Programmes for new industrial facilities worth Drs 2200 million. □

Nigel Lowry

Smoke gets in our eyes: Athens' *nefos*



photos/courtesy Associated Press

The Acropolis, on a rather clear day

Has the government's package of anti-pollution measures alleviated Athens' smog by 20 percent, or are officials pulling the wool over our watering eyes? The Ministry of the Environment, Planning and Public Works and the Panhellenic Center for Ecological Studies disagree

by Patrick Quinn

A new package of anti-pollution measures introduced in January has reduced smog levels over Athens by almost 20 percent, according to government officials. But they concede that the pollution problem in the Greek capital may not be solved until the turn of the century.

The new measures banned half of Athens' 15,000 taxis from the 13-square-kilometre city center and sealed off the central commercial district near Syntagma to traffic. They also abolished the traditional afternoon siesta in favor of a continuous work schedule.

Half the city's 730,000 private cars had already been banned from the restricted zone around the center, known as the *daktylion*, or ring, since 1984. The traffic ban works according to the final digit of a car's or taxi's license plate; odd digits on odd-numbered calendar days, and even-ending plates on even days.

Minister of the Environment, Planning and Public Works, Evangelos Kouloumbis, says the measures "were taken after much study and a good knowledge of the problems of Athens",

and were designed to reduce the brown smog mass that forms over the city most days of the year. The hovering mass of pollutants is known to Athenians as the *nefos*, or cloud.

Kouloumbis said tentative figures showed that pollutants in the Athenian atmosphere may have been reduced by "15 to 25 percent" following the measures' implementation, but added that his ministry would have more specific figures as soon as their studies had been completed.

He also said that traffic in the center of Athens had already been drastically reduced since January and that "the package of measures which the government took proved especially fruitful."

The *nefos* is created over Athens when warm, still air in the 150-square-kilometre Attica basin leads to the formation of a temperature inversion layer in the lower atmosphere. The layer acts as a barrier trapping pollutants near the ground.

"Temperature inversion happens very often in Athens and is due to the Mediterranean climate of the city. We suffer the effects of the inversion in the

early morning hours, during rush hour, and it disperses by mid-day," says Professor Demosthenes Asimakopoulos, Director of the Athens University Meteorology Laboratory.

Asimakopoulos says the inversion layer begins forming on clear nights, when the ground radiates heat faster than the air. In the process, both the ground and surrounding air become very cold.

"This air near the ground is much cooler than the air above it and very stable and heavy. It will not mix with the air above. This is a ground-based temperature inversion and fortunately it only occurs at night when traffic and industrial activity is reduced," he adds.

The ground-based inversion, that occurs at about 1:00 am, becomes an airborne layer at dawn, when the sun's rays start pouring heat onto the cold ground.

"Because of the heat, the cold air detaches from the ground and starts elevating, trapping the warmer pollutants below," Asimakopoulos explains.

But, according to Asimakopoulos, the problem does not end with the temperature inversion; it is exacerbated by the city's geography and location.

Athens sits in a basin, with Mount Hymettos to the east, Pendeli and Parnitha to the north and Mount Aegaleo to the west. These mountains surrounding the city leave three narrow passages through which smog can move.

"The single wide opening is to the sea in the south: it is the only remaining exit for the pollution. But in this area

we have another serious problem, one that deals the final blow to Athens," warns the professor.

Sea breezes that form simultaneously in the Saronic Gulf and the Bay of Eleusis "effectively block all the passages except the northern one through Parnitha and Pendeli, an opening too small to remove the pollution on a windless day."

In order to alleviate this problem — which has been likened to a pressure cooker with a tiny safety valve — the government began a far-reaching program four years ago to reduce pollution in Athens.

Known as the "Five Year Air Pollution Abatement Plan", the program is intended to reduce pollution in the greater Athens area by 27 percent over the next two years.

The plan was drawn up four years ago by PERPA, the environmental division of Kouloumbis' ministry.

According to Constantine Bourkas, Secretary in charge of PERPA, the plan targets the three main sources of pollution in Athens: automobiles, industry, and central heating units.

"After tremendous effort and dozens of studies, we pinpointed those three sources and formulated a strategy. We are now in the implementation stage," Bourkas states.

The studies found that Athens' automobiles, taxis, ageing buses and trucks were responsible for 75 percent of the smog, industries contributed 22 percent and central heating units three percent.

According to Bourkas and other PERPA scientists, the measures put into effect as a result of the plan have already started to bear fruit. Smoke and sulfur dioxide, the two main contributors to the *nefos*, have been drastically reduced, they claim.

They hold that in 1984 smoke exceeded acceptable limits for 54 days; in 1985 for 12 days; and in 1987 for about eight days.

"In 1984, 70 percent of the cars and taxis whose exhausts were checked were in violation of acceptable limits. In January 1988, just before the measures were put into effect, 30 percent were over limits; at the end of April only 10 percent were over," claims Dr Dimitris Hadjidakis, a chemical engineer at PERPA.

According to Hadjidakis, the reduction was mostly due to the taxi ban in central Athens, strict regulations on emissions from cars and boilers, and improved diesel fuel.

He says the city's taxis clock up an average of 100,000 kilometres a year

while driving through Athens, compared to 10,000 kilometres for each of the city's private cars. "If you take out half the taxis and cars, you're only left with half the problem." Hadjidakis says January's measures were designed to reduce the number of vehicles driving through the city. "Continuous work hours eliminated two of the rush hours while the rest of the measures, including road widening projects, are designed to spread the traffic around the city and get it moving faster," he says.

He adds that "an idling car puts out seven times more pollution than a moving one."

The PERPA official also cites the reduction of sulfur and lead in diesel fuel as a key factor in lowering the content of the two pollutants in the *nefos* to below EC safety standards.

"It is costing us about four billion drachmas a year, but the content is now so low that monuments such as the Acropolis are no longer at such risk," he says, "where sulfur had been singled out as the main culprit responsible for the erosion of the marbles."

Other measures to reduce the *nefos* include "simple steps such as the maintenance of boilers in the central heating units of the city's 45,000 largest apartment buildings, public buildings and hospitals."

Hadjidakis claims "these measures can help cut smoke by 50 percent over the next two years and save the economy close to one billion drachmas in fuel payments."

The government will also force 120 large industries located in the Athens area to install filters and other anti-pollution devices in 1988.

But PERPA officials also have plans to deal with the most serious facet of Athens pollution: photochemical smog.

They express hopes that the introduction of new technology automobiles which burn unleaded gas, will reduce the problem.

Gasoline-burning automobiles contribute 100 percent of the carbon monoxide found in the *nefos* and about 70 percent of the nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbons. These and other pollutants combine in sunlight to bring about the photochemical effect causing the burning sensation in people's eyes and noses on smoggy days.

Environment Minister Kouloumbis said gradual introduction of new cars will help lower these emissions. PERPA officials say they are also considering making catalytic converters mandatory for new cars.

But Kouloumbis would not give a firm date for the introduction of new

cars except "that by the year 1992 all new cars will be burning unleaded gas. But we will examine how we can do this even earlier."

Yet the government's ambitious plans have come under fire from independent researchers and the Panhellenic Center for Ecological Studies (PAKOE).

"The measures the government introduced in January have not reduced pollution; they have just relieved traffic," holds PAKOE president Panayiotis Christodoulakis. He claims that PAKOE, which takes its own pollution measurements, has detected "an increase in pollution levels."

"When we have still weather and inversion occurs, we have high readings, even though the cars are gone," he states.

The PAKOE president claims measurements taken in the first three months of the year showed a 15 percent increase in pollution as compared to the same period in 1987.

"Hundreds of people are going to the hospitals and there will be people going to the cemeteries this summer as there were last year," he warns. Christodoulakis was referring to the July 1987 heatwave that claimed the lives of an estimated 1200 people over three days.

But Kouloumbis denies that pollution played a leading role in these deaths.

"It's characteristic that pollution was very low during those days. But even though we have not found a correlation between the heatwave and the pollution, we will take measures to reduce the effects," Kouloumbis states. □

Patrick Quinn reports for the Athens bureau of the Associated Press.



1987 demonstrations against Athens' "cloud"

Greece's "Dylan": Dionysis Savvopoulos

Imprisoned by the Junta for his 'anti-government' lyrics, the troubadour from Thessaloniki is now nearing 50, but still going strong

by Willard Manus

**"When they release me from prison
no one will be waiting for me.
The streets will be empty and
the city an alien;
the cafés all closed and my
friends gone away.
The wind will claim me when
I come out of prison..."**

*"Demosthenes' Word",
by Dionysis Savvopoulos*

"The second Dylan?" The bearded, beaked and bespectacled man someone once likened to a fugitive from a Karaghiozis puppet-play smiled and says softly but firmly, "Please, I'd rather be known as the first Savvopoulos."

A typical remark – gentle yet assertive – from someone who is perhaps Greece's most extraordinary musical talent since Mikis Theodorakis and Manos Hadzidakis. His full name is Dionysis Savvopoulos and while he is virtually unknown outside of Greece, the 47-year-old folk-singer/composer's influence here, especially among the young, is so large and widespread that a new concert or record by him occasions full-page treatment by the press.

Comparisons with Dylan are inevitable in Savvopoulos' case. He too is a poet, a troubadour; someone whose voice, lyrics and music speak for, and to, an entire generation. "He puts into words exactly how you feel about the pain and mystery of life but have never been able to explain," says one of his young admirers.

But Savvopoulos provides more than just emotional catharsis for the inarticulate. And unlike Dylan, who has managed to achieve the dual status of rebel-spokesman and show-biz superstar, Savvopoulos has paid a heavy price for his fame. During the 1967-1974 junta years, the colonels found his songs too political and even revolutionary, and confined him to jail.

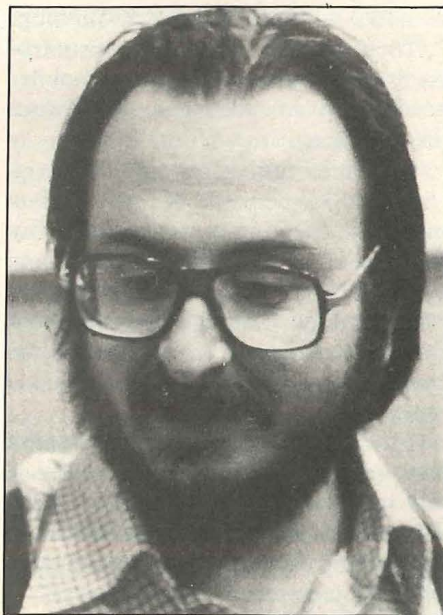
"Like all totalitarians, the colonels wanted to control the youth. One way they did that was by intimidating the artists and intellectuals; stopping or

frightening them from speaking out," Savvopoulos recalled in a recent interview in Athens. In all, he spent 40 days in jail, but managed at the same time to write two songs – a considerable accomplishment for a man who admits to composing only three or four songs a year.

Savvopoulos feels his stint in prison taught him some valuable lessons: "I learned things I couldn't have learned in nightclubs or even in the streets. Above all, I learned that a thief or prostitute was beaten and tortured as a matter of course in Greek prisons. It used to happen all the time to them, whereas we political prisoners had to face the rough stuff only once in a while."

Although prison reforms have taken place under the post-junta Karamanlis and Papandreou governments, Savvopoulos still feels obliged to defend those behind bars in Greece.

"Basically, there is no one to protect or help you if you break the law in this country," he points out. "But that must change. We must apply all the pressure we can to try and reach and educate people to the plight of the ordinary



"The second Dylan? I'd rather be known as the first Savvopoulos"

prisoner, because what he is suffering is all out of proportion to his crime."

Gail Holst, author of *Rembetika* and a musician who has played and recorded with Savvopoulos, calls him a performer "with a voice whose gravelly intensity is unlike any other Greek singer's. Unlike the songs of Theodorakis, with their rousing messages of hope and revolution, the songs of Savvopoulos have always been pessimistic. Two of his bitterest songs are devoted to traditional victims of Greek society – a prostitute named Zozo, who is beaten up and robbed by village boys, and a monkey who is forced by her gypsy owner to dance in the streets."

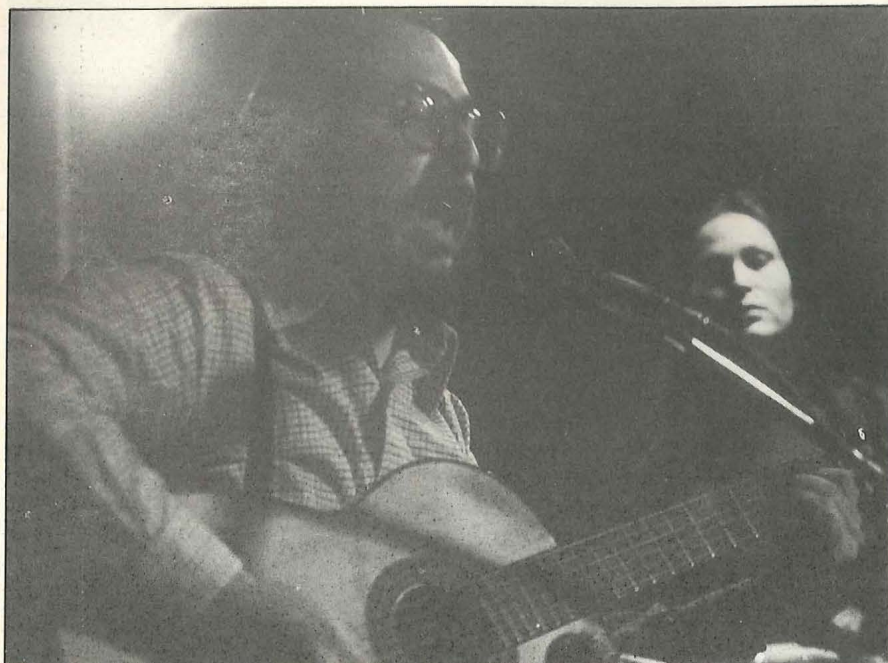
Even before prison, Savvopoulos was no stranger to the difficult life. Born in the midst of the brutality and bloodshed of the Greek Civil War, he grew up in Thessaloniki, the child of a lower middle-class family. A good student, he pursued a course of classical studies, then entered law school. But he was never happy in academia; the dusty halls of law were no place for a minstrel.

Music, which he had always loved "to an extreme" – one of his first memories was of the town band parading past his house and he fantasized himself conducting it – began to beckon.

In 1963 he dropped out of college and came to Athens with a borrowed guitar (which he still uses). He roamed about endlessly, sleeping in deserted houses, taking odd jobs, dodging the police, writing his first songs (music and lyrics: he works on them simultaneously), auditioning at clubs and record companies.

His first break came when composer Manos Louizos heard his song, *General Sun*. Louizos introduced him to Hadzidakis, Theodorakis and several other well-known figures in the Athenian music world. He made his first public appearances, singing at various *boites* and folk concerts, but it was another two years before he made his name.

"At that time, Savvopoulos played guitar with obvious influences from American popular music," says Holst. "He was a sort of intellectual troubadour and his angry, ironic and often lyrical songs found favor with audiences of Athenian intellectuals. When he developed a wider audience, he began playing with a group of musicians, some of whom used electric guitars and the piano; others, traditional Greek instruments. In my opinion, the best of his music [is] that which he recorded using only a guitar and his own voice."



Savvopoulos, who came to Athens in 1963 with a borrowed guitar

During the junta years, Savvopoulos lived a harried, pressure-filled, precarious, creative life. He would appear nightly at a *boite*, only to have the place closed down by the police; then go on to a new club, a new group, bigger and better money, only to be locked out yet again. It was during this period that he was imprisoned.

Holst points out that "few of his songs in this period were overtly political. But he recorded what remain his most popular songs, including arrangements of Dylan's songs, pop versions of Greek folk music, and witty imitations of Greek brass bands."

"For Greek audiences, everything Savvopoulos did was new and exciting. Musically, it may all have been a clever pastiche, but there were always memorable melodies and original lyrics to satisfy the listener. Records like *Dirty Bread*, *Ballos* and *Pieces of Ten* are still popular in Greece today."

At one point during the colonels' seven-year reign, Savvopoulos married and left Greece for France and Italy. "It didn't work," he says. "I can't be out of the spiritual climate of Greece. I'm a student of the Greek word."

Savvopoulos' mastery of the Greek language has won him many admirers. When his lyrics were published in book form, the Nobel Prize-winning poet Yannis Ritsos called them "the best contemporary Greek poetry we have." Ritsos added: "It is hard to understand the fascination of his music for Greek audiences unless one has a subtle knowledge of the Greek language."

Savvopoulos' first record after the dictatorship was based on a successful musical comedy he created in the win-

ter of 1976-1977. It was called *Acharneis* (The Acharnians) and was based on Aristophanes' comedy. In a wonderfully vivid modern Greek translation, Savvopoulos made the play seem as relevant to the mood of post-dictatorship Greece as it had been to 5th century BC Athens.

"Savvopoulos has always had a talent for theatre, and in *Acharneis*, he used it to good effect," states Holst. "I believe it was the last really good record the composer made. In recent years, like most Greek composers who seem to write their best music under the worst conditions, Savvopoulos has apparently lacked inspiration. In fact, he makes open reference to his lack of inspiration in the songs of his two latest albums, *Reserva* and *The Tables Outside*."

"As if to compensate for his musical failings, theatricality has played a larger part in his shows."

"His last Athenian concert included laser-beam displays and a grand entrance by the singer via balloon."

"The only thing that continues to impress me in Savvopoulos' work is the high quality of his lyrics. Sad, disillusioned, aware of his own shortcomings, he continues to be the most penetrating observer of modern Greek society I know," Holst adds.

Savvopoulos has now taken on a new challenge, one he calls the most difficult of his life: running Lyra Records, the small but prestigious recording firm which is for Greece what Folkways Records was for America.

"Lyra was founded and run by an extraordinary man, the late Alekos Patsifas," Savvopoulos says. "He ran the company not just as a business but

as a labor of love. His goal was to preserve the best Greek music from the past and to encourage the contemporary generation of writers and composers to be true to what was best and most honest about that tradition."

Savvopoulos' entire output (seven records) was recorded and released by Lyra. The list of the company's other artists reads like a musical Who's Who: Hadzidakis, Sotiria Bellou, Nikos Mamangakis, Dimitri Psarianos, Nikos Papazoglou, Sofia Sakorafa, Dimitri Papadimitriou, Nikos Xydakis, and many others.

Savvopoulos' commitment to Patsifas was so strong that when the latter died three years ago, he agreed to take over the company's helm despite a complete absence of business experience. "I just couldn't let Lyra go under," Savvopoulos explains. "Nobody else is doing what it does in Greece; it would be a tragedy if a company with such strong ideals disappeared from the scene."

Holst worries that Savvopoulos will not be able to carry the burden much longer. "Patsifas had the advantage of being outside the performing world," she reflects. "He was a remarkable man, with a keen ear for quality and a shrewd sense of the record market. Savvopoulos has always been uncertain of his own reputation and has needed the encouragement of his immediate circle of admirers. It remains to be seen whether he can be an impartial judge of his fellow composers, but he certainly brings intelligence and originality to his new position."

In his demanding role as entrepreneur, Savvopoulos is at his desk from 8-4:30 pm, six days a week. Coping with all these new pressures and responsibilities has left him little time to write new songs in the last few years, but he claims to like what he's doing.

"The fight to keep the company alive – and to learn my way around the business world – is stimulating to say the least," he confides. "Right now I don't miss writing and singing, but I know I will eventually. The hope is to some day find the right person to take over Lyra from me, but if that proves impossible I guess I'll have to learn how to manage to operate in both worlds at the same time."

Last year, Savvopoulos restricted his public appearances to one major concert. "Don't count me out as a performer or as a writer, though," he says firmly. "I still have things to say and I will say them, no matter what the odds are. If prison taught me anything, it is that life always has a way of triumphing." □



View of Milies

Milies: a living tradition

On the last week of this month, the village of Milies on Mount Pelion opens its doors and its heart to the visitor who seeks a glimpse of an unspoiled life centuries old

by **Katerina Agrafioti**

The village of Milies lies on a lavishly green slope on the west flank of Mount Pelion. It's about an hour's drive from Volos by car but a train used to go up there from the city – so slowly that passengers could jump off, make a purchase at a kiosk and hop on again without the train's changing speed. The track is still there and there's a movement afoot to get the train operating again.

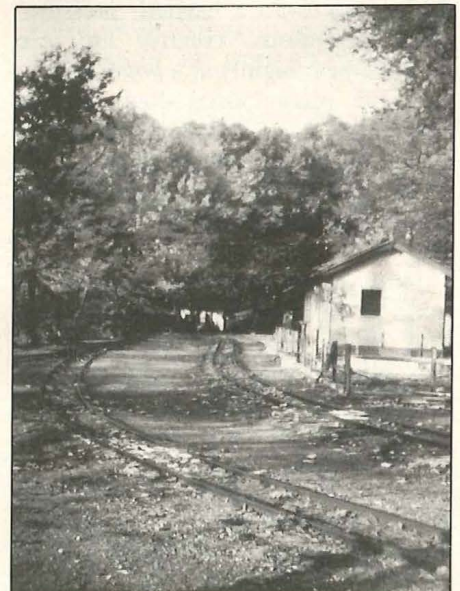
Milies today is full of movement and one of the principal people behind it is Helen-Fay Stamatis. She is the one who's come up with practical ways of developing the village so that its traditions as a total community can be preserved and enjoyed by visitors.

The natives of Milies take fierce pride in their village and its noteworthy past. In the 18th century when most of Greece was stagnating under Ottoman domination, the villages of Pelion gained special privileges from the Sublime Porte mainly due to the commercial acumen of their inhabitants.

Mount Pelion then, as now, is wonderfully fertile, producing olives and olive oil, fruits and nuts of all kinds and

especially apples whence the name Milies derives. Its fine quality silk was well-known in Vienna and sought after in other parts of Europe.

The prosperity of Milies encouraged culture. In the mid-1700s three natives of the village, more or less the same



Train station, Milies



The church of Ayii Taxiarches

age, became the leading intellects of Greece at that time. Anthimos Gazis, Grigorios Konstantas and Daniel Filipidis started their careers as priests, became scholars and by their writings aroused the national consciousness of Greeks living abroad, particularly in Vienna and Bucharest. All three were polymaths, who wrote books on philosophy, mathematics and physics mainly for the purpose of educating youth. A practical sense combined with an ethnic idealism led them to drop successful careers abroad, return to their village and labor for the enlightenment of their enslaved countrymen.

The three men founded the Miliotiki School, with Gazis creating a library containing rare books and manuscripts. Though the building was almost totally burned by the Germans during the occupation and suffered further severe damage by earthquakes a decade later, the library today is housed in a restored traditional building.

This summer for the third year in a row a weekend of programs entitled "Come to Milies and the Living Traditions of Mount Pelion" will attract visitors. On June 25-26 Milies will be transformed into a living, active museum where a metal worker, an icon painter, a blacksmith, a saddler, a marble worker, a woodcutter and other artisans will recreate all the pursuits of a mountain village two hundred years ago.

Visitors may enter houses where women prepare traditional dishes, bake bread, weave rag-rugs, crochet, tat lace, make soap from olive oil and concoct local pastries.

Four detailed itineraries have been worked out and a guide will direct the visitor (and make sure to wear flat



Traditional Pelion mansion

shoes as all the paths are cobbled) to houses, workshops, the museum, the library, and the magnificent church with its celebrated woodcarved altarscreen.

This year there is a special exhibition devoted to forest ecology and the finals of a contest in children's art which has drawn nationwide attention. There will also be lectures on local architecture and history. Two audiovisual programs will be presented, one on the sociology of Milies as a whole and another devoted to the life and works of Greece's most famous naïve painter, Theofilos, who spent the greater part of his creative life in these delightful Pelion villages. In the main square local youth will dance in traditional costume.

The Miliotes believe their village can become a model for the preservation of rural traditions. They don't like to think of it as a 'museum' or the things

they do 'folkloric' which sounds false or put-on. They have what's often called now a 'post-modernist' view of life, a belief that the present is simply the living instant that passes the values of the past on to the future.

The villagers are no longer naïve. The value they place on their traditions is informed by a knowledge of the modern world, what is good about it and what isn't. So far are the Miliotes from catering to tourists that they've given little thought to opening restaurants or a hotel. The National Tourist Organization offered them a beautiful old mansion some years ago to renovate as a hostelry but they haven't got around to working on it yet.

"We are tapping on a bell," says Mrs Stamatis, "and trying to sound out what we hear. We are wondering how to carry on our traditions into the years ahead." □



Preparing Pelion specialty



Saddlers' workshop



Women with embroideries

St Paul's 150 years

The graceful, Gothic Anglican church at the corner of Amalias and Filellinon holds a rich treasure of tradition for the resident Episcopalian community of Athens

by J.M. Thursby

Saint Paul's Anglican church stands today like an island oasis in a sea of whirling urban traffic and concrete blocks. It is difficult to remember that when founded on Easter Monday 1838, it lay at the very outer edge of a silent, war-ravaged city.

During the years of Athens' early development, the new church played an important role in the city's history. As well as providing a spiritual home for Protestant exiles, it embodied tangible proof of the deep and abiding affection which the British have long felt for Greece.

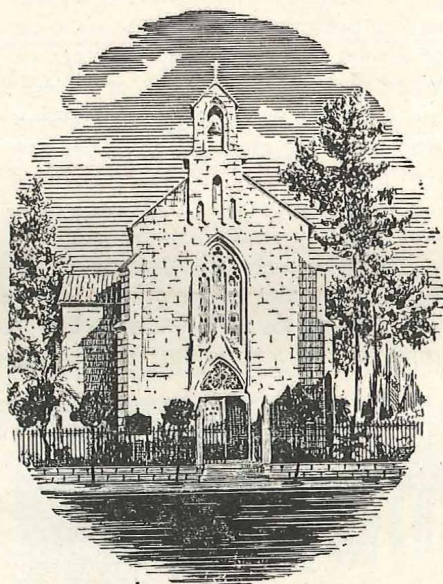
When the court, king and capital of embryonic modern Greece moved from Nauplia to Athens in 1834, many foreigners also came to reside in the small, semi-ruined city. Protestant services were then held in private houses until the British community made the decision "...that both for themselves and numerous travellers...(they) should have a church." Consequently, a suitable site was purchased and contributions solicited in Britain as well as in Greece for the 'Protestant chapel'.

Bible societies were approached and Lord Palmerston, then British Foreign Secretary, petitioned for government aid. The church committee, hopeful of raising sufficient funds, invited local architects to submit plans and estimates.

Out of four entries received, two were considered: those of a German drawing professor, Ludwig Lange, and the Danish architect appointed to the Greek court, Christian Hansen. Both were later abandoned in favor of a church "in plainest cottage gothic", designed by Henry Wentworth Acland, a young Englishman travelling in Greece for his health. The widely held belief, then, that the building was designed by Stamatis Cleanthes, must be considered apocryphal.

When the foundation stone was laid by Sir Edward Lyons, the British Minister, Greek and British coins and a commemorative medallion were placed beneath it. The entire resident com-

munity and many Greek friends were present for the occasion and a dedicatory service was conducted jointly by Dr Hill, an American pastor who founded the well-known girls' school named for him, and the Reverend Leeves of the British and Foreign Bible Society. "The weather was beautiful," wrote Leeves enthusiastically, "and the site selected...is eminently striking, being within view of many monuments of ancient Athens."



St Paul's from Philellinon St

At first, St Paul's was conveniently located within easy walking distance of the Protestant cemetery. This piece of ground, where the Athens Tennis Club now stands, was purchased by the governments of Britain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Prussia and Bavaria as a consecrated place for Protestant burial. Many years later, at the express request of Queen Sophia, it was moved uphill to its present location in a corner of the Athens First Cemetery.

Work went ahead on the new church, but after the foundations had been laid and the buttresses raised, funds ran out. The British Treasury thought the original building plan too large, and responded with a much smal-

ler contribution than anticipated. It was during this period that the famous English architect, Charles Cockerell, who in his youth participated in the removal of the pediment sculptures from the temple of Aphaia on Aegina, redesigned Acland's plan on a modified cruciform base.

Through the years, there has been much academic discussion as to who actually created the final design. According to C.W.J. Eliot, formerly of the American School of Classical Studies, it was Cockerell. A recent paper, however, by Ida Haugsted of the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts, states that Christian Hansen submitted the final, further modified plan which was based on Gothic churches he had studied in Germany. Whoever it was, both agree that Hansen supervised construction when building resumed.

Although the existing buttresses were retained, the walls were built one metre inside them – because of diminished funds – giving the church a very solid appearance. Eventually, five years after its foundation was laid, and after endless adversities, the church, made of Hymettus, Lycabettus and Aegina stone, was completed. Dr Tomlinson, Bishop of Gibraltar in whose diocese it lay, performed the consecration ceremony and dedicated it to St Paul, the Apostle who many centuries before had preached to the Athenians from the rock of Areopagos.

St Paul's, the first Gothic building in Athens, originally stood in its own large garden, now greatly reduced by urban development. There lay gravestones brought from the Theseion, which was the burial ground for many foreigners during Turkish times. The most interesting tombstone, now attached to the outer wall, is that of Giovanni Battista Lusieri, the faithful if over-zealous agent of Lord Elgin: with appropriate irony, it is a slab of Parthenon marble. Another slab, the oldest British monument in Greece, sits just inside the entrance of the church and commemorates the death of George Stokes and two merchant navy officers who died in 1685.

Facing east, above the altar and radiant in the morning sun, is a beautiful stained glass window – a memorial to the four victims of the brutal Dilessi murders. Three were Protestant Englishmen, whose funeral took place in the church; the other, an Italian nobleman of the Roman Catholic faith. They are symbolically represented by four saints, Paul, Andrew, Stephen and Lawrence, and the dedication is from Revelation: "...these are they which

came out of great tribulation..."

Because the church was constructed immediately after the bloody War of Independence, many British philhellenes who fought for Greece are associated with it. Both transept windows commemorate the Irishman, General Sir Richard Church, a British officer who fought in the Napoleonic Wars before being made the first Commander-in-Chief of the newly created Greek army. He conducted many victorious campaigns for his adopted homeland, later became a senator and died, greatly mourned by all, at the age of 90.

One north window, donated by the British government, depicts Joshua and Caleb and has a dedication written by William Gladstone, then British Prime Minister. The other was presented by Church's family including his nephew, the Dean of St Paul's Cathedral in London; it aptly shows scenes from the life of David, including his battle with Goliath.

George Finlay, a multi-talented Scots philhellene and author of famous histories of ancient and Byzantine Greece and the War of Independence, was correspondent for *The Times*, and had been closely connected with the church since its conception. When his estate was later settled, the preserved heart of his friend, Frank Abney Hastings, was found among the effects by Arthur Hill, the church treasurer and warden, and immured in St Paul's.

Hastings, the Englishman Greeks

loved second only to Byron, was a brilliant and fearless naval officer who captained the country's first steamship, the famous *Karteria*. He fought valiantly for Greek independence until fatally injured during an attack on Aitoliko near Messolonghi. A century after his death the Greek government held a memorial service for him on the spot where he was mortally wounded, and a wreath was laid upon the water.

Every part of St Paul's tranquil interior has its own history. There are gifts: the Pendelic marble baptismal font presented in 1844, and the lectern in 1892; and the organ sent from England on the occasion of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1901, in addition to a great many memorials.

In the sanctuary, a marble slab commemorates Reverend Leeves, the church's first chaplain, who died during a tour of the Holy Land. Opposite is a brass plaque raised in memory of Ambassador Sir Charles Peake who with his wife, Lady Peake, devoted many years of service to the church. We are reminded that Frank Harris, a young English composer – but "an Athenian in soul" – died in 1897 fighting for Greece at the battle of Pente Pigadia in Euboea. A symphony of his was played in the Odeon of Herod Atticus on the 40th anniversary of his death.

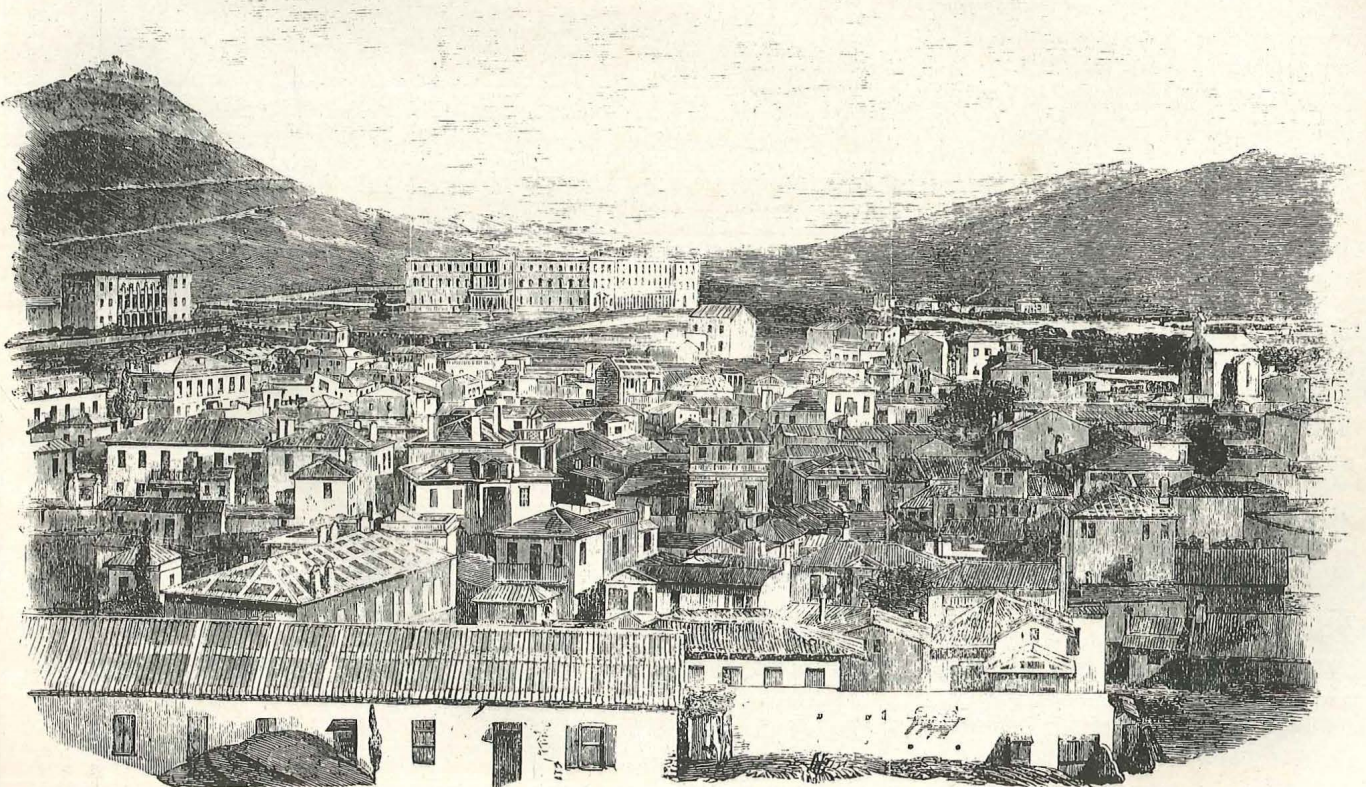
A bronze plate by the entrance is dedicated to Arthur Hill, grandfather of Harry and Arthur Hill, whose prominent Anglo-Athenian family has long

been intimately connected with St Paul's. The plate, placed by the church council, does not mention the family, and this so infuriated his widow that when she died, her sons commissioned the beautiful stained glass window above the door, dedicated to all of them.

In 1939, the church's centenary celebrations were held with the Archbishop of York reading the service, followed by a reception at the British Legation. Sadly, it was only one year later that the church was closed for the duration of the Second World War. A marble memorial lists church members who sacrificed their lives during the hostilities.

Although reopened in 1945, it wasn't until three years later that regular services were resumed under the Reverend Duncan. Since then, St Paul's, which belongs to the resident British community, has purchased a permanent vicarage at 6 Karneadou Street in Kolonaki. There the chaplain and the church committee endeavor to administer to their members who are spread throughout the country.

Unfortunately, there is currently no resident chaplain, and that, coupled with unfinished restoration work, has led to the postponement of the 150th anniversary celebration of the church's foundation which was to be held this year. Instead, the ceremony will take place in 1993, one and a half centuries after the church was consecrated and dedicated to St Paul. □



View of 1854 Athens; St Paul's on the edge of the city

Greg Wiltjer: king of the rebound

Thessaloniki's Aris boasts other stars besides the well-known Gallis and Yiannakis; this peripatetic Canadian rebounder, for example

by Steve Vass

When Tracer Milano upset Aris Thessaloniki 87-82 in the sudden death European semi-finals in Ghent, Belgium, the hopes and dreams of a basketball team and an entire city died.

However, from November 26, 1987, when Aris entered the final eight to "Black Tuesday" (April 5, 1988) when Aris was eliminated by Tracer, Thessalonikans were spellbound by the drama being played out by Aris on the basketball court – the heroics of its heart-stopping victories and heartbreaking defeats.

To an extent, this basketball fever was a continuation of the 'epidemic' that swept the entire nation last summer, and indeed many members of the same cast (Gallis, Yiannakis, Phillipou and Romanidis) were responsible for the excitement.

As Aris progressed into the final four last March, the rest of the nation joined Thessaloniki in Aris-mania. But in Thessaloniki, life had not been the same since November. *Frontesterions* had to change their schedules and timetables to allow for Aris games. Tavernas and cinemas closed and the city generally resembled a ghost town whenever Aris took the court. Surveys indicated that over 50 percent of the city's population (that's total population, not television audience) were tuned in to Aris games.

While the personalities and backgrounds of such Aris greats as Gallis (serious and silent) and Yiannakis (emotional and excitable) are well-known to the Greek public, another key player, the 26-year-old, 2.10-metre-tall center, Greg Wiltjer, is still relatively unknown.

Greg Wiltjer was born in Whitehorse, British Columbia on November 26, 1960 but has spent over half his life outside Canada due to his father's military career in the Canadian Army. He has lived five years in Germany, one in Denmark, six months in Australia as well as in various Canadian cities, but he considers Victoria, British Columbia his home town. Wiltjer has



Greg Wiltjer, Aris' personable blond giant

| No. | Name | Age | Height |
|-----|---------------------|-----|---------|
| 4 | Vassilis Liparidis | 21 | 2.00 m. |
| 5 | Panayotis Yiannakis | 29 | 1.93 m. |
| 6 | Nikos Gallis | 31 | 1.85 m. |
| 7 | Lefteris Soubovitch | 32 | 2.01 m. |
| 8 | George Kasmerides | 19 | 2.08 m. |
| 9 | Mike Romanidis | 23 | 2.00 m. |
| 10 | Petros Stamatis | 24 | 1.96 m. |
| 11 | Nikos Phillipou | 25 | 2.04 m. |
| 12 | Dimitri Bousvaros | 20 | 1.83 m. |
| 14 | George Doksakis | 26 | 1.83 m. |
| 15 | Greg Wiltjer | 26 | 2.10 m. |

also spent considerable time in Portland, Oregon, his wife Carol's home.

The Aris center played collegiate basketball for the University of Victoria whose team won the National Championship each of the four years he played. He has also played for Canada's Olympic Team and came in first in rebounds during the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles. In 1986 he once again represented Canada in the World Championships in Spain (Moundial) and finished second in rebounds.

His professional career began with Bruche in Italy in 1984 and then he moved on to Barcelona in 1985 with which team he won the European Cup. The following season, he joined another Spanish team, Kahamadrid, and in 1987 he came to Thessaloniki to play for Aris.

He originally intended to use his European experience as a stepping stone to the NBA in the US; however, as it has turned out, he has enjoyed the European lifestyle and his contracts here so well that he may end up staying, and playing, on the Continent. (He is asking for an 80,000,000 drachma contract next year.)

In an exclusive interview with *The Athenian*, the personable giant was asked about his basketball career as well as his life here in Greece.

ATHENIAN: To the television audience, you are known as the tall blond Canadian who gets all the rebounds. How do you feel about this image?

Wiltjer: "I have always had the reputation as a rebounder, and from the beginning I have been put in that role, but I'm also capable of doing other things. If I get the ball I can score a good percentage of the time; I can run the court real well for a big guy; I can pass the ball pretty well and play well within a team. But playing with Gallis is tough for me sometimes because we rely so much on him for our offence."

"At times I'd like to be more a part of the offence but I've learned to accept my part and I think that the team has learned to use me better. But it's tough at times playing with Gallis. Don't get me wrong, I'm not saying anything against him but I'd like to be more involved in the total team picture rather than just be classified as a rebounder. I also realize, however, that my getting rebounds is important for Aris 'cause they don't have very many big players."

ATHENIAN: How does Aris compare with the other European teams you have played for?

Wiltjer: "They are definitely better than the first team I played for in Italy because they have European experi-

ence and four players who were on the national team. But when I played for Barcelona, well, they just had more players that could come off the bench whereas Aris, after our first six players, is a very young and inexperienced team and that could hurt us in the long run. I think that in the future Aris needs a better bench to rely on."

"Still, I found that in Italy the players lacked desire. In my first year in Italy, for example, we played for the cup but the players there seemed more interested in *not* progressing to the finals because it meant playing more games."

"That really annoyed me because I'm the kind of player who tries to win no matter what the stakes are. But those guys just wanted to get an early start on their vacations."

"Another difference with Aris is that there is less pressure on the American players. In Italy, if the team didn't do well it was blamed on the Americans. I don't feel with Aris that I have to carry the team or that I have to score 25 points in order for Aris to win."

ATHENIAN: How do you think Aris would fare in the NBA?

Wiltjer: "Well, I think size would be a big problem for us. Aris is an excellent team in Europe but in the NBA you have players with the same or more



Thessaloniki's Aris, Greg Wiltjer on the far right

talent who are bigger, stronger and more physical. The NBA has teams with three or four seven-footers who can come off the bench and that would be very difficult for us to overcome. Also, there is the element of speed, because in the NBA you get offence that can execute very quickly."

ATHENIAN: Is there a problem with communication between yourself and the other players and/or the coach?

Wiltjer: "Out of the four years that I've been playing in Europe and dealing with foreign languages, Greek is definitely the most difficult language that I've had to learn. When I was in Italy, I managed to learn some Italian. I've forgotten some of it now, but I can still understand it fairly well. I picked up Spanish quite well and still feel quite comfortable with it, but I haven't had time to get into Greek lessons. I do plan to take some if I return to Aris. It's more of a problem when I go out in public rather than in the team situation because the coach speaks a little English and most of the players speak English so I tend to get a little lazy: during the game the coach has one of the younger players translate for me. So, to answer your question, it hasn't been that great a problem."

ATHENIAN: How do you feel about the phenomenal response of the Greek people to basketball?

Wiltjer: "I think a lot of it is due to the national team's winning the European Championship last year. However, I think that a lot of interest had been generated before that as well. I believe that people were looking for something different to, let's say, soccer. In basketball there is a little more going on; it's a fresh idea."

"The really great thing is that it is not only the young generation that has taken to basketball; it's older people as well. For example, sometimes little old ladies stop me in the street and say 'Ah, Wiltjer, rebound', and try to mimic the way I play. So it's all generations that are into basketball and for me it's fantastic to be a part of it. It's unbelievable."

ATHENIAN: How do you feel about living in Greece and in Thessaloniki in particular?

Wiltjer: "I look at it as a very good opportunity for me. Outside of basketball, it's a fantastic experience to come over here to live in another society and to experience a different kind of people."

"It's great to be involved with a club

like Aris and to experience the kind of support we've gotten. It doesn't matter how much I try to explain the extent of that support to my family and friends. They just can't understand it unless they're here. My mother came over and saw the Aris/Tracer game in the Palais de Sport and she was overwhelmed by how a city in Greece could be so taken over by a basketball team."

ATHENIAN: How do you deal with being a celebrity here in Thessaloniki?

Wiltjer: "I enjoy it to a degree, but I also enjoy my privacy. It's not a big problem, but at times it gets a little annoying like when I'm at home with my wife trying to relax or do some chores and there are children constantly at the door."

"Don't get me wrong, I like children, but it can be a bother at times when you are trying to do your own thing. But, you know, it's all part of the job. People support you and you want to give something in return. If they want your autograph, that's fine with me, or if they want to talk with you a little bit - but it does get a little frustrating."

"I couldn't imagine being Gallis though. Even doing simple things must be a problem for him."

ATHENIAN: How do you like to spend your free time?

Wiltjer: "There isn't a lot of free time with Aris. We have no days off; we work out every day and sometimes twice a day."

"Even when we return from a road game we usually practice on the same day we get back to Thessaloniki, so most of my free time is spent just recuperating. That's why it's difficult to find time to take language lessons,

which is something I'd like to do."

"Otherwise, I like to go for walks, write letters and just relax at home with my wife; maybe watch a film in the afternoon."

ATHENIAN: What are your plans for the future? Do you plan to stay with Aris?

Wiltjer: "This year has been fantastic for me and I am definitely interested in playing for Aris again, but I have this thing in my heart that I'd like to try the NBA."

"It's not the most important thing in the world for me, but there are teams like the Los Angeles Lakers that are very interested and they have been trying to get me to come to their camps."

"In 1984 I was drafted by the Chicago Bulls in the second round and I have never even been to camp, so I have this itch to try."

"But I'm realistic as well. I enjoy the lifestyle in Europe and the exposure that I've gotten through television. However, if I do return to Europe, Aris will be my number one choice."

ATHENIAN: What about the immediate future? What are you going to do after the season is over?

Wiltjer: "Well, I usually train with the Canadian National Team in Ottawa in the summer and visit my folks for a few weeks, but I'd really like to travel around and see a bit of Greece before I get caught up with basketball again."

"You don't really get much of a chance to see the country when you're playing. I've gotten a few offers from hotel owners, you know, to stay at their hotels free of charge, and I'd like to take the opportunity to travel around before the season begins." □

The Aris basketball team has won the Greek Championship five times ('79-'80, '82-'83, '84-'85, '85-'86, '86-'87) and has been undefeated since March 3, 1985.

Aris became Greece's undisputed "superteam" in 1984 when they signed Panayotis Yiannakis to join Nikos Gallis on the back court. Nikos Gallis has been with the team since the '79-'80 season.

In October '87 Aris defeated the Swiss champions, Pully, 113-104 (at home), and 127-125 (away), to qualify for the final eight.

In the round-robin series that followed, Aris finished second behind Partizan (Belgrade) to qualify for the final four. Aris was eliminated by Tracer (Milan) 87-82 and was defeated by Partizan 105-93 in a match to determine third and fourth place. Tracer beat Macabi (Tel Aviv) to win the European Championship.

Aris defeated PAOK, 100 to 85, in April for the Greek Championship. The Aris Athletic Club was founded in 1914 and its president is Christos Mihalides. (In Greek mythology, Aris was the god of war.)

Books and kicks

John Chapple is in the minority – an American with his own business here and, in a country where foreign wives predominate, he's "most happily settled" with his Greek wife.

Lycabettus Press, established some 20 years ago when Chapple, an "unfulfilled Arabist", first came to Greece, currently lists about 30 titles, the majority of which are guide books. But, according to Chapple, they are guide books with a difference.

"Most of the competition, by virtue of their cultural background, don't know what it is that a *foreigner* wants to know. Our books are not flashy and they're not full of beautiful color photographs, but they're clearly written, they're sensible and they're practical."

But while he is quick to praise the guide books and the people who write them – the authors about evenly split between Greek, and English and American – he is interested in some "more substantial" publishing these days. A prime example is the *Cookbook of the Jews of Greece* by Nicholas Stavroulakis, Director of the Jewish Museum of Greece, located in Athens.

The Jews have lived in Greece for over 2000 years and Thessaloniki, once known as the "Queen of Israel", was one of the greatest Jewish cities in the Mediterranean, but the population was decimated by the Nazi Holocaust.

Stavroulakis, both an artist and a cook as well as an historian and himself of Greek-Jewish descent, sought out Greek-Jewish survivors of the war and gathered recipes and customs, many of which had never before been recorded. The resulting book, strikingly illustrated by the author, is substantial.

The next Lycabettus Press book in the works is a history of the Jews of Yannina by Rachel Dalven. The author, a translator of Greek poet Constantine Cavafy, was born of Yannina-Jewish parents who emigrated to the United States when she was a child.

The book, on which Chapple has been working for some time, covers "a unique little backwater of history: Romaniote Jews who have been in Greece from at least the third, perhaps the fifth century BC". Most of the book is now on computer and the final product is due out this autumn.

Chapple's biggest project will be at least one and maybe several volumes

on Cavafy by John Phillipson, a Greek exploratory geologist who did 30 years of field work in Africa and the Americas, carrying a trunkful of poetry by Cavafy – and his own copious translations and notes – wherever he went.

"Intellectually, it's the most exciting thing I've come across," says Chapple. "Phillipson is extraordinary; erudite, well-read, and there is virtually nothing he doesn't know about Cavafy."

"I understand a lot of what is out about Cavafy is concerned with trivia, not the actual meaning of his poems. Apparently, he himself tried to be obtuse in order to throw off the literati of the day whom he found boring."

Chapple is quick to add that Cavafy is no less obscure in Greek than in English, as he includes references that are hard to parse and track down. "But when you sit down and figure out what these references are, as I maintain John Phillipson *has* done, you've got brilliant, beautiful poetry."

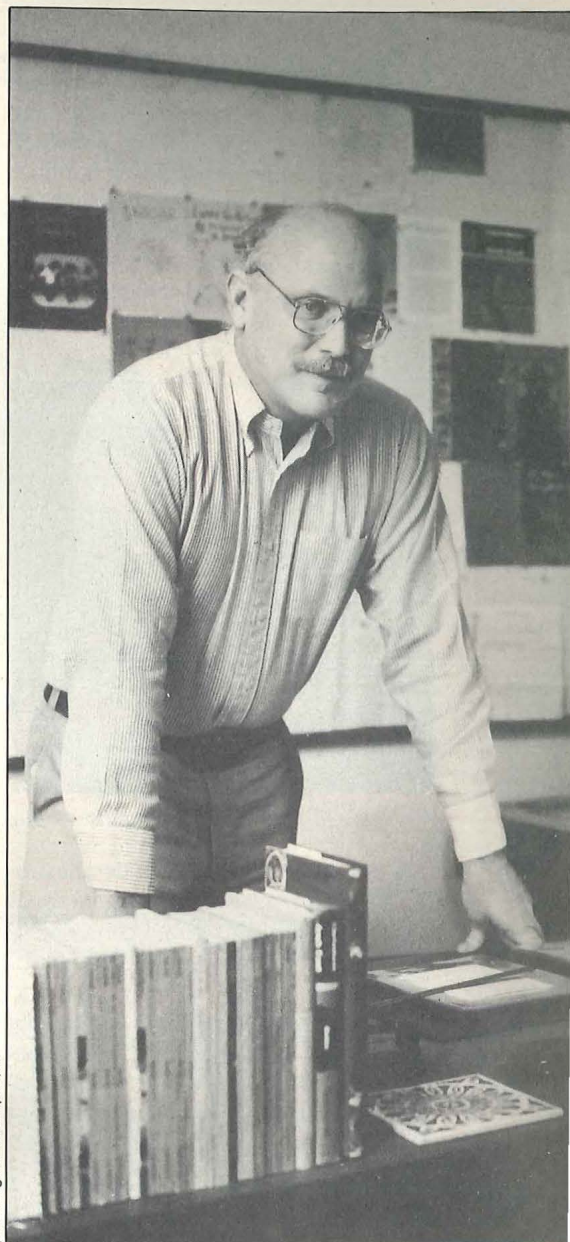
"What I consider to be one of my editorial strengths is intentionally editing from ignorance. If something comes to me for editing, I go in knowing nothing about it. *You've* got to make it clear for me to understand."

"What Phillipson has done is a great example of what to me literary criticism should be. Through his interpretation of Cavafy, the poems go from blurred, black-and-white into brilliant, three-dimensional color."

It is immediately apparent that 50-year-old Chapple, who holds a black belt in Tae Kwon Do, Korean karate ("I took it up several years ago as a holding action against my forties."), has few doubts about his choice of profession.

"My pride is in producing books that are well-edited. I *love* the clear, declarative sentence," he says, stretching out the verb as someone else would when talking about fresh raspberries or chocolate mousse. "But even though I edit all the books that come through here, they are not my work; they're the authors' work."

Chapple does not, however, spend every waking moment in his Skoufa office manning his computer or executing jaw-high kicks in Pangrati. He and his Athenian-Corfiot wife, Fulla, daughter Aliki now away at college, and seven-year-old son, Charles, live near the Russian embassy in Psychico,



photo/Eugene Vanderpool, Jr

John Chapple - "What do you mean? I am home"

where they pick olives and almonds annually, "except that for the past two years, thanks to Chernobyl and the freeze," they haven't had any. This year, however, Chapple claims one tree is producing almonds (in their shells) 5 1/2 centimetres long.

Chapple, who hails from Philadelphia and attended Yale – class of 1960 – and then later earned his MA in Arab studies from the American University of Beirut, continued graduate work at New York's Columbia University before coming to Athens in 1969 to set up his press.

Does he ever plan to uproot and return home? "What do you mean?" he replies. "I am home." □

Pat Hamilton

Caresses and cartwheels



Rassias: "I'll go to any lengths to make a difference"

A startled audience at a demonstration of language teaching methods at the Hellenic-American Union watched Dr John Rassias wildly rip his shirt to shreds.

At a workshop in Thessaloniki, he had a wild coughing fit and popped what seemed to be cough drops into his mouth. Imitating Pangloss, a character in Voltaire's *Candide*, he again surprised students by spitting out pieces of chalk which resembled broken teeth.

When Rassias is asked why he uses such unorthodox means to demonstrate more effective language teaching, he replies, "I do this for the sake of spontaneity; to make them realize I might do anything, at any time, to make the lesson more interesting."

Does it concern him that more conservative colleagues label him "nutty"?

"I'll go to any lengths to make a difference in students' learning," says Rassias. "My ultimate aim is to inform them, not to please by colleagues."

In the name of spontaneity, Rassias breaks eggs over students' heads, hurls chairs against walls and harangues his classes in French while dressed up as a philosopher. "I pity people who believe teaching has to be a deadly serious process," he asserts. "Language learning should be enjoyable."

President Carter's Commission named boredom as the factor most

responsible for a student's failure to learn a language. "I'd rather die of exhaustion than boredom any day," says Rassias.

As he demonstrates his technique while engaging in word games, rhythmic drills and role-playing exercises such as make-believe press conferences, it is evident that no participant in Rassias' classes risks dying of boredom. Rassias feels it is bad to make students memorize because language is "always living, fleeting, changing and growing." Likewise, he assigns "virtually zilch" homework; instead, students spend their extra time in class speaking.

Rassias stresses the importance of learning the cultural features of the language being studied. "In my workshops," he explains, "we discuss the cultural framework; for example, body language. People should know such things as how you shake hands, how close you stand, whether you meet the other person's eyes and whether or not you touch." To illustrate cultural differences in the workshop at the Hellenic-American Union, he asked Greek teachers to show how they would indicate the word "no". All of them raised their eyebrows while throwing back their heads or 'tsking'. In return, he taught them the American custom of "give me five" – slapping a person's outstretched palms.

A professor of French at Dartmouth College, Rassias' highly effective approach to teaching languages is known as 'Rassias' Method' or 'The Dartmouth Intensive Language Model'. Rassias' approach has been used by all language departments at Dartmouth and language course enrollment has steadily increased at that university.

This method evolved as a reaction to the dismal language teaching he himself received as a student. After graduating from university in Connecticut, Rassias went to France to complete his PhD in literature.

While working as an actor, he reached a point where he felt he had to choose between the theatre and the classroom.

"I had a revelation," he recalls. "Why not do both?" So, as he relates, he takes the essence of acting – the ability to touch an audience – and the essence of teaching – communication – and fuses them.

Rassias firmly believes that "movement and energy-transference are necessary components of learning." He has been inspired by the Chinese philosopher Confucius, whose most famous maxim about teaching reads: "If I hear something, I forget it. If you show me something, I remember it. But if you make me do something, I will never forget it because I understand it."

While giving a crash course to 30 New York City police officers, Rassias wanted to demonstrate that "language is a matter of life and death". He blindfolded one of them and had the others guide him, by spoken instructions only, through a maze of dangerous obstacles, an experience it is unlikely the class will forget.

Similarly, in Athens he asked a group of teachers at a workshop what they considered the worst thing about blindness.

They closed their eyes and promised not to open them while he roamed about the room making weird sounds, rearranging furniture and flinging objects. He affirmed the validity of all their replies, then asked everyone to check his or her belongings. When they found keys, money and books missing, they realized one of the worst things about the loss of sight would be the

profile

terrible insecurity and vulnerability experienced by the blind.

Rassias, the son of immigrants, learned to speak Greek first and English, second. From his earliest days, he associated languages with "the sights, the sounds, the smells, the warmth" of the Greek community in Manchester, New Hampshire, where he grew up. He became profoundly aware of the power and effect of language when he got third-degree burns in an accident and was completely bandaged for nine months, unable to see.

This experience proved a turning point.

"It was like being born twice," he recalls. "Because of the accident, my ear became alert not only to words but to feelings. So when a person says something and doesn't mean it, I can almost hear it."

Observing Rassias in his popular talks and workshops at the spring TOEFL conference, the Hellenic-American Union and the Athens Cen-

tre, one could only marvel at his energy level. He is a dynamo in perpetual motion - mugging, gesturing, crumpling to a heap on the floor to demonstrate "I'm so bored," and doing a jubilant dance to illustrate joy.

His enthusiasm is so infectious that he loosens up the often timid, restrained participants so that by the end of the sessions they are volunteering to aid him in exercises, and they too are gesticulating, pantomiming and dancing right along with him. "I draw strength from the students," says Rassias. "Each class is different and new. It revives me."

Watching the behavior of the participants, one becomes aware of a phenomenon which is not emphasized in any of the articles about Rassias in publications such as *The Smithsonian* or *The New York Times*: the remarkable change in the expressions, postures and attitudes of the participants over the course of the workshops. In the beginning, "volunteers" often have

to be half-dragged from their chairs, a chronic problem worldwide, Rassias says, for "people fear a loss of dignity." By the time the sessions close, however, most people are relaxed and smiling. Even those who are still too shy to stand up in front of the group are applauding the efforts of those who do and sometimes hugging them as well, just as Rassias often does.

What matters first and foremost to Rassias is that the teacher genuinely respect the pupils as human beings. "Giving the right answer should not be the main concern," he says. "A teacher should be ready to hug and praise a student who has made a sincere attempt to solve a problem." By the end of the week, he or she will probably get it right but not, Rassias explains, "if we shoot them down." Learning is best accomplished at all ages, he believes, the way "Mama taught us; with warm caresses and kind words." □

B. Samantha Stenzel

At TASH HELLENIC,

"classrooms of learning" come in all shapes and sizes - a history class takes a field trip to Delphi, faculty and students work together on a theatrical production of "The Sound of Music", members of the community participate in the School's Career Night and International Day.

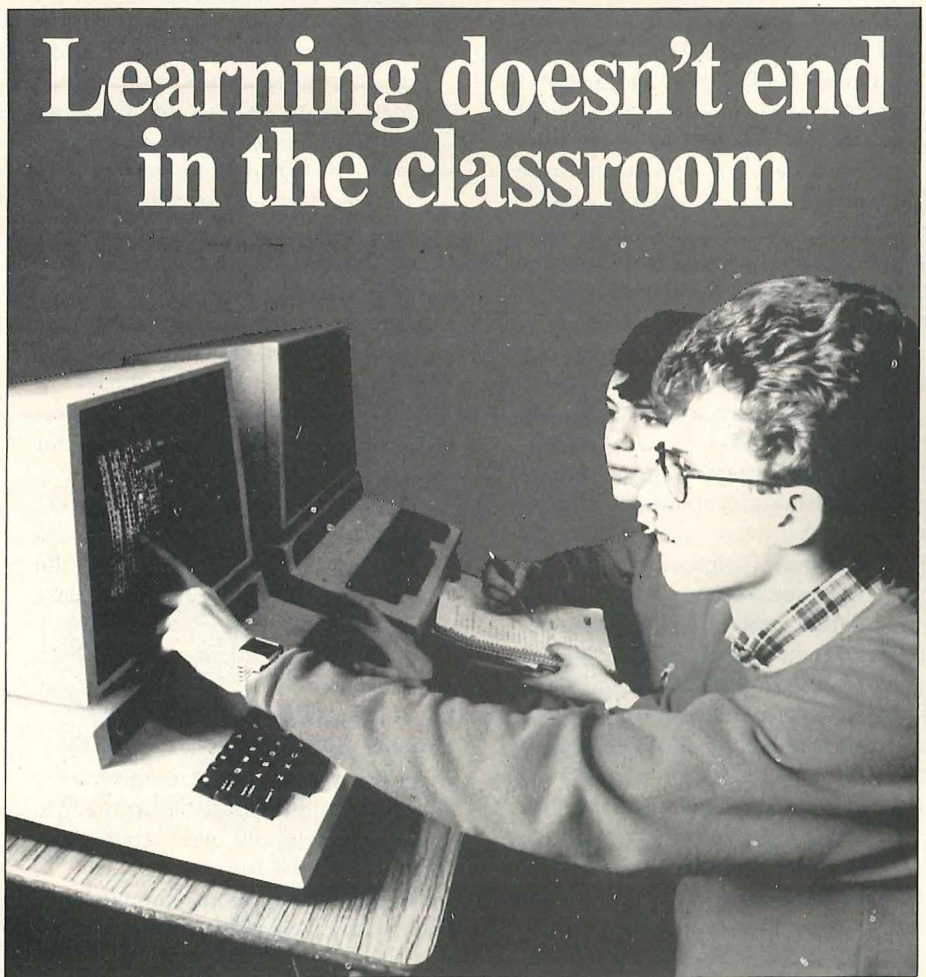
The experienced, dedicated faculty at TASH HELLENIC care about the students as individuals. Representing thirty-two different nationalities, the American and international students, in grades K-13, themselves play a valuable role in a TASH education.

Whether it's in English, Greek, Spanish or French, the language of learning is heard and understood throughout TASH HELLENIC. It's no wonder that educational opportunities extend beyond the classroom.



TASH HELLENIC

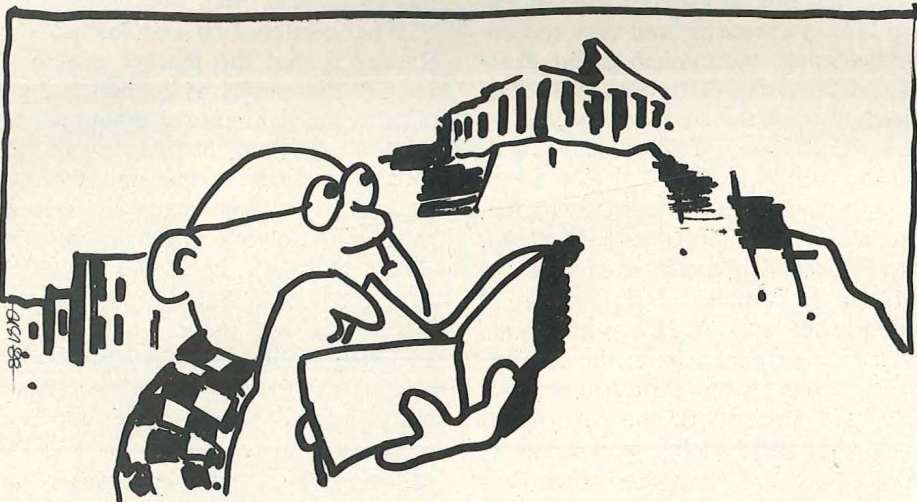
TASH HELLENIC International School
Artemidos and Xenias Streets, PO Box 51025,
14510 Kifissia-Kefalari, Athens
Tel: (01) 8081426/8012362 Fax: 210379



Shopping in Greece: what to expect

It needn't be 'all Greek to you', whether your intended purchase is a *flokati*, a fridge or a fan. This shoppers' update takes the bother out of buying

by Hildegard Stern Xinotroulias



The old American adage, "You pay your money and you take your choice", no longer applies today. Each country has its own *modus operandi* where retail policies and services are concerned, and tourists and foreign residents here are often surprised or confused when trying to make an intelligent purchase or deal with an exchange.

They expect the rules which applied at Macy's or Marks and Spencer to hold for stores in Greece and although they are willing to admit that even in their own countries different stores have different practices, they somehow continue to expect procedures with which they are familiar.

To avoid irritation and upsets, take the following precautions, in advance:

1. Find a responsible salesperson who speaks your language well, unless your Greek is flawless.
2. Inquire whether the item you wish to purchase may be exchanged or whether you may get your money back. (Everyone will tell you that this is never done in Greece, but sometimes it is.) Find out whether returns are restricted to certain hours. Keep your receipts.
3. Check as to whether an article *on sale* may be exchanged. This is usually not possible during the

semi-annual sales which by law are held February 1 to 20, and again August 1 to 20. Plan your purchases in advance and shop during the sales periods if possible when all stores have reductions of at least ten to 15 percent. Examine all 'as is' and clearance items carefully. Seasonal items are usually the best buys - especially clothing and shoes.

4. Compare the prices (especially for expensive goods such as large electrical appliances) in several stores before deciding. There are often considerable differences.

5. Inquire whether any further reductions can be made, but do not try to bargain in good stores.

6. Make sure you have the correct address with you if you plan to request home delivery. Specify the occasion if you want a purchase gift-wrapped.

7. Stand up for your rights as a customer. If necessary, go directly to the manager or head salesperson. Be calm, but be firm.

As many foreigners are unaware of the opportunities available to them in stores in Athens and other large Greek cities, this recent survey of a variety of well-known chain stores should be of help. Today the trend is more and more that the "Customer is (well, *nearly* always) right".

Minion

Minion was one of the first department stores interested in maintaining a good relationship with its customers. The mottoes "A Sale that is not advantageous to the customer is bad for the salesperson", and "A customer is our guest", show the emphasis that the Minion group puts on courtesy and good service.

Many Minion employees speak English and some can discuss a contemplated purchase in other languages. If a patron is dissatisfied with a purchase for any reason, Minion will exchange it and issue a voucher good for anything else in the store except food. It is one of the few Greek stores today that will also refund the customer's money, but as this policy is very new, speak with a supervisor if necessary.

Special features within the store include a mini-grill restaurant, a food market, and a travel agency.

Fashion shows are open to the public in the spring and autumn and special back-to-school and holiday shows are familiar events to Athenians. These are widely publicized in the Greek press.

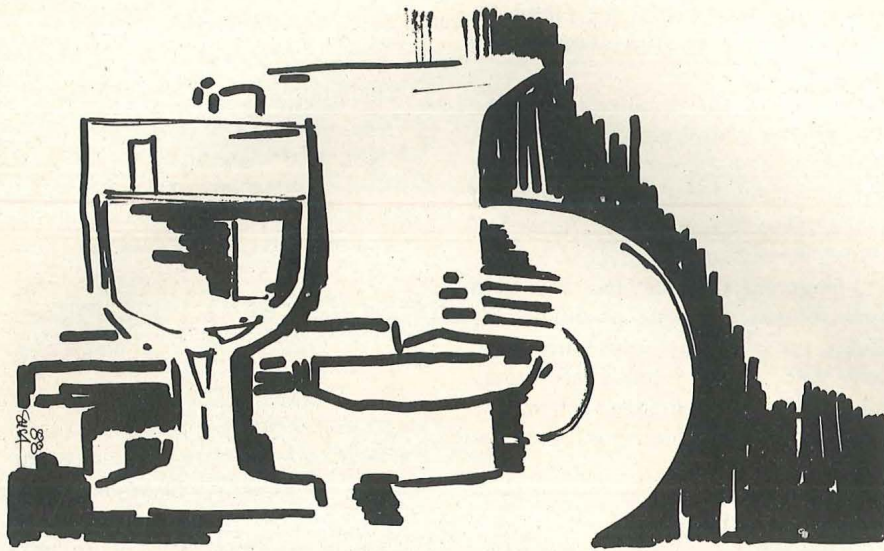
During sales periods, Minion has a special, very low price offer of the day which ranges from a stainless steel pressure cooker to nightgowns (food is sometimes included). These 'super offers' are advertised the previous day and shoppers should get to the store early as quantities are often limited.

Salon Vert

This centrally located women's fabric and ready-to-wear store is known for its unusually low prices on remnants and bolt ends during the annual sales. The manager informs us that such pieces may be returned (during the sales period) and the customer's money will be refunded, a policy this shop has had for 20 years.

Should a client be dissatisfied with material cut from a full bolt, even this can be returned. However, the full purchase price cannot be refunded as the piece will then have to be sold as a remnant.

As of this year, customers may also return the ready-made clothing for exchange or a cash refund providing the sales tag has not been removed and the garment is not soiled.



Illum Design Center Kosta Boda

The Illum Design Center is one of an eight-store chain in the environs of Athens, specializing in china, crystal, glassware and kitchenware by Kosta Boda of Sweden and other well-known designers.

On the first floor of its Stadiou Street building, a wide range of imported Swedish furniture is also for sale.

The salespeople are courteous and knowledgeable about the articles they sell. No reductions in price, except during the sales periods, are given, but exchanges may be made in any of the stores, no matter how long ago the object was purchased provided it is still being carried. Money is not returned. All major credit cards are honored, and the stores issue attractive gift certificates. All purchases may be gift-wrapped (a specialty at Kosta Boda) and delivered at no extra charge.

Strongylos

The luxury clothing firm of Strongylos has five stores in the Athens area. Men's and women's apparel, both made in Greece and imported, has been carefully selected. Here the customer is free to say he's "just looking". He will not be followed around or pressured by the personnel but will always receive help or advice if he requests it.

Custom-made shirts, pyjamas, underwear and belts are a specialty, and suits, coats and trousers are always accepted and, under certain circumstances, money may be refunded (an individual understanding will have to be made in advance).

Alpha Beta Supermarkets (Vassilopoulos)

The 14 Alpha Beta Supermarkets provide a large range of departments and services not found elsewhere.

Besides food products, these markets sell clothing, housewares, and food to take out (Greek, Oriental and European specialties). The shopper will appreciate the elaborate delicatessen section, a pastry shop with Lebanese sweets, as well as cakes, pies and pastries prepared without sugar.

Health foods are available as are fresh fruit and vegetables, books and magazines, internationally-known cosmetics, toys, paper goods, infant wear, linens and much more. The Psychico branch also has a coffee shop and restaurant upstairs, the perfect place to meet friends before or after a shopping spree. Customers may now choose their own fresh fruit and vegetables



except in the case of cherries, strawberries, grapes and figs, which all bruise easily. There is a large selection of frozen foods in most of the stores and fresh meat and luxury fish can also be found.

A 5000 square metre shopping area should open in Vouliagmeni in 1989. To encourage young shoppers, Alpha Beta has provided child-sized carts for the last six years.

This chain will exchange any item in the store, including food, provided the expiration date has not passed, but does not return any money unless the customer can prove that the item was spoiled. The management insists that there have never been such cases.

A suggestion/complaint box is easily found near the entrance or exit of each store, and each letter is carefully examined by Mrs Fanouraki at the stores' headquarters in Yeraka. Customers' opinions are warmly solicited.

Akron-Illion-Krystal

The seven stores within this group are located in Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki, and an eighth is planned for Glyfada.

This leading chain of specialty stores, with a variety of 40,000 objects, is proud of its selection of china, glass, silverware, kitchenware, lighting fixtures, furniture, jewellery and gifts. Exclusive to the company are imports from such world-famous firms as Rosenthal, Giraud Limoges, Bormoli, etc.

Top quality merchandise is supplemented by less costly goods in the basement department during the semi-annual sales with reductions of as much as 50 percent: flaws are usually unnoticeable.

Pot lids and handles are available as are other replacement parts in the kitchenwares department, and sometimes a special employee makes minor repairs. Electrical appliances (bought from the store) in need of repair can be brought to the repair service, and the customer will be notified of the cost before the work is done.

Gift wrapping is free, as is delivery anywhere in Greece. A computerized wedding list may be drawn up at the Wedding Gift Boutiques in Athens and Thessaloniki. Attractive cards which may be enclosed in wedding invitations are given to the engaged couple so they may inform their friends that a catalogue of their choice of gifts is on file in the stores.

For a year after the ceremony, the newlyweds receive a 15 percent reduc-

tion on all purchases, and the Wedding Gift Boutique presents them with a gift of their choice equal in price to five percent of the total purchases made from the wedding list.

Cash is never returned but all items may be exchanged in all stores. Ask for an exchange card to be included in the package when you choose your gift.

Kotsovolos

With four stores in the Athens area and a fifth opening this summer, Kotsovolos advertises "5000 articles, 450 well-known brands" of electrical appliances (plus some kitchenwares, replacement parts, cassette tapes, film, batteries etc). From steam presses to curling irons, all the appliances are sold in their cartons and cannot be tried out in the store. However, they can always be exchanged.

An exchange certificate is issued at the time of purchase but returns are accepted only between 9:30 and 10:30 am.

Gifts will be wrapped and delivered at no extra charge in the Athens area. Items to be shipped to other parts of Greece are delivered to the appropriate forwarding agency or port. For less expensive appliances the price marked is for cash (or credit card) payments only. Large, costly items can be bought on the installment plan (a contract is quickly drawn up and the terms are listed on the price tag as well). Of course a down payment is required. A 15 percent discount is given to those who pay cash for such electrical goods instead of the interest-free installments. At various times during the year special offers are made whether on "black" appliances (TV, videos, etc) or "white" (washing machines, refrigerators and so forth). These are advertised in the Greek press and the prices are exceptionally low.

Tanagrea

The traditional, folk-decorative and practical objects for sale at Tanagrea, which has five branches within greater Athens, are all handmade in various regions of Greece. They include lamps, paintings on leather - museum copies of embroidered pieces - mirrors, blue and turquoise blown glass, wall decorations, some woven pieces and pillows, with earthenware and ceramics taking pride of place. Some bronze objects such as fire-screens or votive lights are also available. A few articles can be made to order. Earthenware vases and

plates with scenes from the Greek islands will be an exclusive feature this summer.

Upstairs in the Voulis Street shop are one-of-a-kind, end-of-series pieces for sale at 30-40 percent off. The other stores usually have similar reduced merchandise. These objects, however, cannot be exchanged.

Tanagrea will exchange any item from its regular stock at any of its stores, provided the store carries the same line. Cash refunds are never made. All gifts specified as such may be gift-wrapped and delivered free of charge.

Klaudatos

Klaudatos, whose slogan is "We have everything and it's worth your while", has department stores in Athens, Thessaloniki, Larissa and Volos, and branches in Patras and Volos.

Besides the goods found in similar stores, Klaudatos has an on-the-spot shoe repair department that will take care of heels and make other small repairs while you wait.

Extra keys may be cut in an adjoining area and a cafeteria and restaurant await hungry shoppers.

Although money is reimbursed only if a purchase can be proved faulty, exchanges are easy.

The store sells gift certificates and gift wrapping and deliveries are complimentary.

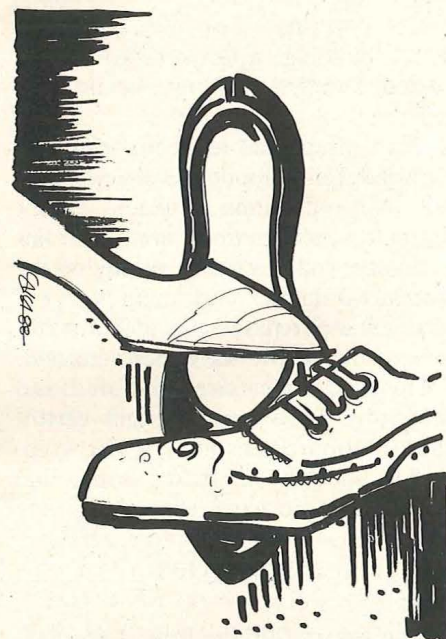
The Athens store organizes ski excursions to Mt Parnassos (From December 20 until the end of April) where it runs its own ski shop and ski school. Reservations may be made in advance by phone and the cost of the transportation is paid on the bus. Special exhibitions are organized during the year on the eighth floor such as the recent Bohemian glass collection where crystal and glass were monogrammed or decorated by a skillful Czechoslovakian glasscutter.

Petridis

This company, which has 12 shops in Athens, one each in Piraeus and Thessaloniki, and eight in other parts of Greece, offers shoes, belts, and handbags for both men and women, umbrellas and billfolds. Although Greek shoes usually come in only one width, Petridis has shoes for men with unusually wide feet. Half sizes are available for both sexes.

The Petridis "Studio" on Amerikis Street in Athens imports clothing from England and France and is the exclusive representative for Daks and Celine ready-to-wear.

Here one can find men's luxury raincoats, jackets and trousers, fine cotton shirts as well as apparel for ladies. Alterations are made at no extra cost and exchanges are possible providing the clothing or leather goods have not been used. Articles may be taken back even after several months have passed, and under some circumstances winter shoes may even be exchanged for summer footwear. □



| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Minion , Patisson St 13-104, Athens | 523-8901/9 |
| Salon Vert , Ermou St 29, Athens | 323-4857 |
| Illum Design Center | 325-2814/18 |
| Strongylos , Stadiou St 25, Athens | 322-9493/7 |
| Alpha Beta (offices), Spaton Ave 81, Yerakas..... | 661-2500 |
| Kotsovolos , Aristidou St 9, Athens..... | 321-7884/ 325-3346/49 |
| Tanagrea , Voulis St 26 & Mitropoleos, Athens | 322-3366 |
| Klaudatos , Kratinou 3-5, Athens | 324-1915 |
| Petridis , Panepistimiou 9, Athens..... | 322-1147 |
| Petridis Studio , Amerikis 19, Athens..... | 363-8405 |

Note: All stores surveyed accept all major credit cards, except Alpha Beta, which accepts only Diners, Ethnokarta, Emborokarta and Ionokarta.

Precieux



Carefully handmade designs
by FRANCO LAPINI.
Artistically crafted in the XVIth century
Florentine style. The silver plating is of extra thickness and some objects
are even laquered. Precieux shops, exclusive representative.

Karneadou 2, Kolonaki Tel. 722-3104; Kifisias 293, Kifisia Tel. 808-6151. A new shop will be opening this year at 14 Academias Str.

The Athenian organizer

The Athenian Magazine, Peta 4, 105 58, Athens, Tel.322-2802, 322-3052

Useful numbers

Police

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Tourist police | 171 |
| City police | 100 |
| Traffic police | 532-0111 |
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Fire

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| Poison control | 779-3777 |
| Pharmacies open 24 hrs | 107 |
| Hospitals | 106 |
| SOS Support Line | 644-2213 |
| US Military first aid | 981-2740 |
| US citizens' emergency aid | 721-2951 |
| Automobile and Touring Club (ELPA) | 779-1615 |
| ELPA road assistance | 104 |
| ELPA touring guidance | 174 |

Tourism

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| EOT information, Kar. Servias 2 | 322-2545 |
| EOT office, Amerikis 11 | 322-3111 |

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Alliens' Bureau | 770-5711 |
|-----------------|----------|

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------|
| Athens Mayor's office | 524-2369 |
| Lost property | 770-5771 |
| For items in buses or taxis | 523-0111 |
| Consumer complaints | 321-2213 |

Telephone and telegrams

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| Numbers in Athens and Attica | 131 |
| Numbers elsewhere in Greece | 132 |
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Utilities

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| Electricity (24-hr service) | 324-5311 |
| Gas (24-hr service) | 346-3365 |
| Garbage collection | 512-9450 |
| Street lights | 324-5603 |
| Water (24-hr service) | 777-0866 |

Main post offices

(open 7:30 am to 8:30 pm)

| | |
|-----------------|----------|
| Aiolou 100 | 321-6023 |
| Syntagma Square | 323-7573 |

Parcel post offices

(For parcels over 1 kg going abroad)

| | |
|---|----------|
| Koumoundourou 29 | 524-9568 |
| Stadiou 4, in arcade | 322-8940 |
| Psychico | 671-2701 |
| Parcels should not be wrapped until after inspection. | |

Travel and transport

Flight information

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|
| Olympic Airways | 981-1201 |
| Olympic timetable (recording) | 144 |
| International flights except Olympic | 9069-9466/67 |

Airlines

| | |
|---|----------|
| Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14 | 322-0986 |
| Aerolineas Argentinas, Voukourestiou 36 | 360-7936 |
| Air Canada, Othonos 10 | 324-7511 |
| Air France, Karageorgi Servias 4 | 323-0501 |
| Air India, Omirou 15 | 360-3584 |
| Air Zaire, Nikis 16 | 323-5738 |
| Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39 | 323-01-1 |
| Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4 | 324-1377 |
| Alitalia, Panepistimiou 9b | 322-9414 |
| Austrian Airlines, Othonos 8 | 323-0844 |
| Balkan-Bangladesh Airlines, Nikis 23 | 322-6684 |
| Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15 | 322-8089 |
| Braniff, Voulis 36 | 322-7338 |
| British Airways, Othonos 10 | 322-2521 |

| | |
|---|--|
| Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4 | 323-0344 |
| CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15 | 323-0174 |
| Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10 | 324-6965 |
| Egyptair, Othonos 10 | 323-3576 |
| El Al (Israel), Othonos 8 | 323-0116 |
| Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25 | 323-4275 |
| Finnair, Nikis 16 | 325-5334 |
| Gulf Air, Nikis 23 | 322-1228 |
| Iberia, Xenofondos 8 | 324-5514 |
| Icelandair, Kriezotou 4 | 363-2572 |
| Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20 | 362-4804 |
| Iranair, Panepistimiou 16 | 360-7615 |
| Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23 | 922-0018 |
| Japan Airlines, Amalias 4 | 324-8211 |
| JAT (Yugoslavia), Voukourestiou 4 | 323-6429 |
| Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5 | 324-7000 |
| KLM (Dutch), Voulis 22 | Info:323-0755 Reservations:325-1311 |
| Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32 | 323-4506 |
| Korean Airways, Voukourestiou 4 | 322-4784 |
| Libyan Arab-Airlines, Mitropoleos 3 | 324-4816 |
| LOT (Polish), Amalias 4 | 322-1121 |
| Lufthansa, Karageorgi Servias 4 | 32-944 |
| Luxair, Kriezotou 6 | 360-3134 |
| Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15 | 324-1116 |
| Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10 | 323-5683 |
| Northwest Orient, Voukourestiou 36 | 360-4166 |
| Olympic Airways, Panepistimiou 15 | 961-6161 |
| Pan Am, Othonos 4 | 323-5242 |
| PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15 | 323-1931 |
| Qantas (Australia), Filellinon & Nikis | 325-0521 |
| Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5 | 324-4302 |
| Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8 | 323-6821 |
| SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6, Vissarionos | 363-4444 |
| Saudia, Filellinon 17 | 322-8211 |
| Singapore Airlines, Filellinon 22 | 323-9112 |
| South African Airways, Kar. Servias 4 | 323-7857 |
| Sudan Airways, Amalias 44 | 324-4716 |
| Swissair, Othonos 4 | 323-1871 |
| Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39 | 323-8711 |
| Tarom (Romanian), Panepistimiou 20 | 362-4808 |
| Thai International, Lekka 3-5 | 324-3241 |
| Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19 | 322-1035 |
| Tunis Air, Xenofondos 14 | 322-0104/5 |
| TWA, Xenofondos 8 | 323-6831 |
| Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10 | 323-8685 |
| World Airways, Voulis 36 | 322-7338 |
| Yemenia, Patission 9 | 524-5912 |
| Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 79 | 413-3244 |

Coach (bus) stations

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| To Northern Greece and other countries | 522-2491 |
| To Peloponnisos | 513-1601 |

Ships

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|---|-----|

Marinas

| | |
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| Floisvos | 982-9759 |
| Glyfada | 894-1380 |
| Vouliagmeni | 896-0012 |
| Zea | 452-5315 |

Embassies and consulates

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Algeria, Vas Constantinou 14 | 751-3560 |
| Argentina, Vas Sophias 59 | 722-4753 |
| Australia, Dimitriou Soutsou 37 | 644-7303 |
| Austria, Alexandras 26 | 821-1036 |
| Belgium, Sekeri 3 | 361-7886 |
| Brazil, Kolonaki Sq 14 | 721-3039 |
| Bulgaria, Akademiass 12 | 360-9411 |
| Canada, I Gennadiou 41 | 723-9511 |
| Chile, Vas Sophias 41 | 777-5017 |
| China, Krinon 2a, Pal Psychico | 672-3282 |
| Colombia, Vas Sophias 117 | 646-4764 |
| Cuba, Davaki 10 | 681-3042 |
| Cyprus, Herodotou 16 | 723-7883 |
| Czechoslovakia, George Seferi 6 | 671-0675 |
| Denmark, Kolonaki Sq 15 | 724-9315 |
| Egypt, Vas Sophias 3 | 361-8612 |
| Ethiopia, Davaki 10 | 692-0565 |
| EEC, Vas Sophias 2 | 724-3982 |
| Finland, Eratosthenous 1 | 751-9795 |
| France, Vas Sophias 7 | 361-1661 |
| German Democratic Republic | |
| Vas Pavlou 7 | 672-5160 |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| German Federal Republic, Dimitriou 3 | 369-4111 |
| Honduras, Vas Sophias 86 | 777-5802 |
| Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychico | 671-4889 |
| Iceland, Paraschou 5, Pal Psychico | 672-6154 |
| India, Meleagrou 4 | 721-6227 |
| Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16, Psychico | 674-1436 |
| Iraq, Mazarki 4, Pal Psychico | 671-5012 |
| Ireland, Vas Constantinou 7 | 723-2771 |
| Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal Psychico | 671-9530 |
| Italy, Sekeri 2 | 361-1723 |
| Japan, Mesogeion 2-4 | 775-8101 |
| Jordan, Pan Zervou 30, Pal Psychico | 647-4161 |
| Korea, Eratosthenous 1 | 701-2122 |
| Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Psychico | 647-3593 |
| Lebanon, Kifissias 26 | 778-5158 |
| Libya, Vyronas 13, Pal Psychico | 647-2120 |
| Luxembourg, Stisiorou 11 | 721-7948 |
| Malta, Filellinon 7 | 323-0068 |
| Mexico, Vas Constantinou 5-7 | 723-0754 |
| Morocco, Mousson 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 |
| Poland, Loukianou 6 | 729-0214 |
| Panama, Vas Sophias 21 | 360-2992 |
| Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus | 411-9497 |
| Paraguay, Alopekis 2 | 721-0669 |
| Peru, Vas Sophias 105-107 | 641-1221/1321 |
| Philippines, Kanara 5-7, Piraeus | 452-3015 |
| Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, Pal Psychico | 671-6917 |
| Portugal, Loukianou 19 | 729-0096 |
| Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal 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, Pal Psychico | 671-4131 |
| Sweden, Vas Constantinou 7 | 729-0421 |
| Switzerland, Iassiou 2 | 723-0364 |
| Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Psychico | 671-1604 |
| Thailand, Taigetou 23, Pal Psychico | 671-7969 |
| Tunisia, Ethn Antistaseos 91 | 671-7590 |
| Turkey, Vas Georgiou B8 | 724-5915 |
| United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1 | 723-6211 |
| United States of America, Vas Sophias 91 | 721-2951 |
| USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, Pal 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, | |
| Vas Constantinou 2, 116 35 | 701-6171/701-5932 |

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, Kaningos 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 |
| Prime Minister's Office, Zalokosta 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 |

The Athenian organizer

We will appreciate your bringing any errors in ORGANIZER to our attention: tel 322-3052, 322-2802. Thank you.

Banks

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

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

The following exchange centers are open extra hours:
8 am-9 pm, Mon-Fri; 8 am-8 pm Sat, Sun:
 National Bank, Kar Servias & Stadiou..... 322-2738
Mon-Fri 8:30 am-1:30 pm. - 3:30 - 7:30 pm:
 Hilton Hotel, Vas Sophias..... 722-0201

Foreign Banks

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Algemene Bank, Nederland, Papariopoulou 3, Kiflithonos Sq..... | 324-3973 |
| American Express, Panepistimiou 17..... | 323-4781 |
| Arab Bank, Stadiou 10..... | 325-5401 |
| Arab-Hellenic Bank, Panepistimiou 43..... | 325-0823 |
| Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39-1906 | |
| 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 Sq..... | 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, Sekeris 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 |
| Chrysospolitissa, Aeolou 60..... | 321-6357 |
| Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos..... | 322-1308 |
| Sotiros, Kidathineon..... | 322-4633 |

Other denominations:

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezis 10..... | 325-2149 |
| BEH 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 |
| Jehovah's Witnesses, Kifissias 77, Maroussi..... | 681-3347/682-7317 |
| 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, Nea Filothei (offices)..... | 681-8336 |
| Services: (Former Hotel Roussos), 9:00 am 18 Tsaldari Pan, Kifissia | |
| Christos Kirche, Sina 66, 11:15 am | |
| St Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29..... | 721-4906 |
| St Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon 21..... | 323-1090 |
| Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58..... | 895-0165 |
| Church of 7th Day Adventists, Keramikou 18..... | 522-4962 |

Cultural organizations and archaeological institutes

| | |
|---|------------|
| American School of Classical Studies Souidias 54..... | 723-6314 |
| Belgian School of Archaeology..... | 0292/25158 |
| British Council, Kolonaki Sq 17..... | 363-3211 |
| British School of Archaeology, Souidias 52..... | 721-0974 |
| Canadian Archaeological Institute, Gennadion 2B, Kolonaki..... | 722-3201 |
| French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6..... | 361-2518 |
| Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16..... | 360-8111 |
| Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22..... | 362-9886 |
| Institut Francais, Sina 29..... | 362-4301 |
| Branch: Massalias 18..... | 361-0013 |
| Instituto Italiano, Patission 47..... | 522-9294 |
| Italian Archaeol Inst, Parthenonos 14..... | 923-9613 |
| Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8..... | 325-2823 |
| Lyceum of Greek Women Dimokritou 14..... | 361-1042 |
| Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq 8..... | 721-8746 |
| Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46..... | 363-9872 |
| Swedish Archaeol Inst, Mitseon 9..... | 923-2102 |

Educational Institutions

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| American Community Schools..... | 639-3200 |
| Athens Center..... | 701-2268 |
| Athens College (Psychico)..... | 671-4621 |
| Athens College (Kantza)..... | 665-9991 |
| Byron College (Maroussi)..... | 804-9162 |
| Campion School..... | 813-2013 |
| College Year in Athens..... | 721-8746 |
| Deree College (Ag 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 |
| The University of La Verne..... | 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..... | 894-2725 |
| Tasis Hellenic International School..... | 808-1426 |
| Ionic Center, Strat Syndesmou 12..... | 360-4448 |
| The Old Mill (remedial)..... | 801-2558 |
| University Center for Recognition of Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 112..... | 923-7835 |
| Vrilissia Elementary..... | 681-4753 |

Social/Sports Clubs

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Alcoholics Anonymus..... | 894-3737 |
| Al-Anon..... | 981-5711, 823-3953 |
| Athenian Hockey Club Club Secretary: D Faulkener..... | 722-9716 |
| Club Secretary: A Tipper..... | 682-6995 |
| American Legion (Athens Post) Tziraion 9 (near Temple of Zeus)..... | 922-0067 |
| ACS 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 |
| Athens Parachute Club, Lekka 22..... | 322-3170 |
| Attica Tennis Club, Filothei..... | 681-2557 |
| AWOG..... | 659-3250/9 |
| Canadian Women's Club..... | 804-3823 |
| Cross-Cultural Association..... | 804-1212 |
| Daughters of Penelope (Ladies Auxiliary of AHEPA), Formionos 38 Pangrati..... | 751-9731 |
| Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali..... | 813-2685 |
| Fed of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6..... | 321-0490 |
| Fed of Greek Excursion Clubs, Dragatsanou 4..... | 323-4107 |
| Gliding Club of Athens, Pafsanion 8..... | 723-5158 |
| 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 |
| Hellenic Alpine Club Kapnikarea Sq 2..... | 321-2419 |
| Hippodrome, Falliron..... | 941-7761 |
| International Club..... | 801-2587 |
| New Yorkers Society, Chiou 4..... | 672-5485 |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Overeaters Anonymous..... | 346-2800 |
| The Players..... | 804-5147, 666-6394 |
| 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 |
| Vera Tennis Club, Nea Filothei..... | 681-3562 |
| Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano..... | 417-9730 |
| YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28..... | 362-6970 |
| YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11..... | 362-4291 |

Business Associations

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Athens Business and Professional Women's Club, Ag Zonish 57..... | 861-3522 |
| Athens, Cosmopolitan Lions Club, (Mr P Baganis)..... | 360-1311 |
| European Economic Community (EEC), Vas Sophias 2..... | 724-3982 |
| Fed of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5..... | 323-7325 |
| Foreign Press Association, Akademias 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, Akademias 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 |
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One hundred and seventy-three years ago, 18 June 1815, on sodden ground drenched from a morning deluge that put out the camp fires, two armies faced each other about to begin one of the most decisive battles of history: on one side nearly 72,000 men and 246 guns; on the other 68,000 men and 156 guns, "ranged with matches lighted".

The attack began with light troops at about 11:30 in the morning. A defending battery opened fire killing 17 men with one shot. By ten o'clock that night the battlefield, lighted by a cloud-shrouded moon, was strewn with 55,000 casualties. Thus began and ended The Battle of Waterloo. Both commanding generals were 49. Among the slain a beautiful young woman was found dressed in the uniform of the French hussars – one of many females found in male attire.

One month after, July 15, Napoleon, hoping to find asylum in England, surrendered at sea to Captain Maitland, commander of the British warship *Bellerophon*.

Last year the President of the US ineptly and publicly offended another president when he jokingly referred to the notorious malady that yearly affects a great number of tourists visiting that country.

Subject of much raucous humor and knee-slapping synonyms, diarrhea, if prolonged, can be very serious indeed since it causes severe dehydration (the reason so many babies in Africa die).

It can usually be avoided by not eating raw food unwashed (if you can't peel it, don't eat it!); by shunning heavily spiced foods that your digestive tract is not used to (the claim of Japanese trade officials that the digestive tracts of their countrymen have more yardage than those of their Western counterparts was the reason given for not importing beef) and by being fastidious about the cleanliness of both food and utensils.

Of course many vacationers are never bothered at all – perhaps carelessness at home guarantees carefree travel abroad! Others are so meticulous with precautions they run into the absurd. For example, one "reliable source" told us that a recent Greek delegation to India not only drank bottled water (although it was a luxury hotel, of course) but also insisted on taking baths in bottled water!

A recent survey showed that 20-50

percent of all tourists become ill during their holiday with either diarrhea or sunburn, both easily avoided.

A modicum of old-fashioned, seemingly not-so-common sense by using a sunscreen preparation will eliminate sunburn – not to mention sun-caused skin cancer – and here are two simple recipes for an upset stomach and diarrhea in case your favorite pharmaceutical doesn't work!

1. Dissolve one teaspoon of instant coffee in the juice of one lemon. Force yourself to swallow!
2. Boil 1/2 cup of rice in 1 quart (ltr) of water. Drink the liquid in two portions; the second two hours after the first.

Both are home remedies tested and proven effective by many grateful travellers.

Precautions for the peripatetic

A few other health measures may mean the difference between a perfect or a ruined vacation. Although pharmacies will surely be available wherever you go, take a few basics along: aspirin or its substitute, a motion sickness remedy, a small bottle of disinfectant, a bug spray and a plug-in mosquito repellent with "wafers".

If you think there might be a toothache somewhere along the way, oil of cloves is still the best temporary cure: mixed with zinc oxide powder and a little water it makes an excellent temporary filling.

Taking drugs and/or medicines? Get a doctor's certificate and the drug's generic name because abroad they will most likely be sold under a different name.

Take needed shots and vaccinations a month before you leave (to get them out of the way); then keep the record with your passport. Get a few extra passport photos to take along and always have one extra piece of identification which has a photo attached. This will facilitate replacing a lost passport if needed. The simplest thing is to photocopy the title pages of your passport and keep them in a separate place. Make a checklist of all documents and list separately all their numbers (passport, credit cards, policies, eyeglass prescriptions, traveller's checks, blank checks, et cetera). If you are eligible, get an International Student Card before you leave: it may not be easily

available at your first stop and it can save you money!

Never carry any money or documents in a shirt or blouse pocket. Don't ask for trouble! Another way to get unwelcome attention is to use expensive luggage. Thieves are always on the lookout for designer bags. A little harmless snobbery can be indulged in in the form of an overnight bag or carry-on bag which will always be near you and contains your life-support system of money, passport, documents, jewellery, address book, medicines and an emergency kit of toiletries in case your luggage gets lost.

Mark your luggage for easy identification and use leather, not plastic, nametags so they won't get torn off. One or two luggage straps around your bags will help keep their contents intact and spare you the embarrassment of seeing your possessions scattered along a luggage carousel.

Which one was the monkey?

In case you are planning visits to English country estates with menagerie collections, and "Safari" trips which their owners are forced to have in order to compete with their rivals, the competition is fiercer than that among any of their animals: don't think this is something new.

In the good old heyday of English aristocratic antics, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild built the magnificent chateau, Waddesdon Manor, and stocked it with his best friends. Snakes slithered up and down staircases and a tame bear, no doubt with a smirk on its face, smacked lady visitors' bottoms with a brawny paw.

On one memorable day, when a dinner was given for Lord Salisbury, the guests were met at the local station, by a carriage drawn by four zebras and raced to the manor house in a style reminiscent of the ancient hippodrome.

In the evening the guests were seated each with an empty chair between them, and waited expectantly for their fellow diners. With a bong of a gong, the banquet hall doors opened and 12 immaculately dressed monkeys marched in and seated themselves on the empty chairs to the astonishment of their dinner partners. □

After a hiatus of several years, Spaggos' column reappears in The Athenian, putting it all together again!

Istanbul Filmdays

The Istanbul Filmdays are always a highlight on the cultural calendar of the dynamic Turkish metropolis.

This year, following Papandreou's and Ozal's Davos pledges to work towards peaceful cooperation and exchange, it was encouraging that veteran Greek-American director Elia Kazan was the jury president of the Istanbul Filmdays. In addition, Nicos Papatakis, whose tense psychological study, *The Photograph*, was a festival entry, was the first Greek director to accept an invitation to represent his film himself.

The diverse selection of films represented in the seventh international festival, held April 4-17, included 140 entries from a wide range of cultures including the USA, USSR, Italy and rarely exported films from Syria and China.

Sidebar events encompassed tributes to several noted directors and an animated program with entries from Turkey and Europe including top artists from Czechoslovakia, Poland and Rumania.

Dedicated "cinephiles" flocked to movie houses to view films that would have had little hope of commercial release in Turkey. As an added boon, the films were left in their original languages instead of being dubbed.

The Golden Tulip award for best film in the international competition went to Jean-Charles Tacchella's

Travelling Alone, a nostalgic rendering of the intrigues of a clique of cineastes in post-World War II Paris.

The prize for best domestic film went to Tunc Basharan's *One And The Others*, a well-made drama in which an unnamed man ends his quest for happiness in a bar where he meets Umut (Hope).

Technically speaking, Turkish films have developed by leaps and bounds, especially those co-productions assisted by additional funding. Combining commercial interests with artistic intent is still a difficult achievement and one that few recent Turkish films have accomplished.

Interesting entries in this year's festival included Sherif Goren's *Ten Women*, actually nine vignettes about contemporary women from different strata of society; Irfan Tozum's *Sign: Rosebud*, about a journalist who conceals his profession and rents a room in the house of a young woman who has put an advertisement for a husband in the newspaper; and Erden Kiral's *Dilan*, which was screened during the Director's Fortnight at the 1987 Cannes Film Festival. This allegory about resistance unfolds through a story of the fierce struggle between two suitors for the right to marry a young villager in Eastern Turkey.

Other entries, such as Yavuzer Chetinkaya's *Mermaid*, in which a man

becomes enchanted by a "mermaid" in a carnival show, and Umit Elchi's *A Handful Of Sky*, in which an ex-convict has difficulty relating without anxiety to those in his community, have promising scenarios that were inadequately developed.

Veteran filmmaker Atif Yilmaz's *Woman Has No Name* is an interesting exploration of a woman who leaves her job and her husband in order to forge her own identity. Unfortunately, the scenes which focus on a ménage à trois are so stilted that they are more laughable than thought-provoking.

Problems arose during this year's Istanbul Filmdays when three films were banned including *The Water Is Burning* by Ali Ozgenturk. Elia Kazan and other jury members demanded to see the banned films and Kazan commented, "It is very important to unite against censorship. As the jury, we are willing to help, but the real effort must come from the film industry itself."

A number of members of the Turkish film community, including popular actors Tarik Akan and Hale Soygazi, director Atif Yilmaz and sympathizers, held a silent march through central Istanbul in order to express their protest against censorship.

Ozgenturk, director of the well-known film *Horse* (1982), sponsored a special screening of *The Water Is Burning* outside the festival and it was well-received by the audience.

The presence of Nicos Papatakis, director of *The Photograph* and the first Greek film director to represent his own film in person at the festival, was very significant in terms of the improvement in Greek-Turkish relations.

Papatakis made a stunning directorial debut with the controversial film *Les Abysses* (1963) which made indirect references to the Algerian War and caused near-riots at its Cannes Film Festival premiere.

Since then, he has made only three films, *Gloria Mundi*, *The Shepherds* and *The Photograph* (1986). In *The Photograph*, the effects of a misunderstanding on the relationship between a young Greek furrier and the distant relative with whom he lives, are explored. *The Photograph* won first prize at the Rimini Festival in Italy and has been shown in a number of internation-



Nicos Papatakis (left) and Attila Dorsay, Turkish film critic at an Istanbul Filmdays press conference



Elia Kazan (left) and critic Attila Dorsay

al festivals including those of New York and San Francisco.

Commenting on being the first Greek director to attend the Istanbul Festival, Papatakis said, "I need to see things for myself and not rely on others' opinions." In reference to the strained relations between the Greeks and the Turks, Papatakis added, "When people are faced with serious problems, it is best to approach them in a peaceful way. Discussion is best."

Elia Kazan

Elia Kazan was one of the three founders in the 1930s of the progressive Actors' Studio, noted for its improvisational style and its famous students, including Marlon Brando.

As jury president of the Istanbul International Filmdays, he was unruffled but brisk as he answered reporters' questions at a press conference. Dressed casually in a sweater and slacks and looking very spry for a man nearing 80, Kazan's impatient manner as he tapped his foot and snapped his fingers saying, "Next question, next question," was offset by his disarming candidness and charming humorous asides.

Kazan, who has enjoyed enormous success as a theatrical director and director of film classics such as *Streetcar Named Desire* (1951), *On the Waterfront* (1954) and *Splendor In The Grass* (1961), in recent years has concentrated on writing his autobiography which was released in May. Although

he says, "I would rather be a third-rate writer than a first-rate director," he longs to return to filmmaking and is considering using Turkey as the location for a feature film.

"Gadge", as Kazan is nicknamed, was born Elias Kazanjoglu in September, 1909 in Istanbul. His Greek parents emigrated to the United States when he was four years old and he says, "I've always been an outsider; a member of a minority group." This comment was made and expanded upon in *Elia Kazan, An Outsider*, the fascinating documentary made by Annie Tresgot and Michel Ciment which was shown at the Istanbul Festival.

In the documentary, Kazan touches on just about every topic relevant to his long, multi-faceted career and he delves into his personal life without inhibition. He discusses his first two marriages, his membership in the communist party and his testimony before the House Committee on Unamerican Activities and his relationships with the many notable actors he has directed.

At the end of the film, Kazan says, "If a fairy came to me with Aladdin's lamp and said, 'You have one wish', I would say 'That one wish would be for more time; more time to finish all the stuff I have in mind before I pop off.' The fairy would say, 'You don't have any more time than any other human being. Goodbye.'"

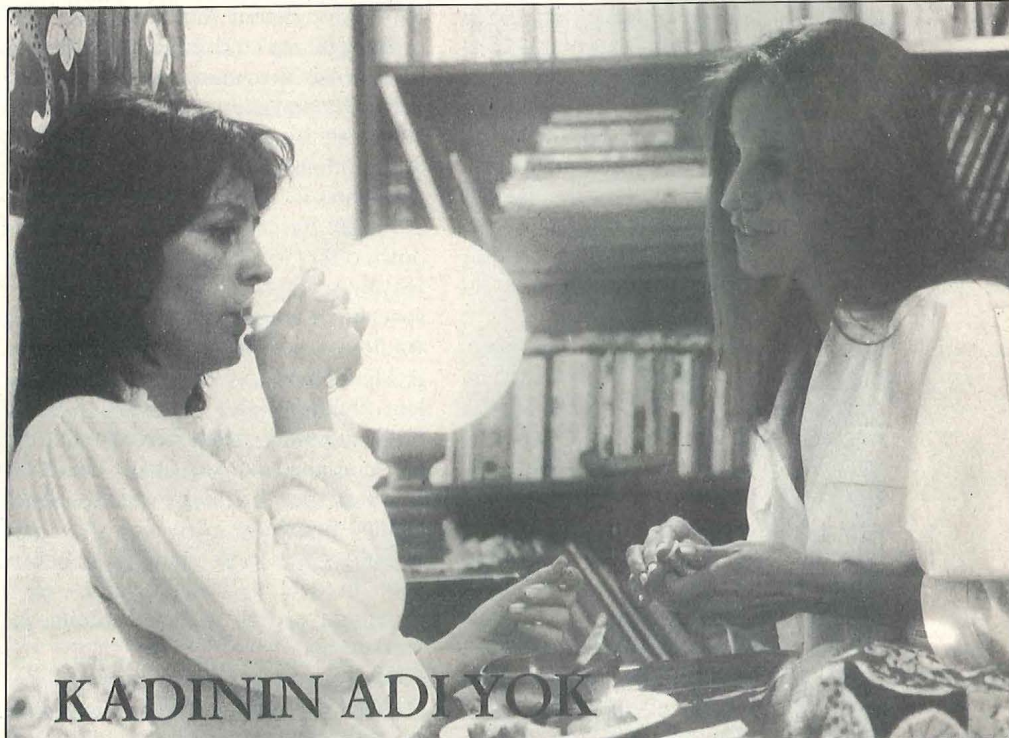
Hale Soygazi

Hale Soygazi, one of Turkey's leading ladies, has a delicate beauty that does not lead one to expect outspoken opinions. Yet her almond eyes light up and her fine-boned face becomes animated as she launches into a discussion of her favorite topics.

Until very recently she says, "The women in Turkish movies were portrayed as subservient with no strength or ethical sense." However, she says the image is improving and women are now sometimes portrayed as livelier and more realistic.

Soygazi has made 18 films since her debut in *Karamurat* in 1974, but she has slowed her pace down to one film per year: "I absolutely refuse to accept roles as the Anatolian village woman." The public is growing weary of these same stereotyped roles, she says, and she feels men have been similarly handicapped by being forced into exaggerated macho characterizations.

If she does accept the roles of villagers, she will only do so if they have strength of character as was the case in *A Handful Of Loving* or *A Sip Of Paradise*: and she was glad to accept the lead in Atif Yilmaz's *Woman Has No Name* because the heroine is an independent office worker who is more typical of urban Turkish women today. □



Hale Soygazi and Sahika Tekand: "Woman Has No Name"

Reflections of an 'artist woman'



photo/E. Herring

Mary Gifford Brown, author of *Reflections*

Reflections: Images of British women in their own words, by Mary Gifford Brown, Century Hutchinson Ltd, 62-65 Chandos Place, London WC2N 4NW, England, 1988, 154 pp

Mary Gifford Brown, the British anthologist who has compiled *Reflections: Images of British women in their own words*, has presence, and the presence is uniquely feminine.

In a decade when the women's movement has begun to reassess its drive toward equality with men, to reevaluate the validity of terms such as 'masculine' and 'feminine', Brown's femininity, and her preoccupation with womankind's special, different voice take on a thoroughly modern meaning: Brown is really part of a 1980s backlash against the relinquishing of woman's identity in the name of equality.

She is a physically beautiful woman with intelligent Welsh eyes, but it is her voice and the highly individual manner in which she personalizes the written

word that make the most lasting impression on a stranger.

Brown's voice is trained to be sure, the voice of an actress and a singer – as a younger woman, she was gifted with a four-octave-range from E below Middle C to E above High C – but it is intimate, authentic, not stagey. And it is a voice that speaks eloquently for nine centuries of British women: this speech therapist/singer/actress/author has made a well-deserved name for herself giving dramatic readings from the writings of British women. *Reflections* is the anthology that grew out of her 'performances'.

As Brown explains in her introduction: [the book] "...does not attempt an academic critique of British women's literary or other achievements. Nor does it attempt to portray any composite patterns or image of British womanhood...All British women have their own unique characteristics...There is more diversity than unity...what I do offer, however, is a rich mosaic of experiences...taken from their letters, diaries, journals and autobiographies, or from their novels, biographies, poetry and plays. There are glimpses of woman responding to her circumstances in youth; in love, marriage and motherhood; in her search for self-fulfillment; and in her old age."

Brought up and educated in Bath, Brown was the younger daughter of a Welsh headmaster who wanted her to "do something more worthwhile with her life than go on the stage". Since, as she puts it, hers was a generation "brought up to listen," she turned down offers from The Old Vic and The Royal Academy, training instead as a speech therapist. But her dream wouldn't die. While up in London trying to cope with the parents of problem children (and singing Gilbert & Sullivan with a group from the D'Oyly Carte on the side) she finally decided a career in speech therapy went too much against her grain.

Still, it was to be many years before she discovered her vocation as a 'dramatic reader'. In the meantime, she worked as a governess, as a cook at a school for maladjusted children, and then set up a school for an invalid child whose parents wanted him to have as normal an education as circumstances

allowed.

Finally, she ended up teaching for several years at Prince Charles' old school, Hill House, during which period she married the son of her godmother whose engineering career would take her and their three children all over the world during the next two decades.

Especially memorable to her are the years she spent in Nigeria where she began compiling the literary selections which would mature into *Reflections*. Lecturing at a teachers' training college, she was amazed at her students' receptivity; the uncluttered quality of their minds. "They loved Milton...could quote from 'Allegro', from 'Samson Agonistes', from 'The Waste Land'," states Brown. But then, their teacher's family was Welsh on both sides and she was firmly grounded in an oral tradition – and a reverence for it – that came across in the classroom.

Back in London in the 70s, Brown matriculated as a mature student at The Guildhall School of Music and Drama, and began working extensively for BBC television. In 1974, an important year, she moved with her family to Greece and, the following year, decided to live independently, working as a speech therapist at the Greek government's cerebral palsy unit in Pangrati.

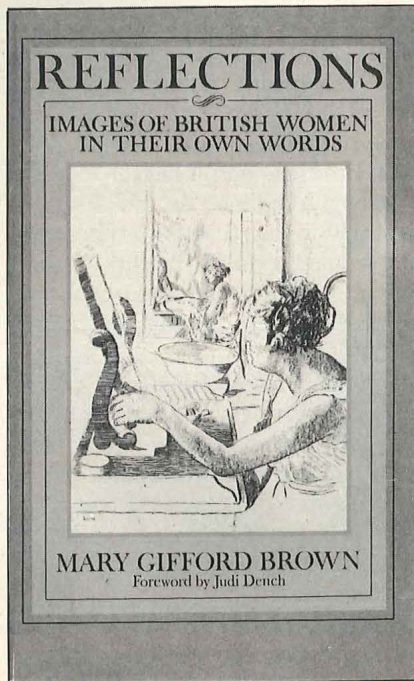
"I became friends with New York composer Jim Brown then, and Jim and I worked on various projects together," taking 'hands on' drama into the Greek schools.

The composer and the actress then married and settled in Pangrati, returning to England periodically where Jim worked on projects such as D H Lawrence's *The Priest of Love*, a film for which he wrote the score and in which Mary acted.

"When we returned to Greece," says Brown, "we looked for a house all over the country and, eventually, the house found us." It turned out to be an old farmhouse in Agios Petros on Andros and it was here, in the tranquility of a Greek mountain retreat, that Brown would finally order her thoughts and clippings and write her first book.

In Athens, she'd been giving dramatic readings – Dickens, Jane Austen, Noel Coward – and had begun thinking of creating a collection of readings "to

by Elizabeth Herring



explore what British women had written about themselves and how they might differ from how men had written about women."

Having collected these excerpts, she went to the US under the auspices of the English Speaking Union to give readings from coast to coast. "I was lucky enough to meet two Americans, Ellen Bonaparte and Judy Mings, who were organizing an International Women's Study Group here in Greece and, the following summer, I took my program to Mytilene." The next year, Brown was back in America addressing various women's studies departments.

Constant queries of 'Is this program a book?' drove Brown to, as she puts it, "get my act together on Andros." *Reflections* is the end product of several hard years' research of her files, the excellent British Council library in Athens and other libraries and sources in England.

One hundred and eight voices are included in the anthology, spanning a period of British history from the 12th century to the present. "They come," says the author, "from all walks of life, all classes, ages and backgrounds. But they are all part of the great continuum of women who have shaped their own lives and, in shaping their own lives, helped to shape our history and enrich our heritage."

Asked if one particular voice stands out among the many – voices ranging from that of Mary Mitford, to Stevie

Smith, Mary Wollstonecraft, Dames Edith Evans and Margot Fonteyn, and Queen Victoria – Brown opens her book to the middle and reads a passage from Doris Lessing's *A Golden Notebook*.

"In what way are you different? Are you saying that there haven't been women who insisted on sexual freedom? I tell you, there are a great line of women stretching out behind you into the past, and you have to seek them out and find them in yourself and be conscious of them."

"That," adds Brown, "is the pivotal piece in the book. And it was so thrilling to hear from Doris Lessing herself when it came out, as well as from Iris Murdoch...special honors for me, as they've both very much influenced my thinking."

Brown, now at work on a second book about women, commutes between England and Greece, finding this country an excellent place to write. But, she admits, her impressions of the lot of Greek women are largely negative ones that have caused her to appreciate her own freedom even more. At the same time, she adds, she's "seen reverence for the elderly here in Greece, which is something we've lost in England – a great span of life from childhood to death that the Greeks are not afraid to look at."

In the epilogue to *Reflections*, Brown quotes from a letter written by George Eliot (Mary Ann Evans) in 1868, as a final tribute to all the women who have shaped and enriched the history of the British Isles and, by extension, the world. The passage is a definition of woman's distinct nature, her gifts; as powerful a statement today as then:

"The spiritual wealth acquired for mankind by the difference of function founded on the other primary difference, and preparation that lies in woman's peculiar constitution [makes] for a precious moral influence. In the face of all wrongs, mistakes and failures, history had demonstrated that gain...We can no more afford to part with that exquisite type of gentleness, tenderness, possible maternity suffusing a woman's being with affectionateness which makes what we mean by the feminine character, than we can afford to part with human love...which is a growth and revelation beginning before all history." □

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A Scotty Mitchel interior

Oils alfresco

The stark beauty of the Cretan landscape dominates the oils of Scotty Mitchell, on exhibit this month at the Jill Yakas Gallery in Kifissia.

Since her arrival on Crete in 1975, this New England painter has felt driven out of doors by the brilliant light and open spaces of the big island. Mitchell's been painting alfresco ever since, in all kinds of weather, travelling all over the island with her easel, working on a number of paintings at once.

The American's canvases, both indoor and outdoor scenes, glow with color and radiant light. The landscapes depict mountain ranges receding into the distance with small saplings dotting the sensuous hills, and a pale gray dawn lighting the far horizon; summer fields of lavender thistles and wild flowers contrasting with thick, dry underbrush; pearly villages sprinkled on the mountainside like patches of snow.

Especially lovely is *Gerani at Night* — a white-washed village, its sparkling lights dancing on a dark mountain, and a glorious sky blazing with the last golden and violet rays of Crete's setting sun.

Characteristic village homes are depicted in Mitchell's interiors — a wooden cupboard filled with charming oddities; a windowsill full of nasturtiums bathed in sunlight; fresh artichokes on a striped tablecloth.

These simple objects caught in Mitchell's special chiaroscuro create a striking impression. In several paintings, the viewer looks out on a vivid landscape from a cool, shady interior. All the work is most interesting for its extraordinary freshness and impressive handling of light and color.

Scotty Mitchell studied at the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome and at the New York Studio School. She has had many one-woman shows both on Crete and in Athens.

Jill Yakas Gallery
Spartis 16, Kifissia
May 23 — June 11

Nude times two

Two young artists, Arete Kloutsinioti and Panayiotis Mavropoulos, are featured this month at Gallery Epipeda, each presenting a different conception of the human figure.

Arete Klousinioti, who studied at the School of Fine Arts in Paris, renders nebulous and solitary figures cascading down her canvases. Each plummeting form symbolizes the artist's inner feelings: when emotions are low,

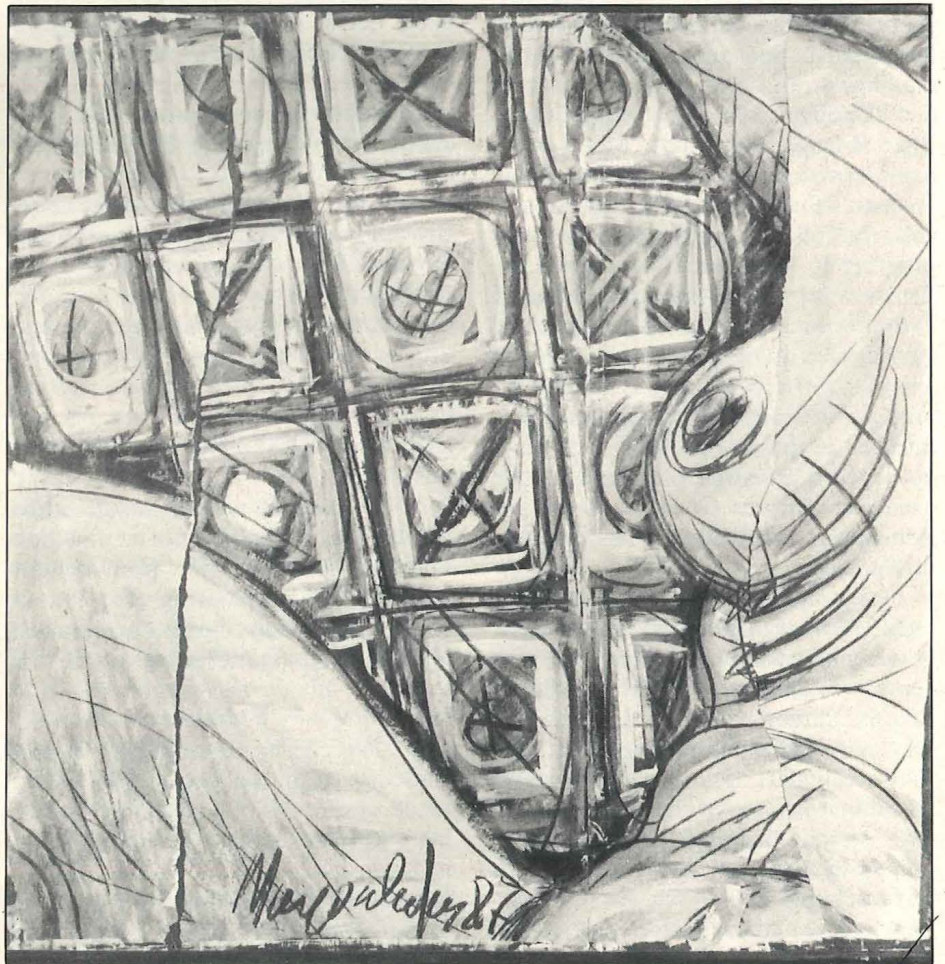
the plunge is headlong; when a lighter mood prevails, the figure stands upright.

The downward motion prevalent in most of her work renders a distorted view of the figure, broad swift brushwork propelling it into oblivion. It fades into the colorful background and is strongly outlined in black. Light tonalities are laced with white to offset the despair evoked by the figure's plunge. Isolation and melancholy are forcefully conveyed in this depiction of freefall.

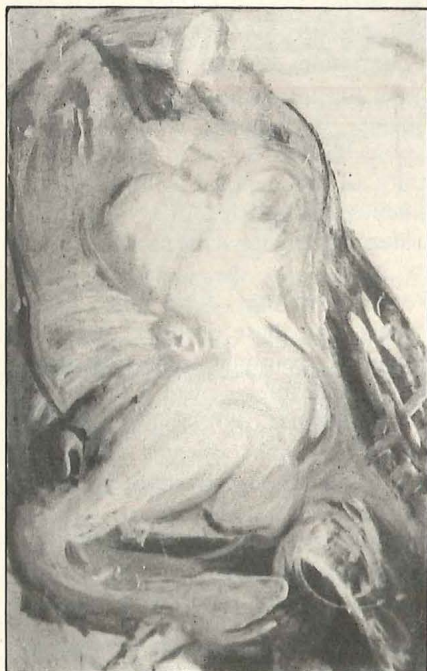
By comparison, feelings of relaxation and happiness are evoked by sitting nudes — strong robust figures bathed in delicate rose-violet tonalities.

Elements of Expressionism are worked into a painting of a distorted figure curled up on the floor. The sense of pain is eloquently articulated by the vivid reddish background and wild facial expression.

The sweeping rhythms of the large oil paintings are repeated in small studies depicting sports activities. Again a single figure is shown jumping obstacles, falling backwards from a high jump, or kneeling for the start of a



A Panayiotis Mavropoulos acrylic



Arete Kloutsinioti's "The Fall"

race.

The female figure, erotic and sensual, is the theme of Mavropoulos' acrylic paintings on cardboard. Voluptuous details – full breasts or thighs – are highlighted more often than the complete figure whose flowing contours recall robust, Rubenesque forms. These subjects have the commanding presence of goddesses – the sense of the eternal – and the facial characteristics of Byzantine saints. They are enhanced by strong colors, for as the artist states "...intense color is part of life's joy".

The Byzantine influence is carried out further in a motif pattern of signs and codes having religious connotations. As part of the background, this enigmatic codification defines the nudes as ritualistic symbols. As part of a landscape, they are swept into a vortex in space.

Mavropoulos adds a collage element to his work by tearing the paintings lengthwise and rearranging the fragments – the tears expressing another dimension and texture. The fragmented figure becomes an abstract image, outlined by quick black strokes. The nudes reflect languorous poses against the patterned background as the artist focuses on specific parts of the body.

Both artists have had several individual shows and have participated in many group exhibitions.

*Gallery Epipeda
Xanthippou 11, Kolonaki
May 23 – June 12*

Six at Zygos

The Zygos Gallery presents this month six outstanding modern Greek artists in an end-of-the season exhibition which should not be missed.

On show are Thanasis Akrivopoulos, Angelos, Gerasimos Dionatos, Kostas Karnavas, Tasos Kouris and Manolis Polymeris, representing a variety of styles – from magic-realism to Expressionism – that voice the exceptional quality of their work and of modern Greek art in general.

Polymeris and Karnavas are both self-taught artists. The former, from northern Greece and the most 'difficult' of the group, presents distorted faces and bodies in his own style of Abstract-Expressionism. It is interesting that his work frequently reflects the work of international artists of whom he is not aware.

Karnavas, on the other hand, has done much art research in European museums to supplement his own lack of formal training. His work reflects the influence of Matisse, especially his fauve palette, the antithesis of Polymeris' dark color scale. His subjects, whether figures or still lifes, are lush and voluptuous.

Akrivopoulos uses photography to record his images and then transforms them, blending magic-realism and photo-realism. In scenes from everyday life he creates the illogical out of the logical.

Dionatos' magic-realism reverberates a quiet serenity and solitude, conveyed by landscapes or objects but hardly ever through figures, although their presence is always implied. His work frequently borders on the surreal, especially in his innovative presentation of trompe l'oeil.

Angelos' realism endows his young contemporary models with the beauty and the dramatic chiaroscuro of Renaissance painting. Always using black as a backdrop to bring out his subjects, lending them an extraordinary aura, he ennobles the human figure with the essence of perfection and spirituality.

A practicing ophthalmologist by day and an artist by night, Tasos Kouris' 'fantastic' realism – as he labels his style of painting – merges together many subjects in a rare harmony of detail. Combining a figurative and topographical landscape – always his native Corfu – he expresses an overwhelming beauty of form with a masterful technique of drawing.

Kouris' photo-realism has the accuracy of a camera, but the aura of the unusual and unconventional which he weaves into his work is truly 'fantastic'; at times, even whimsical. In an early work, he depicts Mona Lisa trapped within a typical Corfiot house, her mysterious eyes peering out of the upper balcony, her arms entwined around the columns of the lower verandah. The paintings are narrative but their enigmatic meaning is left to the viewer



Tasos Kouris' anthropomorphic horses

to decipher.

The themes are imaginative in conception and dramatically staged: a herd of horses with human attributes out on a moonlight walk on their hind legs; a statuette of two children floating on the wings of a giant white eagle over a Corfiot landscape; a pregnant woman carrying the 'world' in her belly who sits under an open arch contemplating the distant desert, her masked face anonymous.

The moonlight walk of the half-human horses, faces covered by horse-masks and bathed in eerie blue evokes a supernatural atmosphere as they march proudly, heads high, towards the brilliant beckoning glow of a distant window. This is the essence of Kouris' 'fantastic' realism.

The paintings of the statuette and the eagle should be observed for their meticulous accuracy of detail – another characteristic of the artist's work.

Homage to El Greco is Kouris' interpretation of the resurrection of Christ: God, personified by a large rock in the middle of the sea, pulls Christ out of the water while a white horse (the holy spirit) leaps out of his body.

His luminous colors and precise detail link Kouris to the Romantic pre-Raphaelites. Another striking feature is the stillness evoked – in the eagle's soaring flight through the air; in the woman's voiceless grief as she carries the sorrows of the world in her body; in the lonely isolated landscape of the



Manolis Polymeris' "Nude"

moonlight walk.

Although Kouris has been drawing since childhood, he has had no formal training, especially in oil painting, in which he is completely self-taught. He has had several one-man shows and has participated in many group shows.

Zygos Gallery
Iofondos 33, Pangrati
June 9 – July 29

Panels of pain

Spyros Pantelakis' first one-man show at the Athens Art Gallery consists of a series of large canvases which may be viewed as multi-panelled paintings:

the images are a disturbing blend of sex and violence.

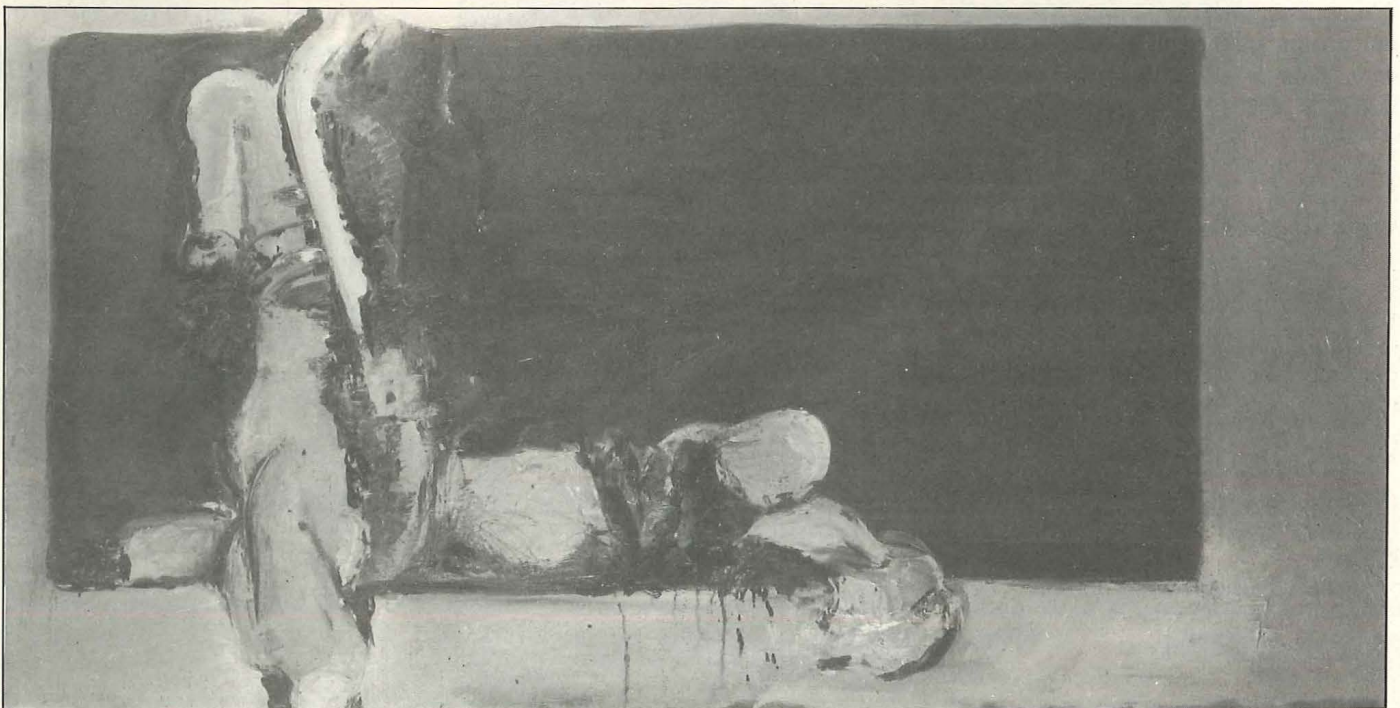
Variations on the same theme explore the interaction of two entwined figures, or bloody, distorted forms whose blurred shapes stress the ambiguity of love mixed with fury. Augmented by splashes of vivid red, the distortion heightens the sense of brutality evoked by the mutilated forms. Powerful rhythms lend unity to the panels, and these narrative but often enigmatic paintings reflect a strong streak of Expressionism.

The somber color scale is enlivened by bright color accents but black dominates the backgrounds, giving the figures a cutout dimension, but also partially devouring them as they fade into its darkness. Broad gestural brushwork is juxtaposed with intricate strokes and fine calligraphic scratchings.

Front-Back is a striking painting of a couple wherein a pink shirt-front and sensuous back radiate a brilliant glow; the enigmatic image in *Two Figures on a Gray Background* implies violence through distortion. An atmosphere of emotional intensity permeates Pantelakis' work.

A graduate of the School of Architecture as well as of the School of Fine Arts, he is at present the art director of a monthly magazine.

Athens Art Gallery
Glykonos 4, Kolonaki
May 23 – June 19



Pantelakis' "Two Figures on a Gray Background"

Post-modern bohemian life

After a long wait and the cancellation of other new productions, Puccini's *La Bohème* finally opened, directed by Spyros Evangelatos with sets and costumes by Nikos Petropoulos and the orchestra led by the National Opera's permanent conductor, Loukas Karytinis.

Evangelatos' new staging adopts a conservative approach, more or less faithful to the period in which the action takes place; moved slightly towards the mid-19th century rather than at the end of it, as is usually the case. Evangelatos is a very able director. With vitality and the projection of the picturesque as his primary aims, he laid special emphasis on the bohemian life of the four impoverished artists, sparing no invention in scenic action, movement, use of props, or humor, to achieve his ends.

By remaining faithful to the composer's intentions by sharply contrasting the lyrical and dramatic elements in the love affair between Mimi and Rodolfo with the carelessness of the other characters, Evangelatos overlooked, in my opinion, Marcello's feelings for Musetta (and vice versa) which Puccini treats lightly but not without essential seriousness. With this secondary love story slightly caricatured, Evangelatos' concept could be described as 'Mimi and Rodolfo versus the picturesque'.

This picturesque environment was crucial to the production. I have never seen a more lavish staging of this particular opera at the Lyriki Skini. Petropoulos' scenery was rich and detailed; the costumes simple, appropriate and always in the spirit of the work. He managed to achieve the atmosphere of the attic/atelier by simply showing the windows of a typical Parisian flat beneath and the spaciousness of the Latin Quarter by combining small façades (including Café Momus) in the foreground with amply-proportioned arcades behind. The third-act, snowy exterior with more space in which to breathe was more relaxed.

To anyone at all familiar with the Olympic Theatre, these sets would seem impossible to achieve, for the stage has a depth of only nine metres. As a result, the overall effect was a bit claustrophobic. The second act in particular could have been dubbed 'The Olympia Theatre puffing itself up to imitate La Scala.' Evangelatos' striving

for the picturesque betrayed him at this point: a tight stage occupied by such grand and heavy scenery left no room to maneuver for such a large crowd of people.

Two fine ideas are worth recording, however. The military band – a real one, actually playing – arrived on stage via the orchestra stalls and the children's chorus, for once, was not made up of women in disguise. This approach through the spectator area had already been employed intelligently in the first act when Rodolfo's friends called after him while he was singing his passionate strophes to Mimi.

The conductor did a very good job with the score. His reading was always clear, limpid and with a feeling for the superimposed levels of orchestral groupings so peculiar to Puccini. His strings were allowed to sing in mellow, well-composed tones, while the brass section achieved real brilliance, precision and power. Their occasional, sudden staccato chords were always under total control – and exciting, too. Weakest was the woodwind section, but even here Karytinis' benevolent touch worked miracles of expressiveness compared to, say, Paridis' *Macbeth* earlier this year.

The orchestra, however, did not always follow its conductor. Tonal imbalances and belated entries were not infrequent. Nevertheless, Karytinis managed to integrate the music poured out of the orchestra with events transpiring on stage.

Musically speaking, these 'events' were not always of the most attractive sort. Dimitris Stefanou, Themis Sermie, Vassilis Fakitsas as Rodolfo, Schaunard and Colline, respectively, and to a lesser extent Dionyssis Troussas as Marcello, all committed constant minor musical crimes, particularly in the first act. No doubt this was due to the frenzied scenic movement imposed on them by Evangelatos whose directoral demands contributed to the music's detriment and the conductor's agony.

As already indicated, Troussas' Marcello was a lesser offender and often both his musical and scenic presentation were among his most felicitous moments on the operatic stage. His rather tenor-like timbre and voice exposure served him well with Puccini's normally high baritone tessitura.



Giacomo Puccini (1858-1924)

The others had their good moments, too; above all Sermie with his excellent Italian and fine bass-buffo voice. I was sorry for Stefanou as he was suffering from hoarseness in the early part of the opera which at times rendered him almost voiceless. He began recovering, however, towards the end of the first act and he sang his great aria respectably. With each act he continued to improve. The company's management, nevertheless, must consider a guest tenor sometimes, for Stefanou gets all the roles no one else accepts, turning him into an operatic martyr.

Julia Troussa was best of all with her fine lyrical voice always well-treated and expressive. Her Mimi was tender but not excessively fragile as some sopranos like to make her. Troussa's approach is advantageous as it makes Mimi's tragedy more convincing and moving. Unfortunately, her voice was slightly more strained than usual, no doubt due to her efforts to synchronize with her not always well-pitched partners. (She had also given her all at an exhausting dress rehearsal just prior to opening night.)

Maria Skarlatou was charming even if incomprehensibly coquettish. Her voice is quite beautiful, if uneven, but her acting was so exaggerated as to make nonsense of the character's inherent (and later, overt) human kindness.

Finally, a note on the chorus: though well-trained by Fani Palamidi, they sang, unlike the principals, in Greek. May I ask why the National Opera feels that a bilingual performance is a necessity? □

Fighting cancer with spirit and song

by George Kontaxis

Over the years I've developed the philosophy that this planet is a school and every experience we go through is a lesson; that pain is growth and the mind can create the reality we live in.

When the doctor told me I had cancer and I would die in six months unless I was operated on, I lost all my strength. I felt anger, followed by denial of my illness and the urge to bargain with the heavens for my life.

The previous year, 1980, had been the most stressful year of my life in both my career and my personal relationships. Then in the beginning of 1981, cancer was detected in me.

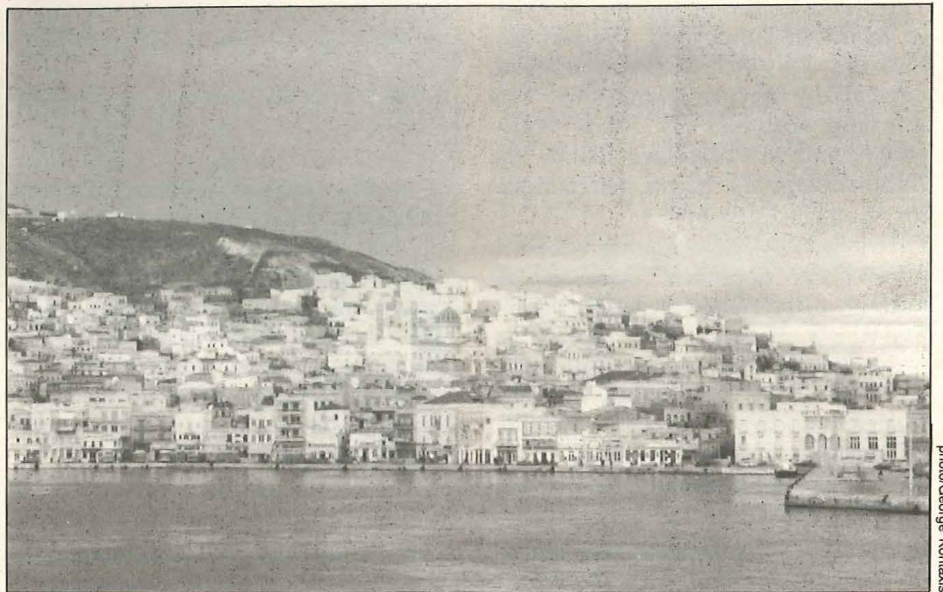
I had been a gymnast in my youth, so I wondered, why me? I couldn't feel the tumors in me; I wondered why? And if I were sick, why could I not heal myself?

I slowly began to understand. The stress of my life had weakened me. The disharmony of my life had exploded through the cancer. When I was examined by the third doctor I finally accepted this lesson. Now my intuition was focused: it told me I would be victorious in the end.

The type of cancer, my doctor told me, was embryonal cell with metastases to both lungs and my lymph glands. Every day I worked with positive visualization, waking up with a prayer on my lips, falling asleep with a prayer on my lips. I shared my positive feelings with all my nurses and especially my doctor.

I believe there are a lot of inherent "negatives" in the medical world that make you feel sick. I never liked the word "patient". I felt I was their client with a problem to be taken care of. I worked hard on maintaining my identity in an effort to feel even the slightest bit of life in me.

I never agreed to wearing the hospital gowns; I kept wearing my own clothes. Whenever I had to have a CAT-scan, I would strip down to a bathing suit. Sometimes, during the chemotherapy period, I would be hooked on two Ivac machines; I called them Mr Ivac and Mrs Ivac. I loved them for pouring positivity into my veins, in spite of the devastating - at times - side effects.



photo/George Kontaxis

One of the author's favorite images of Syros

I suffered complete loss of hair, severe nausea and vomiting, mouth sores and loss of appetite. I had to have three major operations including lung surgery. I also experienced hepatitis and leukopenia, a critically low white blood count. I felt my doctor was worried I was going to die.

Each day was a struggle. Sometimes I could not think further than the moment. I spent two years either in the hospital bed or in bed at home recovering.

Yet I never felt fear. I would wake up each morning, my eyes would gaze at the window by my bed, the light creeping through the shades and in tears I would thank God for allowing me to see the morning light.

All through the cancer experience I dreamed of going to the island of my birth, Syros; to the old neighborhood of my youth.

One day, I finally made that trip. As I was flying over the Atlantic on my highly anticipated journey, looking at the dreamworld of soft clouds through the small window of the jet, I was overwhelmed with emotion. The most recent X-rays had shown total absence of the cancer: I was cured.

I looked at my camera bag. I had had all these visions in the last two years and yet had been unable to create a single image. No more of that. In the speed and roar of the plane, I felt all the pain would be left behind.

On the plane and the boat heading for my island, thoughts and images of

the past kept whirling around in my head. I felt as if only a moment had gone by since I lay in bed somewhere between life and death and the present. On the island I was reunited with childhood friends. I saw how touched they were by the miracle in my life. At first when they had heard my news, they thought they would lose their friend.

During the cancer years, I had to work on being patient, tolerant, humble; to discard slowly everything negative from my life. Just before I returned to the island, I had been so weak I was unable to lift my wrist to write. On the island, I lost track of time. Every day there took some of the pain away. I felt the strength in my body whenever I went hiking and diving. The hospitality of my friends and fellow villagers turned every day into a celebration.

I spent my last night on the island at a taverna with my friends. It was the first birthday of my new life. I would soon be back home in the States, I thought. I felt a tremendous eagerness to continue my work. Now, after the cancer, what obstacle could not be surpassed?

My friends made a toast to my health. I was becoming used to the tears of joy. We were singing together. The moment froze in my mind. Right then I prayed that I would always be able to return. □

George Kontaxis, the photographer/filmmaker, lives in Stamford, Connecticut. This article originally appeared in The Advocate.

Health & Fitness

Balance in the Shoulder Stand

We have already talked about standing postures involving balance; there are also inverted postures that involve balance, and the Shoulder Stand can be adapted to involve balance as well.

Be sure that you have attained the full Shoulder Stand – with the chest well over towards the chin – before you attempt the balance. It will involve quite strong use of the back muscles.

Come into the Shoulder Stand. You should feel as though you are being sucked up towards the ceiling through the spine and the legs. Remember to keep the toes relaxed. Keep breathing easily and deeply throughout; concentrate on feeling the weight of the body balanced over the back of the neck. Feel as though the spine is one long line of energy pulling up towards the ceiling.

First, place the palms of the hands down on the floor; easy deep breaths the whole time. Make sure you keep the spine upright. Only when you can maintain this position effortlessly, move the palms of the hands onto the tops of the thighs. Continue breathing easily and deeply and keep concentrating on the weight of the body's being directly over the back of the neck.

As you become accomplished at balancing in this position, you can do the leg stretches that have been described previously in this position with your hands on the tops of the thighs.

Alternate ways of recovering

There are several advanced ways of recovering from the Shoulder Stand.

The first is – with the palms of the hands still placed on the fronts of the thighs – to lower the straight legs back down into the Plough Pose, slowly, in a controlled manner. Place the hands back down on the mat, and then roll back down slowly, bone by bone, vertebra by vertebra, and come into the Relaxation Pose.

Another way is to recover from the Shoulder Stand through the Bridge Pose. Place the hands back up on the upper back. Bend the right knee. Keeping the knee bent, slowly begin lowering the right foot down towards the floor away from your head. The left leg remains straight and counterbalances the right by tilting in the opposite direction. Keep thinking of pressing the pelvis up towards the ceiling and arch the back, the chest always well over towards the chin. When the right foot softly touches the floor, you will be in the Half-bridge pose, the pelvis stretching towards the ceiling, the whole spine well-arched and the left leg stretching towards the ceiling.

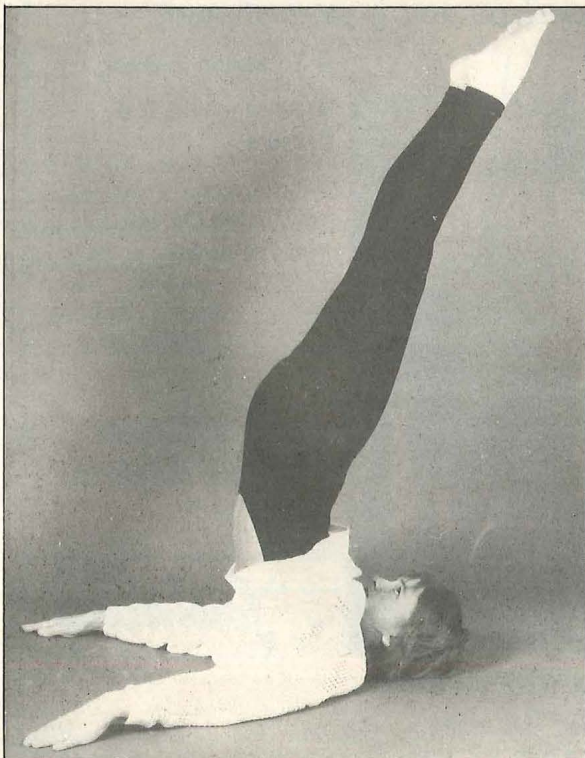
Bend the left knee then, and place the left foot parallel to the right; roll down, vertebra by vertebra, and then come into the Relaxation Pose. Make sure you roll down from the upper back first, finishing with the pelvis.

Becoming aware of the Chakras during the Shoulder Stand

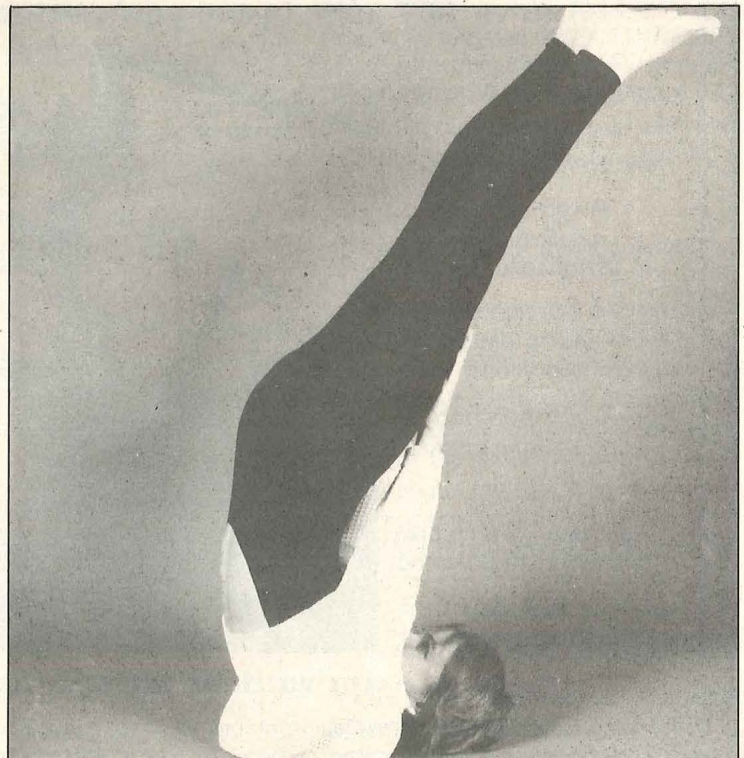
The Shoulder Stand involves the squeezing of the thyroid gland and the subsequent release of many toxins. The Fish Pose which always follows 'opens' the gland again. In Athens, with our polluted atmosphere, I have found my students sometimes suffer from headaches after the Shoulder Stand. This is due to the release of toxins into the body and should pass after the Fish Pose. The thyroid corresponds roughly to one of the seven Chakras (or energy centers) that we work with in yoga practice. When you are able to maintain the Shoulder Stand and Fish for longer periods, start to draw your focus into the throat area and notice how you feel there. This is the site of the Vishuddha Chakra (The color of this Chakra is sea-blue and it has 16 petals). □

See *The Athenian*, July 1987, for the initial Shoulder Stand instructions

Jenny Colebourne



First, place the palms down on the floor...



...then move the palms to the thighs

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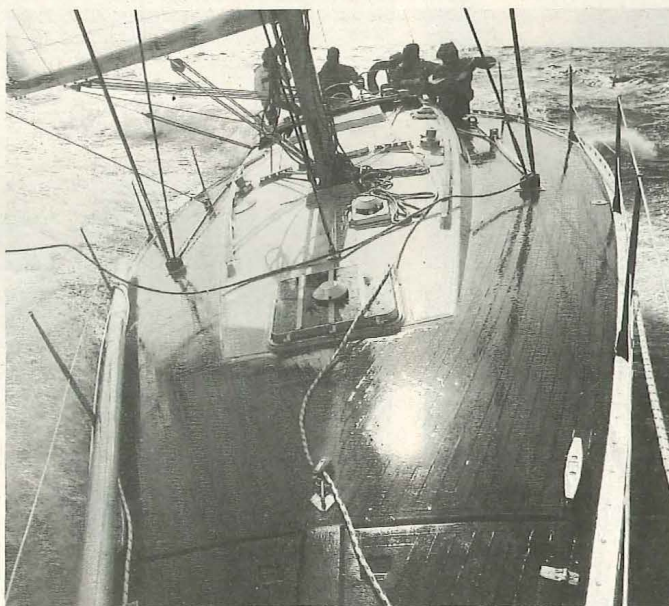
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June's zucchini and capers

Five ways to fix zucchini, or courgettes, and some tasty hints regarding capers

By June, summer is really established in the Greek marketplace, with zucchini and tomatoes no longer expensive, young carrots and new potatoes, onions finally "dry" after three months of spring onions, green beans (several kinds - string beans getting rather tough but the thin varieties very tender) and still beets, lettuce, and cucumbers. Green peppers and eggplant are becoming cheaper and will be with us for the whole summer. For those who dislike the bitter chicory there are now *vlita*, which are much milder.

For the first two weeks there are still strawberries, and also red cherries, plums, egg-plums, and a few small melons. Lemons, oranges, and apples are on the way out. Towards the end of the month there are the first peaches; black cherries (not *visina*); and both sweet and water melons; several kinds of plums; and also apricots, some reasonably priced, and a very delicious variety called *diamantopoulou*, which are extremely expensive. There are still lemons and a few oranges, becoming expensive, unripe and not very juicy, and also grapefruit.

These recipes for zucchini may be used in July and August as well, but new young zucchini are best eaten "straight", as a salad, or mixed with other new vegetables in a light stew, as in *briam*, while later in the summer the larger ones are better stuffed, fried, or made into soufflé, rissoles, or casseroles.

Zucchini Salad (*Kolokythákia Saláta*)

Choose all the same size zucchini, not necessarily small, wipe them with a damp cloth, and trim both ends. Boil in plenty of salted water until very tender, adding a few sprigs of mint for a delicate flavor not unlike asparagus. Drain well, cool, and serve with an oil and vinegar (or lemon juice) dressing. Do not keep more than a day as they go off very quickly.

Zucchini Flowers (*Kolokythokorfádes* or *Anthi apo Kolokythákia*)

Fresh young zucchini are often sold with their flowers still on, and these can be eaten too, either dipped in batter and fried in very hot oil, or stuffed, an exotic dish.

Stewed Zucchini (*Briam* or *Kolokythákia Yachni*)

- 1 kilo zucchini
- 2 or 3 onions
- 1/2 kilo tomatoes (or 2 tbsp tomato paste, diluted)
- 1 cup olive oil
- 1 tsp each sugar, chopped mint, and fresh dill or parsley
- salt and pepper
- 1/2 kilo new potatoes

Trim and slice zucchini thickly, and slice onions. Fry onions in oil till golden, add tomato paste or chopped skinned fresh tomatoes, and sugar and cook for ten minutes. Then add seasoning, zucchini, potatoes, and water just to cover.

Simmer until zucchini and potatoes are soft, stir once, and leave to stand until ready to serve.

Fried Zucchini (*Kolokythákia Tiganitá*)

Slice young zucchini very thinly, dip in seasoned flour, then shake off excess. Fry quickly in very hot oil. Serve as entree or *mezes* with garlic sauce (*skordalia*).

Baked Zucchini with Cheese (*Kolokythákia sto Fournó*)

Parboil medium-sized zucchini, drain, then slice in half lengthways and lay in a flat greased oven dish. Remove some of the seeds if rather ripe, or slightly dent each half with the back of a spoon and fill the hollow with grated cheese. Heat through in the oven till the cheese has melted, and serve with tomato sauce.



Capers (*Kápari*)

Caper bushes are coming into flower now on roadsides and rocky walls and should be picked in bud for pickling. This recipe is an old English country method for nasturtium seeds as a substitute for real capers!

When the Greeks pickle capers they put in whole stalks, leaves and all.

Pickled Caper Buds

Wash the buds in cold water and soak overnight in cold salted water. Drain.

Make up spiced vinegar as follows: To one litre (one kilo) of vinegar add two tablespoons salt, 12 peppercorns, two cloves and one bay leaf. Bring to a boil and simmer for three minutes. Cook and strain.

Put the caper buds in a jar and cover with the vinegar. Seal and store for a year before using.

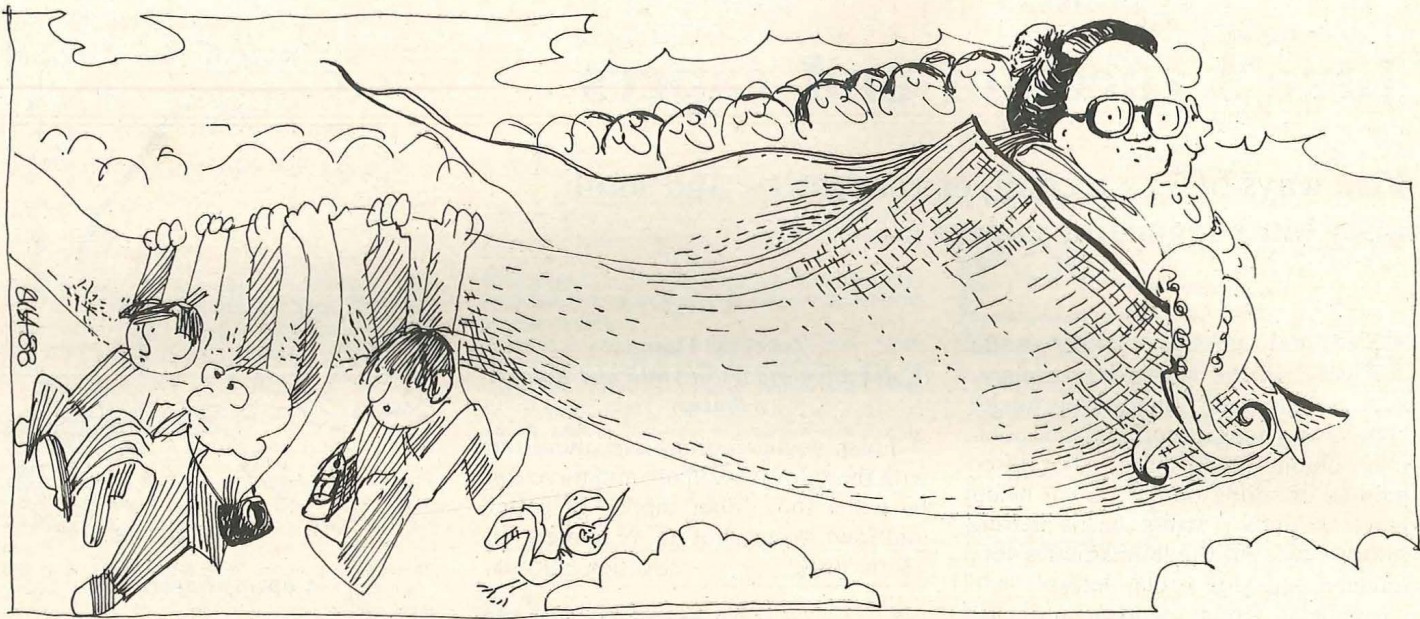
Pickled Capers (*Kápari Toursi*)

Pick short branches from a caper bush, wash well, lay in a bowl, and cover with boiling salted water (50 grams of salt to one kilo of branches). Leave in the sun for three or four days, changing the (cold) water every day.

Strain and put into a jar; cover with vinegar and a handful of salt. They are ready to eat in a few days, drained and served with anchovies in an oil dressing.

Anne Yannoulis

Our June food column is another sampling from Yannoulis' Greek Calendar Cookbook, out this summer from Lycabettus Press.



Arabian nights entertainments

At an archaeological dig on the outskirts of Baghdad, two ancient manuscripts were found that turned out to contain one of the original tales told by Sheherezade to King Shahryar in the "Thousand and One Nights" that had somehow got lost in the sands of time. At great expense, I was able to obtain a copy of the first manuscript which had been cleaned and restored and my English translation of it appears here for the first time.

In the year of the Prophet 1408 and in the month of Ramadan, the Caliph of Yunan, who rules a country far to the west of Baghdad which is famed for its riches and its highly intelligent inhabitants, set out to visit the Emperor of China.

He flew on a Jumbo 747 which is a magic carpet of such size that it can support 747 elephants and still travel at a speed of 60 leagues per hour and at a height of 20 tall cypress trees placed one on top of the other. Of course, the Caliph did not carry 747 elephants with him (although he would have liked to) but he did have with him his favorite wife and a retinue of 100 personal attendants, including his food taster and eyeglass polisher, three viziers and 40 *delals* (town criers) who, upon his return, travel the length and breadth of Yunan to proclaim the wonders of China and recount the details of the Caliph's visit to his devoted subjects.

On arriving in the Chinese capital the Caliph was surprised to find that

the Emperor of China was a very simple man and that his own wife's silk kimono was far more splendid than the Emperor's rather drab uniform. However, there was a long, democratic tradition in Yunan and the Caliph greeted the Emperor most affably, shaking his hand for a long time and patting him on the back.

At the banquet which followed, the Caliph made a lengthy speech in ancient Yunanese that nobody could understand and ate heartily of the great variety of exotic fare that was spread before him, only to feel hungry again an hour later.

So, on returning to his quarters, he ordered his personal cook to bake him a midnight snack of bean soup, *moussaka* and *baklava* to assuage his hunger. But the combination of thousand-year-old eggs, shark's fin soup, chop suey, Peking duck and sweet and sour pork with the heavy Yunani dishes and sweets kept him up all night.

Next day, when one of the viziers came to him and said the town criers wanted to see him and ask him questions about his talks with the Emperor and about the banquet to which, of course, they had not been invited, he felt too ill to receive them so he told the vizier to order them to submit their questions in writing through the normal channels and not forget the excise stamp on each petition which would be double the usual rate because they were abroad.

"O chosen of Allah, I cannot ask the

delals to do this," the vizier protested. "They have never had to submit their questions in writing before and I doubt if any of them has any money for the excise stamp."

"I don't care," the Caliph replied sulkily. "I don't feel well and I don't want to see them. Tell them that if they won't put their questions in writing I won't take them with me on today's trip to the Great Wall. They can find their own magic carpet."

The vizier was appalled. "Light of the universe, I beg you to reconsider. What will these *delals* say when we go back to Yunan if you treat them in this shabby way? How will they have the incentive and enthusiasm to proclaim your greatness throughout the length and breadth of the land, O glory of the galaxy?"

"I have spoken," the Caliph said adamantly, and quickly retired to the bathroom as the culinary conflict in his stomach suddenly became too urgent to ignore.

When the vizier announced the Caliph's decision to the town criers they were most upset.

"How can we submit questions by petition when we cannot write?" they protested.

"I hadn't thought of that," the vizier confessed.

"Doesn't the Caliph know we cannot write?"

"The Caliph doesn't know anything" — the vizier began, then hastily corrected himself: "I mean, the Caliph

onlooker

does not concern himself with minor details of this kind. When he speaks, he speaks with the wisdom of Allah so you mustn't question his judgement. And he's not taking you with him to the Great Wall. You can find your own transport, he says."

The *delals* groaned. They had spent all their money shopping in the bazaars of the Chinese capital and hadn't a yuan to their name. But the kindly Chinese emperor came to their rescue and provided 40 rickshaws to enable them to do their sightseeing separately from the Caliph.

On their return to Yunan, the people eagerly gathered round the *delals* and wanted to know what great things their Caliph had seen and done in China.

The town criers spread their hands and said they didn't know because the only time they had spent with the Caliph was on his rather crowded magic carpet where they had been pushed to the edges and had been too busy holding on to the flap tassels to keep from falling off.

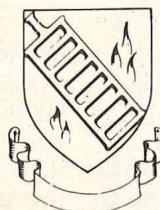
During the journey home, the Caliph had prepared a long speech in which he described all the details of his visit with the Emperor of China and explained how he had skillfully extracted a promise from the Emperor that Yunan would be given top priority in crispy noodle exports from China for the next ten years.

But when the vizier handed the written speech to the *dalals* they said: "We said we can't write and we can't read either, so there!" They then quickly dispersed to their home towns where they made a pile selling all the Chinese stuff they had bought in the bazaars.

The Caliph was furious. He was even madder at the fact that his Grand Vizier had not been present to greet him when the magic carpet had touched down on the roof of his palace. "He hasn't heard the last of this," he said darkly and made several more threatening remarks. When the Grand Vizier got to hear about them he lost no time in hopping on the next carpet to the land of the Vikings, which had always been a home away from home for him, and where he decided to stay until the Caliph had cooled down.

The second manuscript is now being cleaned and restored and I hope to have it translated for you in the next issue so you can read the rest of Sheherezade's fascinating story about the Caliph of Yunan. □

St. Lawrence College The British School in Greece



FOR YOUR CHILD'S EDUCATION AND WELFARE, CHOOSE ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE

● PASTORAL CARE

Given that the vast majority of our staff are permanent residents of Greece and that class sizes are small, we have managed over the years to establish a high reputation for serious pastoral care. This has fostered a special community spirit within our caring environment.

● LEISURE

The busy child is a happy child, so we make provision for worthwhile leisure activities. Clubs and activities may be intellectual (based on academic departments), cultural (including music and drama) or based on hobbies.

● GAMES

We know that sporting opportunities complement academic excellence so participation is encouraged at all levels and matches are regularly played both at inter-house level and against other schools in Athens.

● MUSIC AND ART

The School is noted for the quality of its work in Art and Music, which is well up to British independent school standards. As the Head of the Music Department at St. Lawrence is the official representative of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, our School is the centre for RSM examinations taken in Greece.

Art is taken seriously right through the School and those who wish are prepared for entrance to British Art Schools.

● ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

In our attempt to cater fully for the needs of our expatriate, diplomatic and business community drawn from over 30 countries and 9 Embassies, our School has built up extensive experience in the teaching of English as a second language.

☆ A HAPPY KINDERGARTEN

Our Kindergarten, situated in ideal surroundings and staffed by a dedicated team of well-qualified teachers, provides for a small community of younger children who discover how to live together and who acquire the basic tools of learning.

● OUR ACADEMIC RECORD

In recent years, St. Lawrence College has successfully placed pupils at the following British Public Schools: Aldenham, Alleyn's, Bedford, Bloxham, Epsom, Leighton Park, Stowe and Trent.

On the basis of their 'A' level success, our pupils have won places at Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges throughout the world, but in particular the U.K.

From a perusal of the statistics published of overseas and home results, it will be seen that the results of St. Lawrence's pupils are markedly higher than those of other overseas and British Centres.

Please ring: 894-3251, 894-2725.

Mailing Address: 4, Delta Street, Hellinikon, Athens 167 77, Greece.

Telex: 223037 ANAG GR.

Bride of Skopelos

I collect wedding gowns. And not à la Elizabeth Taylor. The dresses that hang on my walls (in place of paintings) are ethnic wedding costumes – from Saudi Arabia, Syria, Mexico – hand-embroidered heirlooms.

The first was purchased back in 1975 from a friend who'd picked it up for a hundred dollars at *Anastasia* in Paris. She decided black didn't suit her and, penniless back then, I bought the dress in installments. I understand it's now worth close to 15 times what I paid for it.

But I don't view my tiny collection as an investment. These pieces represent a sort of literary genre to me: a private women's language, a kind of feminine braille in needlepoint.

They're a grandmother's trunk of my sex's heritage and when I put them on, on rare occasions, it's *not* like dressing up in mother's clothes, but, rather, Eve's. Hard to explain.

But it *does* explain why I was so honored to take part in the exhibition of Greek costumes from the Dora Stratou collection, a showcase event held at the Grande Bretagne this past spring for which 39 Athenian women, from Maria Doxiadi to Christiana Hadzimilti, shed their Polatoffs and Ted Tapiduses for an evening to don the wedding regalia of 19th century Kastellorizo, Salamis, Metsovo, Lefkada, Corfu and 34 other areas with distinctive ethnic dress.

The grand ballroom was packed with Athenians well-prepared to help finance the continuation of the late Stratou's work – preserving Greece's heritage of dance, music, costume and song.

Melina Mercouri was there, front and center; Manos Hadzidakis' ensemble performed the composer's music; and Yiannis Tsarouhis, who designed several costumes for Stratou, was in attendance.

Backstage, 38 usually confident society belles, and one South Carolinian, were shaking in their hundred-year-old slippers, nervous as brides. With good reason.

I had a lot of things on my mind, awaiting my turn on the table-high runway. I was wearing a gown I'd come to think of as my own, as part of my collection. Putting on all its elaborate layers, for photo sessions and rehearsals – the ten kilos of cotton petticoats whose straps etched red grooves into my shoulders; the infinitely pleated

CLOSE TO HOME



ELIZABETH HERRING

black glazed overdress, showered with fields of embroidered flowers; the fragile blouse with its poet's sleeves worked in gold thread; the velvet and gold-



Seated: Manos Hadzidakis, composer



From left: Anna Lucy Elliott, myself, Christiana Hadzimilti (Corfu), Tatiana Ioannou-Yannara, Anna Mathe (Yannina), Katerina Papalaskari (Lefkada). Seated: Dimitris Tsitouras and Liza Evert

worked jacket that held even my thin shoulders back; and, finally, the cloud of tulle around my face and the gold cap set at an angle – through wearing her dress, I'd come to know the anonymous, tiny Skopelot bride of 1870 who'd stitched and worn it.

(At my age, I was old enough to have been her grandmother, but by walking in her regalia, I'd made her a part of me.)

Tatiana Ioannou-Yiannara, the learned ethnographer and expert on Greek costumes (Board Member at Dora Stratou; associated, too, with the Benaki Museum) had gone over us all critically, checking for authenticity. Caps had to be worn thus; shoes and stockings, set colors; the ribbons on Christiana's Corfiot gown – each betokening a marriage proposal turned down – must hang just so; we were

photos/ courtesy Emil Moriamidis

stepping back a century, and we could take nothing of 1988 along.

I hadn't anticipated a transfiguration. I'd been a model for years and, at the outset, this too had seemed just another fashion show. I'd exhumed my false eyelashes and practiced my all-but-forgotten turns: I'd decided how to hold my hands.

But something happened between the make-up-table and the footlights, and I think it happened to us all. Even Katerina with whom I work – a thoroughly modern Rapunzel with her jeans and T-shirts and waist-length blonde hair – even Katerina was unrecognizable. She'd become a demure, blushing turn-of-the-century girl from Lefkada. And Katerina Kefala? She was a Thracian Sarakatsana.

Patrick Leigh Fermor might have been describing the costumes in the Stratou collection entire when he wrote in *Roumeli: Travels in Northern Greece*.

"...one is astonished by their richness and variety and grace; by voluminous skirts...of Damascus brocade or Broussa velvet; by their soft and tilted mulberry-coloured fezzes with long satin tassels, or gold embroidered velvet pill-boxes or intricately arranged silk kerchiefs; even, in one part of Macedonia, by headdresses topped by a semi-circular plume like the helmet of Pallas Athene."

"There are satin-covered buttons, chased silver clasps and oriental filigree from Yanina: and, over their velvet boleros and their tight sleeves – or sleeves which may hang slashed and loose from the elbow like the petals of tulips – a riot of gold braid uncoils and ramifies in flowing oriental, baroque

and rococo flourishes as richly and elaborately as over a post-Tridentine cope."

"In the wilder mountains they are stiffer and rougher but the basic canon is a dazzling variety of colour and material and a style that is fluid, feminine and deeply romantic."

...deeply romantic, and, in the work of thin fingers (a girl might begin stitching this portable dowry as early as her sixth year), a poignant farewell to youth, virginity, maidenhood.

The gown was also – besides an exhibition of the bride's nimble-fingered skills – a display of her wealth. The countless pleats, the yards of rich fabric, the gold thread, the sovereigns hung about neck and bosom – all this was a gilded frame for the expressionless, mute little beauty imprisoned in the costly trappings.

For the three days of the wedding, while the groom and guests celebrated raucously, the bride would sit or stand: silent, motionless, with downcast eyes. And on her wedding night, the gown would, like as not, never be removed. "And," whispered one of my fellow proxies, "I understand that in certain parts of the country, the groom would hold a dagger to his bride's throat before..." (Frissons).

Or, as Fermor has noted, the newlyweds, as in the Mani, would spend their first night with a sword between them, "which, by sympathetic magic, is said to cleave asunder the bonds of fear and shyness between the two married strangers..."

All this was on my mind backstage; all this and some lines dredged up from Thomas Carlyle's *Sartor Resartus* (1833-1834), a work I'd last studied at



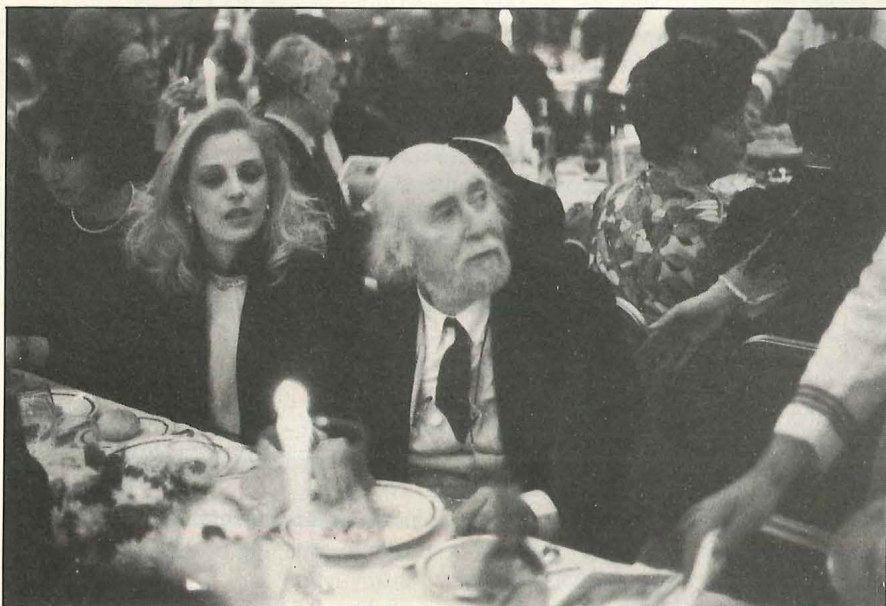
Brides of Corfu, Naoussa and Skopelos

the age of 19: "...neither in tailoring nor in legislating does man [or woman] proceed by mere Accident, but the hand is ever guided on by mysterious operations of the mind. In all his Modes and habilitory endeavors, an Architectural Idea will be found lurking; his Body and the Cloth are the site and materials whereon and whereby his beautiful edifice, of a Person, is to be built."

"Whether he flow gracefully out in folded mantles, based on light sandals; tower-up in high headgear...or girth himself into separate sections...will depend on the nature of such Architectural Idea...if the Cut betoken Intellect and Talent, so does the Colour betoken Temper and Heart..."

"...every snip of the Scissors has been...prescribed by ever-active Influences, which doubtless to Intelligences of a superior order are neither invisible nor illegible."

I became, for one fleeting night, a teenaged bride from a faraway place and time. She has no name, but she is someone I now know well; someone whose skill and beauty I respect. She would have been around 132 years of age the evening I walked out in her wedding dress – and I had become, for an hour or two, 14 or 15... □



Artist Yiannis Tsarouhis, who designed several costumes in the Dora Stratou collection

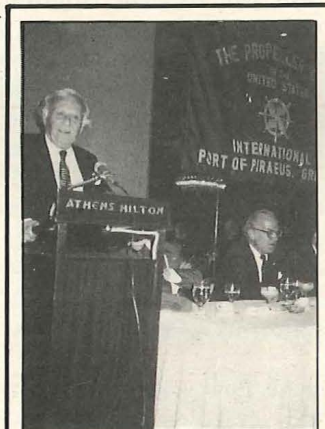
Katey's corner



Katey Angelis

☆ Summer has come upon us. One of the things that summer means for 'Corner' readers is our annual visit to the various foreign schools in order to honor those students who have earned awards for excellence. In July and August we will be featuring these talented students. (If your plans call for a departure before *The Athenian* date of issue, why not arrange to have copies forwarded to you wherever you are planning to be? Better still, why not take a bit of Greece with you by dropping by the office at Peta 4 in Plaka in order to sign up for a foreign subscription?)

☆ Dukakis fever has struck



At the podium at the Propeller Club luncheon recently was Dr Nejat Eczacibasi, an industrialist from Istanbul, who came to Athens specifically to speak to the group. In the background at the head table (with glasses) is Mr Robert Ward, President of the Propeller Club of Istanbul and H.E. Ambassador Mr Mazmi Akiman, the Turkish Ambassador to Greece. Greek MP, Stephanos Manos, will reciprocate the visit by speaking to the Istanbul group in late June.

Greece...There was enthusiasm four years ago for voting in the US elections, but now there's a Greek name on the ballot! The American Embassy reports queues of enthusiastic signer-uppers in the cities where they have gone to register voters - Patras and even Nafpaktos - and the special afternoon devoted to sign-ups at ACS also produced an unprecedented response. This is all to the good, for US citizens are encouraged to vote absentee. Telephone the American Embassy at 723-2951, ext 421 for information during working hours. For information regarding specific candidates,



A symposium was organized on the occasion of a visit by a group of Editors-in-Chief of Finnish newspapers on the subject of "Greece and the Olympic Games of 1996". Held in the Lecture Hall of the Journalists' Union of the Athens Newspapers (ESHEA), the successful symposium was under the auspices of the Finnish Institute at Athens, the Embassy of Finland and the General Secretariat for Press and Information. The Finnish Ambassador, H.E. Mr Paul Jyrkänkallio (left) held a reception at the Residence to welcome the journalists, attended by many interested guests including the Mayor of Athens, Mr Miltiades Evert. From the left are Ambassador Jyrkänkallio, Mr Peter Tallberg, Finnish Member of the International Olympic Committee and Member of the Finnish Olympic Committee, and Professor Paavo Castren, Director of the Finnish Institute at Athens.



This spring, friends of St Lawrence College had a super evening at the Chandris Hotel appreciating the many-faceted talents of the school's students. An art exhibition included paintings, drawings, pastel and ink studies, collages and lino-prints as well as graphics and still-lives. There was also a musical program and performances by the forensics team. One of the young musicians is concentrating properly as he entertains the more than 350 guests.

you can reach **Democrats Abroad** at 941-3352 or **Republicans Abroad** at 681-5747.

☆ **The Propeller Club** has come up with a new idea - providing a Permanent Golf Trophy to celebrate US Independence Day. Arrangements have been completed for a two-day Golf Tournament at the end of June topped off by a dinner dance under the stars at the **Glyfada Golf Club**. All golfers are welcome to enter and all (even non-golfers) are invited to attend the dinner dance - enticed by a Door Prize of two round-trip tickets on Pan Am to New York (for a four-day stopover in a suite, compliments of the fabulous **Marriott Marquis** in the heart of the theatre district) and then on to Los Angeles where our lucky travellers will rejuvenate body and soul by staying four days in the Los Angeles Marriott. Enquiries soon at 894-6820 or 770-1062.

☆ Newcomers should know that there is a welcome-to-Athens organization that stands ever ready to introduce bridge players, squash players, book readers, walkers and explorers to others

with the same interests and just in general help folks get acquainted and launched in this sometimes confusing environment. Give **Newcomers** a call at 672-6489.

☆ This month we are welcoming **H.E. Ambassador Kaneko Kazuo** of Japan and his wife **Kyoko** to Greece. Coming to Athens after a tour in Nepal, they are looking forward to some seaside relaxation. Ambassador and Mrs Kazuo have a son studying in the US and a daughter who is married to a Japanese diplomat and living in Japan...Those Ambassadors who have recently departed include **H.E. Ambassador Ahmad Ajallooeian** of Iran and **H.E. Ambassador Joao Morais da Cunha Matos** of Portugal. **H.E. Ambassadors Olga Pellicer** of Mexico has also left Athens for a post at her country's Mission to the United Nations in New York. The good news, however, is that Ambassador Pellicer will be returning shortly to Greece on the occasion of the opening of the Aztec Exhibition which will be bringing fascinating items from the Museum in Mexico City.

☆ In the did-you-miss-it de-

partment are: a delightful recital by Argentine pianist **Adrian Kreda** at the Goethe Institute sponsored by the Argentine Embassy...The delicate touch of watercolors in Greek and English landscapes by **Peter Cracknell** at the British Council...Another fun evening with The Players when they presented *The Gingerbread Lady* by Neil Simon at the Moraitis School in Psychico...The initiative of the Federation of Greek Industries, and **Theodoros Papalexopoulos**, in encouraging business between Greece and Turkey through contacts that are

bearing fruit...**The American College of Greece**-sponsored European Conference on Development of Energy Conservation Technologies which attracted very distinguished European and US experts – certainly a subject which needs to be addressed...Author/Director **Peter Rose** and musician/composer **Sarah Colyer** of TASIC Hellenic International School with their world premiere of *A Pauper for a Prince* at the Athens College Theatre. (The cast was marvelous; the evening entertaining and everything only outshone by the highly superior costuming and sets.) The fascinating topics discussed at the **Colloquium on Byzantine Women and Monasticism** organized by the Canadian Archaeological Institute at Athens, including such topics as “A survey of Women Aristocratic Founders of Monasteries in Konstantinople (sic) Between the Eleventh and Fifteenth Centuries” and “Women Burials of the Paleologan Period in Monasteries”...Ultra-busy **Louise Keeley** (wife of the US Ambassador to Greece) who not only organized a recital by Eugenia Syrioti at the Residence in aid of the Spastics Society, but found time to be Patroness of the Spring Bazaar of the Family and Child Care Center while playing hostess to a VIP envoy of US senators (including recent Presidential hopeful Senator Robert Dole)...the successful – as usual – **Hellenic Animal Welfare Society** Spring Book and Clothes Sale...and, last but certainly not least, the spectacular evening organized in support of the “**Greek Dances - Dora Stratou**” at the Grande Bretagne (See ‘Close to Home’ this month for a glimpse of the gala.)

☆ **St Andrew's American Church** has bid a recent farewell to its interim **Pastor Perry Alexander** who is off to the United States to complete his graduate studies. Newly-arrived **Pastor David Pederson** has already begun his official duties and the entire



On the occasion of the founding of The Friends of The British Archaeological School at Athens, Mr Dimitri Pierides donated a marvelous oil painting of Aegina by Aginor Asteriadis (valued at Drs one million) to help in the initial financing. A very successful reception held in the Pierides Museum of Modern Art presented the painting for viewing and provided an opportunity for many 'friends' to become supporters. Pierides (left) welcomed the gathering. Dr Hector Catlin, Director of the British School, gave a brief rundown of its history and future plans, and Mrs Niki Goulandrakis drew the lucky number.



Members of the American Community Schools' Odyssean Newspaper in collaboration with The International Baccalaureate Students turned in a really outstanding performance called "Spirit of Hope 88" to benefit the Rehabilitation Center for Spastic Children. Under the auspices of Mrs Suree Gajasen, wife of the Thai Ambassador, the project was aided by the assistance and cooperation of the Athens Hilton Hotel and Artisti Italiani, among others. A fabulous door prize of two return air tickets Athens Bangkok-Athens was offered, courtesy of Thai Airways International, who also delighted the ladies with orchid corsages from Thailand. Supporting the ladies (who were supporting the project) were ACS Superintendent Dr John Dorbis (left) and H.E. the Thai Ambassador Mr Sukri Gajasen.

family – wife **Debbie** and young (very) daughter Hilary – is enthusiastic about coming to Athens to undertake this new ministry. (The Pedersons can be reached by telephoning 652-1401. Why not call them up and give them a welcome?)

☆ With the US Independence Day celebration – the Fourth of July – just around the cor-

ner, Americans would be well advised to put ears to the ground for news of all the fun details. As is traditional, hot dogs and hamburgers, lots of projects for the small fry, ceremonies, a live band for dancing, entertainment and show-stopping fireworks will all be part of the event. Look for announcements in your mailbox! □



An exciting exhibition, entitled "The First Century of the Numismatic Museum, 1829-1922" was opened recently by Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri in the Basil Room of the Gennadius Library. Hosted by the Friends of the Gennadius Library and the American School of Classical Studies, the opening was attended by an overflow crowd. In our photo, a small segment of the crowd awaits the opening while (from left) in the foreground are Mrs Mando Oikonomidou, Director of the Numismatic Museum, Professor William Coulson, Director of the American School of Classical Studies, Minister of Culture Mercouri and Mrs Niki Goulandrakis of the Goulandrakis Natural History Museum.

THE ATHENIAN guide

Where to go... what to do

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

focus

art

Nicos Karouzos About Painters is the title of a big exhibition of the works of 25 famous artists at the Titanium Gallery until June 5. The poet Karouzos has been influenced in his work by these artists over the last 30 years. Rare works by Bouzianis, Papaloukas, Kontopoulos, Spiropoulos and of younger artists, Derpapas, Tsoklis, Fasianos, Houliaras, Sorogas, Migadis and others will be presented. An album containing color reproductions of the painters' and the poet's works will be on display. The exhibition will be transferred during the month of June to Nafplion, the

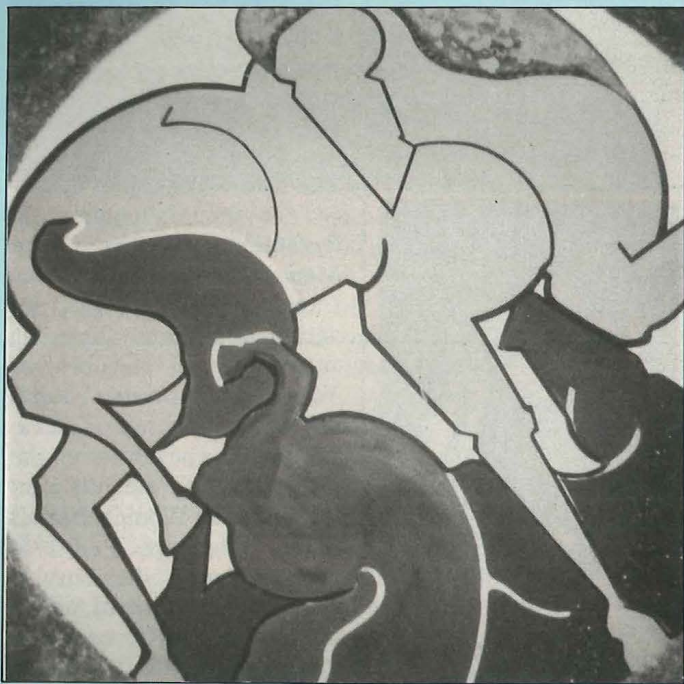
home town of the poet.

Paintings and collages by **Sandi Nikolareas** will be presented at the Dada Gallery until June 6. The theme of this exhibition is *The Horse in Greek Mythology*. The 20 paintings make use of acrylics, gold leaf and collage elements.

A group show will follow at the same gallery bearing the title *Portraits*. Among the artists will be **Pavlos Moschidis, Titsa Chrisohoidi, Jenny Markaki**. The exhibition will last until June 22.

exhibitions

Costas Provatas, a self-taught painter, was born in Preveza in 1906. He has been painting



Sandi Nikolareas at Dada



Chronis Botsoglou at Iakinthos

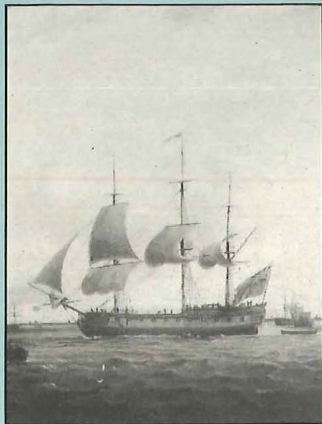
for the last 20 years. His work represents landscapes of Preveza and flowers, and the result obtained is uniquely naive. A hundred paintings will be exhibited at the Art Centre, Evmaros, until June 15.

The terra cotta army of the Emperor Kin Sichuang, dating from 220-210 BC, is an enormous exhibition that has been travelling around the world to the most important museums. The exhibition is part of the massive terra cotta army, discovered accidentally by farm laborers in their search for water. The archaeologists uncovered the largest find of terra cotta figures. The exhibition will take place at the Ethniki Pinakothiki in collaboration with the Onassis Foundation under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture.

Just under 600 companies

from 44 countries have so far confirmed participation at **Posidonia '88**, the international shipping exhibition taking place in Piraeus June 6-11. There are 16 national pavilions, including the first-time participation on a national basis of the Republic of Cyprus. The United States leads the visitors' list with 52 companies participating at this year's Posidonia, 27 of them in the US pavilion. There are 51 British companies represented, 24 of them grouped in the British pavilion, and other impressive participations include those of West Germany with 41 companies, Italy with 37, The Netherlands with 30 and Belgium with 28.

The First Century of the Numismatic Museum, Athens, 1829-1922, an exhibition to be hosted by the American School of Classical



Thomas Luny at the Mihalarias auction

Studies and organized by the Friends of the Gennadius Library and the Numismatic Museum, under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture, will be held at Souidias 61 until June 30. For more information tel 721-0536.

A contemporary art exhibition titled **Art Symposium** will be held on the grounds of the Minos Beach Hotel at Ayios Nikolaos, Crete. Gina Mamidaki conceived the idea for the exhibition, and Vicki Drakou organized it. The artists will create an on-location piece utilizing found objects at the site. The artists participating will take part in a dialogue and share their aesthetic ideas.

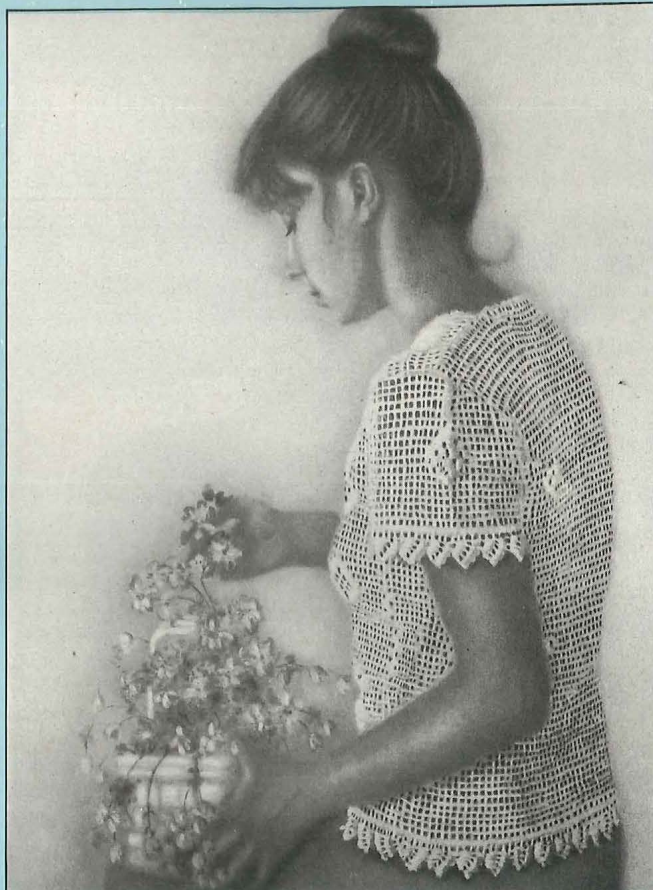
The 30th International Exhibition of the International Women's Cultural Federation will take place in the Cultural Centre, Eleftherios Venizelos Park, Vas Sophias Street, until June 8. This exhibition is part of *Dromena* sponsored by the Pnevmatiko Kentro of the Athens Municipality. Women artists from many parts of the world will participate. Greece will be represented by 35 artists. The International Women's Cultural Federation was founded in 1961 and has its headquarters in Paris. The annual exhibition, organized in a different city each year, tries to unite and develop friendship amongst nations. The federation is neither political, religious nor profit-making; its aim is to contribute to a world without frontiers.

auctions

Greek and foreign painters and nautical themes is the subject of the third big auction organized by Stavros Mihalarias on June 6 at 9:30 pm at the Grande Bretagne. The auction offers a rich selection of paintings representing the most important movements in art. Among the painters are Iakovidis, Lytras, Gizis, Parthenis, Rallis, Gounaropoulos, Kontopoulos. Major works presented for the first time are by Xidias, Vokos, Lebesis, Altamouras and Galanis. There are also nautical themes and seascapes by



Vassilis Karakatsanis at Loulaki Gallery, Hydra



Korrou-Katsifi at Lever

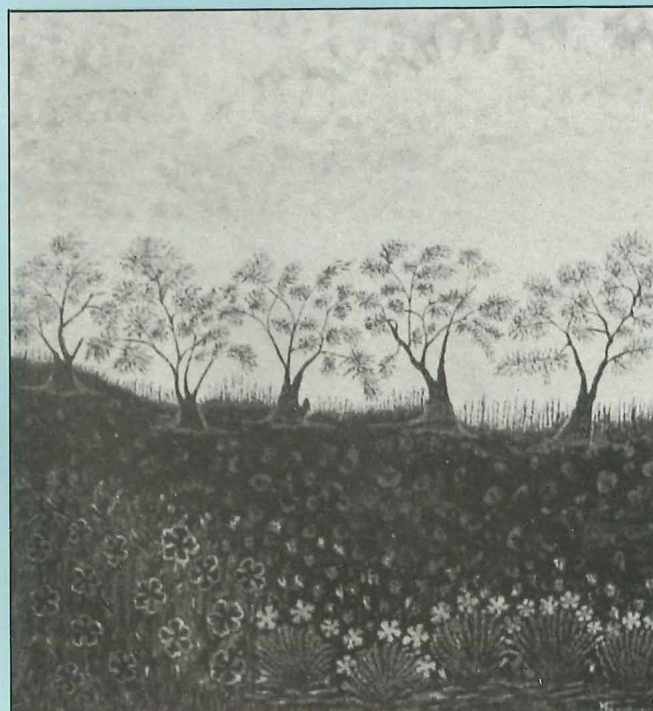
Volanakis, Hadjis and Prosalendis, together with paintings by the French, English and Italian schools. Of particular interest will be the *Emperor Konstantinos Palaiologos* by Theofilos, the *Monastery of the "Ayion Oros"* by Papaloukas. On au-

ction will be 112 paintings, illustrated in an album, exhibited at the Stavros Mihalarias Art Centre, Irodotou 22, Kolonaki, until June 5.

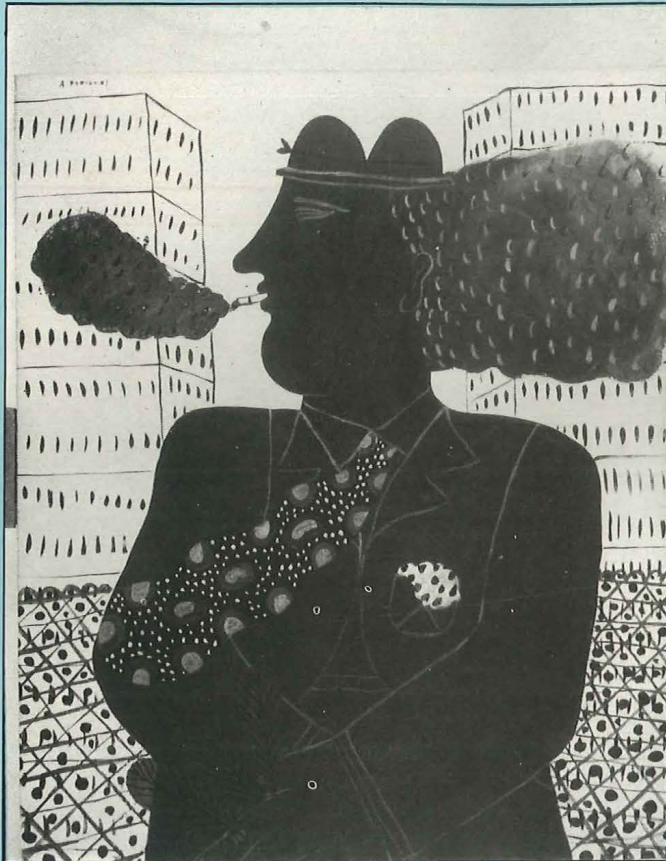
music

Leonard Cohen is a poet who one day decided to compose rock music. He spends most of his summers on Hydra where he has composed many of his songs which are influenced by the Greek sea. He will perform for the first time in Athens at the Lycabettus Theatre on June 19-20.

Ravi Shankar will perform on his sitar at the Herod Atticus Theatre on June 14. As a performer, composer, teacher and writer, Pandit Ravi Shankar, single-handed, has done more for Indian music than any other Indian musician. He is well known for his pioneer work in bringing Indian music to the West. He has written two concertos for sitar and orchestra, many film scores, including that of *Gandhi*, and also for ballets and musicals. He has received many awards and hon-



Costas Provatas at Evmaros



Alekos Fasianos at the Mihalarias auction

ors from his own country and from all over the world. The love and respect he commands both in India and in the West is unique in the annals of the history of music.

dance

Dancers from the Marilyn Staples-Kanonis School of Ballet will give a performance of the ballet *La Fille Mal Gardée* especially adapted for children. The performance will be held at the Athens

College Theatre on June 15 at 8 pm

The Athens College Theatre, in collaboration with the British Council and Barclays Bank, will present for the first time in Greece the *London City Ballet*. The group was established in 1978 by Harold King, having as its purpose to acquaint the public at large with classical ballet. It is under the sponsorship of the Princess of Wales. Since its foundation it has performed in 117 cities in England and abroad. In Athens 15 of its leading dancers will perform the following excerpts: *Pas de Quatre*, music by Cesare Pugni, *Romeo and Juliet Pas de Deux*, music by Hector Berlioz, *Transfigured Night*, music by Arnold Schoenberg, *Le Corsaire Pas de Deux*, music by Riccardo Drigo, and *Celebrations*, music by Guiseppe Verdi. The performances take place on June 1,2,3 at the Athens College Theatre. Tickets will be on sale at the theatre and at the British Council. For information call 671-7523.

seminars

Andreas Papadatos, guitarist and soloist, is organizing for the second time a seminar on classical guitar on the island of Zakynthos, starting July 3 through July 14. The deadline for applications is June 25. For more information call Mr Papadatos, tel 562-1934 or 223-4430.

An **Electric guitar seminar** will be held at the Hellenic-American Union on June 21-24. Dimitris Zafiropoulos will be the chief speaker.

A further seminar on **Drums, Jazz and Jazz Rock** will take place at the Hellenic-American Union June 28 to July 1. For information on both seminars call 360-7305 or 362-9886, ext 53.

notes

A **Bazaar** will be held on Saturday, June 12, 11 am - 1 pm, at St Lawrence College, Ena Street 9, Kato Ellinikon,

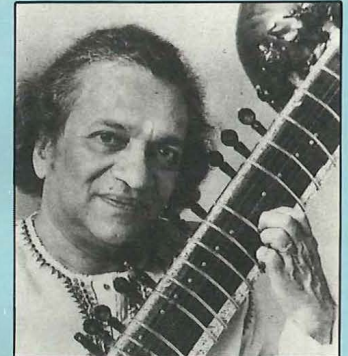


La Fille Mal Gardée

sentations have also been planned, as has an evening program of Greek dances. For younger visitors some of the workshops will have a special educational game. San Francisco State University, in cooperation with the Cycladic Museum and the **Athens Centre**, invites students, teachers, and all those interested in the Mediterranean world to join



A terra cotta soldier



Ravi Shankar at Herod Atticus

organized by SPAZ (Society for the Protection of Animalz [sic]). There will be a free puppet show and 'white elephant' sale. For information call Joanna Grenecki, President, 895-9095.

The Local Museum in Milies, with the collaboration of the village people, will be presenting once again this summer an open village activity during which visitors will have a chance to witness traditional crafts and ways of life. For two days, on June 25 and 26, they will enjoy the unique opportunity of meeting local craftsmen in their workshops and women busy at home. Exhibitions, lectures and audiovisual pre-

them in a rediscovery of ancient civilizations on-site on trips to Argolis, the western Peloponnese, and central and northern Greece, via a program called *Agamemnon to Alexander*, starting July 4-23. On-site lectures will be given by archaeologist Dr Barbara McLauchlin from San Francisco State University. Athens residents and members are invited to participate in the lectures and field trips. Information on these and other programs: the Athens Centre office, tel 701-2268.

The First Conference of the Greek Surgical Association will be held at the Athens College Theatre June 10-12.

ΔΙΕΘΝΗΣ ΓΥΝΑΙΚΕΙΑ ΜΟΡΦΟΤΙΚΗ ΟΜΟΣΠΟΝΔΙΑ
FEDERATION INTERNATIONALE CULTURELLE FEMININE

30η ΔΙΕΘΝΗΣ ΕΚΘΕΣΗ
ΕΙΚΑΣΤΙΚΩΝ ΤΕΧΝΩΝ
ΥΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΑΙΓΙΔΑ ΤΟΥ ΔΗΜΟΥ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ

25 Μαΐου - 8 Ιουνίου '88
Κυριακή απόγευμα & Δευτέρα κλειστή

ΠΝΕΥΜΑΤΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΔΗΜΟΥ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ
ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΤΕΧΝΩΝ
Βασ. Σοφίας, Πέλοο Ελευθερίας, τηλ. 7232603-4

The 30th International Exhibition of the International Women's Cultural Federation

Festival Guide

Tickets for 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, Ayiou 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 Epidaurus** 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 Nafplion, at 2 Bouboulinas Ave: tel (0752)27-456 and 28-054, also at Bourtzi Tours, Syngrou 4, Nafplion, on the eve and day of the performance.

Advanced sales of tickets begin 20 days before each performance. All events are subject to change.

Herod Atticus

All performances begin at 9 pm.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| June 18,19 | Bejart Ballet Lausanne, <i>Malraux Ou La Metamorphose Des Dieux</i> . Tickets 500-3500 drs. |
| June 21,22 | Bejart Ballet Lausanne, Part I: <i>Light</i> ; Part II: <i>Trois Etudes Pour Alexandre</i> . Tickets 500-3500 drs. |
| June 23 | Bejart Ballet Lausanne, Part I: <i>Souvenirs De Leningrad</i> ; Part II: a) <i>Regle La Rencontre De Mishima Et De Eva Peron</i> b) <i>Pas De Deux</i> c) <i>Et Valse</i> . Tickets 500-3500 drs. |
| June 27 | Athens State Orchestra. Tickets 200-1000 drs. |
| June 30 | Ethniki Liriki Skini, <i>Iphigenia In Taurus</i> by Gluck. Tickets 500-2500 drs. |
| July 1 | State Orchestra of Thessaloniki, conductor Alkis Baltas. |
| July 2 | Katia and Marielle Labeque Piano Recital. Tickets 500-2000 drs. |
| July 4,5,6,7, | Vienna State Opera Ballet |
| July 9,10,12 | Wielki Theatre (Warsaw Opera), <i>Boris Godunov</i> by Mussorgsky. Tickets 500-3500 drs. |
| July 11 | Athens State Orchestra. Tickets 200-1000 drs. |
| July 14 | Wielki Theatre Opera (Warsaw Opera), <i>King Roger</i> by Karol Szymanowski. Tickets 500-3500 drs. |
| July 15 | Choir and Orchestra of the Warsaw Opera, <i>Symphony No 9</i> by Beethoven. Tickets 500-1500 drs. |
| July 16,17 | Municipal Theatre of Kalamata, <i>Don Juan</i> by Molière, directed by Andreas Voutsinas. Tickets 400-1500 drs. |
| July 18 | Athens State Orchestra. Tickets 200-1000 drs. |
| July 20 | Greek Radio Orchestra, <i>Symphony No 3</i> by Mahler, conductor Horst Neumann. Tickets 200-1000 drs. |
| July 23,24 | Theatro Technis (K.Koun), Euripides' <i>Bacchae</i> , directed by Karolos Koun. Tickets 400-1500 drs. |
| July 25 | Athens State Orchestra. Tickets 200-1000 drs. |
| July 29,30 | Nation Theatre of Greece, <i>Master Manouilis' Chronicle</i> , dramatized and directed by St Tsakiris. Tickets 200-1000 drs. |
| Aug 1 | Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, <i>Guitar Concert</i> by Rodrigo, conductor Vladimir Ashkenazy. Tickets 500-2500 drs. |
| Aug 2 | Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, <i>Piano Concert</i> by Britten, and <i>Symphony No 1</i> by Mahler, soloist Jean-Louis Steuerman. Tickets 500-2500 drs. |
| Aug 3 | <i>The Stars Shine for the Acropolis</i> , sponsored by InterAmerican; Gala Benefit Event for the New Acropolis Museum, with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra and The New York City Ballet. Tickets 1000-15,000 drs. |
| Aug 4 | Dimitris Sgouros, works by Busoni, Chopin and Liszt. Tickets 500-3000 drs. |
| Aug 6,7 | Washington National Symphony Orchestra, conductor Mstislav Rostropovich. Tickets 500-2500 drs. |
| Aug 10,11 | The Australian Ballet, <i>White Suite</i> by Lalo, <i>Gaite Parisienne</i> by Offenbach, and <i>Aurora's Wedding</i> by Tchaikovsky. Tickets 500-3500 drs. |
| Aug 13,14 | The Australian Ballet <i>Orpheus</i> by Stravinsky, <i>Forgotten Land</i> and <i>Bhakti</i> by Britten; choreography by M Bejart. Tickets 500-35000 drs. |
| Aug 18,19 | State Theatre of Northern Greece, G Theotokas' <i>A Game of Folly and Wisdom</i> directed by M. Volanakis. Tickets 200-1000 drs. |
| Aug 20 | The New York Philharmonic, works by Wagner, Schubert and Stravinsky; conductor Zubin Mehta. The concert will be dedicated to Dimitri Mitropoulos. |
| Aug 21 | The New York Philharmonic, works by Schubert, Schoenberg and Wagner. Tickets 500-2500 drs. |
| Aug 24,25 | The Ballet of the Bolshoi Theatre, Prokofiev's <i>Romeo and Juliet</i> ; choreography by Yuri Grigorovich. Tickets 500-3500 drs. |
| Aug 27,28 | The Ballet of the Bolshoi Theatre, "divertissements". Tickets 500-3500 drs. |
| Aug 31 | The Stuttgart Ballet, <i>The Taming of the Shrew</i> , by Scarlatti-Stolze. Tickets 500-3500 drs. |

festival guide continued

- Sept 1,3,4 The Stuttgart Ballet, *The Taming of the Shrew* and excerpts from *Enas*; choreography by Marcia Haydée. Tickets 500-3500 drs.
- Sept 6 Eleni Karaindrou Concert featuring singers George Dalaras and Maria Farantouri. Tickets 500-2500 drs.
- Sept 8 Adesmefto Theatre (D.Myrat - V.Zoumboulaki), *Plato's Dialogues*. Tickets 400-3500 drs.
- Sept 11,12 Dramatic Theatre Roustaveli's production of Shakespeare's *King Lear*, directed by R.Stouroua. Tickets 400-1500 drs.
- Sept 14,15 Dramatic Theatre Roustaveli's production of Shakespeare's *Richard III*, directed by R.Stouroua. Tickets 400-1500 drs.
- Sept 16,17 Mikis Theodorakis Concerts featuring music set to the poem *Axion Esti* by Nobel Prize winner, Odysseas Elytis, and *Six Songs* by Lorca; conductor, Mikis Theodorakis; singers include G.Dalaras, M.Farantouri, P.Pandis and A.Kouloumbis. Tickets 750-4000 drs.
- Sept 18 International Cultural Center "Athenaeum" presents a recital by Christa Ludwig dedicated to Maria Callas. Tickets 500-2000 drs.
- Sept 19, USSR Symphony Orchestra, works by Tchaikovsky, Svetlanov, Glinka and Prokofiev; conductor, Y. Svetlanov. Tickets 500-2500 drs.
- Sept 20 USSR Symphony Orchestra, works by Mussorgsky, Shostakovich, Rachmaninov and Scriabin; soloist, Dimitris Sgouros. Tickets 500-2500 drs.

Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus

All theatre tickets are priced between 200-1400 drs.

- July 1,2 Theatro Technis, Aeschylus' *The Persians*, directed by Karolos Koun
- July 8,9 Artistic Organization "Anatoli" (Giannis Voglis), Aeschylus' *Prometheus Bound*, directed by Glen Walford
- July 15,16 Cyprus Theatre Company, Euripides' *Hecuba*, directed by N Charalambus
- July 22,23 National Theatre of Greece, Euripides' *The Phoenician Women*, directed by Alexis Minotis
- July 29,30 National Theatre of Greece, Aristophanes' *Thesmophoriazusae*, directed by Costas Bacas
- Aug 5,6 National Theatre of Greece, Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex*, directed by George Michailidis
- Aug 12,13 Amphi-Theatre (Spyros Evangelatos), Aeschylus' *Agamemnon*, directed by Spyros Evangelatos.
- Aug 19,20 Theatro Technis (K.Koun), Sophocles' *Philoctetes*, directed by George Lazanis.
- Aug 26,27 State Theatre of Northern Greece, Euripides' *The Trojan Women*, directed by Andreas Voutsinas.
- Sept 2,3,4 National Theatre of Great Britain, Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, *A Winter's Tale* and *Cymbeline*, respectively, directed by Peter Hall.

Lycabettus Theatre

All theatre tickets are priced between 400-1500 drs.

- June 23,24 Municipal Theatre of Crete, *Stathis*, directed by Spyros Evangelatos.
- June 27,28 Xenia's Kalogeropoulou Children's Theatre, *Fatz and Zvou*, by Ken Campbell directed by Stamatis Fasoulis
- July 1,2 Nikos Kazantzakis' *Alexis Zorbas*, with Stavros Paravas, directed by George Remoundos
- July 5,6 Palcoscenico (C.Tsangas), Aristophanes' *The Knights*, directed by Christos Tsangas.
- July 9,10 Yiannis Mortzos and Takis Chryssikakos Theatre Company, Aristophanes' *Ecclesiazusae*, directed by Yiannis Mortzos and Takis Chryssikakos
- July 11 Elias Andriopoulos Concert
- July 13,14 Flairck Concert
- July 16 Notis Mavroudis Concert
- July 18, 19,20 Maguy Marin Ballet
- July 23,24,25 Soviet Army Ensemble
- July 27,28 New Pontian Stage (L.Tergas), Aristophanes' *Peace* (in Pontian dialect), directed by Lagos Tergas
- July 30,31 Carlos Santana Concert
- Aug 3,4 Aplo Theatro (C.Politis - A.Antypas), T.Heywood's *A Woman Killed With Kindness*, directed by Antonis Antypas.
- Aug 7,8 "Chorica" (Zouzou Nicoloudi's Dance Theatre), Ancient Greek drama with choreography by Z. Nikoloudi and music by G Kouroupos and D Lekkas
- Aug 11,12 Municipal Theatre of Larissa "Thessalian Theatre", Euripides' *Electra*, directed by Kostas Tsianos.
- Aug 14,15,16 Folk Song & Dance Company, "Lublin" Poland
- Aug 19,20 Modern Theatre (G.Messalas), Molière's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, directed by George Messalas
- Sept 2,3 Contemporary Greek Music and Song Concert
- 6,7 Hellenic Chorodrama (R Manou), Greek Ballet
- Sept 9,10 Amphi-Theatre (S Evangelatos), Aeschylus' *Agamemnon*, directed by Spyros Evangelatos

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NAME DAYS IN JUNE

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

June 29 Petros, Peter, Paul,
Pavlos, Pavlina

DATES TO REMEMBER

June 19 Father's Day
June 21 Summer Solstice
July 1 Canada Day

EXHIBITIONS

"ELECTRA 88" is the title of an exhibition by famous sculptor Takis at the Stavros Mihalarias Art Center until June 25.

NAIVE PAINTING by Kosta Provata at the Art Centre Evmaros, Fokidos 26, Ambelokipi, until June 14. *See Focus.*

FRAGMENTS OF AXEL W PERSSON an exhibition at the Swedish Institute, Mitsion 9, Makriyanni, starting June 1 through June 24.

YIANNIS MORALIS retrospective exhibition at the Ethniki Pinakothiki till June 5.

KOSTAS TSARAS (1928-1986) retrospective exhibition at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until June 12.

TERRA COTTA ARMY: the famous Chinese Clay Army will be exhibited at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until June 26. *See Focus.*

RITSOS-CAROSSO presentation of the albums with Yiannis Ritsos' poems illustrated by Carolo Carosso, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki starting June 6 through June 12.

CONTEMPORARY SWEDISH ENGRAVING, the Swedish Institute in collaboration with the Swedish Embassy is presenting works of the "IX-Gruppen" of Stockholm, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki from June 8 through July 10.

30th INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of the International Women's Cultural Federation, at the Kentro Technon, Parko Eleftherias, Vas Sofias, till June 8. *See Focus.*

THE HISTORY OF GREEK PHOTOGRAPHY an exhibition of photographs from 1839-1960, at the Hellenic American Union until June 3.

GREEK AND FOREIGN PAINTERS & NAUTICAL THEMES is the title of an exhibition of paintings that will be auctioned, at the Stavros Mihalarias Art Centre until June 5. *See Focus.*

POSIDONIA '88 the international shipping exhibition will take place in Piraeus June 6 through June 11. *See Focus.*

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

LA FILLE MAL GARDEE by the Marylin Staples-Kanoni school of ballet, at the Athens College Theatre, June 15 at 8 pm. *See Focus.*

THE LONDON CITY BALLET will perform at the Athens College Theatre June 1, 2 and 3 at 9 pm. *See Focus.*

THE MONACO CHILDREN'S CHOIR in a benefit concert

for AMADE, the Greek Society for Children, at the Athens College Theatre, June 27 at 8:30 pm.

GUITAR RECITAL by Liona Boyd on the occasion of Canada's National Holiday, at the Athens College Theatre, July 1.

RAVI SHANKAR will give a performance at the Herod Atticus Theatre, June 14. *See Focus.*

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.

LEONARD COHEN will perform at Lycabettus Theatre on June 19 and 20. *See Focus.*

GALLERIES

AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. "Greek water-colorists from the 19th to the 20th century" until June 16.

ANTINOR, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. Works by Manolis Markantonakis till June 9. A group show will follow from June 13 through the end of the month.

ART GALLERY LEVER, Alexandroupoleos 25, tel 770-4811. Works by Katsifi-Korrou till June 3.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3930. Works by Spyros Pandelakis until June 19 followed by a group show starting June 25 until the end of July.

BERNIER GALLERY, Marasil 51, tel 723-5657. Installations by young Spanish sculptor Juan Munos till June 24.

DADA, Niridon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Paintings and collages by Sandi Nikolareas until June 6. "Portraits" is the theme of a group exhibition from June 8 through June 22. *See Focus.*

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, tel 362-8230. "Optical Poetry" until June 2.

JILL YAKAS GALLERY, Spartis 16, tel 801-2773. An exhibition by Scotty Kavadatou-Mitchell till June 11.

KREONIDIS, Iperidou 7, tel 322-4261. Dina Delaporta till June 8 and Constantine Polvita till June 11.

LOULAKI GALLERY - HYDRA, tel 0298-52292. "Prints" is the title of an exhibition of works by Vassilis Karakatsani until June 24.

MEDUSA, Xenokratous 7, tel 724-4552. Vasso Avramopoulou until June 4.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9A, tel 361-6165. Yiannis Zikas until June 8.

TITANIUM, Vas Constantinou 44, tel 721-1865. "Nikos Karouzos about painters" is the title of an exhibition by 25 artists till June 5. *See Focus.*

ZALOKOSTA 7, Zalokosta 7, tel 361-2277. Group show from June 1 through June 24.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. Maro Makarouni and Elli Tzalopoulou Barnstone will exhibit their work till June 3. A group show will follow by Angelos, Akrivapoulos Dionatos, Karnavas, Kouris and Polimeris from June 7 through July 29.

SUMMER COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, 48 Archimidou Street, tel 701-5242, offers Greek lessons. Accelerated four-week courses start June 6 and July 4; advanced proficiency four-week courses start July 4; grammar review eight-week courses start June 8.

MODERN SPOKEN GREEK intensive four-week courses start June 3; advanced conversation designed for advanced students is offered throughout the year at the Hellenic American Union. For more information call 360-7305 or 362-9886, ext 53.

LEARN GERMAN ON SKOPELOS intensive and advanced courses will be given by the Goethe Institute. A course in Athens will precede from June 20 until July 8. Registration deadline: June 15 and 16. For further information call 360-8111.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

CROSS CULTURAL ASSOCIATION: Greek Flora: a presentation by Makoto Sugaiya, showing slides of some of the vast array of wildflowers for which Greece is internationally famous. At Skaramanga 4B, on May 18 at 8:15 pm. For more information call Nora Haritos, tel 808-2890.

DEMOCRATS ABROAD (Greece) will give a dinner dance at the Athens Hilton Pool on June 20 at 8:30 pm. For more information call 722-4645 or 941-3352.

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE (Ladies' Auxiliary of AHEPA), Formionos 38, Pangrati, tel 751-9731.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG) welcomes new arrivals. For membership and general information for women of all nationalities, telephone 721-2951, ext 239, Monday through Friday from 10:30 am - 12:30 pm.

ST ANDREW'S WOMEN'S GUILD This Ecumenical Women's Group meets monthly and offers various outreach programs of interest to Christian women of all denominations. As an arm of St Andrew's Protestant Church, the guild will offer a hearty welcome to newly-arrived women. For more information telephone 651-7405.

FESTIVALS THROUGHOUT GREECE

VEAKIO AMPHITHEATRE OF PIRAEUS - theatre, music, ballet, concerts from June 30 through September 15. For information call 412-5498.

HERAKLION - The municipality sponsors an extensive program of artistic events from June 25 until August 31. For more information call (081)282-221 or 282-163.

PATRAS - 7th Summer Festival 1988 at the Ancient Odeum. Ancient drama, modern theatre, ballet, concerts and exhibitions. For information call (061)336-390 or 332-578.

RHODES - Various events such as concerts, dance, theatre, Greek and foreign folk ensembles, ballet, jazz, shadow theatre (Karaghiozis) etc, will take place at the Medieval Theatre of the Palace of the Grand Master the whole summer. For more information call (0241)29-678 or 27-427.

SOUND AND LIGHT

ATHENS: ACROPOLIS-PNYX - The show is conducted in English every day from 9-9:45 pm; in German every Tuesday and Friday from 10-10:45 pm and in French every



this month

day except Tuesdays and Fridays from 10:10-10:55 pm. For more information and tickets: the Athens Festival box office, Stadiou 4 tel 322-1459, or at the entrance gate at Ayios Dimitrios Lombardiaris, tel 922-6210, on the day of the performance. Tickets: 400 drs; students 150 drs.

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

CORFU: OLD FORTRESS - The program - in English, every day from 9:45-10:30 pm, in Greek every Saturday and in French every Sunday - also includes Greek folk dances. For further details call the EOT office at (0661) 30520. Tickets 400 drs.

LECTURES

On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Swedish Institute at Athens and the 100th birthday of Axel V Persson (1888-1951) the following lectures are scheduled.

ARCHILOCHOS - PIONEER AND TRADITIONALIST, is the theme of a lecture by Dr Sture Linner, sponsored by the Society of the Friends of the Swedish Institute at Athens, at the Centre for Acropolis Studies "Kiriio Weiler" Makriyanni, June 1 at 7 pm.

DENDRA AND MIDEA, 1926-1987, an archaeological lecture evening by Professor Paul Astrom and Katie Demakopoulou, addressed by H.E. the Swedish Minister of Education Lennart Bodstrom, at the same location, June 10 at 7 pm.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, open 7:30 am-6:00 pm, weekdays and 8 am-5 pm 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 pm. Tel 323-6665. Sculpture, vases, terra cottas and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, 9 am-3 pm weekdays and 9 am-2 pm 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 BC 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. Neoclassical mansion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles and costumes as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Open 8:30 am-2:00 pm. Closed 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 am-3:00 pm. Closed Mon and holidays. Sun opens from 9 am-2 pm. Entrance 200 drs; 50 drs for students.

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

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. Open daily from 10 am-4 pm and on Sat 10 am-3 pm. Closed Tues and Sun. The museum was built to house the private collection of the Nicholas P Goulandris Foundation. Two hundred and thirty unique examples of Cycladic art are housed on the first floor while the second is devoted to small and monumental works representing a span of over 2,000 years of Greek civilization, from 2,000 BC to the 4th century AD. 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 pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern art.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Leviodou 13, Kifissia. Tel 808-6405. Open daily, except Fri from 9 am-2 pm, Sun from 10:00 am-4:00 pm.

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 am-12:30 pm.

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 am-1 pm Closed Sat

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

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

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathinaion 17, Plaka (near Nikis St). Tel 321-3018. Open 10 am-2 pm. 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 am-7 pm and Sun 8 am-6 pm.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Sq. Tel 323-7617. Open 9 am-2 pm weekdays (except Mon) and 9 am-1 pm weekdays.

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

LIBRARIES

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

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

AMERICAN LIBRARY, USICA, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor). Tel 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indices and US government documents in English. A microfilm-microfiche reader-printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. *The New York Times*, *Time*, *Newsweek* and *Scientific American* available on microfilm. Mon-Fri 9:30 am-2 pm and Mon & Thurs 5:30-8:00 pm.

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

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

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29. Tel 362-4301. Books, periodicals, reference works and records in French. Mon-Fri 10:00-1:30, 5-8 pm, except Mon mornings.

THE GENNADEION, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61. Tel 721-0536. Reference works on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibition of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon-Fri 9 am-5 pm

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 14-16. Tel 360-8111. Books, periodicals, reference works, records and cassettes in German. Mon-Fri 9:30 am-2 pm and 5-8 pm, except Wed afternoons.

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

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP, Mavromihali 69, Feminism, fiction, women's issues, psychology, back copies of feminist journals and a good selection of women's health literature. Tel 281-4823, 683-2959, before 3 pm. The library is open during the group's meetings, the first Fri of the month and on Thurs, 13 days after the first meeting, around 8:30-9 pm

NATIONAL LIBRARY, Panepistimioi St Tel 361-4413. Open Mon-Thurs 9 am-8 pm, Fri and Sat 9 am-2 pm. Holdings in several languages. For reference use only.

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER, Vas Konstantinou 48. Tel 722-9811. Scientific journals and periodicals in all languages except Greek. For reference use only, but photocopies made upon request Mon-Fri 7:30 am-2:30 pm and 4:00-8:45 pm

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

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY, Massalias 22, 7th floor. Tel 362-9886 (ext 51). Open Mon-Fri 9 am-1 pm and 6-9 pm. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room. Along with its 6,000 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.

SPORTS

ARCHERY

Arion Club, Glyfada, tel. 894-0514.

Panathinaikos Club, tel. 770-9582.

ATHLETICS AND GYMNASTICS

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

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

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

Kifissia Athletic Club, Tatoi 45, Strophydi, Kifissia, tel. 801-3100.

Hash House Harriers, tel. 723-6211 ext. 239.

BADMINTON

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

BASKETBALL

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

Panellinios Athletics Association, Evelpidon & Mavromateon Sts. after 3 pm, tel. 823-3720 or 823-3733.

BOWLING

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

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

BOXING

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

BRIDGE

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

CAVE EXPLORATION

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

CHESS

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

CRICKET

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

FLYING

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

GOLF

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

GYMNASTICS

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

HANG GLIDING

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

HIKING

Ipethrios Zoi (Outdoor Life), 9 Vas. Sofias, tel. 361-5779, is a non-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 Paradiou St., Maroussi, tel. 682-6128.

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

TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS

A matter of taste

Paris, Greece!

When in Greece, it is sometimes pleasant *not* to do as the Greeks, especially if your hearts (and palates) yearn for les grand boulevards of Paris.

Absolutely authentic nouvelle cuisine, more classic French specialties and a superb bar and wine list are the perks at *Les Grands Boulevards*, where Parisian chef Pierre Zaklaud draws on four generations of culinary expertise to create unforgettable evenings.

In the pink-and-black appointed, air-conditioned interior of this intimate second floor restaurant, you can forget the summer din outside and enjoy Piaf, Sinatra, Aznavour and Michelle Torr with your Kir.

Lunch is lovely too. A typical four-course summer menu recently featured a luscious avocado mousse with spicy tomato purée; a sorbet – Tour de Normandie; wild rice pilaf and succulent lamb in mushroom sauce; assorted sherbets and fresh fruits, and a 1985 Domaine du Single Cahors.

For the after-theatre crowd, the restaurant serves up a special late-night menu: seafood crêpes, Salade Les Grands Boulevards, Salade Niçoise, and other light delicacies for wee-hour consumption.

This is just the place for very, very special occasions – birthdays, anniversaries, engagements, or romantic rendezvous. *Les Grands Boulevards* is located at 21 Alexandras Avenue. Luncheon, by reservation only, from 12:30 pm; open for dinner from 8:30 pm (last orders taken at 12:45 am). Per person, with wine, dinners average from 3000-6000 drs. (Sinatra's "The Summer Wind" is free!)

Elizabeth Boleman Herring

All restaurants are reviewed without the prior knowledge of the establishment.

CENTRAL

CORFU Kriezotou 6 (near King's Palace Hotel), tel 361-3011. Menu includes popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as a few variations from Corfu. Daily noon-1 am.

DELPHI Nikis 13, tel 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food, reasonable prices 11 am-11 pm.

DIONYSOS across from the Acropolis, tel 923-3182; 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialties are charcoal-broiled shrimp, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignonnettes in oregano sauce.

Note: Dionysos-Zonars at the beginning of Panepistimiou St, near Syntagma Sq, 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 am-2 am, except Sundays.

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



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**



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)



English chef prepares such specialties as rainbow trout, homemade steak and kidney pies and delicious filet steaks. From Nov. 1 we are open again for our famous roast. Sunday lunches 1-4 p.m. We will cater for any business lunches or small receptions. Open Christmas Day, reservations only.

33 Prigipos Petrou, Glyfada
For reservations call: 896-2710



PONDEROSA

Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House

American-style steakhouse
Kifissias 267, Kifissia
(Behind Olympic Airways
near Plateia Kifissias)

7 days per week 6 - 2

Specialists in bon fillet,
Pepper steak, T-Bone ribsteak.

Now we have barbecue spareribs

Reservations tel: 801-4493, 982-4136

DIOSCURI

restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish
Cooked specialties

DIMITRIOU VASSILIOU 16 - N. PSYCHIKO
TEL. 6713.997 - SUNDAYS OFF



restaurants and night life

FLOKA Leoforos Kifissias 118, tel 691-4001. A complete restaurant, pastry shop and catering service. 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 pm-1 am.

NO NAME Bouzougou & Moustoxidi 20, tel 642-0306. Piano Bar and restaurant. International cuisine with full cocktail bar. Open daily except Sunday. Lunch 12 noon to 5 pm. Dinner 8 pm-5 am.

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

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

HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZAR Tsoha 27 and Vournazou, tel 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the US Embassy. Restaurant and attractive bar. Menu includes scalloped with cream, spaghetti and a different curry daily. Fresh salads.

CACTUS 30 Papadiamantopoulou, (behind the Hilton Hotel). Wide selection of *mezes*, traditional appetizers and good Greek cuisine. Also available is a variety of charcoal grills. Very reasonable prices. Open for lunch 12:30-3:30 pm and dinner 8:00 pm-2:00 am.

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

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

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

OTHELLO'S 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia, tel 729-1481. Specialty: Beef Stroganoff. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

PAPAKIA Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton), tel 721-2421. The specialty, as the name suggests, is duck (steamed in cream sauce). Other entrées are lasagna, chicken Kiev, vegetable "pies" and daily specials. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

ROUMELI Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), tel 692-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily from 12 pm until late. Bakaliaros, bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros).

THE PLOUGHMAN Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), tel 721-0244. Dartboard, English cuisine, and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am; kitchen closed on Sundays.

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

PLAKA

ANGELOS' CORNER 17 Syngrou Ave, near Temple of Zeus. Cozy nook with piano. Excellent Greek and French cuisine. Seats 50 max. Reservations necessary. Tel 922-9773/7417. Serves dinner from 6 pm to midnight.

BAKALIARAKIA (TA) Kydathinaion 41, tel 322-5048. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter usually served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads.

DAMIGOS where Kydathinaion meets Adrianou, basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, specialty: bakaliaro and skordalia. Extremely reasonable; friendly service.

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

HERMION cafe and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou St cafeteria square). Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with exquisite Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open daily from 8 pm-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, 26 Sotiros Str, opposite the church. Best pizza in town plus many other Italian specialties including grilled prawns with bacon, scalloped; all kinds of pasta. Also fresh grilled fish. The host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily 9 am - 3 am. Tel 324-9745.

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

THE CELLARKydathinaion 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 paper-covered tables; some choice island wines besides retsina. Open from 8 pm-2 am 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 (barrel).

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

XYNOS Ag Geronda 4, tel 22-1065. 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, 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 mezes and meat with potatoes and vegetables served in earthenware crocks. Wine from the barrel.

MAYEMENOS AVLOS (Magic Flute), Kalevku & Aminda 4, tel 722-3195. A gathering place for the theatre and after-theatre crowd serving snacks, full meals, sweets and ice cream. Specialties include lemon pie and an unusual sauerkraut. Open all day for coffee and cake; also pies and pastries to take out.

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

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

THEMISTOKLES Vas Georgeiou 31, Pangrati, tel 721-9553. Extensive taverna fare, charcoal grills but the specialty is meat in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON tel 722-0201.

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

Galaxy Bar, presenting singer-pianist Billy Dare performing daily from 9:15 pm to 1:45 am except Mondays.

Ta Nissia, taverna downstairs. Music. International cuisine.

ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL tel 902-3666.

Pergola, Informal Greek setting, featuring selection of international and local specialties and snacks. Daily, for breakfast, lunch and dinner, 6 am-2 am. Atrium Lobby.

La Rotisserie, Elegant dining featuring superb French cuisine. Fine cellar. Piano entertainment. Tuesday to Saturday, 8 pm-1 am. Atrium Lobby.

Premier, Unique Kebab specialties from 21 countries. Panoramic view of Athens. Live entertainment with Dimitris Krezos. Wednesday to Sunday, 8 pm-1 am. Bar open 7 pm-1 am. 9th Floor.

Cafe Vienna, Elegant indoor Boulevard Café, serving a delicious assortment of Viennese pastries, sandwiches and crêpes in the evenings. Piano entertainment. Daily 11 am-1 am. Atrium Lobby.

Club Labyrinthos, Disco hits and dazzling music'n'light effects. Tuesday through Saturday, 9:30 pm-2 am. Atrium I.

Kublai Khan, A unique Asian Barbecue in Athens. Thursday through Monday, 8 pm-1 am. Atrium I.

Kava Bar, Athens' favorite rendezvous spot; with Carlo at the piano. Daily 11 am-2 am.

ASTIR PALACE Athens, off Syntagma Sq, 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 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1 am. Live dinner music with pianist Yiorgos Niarchos beginning at 9:30 pm.

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

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

ASTIR PALACE Vouliagmeni, tel 896-0211.

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

KING GEORGE HOTEL, tel 323-0651.

Tudor Hall, panoramic view of the Acropolis. International cuisine with some Greek specialties. Open daily from 12:30 pm and from 8 pm-midnight.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, tel 934-7711.

Ledra Grill, international specialties such as Chicken Kiev, pineapple curry and more; also US beef, and seafood. Tuesday through Sunday, 7:30 pm-00:30 am. Nightly, live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Mattola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Open Monday through Saturday from 7 pm-12:30 am. Expensive but well worth it. 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 am-1:30 am; breakfast from 6:30 am, served à la carte or buffet, specialty: eggs à la minute; all day menu 11 am-11 pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of international, local dishes; late night menu, 11 pm-1:30 am; Sunday brunch 11 am-3:30 pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house.

MERIDIAN HOTEL, tel 325-5301/9.

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique service. Open for lunch, 1-3:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1:30 am. Last order taken at 12:45 am.

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

CHANDRIS HOTEL, tel 941-4825.

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

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 mincemeat and yoghurt.

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 yoghurt with sour cherry sauce.

DIONISSOS, Mt Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarhou St, Kolonaki), tel 722-6374. Atop one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 am-11:45 pm.

DEKAKO, Soudias 51, Kolonaki, tel 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 12 pm-2 am. Sunday 6:30 pm-2 am.

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

GEROFINIKAS, Pindarou 10, tel 362-2719; 363-6710. Fine Greek and oriental cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruits and eggplant purée. Cosmopolitan atmosphere. One of the city's grand old restaurants.

JE REVIENS, Xenokratou 49, Kolonaki, tel 721-0535; 721-1174. Specialty French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner. Piano: Yiorgos Miliaras; Singer: Sofia Noiti.

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

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

MAXIM, Kanari and Milioni 4, Kolonaki Sq, tel 361-5803; 363-7073. Piano music nightly. Roof garden. Open for dinner every night except Sunday.

ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Sq, tel 722-7934. Set off in a small cul-de-sac (*rouga* means lane). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am.

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.

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Sq, Kifissia, tel 807-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. Greek madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms, chicken crêpes with ham, mushrooms, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10:00 am-2:00 am.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldri 27, Kifissia, tel 801-2969. Country club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres, also for charcoal broils. Piano. Closed Sunday.

CAPRICCIOSA, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia, tel 801-8960. Pizzeria. Open daily from 10 am-1:30 am.

EKALI GRILL, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali, tel 813-2685. A posh yet hospitable restaurant with a selection of some 20 wines mainly from small vineyards, the Ekali grill really provides 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 pm. 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 pm. Closed Sunday. Music, piano and songs.

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

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia, tel 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialities. Piano and songs.

KATSARINA, 43 Plateia Tsaldari, Kifissia, tel 801-5953. Specialties: fried cod with garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.

LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus Eater), 4 Ag 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, Harilaou 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 also open 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 Nea Erythrea.

PEFKAKIA, 4 Argonafon, Drossia, tel 813-1273; 813-2552. Youvetsakia stifado (rabbit stew) and large array of mezedes (hors d'oeuvres).

PELARGOS, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia, tel 801-4653. Closed Sundays. Specialties: skewered goat, also kokoretsi, apple pie. Retsina from the barrel.

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

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

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

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Marousi, tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gasta*. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 pm-2 am and Saturday from 8:15 pm-3 am.

CHRISTOS, Serron and Ethnikis Antistaseous Sts, Halandri, tel 671-6879; 647-2569. Grills, unusually delicious zucchini chips, "bifteki special" smothered in chopped fresh tomato, tasty hors d'oeuvres.

DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico, tel 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal-grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).



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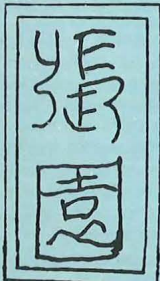
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restaurants and night life

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

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, tel 682-5314. Greek cuisine. Music. Daily from 6 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays.

O. MORIAS, Vas Konstantinou 108 and Peloponissou, Ag Paraskevi, tel 659-9409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialties include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills (unusually good meatballs), salads. Wine from the barrel.

ROUMBOS, Ag Antoniou, Vrillissia, tel 659-3515. Closed Fridays. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, gardoumba (casserole with liver, heart, etc.)

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos, Frangoklissia, tel 682-5041. Fried bakaliarios, bifteki special, baked fish (gavros). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am, and for lunch on Sundays, 12-5 pm.

THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico), tel 671-7775. Pleasant "village" atmosphere, good service. 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 top quality. Lunch from 12-4:30 pm, and dinner from 7:30 pm-midnight.

TO SPITI, Frankoploulos 56, Nea 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 pricey 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 di diablo, Italian and Capriccio salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and "cake of the day".

GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel 982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, plaki (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free.

KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12-4:30 pm and 7:30 pm-1 am.

MOURIA, 101 Ahileos, Paleo Faliron, tel 981-3347. Specialty: squab in season. Retsina from the barrel.

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

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

PANORAI, Seirion/Terpsihoris Sts, Pal Faliron, tel 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimp.

SEIRINES, 76 Seirion, Pal Faliron, tel 981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliarios* (cod).

SIXTIES, Leaf Posidonos 42, tel 981-9355. Elegant restaurant with nouvelle cuisine, bar and live music.

STA KAVOURAKIA, 17 Vas Georgiou, Kalamaki, tel 981-0093. Open only at night 6 pm-2 am. Crabs *kavouria*, charcoal-broiled octopus, various fish.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Delyiorgi, Evangelistria, tel 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

GARTH'S, Akti Tr Moutsopoulou 36, Pasalimani, Piraeus, tel 452-6420. Open Tuesday-Sunday, 8 pm-1 am; Friday lunchtime 12-5 pm. 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 pm-2 am.

LANDFALL CLUB, Makriyianni 3, Zea Marina, tel 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

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

VLAHOS, 28 Kolytety, Freates, tel 451-3432. *Bakaliarios*, *bifteki* done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as The Garage locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8 pm-2 am.

ZILLER'S, Akti Koundouriotou 1, tel 411-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of potatoes and a complete and reasonably-priced menu. Overlooks the sea and Votsalaki Beach. Daily from 12 pm-2 am.

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 (Ag 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 and bar; specialty: 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 pm.

IMBROS, Sellinis/Iliou, Kavouri, tel 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat. Constantinopolitan cuisine.

KANATAKIA, I Metaxa/Pandoras Sts, Glyfada, tel 895-1843. Short orders, specialty: *hilopittes*. Wine from the barrel.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vari, tel 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi*, spleen, choice of appetizers.

LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada, tel 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house specialty. Open daily except Sunday, for dinner only.

MAKE UP, Grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni, tel 896-1508. Open daily for dinner.

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo), tel 895-1298. Constantinopolitan *mezedes*, lobster, fish of all kinds.

33'S, Prinkipos Petros 33, Glyfada. Open 7 pm-12:30 am. Closed Wednesday. Sunday lunch from 1:00 pm. For reservations call 896-2710

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

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

ANDONPOULOOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada, tel 894-5636. An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Daily noon-midnight.

BOUILLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave), 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 Monday.

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada, tel 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful prices.

STEAKHOUSES

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 pm-1 am.

PONDEROSA, Kifissias 267, Kifissia, tel 801-4493. Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House. The specialty is American-style steaks. Behind Olympic Airways, near Plateia Kifissias. Open Monday-Friday from 6 pm-2 am. Saturday & Sunday, from 3 pm-2 am.

PRINCE OF WALES, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St, tel 777-8008. Open every day from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays. Businessmen's lunch menu (main dish, beer or wine, and dessert).

STAGECOACH, Voukourestiou 14, tel 363-5145. Specializes in steaks and salads with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12 pm-4 pm and 7 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

STEAK ROOM, Egintou 6 (between Hilton and US Embassy), tel 721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri & Ouranias 13, Holargos, tel 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music, fireplace.

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 & Athidon, Kallithea. From 190-192 Syngrou Ave, turn right; tel 959-5191; 959-5179. Reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch & dinner. Special chefs from Taipei & Hong Kong. 160 varieties of Chinese dishes

CHINA, 72 Efroniou St, Ilissia; tel 723-3200; 724-5746 (Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus). Open daily for lunch & dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan & Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking Duck, spareribs, shark's fin Soup, etc.

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave & G Olympiou 27-29, tel 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30-3:30 pm and 7:30 pm-midnight.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12-3 pm for lunch and 7 pm-1 am. Specialties 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 & Leaf Alexandras 3, tel 643-1990; 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for dinner parties. Specialties include soups, prawns, chicken and beef dishes, sweet and sour meat and fish, lobster Cantonese, Peking duck, steamed snake. Desserts include lichees, fresh mango in season and sweets.

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

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

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Sq, Kifissia, tel 801-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. Greek and French food. Specialties include "Symposio" fillet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms. chicken crêpes with ham, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10 am-2 am.

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Sq). Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7 pm-2 am, except Sunday when it opens for lunch at noon. International cuisine (Greek and French).

BAGATELLE, Ventiri 9 & Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton), tel 721-8893. Piano. Open daily from 7 pm-1 am. Specialties: frogs' legs, snails, fillet 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*.

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, shrimp with curried rice, and cheese fondue. House wine. Specialties from Normandy and fine Calvados, of course.

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

KOREAN

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

SEOUL, 8 Eritanias, Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), tel 692-4669. Specialties: 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).

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