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ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



Three days in June: Ozal's state visit
Echoes of Alexander in Afghanistan
Farewell to Imvros
Dial 1 to 0 for murder
A center for ceramics
Home thoughts from the Peloponnese

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ne se mesure,
qu'en Or*



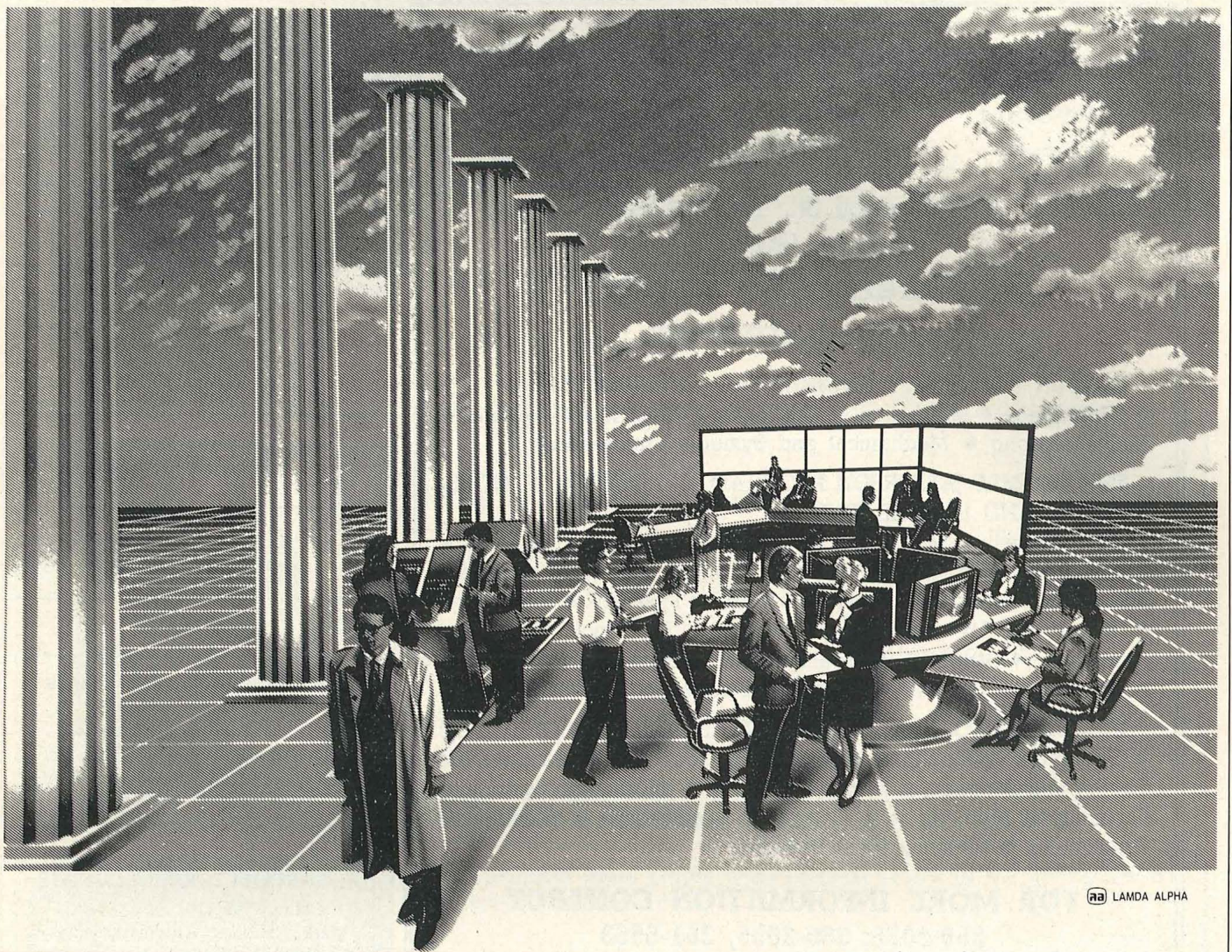
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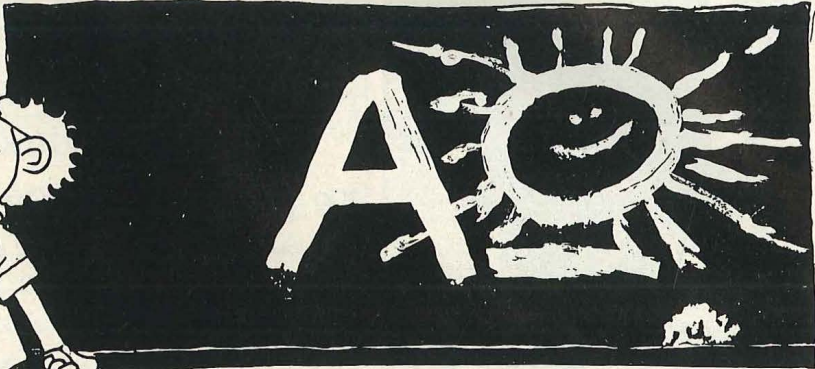
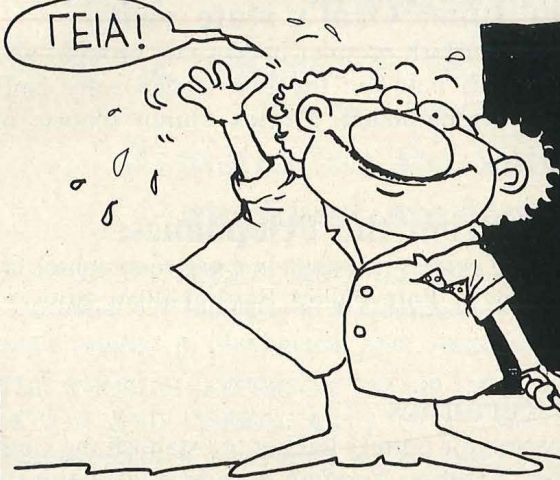
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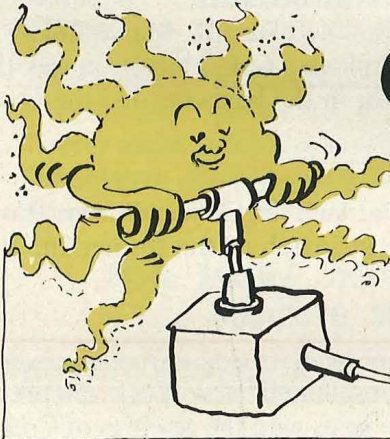
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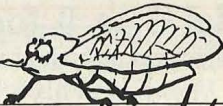


Lesson 9.

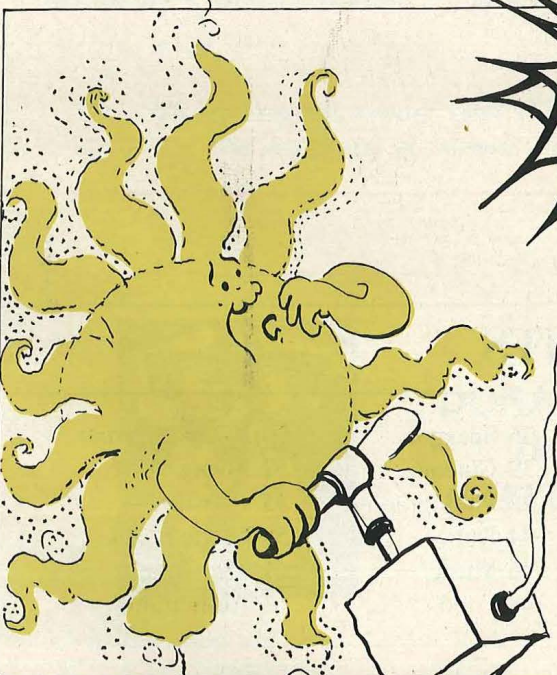
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EXPLODES Α ΓΙΓΑΔΑ



meaning: It's very hot



our town

Alcibiades' dog

The fanfare which accompanied the recent visits of Turgut Ozal and Elizabeth Taylor emphasized the importance given to public relations today and how it's become almost an end in itself.

If, as the press has reported, there were 4500 Greeks earlier this year who did not know they had AIDS, there can't have been 45 Greeks last month who didn't know that Elizabeth Taylor had stopped in Athens to pick up her share of the Onassis Foundation's Aristotelis Prize for her contribution in fighting the AIDS epidemic.

The enormous fuss made over every detail of her 48-hour visit, far from trivializing her contribution to combating the disease, proved that if beauty matched with fame can be put to noble use, so much more worthy is it of praise in an age when publicity means just about everything.

By her appearance at the ceremony in the Old Parliament, if ten people were alerted to the dangers of the disease and altered their way of looking at it – and this number was multiplied many times over – then the falderol made over Malcom Forbes' private jet, the number of suitcases she carried, the color of her eyeshadow and the aesthetic battle fought over the large red flower stuck into the brim of her black hat were well worthwhile.

During her brief stay and her short but moving statement, she shed publicity not only on AIDS but on all those around her: the other worthy recipients of awards, the Onassis Foundation itself (a matter that aspiring organizations cannot have been unaware of) and even on Sophocles whom she quoted. By stumbling charmingly on his name, she gave him more notoriety than ten National Theatre revivals.

Even Prime Minister Papandreou, who handed out the prizes in the absence of the president who was on an official visit elsewhere, may have purposefully fumbled the prize as he hand-

ed it to her in order to share a moment in the limelight.

Still, the most noted absence at the ceremony was that of Melina Mercouri. For all the premier's efforts to achieve distinction abroad, he is only a shadow beside the dazzle of his Minister of Culture who has become as great a symbol of Greece abroad as *souvlaki* and probably more than the Parthenon. Away on official business herself, Melina and Elizabeth Taylor never met. Some said the conjunction of two such brilliant stars would be too bright for such a small constellation as Greece.

Unlike Elizabeth Taylor, Melina is of course a politician as well as an actress, a phenomenon by no means unique today and one most likely to become more common as politics is transformed into a branch of TV entertainment. Papandreou may lack Melina's thespian talents and her cheekbones, but it cannot be doubted that he has a finely developed sense of theatre, too. It's not surprising that the only charter survivors of a government that in seven years has lost its socialist ideals and its momentum should still lead as a man/woman TV team with full coverage and high ratings.

In Greece, therefore, as in other countries, politics has become a branch of public relations. If conservatives here complain of party propaganda and censorship, they are only confusing it with high-exposure advertising in which no one cares if he's censured so long as he's mentioned. Political parties have become brands. Who cares what the surgeon-general warns so long as the product is displayed and named?

The importance given to PR was perhaps even more impressive during the stay of Turgut Ozal, the first Turkish head of government to visit Athens in over a third of a century. Here maximum coverage was given in the media to what minimum exposure was given in fact, with 8000 police keeping as far away as possible what

the media was covering in close-up. The prime minister's accomplishments may have been negligible but it was the noise and hubbub that counted. It was like Alcibiades of old who cut the tail off his dog in order to make Athenian tongues wag. The reason he did it, he said, was to keep people from saying worse things about him. So Messrs Ozal and Papandreou may have used their meetings to distract attention from more serious domestic issues.

That the surface image of a thing today is considered more important than its content was clearly shown when the government roundly scolded the leader of the opposition when he tabled his motion of censure last month. On the first day of the debate from which the premier absented himself (there is always a danger of over-exposure), the deputy premier in reply to Mitsotakis' accusations demanded that he answer certain questions. Among these were: Would a postponement of the motion of censure serve Greece's national interests in the light of Ozal's visit? Would the motion contribute to the nation's image on the eve of Greece's assuming the EC presidency? Would linking the government with terrorist activities enhance Greece's interests at the opening of the tourist season?

The surprising thing about the government's stand is that it didn't even seem to be interested about whether the attacks being made on it were true or not. It was only concerned with how it looked in the eyes of others.

It is the professional hazard of administrations to confuse the government with the country, and national interests are expressed, like tourist promotion, in pretty pictures carefully cropped by itself. In neither case is the truth upheld. This is a pity because bureaucrats in tourism and political leaders, ever fearful of facts, fail to see that it is the whole picture, revealing warts and all, that makes a country like Greece so attractive to foreigners. □

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott

A motion of censure

A rare motion of censure was brought against the government by the main opposition New Democracy party last month. The three-day parliamentary debate opened with ND leader Constantine Mitsotakis attacking the government on a wide range of foreign and domestic issues. He was particularly critical of the way it was handling Greek-Turkish relations.

Mitsotakis had persistently asked to be fully informed regarding the dialogues held so far by Prime Ministers Ozal and Papandreou in Davos and later in Brussels. The government had replied that this was unnecessary since the substance of the talks was not binding. When Mitsotakis refused to be briefed by the prime minister on Ozal's visit because he had not been given

prior access to information, Papandreou instead called in other opposition leaders separately.

In opening the debate, Mitsotakis charged that two serious mistakes had been made in the prime minister's opening gambit at Davos, when it was agreed that the Cyprus issue and the demarcation of the Aegean continental shelf being referred to the International Court at The Hague would not be discussed. Unallowable concessions, Mitsotakis said, have been made which led the Turkish Foreign Minister to state, after his visit here, that 'his country had opened a window onto the Aegean'.

The opposition leader went on to say that Greece had been "dragged" into a dialogue with Turkey, and that secret

diplomacy concealed concessions that had enhanced Ozal's prestige at home and strengthened Turkey's position. He claimed that joint communiqués had been prepared by the Turkish side, and that omitting to state that borders and international treaties must be mutually respected by both countries was a serious blunder.

Turning to domestic matters, Mitsotakis emphasized the poor productivity and the lack of competition in the economy. Declaring that the social state was in collapse, he stressed the insecurity that was felt by ordinary citizens in an atmosphere of increasing incidents of crime, terrorism and drug addiction.

Prime Minister Papandreou was absent from Parliament on the first day of the censure debate and the opposition's criticism was taken up by Deputy Premier Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas.

"Since New Democracy," he said, "had nothing new to say," he wondered scornfully, "why had it tabled the censure motion in the first place?"

He also strongly condemned the timing of the motion – on the eve of Parliament's summer recess, only weeks before Greece assumes the EC presidency and the beginning of the tourist season. In his zeal, Koutsoyiorgas gave the impression that criticizing the government was tantamount to treason. In a seven-point query he asked if New Democracy's motion would improve the country's image in the eyes of the EC, Ozal and tourists in general. He might have included the exhaustion of MPs impatient for holidays.

The following day the prime minister did appear and was more specific in countering criticism. He rejected the charges that the country was economically in default and might have added the well-known adage: that governments do not go bankrupt.

Papandreou outlined the substance of his meetings with Ozal and reiterated that they did not amount to an international treaty but to a simple agreement between prime ministers. As he described it, two leaders on the brink of war a year ago decided between themselves to pursue a more creative solution by peaceful means.

The prime minister firmly stressed that domestic issues would not be on the agenda, and after parrying other

The good shepherd

Father George Papapirounakis, one of the most appealing figures of the Greek Orthodox Church, died in Pireaus on May 16 at the age of 78. While playing with one of his many grandchildren in Aegina earlier in the day, he fell, hit his head and never regained consciousness.

Born in Milos, Papapirounakis (as he was best known) became a teacher in the poor neighborhoods of Pireaus as a young man. During the German occupation and just after the war he helped create night schools in working class neighborhoods – quite a new thing in the Greek educational system in those days.

In 1949 he urgently felt the call to become a priest in the town of Elefsina (ancient Eleusis) which was, even then, one of the poorest communities and one of the most polluted areas in greater Athens. In the early 1960s he established 'The Center of Love' in Elefsina where deprived children could play and find consolation. Later he established the more widely based 'Movement for Youth' in Athens and became a regular and popular speaker on radio.

Papapirounakis' liberal stands on religious and social matters led to his being repeatedly arrested by the junta, fired from his teaching post at the Moraitis School and stripped of his modest title of *protopresvyteros* (first priest).

The return of democracy in 1974 did not bring his work the official recognition he had hoped for. Long before the recent legislation concerning church land had been even thought of, he said, "Church property is not ours; it is a national matter. It should be reclaimed by those who gave it – by private people who had faith – not by the government, but by the people according to their needs."

Papapirounakis was accused by some of being communist, by others of being apolitical. He denied both. "I am political and the only reason is because the Gospels are political."

Papapirounakis had a low opinion of all modern political parties, right, left and center, and they all opposed him. Yet right up to the end of his life he expressed hope for the future.

"I believe in youth and youth goes on maturing every day. And when I am silenced, even by death, then, maybe, I will go on being heard even more." □

THE ATHENIAN

ND objections, went on the offensive to say that the censure movement aimed at defaming Greece abroad. On domestic affairs, he did not hesitate to say that ND was "blatantly cultivating social unrest."

As a result of the debate the Democratic Renewal leader Constantine Stephanopoulos agreed to vote with ND because the government had "deceived Greeks on EC issues, on withdrawal from NATO and the removal of US military bases."

The Communist Party (KKE) abstained from the vote of censure, disputing ND's reasons for tabling the motion and stating that, in fact, both leading parties differed little on basic economic issues. Most smaller parties also abstained. Zigdis of the Democratic Center Union called the spirit of Davos 'concession', and the economic situation 'tragic'. He called for the formation of a coalition, or caretaker government made up of prominent citizens to lead Greece to elections. Protopappas of KODISO, Socialist Arsenis and Socialist Rally leader Stathis Panagoulis followed suit.

Former Prime Minister George Rallis stated firmly that Hellenism was being seriously eroded and that the government must, above all, convince the public that national interests come first. He then went on to criticize the government for "unacceptable authoritarianism and arrogance."

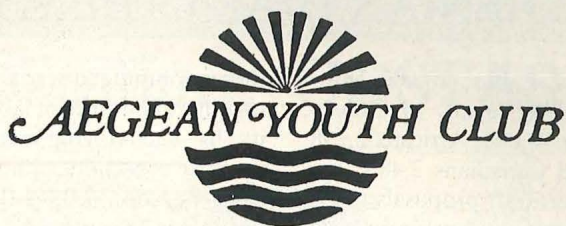
It was depressing, but perhaps unavoidable that when the political world had once more gotten itself into a bind, the magical word 'Karamanlis' was reinvoked - the octogenarian above all deserving of rest - to try to settle the failures of his successors. □

Foreign workers

A draft proposal has been passed by the Council of Europe Legal Affairs Committee in Lausanne calling on member states to recognize the right of permanent residence of foreign workers and their families, regardless of nationality or country of origin, so long as they have resided in a member country for not less than five years.

In Greece nearly 29,000 foreigners work legally although there are thought to be over 100,000 foreigners living in this country, most of whom do not have work permits. Many of these are from Asian and African countries.

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the Ministry of Labor, 13,000 Europeans are working legally in Greece. Asians number 10,000, Africans 2,298, Americans and Canadians 2,483.

Among other draft proposals is one concerning double citizenship in cases of mixed marriages.

Economic renewal

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Federation of Hellenic Industries (SEB), Prime Minister Papandreou stressed the opportunities and dangers which faced Greece with the unification of the European market in 1992. While the industrial countries in the EC would face stiff competition from Japan and the US, for Greece unification had a political aspect related to the safeguarding of its national interests.

Greece, the premier said, now found itself in the EC without having the ability to survive in a competitive market. While the state, he admitted, was partly to blame for this, so were business circles which promoted their own vested interests to the detriment of long-term investment.

In an opening statement at the same meeting outgoing chairman Theodore Papalexopoulos accused the government of a doctrinaire intervention in the economy which had proved sterile.

The following day, SEB's elected president Stelios Argyros, while stating flatly that "without the private sector, economic recovery is impossible," added a tone of moral urgency.

"Until now," he said, "we have been setting our course based only on experience drawn from the past, with envy as a principal motivating force in our society and our economy, and guided by idleness and easy gain."

Argyros urged his listeners to reject

these outmoded goals and bring together the forces of labor and creativity by encouraging healthy competition. He especially addressed the younger generation, asking them "to accept the values of meritocracy, to work with zeal and the discipline required by an internationally competitive environment."

Buying it all up

Greek businessman George Koskotas, 34, has bought the conservative afternoon daily *Vradyni*. Although the newspaper's manager said at first that Koskotas had purchased only 25 percent of the enterprise, it is now alleged that he bought all the shares for one billion drachmas.

The Koskotas publishing house, Grammi S.A., now owns five successful magazines and three daily newspapers. Koskotas bought the respected daily *Kathimerini* a year ago and launched *24 Ores* earlier this year with a massive publicity campaign that covered half the hoardings of Athens. Meanwhile he is said to have purchased two leading hospitals, Igeia and the Athens Medical Center, Maroussi, as well as the Piraeus football team, Olympiakos, in which he has invested a few more billion.

Koskotas made sensational news last autumn when it was revealed that he had a police record in the US where he had been charged with fraud and tax evasion in a New York court.

The 65-year-old *Vradyni* was owned by the three daughters of former publisher Georgis Athanassiadis who was murdered at his desk by unknown assassins four years ago. Athanassiadis was a close friend of Constantine Karamanlis and *Vradyni* was his staunchest supporter. The paper has a circulation of about 43,000 copies.

In Brief

■ The **Chair of Ancient Greece at Oxford**, founded during the reign of Henry VIII, is being abolished due to spending cuts imposed by the British government. *The Times* reported that the measure taken was contrary to renewed and increasing interest in Ancient Greek Studies. During the past academic year 140 students were enrolled in the department of Classical Philology and Literature.

■ Interviewed in the West German magazine *Stern*, Prime Minister Papanandreou denied seeking the **Nobel Peace Prize** through his talks with Turkish premier Ozal. If the Nobel Committee deemed that he had contributed, he said, he would not reject the distinction, adding, "My basic goal is to solve problems, not win prizes." In the same interview he said that, essentially, he desired a non-aligned Europe, though Greece could not abandon NATO now.

■ The proposed airport at Sparta may not exist yet but it has been given a name. The **Eleftherios Venizelos International Airport** will have a runway in operation by 1992. According to a feasibility study the airport will be complete by 1996 in time for the hoped-for Olympic Games. The venue of the Golden Olympiad will be decided on in 1990. Fifteen companies have been chosen to submit bids and construction work will begin in October.

■ **The flagship of Kara Ali**, admiral of the Ottoman fleet during the Greek War of Independence, has been found by sea salvage experts a mile off the town of Chios. *Kara Ali*, which was responsible for the massacre of Chios, was removing 2000 Turkish soldiers, 700 Chiot prisoners and a hoard of gold and silver loot when the vessel was destroyed by the fire ships of Admiral Constantine Kanaris on the night of 6-7 June, 1822. The wreck, well preserved in mud and scattered over 250 square metres, lies under 50 metres of water. The salvage work is being undertaken this summer by the Department of Underwater Archaeology with the assistance of the War Museum, the municipality of Chios, the Hydrographic Service of the Ministry of Merchant Marine and by private donations.

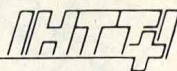
■ Former president of the Union of Greek Writers Athanassios Nasioutzik was acquitted last month of charges that he murdered fellow author



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and journalist Athanassios Diamandopoulos in 1984 with 97 hammer blows to the head. The jury's 4:3 decision in an Athens appeals court reversed a former verdict which had sentenced Nasioutzik to life imprisonment.

■ The **1000th anniversary** of the introduction of Christianity into Russia was celebrated last month in Moscow. Ecumenical Patriarch Demetrios I and Archbishop Serapheim of Athens and all Greece did not attend the ceremonies due to a conflict with the Russian Church over the latter's proclaiming the Orthodox Churches in New York and Japan autonomous.

■ **Anna Goulandri**, who dedicated much of her life to the promotion of man's spiritual resources and the propagation of Hellenic humanitarianism, died in London in May. Her palatial spiritual center at Legraina near Cape Sounion and the Goulandri-Horn Foundation in Plaka, founded in 1983 and recipient of the Europa Nostra Prize, drew spiritual leaders from all over the world to its seminars and lectures. A member of the prominent shipping family, she was first married to Leonidas Papagos, MP and son of the Field Marshal, and is survived by her second husband, the noted actor Dimitris Horn.

■ Several recent earth tremors in the Ionian Islands and especially Cephalonia, were accurately foretold by the **VAN earthquake predicting device**, an invention of three young Greek scientists which is receiving greater international acceptance.

■ Government spokesman Yiannis Roubatis denied newspaper reports and **persistent rumors** that President Sartzetakis during a recent meeting with the prime minister threatened to resign if the government failed to back the institution of the Presidency. "Such information belongs to the realm of fantasy," Roubatis said.

■ In anticipation of Greece's six-month EC presidency starting this month, **Lord Plumb**, president of the European Parliament, met recently with Greek leaders. Prime Minister Papandreou emphatically reassured Lord Plumb that Greece would help the European Parliament take on a more decisive role, and improve its relations with other agencies with which it has quarrelled in the past. □

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PASOK and ND 'strike' out

This has certainly been a grueling month for the average Athenian desperately trying to get on with his everyday life despite the multiplying hurdles that have been added to his daily dose of urban misery.

First, buses, trolleys and taxis have been taking turns striking or, worse still, have been striking simultaneously making a nightmare of one's efforts to get from point A to point B, whether crushed in an army truck, squeezed into one of the few operating buses, or jogging along beside a crowded taxi.

Too, consider the plight of any Athenian fortunate enough to be placed at the mercy of the staff at a public hospital this past month. His problems were not simply limited to finding the means to get there, but also to locating a hospital whose doctors happened not to be on strike. As all this was happening, a Public Electricity Corporation strike was also in full swing, causing some electricity shortages in rural areas.

To top it all the strike by public school teachers added more suffering and hardship to parents and students alike, as examinations have been indefinitely postponed.

Teachers insist intransigently on economic demands that, if accepted, will make nonsense of the government's efforts to somehow control runaway deficits, the end result being that the whole public sector will make wild demands for salary increases way beyond the threshold the government has set for 1988.

Essentially, what the government faces is a massive pay demands revolt throughout the entire public sector, from public schools, to buses, banks, and the electricity corporation. In effect this is the most serious challenge aimed at the socialists' authority since their rise to power in 1981; a challenge that is bound to have far-reaching effects on the Greek economy and Greek society for the next few years.

A crucial question is whether or not the government should give in to the strikers in the public sector. After all, the country went through two years of austerity during which real incomes declined significantly. Furthermore, it can be argued that the government has hardly convinced the public that it has curbed its own extravagantly wasteful

ways: it continues to increase the number of those employed in the public sector. One could also add that the salaries of some public sector employees, e.g. teachers, are considerably lower when compared to those working for "privileged" public corporations (OTE, DEI).

Given all this, however, there is little doubt that if Greece is to become a competitive society in view of the 1992 challenge, public deficits have to be drastically curbed. Public expenditures as a percentage of the GNP have jumped from 26.7 percent in 1965 and 32.8 percent in 1975, to 51.5 percent in 1985. According to a study by Professor Provopoulos, public expenditures as a percentage of the GNP have increased during the 1980-1985 period faster than in all the OECD countries. This increase was as high as 15.5 percent compared, for example, to Spain's 9.3 percent.

The hundred or so "problematic" corporations have incurred losses as high as 350 billion drachmas. IKA, the main national social security system, has a massive deficit of between 500 to 800 billion drachmas, depending on which statistics one opts to accept.

All these figures merely indicate that the public sector is deeply in the red, and threatens, as long as its deficits increase, to bring down with it the entire Greek economy by fueling inflation and crowding out the only productive sector: the private.

It is therefore clear that the socialist government (whatever its past errors and its current lack of resolve in pursuing consistently its new free market oriented policy together with an attempt at shrinking the public sector) has to stand firm vis-à-vis special interest groups in the public sector which possess monopolistic power and consequently frequently hold the nation to ransom.

Demands by civil servants - also preparing for a strike - amount to around 150 billion drachmas. The claims by public hospital doctors are hardly negligible: as for the teachers' demands, if accepted, they will put an end to any public sector wage restraint. Already the government has given to DEI and bus employees raises slightly above the threshold it has set for the public sector (thus ending the strikes)

and is willing to do the same for the teachers.

However, at this writing the teachers' union (dominated by the KKE and ND) has rejected compromise, encouraged both by the backing of all opposition parties and its "no exams" trump card. Actually, the opposition, and mainly ND and KKE, have done everything possible to encourage the most absurd demands of the well-organized special interest groups in the public sector with the sole intention of damaging and embarrassing the government. PASOK, in opposition, once did exactly the same thing.

But what about the future of the Greek economy and Greek society? Shouldn't this concern the opposition and primarily ND which is both close to capturing power and, in theory, bent upon shrinking the monstrous public sector and cutting down public sector deficits? If such deficits increase under the socialists isn't it the conservatives (assuming they do rise to power) who will inherit the mess? And if public sector special interests become increasingly emboldened under this administration won't they also (and one wonders what the ND trade unionists, now spearheading the strikes, will then do) turn against the next one?

But these are obviously fine points of small importance to a blatantly irresponsible Greek opposition: ND wants power at all costs. The KKE looks forward to a large, occified public sector. Hence both ND and KKE support more strikes and wilder salary demands. As for the government, it can ill afford, one year before the elections, to adopt the necessary, but unpopular, measures for the country's modernization. So, until 1989, the socialists will hardly rock the boat.

Needless to say, if this 'zero sum game' goes on between the socialists and New Democracy, both will lose in the long run, and KKE will have the satisfaction of seeing the public sector overexpanded and stagnant, while public sector interest groups will really be running the show - to the country's detriment. At this point, no one really seems to care except the beleaguered little man who is very much in the street. □

E Eleftheriou

Posidonia

The Piraeus Port Authority's Exhibition Centre, the ex-international passenger terminal of the port opposite St Nicholas' church, was the site of *Posidonia '88*, during the week of June 6-11. Held at the same time every two years, *Posidonia* is Greece's largest truly international exhibition, ranking second in size behind the Thessaloniki International Trade Fair, which is dominated by domestic firms and exhibitors from neighboring countries.

Posidonia is large because it relates to Greece's biggest industry: shipping. While foreign currency receipts from tourism recently overtook those from shipping, the bulk of the money made by Greek shipowners is kept 'offshore' and has been since attractive legislation was passed under the military junta 20 years ago: profits are usually not declared. Thus the official foreign exchange generated from the industry last year, \$1190 million according to the Bank of Greece, is just the tip of the iceberg; and most of that was brought into the country by seafarers. Those who serve aboard the international-trading fleet are paid in a variety of foreign currencies.

The size and the atmosphere of *Posidonia* is dependent on how well the shipping industry as a whole is faring. Since its inception in 1969, the exhibition grew steadily until 1986 – its 11th staging – which, although it was successful and a large affair compared with other shipping exhibitions worldwide, was dwarfed by comparison with its predecessors.

The reason: simply a stagnant shipping market which had left some of the world's premier shipping corporations – in Japan, Hong Kong and the USA, in particular – literally hundreds of millions of dollars in debt; not only shipping companies, but a host of manufacturing and 'service'-type companies which depend on the shipowners went out of business during this period.

However, shipping has rallied and the benefits have been percolating through since the middle of last year. Because shipowners showed more discipline and sent many ships to the demolition yards of the Far East to be turned into raw material for the world's steel mills, the surplus supply of ships has been reduced, bringing the number more in line with demand, and freight

rates for shipping companies have risen.

The size of this year's *Posidonia* reflected the optimistic mood which has returned. Over 600 companies from 49 countries participated. Sixteen nations had their own national pavilions, the largest being those of the USA, Japan, the UK, the Netherlands, West Germany, France and Italy.

Cyprus, which is trying to build up its 'service' industries because of its ideal location at the crossroads of Europe, Africa and the Middle East, was a national exhibitor for the first time.



This year's *Posidonia* was notable not only for its geographical spread but for the wide coverage of every type of business tied to the marine industry's coattails. Exhibitors ranged from ship's equipment suppliers (diesel engines, pumps, accommodation units, refrigeration plants, and so on) and shipyards, to office equipment; from shipbrokers to banks and insurance companies; from port organizations looking to attract shipping lines, to shipping publishers and the classification societies, such as Lloyd's Register of Shipping and the American Bureau of Shipping, which certify that ships are seaworthy in the first place.

Greek companies made a more impressive showing than at previous exhibitions. Some 120 firms were represented, and the shipyards, computer software, electronics and financial companies in particular, displayed a high

degree of sophistication – a sign that the face of Greek shipping has altered rapidly since two years ago, when a survey showed that only one out of every four shipping companies employed a computer for business purposes.

While firms involved in shipping come to *Posidonia* to market their products in one of the world's largest marketplaces, many also come in the hope of meeting the big shipowners here, or simply to enjoy the unique atmosphere of the exhibition. The early-summer climate created a party mood, aided by a string of indoor and outdoor cocktail receptions and dinners, as well as a number of mini-cruises held during the week.

As for the shipowners themselves, even comparative recluses were to be seen around Piraeus during the week, aware as they were that *Posidonia* is their industry's official showcase. Greeks have actually profited more than most by the recovery in the market, while some of their main competitors have suffered from fluctuations of their strong home currencies (such as the Yen and the Deutschmark) against the US dollar in which freights are usually paid.

Although for a number of years the misfortunes of the national fleet have been well-publicized in the press, the amount of shipping owned by Greek shipowners has increased again. It now stands at 88 million tons of cargo-carrying capacity – equal to that owned by Japanese parent companies and more than that of any other national group, despite the fact that more than half the fleet is trading under foreign flags.

An example of why so many firms took the trouble to come to *Posidonia* occurred just before the exhibition, when the well-known Piraeus-based cruise company, the Chandris Lines, ordered a brand-new cruise ship to be built by a West German shipyard. The 1400-passenger liner, which will enter service in the Caribbean in 1990, will cost Chandris an estimated \$170 million. The bill for the engines (which total seven and are to be supplied by the Danish-German combine, MAN B&W) has been described as the largest ever for a single ship: it's no wonder *Posidonia* is such a draw. □

Nigel Lowry

Three days in June: Ozal's state visit

For the first time in 36 years, a Turkish premier has made an official visit to Greece. Though concrete results were minimal, talks between the Greek prime minister and his Turkish counterpart proved the 'Spirit of Davos' is alive and well

by Patrick Quinn

Hundreds of policemen stood shoulder to shoulder along the streets of Vouliagmeni waiting for a convoy of sleek black limousines carrying Turkish Premier Turgut Ozal and his delegation to roar past on their way to the Astir Hotel complex.

The normally congested streets had been emptied of all traffic and helicopters droned in the distance as the residents of Vouliagmeni leaned over their balconies to observe the controversial 'parade'.

It was an event few would have thought possible 14 months ago, when Greece and Turkey came to the brink of war over oil drilling rights on the Aegean seabed. But on Monday, June 13, a white-and-red airbus touched down at Athens airport and the short, stocky Ozal, wearing a dark brown double-breasted suit, was greeted by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and then inspected a squad of Greek commandos in camouflage battle dress.

Few Turkish flags waved and there was no playing of national anthems at the low-key event that was marred by a Greek Cypriot tourist who climbed up an airport fence yelling, "Shame, shame!"

It was the first trip to Greece by a Turkish premier in 36 years – the last was by Premier Andranik Menderes in 1952 – and the third meeting between the two leaders since January, when they agreed at the Swiss ski resort of Davos to launch a long-term plan to settle the differences separating their countries.

Most Greeks view Turkey with suspicion, a product of 400 years of Ottoman rule. For years many Greeks have believed that Turkey has expansionist plans towards Greece's islands along the Turkish coast. This has been amplified by outbreaks of violence over the

past 30 years both in Turkey and Cyprus.

Ozal's historic three-day visit to Athens did not bring the two traditionally hostile allies closer to solving any of their longstanding problems and differences.

Although no agreement was reached on the Cyprus problem and the Aegean Sea, both Papandreou and Ozal said the visit had strengthened their trust in each other and helped them delineate the problems separating their countries.

Ozal's visit had been opposed by both conservative and leftist political parties in Greece on the grounds that no major political issues could be solved in Athens. His trip was marked by a string of noisy but peaceful demonstrations in the streets of the city and outside the Turkish embassy. Protestors carrying Greek, Cypriot and two little-known flags – a red Kurdish flag with a red star set in a green-bordered yellow circle, and an orange, blue and red Armenian flag – also demonstrated their opposition to the trip by staging mass rallies in central Athens.

On the first day of the state visit, 60 Greek Cypriot women lashed chains across the two main entrances leading into the Acropolis and blocked the ancient Parthenon and other monuments atop the hill to hundreds of tourists.

The women, most of whom had lost homes or had relatives missing since the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus, said before being dispersed by police: "The Acropolis is a symbol of peace...we don't want Ozal here."

Later on Monday, around 2000 Greek Cypriot, Armenian and Kurdish demonstrators shouting "Fire for the Turkish dogs," and "Ozal, fascist mur-

derer," burned an effigy of the premier outside the Turkish embassy.

Papandreou and Ozal hashed out their problems at two tête-à-tête meetings held Monday and Tuesday in their adjacent presidential suites on a heavily guarded wing of the Astir Hotel. The hotel, where Ozal was 'confined' for most of the visit, was surrounded by armed men, while two navy cutters patrolled in Vouliagmeni Bay and frogmen cruised the beachfront in rubber boats.

More than 5000 policemen were detailed to protect the Turkish premier during his stay in Athens, blocking off the center of the city and all surrounding streets whenever Ozal left the safety of the Astir Hotel. His courtesy call on President Christos Sartzetakis Wednesday caused massive traffic jams around Syndagma for more than three hours.

Hundreds of Greek and foreign television and newspaper reporters also crowded the hotel complex during the visit, hurrying along from one wing to another to catch various news conferences and briefings.

According to Papandreou, the two leaders mainly discussed the Cyprus problem and the Aegean during their private meetings.

"At these meetings it is natural not to expect anything to be miraculously solved. But what is hoped for is to exactly determine the differences and problems," Papandreou explained to reporters at a news conference shortly after Ozal departed Wednesday afternoon.

At an earlier news conference, Ozal expressed the same sentiment when he said that by asking for "concrete results you are giving false hopes to the people of Greece and Turkey. The fact that I am here...is the development."

Ozal said he felt the main goal of the "Spirit of Davos", as the rapprochement has come to be known, is the "need to have confidence among us and give up preconceived ideas. We have to melt these hard lines and hard hearts. This is the way our two peoples can approach each other. That is the way of Davos."

"Without giving a picture of total optimism, some light exists at the end

of the tunnel on the Cyprus problem," Papandreou told reporters, but added, "It would be wrong to say that I am optimistic. It will take a long time to solve the Cyprus problem."

But the Turkish premier was not ready to budge on Cyprus, not even for a token troop withdrawal from northern Cyprus, though he appeared to soften his hard line stance saying that the troops "will not stay indefinitely. We would like to see an agreement between the two communities and, after that, they will be withdrawn."

"A solution," he remarked at a press lunch in his honor, "should be a complete one. There should be a bi-communal, bizonal, federated state and I think that will take some time."

Though both premiers agreed that the Cyprus issue was not a bilateral Greek-Turkish problem, Papandreou insisted that a solution for the divided eastern Mediterranean island is required before any significant progress can be made in relations.

"The Greek position is immovable. We can't have progress without a troop withdrawal," Papandreou told reporters, adding that the estimated 60,000 Turkish settlers also had to be removed from the northern third of Cyprus.

Cyprus has been divided into northern Turkish Cypriot and southern Greek Cypriot sections since 1974, when a short-lived Athens-backed coup triggered a Turkish invasion. According to Greek figures 1619 Greeks and Greek Cypriots are still missing 14 years after the invasion. Turkey has never provided an explanation for the missing people's fate.

On the day before Ozal's arrival, about 1000 demonstrators marched through the streets of Athens to protest his visit while Greek Orthodox Archbishop Chrysosotomos of Kition, in Cyprus, held a memorial service for the missing at Athens' cathedral. Black-robed women, many holding faded photographs of missing husbands or sons, lay red roses and wept at the monument of the unknown soldier.

"There is not one Greek or Greek Cypriot in a Turkish prison today," Ozal said, adding that the country's jails were open to inspection by the Red Cross.

About 100 Greek Cypriots and Kurdish political refugees clashed with riot police near the monument of the unknown soldier Tuesday when Ozal drove into Athens under heavy guard to lay a wreath.

The two premiers' talks at Vouliagmeni also stumbled on the issue of the



Turgut Ozal and Andreas Papandreou: the dialogue continues

Aegean, where the two countries have longstanding disputes over airspace control, seabed mineral rights and the military status of some northern Greek islands.

"I can say that the Greek positions are also the same and immovable on this issue," Papandreou said, adding that Greece's national airspace "is ten miles and this is not negotiable." Turkey claims Greece's airspace extends to six miles, not ten, as Athens maintains.

An expected agreement on a joint banking venture also fell through at the last minute.

But Ozal pointed to a new Turkish government decree on Greek-owned assets in Istanbul as an example of how a dialogue between the two countries could solve some of their problems. He said the decree allows Greeks to invest in Turkey using the funds raised from selling their Turkish property. Before the decree, funds from the sale of such property remained frozen in blocked bank accounts.

More than 200,000 Greeks left Turkey after relations deteriorated follow-

ing anti-Greek riots in 1955.

Ozal said he felt "the Davos process continues in the right direction and I am confident that enhancing mutual confidence while respecting each other's interests will be pursued without any deviation." He wrapped up his first trip to Greece with a short cruise through the Saronic Gulf, escorted by Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias.

But despite the security measures taken for the visit, a 42-year-old Greek chemist, Theodoros Binichakis, threw a tomato and hit the windshield of Ozal's bullet-proof Mercedes as the premier was driving through Athens.

Sentenced to four months in jail for the act, he claimed, "I did it because of sacred anger at Ozal's visit." He appealed the court ruling and was released.

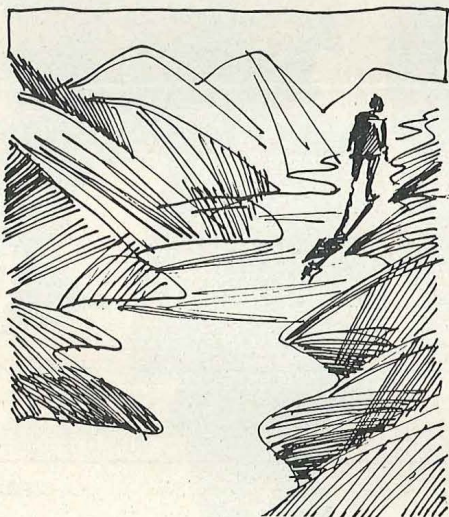
"All problems can be solved given political will but we can't tell yet when or how," Ozal told reporters as he was departing for Turkey. □

Patrick Quinn reports for The Associated Press.

Home thoughts from the Peloponnese

An Australian abroad meditates on the meaning of her native land's bicentenary, and her own ambivalent, but poetic, exile

by Gillian Bouras



*As we get older we get honest
That's something...*

I went, and I am still going.
Yevtushenko
Zima Junction

My bookshelf houses an odd collection: Bronte to Brookner, Hammett to Hong Kinston, Keats to Cavafy. Somewhere in the middle sit two volumes: one very fat, foxed and frayed by time; the other thin, delicate and in a new edition. The fat one is *An Anthology of Poetry from Spenser to Arnold*. By now it opens almost naturally at page 728, to *Home-thoughts from Abroad*, the fifth poem in an odd selection of Browning dominated by that childhood favorite, *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*.

In 1846, as schoolboys of the past knew, Robert Browning married Elizabeth Barrett. This marriage of 15 years, the editor of the anthology tells us, "was characterized by a tender, mutual love born of a perfect sympathy." But it was also a marriage spent in exile, for Barrett Browning's frail health meant that the couple had to live in Italy. Home is where the heart is, it is said, and all the available evidence suggests that Browning was very happy in Italy. Such happiness did not, however, prevent him from writing this most famous poem of expatriate nostalgia.

I suppose it is rather an old-fashioned poem by now, and always had, naturally, greater significance for the English than for others. Still, its appeal has held for me, and I find myself reading it frequently of late, in a burst of homesickness fed by posted reports of Australia's Bicentenary celebrations. Childishly, I have even tried to parody it (Oh, sacrilege!), with most unsatisfactory results:

*Oh, to be in Melbourne
Now that autumn's there
do not have the same ring, to say the least.*

It is probably only to the expatriate that the first four lines seem quite natural with their longing and envy:

*Oh, to be in England
Now that April's there
And whoever wakes in England
Sees some morning, unaware...*

Everything hinges on that word *unaware*, expressing resentment that those people still at home take their good fortune for granted.

And what, in this day and age of horrors, from which no country is immune, constitutes that good fortune? Is it as simple an amalgam as buds, blossoms, birdsong; as simple as a preference for bright buttercups over a gaudy melon-flower? Sometimes it is.

Sometimes I would trade fields of red poppies, wild irises, creamy crocuses, for the sight of a mere clump of those black-centered, yellow daisies which do not grow here.

Cloud shapes are different, the light is different, sounds are different, smells are different. And yet, and yet – now I can look at puff-balls of wattle and fronds of jacaranda in Kalamata quite calmly. Once upon a time I could not. Now we even have a wattle tree in the village *plateia*. I look at it and remember, and that is all. Now I can see that the rose light of evening on Peloponnesian mountains is one of the world's most beautiful sights. Once upon a time I looked and felt, if anything, resentment.

The good fortune is more, of course. It is a sameness, a familiarity, a *comfor-*

tableness which is hard-won elsewhere. It is the shorthand of conversation, the ease of communication, the meeting of minds similarly furnished, an effortless slipping into an environment which seems to alter its shape ever so slightly to admit you, unlike the strange one, sternly rectangular and solid, where you can spend a lifetime chipping away ineffectually at flint-like edges, making absolutely no impression. Part of this good fortune is, also, let us face it, a close connection with childhood – your own.

Home is childhood recreated, writes John Le Carré.

When you live in the land of your birth, that recreation is easy; so easy, often, that it becomes an unconscious process. But for expatriates it is always a very conscious one. (Help! My past and the essential me are disappearing fast. Must do something. Listen, boys. Now when I was at school in the Wimmera and in Geelong... When we lived in Melbourne...) But expatriate eyes are the only ones which sparkle during such a recitation. All others glaze over with boredom, for their owners are not concerned with there and then, but with here and now. Nobody can keep on consciously recreating childhood forever, although some of us do our best.

Countries do it, too, I suspect.

Suddenly something happens to make us stop doing it. We grow up because of a death, an end, a cruel letter in a cruel December. Then the overwhelming feeling is of having large splinters from Ayers Rock scattered randomly about one's chest.

Yet, while the splinters wound, the dreams start. In one recent one I was surrounded by relatives and friends in a shop which sold, of all things, electrical appliances. I am not sure what country I was in, but the scene was busy with chatter, movement and communication. Smiling, biddable salesmen bowed and hovered. But one by one the others made their purchases and drifted away. I was left alone, staring at an automatic washing-machine. Neither dream nor symbols would have rated highly with Jung, but they were quite potent enough to wake me at three one spring morning.

While I dream of modern technology, many migrants to Australia probably find their dreams mirroring rural scenes: oxen moving in stately fashion, ploughing pocket-handkerchief patches; pointed hats bending and rising in paddy-fields; sailing boats swaying across wide rivers. People

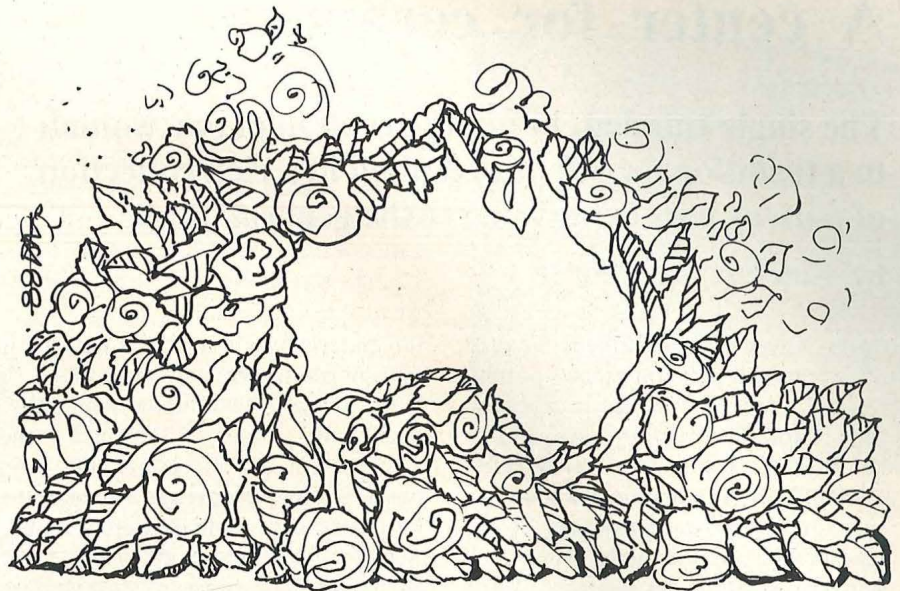
from the past stalk these dreams, stalk through and away. And are these dreamers, too, left alone? Almost certainly, for modern transplanted life is lived on the threshold of loneliness, as life in the past was lived on the threshold of hunger and danger.

In a suburb of Athens, gum trees grow and what could almost be a creek whispers along a wilderness cutting. In a large house nearby a gathering of Australians took place recently. We sat on the marble, flokati-covered floors, ate *poys* and sauce, real Four 'n Twentys, genuine tomato sauce straight from the Aussie bottle. I, at least, was home again.

But these Australians were only temporary transplants, removed briefly to an unfamiliar hothouse, shortly to be returned to familiar soil. The talk was not of Australia, not of the Bicentenary, but of their European adventures. I wanted to talk about Australia; they did not.

Perhaps it was just as well, for my Australia is not theirs. I used to see mine through a rosy glow, but now know that it is lost forever. Inevitably I thought of friends: Sarah, 18 years away from Sydney, who dreams daily in her Greek island home of a return 'just for a visit'; and Kathryn, returning to Sydney, and torn in two, not knowing where she belongs, who she is. Later, outside, I wondered briefly why people were speaking Greek.

Later still, I saw a television program about the arrival of the Tall Ships in Port Phillip Bay: blue sea, fluttering flags, cheering crowds; the ships themselves, regal presences, reminders of another era. It was all too brief. I loved it for its familiarity, for the warmth of all the bally-hoo. We expatriates may look down our noses (we've got long



ones!) at all the Bicentenary hype, but we would join in, I suspect, if we were there. How glad I am that I did not have to choose between the Trireme and the Tall Ships. I know which spectacle I should have chosen, and which one I would have.

Yet the Tall Ships' entrance and attendant ceremony all seemed like a wealthy child's party, or a decorated, festive parody of the stark events of 200 years ago, an act of escapism from the harsh reality of 1988: Clifton Hill, the Telecom Building, the stock market. (If people take 40 years to grow up, do countries take 200?) Perhaps it is time to stop recreating childhood?

At its best, however, the Bicentenary is a celebration of a great transplantation, that of a great culture from one end of the earth to the other. And we should celebrate the positive achievements of those two hundred years, which is not to say that we should ignore, or fail to regret the negative.

It is right and necessary, to cite the most glaring example, to feel shame at the harm done to a people whose own Dreaming was turned to the worst sort of nightmare. For history is a meshing of gain and loss, dream and nightmare, celebration and regret, opportunity, repression, freedom, slavery. Aborigines, convicts, free settlers, gold-seekers, European and Asian migrants have all told us so.

Gain one country; lose another: make one home; leave another. Life is so much less and so much more than we expect, as Robert Browning, who returned to England upon the death of his wife, still teaches us.

The thin, delicate volume on my bookshelf is the Angus and Robertson edition of Dorothea Machellar's poem

My Country, illustrated by J. J. Hilder. Now I read it often, too. But once I knew a teacher who used to say, frequently and fervently, that she would die happy if only she could write such a poem. And every time, with the arrogance, remorselessness and cowardice of youth I sniggered inwardly, thinking only of Grade Four recitation sessions circa 1954 and, later, half-hearted attempts to sing the thing. And it is easily parodied:

*I love a suntanned country
A land of seeping drains...*

Yet, putting the thorny question of literary criticism aside, it is no small matter for a poem, first published in 1908, to have such appeal that it has remained, despite some ups and downs, widely read ever since. (My volume is from one of two reprints issued in 1985.)

Once again there are four lines which have particular significance for sentimental expatriates, busily re-reading childhood's poetry in 1988:

*Though Earth holds many splendors
Wherever I may die
I know to what brown country
My homing thoughts will fly.*

For us, there is nothing to be said about these lines: they are simply true. It will not matter, then, what changes have taken place in Australia and in ourselves.

John Carroll once wrote that the 21st century might see, in Australia, a union of the best of British tradition with the superior refinement and depth of the great Chinese traditions. I would hope that a significant Stone Age culture would fit in there, too – and then Australia would really have grown up. But, Carroll added, "I am dreaming." I hope he was not. □



A center for ceramics

The single-minded, life-long devotion of one woman to a traditional craft has resulted in a rich collection of pottery now being open to the general public

by Katerina Agrafioti

The only center in Athens devoted exclusively to traditional pottery opened a few months ago in a beautifully restored, two-storey house in Plaka. It is the culmination of the life's work of Betty Psaropoulou, whose passion for pottery was awakened by her teacher, the great ceramist Panos Valsamakis. Resisting her relatives' efforts to have her study medicine – the profession of several members of her family – she nevertheless pursued her chosen field in a scientific way.

From her student days Betty travelled all over Greece, locating potteries and kilns, classifying and photographing them, studying the methods and procedures of each potter's work in exhaustive detail. She analyzed the chemical composition of the earth and the different types of clay, noted how

the material was sieved, the way it was moved on the wheel or molded by hand. She recorded the tools and other equipment used, sketched the architecture of the kilns and even observed the customs and habits of the local people where these were situated.

Over a period of 20 years, Betty Psaropoulou has amassed 9000 items of popular pottery from all parts of the country. Yet sometimes she arrived at settlements too late, finding kilns or storage areas abandoned or in ruins. But even then she interviewed the local people, stirring their memories of the work that once was done, and jotted down their recollections.

The Psaropoulou collection is devoted to ceramics dating from the early 19th to the mid-20th century. Pottery is a strongly traditional art, however, whose roots in Greece go back to the neolithic period. So important an art was it and so early did it develop that it had its own god to protect it, Keramos, patron of potters. According to mythology, the potter's wheel was invented by Thalos, said to be the nephew of Daedalus.

In earliest times the main centers of pottery were Thessaly and Crete. Minoan ware was of the highest sophistication and delicacy, and its influence throughout the Aegean was profound. During the Mycenaean supremacy, after the fall of Knossos, the ceramic centers shifted to its colonies on Rhodes and Cyprus.

Athens superseded Corinth as the center of ceramic production in the 6th century BC and Attic red figure technique dominated the high classical period. Although remarkable terra cotta figures, especially from Tanagra, appeared during Hellenistic times, it was generally a period of decline.

The characteristic pottery of Byzantine times with its authentic silicate glaze and rich ornamentation survives in very limited number, since Christians did not practice the custom of burying ceramics with their dead. During the Turkish occupation pottery became simpler and was strictly utilitarian, but there were important ceramic centers, especially in the Aegean

islands, the Peloponnese and Thrace.

After the liberation of Greece early in the last century, the craft of pottery received great impetus, and the Psaropoulou collection exhibits not only items whose traditional style goes back unbroken through the ages but also those 19th century pieces which were directly modelled on ancient prototypes.

Dominating the central hallway of the Ceramic Center is a huge photographic blow-up of the Creation taken from an icon of St Minas in Iraklion. Beneath it are the words from Genesis "And the Lord formed man of the dust of the ground and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul".

In the charming display rooms on the ground floor and the basement, the exhibitions are arranged in three categories: one includes small items and vases; a second is devoted to large storage pots made on a special mechanical wheel, and a third group of ceramics are made entirely by hand.

Details of two workshops are prominently on display. One, from Threpsano in Crete, shows work done on the wheel, while the second, containing a composite from workshops from the Messenian Gulf area, show workshops where the wheel did not exist. No examples of the latter survive today in Greece. Betty carefully photographed some ruins of these shops years ago and so has been able to assemble an authentic reproduction. Another room displays a complete reconstruction of a potter's workshop with all his tools and other equipment neatly and scientifically arranged.

In the basement, some pottery is displayed according to place of origin; in other areas items are arranged by use. Some of these show the important role played by custom. For instance, special ceramic items were used at baptisms, and on many islands a set of 19 different pieces of pottery were part of the traditional dowry. These were hung about the parents' house until a girl was married.

"Our museums of popular art," Betty says, "do not provide the visitor with a true picture of Greek peasant life. From looking at the elaborate costumes, jewellery and other rich items that are exhibited, one could form the quite mistaken impression that rural life revelled in wealth."

Such impressions are likely to become more common as the world of traditional crafts becomes increasingly remote. In her remarkable book *The Last Potters of the Eastern Aegean*, for



The Center of Modern Ceramic Studies, 8 Ipitou St, Plaka



"Every museum," says Psaropoulou, "should be a school"

which she was awarded a prize by the Academy of Athens, Betty writes, "Old techniques are being replaced by new ones. Nor are the items produced today made for use... In most places where the art of pottery has flourished in the past, not only have the workshops vanished, but there is even difficulty finding local people who know anything of the art or the techniques of pottery".

Betty believes strongly in education. She is constantly adding to the Center's library. "Every museum," she says, emphatically, "must be a school. It must show what life was like and what people did in former times." Her hope is to make the center an educational institute where craftsmen can study practical technique and scholars can gather the information they need.

Long before the Center opened, Betty had been putting exhibitions of pottery together. She was the first in Athens to present a display of the remarkable work of the Kourtzis family from Ayiassos on Mytilene. She has also lectured frequently. In 1975 she gave a series of talks on popular pottery at Upsala in Sweden, where she also organized an exhibition of part of her collection.

During all these busy years Betty has found her single moral and financial support in her husband. Today she has a charming grandchild, but has little time for home life. Because the Center is addressed to the specialist and the researcher as well as to the casual visitor, Betty is well aware of its deficiencies, prompting her to continue filling in the gaps. Agents in the provinces keep her abreast of what turns up, and she still spends much time on the road searching for missing links in her collection.

Betty spends everything she has on her passion, knowing she 'can't take it with her', or, as she more colorfully puts it, "shrouds do not have pockets". Nevertheless she often finds herself financially pinched. If she finds a unique piece she cannot afford, she still does what she can to prevent it from going abroad. Among her collaborators, Betty employs a young woman highly specialized in pottery at a salary far less than she deserves. She would deeply appreciate assistance from the Ministry of Culture, but how can the voice of one solitary collector reach the Minister's ear?

Betty is preparing a book on the pottery of Thessaly and has in mind another on that of Crete. She is full of



"Pottery and the men who worked it belong to another way of life"

projects and plans, though fully aware that the importance of ceramics in daily life is steadily dwindling.

"Who cares any more if water has the aroma of mother earth as it did when it was kept in clay pitchers?" she asks. "Who cares now for the taste of food baked in an earthen pot? Pottery and the men who worked it belong to another way of life. There is no place for them in our industrialized society."

In the preface of her first book, Betty Psaropoulou wrote that the reader would find it in "soil, clay, men and labor, all of them kneaded together". This kneading together is now lovingly displayed only a few blocks from Syntagma Square. □

The Center of Modern Ceramic Studies is located at 8 Ipitou, a small street leading off Vouliis two blocks into Plaka from Mitropoleos. It is open from 9 to 3, from Monday through Friday. For further information Tel 325-0678.



Psaropoulou has amassed 9000 items of popular pottery



Charming display rooms hold an array of vases and jugs

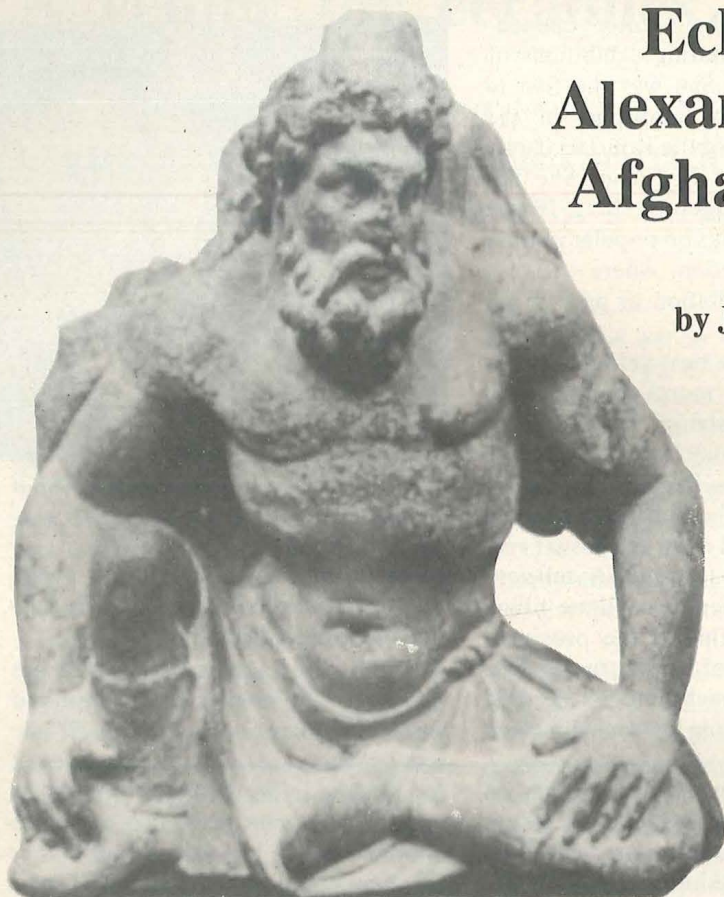
photos/M. Xionis

Echoes of Alexander in Afghanistan

by J.M. Thursby



Silver coin of 'King' Diodotus



Greco-Buddhist sculpture from Afghanistan

Unlike most conquerors of Afghanistan, the influence of Alexander the Great was of long duration. A Greco-Bactrian Kingdom which flourished for over a century had a profound influence on Indian Buddhist art

From Kabul to Kandahar, from the Oxus River to the Hindu Kush Mountains, Afghans wait in agonized anticipation as Russian troop withdrawals get under way. Although deeply divided politically, they hold a concerted desire to see the latest in an age-old line of aggressors pull out of their war-ravaged country. Persians, Kushans, Indians, Mongols and the British have all occupied their soil, some altering their semi-tribal traditions, others leaving little trace of their stay. Among the many celebrated dynasts to lead their men across its rugged frontiers, Alexander the Great was arguably the most brilliant. His exploits in the region quickly became the stuff of legend.

In a feat of astonishing military and personal genius, he reached Bactria – as most of Afghanistan was then known – with 40,000 Greek and Asian soldiers in the autumn of 330 BC. Without maps or accurate geographical information to guide them, he and his officers believed the towering local mountains

to be the Caucasus from whose soaring peaks they would see “Ocean”, the world’s outer edge.

In the space of three years, Alexander had subdued the warring tribes, broken the power of the “rebellious” Persian satraps and married a governor’s daughter, the famed Roxane. She was reputed to be the most beautiful woman in all of Asia. He founded at least five “Alexandrias”, towns to consolidate his victories and protect the ancient caravan routes crossing the country. Tough army veterans in their 50s and 60s were left, willingly or unwillingly, to administer the new settlements. Prisoners of war supplied the necessary forced labor. By way of these urban centers, Hellenistic thought, art, literature, drama and science were instilled into the all but illiterate indigenous population. This legacy later flowered into a hybrid Greco-Bactrian culture and kingdom which influenced surrounding countries for centuries to come.

When Alexander died at Babylon in

323 BC his empire, which stretched tentatively from the Danube to the Indian Ocean, was divided among his most powerful generals. Persia and Afghanistan fell under the rule of Seleucus who founded a powerful Asian dynasty. Seleucus sold off the undefendable part of Bactria south of the Hindu Kush to Chandragupta, King of Gandhara, for 500 elephants. Flourishing Greek settlements at Kandahar (Alexandria in Arachousa) and Begran (perhaps Alexandria Kapisu) then came under Indian rule and influence. The rest of Bactria enclosed between the mountains and the river Oxus (now Amu Darya) was administered from Seleucid Persia and prospered through trade. Lapis lazuli from the local Blue Mountain, the only ancient source, and the renowned Bactrian camels were its main exports. Imports tended to be luxury goods from the west and later from India and China.

As steppe nomads moving west blocked Bactria’s lines of communication, the distant “Alexandrias” in Afghanistan in time became isolated islands of Hellenistic culture. Urban leaders, descendants of army veterans, acted as self-styled ‘kings’ and within a century there flourished a unique and sophisticated local civilization. Each ‘king’ issued his own fine, elegantly engraved coins which over the years bore the heads of Demetrios, Agatholikos, Eukratidis, Diodotos, Antimachos, Polymachos and so on. They formed a highly respected trading currency based on the Attic silver standard which Alexander had spread throughout most of Asia.

Often situated at the confluence of two rivers, each city had its prerequisite gymnasium, terraced theatre, marketplace, temples, civic buildings and an area for games, first introduced into Afghanistan by the competitive Greeks. The only deference to oriental custom was a palace usually built in grand style. In the incongruous setting of wild central Asian countryside, the immortal words of Euripides and Sophocles could be heard. Pantomime and ancient comedy were also per-

formed. The story of the Trojan horse and episodes from Homer passed into local folklore, while music and dance entered like leaven into the lives of native inhabitants. Dances of Macedonian origin, it is said, may still be seen in the area today.

Until this century, tales of vanished Greek cities ruled by cultured Greek kings wielding great power were regarded as colorful myth, but archaeology has now proven otherwise. Professor Bernard, leading a team of French experts, obtained permission to investigate one of the many mounds which dot the Afghan landscape. His excavations at the village of Ai Khanum, standing near an ancient Persian fort at the confluence of the Kokcha and Oxus rivers, have astonished the world.

Ruins of a Hellenistic city built on the grid system lay beneath the sod. Elegant buildings in Corinthian style and spacious mud-brick houses with several reception rooms decorated with 'objects of art' attested to a relaxed luxurious standard of living. The discovery of designs for a solar quadrant suggested a culture of scientific refinement. Statues of Greek gods and goddesses were found, and carved on a pillar was a quotation from the temple of Apollo at Delphi, the epigraph dedicated to Clearchus, scholar of comparative religions who was perhaps the most famous pupil of Aristotle. A papyrus text of Aristotle was found in the treasury of the enormous palace.

Running down the center of the town is a high wall ominously suggesting class segregation, separating ruling society from dependent labor. Like most colonials, the Greeks felt they possessed a superior culture and disdained learning local languages. Any aspiring native had to master Greek and adopt the customs of the conquerors who tried in vain to keep their Hellenistic way of life intact. Styles inevitably merged as local craftsmen were taught by Greek-trained experts and a distinctive Greco-Bactrian art

was forged out of Hellenist, Asian and Indian design influences. This can be seen clearly in a set of silver dishes now in the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad which depict engraved scenes from the works of Homer and Euripides while others, the animalistic motifs of nomad art.

It is possible that Ai Khanum, perhaps "Alexandria in Sodgia", was founded by members of the Thessalian

cavalry unit disbanded by Alexander on the banks of the Oxus. It was certainly governed by a Thessalian veteran. Like other Greco-Bactrian cities it was an independent administrative and legal center where official business was carried out in common Attic Greek. It also served the surrounding countryside with its many tiny settlements where new systems of irrigation and land measure had been introduced.



View of the lower city at Ai Khanum prior to 1964 excavations



Local Bactrian goddess from Ai Khanum



Corinthian colonnade: south portico of the palace



Silver coin-portrait of Menander, King of Bactria converted to Buddhism

In Afghanistan Russian archaeologists have lately excavated at Begran (perhaps Alexandria Kapisu) outside its borders at Merv (Alexandria Maghana) and Herat (Alexandria Areion), cities founded by Alexander on his way to Bactria; and at Leninabad near the Bitter Lakes (Alexandria Exchate) built after a punitive expedition launched from Bactria. Although Marghana and Eschate were mainly garrison towns not destined to survive long, finds show beautiful Hellenistic objects and evidence of planned settlements. In 1979 Victor Sarianidis, an expert on Central Asia whose parents hailed from Trebizond, excavated the ancient necropolis at Tilia-Tepe in northern Afghanistan. Finds uncovered by him and his team confirm, once again, the splendor of the Greco-Bactrian culture at its peak from 250-150 BC.

Lack of written or archaeological evidence obscures the name of the first Greco-Bactrian king to carry culture south over the Kyber Pass by invading Gandhara, now in northern Pakistan. It may have been Menander. Gupta rulers of this lush hilly country straddling the upper tributaries of the mighty river Indus, were no strangers to Hellenistic influence. Alexander had passed through with his army, founding among others, two towns, Nikaia and Bucephalas, on either side of the river Hydrastes (now Jhelum). The foundation of Bucephalas marked the passing of his fabled and much-loved horse which died there in 326 BC. The dynastic Gupta family had in turn ruled southern Bactria where one of their number, Asoka, had Buddhist teachings carved on stone in Greek



Nabhear Gate at Zariaspa (Balkh): 3d c BC

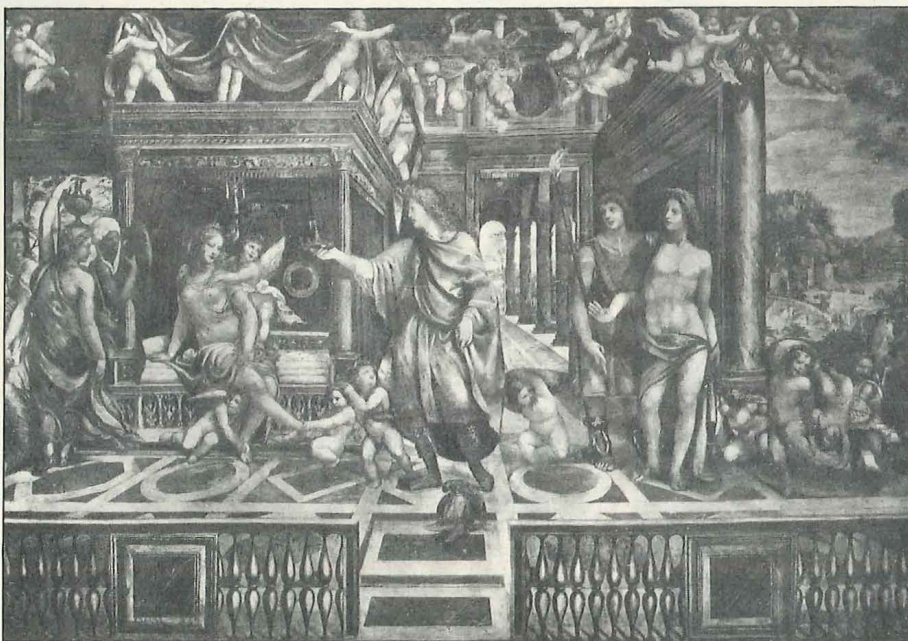
lettering at Kandahar, along with the story of his own conversion to the faith.

Menander, embracing Buddhism in Gandhara, took the name of Milindra and was regarded as a holy man. The sacred book *Milinda Panha* is based on dialogues with Menander. Buddhist sculpture in the area also owes a great debt to Hellenistic art. Gupta carvings of Buddha found in several European museums look strangely like their Greek prototypes.

Greco-Bactrian art flourished there in exotic isolation, succumbing increasingly to Indian influence until AD 600 when the onslaughts of Huns wiped it out.

Although Alexander the Great spent a relatively short time in Bactria and Gandhara, legends of his genius live on in local belief. Well over a thousand years later when Marco Polo passed through Afghan lands on his way to China he was told of the death of the last horned horse belonging to a breed sired by Bucephalas and heard that the leaders of Badakhshan province were descended from Alexander himself. Today the same tales are told to travellers in remote areas of the country. As for north Pakistan and India with their pockets of Aryan influence, there are countless "descendants".

A strange story regarding a group of them, involved the crew of a Greek ship which put into Bombay during World War II for radar repairs. Sailors on board heard voices calling up to them but ignored the tall, light-skinned Indians dressed poorly in dirty vests and shorts standing below, until they realized the "Indians" were speaking ancient Greek. When invited on board and asked about their origins, they said they were descended from members of Alexander's army but were not Macedonian. □



The marriage of Alexander to Bactrian princess Roxane: fresco by Il Sodoma, Farnesina Palace, Rome

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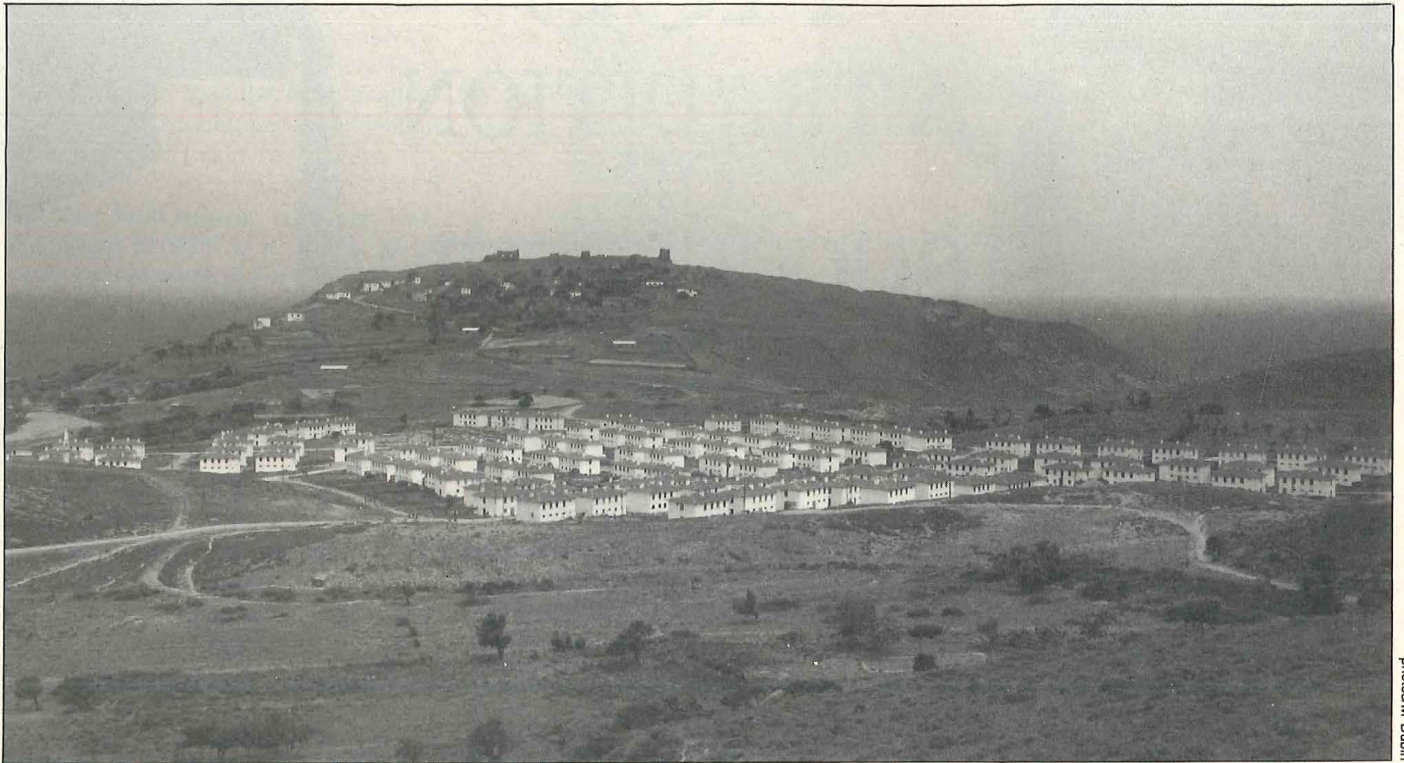


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Farewell to Imvros



photos/M. Dubin

New Bademli and the ruins of old Kastro

**Imvros off the Dardanelles became Gökçeada in the mid-1960s.
Today, few of the former 1500 Greek inhabitants remain
and the Turkish island retains little Hellenic flavor**

by Marc Dubin

Six winters ago, when I was going through some lean times in Athens, an acquaintance named Sotiris took me out for a birthday supper on what had to be the grimmest yet of my yearly anniversaries. I never forgot his kindness, but what stuck equally in my mind was that he hailed from Imvros – with Tenedos one of the two Greek islands astride the Dardanelles which remained in Turkish possession after 1923 – and that he steadfastly refused to discuss his experiences there other than to admit that he'd left in 1964. His reticence piqued my curiosity, and the island had since then always figured on my list of Anatolian Greek places to visit – someday.

The opportunity to do so presented itself rather suddenly in 1987 when I was living in Turkey and writing a book on the country; someone showed me a slick local travel magazine containing an article on Gökçeada (as the Turks have renamed Imvros), meant to encourage tourism since the island was no longer a restricted military zone. Tuck-

ed in between bits of insipid prose and the obligatory shots of bathing beauties perched on a rocky shore was a rather murky photo of two suspiciously Greek-looking old ladies chatting in the shadow of a belfry. Perhaps the Hellenic community there was, if not exactly thriving, at least stable.

"Why do you want to go out there?" was the initial reaction from the harbor-master in Çanakkale. The only other foreigners on the noonday dock were a German couple about to make their second visit of the year, so it seemed a reasonable enough question. I presented the letter of introduction from my publisher and immediately my stock shot up several points – rather unexpectedly, since in Turkey foreign journalists have long been considered a nuisance at best and troublemakers at worst. I was solemnly enjoined to write only "good things", and then given a personal escort to the *Vilayet* (provincial headquarters) and the *Emniyet* (security division). While the island may not any longer be off-limits to foreigners, an internal visa was still

required; the ferry sailed at 4 p.m. and I would spend much of the time until then having no less than five stamps applied to various sheets of paper.

As we boarded I heard snatches of Greek – not from the mouths of current island residents, but from Panayiotis, an Athenian engineer who had also left Imvros in 1964, his father, and his uncle. This was their second visit back home; they showed me a book, published by the Society of Imvriotes in Athens, liberally illustrated with archival material, but only long enough to tantalize me rather than truly inform.

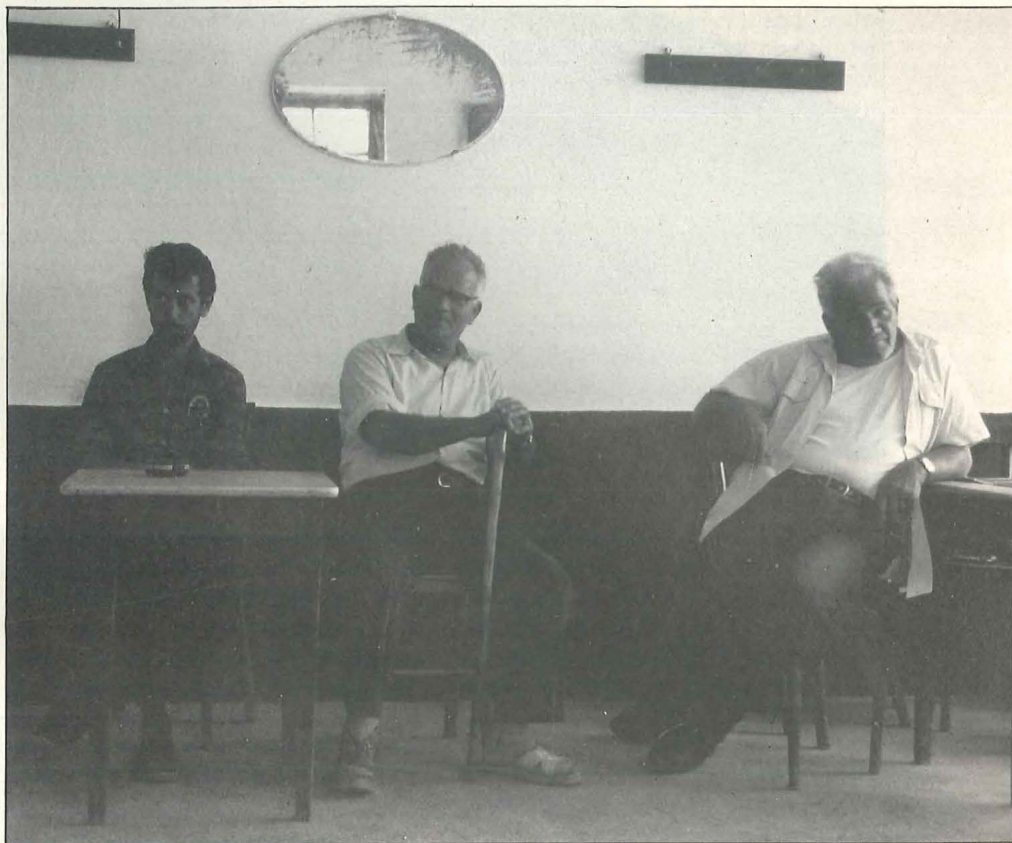
The glossy magazine may have been touting Imvros as Turkey's next tourist attraction but there was little sign of commercialization or even basic information at the newly expanded harbor at Kuzu (formerly Ayios Kirikos). Before disappearing, Panayiotis and his family suggested that I stay at Kastro (now Kaleköy); the Germans endorsed this. The single island bus trundled through the capital of Çina (once Panayia) before stopping at a sandy

windswept cove backed by a large Turkish army officers' club. This had been Imvros' main harbor before Ayios Kirikos was expanded, and there still remained the derelict church of Ayios Nikolaos, with dedications in Greek and Turkish dating it to the 1950s, on the quay. But the adjacent, modern buildings, including two restaurants and three *pansiyons*, were not the village I was seeking.

The crumbling old stone houses of Kastro proper huddled on the lee side of the bluff overhead, crowned by the scanty remains of the namesake castle purportedly built by Suleyman the Magnificent. There were also two more churches, built by the same benefactor as that of the port, but they were securely locked and not a Greek was to be seen. Terrified by the establishment of the army base below in 1964, and deprived of a livelihood by the Turkish government's seizure of their fields shortly thereafter, all of the Greek Orthodox villagers had departed by 1966. The Moslem family who showed me around the fort were recent (1984) settlers from central Anatolia. As we watched the sun slide into the sea beside distant Samothraki, they pressed me to return for supper the next evening, but what I discovered in the next 24 hours was sufficiently depressing to make me temporarily avoid Turkish company.

The following day I set out for Glyki, which faces Kastro from the brow of a hill slightly inland across a fertile valley. The Turks call the place Bademli, and on the valley floor have constructed a vast, ugly prefab village on some of the land taken in 1964; the balance of the formerly Greek fields in the immediate vicinity, behind the officers' club, has been turned into a *çiftlik*, or government farm. Glyki itself was eerily silent, though the dwellings were in better condition than at Kastro; by hullo-ing into the few yards with tended flower-pots I managed to meet most of the 20 Greeks remaining.

I spent a good hour in the house of Paraskevi, wife of Yiorgos the former schoolteacher – 'former' because there are no longer any Greek pupils on Imvros. The mostly middle-aged and elderly score of Glyki Orthodox wait, in their own words, to grow old and die. Understandably bitter about the events of 1964-1966, they consider it a point of honor to stay on, but appear to participate as little as possible in the local economy; as Paraskevi offered me the traditional coffee and *loukoumi* I noticed that both had been sent from Athens.



The last Greek residents of Ayios Theodoros

While several of the neighbors joined us, I learned that Glyki had once been home to 400 Greeks – a figure borne out by the large but shuttered barn-like church – and that the most irksome thing about the 1964 land-grab was that no compensation had been offered. On the nearby island of Tenedos (Bozcaada) the land had apparently been bought rather than seized, so there was reportedly still a viable community of Greeks there; certainly wine from the Dimitrakopoulou vineyards is still sold by name in Istanbul.

During my visit one of the ten Turks living in Glyki dropped in to ask a brief question; she was received civilly enough, but Paraskevi refused to speak Turkish so the others had to translate her repartee. Once the "outsider" had departed, the interpreter treated us to a sour little pun on the island's official name, disparaging it as *Yokceada* ('Nothing-ish' Island) rather than *Gökceada* ('Blueish' or 'Heavenly' Island).

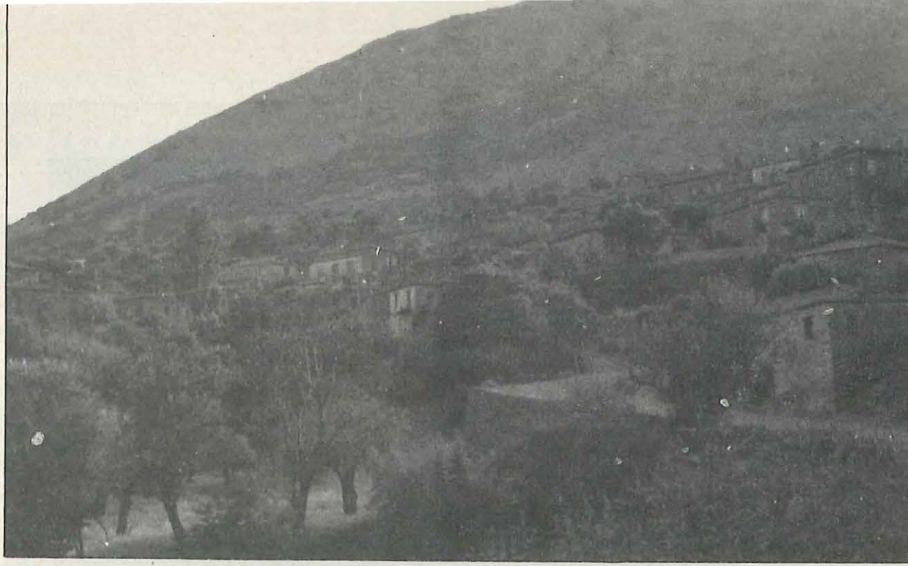
Perhaps the most dejected inhabitant of Glyki was 17-year-old Meri, whom I met sitting up in the giant plane tree above the village spring, enjoying a cigarette out of sight of her disapproving mother. Her poignant story came out in snatches over lunch at her ramshackle house: until five years ago she had attended the Greek school in Istanbul, but when her Turkish father divorced her mother he raised a com-

motion, had her removed from the school, and sent her back to Imvros with her mother to attend the Turkish lycee in the island capital.

Life was a self-described hell of boredom and isolation for Meri, the only *Romaiois* adolescent on Imvros. Because of her mixed parentage she had obviously not counted when Paraskevi declared that there were no Greek youngsters in residence on the island. Meri's Greek was already starting to suffer from the unnatural environment, but was still larded with the quaint Anatolisms (such as *bahtche* and *mouzafiris*) so common on Lesvos and Samothraki. She was an attractive, if understandably depressed, teenager, and I wished that there was something I could do to speed up the counting off of the days until she came of age and could go where she pleased. Her father, after abandoning her, had virtually forbidden her to contact him.

Foiled in my attempt to follow old paths through the fields to Panayia by vast military zones – another grievance of the Greek population – I was forced to walk the main road to the capital, where I saw a single black-clad couple reading a Greek newspaper on the porch of their house.

The onward road led west toward Ayios Theodoros, once the second largest settlement on Imvros. Iakovos, Archbishop of North and South America, was born here, and approaching



Ayios Theodoros: the last Greek village

from a distance it looks with its fine stone houses in the North Aegean style, like any other Greek island village except for the distinctive Turkish power-poles. The Turkish town-limits sign announced Zeytinli ('Olive-ville'), and the rooftops did in fact seem to float on a sea of olives.

It was by now late afternoon and the only sign of life was inside one of the three cafés on what passed for the *plateia*, really more the junction of three main streets. I thought I heard Anatolian Greek upon entering, but the seven men in the corner – the youngest perhaps 35 – fell silent as I took a table by myself. They then addressed the proprietor – who turned out to be another settler from the mainland – in Turkish, but I didn't have to wait long before they lapsed back into Greek among themselves. I introduced myself in their language, to their amazement, and was informed that there were still about 150 Greeks, roughly half the population, in Ayios Theodoros. They too had suffered greatly, having lost all their holdings on the fertile plain as well as a great part of the olives immediately below the village. In recent years a dam had been built just up-valley and had inundated still more arable land. Now they eked out a living from the olives that remained and however many sheep and goats they were permitted to graze on the surrounding hills.

Once again the 35-year-old was among the youngest Greeks in the village; I was assured that this was not due to some peculiar infertility but simply because the establishment of Greek schools was explicitly forbidden. After nursing my orange soda for a while I asked whether I might be allowed to take a group portrait. Several of the men, either annoyed at what they considered to be typical tourism or fearful of reprisals, rose and exited.

On closer examination, Ayios

Theodoros was almost as sad as Glyki or Kastro. Many of the sumptuous mansions had been long abandoned, weeds choked the back alleys, and several of the springs were capped. Along the way I met up with one of the men who had shied away from my camera; he turned out to be the sexton of the church and was perfectly willing to talk on condition of anonymity. His wife had gone off with the keys to the graveyard, so we both hopped the fence to pull herbs to mix with barley to feed his sheep. There was currently no suitable *horta* on the hillsides.

As we wandered among the tumble-down graves, discussing the Greek villagers' helplessness in the face of the Turkish government, it became evident – in this, the most vigorous of the remaining communities – that there was no future for Hellenic culture here.

On Imvros the gerontocracy approximated on other Greek islands is absolute, and there is no hope of working-age emigrants returning here in their retirement. Remittances of the young to those left behind exist but are pitifully small compared to those flowing into Greece proper.

As we parted, the old sexton eyed me sidelong, then said, "You're no journalist. The Greeks are cunning; you were *sent* here to check up on what's going on." Though not strictly true I didn't deny this, and he continued, "You ought to go out to Agridia and Skhinouria too, where they (the Turks) even stole the (free-standing) church belfry..."

I returned to Panayia and inquired about transport the following day to Agridia and Skhinouria, renamed Tepeköy and Dereköy respectively by the Turks. I had been told that there was a daily service truck out to the minimum security prison at Skhinouria, but was unable to confirm its existence, much less secure a seat, and felt disin-

clined to walk the necessary 15 kilometres or hire a taxi.

It was from this jail that William Hayes, of *Midnight Express* fame, actually escaped, the film version notwithstanding. The establishment of this open penitentiary in the late 1960s, with the inmates allowed to walk around the area at will, terrorized the local Greeks and was largely responsible for the virtually complete depopulation of these two western villages. Today the main habitation on this end of Imvros is Ugurlu Köyü, a built-from-scratch, planned coastal village.

In lieu of a visit to the outer villages, I bought a postcard with a little map of the island. All the place-names were in Turkish; defiantly I scribbled in the original Greek toponyms which my hosts in Glyki had taught me. Hungry, after all my walking, I ordered a pudding in the sweetshop and then found I had no more change; the proprietor, honored at having perhaps his first foreign client, insisted I have it on the house. In the face of such kindness, I felt uncomfortable and ungrateful for harboring less than friendly feelings towards my hosts – after all, the settlers themselves had not annexed the fields – and ambitions of writing other than the "good things" suggested by the harbor-master.

Until 25 years ago Imvros was a self-contained outpost of Greek culture in Turkish waters; a rickety caique called only once a week at Kastro; less often in bad weather. The principal transaction with the mainland was a steady stream of female domestic servants destined for the wealthy households of Istanbul.

Many an *Istanbulu* of that class and generation, whether Greek, Jewish, Armenian, or Osmanli, was at least partly brought up by an Imvriot maid and thus acquired the rudiments of spoken Greek. In talking to my Istanbul acquaintances who fall into this category, an oft-repeated theme was the legendary sexual freedom of the young ladies; certainly they were attractive and winning, and more than one staid marriage was threatened by real or imagined misdeeds on the part of the husband.

All my informants lamented the passing of what to them had been a little Shangri-La beyond the Dardanelles, where one could always count on island dancing and music, *tavernas* and the possibility of romantic adventure. But stories diverged when it came to just why (as opposed to how) the government set about reversing the 50-to-1 ratio of Greeks to Turks on the island.

One friend, based in Çanakkale as a salvage diver in the early 1960s, claims that the troubles had little to do with the Cyprus crisis. He accuses the Athens-based Orthodox Church of inciting the 1500 Greek residents to pressure the 25-odd Turks on the island into selling their land by offering inflated prices, and bullying the "minority" population with hostile graffiti and worse. Their hopes of creating an international incident, and potential reversion to Greece, backfired when the Turkish government responded to these supposed provocations.

'E', a prominent Istanbul journalist who must remain anonymous because he has had his passport and press credentials revoked and lives under constant surveillance, asserts that the Greeks did nothing in particular to trigger the reprisals of 1964-1966; the incidents in Cyprus merely provided the regime with the pretext to act in a fashion long contemplated. He had spent some time on the island in the early-to-mid 1960s and knew the *kaymakam* (county prefect), an apparent ogre and *agent provocateur* who almost certainly propagated questionable reports of his own roughing-up by a Greek mob.

Once the *kaymakam* attended a

Greek wedding and had a few too many. Wobbling to his feet, he demanded that a Turkish folksong be played for his benefit. The frightened musicians obeyed but the atmosphere was poisoned for the rest of the day. Afterwards, my friend took the *kaymakam* to task for his callousness and demanded to know the reason for his behavior. "So that they know who commands here," was the answer.

It is perhaps naive to expect that the present and former Imvriots will be included among the beneficiaries of the recent Papandreou-Ozal rapprochement. It is obviously too late to do anything to make the island's Greek community a going concern. Even within the Balkans, let alone the rest of the world, such "minor" recent incidents as the destruction of old Bucharest by the Ceausescu regime, the Albanian-Serbian troubles in Kosovo, and the persecution of Turks in Bulgaria have managed to overshadow the plight of the Imvriots and the other relict Greek enclaves in the region.

Yet some documentation – if only a farewell – seems in order, so that perhaps the islanders of the Dardanelles will not be excluded from any pending settlement. Turkish advocates rather lamely declare that the Greeks

have left Turkey in general and Imvros in particular of their own accord, because "they want to be with their own kind." Deny communities their livelihood, educational or religious facilities, and their security by such means as expropriation without compensation, garrisoning, convict labor, and the neglect of an existing harbor, and the result is a foregone conclusion, with choice hardly a factor.

Moreover, the encouragement of massive immigration by disadvantaged Anatolian peasants has enough precedent to be characterized by a single Turkish word – *sürgün*. There is no doubt that Republican Turkey has on Imvros deliberately employed this practice, long favored by the Ottoman authorities and usefully defined in Bernard Lewis' *The Emergence of Modern Turkey*: "...the transfer of populations from one place to another for settlement and colonization. Sometimes these deportations were penal, sometimes they were intended to serve political, economic, and military ends, as, for example, transfers of populations to newly conquered provinces or to disaffected areas." Thus, in a few short years, was decimated a microcosm which had managed to survive since the partition of the North Aegean in 1923. □

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Dial 1 to 0 for murder

A Cretan transplant finds life in 'the phone booth' a modern Greek nightmare worthy of Kafka

by Lou Duro

Manzi glared at the receiver in his hand, mumbled some unintelligible sounds, and slammed the phone down in its cradle so hard the man in the kiosk yelled at him. After three years on Crete, Manzi had thought he could cope with the telephone situation, but it was mornings like this that made him want to wreak mayhem. He hadn't been trying to reach America or Europe; not even Athens: he simply wanted to call a friend in Iraklion, about 20 kilometres away. He had started calling at 9 am; it was now 9:35. It had gone like this: from 9 to 9:08, he got a busy signal just before dialing the last number. From 9:09 to 9:16, the busy signal followed the area code. At 9:17 he got a wrong number - someone in Rethymnon. Between 9:18 and 9:25, he couldn't even get a dial tone; then followed two more wrong numbers. From 9:26 to 9:34, he was able to complete the number but the line subsequently went dead. At 9:35 his call went through at last and a female voice answered. With a sigh of relief he asked to speak to John.

"Oh, I'm sorry," answered the woman. "You just missed him. You should have called five minutes ago."

In New York, where million-dollar deals were made, and lost, with just one call, Manzi had been a phone fanatic. Telephone cables criss-cross the Big Apple like veins pumping blood into a giant monster: cut those wires for a 'New York minute' and the city would die, as surely as if someone had slashed its wrists.

Manzi had had a phone with six buttons on his office desk in New York, and an extension in every room of his house, including the bathroom. At restaurants, he always took a table nearest the phone booth. He tried never to be more than an arm's length away from a receiver. As some people know the locations of all the hospitals in a given area in case of emergency, Manzi had kept folded in his wallet a detailed map of all the public phones between 34th and 72nd streets.

Trying to pass it off as a joke - he was more serious than he wanted people to think - Manzi's favorite line was: "New York is a jungle. But in *this* jungle it's the survival of the 'phone-iest'." Finally, he realized he was a down-and-out phone addict, needing the constant "fix" of talking into a plastic mouthpiece, and decided to leave New York and move to Crete. But he had never expected to go "cold turkey".

After travelling all over the island, Manzi chose Gouvas as home, a village just outside of Iraklion. He found a house, settled in, and later went to OTE to order the installation of a telephone.

"All I want is one," he explained. "No extensions," he added proudly. The three men behind the counter looked at each other. They gave him a form to fill out, then wrote something in the ledger book.

"When will the phone be installed?" he asked.

"What's today's date?" one of the

men replied.

"September 12, 1985," Manzi offered.

The man with the book licked his thumb and forefinger and began flipping back pages. When he found the page he was looking for he ran his finger down the column of entries, and stopped at the middle of the page.

"Well, this week we're working on applications from October, 1977, so you may have a little wait." The three men looked at each other again and then laughed raucously.

Making a telephone call on Crete is a major event, containing all the ingredients of a Robert Ludlum spy novel: intrigue, suspense, mystery and, finally, excitement, when the desired connection eventually goes through. However, then comes another problem.

The connection is so weak and garbled it sounds like two scuba divers having an underwater conversation. And, if the call is made from an outside kiosk, as in most cases on Crete, there's the added interference of the roar of passing trucks and unmuffled motorbikes, not to speak of people yelling through the kiosk window for cigarettes or lottery tickets.

Whenever Manzi sets out to make a call, he brings along a pack of smokes and a book to read. When the connection is made, he quickly cups a hand over one ear and presses the phone so hard against the other that the imprint of the receiver on the side of his face is visible for hours. Then he begins to shout.

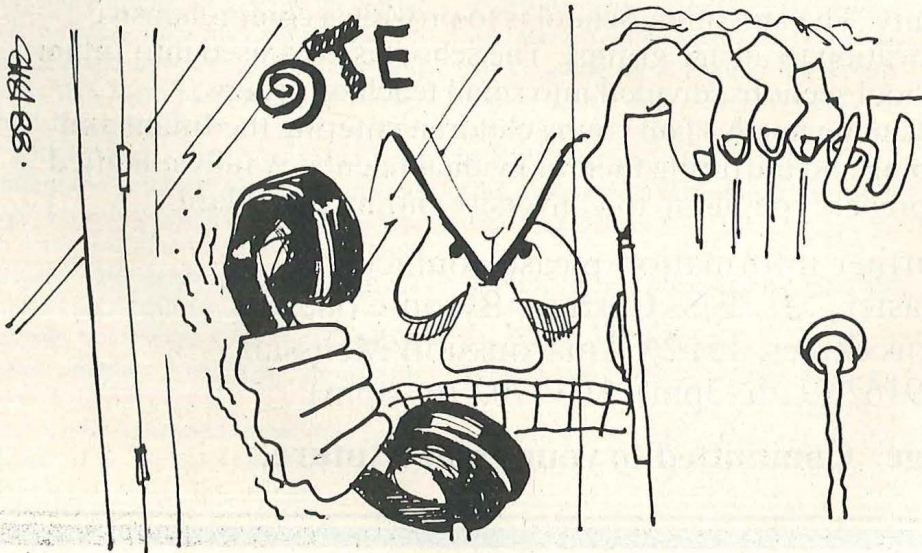
"HELLO? HELLO? HELLO-HELLO-HELLO...I AM SPEAKING AS LOUD AS I CAN...IN FACT, I'M SHOUTING." And so on.

When Manzi visited his mother in the States a few months ago, one of the first things he did was call his friend, Richard.

"HI, RICHARD. HOW THE HELL HAVE YOU BEEN? WHAT DO YOU MEAN, STOP YELLING AT YOU?"

Manzi's mother ran in from the living room where she was watching *Wheel of Fortune* on TV. "What's the matter?" she shrieked. "What's all the shouting about?"

Uh-oh, Manzi thought. It's happening to me. He was remembering the time when he had worked for a daily newspaper and the reporters had made jokes about the guys who ran the presses: in order to talk to each other in the pressroom they had had to shout above the roar of the huge machines. This carried over into their normal con-



versations. Whenever a pressman visited the city room to say hello to a friend, 26 rewriters would jump out of their seats.

Manzi thought that if the Cretans had a vote, a Nobel Prize would surely go to the inventor of the automatic re-dial button. However, while the button saves wear and tear on the finger, in Crete it offers no guarantee...like the time Manzi went to a branch office of the Bank of Crete to conduct some business. The bank manager, a polite, soft-spoken gentleman, offered him a chair next to his desk and sent out for coffee. They discussed Manzi's transaction and the manager explained that he had to call the main office in Iraklion for confirmation. He was sorry for the delay but it would only take a few minutes.

"No problem. I understand," Manzi said.

The banker dialed, the phone rang once, and went dead.

"No problem; this happens occasionally," the manager smiled weakly, offering Manzi a cigarette. "I will try again."

"No problem," Manzi said, lighting up and leaning back in his chair, as the banker pressed the re-dial button.

Four cups of coffee and a half a pack



of cigarettes later, the grim-faced bank manager pressed the button for the 22nd time.

"Ah, finally it is ringing," he beamed across the desk. He switched from English to Greek, said a few words, and Manzi could swear he was witnessing the transformation of Dr Jekyll into Mr Hyde. The formerly mild-mannered banker screamed, "WRONG NUMBER!", slammed the receiver down, picked up the phone as if to throw it, thought better of it, and replaced it on his desk. He looked at Manzi, turned beet-red, and stormed out of the room in embarrassment. His

assistant quickly ran over, apologized for his boss, and said he would continue the transaction.

"No problem," Manzi said, lighting up another cigarette, proud he was able to maintain his own composure.

An hour later, business completed, Manzi was sitting in a *taverna* in Gouves having a beer with a friend. His friend was telling him where he lived: up this road, turn right, down that road, and you can't miss the house.

"How long does it take to get there?" Manzi asked.

"Ten minutes by car and an hour by telephone," his friend replied. □

GREECE MONDAY

Published Each Week in Athens

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Year 1, Issue 2, 60 Dr.

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 Herbi-Islami, has been most outspoken in his wish to see 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 estimated 115,000 troops from Afghanistan began.

Tas news agency reported that tens of thousands of Afghans turned out to see the departing 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 Sunday evening after a potentially rough ride westwards 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 satellite from president Najibullah before heading north through the Salang tunnel to Soviet Uzbekistan.

Officials have announced that one-quarter of

Afghan rebels ready to move in on Kabul.

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

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

Turkist

ATHENS (I) The treasure-lord of the Turkish 18 raps of the idar has been found islands shore, a expert said on 9

The Voice of Lebanon radio, mentioned 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.

GMT 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 Trifillis told newsmen at the scene.

The police statement said the driver, with a foreign visitor's temporary Cyprus registration plate, twice tried to park outside the four-story embassy in a narrow side street.

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

Budget Flights

London 2700	N.Y. 4800
Paris 1900	Chicago 1700
Rome 1800	L.A. 2700
Amsterdam 2000	Detroit 2000
Milan 2000	San Francisco 2700
Frankfurt 2000	Austin 2700
Comoros 1800	1900
Athens 106 78	100
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Crete Iraklio 01 2886 617	

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GREECE TODAY

Thursday, May 12, 1988

27-29 Emmanuel Benaki Str. - Athens 106 78, Tel. 3608302-4, 3608311-2

Year 1, Issue 36, 60 Dr.

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 mauling a hole in the road, minutes after police twice asked the driver to move it away from the Israeli Embassy.

Police said 18 other people were wounded while trying to run away from the scene.

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

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

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

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

DRIVING DAY:

Cars with even numbers allowed

Danish P.M. resigns

p. 2

Au Pairs in Athens

p. 6-7

Peace race to Paris

p. 14-15

Inside

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Au Pairs in Athens

p. 6-7

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p. 14-15

Down and Up in Constantinople: Part I

The following account of a mid-1980s junket to Istanbul is factual in every detail. Honest.

As sure as I'm sitting here full of Five Star, I can say, "We survived." But should your husband be one of those France-politi Greeks chucked out of Turkey back in the sixties, and should he ever come in declaring wistfully, "Wouldn't it be nice to drive up to *The City* for a week or so...with Mama," take my advice: put him, and Mama, in restraints, countersuggest a more tranquil holiday in, say, Sri Lanka or, all else failing, reread "Lysistrata", *en famille*.

Do not, as I did, say, "What a wonderful idea," and put remaining natural hair pigment, a hard-earned penchant for optimism, not to speak of neck, and all subsequent vertebrae, in jeopardy. The trip itself may well put you in a chair, preferably wheel-less, for life.

In Athens, going for the visas alone should have alerted us to the dangers ahead. "Why would a country move its consulate out of a perfectly good inner city to some unfindable address in the sticks," I asked myself. The answer, of course, is that said country is obviously trying to send tourists a message. (My former husband, Lukianos, who also liked untangling snarled fishing line, managed to locate the building on our tenth swing through the suburb of Psychico, and the three of us duly entered under a tarnished sign I later swore read, "Leave all hope..." etc.)

We were immediately swallowed up by a motley, surging crowd that included an Iraqi individual resembling Tweedledee, or -dum, spanned by a Wrangler belt of majestic proportions, jewel-spangled Mexican-Americans from NYC speaking broken Cambodian and bound for Anchor Ah, and a young Turkish-Greek couple, her mother sporting a gold cross the size of a NIKE training shoe.

During the several hours' wait for our number to be called up yonder, we sweltered on antique chairs upholstered in flypaper, and perused a yellowed French language Turkish paper left open conspicuously to a page where the Papal assassination attempt was attributed to, of course, the Armenians.

After Tweedledee, Maria Sol, Toula, Ilhan *et al* had been scrutinized

and interrogated, our turn came and Mama, Lukianos and I were dispossessed of five hundred drachmas and told to return on the morrow. (We did not, apparently, appear on their police rosters: someone had made a terrible mistake.)

We went out in high spirits, ignoring the baleful eye of Atatürk, who stared down at us from at least a score of formal portraits hung near the molding, and the next day, Lukianos returned to Psychico to collect our visas, again, lamentably, locating the consulate. Before dawn of the morning following, we were off up the Greek National Road, bound for "The Poli", or my name isn't Ishmael.

What fiendish mentality conceived the National Road I cannot say as I was struck mute after kilometre one. But would it have cost so much more to construct lanes designed to accommodate actually extant vehicles, four abreast, with a nice solid median separating the participants into only two groups of the hostile hellbound, going in roughly opposite directions? Or was the blueprint indeed adopted to ensure a plethora of sidelong and head-on collisions, providing livelihood for doctors, lawyers, ambulance crews, writers like Perelman and Swift, and other worthies?

Whatever, the highway omens were not particularly auspicious from the moment we left Athens' charred suburbs. The fields were garnished with moribund crows pirouetting on poles at somewhat unnatural angles: the Greek version of the scarecrow means business. Every now and then we had to

veer into onrushing traffic to pass stolid Yugoslavs returning to Skopje, their trailers full of such things useful to the cause as color TVs, lawn furniture, and Joan Collins posters.

And then came the rain which somehow precipitated Mama into a half crouch over the emergency brake where she began a sort of post-Gregorian chant to which was added a baritone refrain from the driver of something unscannable in Turkish. (I sat in the front seat busily composing triplets on an iron lapdesk to distract myself from the scene before and the screams behind me.)

None too soon, we stopped at Ayios Constantinos for a breather, but were off again before I got my lungs filled, fortified by the dubious nutrients in tepid Nescafe and some foul concoction called "Bubblicious", the brainchild, I'm sure, of a Venice, California dentist.

We advanced upon Constantinople as had countless armies, opportunists, gay French poets and other madly rushing fools before us, but we didn't advance far. Between Lamia and Larissa, on a pastorally peaceful stretch of perfectly straight road, we were stopped in our tracks for two hours, in a driving rain, while my MD-husband ministered to the critically injured victims of a particularly nasty head-on collision.

The events of our sojourn there were far too black for even expressly midnight-hued humor, but served to confirm all my worst fears about the National Road. It *does* take two hours for the ambulances to get there. The police *don't*, in fact, know whether the hospital in Volos is closer than the one in Larissa. And when the ambulances *do* finally arrive, if they don't run over you as you lie there insensate on the tarmac, their drivers, Groucho and Harpo, will pick you up with the reverence of Australopithecus handling the Holy Grail.

Badly shaken and soaked to the skin, we changed our clothes by the side of the road, unduly upsetting First World truck drivers en route Berlin, and proceeded on in what I, at least, perceived to be wholly the wrong direction. (I said so once or twice in at least two different sign languages so as to absolve myself of responsibility whenever we met Miss Faye Twirst-Thandeth on the road ahead.)

CLOSE TO HOME



ELIZABETH HERRING

"Turn around and let's go home," I whimpered from the floorboards – no small feat for someone 5 ft. 8 ins. travelling in a VW beetle. For yes, not only were we going entirely the wrong way; we were driving entirely the wrong sort of vehicle for that Demolition Derby thinly disguised as the road north from Larissa. What you may think is a toll levied to pay for the highway, my friends, is really an admission fee to organized S & M on wheels.

Give me a Packard, a De Soto, a Caddy...give me a Peterbilt cab with a customized cowcatcher. Give me anything but Albin.

Albin, please understand, is the perfect transportation for the Athenian who never ventures out of her or his city. Named for our favorite film character, this rather seedy, much-battered but speedy and efficient white 1969 bug is ideal for the invisible parking places attempted *in extremis* near the Agora, magnificent in avoiding the manfully-opened car doors of Kolonaki, gallant in accepting Fate's slings and arrows in the form of misguided soccer balls and planters making their aerial descent from the third floor, complete with gerania.

But tête à tête with an expatriated Greek in a Mercedes diesel sporting a "D" sticker and Munich plates, doing 140 toward his fatherland and loaded with loot, Albin's about as secure a berth as one of those dolphin-decked seaside paddle boats in the path of Glomar Explorer. I wanted out. But everyone in my immediate vicinity was feigning ignorance of the King's English as well as my own. I rifled through *The Book of Common Prayer* but all I could find even vaguely pertinent was "For a person, or persons, going to sea."

After we'd passed Larissa without metamorphosing into meatballs, Mama, trusting soul, abandoned her vigil atop the brake and left me alone to ruminate about such trifles as how long it would take the driver of that approaching Magirus Deutz to identify one of the smashed insects on his vast windshield as Albin.

The good doctor, survivor of 2 a.m. crossings of the Loibl Pass, "chicken races" down the Dalmation Coast, not to mention the bikini-infested boardwalk of Myrtle Beach, S.C., drove blithely on, humming snatches of forgettable Italian disco tunes.

We went through Asprovalta at a clip, passing Disco Glub (sic) Samantha, and a storefront housing a frieze of naked black mannequins. (Offenbach tourists too long on Hellenic beaches?)



We spiraled through foothill villages on the uncertain edge of a minor abyss, goosed from behind by a red Alpha-Romeo plastered with STP decals; blocked in front by a Mercedes bus, a red "N", for "New Driver", swinging in its rear window. And then suddenly, we were in Kavala, where the chauffeur reckoned we could, indeed, spend the night, and pry our phalanges out of his upholstery.

Lukianos and Mama plunged off into slumber playing chamber music for four nostrils, their instruments propped atop those traditional boulders that pass for pillows in Greece; I alone was left to wonder aloud, "What next?"

Due to total lack of sleep, the next morning's events remain a bit out of focus. Or was it, perhaps, because they were relatively benign, and I was caught off balance? Kavala seemed happy and prosperous, bright and clean, so I felt I was being set up for something: poisoned *bougatsa*, a caravan of Yugoslavs en route Izmir with all their chattels, unseasonable hail? Whatever I expected, however, failed to materialize, and we were off, winding our way up and out of town, through Xanthi, past waterbird-filled Lagos, by Komotini, and then down through the mountains to Alexandroupolis.

Incrementally, the landscape, the towns and their inhabitants changed as we flew on towards the east. Near the border, one happy hamlet even boasted both cross and crescent on its skyline. Or was it some optical trick? At the frontier lingered no such air of the peaceable kingdom. It was very clear to all comers where things Greek ended and things Turkish began.

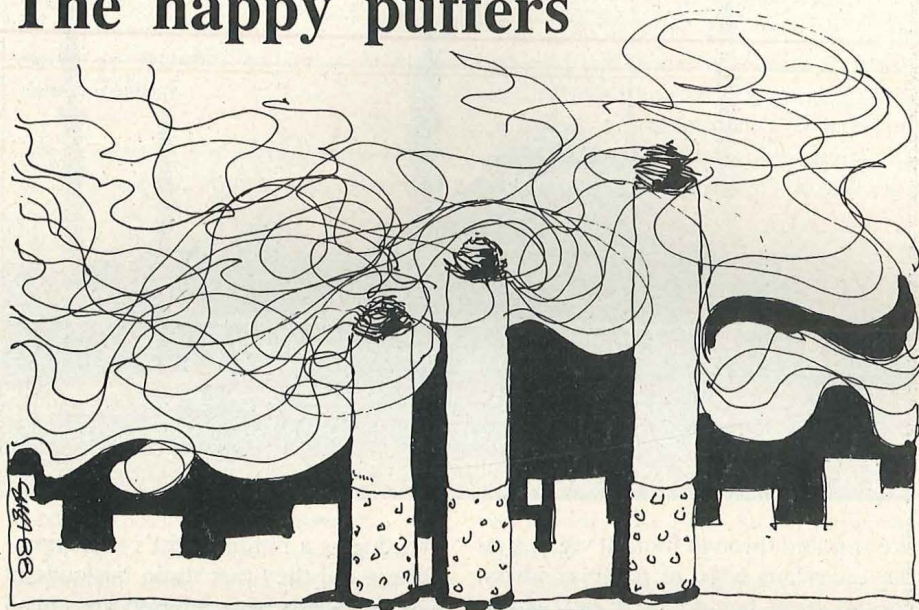
I will always remember the border

crossing as a phrenologist's nightmare. Where did they cast those busloads of Greek tourists who debused just ahead of us and spent hours getting their documents stamped and their waistbands unstuffed of hard currency? And where are the unhappy progenitors responsible for the features of the Turkish guards who so leisurely queried us about just why we were interested in visiting their country? I could have told them that I, for one, was *not* interested, but reconsidered when I pondered explaining my precipitous return to the Greek officials I'd just cleared: this time they'd surely observe that my Arachni Knit was in fact a seamless web of thousand-drachma notes.

Actually, the Turkish guards were rather more interesting, if less myopic, than their Hellenic counterparts, as they possessed a true John Hustonian sense of drama. The day was hot and sultry, naturally, and they had positioned themselves under the only shade tree in sight, from which cool vantage they dispatched an underling with all the personal charm of Charles Manson to collect our damp passports. Said underling then returned to his superiors and there followed much lip moving, nodding and examination of the intruders from afar. We felt like lines four, five and six on the drivers' eye test. After 30 years or so, Corporal Manson returned, smiling goldily, and we were waved through without ever once being verbally acknowledged by those seated under the tree. A sign on the bridge read, "Welcome to Turkey"; Albin scuttled hastily across, *ventre à terre*, and we were halfway from Kavala to Istanbul. □

(To be continued in August.)

The happy puffers



Most Athenians blame the factories around Athens and car engine exhausts for the noxious *nefos* that often sits on the capital of fair Hellas and plays hell with the Hellenes, sending the elderly to an early grave and inflicting sore throats, headaches and conjunctivitis upon everybody else.

Little do they know that the buses and taxis emitting black clouds (like the smokescreen laid down by a destroyer to protect the flagship) and the factories which cannot help pouring their emissions into the blue sky and turning it yellow, account for only ten percent of the Athenian smog: the remaining 90 percent, according to Professor Ekopsa Totsigarro, is composed entirely of cigarette smoke.

The professor is a leading member of the Greek Anti-Smoking Association (GAS) and he came to his conclusion after carrying out extensive tests on air samples collected from the four corners of the area enclosed by Mounts Parnes, Penteli, Hymettus and the sea.

Dr Totsigarro is chairman of the Chemistry Department of the University of Ano Liossia and he was good enough to spare five minutes of his valuable time to grant me an interview at three o'clock on a Tuesday afternoon — an unusual time by Greek standards, which made me all the more appreciative of his kindness, particularly as we were interrupted by phone calls several times during the interview which he would answer with the reassuring phrase in Greek: “Yes, my golden one, I shall be with you in a little while. Do not fret. Little kisses.”

“My tests were very revealing —” he

said to me, “ten percent Mobil, BP, Mamidakis, Eko, Texaco and Shell and 90 percent Keranis, Papastratos, Rothmans, Winston, Marlboro, Players, Silk Cut and what-have-you. There was also a certain percentage of methane gas but that was only on the days when Greeks traditionally eat their bean soup.”

“I see you are a member of the Greek Anti-Smoking Association,” I said, noting the badge on his lapel which looked like a skull and crossbones except that the crossbones consisted of two crossed cigarettes.

“Yes, I am. But there is very little we can do. You will recall that during last month there was a world no-smoking campaign and that a half-hearted series of commercials appeared on Greek television?”

“Indeed, I do. And if I am not mistaken, one of them showed a pair of smoker’s lungs side by side with a pair of non-smoker’s lungs.”

The professor nodded. “How did that strike you?”

“Well,” I confessed, “the healthy lungs looked just as revolting as the diseased ones.”

“True, true,” the professor agreed. “Only cats like lungs. I prefer liver myself. But I digress. You will recall also that there was a round table discussion on TV with Dr Doxiades, who was minister of health under a previous government, and the current minister of health.”

“I caught that,” I said, “and I remember Dr Doxiades’ saying that for an anti-smoking campaign to be effective, it should be directed at schoolchil-

dren aged 12 at the most, because that was the age at which they began smoking. Is that a fact?”

Dr Totsigarro shook his head. “Earlier. Greek children become passive smokers as soon as they are born since it is more than likely that both their parents are happy puffers, as are all their uncles and aunts and their grandparents. So, since they are exposed to nicotine addiction from infancy, it would seem more logical to direct an anti-smoking campaign at babies, rather than 12-year-olds. Good grief, don’t you realize that by the age of 12 they have become so addicted to nicotine by proxy that nothing will prevent them from going out and buying their first pack of Benson and Hedges, in the gold wrapping, and a Zippo lighter, later to be replaced by a Dunhill and still later by *le must* from Cartier. You need more than a lousy five-second TV commercial showing a cat’s dinner to combat those status symbols.”

“What can be done, then?” I asked.

“Nothing effective, for the time being. The Greeks will go on being happy puffers because they’re extremely self-indulgent and the only power on earth that could ever get them to change their bad habits is vanity. Because in addition to being self-indulgent they are also pathetically, if not pathologically, vain. When it becomes totally unfashionable to smoke, as it will one day be in the more civilized countries of the West, then the Greeks will give it up too.”

“But this may take years,” I said. “What happens in the meantime? Don’t they realize they are doing appalling damage to their health, as well as causing the *nefos*, as your figures have established?”

Totsigarro shrugged. “They don’t care. I’ve seen doctors at the Sotiria Chest Hospital chainsmoking while they discussed the survival prospects of patients with emphysema and lung cancer. And I’ve seen patients recovering from heart attacks caused by excessive smoking, surreptitiously taking a drag under the bedcovers when they thought nobody was looking.”

“So what’s to be done?” I asked hopelessly.

Totsigarro shrugged again. “It doesn’t really matter,” he said. “Most of the present generation of Greeks will die in car crashes before they’re 50, so what the hell.” □

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The Athenian organizer

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

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Aliens' Bureau	646-8103
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Garbage collection	512-9450
Street lights	324-5603
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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

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Olympic Airways	981-1201
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Airlines

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Air Canada, Othonos 10	324-7511
Air France, Karageorgi Servias 4	323-0501
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Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4	324-1377
Alitalia, Panepistimiou 9b	324-4315
Austrian Airlines, Othonos 8	323-0844
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23	322-6684
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	322-8089
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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
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Finnair, Nikis 16	325-5334
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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	323-5811
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
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Marinas

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, Akademias 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	692-5367
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	361-1722
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, Stisihoru 11	721-7948
Malta, Filellinon 7	323-0068
Mexico, Vas Constantinou 5-7	723-0754
Morocco, Mousoun 14, Psychico	647-4209
Netherlands, Vas Constantinou 7	723-9701
New Zealand, An Tsoha 15-17	641-0311
Nigeria, Eratosthenous 1	751-3737
Norway, Vas Constantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	729-0214
Panama, Vas Sophias 21	360-2992
Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus	411-9497
Paraguay, Alopekis 2	724-9511
Peru, 1057 Vas Sophias	641-1221
Philippines, Kanara 5-7, Piraeus	452-3015
Poland, Chrisanthemon 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	672-5577
Thailand, Taigetou 23, Pal Psychico	671-7969
Tunisia, Ethn Antistaseos 91	652-9789
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	360-2365
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, Aharon 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

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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, Papargopoulou 3, Klafthmonos 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, Sekeri 1A, Kolonaki.....	364-7410
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	413-6403
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq.....	360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Il Merarhias and Filonos 7, Piraeus.....	411-7415
Stadiou 24, Athens.....	325-0924
I Dragoumi 3, Thessaloniki	(031)531-007
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC, Akti Miaouli 61	452-7483

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

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

Other denominations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 5	325-2823
Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints, 15 Meandrou, Ilissia.....	723-7183
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66	361-2713
Crossroads International Christian Center, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi	770-5829
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Vissarionos 7A	721-1520
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 Soudias 54	723-6314
Belgian School of Archaeology.....	0292/25158
British Council, Kolonaki Sq 17.....	363-3211
British School of Archaeology, Soudias 52	721-0974
Canadian Archaeological Institute, Gennadiou 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

Alpine Center.....	721-3700
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 Anonymous.....	962-7218
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) Tzirion 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.....	962-7994
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, Pafsanioi 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, Faliron	941-7761
International Club.....	801-2587
New Yorkers' Society, Chiou 4, Halandri.....	672-5485

Overeaters Anonymous	971-4687/807-1410
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, Akademies 23.....	363-7318
Greek Productivity Center (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistriou 28.....	360-0411
Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150	922-5011
Hellenic Export Promotion Council, Stadiou 24.....	322-6871
Hellenic Olympic Committee, Kapsali 4	724-9235
Hellenic Shipowners' Association, Akti Miaouli 85.....	411-8011
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16.....	324-7805
National Tobacco Board, Kapodistrias 36.....	514-7311
Propeller Club	778-3698
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3.....	362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo, Egnatious 154, Thessaloniki.....	(031)23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

Greek

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

Foreign

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17.....	361-8385
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 4.....	362-0168
Far East Trade Center (Rep of China) Vas Sophias 4.....	724-3107
French Chamber of Commerce, Vas Sophias 7a.....	362-5516, 362-5545
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Dorilaiou 10-12	644-4546
Hong Kong Trade Development Council, Vas Alexandrou 2.....	724-6723
Italian Chamber of Commerce, Mitropoleos St 25	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Akadimias 17	363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17.....	361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents, Voulis St 15.....	323-2622

A jubilee of cherries

Monelkas, whose grandfather was Man Iroquoian chief, nightly carried his lunch pail to work as an employee of the Baltimore and Ohio (always called the "B & O") railroad.

His son-in-law, George, also a B & O employee, was sitting one day in his rocker on the front porch when a terrific explosion coming from a wooded area across the way blew him, his dog and his rocking chair into the front yard. One of the B & O freight cars carrying explosives had been blown up, supposedly by tramps from a hobo camp somewhere in the woods.

George, the dog and the rocker escaped without a scratch, or a hair or a sliver missing, but Monelkas was so shaken by what had come close to being a family tragedy (and the fact that it was *his* company that had caused it) that he abruptly and inexplicably gave up carrying his lunch pail.

This was as great a shock to his wife, Edwena, as the accident had been to George, his dog and the rocker. Every day for the last 25 years Edwena had baked the only thing that had gone into that pail – cherry cobbler.

Every summer she had "put up" enough cherries to last the rest of the year – no freezers then – and now she no longer had to can cherries nor bake cobblers. But she did. Now every visitor was promptly seated at the kitchen table – much to the delight of her grandchildren and their friends – with a wedge of cherry cobbler and a glass of milk before them.

When Edwena died, the pantry was stocked ceiling to floor with beautiful jars full of delicious sour cherries along with several 50-pound bags of Imperial sugar. (In the cupboard drawers, neatly stitched and immaculately ironed, were several dozen kitchen towels sewn from these sacks imprinted with the 'Imperial' crown.

The recipe given below is faithful to Edwena's, with two exceptions. "Shortening" has been used instead of lard, and there are no instructions concerning the cherry stones.

Lard is rarely used any more both for health's sake and because few places sell it.

In Edwena's time whenever cherries were used for desserts the pits were saved, enough juice was added to cover

them and they were boiled for five minutes. Sometimes the pits were cracked. This liquor added both flavor and color. Often beet (root) juice was used for a richer red.

Edwena's Cherry Cobbler

The filling:

- 1 kilo ripe red sour cherries
- 1 cup sugar
- a pinch of salt (this is as much as can be picked up between thumb and forefinger)
- 2 tsp cornstarch (cornflour)

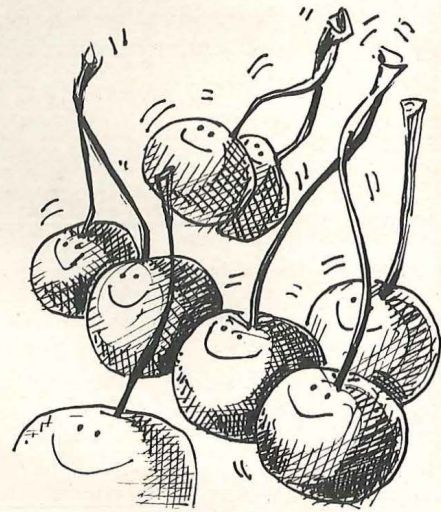
The dough:

- 1 1/2 cups all-purpose flour
- 1 tsp sugar
- 1 tsp baking powder
- 1 cup shortening
- 1/2 cup plus 1 tbsp milk
- small piece of butter

Wash the cherries with stems. Remove stems and pit cherries by using the bent-out S-shaped end of a paper clip. If desired, boil pits while you grease a pan about 10 x 6 inches (25 x 15 cm) by 2 inches (5 cm) high. Put oven-rack in the middle and set for hot – 450 deg. F (230 deg. C) keeping in mind the vagaries of your oven.

Sift flour, sugar, salt and baking powder three times. Cut in shortening with pastry blender or two knives until the mixture is in small particles. Add the milk all at once and mix well with a fork. Turn onto a floured cloth or marble counter making a rectangle big enough to fit the pan and cover the top. Cut off 1/4 of the dough, fold the remainder and place in pan covering bottom and sides to top.

Now mix the sugar, cornstarch and salt of the filling and spread about 1/3 over the bottom of the dough. Add cherries; spread evenly; then sprinkle on rest of sugar. Divide butter and distribute over cherries. Lift on the dough for the top and seal all around, making several slashes in the center for steam to escape. Sprinkle a little sugar over the top. Bake 15 minutes with heat high then reduce oven temperature to 325 deg. F (160 deg. C) and bake for another 10-15 minutes or until the dough is a rich brown. Serve warm and, if possible, with a little cream over the top.



Cherished cherries

Sweet cherries grew wild throughout Europe and Asia in prehistoric times, but the sour cherry originating south of the Caucasus was not introduced into Europe until the 13th century. It was a favorite fruit in European court circles where incredible things happened to it. One recipe for capon sauce included quinces, mulberry wine (much better than "dandy-lion"), cinnamon and bread crumbs. Wild cherry bark was the primary ingredient for a favorite balsam. By Shakespeare's time cherries were so common that in *Twelfth Night* the playwright had Sir Toby make a passing reference to a children's game where cherry pits were thrown into a hole.

Generations of American schoolchildren grew up with a myth about the child George Washington who was to become the first president of the United States. The story told was that when George was six he became the proud owner of a brand new hatchet. Helping his mother by cutting sticks to support pea vines, he also hacked down a young English cherry tree that happened to be a particular favorite of his father.

When his father asked George who had felled the little tree George replied, "I cannot tell a lie, Pa; you know I cannot tell a lie. I did cut it with my hatchet." (Those people who feel like smacking the cherubs in Renaissance paintings will get a similar urge when reading this). Naturally he was forgiven – honesty has its rewards – and all that.

But it never happened. However, the biography of George Washington in which this charming fable appeared went into 59 editions; thus is misinformation perpetuated.

Making cherry preserves is very easy; the only real work is in pitting them. Even the pits are usable. Uncooked, they sprout easily after several days in water and make attractive plants. (Cooked or uncooked they provide perfect drainage for plants in flower pots – lasting a long time).

Once pitted, take the pot in which they are to be cooked and place the cherries in layers alternating with sugar – in equal amounts.

Let stand overnight and the next morning place in the sun to warm. This reduces cooking time and preserves their plumpness.

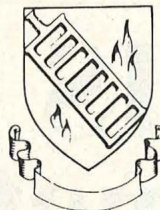
Cook until the cherries are tender, stirring frequently. Ladle into sterilized jars with a little syrup if it is thin. Boil the remaining syrup until thick and fill jars full. After tightening lids, let stand upside down to be sure they are perfectly sealed.

A delicious addition is thin strips of lemon rind. For each kilo of cherries, use two lemons. Wash lemons; cut in half, squeeze out juice (do you like lemonade?), turn inside out and remove the white membrane. Cut rinds in thin circles and then into three or four segments each and drop into the cherries.

Cherry tarts are an elegant way of presenting an unpretentious fruit. When making the shells, put an egg and one teaspoon vinegar in a measuring cup and top off with water for the liquid required in the recipe. Also add one teaspoon of sugar. These three ingredients will make the pastry more flaky with a beautiful brown color. If topping them with whipped cream, flavor it with a touch of almond extract rather than vanilla.

The secret of cherry pies without soggy bottoms is to line the bottom crust with bread crumbs. The largest cherry pie ever made was baked in honor of the US Bicentennial celebration and measured over 14 feet in diameter and two feet in depth. It weighed in at 6 1/4 tons, or 2245 kilos, and one wonders what such a thing cost. Last year in Sydney, Australia, the first spring cherries were selling for \$Aus. 300 per kilo or approximately one dollar each (including the stems, of course). □

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Cannes: Moving behind the camera

The Cannes Film Festival is considered the most prestigious in Europe and it is essential for prominent European filmmakers to debut their films there: winning the Golden Palm ensures the success of a film, and capturing any of the major awards considerably enhances a movie's marketability.

American attendance at the 41st Cannes Festival was greater than in previous years, both among industry representatives and stars. Clint Eastwood, Robert Redford, Robert De Niro, Michael Douglas, Arnold Schwarzenegger and Richard Gere all appeared to promote films in which they were involved.

Woody Allen, who usually premieres his latest film out of competition before its European release, was notable among the missing this year and his unique blend of incisive social satire and poignant humanism was sorely missed. Allen, who began his career as a stand-up comedian, has for many years directed films and often acts in them as well.

Veteran actor Michael Caine commented recently, "It is said that a camera is like a wife; it stays in love with you until you're 65." Caine may have been a bit too optimistic: in recent years quite a number of notable actors have turned to directing, partly as a response to the realization that age limits one's role options, but even more so because they find it gives them even greater scope for artistic expression.

Clint Eastwood began directing in 1971, with the film *Play Misty For Me* in which he starred as well. He has continued directing and often stars in his films, although he did not in this year's award-winning *Bird*.

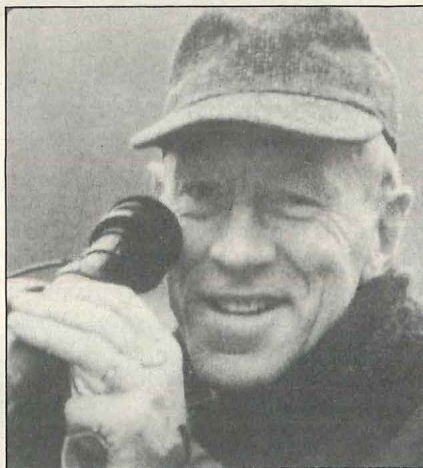
Robert Redford turned to directing with *Ordinary People* which was a solid hit at the box-office, but he did not return to the director's chair until this year with *The Milagro Beanfield War* which had its European premiere out of competition at the Cannes Festival.

Well-respected actor Max Von Sydow captured the best actor award at Cannes for his role in Bille August's *Pelle The Conqueror* and also received favorable reviews for his first directorial effort, *Katinka*, which was also screened at Cannes.

Max Von Sydow

"I never had an ambition to become a director," said Swedish actor Max Von Sydow after the debut of *Katinka*, "and yet I fell in love with Danish author Herman Bang's novel 25 years ago when I read it and always felt it should be filmed."

He mentioned the book, *Along the Road*, to a friend at a party a few years ago. "The book was not popular in Sweden because it had not been translated from the Danish and Swedes are lazy about reading Danish," said Von Sydow. "I said I thought it should be filmed and my friend surprised me by suggesting I direct it." He decided he



Von Sydow behind the camera

would and was very pleased when it was selected for the Un Certain Regard screenings at Cannes.

Von Sydow was also honored with a citation for his acting in the role of an embittered emigrant worker in Bille August's *Pelle The Conqueror*, which won the Golden Palm for best film.

Katinka is a love story set in a sleepy Danish railway town at the turn of the century. *Katinka* is married to the stationmaster, Bai, a crude but cheerful man. They have no children and there is little warmth in their relationship. Bai is so engrossed in his card games that he doesn't notice when *Katinka* begins a flirtation with Huus, the landowner's new bailiff.

Because Danish society of that era had a strictly defined moral code, "*Katinka* never admits she is in love with Huus," explains Von Sydow. "She feels happy when he is close because he

understands everything her husband doesn't. And when confronted with the need to make a decision, she doesn't have the courage to change her situation." Sven Nykvist, the outstanding cinematographer with whom Von Sydow first began working in 1960 on Ingmar Bergman's *The Virgin Spring*, lent the proper dreamlike quality to the trysts.

When Von Sydow was asked about his directorial technique he replied, "I tried to deal with the actors as I like directors to work with me. That is, I like a director to guide me but to leave a good deal of initiative to the actors." Von Sydow feels he has been very lucky in his dealings with the many directors he has worked with, a list which includes, besides Bergman, John Huston, Sidney Pollack, Francesco Rosi and Woody Allen. He has come to realize after working in 60 films over a period of almost 40 years that "human respect is a must in order to maintain the delicate balance in the relationship between the actor and director."

It seems he succeeded in maintaining the balance in his directorial debut for as his lead actress Tammi Ost said, "I got a feeling of safety and security working with Max as my director."

Robert Redford

This year, Robert Redford made his first appearance at Cannes since 1971 to promote *The Milagro Beanfield War*, the second film he has directed which was presented out of competition. He decided to attend the festival "because it was important for the film and because I was in the neighborhood." Redford was referring to his recent trip to Russia where he was a guest of the Soviet Academy of Sciences which had requested him to do a retrospective of eight of his films.

Milagro means miracle in Spanish and it is nothing less than a miracle that the film was ever completed. Based on John Nichols' 1974 novel, the film recounts the tale of Joe Mondragon, a Chicano handyman who illegally irrigates his parched beanfield using water earmarked for a major development. This tiny misdeed sets in motion a chain of events that have far-reaching consequences for both Joe and his fellow townspeople.

The Milagro Beanfield War was published in 1974 to what Nichols' describes as a "resounding clunk" although over the years it has gained a reputation as a masterpiece. The film rights were sold but nothing developed and they lapsed in 1979. Film producer Montezuma Esparza acquired the rights and a month later, Robert Redford called to inquire about directing a film based on the novel. He was attracted to it because, "It's got behavior, it has wonderful characters, it has heart – and it's about something that's significantly translatable to our current lives."

Redford explained that the film was not made until 1986 because of the difficulty of successfully transferring the 630-page book into a 120-page screenplay. "Every attempt that was made to reduce it to a manageable size flattened it – you lost the color, the eccentricity of the book. It was very, very difficult."

When the task was finally accomplished by David Ward, (*The Sting*), it did maintain the elements that Redford found most important. Redford was brought up in a Mexican-American neighborhood in Santa Monica, California and now lives in Los Angeles.

"I have a great affinity for Hispanic culture," he explains. "Americans tend to think of Hispanics or Latins as people who came 'later'. The fact is, the southwest was already established by the Indians and the Spanish long before we ever arrived on the scene. One of the chief interests I have is putting history into film as entertainment."

The European audiences at Cannes responded with great enthusiasm to *The Milagro Beanfield War* and applauded for many minutes after it ended. Europeans, especially the French, have held Westerns in high esteem and *Milagro* exhibits the same blend of rural history and folklore as many classic Westerns.

Redford comments, "There are many elements in this culture and place that are very mystical and are quite accepted; to these people, patron saints and angels are something very real. My culture does not allow things called magic or fantasy."

Redford does not want to appear in any of the films he directs because he feels he cannot do two jobs well simultaneously. He was also determined to keep *Milagro* an 'ensemble piece' with a relative unknown in the lead role. As it was, he had his hands full as director and co-director when massive complications arose during the shooting.

It began in a tiny town 20 miles north of Santa Fe, New Mexico. Chimayo has a town square that dates back to the 1730s and seemed a perfect setting for *Milagro*. However, when the discussions with landowners began, one man opposed the filming on the basis that it would attract too many people to the area and threaten its peace. Others agreed, and the production was forced to move to another village in which a similar square was built.

In a way, the Chimayo fiasco mirrors the conflict at the center of *The Milagro Beanfield War* itself – between those who want to develop the environment

and those who want the natural order preserved. "Whether an action is right or wrong depends on where you are standing," says Redford. *Milagro* is about people who unite against a cynical point of view. It's about how one person can make a difference.

Asked to comment on moving the production from Chimayo, Redford said, "In an odd way, I wasn't that upset. If they understand that whatever personal reasons they had could outweigh the benefits we might be providing, that's their business." He added: "I admire it."

Clint Eastwood

Most Europeans identify Clint Eastwood as the lanky, tight-lipped loner – the beleaguered hero of innumerable Westerns distinguished for killing three men with one bullet. The French are especially fond of intellectualizing the popular; expounding philosophical theories about Eastwood's role as Dirty Harry.

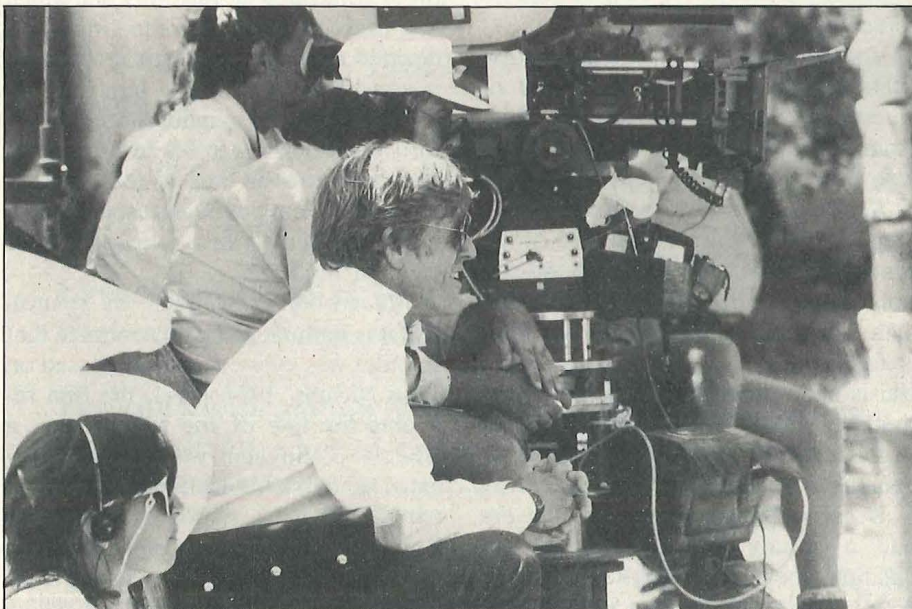
For this reason, the fact that he has directed 13 films and appeared in 11 of these, is barely known. Eastwood caused mass hysteria when he appeared in public at Cannes to represent *Bird* as producer and director.

Bird is a portrait of Charlie 'Yardbird' Parker, a jazz visionary who attained new heights of expression on the saxophone. Charlie Parker was a troubled enigma whose weakness for drugs, booze and the ladies was matched only by his deep love for Chan Richardson, who was to be the only stable influence in his short life.

Bird captured the best actor award for Forest Whitaker and the award for best soundtrack for Lennie Niehaus.

Eastwood has been interested in jazz since his early years in the San Francisco area. A Dixieland movement was centered there and he began playing jazz and ragtime piano as a teenager at a club in Oakland. He was overwhelmed when he first heard Charlie Parker and still contends, "Nobody could figure how he did it. Charlie Parker was a real mystery character."

Eastwood acknowledged the influence of classic Westerns on his career as he grew up watching John Wayne movies. Although he feels a lot of nostalgia when he sees one, he points out, "When Wayne worked with John Ford, he was more into history; US cavalry pictures with a wider scope. My stories are more intimate and per-



Robert Redford directing *The Milagro Beanfield War*

sonal.”

Although there may seem to be little connection between Westerns and a musical about a jazz musician, Eastwood contends, “Americans don’t have any original art except Western movies and jazz. They tend to overlook these forms because they’re familiar and it’s easy to overlook what’s in your front yard.” He admits, “When you travel abroad, you realize how much influence Westerns and jazz have had.”

Eastwood’s directoral style has been described as “understated”. It is suited to this film which is very realistic in its recreation of the smoky jazz clubs of the 40s and 50s and captures the quiet intensity of the bond between Charlie Parker and Chan. “*Bird* is a small, very personal story,” explains Eastwood. “What I didn’t want was a typical Hollywood film made by some director out of the 80s who doesn’t know the period.”

Eastwood is particularly pleased with the soundtrack which was created by Lennie Neihaus who electronically isolated Parker’s original solos on recordings and hired the finest contem-



Director Clint Eastwood, Forest Whitaker and Sam Wright: *Bird*

porary musicians to play along with them. “I think the *Bird* would have enjoyed being there in person during the recordings,” says Eastwood. As to

why he feels especially drawn to the subject, Eastwood says, “I think I understand the time frame and I love the music.” □

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Morse code

Mary Lee Morse claims her Maywood, Illinois childhood was “absolutely normal...except possibly [her] running away from home three times before [she] was five.” She never got farther than the local playground: “But the intention to depart was firm. I had even packed a small bag the third time around.”

It was another 14 years, however, before Morse set off for good, trying California and New York City before moving to Havana, where she “taught English, worked sporadically for UPI and full-time on the *Havana Herald*.”

Then came Italy, and a stint at a motion picture talent agency, Israel, and Morse was off for the States again in 1958 where she “began working for Magnum Photos as a kind of ‘girl Friday’ for 20 highly creative and not terribly disciplined photographers.”

Till then, she’d never taken a photograph and had little interest in the field. By 1961, she’d learned a lot about photographic theory and had been given her first camera, a Fujica, by Cornell Capa and Andrew St George “who painstakingly tried to explain the ABCs of picture-taking.”

Morse says wryly: “I am a technical misfit and they soon despaired, advising me to use only Plus-X film and shoot everything at 60.”

She solemnly agreed and followed these instructions to the letter for the next five years in Italy where she’d resettled.

“Eventually someone, I think Magnum-ite Dennis Stock, advised Tri-X, and it was Cartier-Bresson himself who

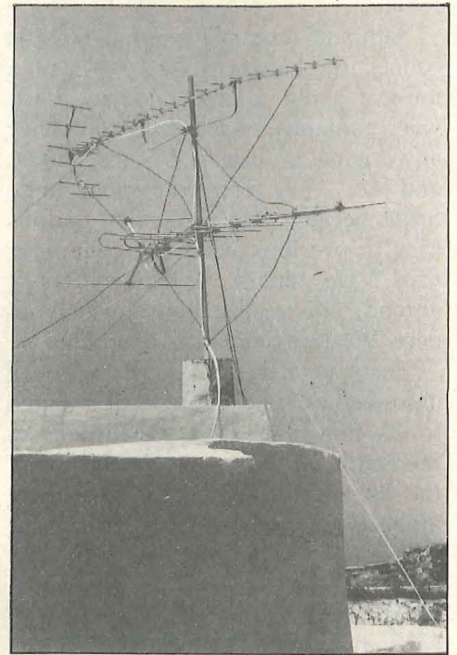
urged me to try shooting at 500.”

“Greece,” admits Morse, “was in no way my *first* photographic passion – Florence and Venice took precedence – but it *has* become because I love the land here; the light, the sea, the temperament, mood...especially the shapes – humped stone moons rising out of rock, etc.”

She finds Greece “best conveyed in black and white. I have never shot a color photograph and probably never will.”

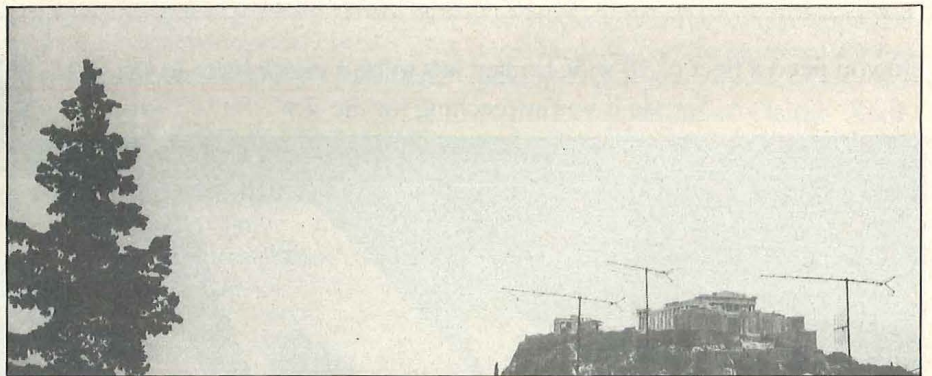
In the past ten years, Mary Lee Morse has covered 48 islands. “Time,” she says, “well spent.” But she prefers to shoot Greece without greasepaint, as the photos here reveal.

The photographer now lives “in a little house in the Tiber Valley north of Rome...a tiny village where nothing has ever happened.” She works as an editorial assistant on the CBS-TV news desk in Rome, but comes east with her camera whenever she can. □

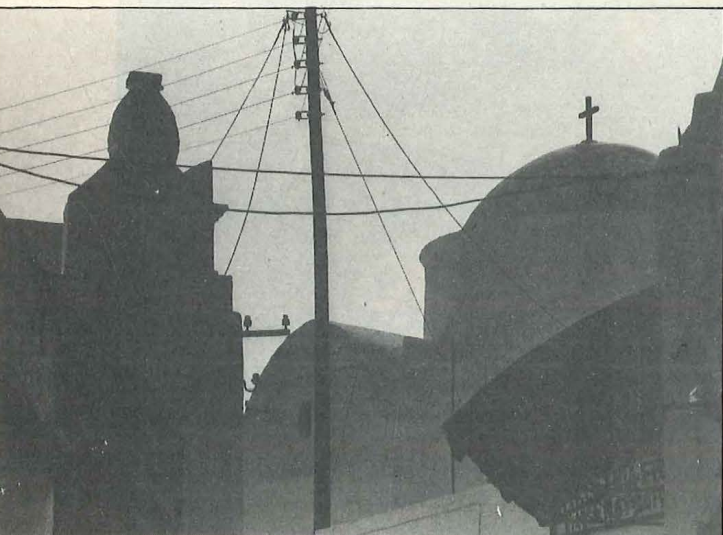


Folegandros: “The primitive, permanently Greek shape – hand-created – and the inhuman, high-tech addendum”

This album of “aerial views” is the first in a two-part series presenting Mary Lee Morse’s unusual black, white and grey perspective on contemporary Greece.



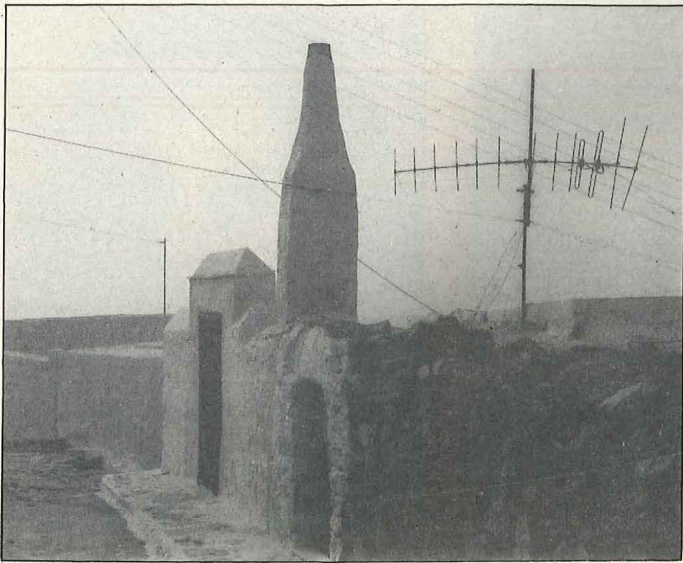
Athens: “You simply cannot say a thing! There it is; and there they are”



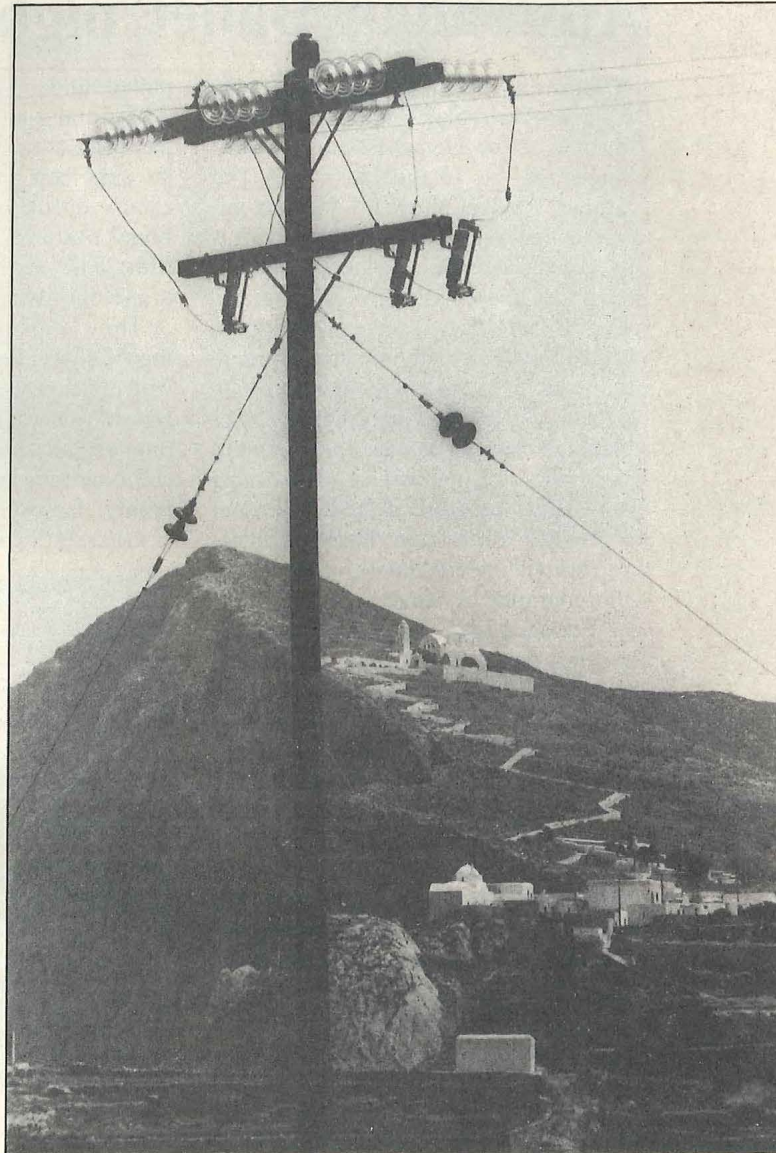
Siphnos: “The light, the cross and the ‘pagan’ power line – a medley of contrasts”



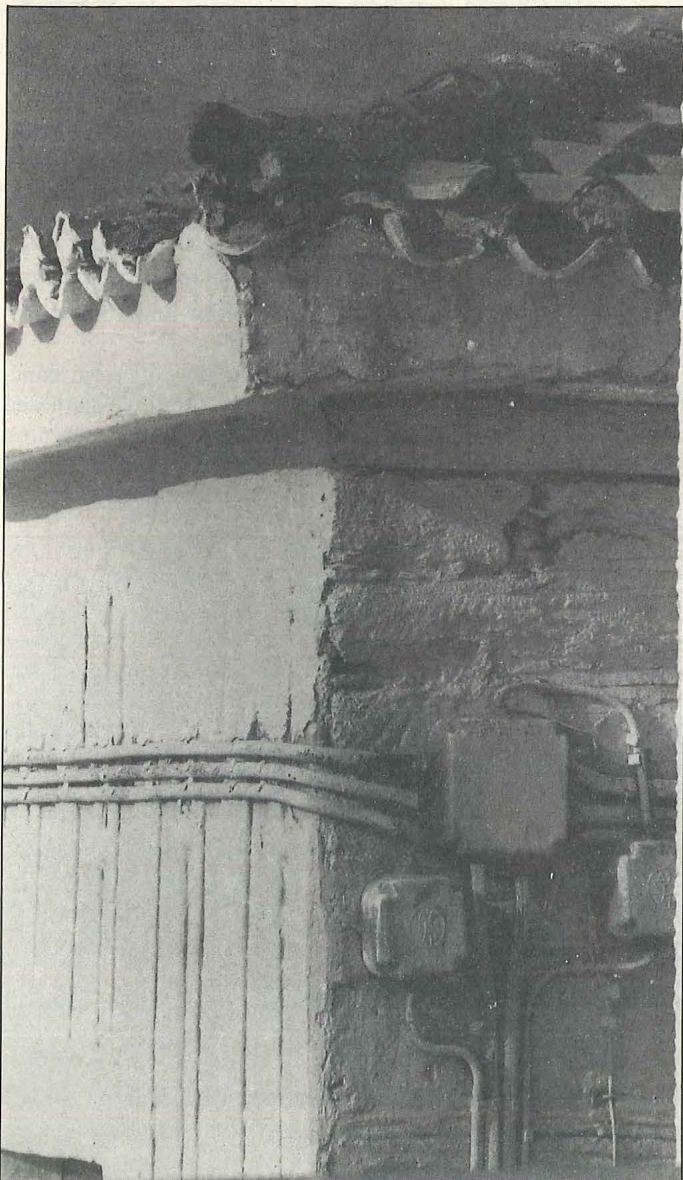
Symi: “Does everyone hang shoes on a line? I was also attracted to the white-on-white of bag and wall: comic and lovely”



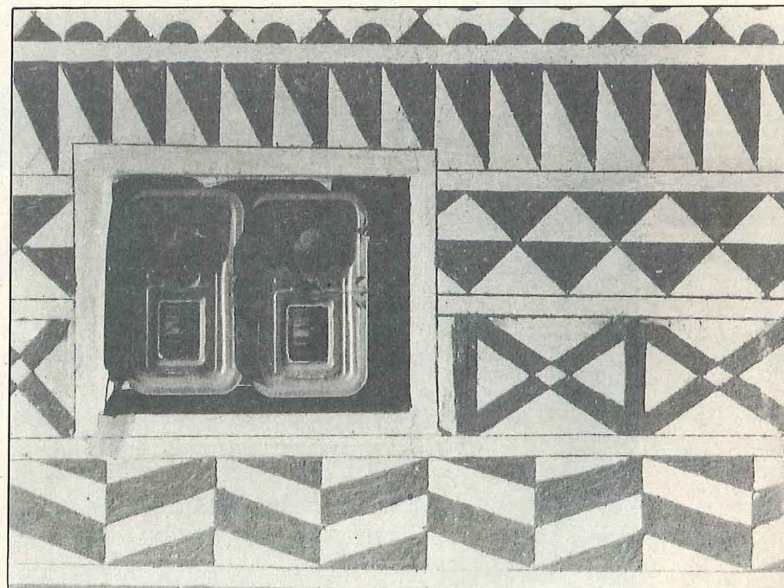
Amorgos: "The Coca-Cola bottle and the bow and arrow..."



Folegandros: "I couldn't believe it: the fairy tale village and the monster; beauty and the beast"



Andros: "I thought this a nice composition - took it two days in a row - this battered, weathered corner"



Chios: "The famous Pyrgi artwork plus the famous Greek 'framed' electric meters"

Australian Ballet nights

Following a successful Russian tour, The Australian Ballet will be performing at the Herod Atticus Theatre August 10, 11, 13 and 14. (Check The Athens Festival program for last-minute changes in scheduling.) The visit is part of the Australian Bicentenary and the Australia to the World program. The Ballet has received additional funding to be here and we are fortunate to be able to welcome them to The Athens Festival. The company was planning to bring *Romeo and Juliet* but since the Bolshoi will be performing this ballet, the Australians will present a program of shorter choreographies.

This will include *Suite en Blanc*, with choreography by Serge Lifar and music by Edouard Lalo. Serge Lifar was the greatest dancer of his time. He studied with Bronislava Nijinska in Russia, and danced for Diaghilev; the leading roles in Massine's choreographies and the early works of George Balanchine, all with astounding success. Later he became the star of the Paris Opera as well as principal choreographer and chief ballet master. Lifar created a fine company of dancers at the Opera and the company came to life under his direction.

Suite en Blanc is designed to show off the technical brilliance of a company and its stars. This should be particularly interesting since The Australian Ballet has become even more disci-

plined under the direction of Maina Gielgud and more classically oriented. Enthusiasts of dance history will have an opportunity to see an example of Lifar's distinctive style and the additional positions he himself invented - fifth and sixth positions, and the arabesque delié.

The company will also be performing Maurice Bejart's *Gaite Parisienne* with music by Jaques Offenbach. Bejart is always entertaining and often intellectually stimulating as well. This choreography exhibits his usual mix of reality, fantasy and theatricality.

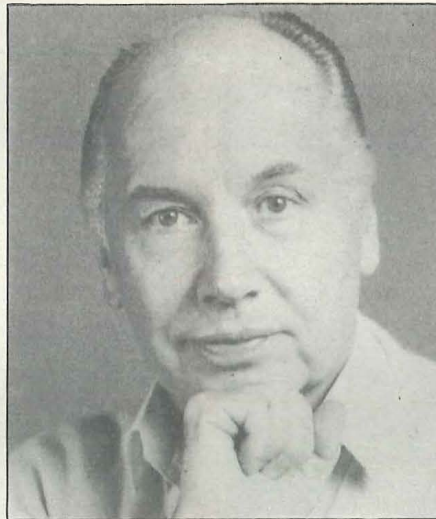
Glen Tetley is one of my most favo-



Marina Gielgud, Artistic Director

rite choreographers. I can see his works again and again without tiring of them. Tetley was in medical school when he saw Anthony Tudor's *Romeo and Juliet*. He promptly decided that he wanted to become a dancer. He not only went on to dance but broke down all the traditional barriers between modern dance and ballet. He was at one time the leading dancer of the Martha Graham Company; then he danced in Jerome Robbins' Ballet USA and stopped the show on Broadway in the musical *Juno*.

He then took a year off from dancing to work by himself, gathered together some dancers and presented his first choreographic program which included his masterpiece, *Pierrot*



Glen Tetley, choreographer of "Orpheus"



"Orpheus" in rehearsal

Lunaire. Tetley has the knack of drawing out new qualities in dancers. He also makes modern and even obscure music seem simple and hauntingly beautiful.

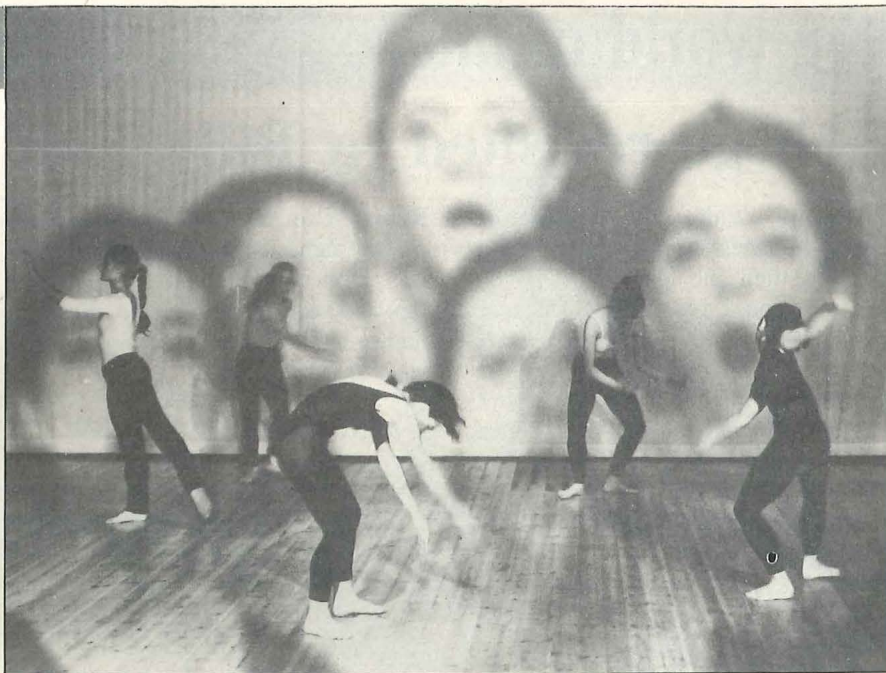
Here in Greece we will see his *Orpheus* with music by Igor Stravinsky. Orpheus was, of course, the great poet and musician of Greek mythology. Tetley says "his song could calm the seas and make the trees dance." When his bride, Eurydice, dies, he persuades the god Hermes to lead him to the underworld where he convinces Hades to release her. There is, of course, a condition: he must not show her his face until they arrive above ground. Orpheus, out of his great love, looks back and thus loses Eurydice forever. The poet, for his *hubris*, is then torn apart by the Bacchantes. The choreographer says, "Some say the head of Orpheus floated out to sea and landed on a small island where it still sings songs of oracle and prophecy." Don't miss this extraordinary work.

The company will also present *Aurora's Wedding* from *The Sleeping Beauty*; choreography by Marius Petipa and music by Tchaikovsky. The Australian Ballet is full of exciting talent. (Lisa Pavane has been especially noted in reviews.) The company has a strong body of principals and this will be a good opportunity to see them.

Last, but far from least, the company will be dancing *Forgotten Land* with choreography by Jiri Kylian and music by Benjamin Britten. Kylian was born in Prague where he studied at the National Ballet School. He received a British Council grant to attend the Royal Ballet School, and subsequently danced with The Stuttgart Ballet under the marvelous direction of John Cranko. Kylian started choreographing while he was still at Stuttgart and eventually went on to become artistic director of The Netherlands Dance Theatre. His ballets are distinguished for their musicality and are emotionally moving.

The music for *Forgotten Land* is Britten's *Sinfonia da Requiem*, opus 20. It was inspired by the coast of East Anglia in England where the sea is devouring the land. The driving rhythm of the music represents the inescapable force of nature and the dancers the ebb and flow of life. Don't miss it.

There is a good chance that The Australian Ballet will be holding a master class for advanced dancers. Further details will be available at a later date.



Vasso Barbousi's choreography reflects the influence of T'ai Chi

Dedicated company

Vasso Barbousi's small but extremely dedicated group of dancers gave a very pleasant performance at the *Theatro tou Illiou* at the beginning of May. The theatre, incidentally, is not at all suitable for dance, and I hope the group will find a more appropriate venue next time.

Ms Barbousi has the benefit of both gymnastics and dance training. She finished both the Gymnastics College here in Greece and the Grigoriadou Ballet School before going on to broaden her dance experience in New York where she attended class at the studios of Martha Graham and Erik Hawkin and obtained her Masters at Columbia University.

Recently, Ms Barbousi has been studying T'ai Chi with Petros Kouropoulos here in Athens. T'ai Chi was originally a form of self defense that has evolved into an extremely beautiful, lyrical sequence of movements which have a meditative quality. (Present-day Chinese still practice T'ai Chi and can be seen in the parks early in the morning going through this beautiful repetition of movements.)

Ms Barbousi's first choreography of the evening, *Emergence*, with music by Pauline Oliveros and transparencies by Akis Goumas was obviously strongly influenced by T'ai Chi. It was pleasant to just sit and become absorbed in the flowing movements and the sculptural shapes and shadows of the dancers against the backdrop of subtly-chang-

ing colored slides. Janet Amato and Filitsa Kesani exhibit a particularly lovely quality in the movements of the upper back: Ms. Amato displays a dramatic ability as well.

The second choreography of the evening has been performed before. *Coming Together-Attica 1972* with music by Frederic Rzewski was originally performed with videos. The choreography is much more distinct without these added distractions and the performance was very well-hearsed.

Ms Barbousi was very moved by the writings of Sam Melville, a political prisoner at New York's Attica prison who eventually lead a rebellion there. She quotes from his letters in the program: she feels that we are all prisoners in society, each in our own way.

In both pieces the choreographic emphasis was on the upper body. The dancers rarely had truly athletic movements or leg movements to perform. Although I know that they are all certainly capable of more technical movements they lack confidence when called upon to dance them. Both choreographies tended to remain on one dramatic plane and did not reach a dramatic climax. (This may be perfectly acceptable as an idea but not as a habit!)

Ms Barbousi's dancers are loyal to her and are excited at the prospect of performing new choreographies. They rehearse nearly every day without pay — just for the love of their art. The group and Ms Barbousi show much promise. □

College revisited: a Billy Eidi recital

Billy Eidi, the 32-year-old Lebanese-born pianist – now settled and teaching in Paris – has come back to Athens College in Psychico for another of his annual recitals.

Eidi has already recorded the works of Henri Sauguet and well-known critic Jean Roy has described him as a 'poetic pianist'.

It is this poetic touch in Eidi's playing – similar in some ways to that of the celebrated French pianist Pascal Rogé – that makes his recitals so rewarding.

On this occasion, his program was extensive and varied. But its emotional context was, roughly speaking, 'Romantic'. Eidi played works by Haydn, Chopin, Balakirev, Schumann and Poulenc. One would not normally define the work of the first and last composers as Romantic, but Haydn's celebrated *Sonata in C Minor* is decidedly of a Romantic mood, and Poulenc's *Napoli* as well.

Haydn's great work is in three parts: the first, *allegro moderato*, presents us with a piece of rather unusual thematic complexity, a sense of dramatic fragmentation held together by its profound emotional unity. It is this unifying emotion – almost theatrical – which Eidi captured to perfection using an impressionistic interpretation.

The *andante con moto* which followed was played expansively with all its dramatic melancholy 'dynamism' preserved. The final *allegro* is the weakest of the three movements, but it develops dramatically and Eidi rose to the occasion.

The pianist then went on to play Chopin's *Variations on 'La ci darem la mano'* from Mozart's *Don Giovanni* op 2, a very early work of the composer's but celebrated nevertheless for the originality, complexity and range of the variations. The pianist's approach was exquisitely balanced stylistically between the 'classical' statement of Mozart's theme and the ensuing variations.

We next heard Balakirev's *Berceuse Scherzo* No 3, a piece less flamboyant than others by this composer – or perhaps just sounding less flamboyant given Eidi's discreet interpretation.

Schumann's *Novelette* No 8 followed and it was the loveliest offering of all. Pervasive freshness and 'healthy'

Romanticism informed Eidi's playing.

The same light, benevolent touch was applied to Poulenc's *Napoli* – in this case very much expected, given the nature of the piece, which in any case lacks depth.

First concert under the stars

The Greek Radio Symphony Orchestra gave what was to be the first concert this year at the open-air Herod Atticus Theatre: an endless concert!

It comprised Camille Saint-Saëns' *Concerto for Violin and Orchestra* No 3 in B minor, op 61 – the composer's best and most popular success within the genre.

The overall feeling in both the first movement *allegro non troppo*, and the second, *molto moderato e maestoso*, is that of a rather lengthy elegy. Only the third, *allegro non troppo - piu allegro* escapes into a world less profound. It is an agreeable work, a pleasure to play, pleasant to hear, without much depth.

Twenty-five-year-old violinist, Yianis Georgiades, the soloist, performed it with care, restraint, and gusto. His most noticeable failings appeared in the first part where several difficult 'passages' were less than perfectly controlled, or stable; but in the second he excelled in tasteful, far-reaching 'song', and his bowing was faultless.

He seems to be, by nature, less inclined towards the fanciful than his younger friend, Kavakos. The last part was acceptably, but not very excitingly, performed. To crush any possible doubts about his technical mastery,

Georgiades played a very difficult Kreisler piece as an encore.

Of the orchestra that accompanied him, one cannot say much. Synchronization and discretion were certainly there, particularly as the orchestra's part is rather limited in this concerto. But what Andreas Paridis, the conductor, and his musicians offered in the way of expressiveness and tonal quality is another matter.

The great event of the evening was the presentation of Gustav Mahler's *Symphony No 5* in C sharp minor, performed for the first time in Greece. The premiere might have been more auspicious.

Maestro Paridis is a gifted musician; but the rigidity of the Greek Radio Orchestra, and possibly Mahler's conception as well, were things the maestro obviously could not master. The main problem was the quality of tone. Many fine moments in the brass, yes, but not always; and the woodwind were often appallingly rigid. What is more, the strings performed below their expected, acceptable standards of quality. Only the famous *adagietto* was very decently done for it was, obviously, very well-rehearsed.

One should not, however, underrate Paridis' achievement. It would have been a difficult feat for most other Greek conductors. Paridis kept everything together and the architecture, at least, of this great work was not violated. The Greek Radio Orchestra is, besides, the least coherent of the Athens symphonic bodies. And what Neumann did last year cannot be repeated regularly.



Diane Viau returns to center stage

Diane Viau: unjustified silence

To be honest, I had never heard of Canadian Diane Viau before her performance. In 1965 the Montreal native won first prize at the Festival de Musique du Quebec and was awarded a scholarship for the Ecole Normale de Musique where she studied with Francine Chabot. Since 1981 Viau has lived in Athens, and the implication is that she has sacrificed her career to the demands of her family.

Whatever the case, her silence is certainly unjustifiable for Viau is not simply a good pianist but a fine musician. Her treatment of Moussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition* was mature; inherently musical. She can be very powerful too: *The Bohatyr Gate of Kiev* had nearly all the pomp, force, and majesty of an orchestral rendition.

Viau did better with some 'pictures' than others: discussing the matter with her later revealed that the best were those she had feared most – a very natural outcome for performers whose appearances in public become rare.

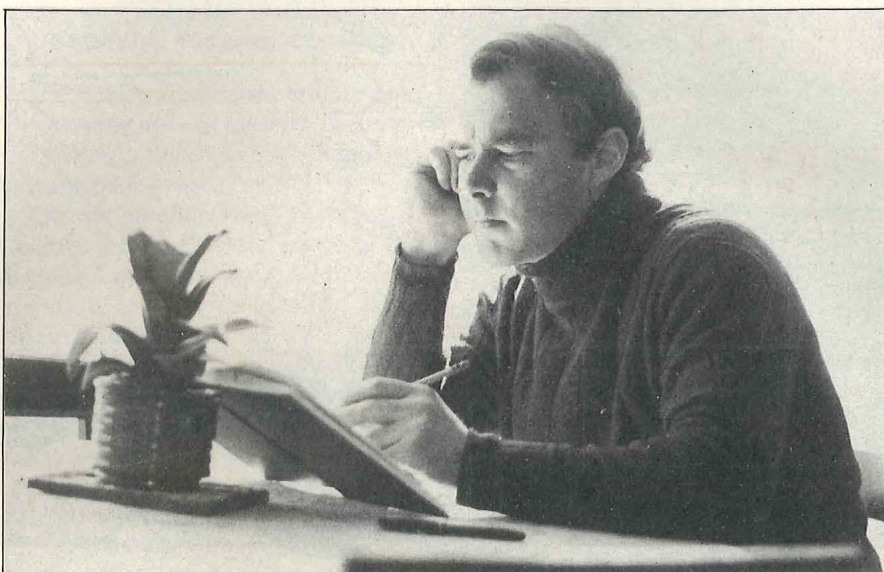
Viau also performed J.S. Bach's *French Suite* in G major and the *Partita* in B minor. She played both with clarity, precision and balance. But the British Council's hall is small and the piano rather too 'large', so to speak. The sound therefore lacked the dry brilliance of tone one instinctively associates with the music of the period.

Seven new Greek works

The Athens-based Society of the Friends of Education, in cooperation with the Ministry of Culture and the Third Program of ET presented seven specially commissioned works by an equal number of mostly (with the exception of Adamis and, possibly, Zottos) very young composers.

All the works were, happily, for orchestral instruments (and the piano) with none of the electronic apparatus which so often conceal rather than reveal a musician's talents.

Ion Zottos' *Mesolonghi, April 1824: A Dramatic Scene* for tenor-narrator, flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, French horn, trumpet, trombone, piano, percussion, violin and cello was the first



Ion Zottos: "Mesolonghi, April 1824"

composition.

Zottos, as conductor Theodoros Antoniou has aptly described him, is an eclectic composer *par excellence*. Echoes of Richard Strauss, the French impressionists, Britten, and many others, often inform his music which preserves, nevertheless, its distinctly intimate, personal, tone.

Zottos' commendable courage consists of rejecting experimentation for its own sake. In this he is certainly, and regrettably, in the minority.

His present work concerns Byron's last moments at Mesolonghi. The musical text is condensed, not particularly diaphanous, but generally apt for the situation it describes. The lack of more strings in such an arrangement is to be regretted.

Constantinos Paliatsaras, the tenor, who recently scored a considerable success in the National Opera's *Merry Widow*, looked every bit the dying Byron. He sang more or less acceptably (over an accompaniment which helped the singer but little), but his English was often muddled and inaudible.

Costas Demertzis' *Sonata in Two Parts for Flute and Piano* is an indifferent work despite its carefully calculated musical structure which retains the classical three-part form in the first and the rondo form in the last movement. The flute's part is, nevertheless, interesting and original and a certain eerie quality of tone pervades it.

Kostas Kakavelakis' *Monosmono II* is characterized by exuberance and a certain drive which is most taking; the influence of jazz rhythms and an explosive sound at the climaxes render it

powerful, and a viola cadenza at the center of the piece is skillfully written. The work ends at a gallop, in a bombastic crescendo.

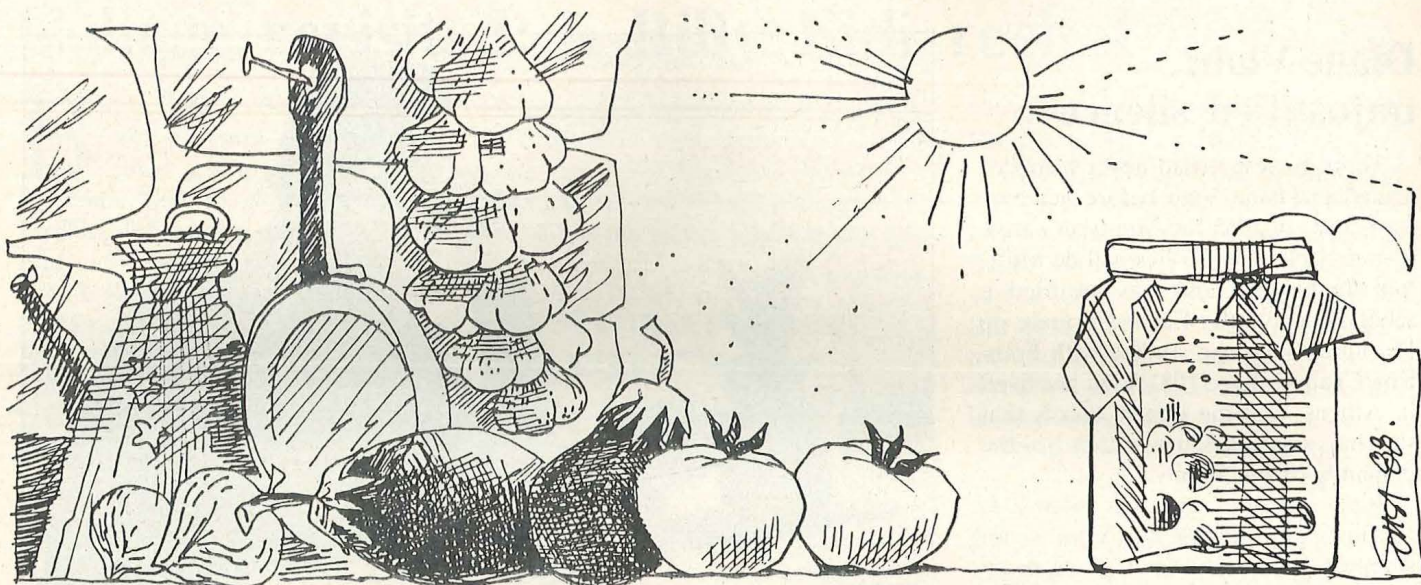
Savvas Zannas is an orchestral player in the percussion section, as well as a composer of merit, whose orchestral work I have already discussed when analyzing the State Orchestra's winter season concerts. His present *Small Concerto for Percussion and Nine Musicians* combines lyricism and abandon, carefully written parts, as well as improvisation. Dimitris Marinakis, the soloist (percussion) was remarkable in his improvisations.

Mihalis Adamis is not a new composer. His work is already well-known and performed frequently here and abroad. *Periakton*, his contribution, is a four-part work based on the moods and modes of ancient Greece, Byzantium, demotic songs and Western tonality, respectively. Of the four, only the last did not rise to my expectations. This is probably because of the composer's inner sympathy with only the other types of music. Everything was, nevertheless, extremely coherent; expertly written.

Mihalis Lapidakis' *Nostou de Mnēsai* (Remember, then, things gone by) is an intentionally organic musical anomaly. The various 'memories' evoked are scattered, randomly presented, often rejected: an interesting work which I would like to hear again.

Finally, Mihalis Travlos' *Apôheoi* (Echoes) is a thickly orchestrated elegy of merit.

Congratulations are due to all those who contributed to this production. □



From 'Eggplant Shoes' to Cherry Brandy

The heat has set in for the next two months and we try to plan meals which can be cooked fairly quickly or prepared and even cooked out of doors in the comparative cool of early morning or late in the evening, ready for serving the next day.

Gelatine is a boon for a whole range of dishes such as chicken in aspic, salmon mousse, or fruit jelly, and it can now be bought in packets, in crystal form, labeled *agni zelatini skoni*. Previously, and still in older stores, it could only be found in sheets, where each sheet equalled one teaspoon of powder. Three teaspoons set one pint of liquid, or two "glasses" (use only two Greek cups in hot weather). The ubiquitous fruit-flavored packet jelly crystals are handy as a standby, but are very sweet and are best made up with part lemon juice or the juice of some stewed fruit in place of some of the water.

Eggplant and zucchini are the staple vegetables for cooking this month, frequently stuffed whole or with the stuffing piled into halves, as in *papoutsakia*, although the easiest way with zucchini is still one of the best, boiled whole and served cold with a vinaigrette dressing. Huge firm red tomatoes are also very welcome stuffed, together with green peppers, or they make the easiest of Greek salads, *domatosalata* or *horiatiki salata*.

New this month in the market are okra (*bamies*), also called 'ladies' fingers', which are delicious when properly prepared. *Vlita* and chicory are also served cold as a cooked greens salad.

Carrots are young enough for grating for salad, and parsley, celery tops, and dill are to hand for garnishing and flavor. There are several kinds of green beans. Newly-dried sage and oregano, fresh basil, and rosemary add piquancy to barbecue meals, either in marinades or chopped and strewn on chops and steaks, the stalks also adding their aroma when thrown onto the charcoal fire.

There are several varieties of small fish now in season, delicious fried, or baked with sliced tomatoes, onions and chopped parsley; fresh anchovies (*gavros*) are the tastiest, but the much cheaper sardines (*sardelles*) are not to be despised, and young red mullet (*barbounia*) are much cheaper than when fully grown, and just as good. Slightly larger fish called *gopes* (a kind of small sea bream) are also excellent fried or grilled. Groupers (*sfyrida*) and tuna (*tonnos*) are usually cooked as steaks. Sea bream (*lithrini* and *synagrada*) are also served as steaks, or poached, then coated with mayonnaise and served cold, "Athenian style".

Peaches are being sold on every street corner, and small open-backed trucks tour the streets piled high with watermelons, their approach heralded by loudspeaker: "*Karpouzi, karpouzi!*" Mounds of these dark green or striped fruits suddenly appear in vacant lots in the city, or along the roadsides, often attended only by a small boy sheltered from the sun by a makeshift tent. One or two melons are cut open to show their tempting, juicy, dark-rose flesh. Two kinds of sweet melon (*peponi*) are on sale, the oval ones being the

cheapest; the small round ones are the most aromatic, hailing from the island of Zakynthos.

There are black cherries, dark-red plums (*vanillias*), and small green pears, which are unexpectedly ripe. For a few weeks the tiny egg plums (*koro-mila*) put in an appearance, and they are very good for stewing and juice. Later sour cherries (*visina*) may be found for a brief period. They are made commercially into a syrup called *visinada* and are gorgeous for cherry brandy; they are also popular for a "spoon sweet".

Lemons are going off, or are green and unripe (except in restaurants!). At the end of the month we get the first grapes and figs. There are no apples to be had, and only a few Valencia oranges; Greek orange juice in tins or cartons, however, is excellent. Apricots are rather battered in the markets, but perfect for stewing or for jam.

Eggplant "Shoes" (*Melitzanes Papoutsakia*)

These stuffed eggplants are attractive and convenient to serve. Use the longer shiny dark eggplants, of medium size. With their stalks on they somewhat resemble the old Greek shoes with turned-up toes.

- 8 - 10 medium eggplants
- olive oil for frying
- 1/2 cup chopped onions
- 350 grams ground beef
- 500 grams (2 large) ripe tomatoes, peeled and chopped, or grated
- salt and pepper

chopped parsley

1 - 2 cups white sauce, fairly stiff

1 egg

1/2 cup grated cheese

1/2 cup crushed rusks (optional)

1/2 cup melted butter

Wipe the eggplants, cut off their stalks and "petals", and cut them in half lengthways. Sprinkle with salt and leave to drain for half an hour or so, then dry on kitchen paper. Fry in hot olive oil until wilted, and lay in a baking dish, cut sides up, pressing down the inside to form the "shoes".

Sauté the onions lightly, add the ground beef and salt and pepper and stir till browned, then add the tomato pulp and parsley and cook till firm, when the tomato juice has been absorbed or driven off. Spoon the mixture into the shoes and cover each with white sauce, into which an egg has been beaten. Sprinkle this with the cheese (and then with the rusks if using) and dribble melted butter over each one.

Bake in a medium oven for half an hour or under the grill until browned.

Eggplant Purée (*Melitzanosalata*)

2 or 3 round eggplants

2 cloves garlic, grated or mashed

1 onion, grated

lemon juice or vinegar to taste

1/2 cup olive oil

Wipe two or three eggplants, pierce them with a fork, and bake them whole in the oven or under the grill, till they are soft or even charred. If the skins burn, so much the better; the slightly smoky flavor is an improvement, and more authentic as they used to be cooked over a wood fire or buried in hot ash. They can also be held over a gas flame on a long fork and twirled around till cooked.

Hold each one by the stalk under a cold tap and peel off the skin, upwards towards the stalk, with a silver or stainless steel knife. Discard stalk and skin, halve the eggplants into a bowl, and remove any excess amount of seeds.

Chop and then pound the flesh in a mortar, with some finely-chopped garlic, grated onion, and salt and pepper. Add lemon juice or vinegar and olive oil, and keep pounding till smooth and light. You can also whisk the mixture in a blender, but this tends to neutralize the flavors and give it the consistency of baby food.

Fish with Mayonnaise (Athenian style) (*Psari Vrasto Mayoneza Athenaike*)

Use a large whole fish, usually a sea bream (*synagrida* or *lithrini*), or grouper (*sfyrida*). Poach gently till tender, but not falling apart.

Lift out carefully onto a large dish. Remove the head and tail (reserve) and the skin and bones (discard), but keep the rest of the fish whole in two fillets. Allow to cool.

Assemble the fish on a serving dish and mask entirely with mayonnaise, preferably homemade, adding the head and tail again for effect. Decorate with cut-up carrot (which, with a little ingenuity, can be made to resemble fish scales), parsley, capers, sliced hard-boiled egg, beets or pickled peppers, and olives. Chill before serving.

Cherry Brandy (*Tserri Branti*)

This is not to be confused with sherry; to the Greeks the pronunciation is identical. Quantities of brandy or rum can be varied according to taste. As youngsters have a passion for it, complete with cherry, it can be made with the smaller amount of low grade brandy. This can be bought "loose" from shops (*inopoleia*) selling from the barrel.

1 kilo sour or morello cherries

750 grams sugar

500 grams - 1 kilo brandy or rum

2 cinnamon sticks, each about 5 cm long

3 cloves

Wash the cherries and remove the stalks. Leave the stones, which add flavor. Drop the cherries into a wide-mouthed jar, pour in the sugar, cover the jar lightly, and leave in the sun for about a month. Shake the jar every few days to distribute the sugar.

After a month, add the spices and brandy and leave for a further two weeks.

Strain into a bottle if desired, and serve neat, or with a cherry in each glass. If it is strained, the cherries should be transferred to a smaller jar and covered with enough of the liqueur to preserve them. They are useful for adding to a fruit salad or to any other drink in place of a maraschino cherry. With the stones removed they are excellent in Christmas cake. □

Anne Yannoulis

Look for Anne Yannoulis' Greek Calendar Cookbook from Lycabettus Press.

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katey's corner



☆ Dear Mayor Evert:

This is certainly not a complaint for – though thoroughly familiar with its foibles – I am among those who find Athens to be a most joyous city. However, we of its citizenry have a need that seems to me can be met – and not only met easily, but met with a fine revenue return for Athenian coffers.

We need: to pop into a store for a fitting, to cash a check at a bank, to mail some letters, to pick up some flowers, to collect an airline ticket (from an office somehow always on the second floor), to pay a bill, to drop the cleaning – in short, we have a great need to pause in the streets of our fair city for anywhere from five to 15 minutes.

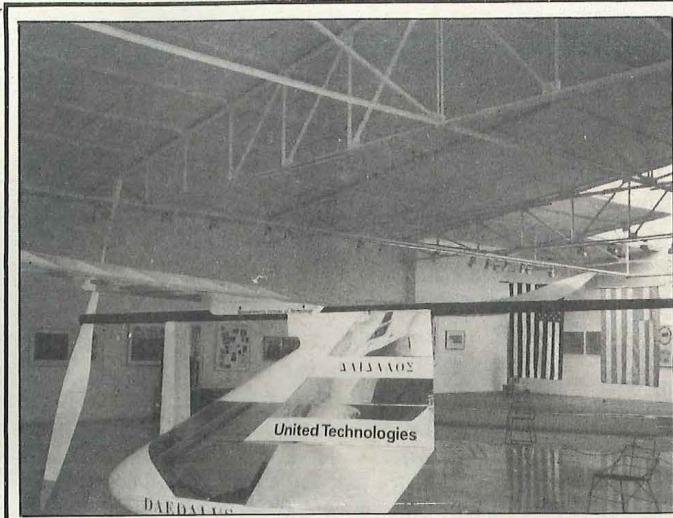
Why cannot **15-minute parking meters** be supplied for us? Just imagine the delight of your populace as they deposited Drs 20 as a donation to the upkeep of these metal life enhancers which would then free your streets of the all-day-parkers and the double-parkers and the forever-parkers.

May I thank you in advance for your turning your attention to this most desperate of needs? We thank you for overpasses and underpasses, ring-roads and newly-installed traffic lights, and appreciate pedestrian walkways most heartily, but...

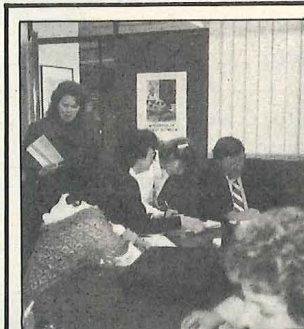
Katey

P.S. Perhaps then the minions of the law would then leave our license plates alone?

☆ It is just terribly clever of the **Ambassador Health Center** of the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel to plan an annual cocktail party at which they carefully feed



I bet you thought the Daedalus was big! This tiny cabin provides barely enough room for one "peddler", but the wing span – exceeding that of a Boeing 727 – required the entire area, corner-to-corner, in the Pieridis Museum of Modern Art where the famous bird came to settle following its record-setting flight.



Our photo shows Americans doing what Americans overseas are doing all over the world – registering to vote. Recently the (now transferred) voting officer of the American Embassy, Ed Beffle (seated center), arranged a meeting at ACS for extra voter registration. There were also consular representatives at the US Independence Day celebrations for this purpose. Unlike French citizens who can actually vote in their embassies, American citizens send for an 'absentee ballot' from their respective home states. If you missed these opportunities to sign up, plan to go by the American Embassy Monday-Friday between 9:00 am and 1:00 pm. The new voting officer is Joe Nowell and he and his staff are always ready to provide information and assistance.

their clientele opulently. It should make for a great upsurge in the need for massages, saunas, exercise machines and suchlike...

☆ The Tea Party of the **Society for the Protection of the Elderly** is always a very special event. You can count on meeting everyone involved in any way with care for the

elderly on this occasion. Held this year at the Park Hotel, all present pronounced it a complete success.

☆ The **Hellenic-American Union** recently sponsored a spellbinding series of Steven Spielberg movies. This is one talented fellow who really can attract – and hold – an audience. Another eye-opener at the Union was the exhibition of student art work presented by the students of ACS: this particular group was full of talent. The last Union bulletin is that farewells have recently been said to Director Stephen Rounds and his wife, Sam, and you can now stop by and get acquainted with incoming Gregory Elftmann.

☆ The students of the **Alpine Center** in Mati put on an impressive Open House recently to show what they can do. We hope these students will begin to move out into the travel field and we will find lots of smiling graduates behind front office desks, reorganizing room service departments and moving into management positions. Run by the Swiss Hotel Management



The cultural exchange efforts of Culture Minister Melina Mercouri reached a zenith with the spectacular exhibitions recently of the terra cotta soldiers from China and the Aztec exhibition sponsored by the Mexican Embassy. The former were absolutely breathtaking and the latter was a unique experience not to be missed. It was a special triumph for former Ambassador to Greece, H.E. Madame Olga Pellicer, as she had pursued the plan during her posting here and returned from the UN in New York for the opening. In our photo (from left) are the Minister of Foreign Affairs from Mexico, Mr Bernardo Sepulveda, Minister of Culture, Melina Mercouri, Mrs Sepulveda, Mr Jules Dassin and Madame Pellicer. As the Aztec exhibition will be in Athens until July 15, there is still time to visit.



The Family and Child Welfare Center planned and carried out a most successful Spring Fair under the patronage of Mrs Robert Keeley, the wife of the American Ambassador. The assistance of many women's organizations such as the various Lion's Clubs and AWOOG helped provide a wide variety of booths. Such welcoming smiles as these no doubt contributed a great deal to the popularity of the event!

program, it can't help but be a winner here in Greece!

☆ **The Athens Centre** offered a much-needed service when they arranged seminars by Dr John Rassias who presented the Rassias method of teaching English as a second language. This world-renowned expert provides insights that open new vistas for students and teachers alike.

☆ **The Jill Yakas Gallery** has a pleasant system for presenting an artist's work. Strolling about with a glass of wine in hand sort of improves the viewing – especially when the artist is such a one as Scotty

Kavadatou-Mitchell whose paintings of Crete enhance Greek wine just as ouzo enhances taverna dinners.

☆ An active social group has been founded of Italians living in Greece. Their most recent project was a dinner dance, but their future plans are varied and interesting. If you are an Italian living in Greece and want to learn more about COMIT – as the group is called – just telephone the **Italian Consulate** at 723-9043 for further information. In the meantime, the Italian Cultural Section is offering a very diverse program of events under Ms Carla



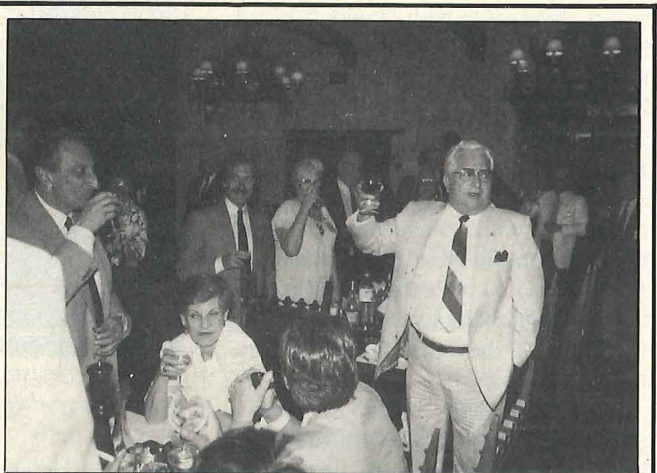
The joint presidents of the British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce had the very popular idea of holding a Garden Party at the British Embassy Residence with the kind permission of His Excellency the British Ambassador and Lady Thomas. The Chamber did not realize that it had so many members and friends until this truly delightful evening. The Greek President, C.P. Petropoulos (left), and the British President, Tony Cook, flank H.E. Sir Jeremy Thomas in our photo.



During the recent visit of US Senators R. Dole, C. Grassley, D. Nickles and L. Pressler with their wives, a sparkling reception was given by US Ambassador and Mrs Keeley honoring the delegation. Radiant in red, former Secretary of Transportation, Elizabeth Dole, captivated the guests. She is here shown with the host, the Honorable Robert Vossler Keeley.

USSR, H.E. Victor Stukalin and his wife; the Ambassador of China, H.E. Chang Hongsheng and his wife (who will, we hope, be transferred to a country with a very fine golf course); the Ambassador of India, H.E. Beni Prasad Agarwal and his wife; and the Ambassador of Iraq, Najim Nabil and his wife. All of these departures, however, should bring new friends to Greece.

☆ This time of year it always seems as though the ranks of the foreign community are decimated – and if the previous paragraph is any indication, indeed they are. We wish all of those departing for new horizons a most happy transfer. There is hope, however, of seeing some old friends again. It seems that a committee (it has to be American if it involves a



SKAL Council members representing national SKAL committees in 53 countries recently gathered in Athens at the Royal Olympic Hotel for their spring congress. Led by their World President, George Webber (standing right), toasts to the organizing committee demonstrated aptly the meaning of the organization's name. The President of the Greek National Committee, John Stefanidis, is at left.

Maria Burri. If you speak Italian – or even if you do not, since music and art constitute an international language – visit the Cultural Center across from the Archaeological Museum at Patission 47 to inquire about their programs. It is worth a visit just to see the beautiful fully-restored building.

☆ There are – unhappily – only farewells this month in the diplomatic corps. Departing over the summer months are the Ambassador of the

'committee') is already busily compiling a list of foreigners who have lived in Greece with a plan for a great get-together the summer of 1989 in Estes Park, Colorado. Not only is this a beautiful place to meet, but it should be accessible to **former Greek-ites** from both coasts. Are you interested in hearing more – or do you think you have friends who would be? Drop us a line (c/o Katey) and we will put you in touch with the organizers. □

Parapsychology: the new, and real, frontier

If you were to say to someone that you have an interest in parapsychology, you might be accused of being unscientific, of having an unwarranted leaning towards a subject which is absolutely preposterous. Such an accusation, however, and the skepticism that attends it, are based partly on a legitimate revulsion against superstition and "dabbling with the occult", but mainly on ignorance of recent developments in the exact sciences and in parapsychology.

Parapsychological research has become more rigorous, statistical and computerized, while theoretical physics has become more "occult", blithely breaking every sacrosanct law of nature. Today, parapsychology has laid itself open to the charge of being scientifically pedantic while quantum physics is chargeable with leaning towards such seemingly supernatural concepts as "negative mass" and "time flowing backwards".

This interesting inverse relation between physics and parapsychology Arthur Koestler has called a "negative rapprochement" – negative in the sense that the unthinkable phenomenon of Extra-Sensory Perception (ESP) appears somewhat less preposterous in the light of the unthinkable propositions of physics.

Parapsychology began to achieve scientific respectability with the opening of the parapsychology department in 1932, by Dr J. B. Rhine, Associate Professor of Psychology at Duke University, Durham, North Carolina.

The opening of this department was an event of great symbolic importance: research into the then dubious subjects of telepathy and clairvoyance had for the first time been recognized as academically respectable.

The Rhine School has carried matters to the opposite extreme in its almost fanatical devotion to statistical method, mathematical analysis, and mechanized controls: card-guessing and dice-throwing experiments are repeated over *millions* of experimental runs with thousands of random experimental subjects – often whole classes of schoolboys who have no idea what the experiments are about.

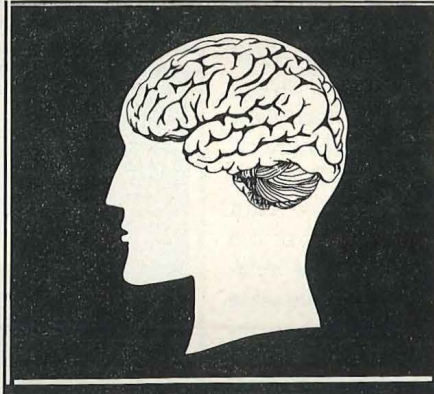
The increasingly elaborate machinery for mechanical card-shuffling, dice-throwing, randomizing and recording have turned the study of ESP into an

empirical science as sober and down-to-earth as training rats to run in a maze, or slicing up generations of flatworms.

Even the terminology coined by Rhine: ESP, Psi-effect, decline effect, reinforcement, BM (blind matching), BT (basic theory), SO (stimulus object) STM (screen touch match), etc is characteristic of the antiseptic atmosphere in modern ESP labs.

This 'new look' in parapsychology is partly a reflection of the prevailing fashion in research in general, but there is also an element in it of bending over backwards to meet the skeptic on his own empirical/statistical ground.

On the whole, this sober, functional approach has proved effective. Not only several universities, but such con-



The materialistic clockwork universe idea leads to the conception of the brain as a computer

servative bodies as the Royal Society of Medicine, The American Philosophical Association; The Rockefeller, Fulbright, and Ciba Foundations, have organized lectures and symposia on parapsychology. There is now hardly a country in the world which does not have one or several university departments engaged in parapsychology research – with the USSR leading the field.

Yet skepticism still persists in some quarters. This is largely because parapsychological phenomena seem to contradict what many people believe to be the immutable laws of physics. The truth is that the main support for the validity of these phenomena comes from modern physics itself. And this is not a paradox. Instead it is a consequence of the profound transformation of the physicists' worldview, which began in the late 19th century and shattered all fundamental concepts of the nature of reality, the meaning of natural law,

and the soundness of our ideas about space, time, matter and causality.

This made physicists sympathetic to parapsychology. For example, Einstein's writing a preface to Upton Sinclair's book on telepathy, *Mental Radio*, was a highly symbolic act. And it is no accident that so many leading physicists appear among the presidents and council members of the Society for Psychic Research.

The deeper the physicist delved into the realms of both subatomic and supergalactic dimensions, the more intensely he was made aware of their paradoxical and commonsense-defying structure; the more open-minded he became towards the possibility of the seemingly impossible. His own world, based on relativity and quantum theory, was, in fact, a world of impossibilities.

In classical physics a particle must at any time have a definable location and velocity. On the subatomic level, however, the situation turns out to be radically different. The more accurately a physicist is able to determine the location of an electron, for instance, the more uncertain its velocity becomes, and vice versa: if he knows its velocity, the location of an electron becomes a blur.

This inherent indeterminacy of subatomic events is due to the ambiguous and elusive nature of these smallest particles of matter which in fact are not particles or "things" at all. They are Janus-faced entities which behave under certain circumstances like hard little pellets; under different circumstances, however, like waves or vibrations.

As Sir William Bragg put it: "They seem to be waves on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and particles on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays."

This dualism, which is fundamental to modern physics, the Danish physicist Niels Bohr called the "Principle of Complementarity".

Cyril Burt wrote about this paradox in astringent terms:

If we attempt to describe the apparent behavior of a single electron when fired at a thin screen of metal containing two minute holes, we should be constrained to infer that the particle passed through the screen in two places at once – a fact

which has never yet (as far as I am aware) been performed by the ghosts of either folklore or psychical research.

This rapprochement between the conceptual world of modern physics and that of parapsychology is an important step towards the demolition of what is really the greatest superstition of our age – the notion of a materialistic clockwork universe propounded by early 19th century physicists.

Indeed the materialistic clockwork universe leads to the conception of the brain as a kind of computer, and of human beings as mere conscious automata. "If you think we are waxworks," Tweedledum said to Alice "then you ought to pay." And contemporary psychology *has* to pay a heavy price for adhering to this mechanistic doctrine. It makes nonsense, not only of parapsychology but (as practical psychologists have long been protesting) of every branch of applied psychology – criminology, psychotherapy, education and vocational guidance, and of all moral or aesthetic aspirations and values.

The discoveries of modern physics have brought about a significant change in our scientific picture of the world. There are, however, phenomena in parapsychology which no physicist, however open-minded, can willingly accept on face value: e.g., coincidences of an improbable nature, which are not causally related yet appear highly significant. Any theory which attempts to take such phenomena seriously must necessarily involve an even more radical break with our traditional categories of thought than that taken by quantum physics. Such a theory was outlined by C. G. Jung in collaboration with the Nobel Laureate in physics, Wolfgang Pauli.

The Jung-Pauli theory of synchronicity, conceived by a physicist and a psychologist, both eminent in their fields, who evidently intended their collaboration as a symbolic act, represents perhaps the most radical departure from the worldview of mechanistic science in our time.

Jung defines synchronicity as "the simultaneous occurrence of two meaningfully but not causally connected events."

When, for instance, I am faced with the fact that my train bears the same number as the theatre ticket which I buy immediately afterwards, and I receive that evening a telephone call dur-



sketches/P Georgopolis

The challenge for the parapsychologist will be to strike out on his or her own...strive to reason in bolder terms

ing which the same number is mentioned again as a telephone number, then a causal connection between these events seems improbable in the extreme, although it is obvious that each must have its own causality.

Impressive evidence for the existence of *acausal* combinations of events has been furnished with adequate scientific safeguards in the experiments of J. B. Rhine and his fellow workers. The results, always astronomically above chance-expectation, vary according to the specific gift of the individual subject.

One young man who in numerous experiments scored an average of 10 hits for every 25 cards (double the probable number), once guessed all 25 cards correctly, which gives a probability of 1 in 298 quadrillion.

In such circumstances, Jung says, we are inclined to say "That cannot be mere chance!" without knowing exactly what we are saying. The possibility of the pack's being shuffled in some arbitrary way is guarded against by an apparatus which shuffles the cards automatically, independently of the experimenter.

After the first series of experiments, the spatial distance between the experimenter and the subject was increased, in one case to 250 miles. The average result of numerous experiments amounted here to 10 hits for 25 cards. Rhine also mentions the experiments of Usher and Burt which were conducted with positive results over a distance of 960 miles. With the aid of

synchronized watches experiments were also conducted between Durham, N.C., and Zagreb, Yugoslavia, about 4000 miles apart, with equally positive results.

The fact that distance has no effect in principle suggests that the thing in question cannot be a phenomenon of force or energy, for otherwise the distance to be overcome and the diffusion in space would cause a diminution of the effect, and it is more than probable that the score would fall proportionately to the square of the distance.

Of course to give up all explanations in terms of energy is tantamount to saying that events of this kind cannot be considered from the point of view of causality.

Among Rhine's experiments we must also mention the experiments with dice. The subject has the task of throwing the dice (which is done by an apparatus) and at the same time he has to wish that one number (say 3) will turn up as many times as possible. The results of this so-called PK (psychokinetic) experiment were positive; the more so the more dice were used at one time. This is where even contemporary physics, even the most advanced and permissive quantum mechanics, is at a loss to provide a physicalistic explanation.

You cannot influence the progress of a macroscopic body like a rolling die, by microphysical particles or wavicles of imaginary mass.

One consistent experience in all these experiments is the fact that the



The palms and the hairline form a triangle



Tuck the toes under; straighten the legs



Place your knees on your elbows and then 'float the feet up'

Photos/M. Hionos

Health & Fitness

The Headstand

My students seem to go into a panic at the mere mention of standing on their heads, but the position is not as difficult as it seems. It is more a matter of overcoming one's fear than anything else.

The headstand rests the heart, improves circulation and relieves tension in the lower back. It helps you breathe deeply and therefore increases the oxygen carried to the brain. The position should not be practiced if you have high blood pressure, glaucoma or a detached retina.

In order to reduce your fear and

introduce a more playful element into assuming this 'unnatural position', I suggest rolling over in a somersault several times. When you have gotten over the fear of rolling or falling over, try a simplified version of the headstand proper.

Sit on the heels, lean forward and place the palms of the hands on the floor underneath the shoulders and place the hairline on the floor in front of the hands. The palms of the hands and the hairline should form a triangle. You may wish to put your head on a cushion. Keep breathing easily and deeply all the time.

Tuck the toes under and straighten the legs. Slowly 'walk the feet in' towards the head keeping the knees straight. Take your time and keep breathing. You will come to the point where

the feet are almost lifting off the floor by themselves! Make sure the back of the neck is straight and that you are resting directly on the crown of the head.

Breathe easily and deeply and place your knees on top of your elbows and float the feet up. Stay in this position for as long as you feel comfortable: it is really a very meditative posture.

When you need to rest, come back down into the folded leaf position and when you are ready, come up for a second round. Eventually, in your own time, you can begin straightening the back and bringing the legs up towards the ceiling. □

number of hits scored tends to sink after the first attempt, and the result then becomes negative. But if, for some inner or outer reason, there is a freshening of interest on the subject's part, the score rises again. Lack of interest and boredom are negative factors - the so-called "decline effect"; enthusiasm, positive expectation, hope and the belief in the possibility of ESP make for good results and seem to be the real conditions which determine whether there are going to be any results at all. In this connection, it is interesting to note that the well-known English medium, Mrs Eileen J. Garrett, achieved bad results in the Rhine experiments because, as she herself admits, she was unable to summon up any feeling for the "soulless" test cards.

In Rhine's experiments, according to Jung, the subject's answer is not the result of his observing the physical cards: it is a product of pure imagination, of seemingly "chance" ideas which reveal the structure of that which produces them, namely the unconscious.

Every emotional state, Jung argues, produces an alteration of consciousness and a corresponding strengthening of

the unconscious, which, particularly in the case of strong effects, is noticeable even to the layman. The unconscious is heightened, thereby creating a gradient for the unconscious to flow to the conscious. The conscious mind then comes under the influence of unconscious instinctive impulses. These images stand in a meaningful relationship to objective occurrences which have no recognizable or even conceivable causal relationship with them.

For Jung, then, there is something like *a priori* knowledge in the unconscious.

When, for instance, the vision arose in Swedenborg's mind of a fire in Stockholm, there was a real fire raging there at the same time without there being any demonstrable or even thinkable connection between the two. In Swedenborg's biography there are certain things which throw a remarkable light on his psychic state. For Jung, there was a lowering of the threshold of Swedenborg's consciousness which gave him access to the contents of his unconscious with its absolute knowledge. The fire in Stockholm was in a sense burning in Swedenborg, too.

This is a heady doctrine, and one can

understand only too well why people prefer to doubt the reality of such things. Whereas throughout our excursion into physics we were on solid scientific ground, the synchronicity theory of Jung's is a speculative step. But it is modern science itself, with its paradoxical vistas, which encourages one to take it. Philosophy assumed a secret correspondence or meaningful connection between natural events well into the 18th century: this is a hypothesis which we discard today at our own peril.

We are surrounded by phenomena whose existence we either studiously ignore or dismiss as superstitions. Much of our skepticism is grounded in an outmoded worldview of a mechanical clockwork universe. The layman's worldview is usually that of the physicist of the previous century. The challenge for the parapsychologist will be to strike out on his or her own; tolerate the resistance of the skeptic; strive to reason in bolder terms than before and with concepts that now appear strange.

Dr. Stanley Sfekas

Dr Sfekas is Professor of Philosophy at Southeastern College.

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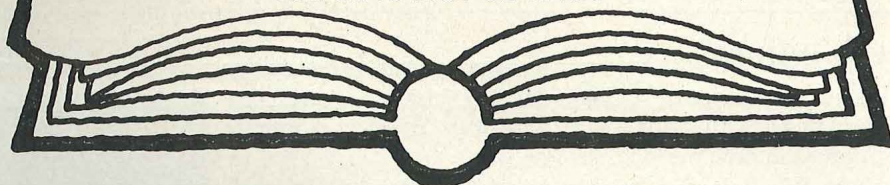
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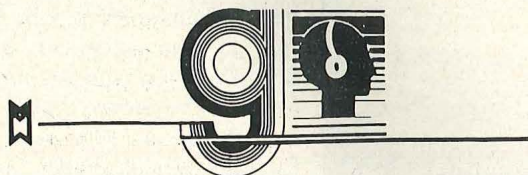
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THE ATHENIAN guide

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focus

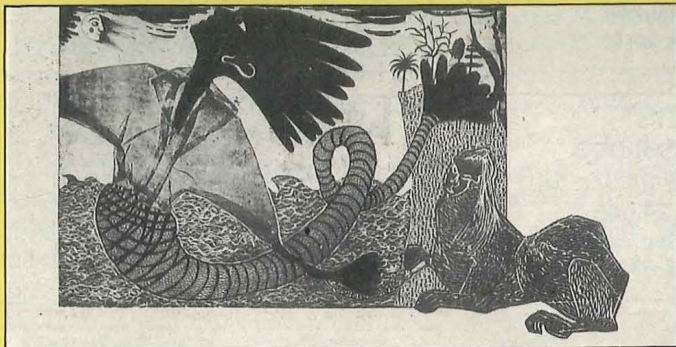
exhibitions

Encounters – Signals – Confrontations is the title of a group exhibition by 33 artists of the 80s, organized by the Cultural Center of the Athens Municipality at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki, Pireos 51, until July 31. The purpose of this exhibition is to demonstrate the quality of Greek painting.

Modern Greek Engraving is an exhibition of recent works by contemporary engravers, as well as other significant works by older artists drawn from the collection of the Pinakothiki. The exhibits will show how engraving has

Karagatsi will be presented at the Archaeological Museum of Andros during the month of July.

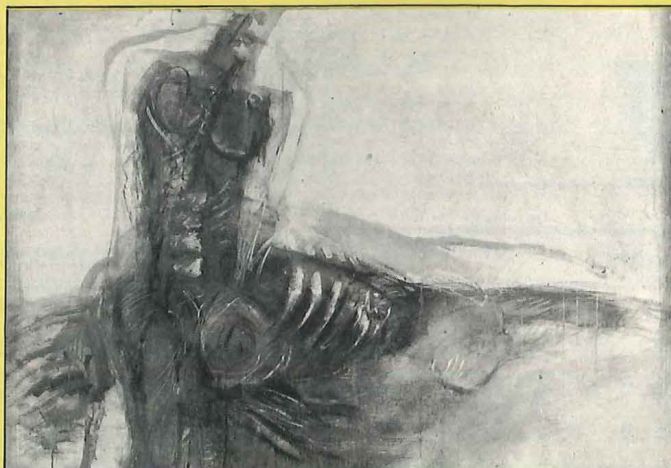
Costas Paniaras, who has lived in Paris, the United States, and the Middle and Far East, has exhibited his artwork in individual exhibitions in Europe, the US and Greece and has participated in many international exhibitions. He has been working and residing in Athens for the past few years. Currently on display, in the vicinity of the Temple of Jupiter, at Vouliagmenis Avenue and Kallirrois, are his 12 cement columns, four to five metres



Michalis Arfaras at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki

evolved over the years. The exhibition will take place at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until the end of August.

A very important artistic event will take place at the Vassilis and Eliza Goulandris Museum of Contemporary Art on Andros. Gouaches, sketches, engravings and book illustrations by **Matisse**, as well as pictures of him taken by famous photographers. The exhibition will run from July 3 until the end of the summer. Another exhibition of works by **Niki**



Yiannis Adamakos at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki



Yiorgos Papakostas at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki

high, which are painted various colors. They will remain there throughout the summer. In addition, from July 9 to the end of August, he will stage an exhibition at the Anglican Church in Patras

within the framework of the Patras Festival.

music

The rock group **Jethro Tull**, formed in 1968 (*Aqualung*, *Songs From the Wood*, etc) will be giving a concert in Athens at the Apollon Football Stadium in Rizoupolis on July 15. **Ian Anderson**, the Scottish ex-art student who founded the group, which is named after an 18th century English agriculturalist, has remained Tull's dominant creative force. The band's sound is unique, a hybrid of some 50 musical forms. After 20 years Tull is still on the charts. The group's most recent album – their 21st to date – *On the Crest a Knaves* is one of their finest. Tickets

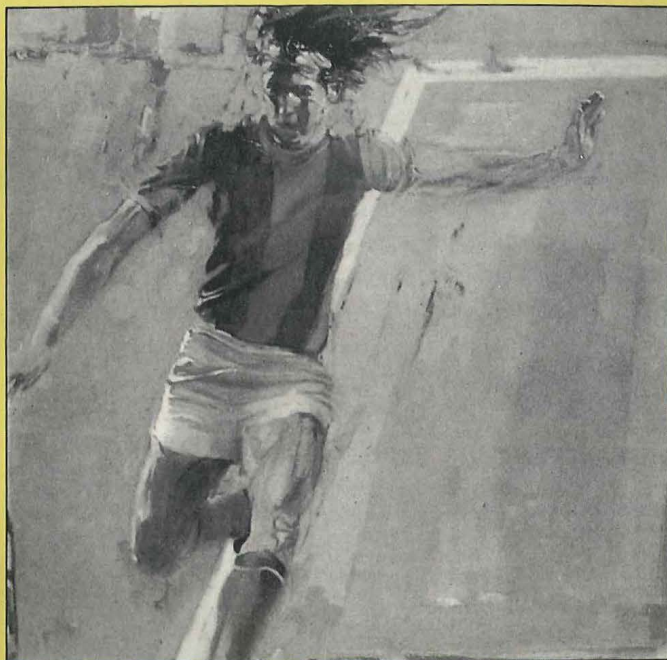
available at record shops and at the Athens Festival box office. Tel 323-5998 for information.

conferences

The First International Hellenic Singles Conference, consisting of a wide variety of workshops on diverse issues related to singles, will be held from July 3 to July 8 at the Hotel Athenaeum Intercontinental. It is being sponsored by the Honorable Nikos



Boris Godunov at Herod Atticus



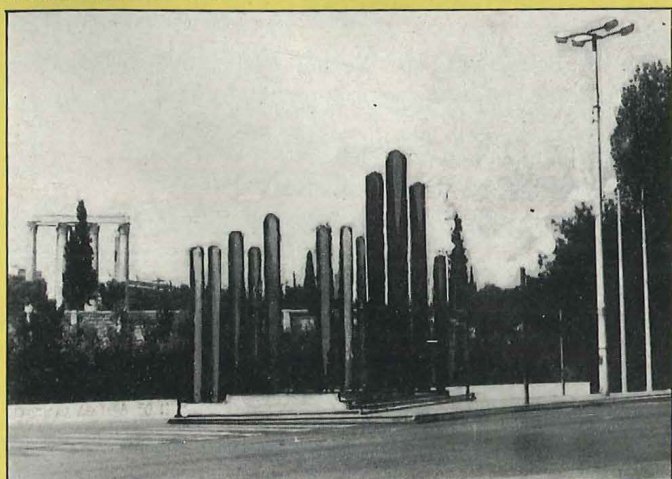
G. Papanelopulos at Iakinthos.



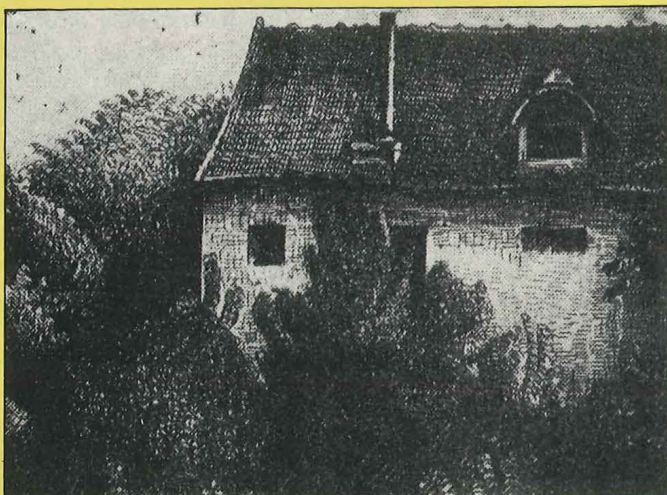
Oedipus Rex at Epidauros



Rania Fezou at Dada



Costas Paniaras at Vouliagmanis and Kalirois



Dimitrios Galanis at the Ethniki Pinakothiki

Skoulas, Minister of Tourism of the Greek National Tourist Organization and the Honorable Antigoni Krali-Dimitriadi, Secretary General of the General Secretariat for Greeks Abroad, Ministry of Culture. This conference will be followed by a three-day cruise on the Epirotiki cruise ship *Pegasus*.

The Folk Dance Research 2nd World Conference, organized by the International Organization of Folk Art (IOFA), UNESCO, will be held July 6 - 10 in Larissa. Delegations from the 90 member countries of IOFA have been invited to attend. The Greek Minister of Culture, Melina Mercouri, will open the conference. The program will include, among other things, communication on scientific

research papers, video screenings of folk dance and visits to places of folkloric interest. The conference will be conducted in both the English and Greek.

An **International Conference on Greek Philosophy**, with emphasis on Ionian philosophy, will be held on Samos from August 27 to 31. It is being organized by the International Association for Greek Philosophy in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture, the Aegean Ministry, and the municipalities and communities of Samos. The conference is open to the public and there will be simultaneous translation. One of the distinguished guest speakers will be Gregory Vlastos, Professor at Berkeley University.

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 Epidauros 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 Bourtzzi 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.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 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 Manouillis' 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. |
| Sept 1,3,4 | The Stuttgart Ballet, <i>The Taming of the Shrew</i> and excerpts from <i>Enas</i> ; 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), <i>Plato's Dialogues</i> . Tickets 400-3500 drs. |
| Sept 11,12 | Dramatic Theatre Roustaveli's production of Shakespeare's <i>King Lear</i> , directed by R.Stouroua. Tickets 400-1500 drs. |
| Sept 14,15 | Dramatic Theatre Roustaveli's production of Shakespeare's <i>Richard III</i> , directed by R.Stouroua. Tickets 400-1500 drs. |
| Sept 16,17 | Mikis Theodorakis Concerts featuring music set to the poem <i>Axion Esti</i> by Nobel Prize winner, |

- Sept 18 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.
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 Epidauros

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
August 5, 6 National Theatre of Greece, Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex*, directed by George Michailidis
August 12, 13 Amphi-Theatre (Spyros Evangelatos), Aeschylus' *Agamemnon*, directed by Spyros Evangelatos.
August 19, 20 Theatro Technis (Karolos Koun), Sophocles' *Philoctetes*, directed by George Lazanis.
August 26, 27 State Theatre of Northern Greece, Euripides' *The Trojan Women*, directed by Andreas Voutsinas.
September 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.

- 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
August 3, 4 Aplo Theatro (C Politis - A. Antypas), T. Heywood's *A Woman Killed With Kindness*, directed by Antonis Antypas.
- August 7, 8 "Chorica" (Zouzou Nicoloudi's Dance Theatre), Ancient Greek drama with choreography by Z. Nikoloudi and music by G. Kouroupos and D. Lekkas
- August 11, 12 Municipal Theatre of Larissa "Thessalian Theatre", Euripides' *Electra*, directed by Kostas Tsianos.
August 14, 15, 16 Folk Song & Dance Company, "Lublin" Poland
August 19, 20 Modern Theatre (G. Messalas), Molière's *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, directed by George Messalas
September 2, 3 Contemporary Greek Music and Song Concert
September 6, 7 Hellenic Chorodrama (R Manou), Greek Ballet
September 9, 10 Amphi-Theatre (S. Evangelatos), Aeschylus' *Agamemnon*, directed by Spyros Evangelatos

Patras International Festival

For more information call (061) 33-390, 332-578.

- July 1 Orchestre Régional de Cannes with Hélène Mouzalas, piano
July 2 Orchestre Régional de Cannes, directed by Leo Brouwer
July 3 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra with Dimitris Sgouros on piano
July 4 BBC Philharmonic Orchestra with Janis Vakarelis on piano
July 5 Janáček Quartet
July 8 Concert by Al Di Meola with Yiorgos Dalaras
July 12, 13 July 12, 13 Art Theatre - Karolos Koun
July 14, 15 Budapest Symphony Orchestra
July 16 Concert by Manos Hatzidakis
July 17 Concert by Thanasis Nikopoulos, soloist Fangiskos Voutsinos
July 19 Jazz concert by Wynton Marsalis
July 21 A Vassilis Papaconstantinos concert
July 22 Archi della Scala Ensemble, with soloist Renata Scotto

- July 23, 24 "Skotina Limania" directed by Themis Moumoulidis; text Nikos Kavadias.
 July 25 Concert on a ferry boat by Vangelis Yermanos
 July 26 Concert on a ferry boat by Yiannis Zouganelis and Costas Tournas
 July 27 "The Theatre" performing *Zorbas* by Nikos Kazantzakis, directed by Yiorgos Remoundos
 July 30 A concert by "Ta Paideia Apo Tin Patra" (The Children from Patras)
 July 31 Opera by Vassilis Risiotis
 Aug 1, 2, 3 The National Dimensions of the European Cinema
 August 2 Concert by Andreas Mikroutsikos, Sophia Vosou and Lakis Me Ta Psila Rever
 August 4 A concert by Yiannis Parios
 August 5, 6, 7 Dedication to folk song
 August 8 Concert by Dimitra Galani, Eleftheria Arvanikaki and Aldelhous Katsimacha
 Aug 12, 13, 14 National Theatre of Greece, Aristophanes' *Thesmoforiazousses*

Heraklion Festival

For more information call (081) 282-163.

- July 1, 2, 3 Greek folk music
 July 4 Concert by Alikai Kaiyaloglou
 July 5, 6, 9 The Rhine Ballet
 July 7 Concert by Yiorgos Stavrianos
 July 10, 11, 12 Municipal Theatre of Crete will perform *Stathis*, directed by Spiros Evangelatos
 July 13, 14 Poetry evening
 July 15, 16 Concert by the Dutch group "Flerk"
 July 17, 18 Concert by the English group "Dr and His Medics"
 July 19, 20, 21 The Heraklion Theatre will stage *Twelfth Night* by Shakespeare
 July 22, 23, 24, 25 Manhattan Ballet
 July 26, 29, 30 Nina Viner's Modern Dance Group
 July 27, 28 The Russian Army Band
 August 2 Concert by Manos Hadjidakis with Yiorgos Dalaras, Manolis Mitsias and Haris Alexiou
 August 3 Concert by Ilias Andriopoulos
 Aug 4, 5 Concert by Angeliki Ionatou
 Aug 6, 7 A dance group from Argentina
 August 8 Guitar recital by Paul Gregory and a concert by Yiannis Markopoulos
 August 9 Concert by Yiannis Markopoulos
 August 10 Byzantine choir of Heraklion Municipality
 August 11, 12 Concert of medieval songs by the group "I Tragoudistes" (The Singers)
 August 13 Heraklion Municipal Philharmonic Orchestra
 August 17 Concert by Christos Leondis
 August 18, 19 "Chorotheatro Nausica"
 August 20, 21, 26, 28 Concert by Th. Antoniou's orchestra "Alea"
 August 22, 23 Amphi-Theatre (S. Evangelatos), Aeschylus' *Agamemnon*, directed by Spyros Evangelatos
 August 24, 25 Opera for children by Mariella Sfakelaki
 August 27 Innsburg's Tyrolian Choir
 August 29, 30 Bolshoi Ballet
 September 1, 2, 3, 4 Aplo Teatro's staging of *The Woman Killed by Kindness*

Veakio Theatre

For information call 412-5498.

- July 6, 7 Nikos Kazantzakis' *Alexis Zorbas* by Stavros Paravas
 July 11, 12 Rock festival
 July 16, 17 Aristophanes' *Ecclesiazusae* by Yiannis Mortzos and Takis Chrisikakos
 July 20, 21 The Contemporary Dance Group led by Haris Mandafounis
 July 23 Concert by Manos Hatzidakis
 July 26 *Stathis* by the Municipal Theatre of Crete
 July 28 Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night* by the Municipal Theatre of Crete
 July 29 Ballet by the Soviet Red Army
 August 1 Concert by Arleta
 August 3 "Aenaio Chorotheatro" with Daniel Lomel as principal dancer
 August 6 Concert by Dimitra Galani, Eleftheria Arvanitaki and Katsimicha Brothers
 August 10 Ross Daily with the Labyrinth
 Aug 17 Xenia's Kalogeropoulou Children's Theatre, *Fatz and Zvou*, by Ken Campbell, directed by Stamatis
 August 19 The Loublin Polish Folklore Dance Group
 August 21 Concert by Margarita Zorbala and "Termites"
 August 24 Athens Brass Quintet
 August 27 Amphi-Theatre (S. Evangelatos)
 August 28 Aeschylus' *Agamemnon* with Dimitris Papamichail
 August 30, 31 "Chorotheatro Nausica"

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24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

NAME DAYS IN JULY

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

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

DATES TO REMEMBER

July 1	Canada Day
July 4	US Independence Day

GALLERIES

There is little activity at the galleries over the summer months, and some close altogether. Those that remain open usually have permanent exhibitions of local artists.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. A group show until the end of July.
ZYGOS, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. A group show by Angelos, Akrivopoulos Dionatos, Karnavas, Kouris and Polimeris till July 29.
DADA, Nirridon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. An exhibition by Rania Fezou until July 4.
ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square, tel 360-8278. "20 years' posters - 20 years' presence", 150 posters from all the exhibitions of the gallery will be exhibited until July 10.
AI THOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. A group show until September 20.

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 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 may 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.

EXHIBITIONS

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 until July 10.
APRONS IN WOMEN'S COSTUMES, is an exhibition at the Popular Art Centre, Angelikis Hatzimihali 6, Plaka, until August 30.
DIMOTIKI PINAKOTHIKI, Pireos 51, an exhibition of works by 33 artists has been organized in collaboration with the Pnevmatiko Kentro of the Athens Municipality and art critic Kostas Stavropoulos, until July 31. See Focus.
GREEK ENGRAVING, at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki Thessalonikis, till October 10.
HENRI MATISSE, works by the famous artist will be exhibited at the Museum of Contemporary Art on Andros from July 3 through the end of the summer. See Focus.
NIKI KARAGATSI, an exhibition of her works will take place at the Archaeological Museum on Andros in July.
AZTEC EXHIBITION, at the National Archaeological Museum until July 21.
MODERN GREEK ENGRAVING, an exhibition at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until the end of August. See Focus.
KOSTAS PANIARAS', work at the Anglican Church in Patras from July 9 through the end of August. See Focus.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

GUITAR RECITAL by Liona Boyd on the occasion of Canada's National Holiday, at the Athens College Theatre, July 1.
THE TROJAN WOMEN directed by Dr Arthur Beer will be performed in the Athens Centre courtyard on July 19 at 8:30 pm.
JETHRO TULL rock group will be giving a concert at the Apollon Football Stadium in Rizopolis on July 15. Tickets available at record shops and the Athens Festival box office. For information 323-5998. See Focus.
DORA STRATOU - GREEK FOLK DANCES are performed at the Dora Stratou Theatre on Philopappou Hill until the end of September. Shows begin 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.

SUMMER COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, 48 Archimidous Street, tel 701-5242, offers Greek lessons. Accelerated four-week courses start July 4 and August 1; advanced proficiency four-week courses start July 4 and August 1.
MODERN SPOKEN GREEK intensive four-week courses start July 5; 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.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

BRITISH HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will give a luncheon on July 19 at 1:30 pm at the Hellenic Yacht Club in Piraeus. The Mayor of Piraeus, Andreas Andrianopoulos, will give a speech.
DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE (Ladies' Auxiliary of AHE-PA), 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.
CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB OF ATHENS welcomes new members to monthly meetings; activities. For information call Carole at 804-3823.
LA LECHE LEAGE is holding a meeting: Baby arrives; the family and the breast-feeding baby. July 19 at 10 am, for Athens north; July 26 at 10 am, for Athens south, and a meeting in Greek on July 13 at 10 am. For more information call 802-8672, 639-5628 or 639-1812.

FESTIVALS THROUGHOUT GREECE

VEAKIO AMPHITHEATRE OF PIRAEUS - Theatre, music, ballet, concerts till September 15. For information call 412-5498. See Focus.
HERAKLION - The municipality sponsors an extensive program of artistic events until August 31. For more information call (081)282-221 or 282-163. See Focus.
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. See Focus.
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.
PHILIPPI FESTIVAL - Ancient drama, ballet, concerts at the Ancient Theatre of Philippi in July and August. For information call (051)223-958 or 223-505.
EPIRUS - Theatre, concerts, folk dances, exhibitions of sculpture, and popular art at the Open Air Theatre of the Society of Epirotic Studies in July and August. For more information call Ioannina Town Hall, tel (0651)20090.

WINE FESTIVALS

DAPHNI - The festival is open daily from 7:45 pm until 12:30 am beginning July 16 through September 4. Admission is 250 drs; 170 drs for groups and 150 drs for students. Tickets are purchased at the gate. For information call 322-7944.
ALEXANDROUPOLIS - The wine festival begins July 12 until August 16 from 7 pm-12:30 am. Tickets can be purchased at the gate. For more information call (0551)27021.
RETHYMNON - The festival takes place at the Municipal Garden starting July 18 through July 26, daily from 9 pm-12:30 am. Tickets at the entrance gate. For further information call (0831)22522.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH, Phillellinon St 25, The Rev John F. Maddock-Lyon, tel 323-4790; 721-4906: 8 a.m., Holy Communion, first Sunday of the month; 9 a.m., Sung Eucharist, every Sunday; 10:30 a.m., Morning Prayer, every Sunday; church open daily, except Mondays and holidays, 9 a.m. till 1 p.m.
SAINT PETER'S CHURCH, St Catherine's British Embassy School, Kifissia, The Rev. W. H. Chivers: 10 a.m., Holy Eucharist, Sundays except the first Sunday of the month, when Morning Prayers are followed by Holy Communion.
VOULA SERVICES, Daphni St 1, Voula: 6 p.m., Holy Eucharist, first and third Sundays of the month.

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 Hadzimihi 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, Levidou 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, open daily 8:00-7:00; Sundays 8:00-6:00; closed Mondays.

VORRES MUSEUM, Paiania, Attica, open Sat and Sun, 10:00-2:00. (Contemporary Greek art and folk art, plus four acres of gardens.) Open by appt for groups. Tel 664-2520/664-4771. Entrance 100 drs. Children, students free.

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, (Ethniki 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.

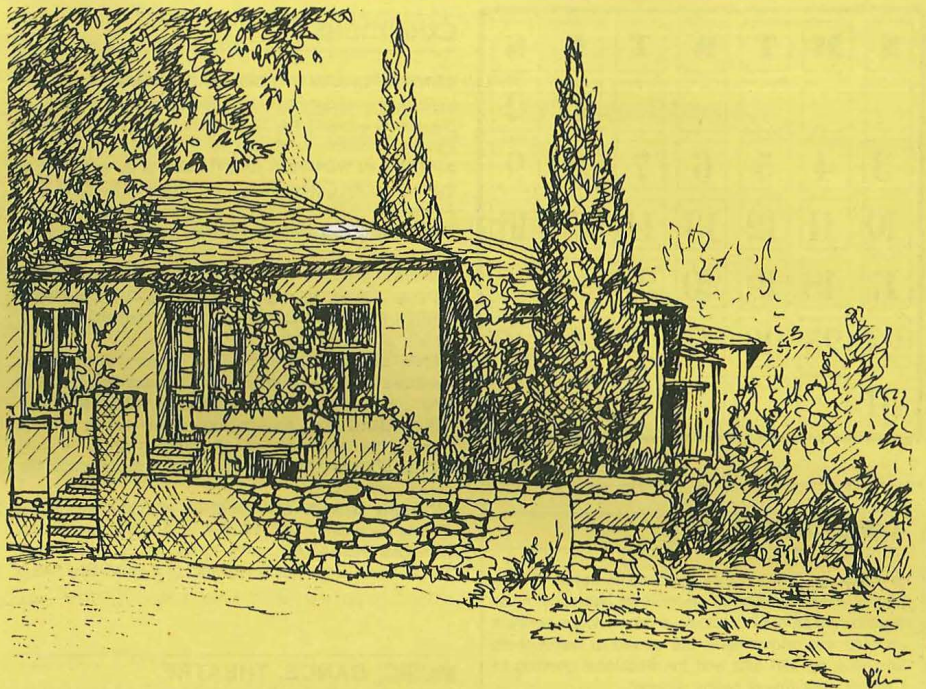
AMERICAN LIBRARY, USICA, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor). Tel 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indices and US government documents in English. A microfilm-microfiche reader-printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. *The New York Times*, *Time*, *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 and Reference libraries open Mon-Fri, 9:30-1:30; closed all of August.

BENAKI, Koumbari 1. Tel 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, gravures and watercolors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon 8:30-2:00 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, Soudias 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, Panepistimiou St Tel 361-4413. Open Mon-Thurs 9 am-8 pm, Fri and Sat 11 am-1 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. Saripou

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

Panellinios Athletics Association, Evelpidou & 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.

Bianos 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., Evelpidou & 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 Paradissou St., Maroussi, tel. 682-6128.

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

TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS

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).

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 scalloppine 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. Bakalarios, 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: bakalario 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, scalloppine; 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 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

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

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

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

KARAVITIS Arktinou 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.



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

restaurants and night life



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 Paradise: Informal indoor/outdoor pool-side restaurant. International and Greek specialties. Lavish salad buffet. Hamburgers hit parade. Exotic summer cocktails. Super ice cream buffet. Daily, 07.00-24.00 hrs, for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Atrium Lobby.

Première Restaurant & Bar: Unique Kebab specialties from around the world at a roof-top restaurant with a panoramic view of Athens. Live entertainment. Daily 20.00-01.00 hrs. Bar from 19.00-02.00 hrs. 9th Floor.

Cafe Vienna: Elegant indoor Boulevard Café and Bar, serving assorted Viennese coffees and pastries; crepes in the evening. Live music. Daily, 13.00-02.00 hrs. Atrium Lobby.

Kublai Khan: The unique in Athens Mongolian Barbecue and Firepot. Thurs to Mon, 20.00-01.00 hrs. Atrium 1. Closed from mid-July through August.

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 12-3:30 pm and from 8 pm-midnight.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, tel 934-7711.

Ledra Grill, international specialties such as Chicken Kiev, pineapple curry and more; also US beef, and seafood. Tuesdays 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.

MERIDIEN 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 Dinokratous, 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.

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

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.

DEKAOKTO, Soudias 51, Kolonaki, tel 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 12 pm-2 am. Sunday 6:30 pm-2 am.

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

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, Xenokratous 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, spaghettiaria.

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 specialties. 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 Erythra.

PEFKAKIA, 4 Argonafton, Drossia, tel 813-1273; 813-2552. Youvetsakia stifado (rabbit stew) and large array of mezedes (hors d'oeuvres).

PELAGOS, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia, tel 801-4653. Closed Sundays. Specialties: skewered goat, also kokkoretsi, 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, Maroussi, tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gastrà*. 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 Psychiko, tel 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties:

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restaurant

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Cooked specialties

DIMITRIOU VASSILIOU 16 - N. PSYCHIKO
TEL. 6713.997 - SUNDAYS OFF

AMERICAN EXPRESS

charcoal-grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

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

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, tel 682-5314. Greek cuisine. Music. Daily from 6 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays.

O MORIAS, Vas Konstantinou 108 and Pelopinissou, 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, Vrilissia, 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 bakaliaros, bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am, and for lunch on Sundays, 12-5 pm.

THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico), tel 671-7775. Pleasant "village" atmosphere, good service. 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 diabolico, Italian and Capriccioso salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and "cake of the day".

GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel 982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, plaki (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free.

KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, tel 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12-4:30 pm and 7:30 pm-1 am.

MOURIA, 101 Athileos, 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.

PANORAIA, Seirion/Terpisihoris 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, *bakaliaros* (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 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, tel 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

GARTH'S, Akti Tr Moutsopoulou 36, Pasalimani, Pireaus, 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, Etollikou 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. *Bakaliaros*, *bifteki* done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as The



九龍

KOWLOON CHINESE RESTAURANT

OPEN DAILY 7.00 pm – 1.00 am.

KYPROU 78, GLYFADA

Reservations: 894-4528 or 894-4574

Michiko

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15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

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Dine in the garden under the cool of the mulberry trees.

Specialty French and Greek Cuisine
HOME CATERING

Open for Lunch and Dinner, 49 Xenokratous St., Tel. 721-0535, 721-1174



Red Dragon

Kifissia's Chinese Restaurant
Authentic Cantonese Cuisine
Kyriazi & Zirini 12 Tel: 801-7034
(near the Zirinio Sports Centre)

Open every evening including Sunday from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.

Dinner in the garden

Take-away service with delivery within the area

ΝΟΥΦΑΡΑ



Restaurant
Snack Bar
Sphagettaria

Dine indoors or out in pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

restaurants and night life

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 potables 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, Selinis/Iliou, Kavouri, tel 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat. Constantinopolitan cuisine.

KANATAKIA, 1 Metaxa/Pendoras Sts, Glyfada, tel 895-1843. Short orders, specialty: *hilopites*. 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.

ANDONOPOULOOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada, tel 894-5636. An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Daily noon-midnight.

BOULLABAISSE, 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.

and vegetables prepared at the table), *tsapche* (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms).

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, Iliasia; 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 & Leof 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 Zironon 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 (fillet 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 Evritanias, 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).

ITALIAN

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

AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Pal Faliro, tel 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, fillet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Nightly from 7:30 pm-2 am. Lunch Saturday and Sunday.

ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap Zerva, Glyfada Sq, tel 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençale.

DA WALTER, Evzonon & Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, tel 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8 pm-1 am.

IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Pal Faliron, tel 981-6765. Specialties: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scalloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-2 am. Saturday 12:30 pm-2:30 am. Closed Wednesday for lunch.

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

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

LEBANESE/ARABIC

ALI BABA, Poseidonos Ave 13, Kalamaki, tel 983-0435; 983-2984. Restaurant and Arabic music. Superb Oriental cuisine with Lebanese mezes and a rich variety of sweets. Floor show with belly dancers. Every night from 10:30 pm.

BEYROUTH, Karapanou 13, Glyfada, tel 893-1169. Lebanese mezes, specialties and sweets. Take-out service, home deliveries. Open daily 8 pm-2 am. Saturday & Sunday also 1-4 pm.

KASBAH, (Caravel Hotel), tel 729-0721. Entrees include chicken livers piquant and hummos (chickpeas with tahini). Closed Sunday.

MARALINAS, Vrassidas 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels), tel 723-5425. Open for lunch and dinner. Lebanese mezes, charcoal grills.

MIRAMARO, Aristotelous 5 & Syngrou (opp Ledra Marriott Hotel), tel 922-3290. Egyptian club with floor show. The oriental menu includes hummos, lentils, stuffed vine leaves, marinated lamb's tongues, mixed grill. Sweets: baklava and kataifi. Egyptian ouzo.

SAHARA, Posidonos 15 & Davaki, Kalamaki, tel 983-7731. Arabic food, floor show.

SHAHRAZAD, Akademiass Ave 43, Central Athens, tel 360-4260; 360-1877. Club-Restaurant. "An underground oasis in the heart of Athens". Select menu for cosmopolitan clientele. International and Oriental music floor show.

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leof Kifissias 267 (near the trohonomo), tel 801-5335. The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of all dishes. Open Monday-Thursday; 6:30-11:30 pm; Friday & Saturday, 6:30-12:00 pm.

VIVA MEXICO, Grigoriou Lambraki 49, Glyfada, tel 894-5302. A new Mexican restaurant for Athens. Specialties are Parigada & Tacos Viva Mexico. Chef: Frederico Ramirez. Guitar music.

SPANISH

CASA MADRID, Akti Koundourioti 4, Kastella, Piraeus, tel 412-3032. Plush interior for winter season. Free parking next to restaurant. Specialties include: paella, stuffed squid, braised lamb, beef steak with pueros sauce, roast pork and chicken a la Madrid.

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

SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ag Sostis Church), tel 32-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla, sangria.

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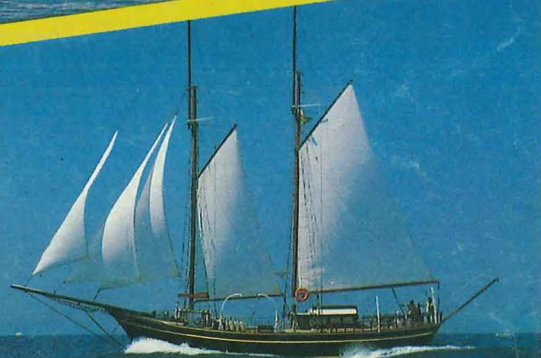
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