

August 1988

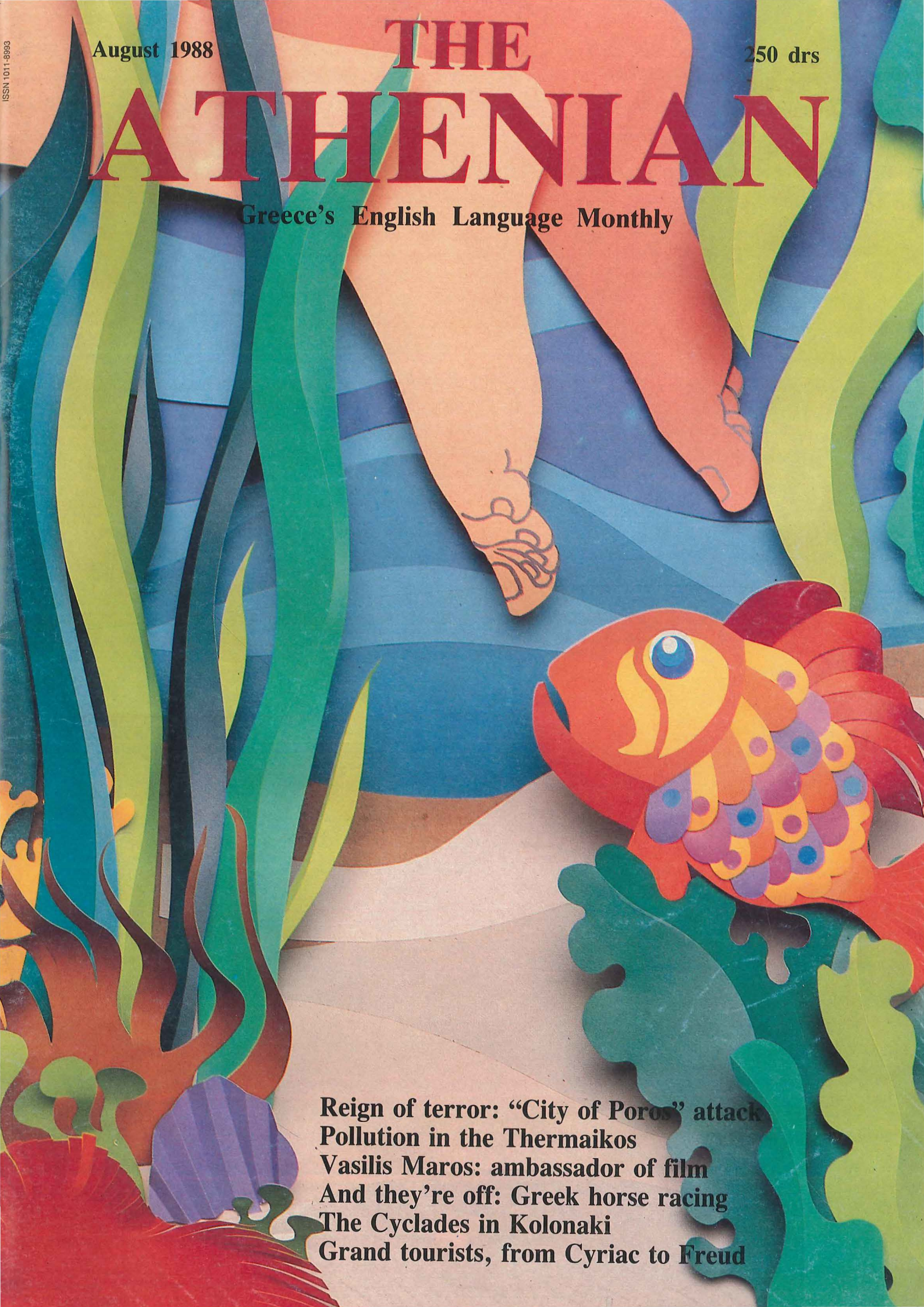
THE

250 drs

ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

ISSN 1011-8993



Reign of terror: "City of Poros" attack
Pollution in the Thermaikos
Vasilis Maros: ambassador of film
And they're off: Greek horse racing
The Cyclades in Kolonaki
Grand tourists, from Cyriac to Freud

*Le temps Piaget
ne se mesure
qu'en Or*



PIAGET
Polo

PIAGET

Chez les plus grands joailliers du monde

VOURAKIS

8, Voukourestiou Str., Athens Tel.: 322-1600



INTERNATIONAL LEBANESE GREEN HILL SCHOOL

DEDICATED TO QUALITY IN EDUCATION
Nursery through 12th Grade

The School is located in a quiet and beautiful suburb of Kifissia. We have the right environment, far from noise and pollution.

The **Green Hill School** is an independent, private school and works for the whole foreign community in Greece. The school is coeducational with **Day** and **Boarding** facilities for ages 3 years and up.

The school is officially recognized by the Greek Ministry of Education. All the transcripts, certificates or diplomas issued by the school are accepted and recognized by schools and universities world wide.

The school offers the following:

- Complete curriculum of international education which meets the needs of students coming from the Middle East, Europe, Africa and other countries.
- **English is the primary language of the school.** The English curriculum is strongly American based in concept and design, but students may also be prepared to enter British schools and universities.
- Prepares the 12th graders to sit for international college entrance exams such as **TOEFL** and **SAT** for American colleges and **GCSE** and **A Levels** for British universities.
- Counseling and placement services for further education in American, Canadian and British institutions of higher education.
- **Strong and well organized EFL and AFL (Arabic as a Foreign language) departments.**
- Arabic language is mandatory only for students coming from Arabic-speaking countries.
- Computer literacy program for grades 3 through 12.
- Special courses in drama, psychology, Greek, French and Spanish languages.
- Maintains specialized and experienced teaching staff in all areas of studies including Sports (P.E.), Music, Fine Arts and other extra curricular activities.

For further information, an appointment or registration, contact:

MR. M. SBEITI, Director - B.Sc, MBA (USA) or;
MS. JEANINE ALLISON, Principal - B.A; M.ED., (University of Toronto, Canada).

Please write or call: 17 KOKINAKI STR., KIFISSIA 14561
TEL: 8017115 - 8017872
TLX: 218344 IBS GR.



SOUTHEASTERN COLLEGE

18, Valaoritou St., Tel. 364-3405
Athens, Greece

Registration for suitably qualified students.

- BOSTON UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING CURRICULUM
 - Aerospace • Biomedical • Computer • Electrical • General • Manufacturing • Mechanical and Systems Engineering
- THE THOMAS JEFFERSON PROGRAM IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION AND LIBERAL ARTS
 - Management • Marketing • Computer Information Systems • Human Resources Management • Accounting • Finance • English Literature • American Literature • Music • Fine Arts • Philosophy • History of Art • Journalism Radio • Television • Political Journalism • History • Political Science • Psychology • Sociology • Physics • Chemistry • Biology • Biochemistry • Mathematics.
- GRADUATE PROGRAM IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (GPBA)
 - Economic Foundations • Marketing Concepts • Management Theory and Concepts • Applied Statistics • Information Systems • Quantitative Methods with Computer Applications • Managerial Accounting • Organizational Behavior.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT
360-2056, 360-2055, 361-5563

Coiffure COSTAS

CHRISTIAN
of TONI and GUY



**The latest in hairstyles
for men and women**

Miltiadou 5, Kifissia (near the Post Office)

Tel: 808-0576 - 801-7080

THE ATHENIAN

*Greece's English Language Monthly
Founded in 1974*

Vol XV No 178 August 1988

*Owned and published by
The Athenian Press Ltd
Peta 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece
Tel 322-3052, 322-2802*

**Sloane Elliott
EDITOR IN CHIEF**

**Droussoula Vassiliou Elliott
PUBLISHER**

**Elizabeth Herring
DEPUTY EDITOR**

**Dimitra Vassiliou Fotopoulou
COMMUNITY EDITOR**

**Katerina Papalaskaris
DESIGN DIRECTOR**

Katerina Agrafioti, Katey Angelis,
Wilma Liacouras Chantiles,
Jenny Colebourne, Pat Hamilton,
Elizabeth Boleman Herring,
Dimitris Katsoudas, Alec Kitroeff,
Nigel Lowry, Mary Machas,
Don Sebastian, B. Samantha Stenzel,
J.M. Thursby, Heather Tyler

CONTRIBUTORS/COLUMNISTS

Katey Angelis, Susa Avela,
Markos Hionos, Antonis Kalamaras,
Emil Moriannidis, Spyros Ornerakis,
Kathryn Patey
ART/PHOTOGRAPHY ASSOCIATES

**Olga I. Gaglias
EXECUTIVE OFFICE MANAGER**

**Niki Karametsos
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT**

**Maggie Elliott
COMPOSITOR**

**Lorraine Batler
THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER**

**Phototypeset by
FOTRON
Tsakalof 31, Kolonaki
Printed by
Singhronos Ektiposis Ltd
Reproduction, film, montage
MEMIGRAF O.E.
tel. 363-6358**

The Athenian, founded in 1974 is published monthly. Tel 322-2802, 322-3052. Single copies: Drs 250. Subscription rates: one year Greece 2.500 Drs. Air Mail: Europe \$25. All other countries air mail \$27. All other countries surface mail \$25. Send subscription orders, inquiries and changes of address to The Athenian, Peta 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece. Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs and artwork are welcome but should be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Editorial correspondence should include the correspondent's telephone number; letters to the editor are considered for publication but may be condensed due to space considerations.

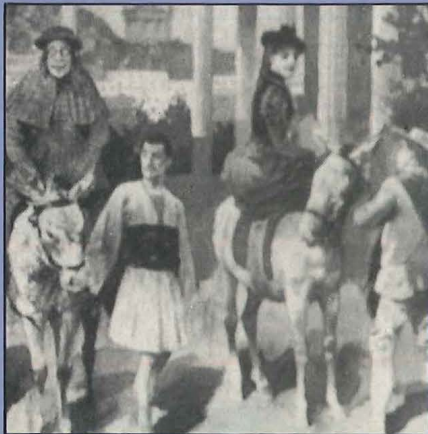
*Droussoula Elliott
Tatoiou 56, Kifissia, Greece
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. NO PART OF THIS
PERIODICAL MAY BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT
THE CONSENT OF THE ATHENIAN*



Page 18



Page 20



Page 22



Page 27



Page 30

FEATURES

16 Reign of terror: *City of Poros* attack

The cruise ship, *City of Poros*, was attacked by still-unidentified terrorists on 11 July. Paul Anastasi investigates the disaster and the controversy surrounding it

18 Pollution in the Thermaikos: cleaning up the mess

Something is rotten up north, and it's not in Denmark. Steve Vass looks over Thessaloniki's sea wall and reports back on 'Loch Cess', and what's being done about it

20 And they're off!

The history of thoroughbred horse racing in Greece, with or without chariots, stretches back to the days of Kings Agamemnon and Nestor. J.M. Thursby takes us on a six-century ride.

22 Grand tourists from Cyriac of Ancona to Sigmund Freud

The word 'tour-ist' was coined in 1814, but 'Grand Tours' including Greece as a stopover began in the 1700s. Adrienne Mayor takes us on an entertaining tour of famous, and infamous, 'early' visitors

27 Vasilis Maros: unsung ambassador of film

One of Greece's foremost documentary filmmakers, Vasilis Maros, is finally coming into his own at home. Pat Hamilton profiles this world-acclaimed director/cinematographer

30 The Cyclades in Kolonaki

Take an illuminating stroll with Simonetta Wenkert through the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art

DEPARTMENTS

6 Greek Idioms

7 Our Town

8 Letters

10 The Athenian Diary

14 Viewpoint

15 Business Watch

32 spaggos

38 Onlooker

40 Close to Home

42 Books

44 Cinema

46 Photography

48 Dance

50 Food

51 Classifieds

52 Living

54 Katey's Corner

56 Music

57 Guide/Focus

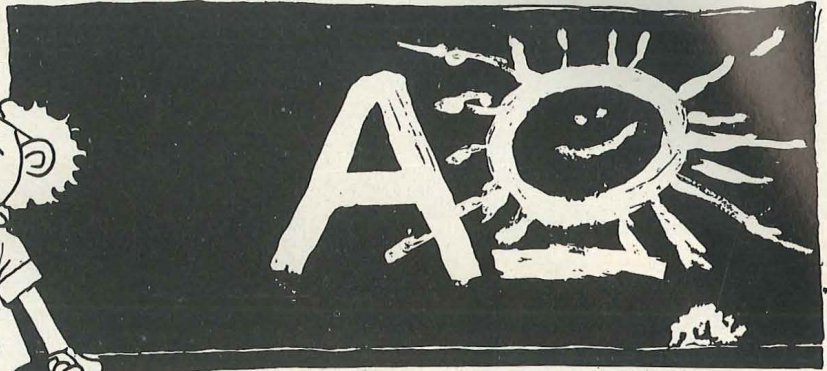
61 This Month

63 Restaurants

Cover: Paper sculpture by Walter Myers

GREEK IDIOMS...

ΓΕΙΑ!



THESE LESSONS WILL HELP YOU TO LEARN EFFECTIVE & ACCURATE GREEK. NO MATTER HOW ADVANCED YOUR GREEK IS THIS COURSE TAKES YOU FURTHER.

Lesson 10.

8/vel88



ΚΑΛΩΣ'ΤΑ ...
[kálosta]
WELCOME TO THEM...

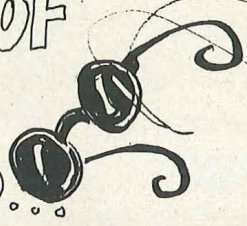


MATIA
[mátia]
EYES

ΜΟΥ [mú]
of MINE

ΤΑ ΔΥΟ
[ta dío]
the two

ΚΑΛΩΣ'ΤΑ ΜΑΤΙΑ ΜΟΥ ΤΑ ΔΥΟ...
[kálós'ta mátia mu ta dío]
WELCOME TO THE
EYES OF
MINE
THE TWO.



meaning: YOU'RE VERY WELCOME



our town

A community with a human face

It would be nice this August, at the every peak of the tourist season, to sing the praises of Greece for all the wonderful things it offers in almost careless abandon: its physical beauty, its dazzling seas, its inspiring monuments and, above all, what an old Murray guide once described as its "stubborn, but often sympathetic, inhabitants". It would make good sense, too, because a photocopy of this eulogy could be forwarded to the National Tourist Organization together with a form requesting a full page, monthly, four color separation ad, payable in advance.

But the truth is people on package tours rarely see *The Athenian* and when they do, toss it aside, saying, "When we pay good money to get as far away from home as possible, why should we read about *your* local problems?" We intend to reply to this query, but have not settled yet on how to word it.

A year ago last spring this magazine was taken to task by a responsible local newspaper for publishing an article on terrorism on the advent of the tourist season. That this article was upbeat and commended the new airport security measures passed unnoticed. The criticism stemmed from the fact that because it was written in English, *The Athenian* was a window facing onto the outside world and therefore had to be, willy-nilly, prettily dressed. In other words a subject was being asked for cosmetic treatment (if treated at all) which in fact was matter of life and death. As "17 November" struck again a week later, a reply to this criticism was felt unnecessary.

But history being long in Greece has greater opportunities to repeat itself, and often awkwardly. In reply to an opposition motion of censure in parliament this year which brought up the matter of terrorism, the government asked if it was for the good of the coun-

try that this subject was aired at the beginning of the tourist season?

Due to two highly publicized acts of terrorism during the last month, Greece became the object of hostility in some quarters of the international press. It was accused of inefficiency, corruption, moral laxity and incompetence. So soft on terrorism has the country become, wrote *The Economist*, "that western counter-terrorist agencies now withhold intelligence from the Greeks for fear of leaks."

Of course, criticism levelled at a government is quite different from that aimed at the country it represents, but in democracies people are held responsible for the governments they elect and when one reads "Greece's reputation among tourists has been left in a shambles", the censure is pretty wide-ranging – and it may not be true, either.

All this, combined with lethal heat waves, intolerable levels of pollution in Athens, forest fires that have devastated the rest of the country and economic woes which have now allowed even Portugal to pull ahead in per capita income, leaving Greece during its presidency at the bottom of the EC heap, make painful reading for Philhellenes everywhere.

In an increasing number of letters addressed to this magazine the negative attitude mentioned above has been pointed out and some have attributed it to an outbreak of violent self-criticism in Greek life that is becoming contagious. It has been pointed out that this kind of criticism has even seeped into these pages – unfortunate but not unreasonable, since it is Greek life that these pages are meant to reflect. But such criticism must not be left unanswered.

Letters to the editor are usually written with some particular gripe in mind and if one took them all at their

face value one would imagine a world full of pushy, boorish, egoistic, conniving, critical, noisy folk.

Yet let these people speak out in truth what they forget to write in anger, and most probably they will say they are pushy because they are curious, boorish because they are straightforward, egoistic because they have a sense of honor, conniving because they are smart, critical because they have a sense of humor and noisy because they have a boisterous love of life.

An acquaintance who, on a first trip to Greece spent half her holiday brooding over the fact that she had been ripped off by the taxidriver who drove her from the airport to her hotel, admitted when she left two weeks later that the greatest attraction of Greece were the Greeks themselves.

Needless to say, the Greeks who heard her say this were struck dumb with disbelief, and no less skeptical either when she added with conviction that a Greek was probably the worst judge of his countrymen's character (which would be true everywhere), that he had a mostly mistaken idea of what it was about his country that attracted tourists, and that the weaknesses and follies for which he criticized his fellow citizens were just the qualities that foreigners like best.

It has not been a policy here to promote government slogans, but when, on assuming the EC's rotating presidency last month, PASOK worked up the catch-phrases "an integrated social space" and "a community with a human face", it seems to have unwittingly stumbled on reality. An ancient grammarian once remarked that one should not be reluctant to state the obvious so long as it was true. Such is the case. Despite its notorious political divisiveness, Greece is indeed an integrated social space, and, despite its being at times distorted by outbreaks of gunfire, a community with a very human face. □

Dear Editors,

On April 26th, 1988 at 6 p.m., I got onto an almost empty blue "concertina"-style bus, No. 517, Pireaus-Nea Psychico, Licence No. YN 7000, at bus stop Yefira on Syngrou Avenue. Only one other person got on ahead of me.

A woman with a small child was running towards the bus. She had her arm raised, hailing the bus and she arrived as I was stepping onto the first step. Although the driver saw them, he closed the door in their faces while I was still on the bottom step, and it hit my back in the process of closing.

I politely asked the driver why he had left the woman and child behind. He immediately began shouting abuse, was unpardonably rude, stopped the bus, opened the door, sprang to his feet, and demanded I get off!

Instead I asked him for his identification number. He then became violent and *punched me!*

Whatever prerequisites are required for a potential bus driver, surely an even temperament would be one of the essentials? Is not civility towards passengers taught during their training program?

I can assure you, this man was not the first temperamental barbarian-driver-of-a-blue-bus that I have encountered.

To give only one other example, a gentleman passenger on a Kifissia-Piraeus bus politely asked the driver if he would please not drive so fast and erratically, and the driver shouted at him, stopped the bus, got out, folded his arms and refused to drive any farther.

If the Minister of Transportation travelled incognito on blue buses every day for a month, he would be fortunate to find one or two drivers polite and considerate towards their passengers. The rest would be aggressive and rude, and would seem to be under the misconception that they were driving either racing cars or cattle trucks.

I have lived in four countries, and ridden on buses in cities in India, Egypt, South Africa, Bulgaria, Singapore, Thailand, Germany, England, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Italy, Austria, Australia, Switzerland and in Thessaloniki; on two Caribbean islands and on two Pacific islands and *never* have I encountered such abominable behavior as here in Athens.

The driver of a bus in a German city realized he had taken me beyond my stop, so he waited for, and hailed the next on-coming bus, put my case onto

it, explained his mistake, and the other driver took me to my destination. Both drivers apologized for any inconvenience.

As long as such uncivilized, discourteous bus drivers as I encountered in April are allowed to drive Athenian buses, this city will never be a modern up-to-date European capital.

*Yours faithfully,
O. M. Black*

Dear Editors,

Recently the Greek press indulged in another orgy of hysterical asininity concerning – would you believe it – the sedate (by Elvis the Pelvis' standards) jumping around of a few attractive people in the majestic Haghia Sophia during the annual tribute to melodic mediocrity, the European SongFest.

The basis of their outrage was the allegation that this undisputedly magnificent monument was desecrated because a few trite verses, embELLY-ished by a few 'naval' exercises, were therein vocalized, thereby destroying the sanctity of this shrine to "Hellenism", "Christianity", "Civilization", and, they even managed to catch a few dozen other Hellenic Herrings in their tattered net of theological theatrics!

The Church of Divine Wisdom (it is not, as popularly supposed, named after a Saint Sophia) as constructed by Justinian was the third church built on the site, the first two having been burnt down by fires started by *Christians*. In 1204 it was completely stripped of all its ornaments, including the bronze doors because they were thought to be gold, by the so-called *Christian Crusaders*.

In contrast, when Mehmet entered the cathedral he stopped one of his soldiers from hacking up the floor. He subsequently turned it into a mosque and the magnificence of the structure was not only maintained, but glorified by the addition of four minarets. In 1935 it was secularized into a museum. *Therefore, it has not been Christian for over 500 hundred years, nor even a religious building for over 50 years.*

Admittedly in bad taste, this dot of a blot in the many-volumed history of the Haghia Sophia cannot compare in vulgarity to the memorable model who draped her shapely chassis *au natural* over the blushing Lions of Delos in what once was the most sacred site of the ancient world. This sight turned the lion's roar of the press to a mousey squeak!

The fact remains that the Haghia Sophia, under the auspices of the

Turks, stands restored in all its glory as do many other former and current Christian churches. But where, oh where, are all the mosques of yesteryear in Greece?

*Sincerely,
Schatzi Albrecht*

Dear Elizabeth Herring,

A year ago, at the age of 37, I decided I was bored with being a barrister in England and came to live in Greece to try and write. For months I was perfectly happy, toddling up to the Genadeion each day to do research, or standing in line at the post office waiting to explain to a bemused clerk what an International Reply Coupon was. Then I read your 'Down and Up in Constantinople' in this month's *Athenian*, and I felt like giving up and taking the first plane home.

Tell me something encouraging. Tell me it was nine years before your article was accepted. Tell me a paper recycling company used to come every month to collect your rejection slips. How long does it take to be able to produce with effortless ease phrases like 'neck and all subsequent vertebrae' or 'pry our phalanges out of his upholstery'?

Just as a matter of interest, does *The Athenian* buy contributions, however ill-spelt, from outside contributors? (Nothing wrong with dreaming.) If you have Guidelines for Contributors or Rates or anything like that, perhaps you would send me a copy.

Have a good summer.

Best wishes,
Michael House

Dear Mr House,

I hate to be the one to have to tell you this, but "Down and Up in Constantinople" was the *first* article I ever wrote for *The Athenian*, submitted back in 1982 and pared down to two pages by the then-Associate-Editor. The only way I managed to get it in *in toto*, phalanges and all, was by bidding my time (six years) and finally becoming Deputy Editor.

However, I have had my share of rejection slips, the most illuminating of which (I burned it) read: "Have you considered taking up the tuba instead of writing?"

The Athenian accepts, gladly, unsolicited manuscripts, reviews them carefully, and pays on publication. Please type, double-space, enclose a S.A.S.E., and keep your phalanges crossed: you may not even have to wait six years!

Good luck,
Elizabeth Herring



TASIS HELLENIC International School

a branch of the American School in Switzerland
is part of a proud tradition

For over 30 years TASIS Schools
have been the recognized leaders in international education.
This reputation for excellence is founded on:

- 1) A qualified faculty, small class size (faculty/student ratio 1:9), and firm discipline.
- 2) A Kindergarten through 12th grade program which includes: American College Preparatory and Advanced Placement, British G.C.E., English as a Foreign Language, and Computer Literacy, as well as Post Graduate Year for "A" Level preparation.
- 3) A highly successful College and University placement record for U.S., Canadian and British Universities.
- 4) Unique opportunities for travel and extra-curricular activities afforded by campuses in England, Switzerland, Cyprus and France.
- 5) A wide range of athletic activities, both in class and after school.
- 6) Recognized by DoDDS— the largest world-wide network of American Schools.
- 7) Accredited by the MIDDLE STATE ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

Elementary school in Vrilissia
High school in Kefalari-Kifissia

For more information concerning tuition and programs,
please call: Director of Admissions, 8081-426 or write:
TASIS HELLENIC International School, P.O. Box 51025, Kifissia 145 10, Greece.

TASIS HELLENIC

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

A formal affair

Prime Minister Papandreou has formally announced Greece's bid to host the 1996 Olympic Games. He did so, paraphrasing Pindar, at a banquet honoring the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The premier assured the organization that athletic facilities, security measures and hospitality extended to athletes, the media and to spectators would be given top priority in order to satisfy fully IOC standards and modern technological requirements.

It was Greece's intention, he said, to stage the 1996 Olympics within a "high level framework of cultural events similar to those of the Olympic Games in antiquity."

Juan Antonio Samarach, president of the IOC, replied that Greece would gain support for its efforts to organize the Games equal to the hard work it put into it.

During his visit Samarach together with Culture Minister Melina Mercouri laid the foundation stone of the new Olympic Sports Center which will rise near the 80,000 seat Olympic Stadium in the Athens suburb of Kalogreza. The center will include a cycling track, an 18,000-seat indoor gymnasium as well as a Press Center.

Although the premier said the bid to host the Games was backed by the entire Greek nation and all political parties, the Greek Left raised delicate questions concerning the overall cost of hosting the Games and how this would be defrayed.

Two weeks after the formal bid was made, general concern was being expressed, following terrorist attacks, whether Greece's petition to host the Games might not be jeopardized for security reasons.

17 N strikes again

The terrorist organization "17 November" claimed responsibility for the car-bomb murder of the US Embassy's Defence and Navy Attaché Captain William E. Nordeen. He was killed driving passed a booby-trapped car near his home in Kifissia. "17 November" has claimed credit for 14 political assassinations and bomb attacks since it began

with its first victim, CIA station chief Richard Welch murdered in Psychico in 1975.

A US government announcement offered a reward of up to \$500,000 for leading to the apprehension, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for the assassination.

Captain Nordeen, 51, was educated at the University of Wisconsin, Salve Regina College and the US Navy War College. He served at the naval air station in Jacksonville, Florida, with the US fleet in the Pacific and as Assistant Naval Inspector in Washington before being posted to Greece in 1985. He is

"We are sitting ducks"

Interviewed a day after the terrorist assault on the cruise ship *City of Poros*, the captain of a similar ferry admitted that attacks by terrorists on such defenseless vessels could develop into a new international phenomenon. It could, he added, become far more serious than aircraft hijackings or land-based civilian and military targets.

Aboard the 2500 ton passenger ferry *Hellas Express*, one can easily see the dangers for the crew and the travellers, for the target offered terrorist groups is easy. The ferries are packed with up to 1000 people at one time. As these boats ply from island to island, passengers and luggage come on and get off without any security control. Names are not even requested with the purchase of a ticket. The reason the victims of *City of Poros* were so difficult to identify was simply because no passenger list existed. This, of course, is the case with ferry trips and short excursions everywhere.

"There is little that can be done," says George Loukisas, staff captain of the *Hellas Express* which was carrying about 700 passengers at the time. "We have been issued with confidential instructions as to what to do in the case of a terrorist attack, but in practice there is nothing to do but call for help."

"There are hundreds of ferry connections," Captain Loukisas went on, "and cruises every day among the islands, always carrying large numbers of tourists. Only a small fraction of these ships have satisfactory security controls."

"It would be impossible," he went on, "to provide the number of staff and equipment required to develop the kind of security they have at airports. Furthermore, passenger ships are easier targets for terrorists. Unlike plane assailants who risk either being killed with the passengers or being caught at an airport, those who attack ships can get away with a fast boat and hide in thousands of sheltered coves on hundreds of islands. Then they can change ships several times before they get out of the country. On the open sea we are sitting ducks."

The trip aboard the *Hellas Express* proved the captain's point. Within 12 hours it had stopped at Crete, Santorini, Ios, Naxos and Paros. Hundreds of passengers hurriedly embarked and debarked at each port of call. There was no luggage inspection, no name or identification check.

Andreas Potamianos, president of The Association of Greek Passenger Ship Owners, confirmed this but added that security measures will henceforth become more strict.

"Cruise ships have electronic devices to check cars when they come on board," he said. "Passengers are also checked, but baggage is considered personal property and not searched, unlike on planes where luggage is left in the company's hands. On boats, passengers take their baggage on with them."

"We must accept the fact that international terrorism does and will happen," Mr Potamianos added. "We don't know when it will strike next or whether it will ever happen in Greek waters again."

On board the *Hellas Express* 21-year-old Californian, Ryan Gallivan, majoring in International Politics said, "I heard a lot about the terrorist problem in Greece, but this did not deter me from coming here. How can you stop travelling altogether? You would have to stop living." □

Paul Anastasi

survived by his British-born wife and a 12-year-old daughter.

A US Embassy statement concluded: "The American Embassy in Athens joins the many friends of Captain and Mrs Nordeen in expressing its deepest condolences for the loss of a valued colleague, a distinguished naval officer and a fine human being."

Aegean squall

Five days after he was sworn in as the new Minister for the Aegean, Petros Valvis submitted his resignation when a bill providing for the establishment of the National Company for Aegean Development, which had passed through Parliament on its first reading, was summarily withdrawn.

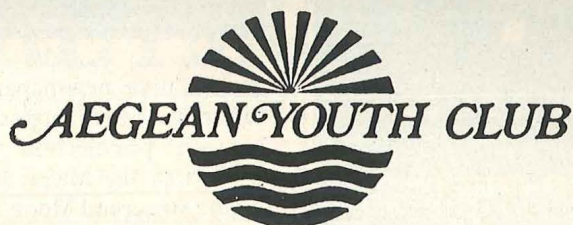
On the day the bill passed, controversial banker and publisher George Koskotas announced that the Bank of Crete of which he is president, had already acquired 43 percent of the development company's shares.

Valvis admitted that no state bank had yet expressed interest in the company though it was unclear who exactly offered Koskotas the shares, said to be worth 30 million drachmas. Although the Bank of Crete agreed to retain only 35 percent of the company so that three state banks could participate, when the matter, becoming public, caused a furor, the Bank of Crete announced its decision to have no further dealings with the company as it was not fulfilling the conditions of ethics commonly acknowledged in international transactions.

The prime minister, however, would not accept Valvis' resignation for reasons of 'sensitivity', and praised him 'for high moral standards'.

New Democracy declared that the Greek people were following the affair with surprise and confusion. Mr Papandreou, ND said, was praising the moral standards of a minister who was being accused of deceiving parliament. He was also refusing to accept his minister's resignation while at the same time approving the latter's proposal to withdraw the bill.

The 34-year-old economic whiz-kid Koskotas fascinates aging observers who are airing rumors in the media that are disparate and strained even by Athens' high standards. He is said to be a front for PASOK in his take-over of



VACATION and EDUCATION

Our old friends and those who wish to know what our summer programme offers to boys and girls aged 7-16 years from Greece and overseas can get in touch with us at the following address:

4, Delta Street,
Hellinikon 16777
Tel: 894-2725 - 894-3251

Τίβεινι

Gallery and objects of art: jewellery, small sculptures, silkscreens and lithographs, a selection of books and records, and other fine gifts

Aithrio Shopping Centre Mesogion 419 Aghia Paraskevi

sinopsis st. & evinou 9-11
(behind athens tower)
tel. 7706525-7770471

11 vrasida st.
(behind athens hilton)
tel. 7248292-7240364

78 sp. merkouri st. pagrati
tel. 7232486-7-8

30 i. metaxa st.-glyfada
tel. 8931988/9-8949182

Men's & Juniors salon
I. Metaxa 37
tel. 8931424



Beauty Center

I. Metaxa 24-26
Glyfada

tel. 8947166

Gymnastics
Body Building
Facials
Electrolysis
Massage
Sauna
Solarium

denotgino
coiffures

ΕΛΕΦΘΕΡΟΥΔΑΚΗΣ

BOOKSHOP

ATHENS TOWERS
Building A

Books, gift items,
office supplies, paper
goods and greeting cards

ΕΛΕΦΘΕΡΟΥΔΑΚΗΣ

INTERNATIONAL
BOOK CENTRE

SYNTAGMA
at
4, Nikis Street

Over 150,000 titles
for every reading
interest and need

ΕΛΕΦΘΕΡΟΥΔΑΚΗΣ

MUSIC CENTRE

ATHENS TOWERS
Building A

Records, cassettes,
guitar and pop music
song books, posters,
and gift items

THE ATHENIAN DIARY THE ATHENI

conservative newspapers in order to disarm the liberal opposition press during the pre-election period; he is backed by the Mafia; he is supported by the Reverend Moon. Still others say he is simply representative of the new generation of brilliant international wheeler-dealers who are not yet well-known here.

As a result there has been a growing demand for the government to lift the confidential status of bank deposits so that the mystery of Koskotas' financial background can be penetrated. In reaction to growing accusations that Koskotas is concealing the sources of his personal fortune, Governor of the Bank of Greece Dimitris Halikias re-

quested the government amend legislation that ensures the confidentiality of all bank deposits so that those of the Bank of Crete can be audited. Under present law the auditing of conversions of foreign exchange into drachmas cannot be carried out.

In reply, the government spokesman said that the confidentiality of bank deposits would not be abolished, at least for the time being, since such intervention would be radical, upsetting a precedent of long standing and disrupting the investment climate of the country.

While a cabinet decision was announced which would set up a commission of high-ranking bankers,

In Brief

■ This year's **Europa Nostra** environmental awards for the preservation of the cultural environment went to the complete restoration of the Erechtheion on the Acropolis and the Venetian Loggia in Iraklion. Also honored was the design for a garden in the Kanoni district of Corfu and the new German School of Architecture designed by Constantine Mylonas.

■ Former President **Constantine Karamanlis**, 81, was discharged from Igeia Hospital in Athens and was recuperating well after gall bladder surgery on June 23. A week later he had returned to the small Cycladic island where he had been vacationing when stricken and brought to Athens by helicopter.

■ Heads rolled on **TV Channel ET-1** when a news excerpt implied that Greece might withdraw from the EC over a sensitive productivity issue on the very day that the country assumed the presidency of the Community. The Prime Minister's office explained that the broadcast did not convey a clear or complete picture of Mr Papandreu's meaning. Opposition parties charged that the dismissals from major posts proved that TV had simply become a tool for government propaganda.

■ The cultural section of ET-1 also put its foot in its mouth when it announced on prime time that the orchestration of a local production of **Boris Godunov** was a collaboration between Messers **Rimsky and Korsakov**.

■ About **130 foreign ambassadors**, other diplomats and their wives attended a special performance of the Dora Stratou Theatre of Greek Dances on Philoppapou Hill. The diplomats offered the performers a huge bouquet of flowers decorated with small flags representing their respective countries.

■ For the purpose of studying foreign policy and strategic questions in Greece, as well as other Balkan and Mediterranean countries, **The Hellenic Foundation of Defence and Foreign Policy**, an independent and pluralist agency, has been established. The Foundation will have a board of nine directors comprising three professors, two military specialists, two Foreign Ministry officials and two journalists. The director of the Foundation is **Thanos Veremis**, professor at the University of Athens.

■ First prize in a **poster contest** was awarded to the National Tourist Organization "Athina" at the Third International Salon for Tourist Posters held in Paris. Over a thousand posters were entered in the contest.

■ Hungarian World Cup star **Lajos Detari** was welcomed by 6000 ecstatic fans when he appeared for the first time in the red-and-white colors of Olympiakos, Piraeus. Soccer club president **George Koskotas** denied spending anything like 12 million dollars for the midfielder, but added that he got around Greek currency laws by paying for Detari personally and making a gift of him to Olympiakos. □

THE ATHENIAN

lawyers and economists to look into the matter, a judicial inquiry in mid-July was ordered by the Athens Public Prosecutor's office to look into the financial activities of Koskotas and the Bank of Crete's administration.

Midsummer exams

A 35-day strike of high school teachers was settled at the end of June when the new Minister of Education, George Papandreou, agreed on a quarterly wage supplement of 27,000 drachmas for extra-curricular activities.

In the draft agreement which took place after 12 hours of uninterrupted negotiations, provisions were also made for increased pay for monitoring and grading examinations, a 25 percent increase in funds provided by prefectures for school running expenses, and an agreement to create 1800 new teaching positions during the next academic year.

Although students asked after the accord was reached that examinations be postponed until September, 160,000 high school seniors began taking final examinations on June 30 and those for entering the country's 17 state-run universities on July 14.

For months former Education Ministers Antonis Tritsis and Apostolos Kaklamanis had been unable to satisfy the teachers' grievances. After the failures of these two veteran cabinet ministers, the skill with which the novice minister, appointed to the post less than a week earlier, was described as 'miraculous'. George Papandreou is the prime minister's eldest son.

REYMONDOS

International Bookstore

BOOKS
MAGAZINES
NEWSPAPERS

18 Voukourestiou St., Syntagma, 106 71 Athens
Tel: 3648188 / 3648189

Domestic affairs

A letter sent by the director of the Prime Minister's private office, Anghela Kokkola, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has requested that invitations to presidential and diplomatic functions bear only the name of the Premier and not that of his wife, Margaret Papandreou. The letter added that if she is being asked to attend the same functions, then she should receive a separate, personal invitation.

Two days earlier the daily newspaper *Ethnos* reported that the friction between the couple was political and not marital. It quoted the Prime Minister as saying that his wife's activities with the feminist movement were neither controlled nor coordinated by PASOK. It stated that Mrs Papandreou had put forward lists of women for candidates who are not members of the party. Close friends and several politicians, the report went on, had failed to reunite the couple.

Early last month the Union of Greek Women (EGE) strongly criticized the government for its high-handed treatment of the Prime Minister's wife who was described as "faithful and devoted".

"Over the last few days," the statement noted, "we have witnessed an unprecedented and vicious attack on our president aimed at denigrating her in the eyes of the people."

"We call on women belonging to EGE," the statement continued, "to reject the lies and distortions, and protect the organization in all it has achieved to change the fate of women and transform Greek society into one of equality and progress."

The statement was signed by EGE board members which include MPs and wives of cabinet ministers. □



Modern Spoken Greek

REGISTRATION DATES:

1-16 Sept., 3-13 Oct. 1988.

INFORMATION:

3607.305 & 3629.886 ext. 53; 9-1, 5-8; Fri., 9-3

(In August H.A.U. will be closed.)

NEW CLASSES start 19 September and 14 October, 1988.

Intensive 4 week classes, M-W-F and T-Th as well, Morning and Afternoon classes.

All levels:

Beginners, Intermediate, Advanced.

SPECIAL COURSES: Advanced Conversation and Advanced Writing.

Greek and other studies department

hellenic american union

22 massalias street, Gr-106 80 athens
tel. 3607305

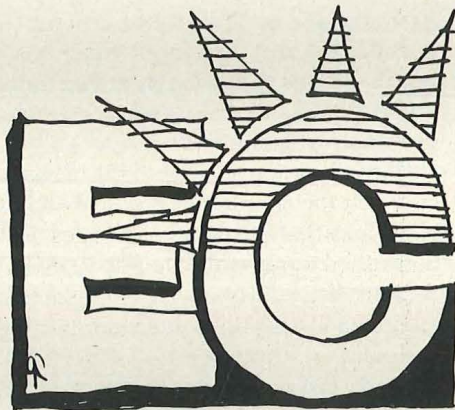
EC Presidency marks PASOK transformation

So Greece has taken over the EC Presidency. Prime Minister Papandreou who for many years had shouted "No to the EC monopolies" is now EC President and is projecting his new ultra-European face lift, thus posing as Greece's Europeanist *par excellence*. Mr Papandreou who once clamored for the formation of a "Mediterranean community" which would include Arab dictatorships like Libya, and then insisted that Western European integration could not be achieved if Eastern Europe was left outside, has now raised and is continuously waving the banner of Western European unity with all the fervor of a newly converted zealot. Needless to say this new "European" image will be a central part of Mr Papandreou's coming electoral campaign as he carefully prepares to win a third term in 1989.

The Greek socialist government's 1988 EC Presidency is therefore by no means a routine event. Actually, it represents a crucial turning point in the transformation of the socialist ruling party to something radically different from what it was between 1981-1985, let alone before 1981. During these last six months of 1988 Mr Papandreou will have the chance not only to cement his new "European" and social-democratic image, "outwardly" towards Greek public opinion at large, but also "inwardly", that is in the direction of his own party apparatus. Indeed, if the Prime Minister is to become convincing to most Greeks as a newly-converted European-oriented social democrat, he will primarily have to change the whole outlook of his own party and mainly that of its core members who, after all, will constitute the backbone of his coming electoral campaign. Consequently, the six-months' EC Presidency will prove extremely crucial to Mr Papandreou's efforts to transform PASOK into a totally different party from what it had been until 1985.

It can be argued that to a great extent PASOK, since rising to power in 1981, has already shed a great deal of its third-world socialist views. However, even during the 1981-1985 period, PASOK still remained a *sui generis* party within the "family" of European socialists. Though having abandoned its previous virulent opposition to the EC, PASOK had hardly been transformed into a

European Community enthusiast. Furthermore, though softening its previous harsh, anti-western tone it continued to maintain some anti-western edges in its rhetoric quite uncharacteristic of most European socialist parties. Domestically, Greek socialists chose to emulate their French counterparts both slavishly and overzealously with an initial two years of statist policies, composed of nationalizations and excessive public spending. Though such policies proved disastrous in France and were rapidly abandoned by Mitterrand, Mr Papandreou and his dogmatic economic "Czar", Yerasimos Arsenis, persisted



in this approach for four years, thus causing severe distortions in the Greek economy. By 1985 it had become clear that this heavy dose of traditional socialism had to be quickly abandoned if the whole economic edifice was not to crumble.

The 1985-1987 years, therefore, proved a critical period as Mr Papandreou started drastically altering both PASOK's domestic and foreign policy. The austerity policy announced by the "realist" new minister of National Economy, Kostas Simitis, was combined with Mr Papandreou's pro-EC overtures as the European Community kept the Greek economy afloat with its loans. Simultaneously, the anti-western and anti-American tones of Mr Papandreou's rhetoric were softened even further. Now statism in economic policy became anathema. The Greek Prime Minister started sounding more and more like his free-market socialist colleagues in France, Spain, Italy and Portugal, blasting the "inefficient public sector which has expanded too much", and declaring that economic recovery can be mainly achieved via the "dynamic private sector". Already, we are

witnessing the warmest honeymoon period since 1974 between Greek businessmen and a Greek government. Many businessmen, who look back with terror not only at Mr Arsenis' pure socialism of 1981-1985 but also at the excessive state interventionism of the ND governments, declare with satisfaction that the current government is the most pro-free-market administration since 1974.

Essentially what has been happening is that PASOK, since 1985, has been falling in line with new trends of European social democracy which stress the need for free market mechanisms, without, however, abandoning the now watered down values of "social justice".

This change in PASOK's ideological direction would not be complete without a dramatic *volte face* towards Western Europe; hence Mr Papandreou's new ultra-European profile. The Greek Prime Minister is adapting both to new inescapable expediencies and a new mood in Greek public opinion which is both more pro-free-market and more pro-European than ever before. As EC president, Mr Papandreou will undoubtedly attempt to "sell" Greeks his own and his party's new European social-democratic profile. In this direction he is expected to move decisively; hence his recent ruthless firing of two TV directors who took the unfortunate initiative of overstressing a veiled anti-EC paragraph out of an otherwise overwhelmingly pro-EC Papandreou speech.

There is little doubt that PASOK, when its new image is ironed out, will prove a formidable opponent for the conservatives in the coming elections. Whether the latter will also attempt a much-needed face lift during these next six months remains open to question, but could prove crucial for Mr Papandreou's fortunes. Some, of course, will continue to doubt whether PASOK's new image will be convincing or attractive to increasingly disenchanted voters. But since undecided voters are still as high as 20 percent and ND attracts only a trickle of PASOK voters, the outcome of the next political contest remains wide open. In such circumstances the impact of a new attractive "European" PASOK image should not be underestimated. □

F. Eleftheriou

Cyprus at the crossroads

Greece's six-month presidency of the EC, which began on July 1, comes as a bonus for the newly-elected president of Cyprus, George Vassiliou. Athens has already served notice on the other members of the European Community that it intends to promote closer ties between "The 12" and Cyprus, as one of the priorities of its tenure. The eastern Mediterranean island has formally asked for a political dialogue to be opened and this would be a great step towards the ultimate goal of a customs union between Cyprus and the EC before the year 2000.

The current agreement between Cyprus and the Community nations provides for the phased reduction of customs tariffs on trade between the two sides. It also requires Cyprus to gradually adopt EC rates on imports from other countries and to abolish quantitative restrictions on importing certain products from the EC. There are exceptions, however, in order to protect Cypriot production of certain goods and commodities, such as cement and luxury foodstuffs.

The pact "will undoubtedly open new prospects for the use of Cyprus as a base for the production and export of goods by enterprises on the island", according to the Central Bank of Cyprus, which went on to predict it would "form a stimulus for cooperation between Cypriot and foreign capital for the production of industrial products".

The importance of this cannot be overestimated, as industrial activity in Cyprus is limited, due to the small population of just 253,000 working people, due to a lack of political and economic muscle which has made it harder for the island's exporters to establish their products overseas, and due to the Turkish invasion of 1974 which robbed the state of not only 40 percent of its territory, but a crippling 70 percent of its total capital and natural resources.

Primed by aid from international organizations such as the World Bank, as well as the Cypriot business community which has a reputation for entrepreneurial shrewdness which exceeds that of their Greek counterparts, the island has managed to accomplish a kind of "economic miracle". Between 1981-1986, the economy grew at a surprising rate of 5.8 percent a year, while inflation was slashed from 10.8 percent to 1.2 percent. Furthermore, the economy was reorientated as much as possible

from agriculture to manufacturing, which now accounts for about 16 percent of GDP.

Vassiliou, a prominent millionaire-businessman himself, is putting even more stress than his predecessor on Cyprus's pivotal position at the crossroads of Europe, the Middle East and Africa which, with the right communications facilities and business environment, makes the island an ideal center for 'service' industries, a sector which has already outstripped the rest of the economy with an average annual growth rate of 7.6 percent. A growing "offshore" sector is, through a combination of liberal tax incentives, company regulations and the island's British-style infrastructure, attracting foreign companies to set up shop, particularly in the fields of banking, insurance and shipping. Shipping has shown the most striking growth of all, as foreign shipowners have flocked to use the cheap and convenient Cypriot flag, and the fleet has risen rapidly to become the seventh largest in the world.

Although the island was never among the most bureaucracy-ridden in the region, the new government has also begun to make the role of the public sector more selective and more helpful to private enterprise. "At last we get the feeling that the private sector is being encouraged to take on a leading role in the development of the country", a leading businessman in Nicosia told *The Athenian*. A key practical step has been to modify the role of the state-owned Cyprus Development Bank. Once employed for propping up ailing enterprises and funding public sector schemes, the bank is now also being used for channelling credit to businessmen.

Nevertheless, flexibility is a watchword in dealing with Cypriot commerce. The island's vine-growers are among those clamoring for a higher level of state subsidy and Vassiliou has pledged to find a lasting solution to their plight, as opposed to the temporary "patching up" approach allegedly applied to industry by the previous administration.

Everyone agrees one of the main challenges is the need to attract investment. On the one hand, the government is seeking ways of enticing Cypriots to invest in their own island. In the past, many of the most dynamic business people have preferred to go to the UK, or even to invest in the larger Greek mar-

ket in anything from industrial plants to hotels to cargo ships. However, the attraction of foreign firms is also a priority and there has been a great deal of success here, in particular with British and German companies, which have been enticed to Cyprus by tax incentives, and the relatively low wages demanded by employees.

One prominent German businessman who relocated his firm, and his family, to the port-town of Limassol last year told *The Athenian* he had become disillusioned with taxation and costs in his native Federal Republic. Having decided to find a new base, he had considered a number of new locations and had hired lawyers and consultants to study Gibraltar, Greece and Monaco, before he chose Cyprus. "It was a relatively easy decision in the end", he commented, listing climate, living standards, the wide use of the English language, communications and labor supply, as well as beneficial tax arrangements and costs, as the main positive factors he took into account.

However, that is not to say paradise is problem-free. Another West German group, the shipping firm Columbia Shipmanagement, which recently celebrated the anniversary of its establishment in Cyprus by opening a striking new headquarters building, has called for a number of improvements in the system. Speaking at the opening of the new offices, Chairman Heinrich Schoeller declared the company was satisfied with the facilities offered by Cyprus but claimed telephone charges were "the highest in Europe". Columbia's communications bill last year amounted to Cyp £ 170,000, or DM 700,000. A further gripe was that, despite the island's desire for foreign firms to invest there, Columbia had actually met "lots of bureaucratic hurdles" during the last two years when it had tried to invest Cyp £ four million from its profits.

Such problems have already begun to be tackled by the new government which seems to have done wonders for the confidence of business circles in, and connected with, Cyprus in the short space of its first six months. Together with a firmer relationship with the European Community, which is now being shepherded along by Greece, it seems as though the island may be about to turn the tide in its long battle for recovery. □

Nigel Lowry

Reign of terror: *City of Poros* attack

Last month's barbaric attack on a Greek cruise ship further embarrassed the government which is being held responsible, both here and abroad, for the country's inability to defend itself against terrorism

By Paul Anastasi

The terrorist attack on tourists sunning themselves on the decks of a Greek Aegean ferry could not have come at a worse time for Greece. Not only was it the busiest month for the country's vital tourism trade but Greece was in the midst of trying to convince the world that it had greatly improved its dubious security record.

All such hopes were dashed amidst bursts of machine gun fire and bomb explosions aboard the *City of Poros*. Among the victims lay the Greek economy, the country's reputation, and Greece's already strained relations with the US and other western countries.

Indeed, this entire midsummer period could not have been worse for a country trying to shrug off an image of hosting all but rampant terrorism in the streets. On 28 June, American Defense Attache, William Nordeen, was blown up by a car bomb detonated outside his home. Thirteen days later came the attack on the cruise ship which left nine dead and 80 injured. Only a few hours earlier, two alleged Arab terrorists accidentally blew themselves up as they carried more weapons and explosives to the *City of Poros* as part of an apparent original plan to hijack the vessel and demand the release of three Palestinians held in Greek jails.

One of them, 35-year old Mohammed Rashid, was about to stand trial for entering Greece on a forged passport. He had been arrested at Athens airport on a tip-off from American authorities who are demanding his extradition for alleged involvement in two mid-flight bomb explosions aboard American passenger planes. One explosion occurred in 1982 over Honolulu and the other over Greece in 1986. A total of five people were killed and scores injured in those incidents.

In the space of two short weeks in July Greece became the international focus of attention due to the scourge of both home-grown and international ter-

rorism. The terrifying impressions, and their negative effects on tourism, are likely to remain in memory years to come.

The two attacks illustrate the two sides of the terrorist threat to Greece: the murder of Captain Nordeen was claimed by the notorious group, November 17th, which many now believe receives funds and support from abroad; the attack on the cruise ship most certainly involved Arab groups. The evidence so far points to the involvement of Abu Nidal, the *nom de guerre* of hardline Palestinian terrorist, Sabri Al Bana.

Greece faces a dual problem of having developed its own indigenous terrorism, as well as having become an easy battlefield for foreign factions.

Criticism from the foreign press and from foreign governments was quick to come. "The incidents have already rekindled criticism from Washington about what it sees as Greek failures to counter terrorism," wrote Britain's *The Daily Telegraph*. "Some officials in the Reagan Administration have suggested that Greece is 'soft' on some groups because of sentimental ties between founders of Andreas Papandreou's PASOK socialist party and the Palestinian cause... and Greek police have made little progress in tracing leaders of the November 17th group."

Other influential newspapers and writers were even harsher. "European capitals and Washington feel Greece is now paying for an attitude that has been politically and morally too relaxed," wrote Abe Rosenthal in his regular column in *The New York Times*, in an article titled "Greece Must Awake to the Terrorist Threat." "Security experts know that if a government's political attitude toward terrorism is slack-jawed, terrorists quickly decide that country is just right for their operations. Political alertness and determined anti-terrorist leadership are more important than metal detectors."

The accusations against Greece soon became even more specific. The foreign press spoke of ties between Greek officials and terrorist groups which made them ideologically committed to inactivity. Specifically named were Kostas Tsimas, who is the Director of the Greek Central Intelligence Agency, and Sifis Balyrakis, the Undersecretary of Public Order.

The Greek government countered by saying that under no circumstances would these two men be removed from their posts, and by charging – clumsily – that the criticism was all part of an orchestrated campaign by the US government and press designed to undermine the government and to harm Greece's international interests.

Indeed, government spokesman Sotiris Kostopoulos actually charged that it was part of an American scenario designed to pressure Greece to back down and sign a "soft" agreement on the US bases here. How he made this connection is difficult to fathom.

In brief, instead of getting tougher on the groups wreaking havoc with Greece's diplomatic and economic interests, the Greek government resorted to its old trick of deflecting criticism through an anti-American outburst. For a time, therefore, the *City of Poros* incident caused new strains in US-Greek relations. The same, paradoxically, happened with Greek-French relations after Athens insisted that two of the terrorists were in fact French. A cloud of doubt remains over the haste exhibited by Greece in "identifying" the culprits, and the mistakes it committed in its anxious attempt to prove to the world that it was making progress in apprehending those responsible.

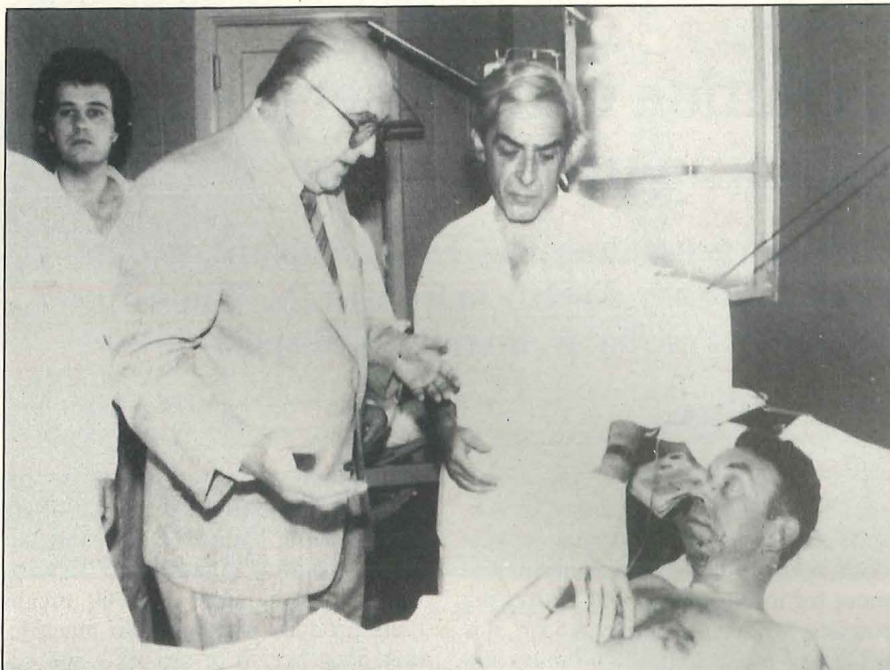
Much to its embarrassment, the terrorist outburst took place just as Greece assumed the rotating presidency of the EC. Within days of the attack on the ship, which left many European tourists among the victims, the foreign ministers of the EC were all in Athens to discuss, among other things, means of improving cooperation to combat terrorism. Luckily for Greece, instead of criticism they declared their unanimous support for Athens in its attempts to resolve the problem.

What, in the view of the West, has been the problem with Greece? The heart of the problem, they say, is Greece's pro-leftist political climate and the subsequent lack of political will to combat terrorism. Second, there has been the need for all governments to secure Arab support against Turkey, and the subsequent exploitation of Greece by certain hardline groups.

Third, there is the lack of sufficient staff and equipment.

The overall result is that Greece appears to have one of the worst terrorism records in the western world. And the most common targets of both Greek and foreign terrorist groups have been American military, diplomatic and civilian personnel, a number of whom have been killed or injured.

More specifically, western diplomats say Greece is concerned that certain Arab states, for reasons of Moslem solidarity, might recognize the self-declared state of the Turkish Cypriots. Beyond genuine traditional Greek support for the Palestinian cause, diplomats say, this foreign policy threat compels Greece to maintain close ties with such states as Libya and Syria.



Prime Minister Papandreou cut short his holiday to visit injured tourists in hospitals

The second main reason for the problem in Greece, according to the same analysts, is the fact that members of the ruling Greek Socialist Party did indeed receive support and developed ties and ideological bonds with radical groups which had helped them during the years of the 1967-1974 rightist dictatorship. This, coupled with the sympathy that the overwhelming majority of Greeks have developed for the Palestinian cause, creates a political climate under which "terrorists" are seen more as "freedom fighters".

Overall, this creates a political unwillingness to cooperate with western governments in "persecuting" such groups and individuals. Greece finds itself walking a tightrope policy of wanting to satisfy the West on the one hand, but not wanting to displease the Arabs on the other.

This situation was made quite obvious last May, when Greece ratified the European Convention for the Prevention of Terrorism (commonly known as the "TREVI" group). But Public Order Minister Antonis Drossoyiannis told parliament at the time: "The Greek government could in fact render the convention inoperative in all its crucial clauses, such as the obligatory extradition of a terrorist, if it believes that said terrorist is fighting for freedom."

Greece has followed such a policy in practice so far: it has a poor record in arresting culprits, and when alleged Arab terrorists are jailed, the government follows a middle course of neither extraditing them to the West nor allowing them to return to an Arab country. They stay in Greek jails; the Greek government hoping that the problem will somehow go away.

This political unwillingness to act,

the same analysts say, has led to the third basic problem in combatting terrorism: Greece has not acquired enough equipment and properly trained staff to cope with the problem. There is a technical problem. For example, the lack of sufficient computer capacity makes it difficult to trace all those who enter and leave the country. It is such technical support that the West offers Greece.

It is now felt that the unprecedented terrorist attack on the Greek cruise ship and the subsequent damage it has caused to Greek tourism are likely to jolt Greek authorities into action.

The worst problem for Greece is the disastrous effects the whole situation has on tourism. Americans, in particular, are developing the impression that terrorism is synonymous with Greece, and are therefore very reluctant to spend their holidays, and money, in the country; this at a time when Greece was staging a costly campaign to lure high-spending American tourists, while at the same time trying to reduce the number of low-income European travellers.

The problem is not a new one. In 1985 the hijacking of a TWA airliner from Athens to Beirut, and the seizure by Palestinians of the Italian cruise ship *Achille Lauro* evoked warnings from Washington about the dangers of travelling in southern Europe. In Greece, a month before the *Achille Lauro* incident, a Palestinian group threw grenades into a hotel complex on the outskirts of Athens, injuring nineteen British tourists.

As a result of the attacks in 1985, and the Travel Advisory issued by President Reagan warning tourists against travelling to Greece, tourist revenues began to plummet. In 1986, prospects worsened when the Americans bombed

Libya. The Greek government reacted with a radical improvement of security measures at its ports and airports, and by gradually expelling half the Libyan Embassy's personnel in Athens.

Now a new dimension has been added to Greece's headaches: the realization that even its sea lanes are not safe.

The new problem was underlined by Merchant Marine Minister Evangelos Averof, when he announced to parliament that henceforth every Greek vessel will have five to ten specially-trained commandos aboard. "There was never the slightest indication that something like this would happen on a domestic coastal cruise," Yannopoulos told parliament.

"But now we have to act. The presence of five to ten specially-trained commandos on each ship is mandatory. It will cost a lot of money to train these men, but the government has decided to do it."

The same pledge was made by Nikos Skoulas, Undersecretary of the national Economy for tourism affairs. But he was more realistic as to the difficulties involved in trying to put an effective security net across the Greek seas. With the hundreds of daily flights and sailings between the islands and the mainland, it is impossible to check each mountain airfield, ferry stop and fishing port.

Both terrorism and the poor image Greece evokes as a result of it are likely to plague the country for a long time to come. If there is any optimistic conclusion to be derived from the whole disaster, it is the hope that this latest tragedy will, at last, compel Greece to take urgent measures that will go far beyond the lipservice offered so far to the anti-terrorism effort. □

Pollution in the Thermaikos: cleaning up the mess

Only one generation ago, Thessalonikans used to swim in the bay directly in front of the White Tower. Now, the 'Paralia' is, literally, a cesspool

by Steve Vass

The seafront of Thessaloniki, or the 'Paralia' as it is commonly known, should be one of the city's main attractions both in terms of offering enjoyment for its citizens as well as drawing tourists. Stretching for over 4.5 km, it is a joggers' paradise in the morning and makes for a romantic lovers' walk on a summer's night with the moon and the city lights reflecting off the waters of the Thermaikos. There's only one problem. It stinks.

The reason for this tragedy is that all Thessaloniki's waste (human and industrial) is dumped directly into the Gulf of the Thermaikos with no purification treatment whatsoever. If you

stroll along the waterfront, at several points you will notice a light-brown stream being propelled into the sea. That of course, is the raw human waste which Thessaloniki's 800,000 inhabitants produce plenty of. So much for that deep breath of sea air while you are out jogging. So much for french-kissing your girlfriend by the light of the Aegean moon. Indeed it seems incredible that only one generation ago folks used to swim in the waters directly in front of the White Tower. But what exactly is the condition of the Thermaikos? Is it as bad as it seems? Can anything be done, or is it already too late?

According to Dr Iouakou Ganoulis from the Hydraulics Laboratory at Thessaloniki's Aristotelean University and the acknowledged expert on the pollution problem in the Thermaikos (he has been collecting information and monitoring the situation since 1980), the picture is not as bleak as it appears to most citizens.

First of all, to put the problem into perspective, the direct dumping of waste into the sea is not unique to Thessaloniki but is in fact typical of most Mediterranean coastal cities. The problem, according to Dr Ganoulis, is accordingly best thought of and approached as a Mediterranean problem rather than a local one.

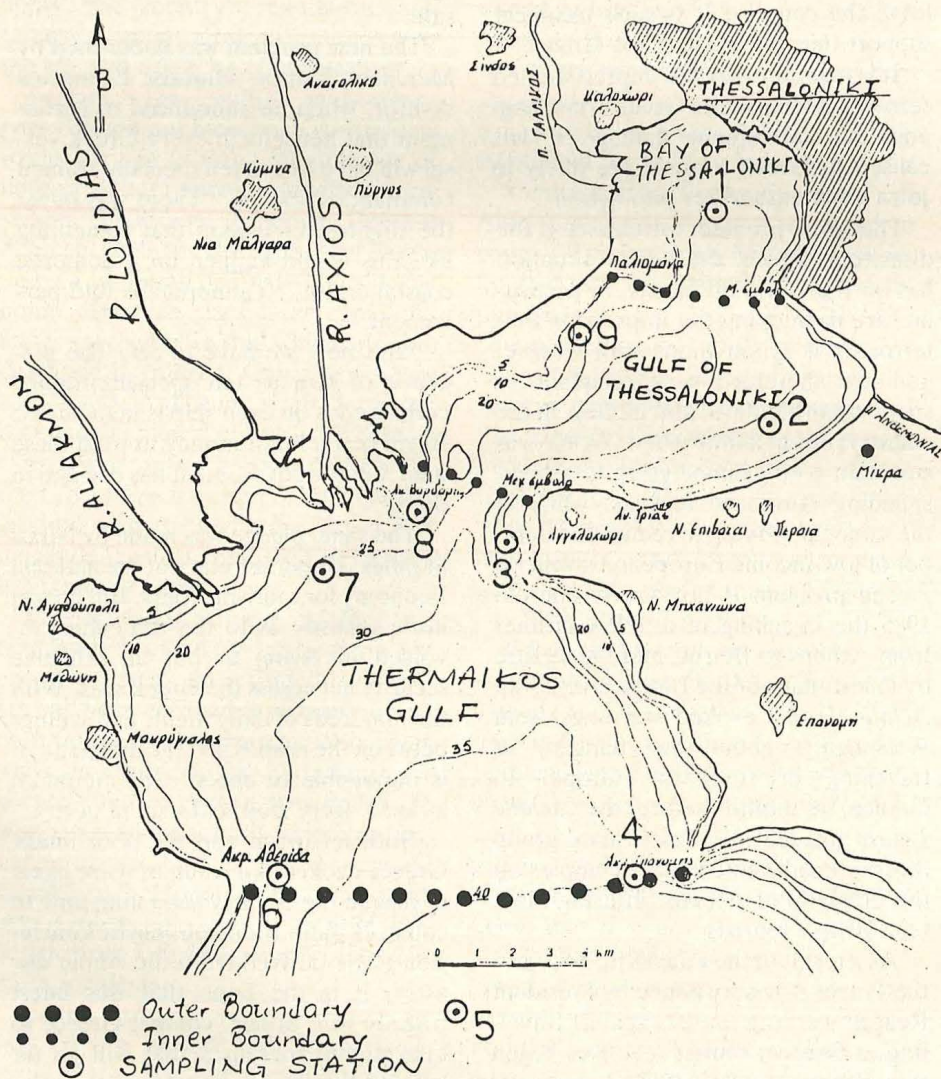
Second, before everybody starts screaming that something ought to be done immediately, it must be understood that in order for purification of waste to take place, there must first exist an adequate sewage network, something which is not the case in many Mediterranean coastal cities, Thessaloniki included.

In terms of sources of pollution in the Thermaikos, domestic sewage is by far the most significant. Nearly 90,000 cubic metres per day are discharged into the sea untreated. Toxic pollution from chemical wastes has also been found in the waters adjacent to Thessaloniki's industrial west end. Liquid waste is also dumped into the Loudias River which empties into the Thermaikos. The chief sources of pollution in the Loudias are two large manufactures (milk and sugar) which dump 50,000 cubic metres of waste per day into the 38 km long river. The water quality of the other two rivers which empty into the Thermaikos, the Axios and the Aliakmon, is still relatively good.

Nature and Lady Luck seem to be on Thessaloniki's side concerning the dilution of the pollutants being dumped into the gulf. The Mediterranean Sea is poor in nutrients but high in acids which facilitate the dilution and absorption of pollutants. (The Atlantic Ocean on the other hand is high in nutrients but low in acids).

Furthermore, the strong currents in the Thermaikos aid in the oxygenation process which again promotes the cleansing of pollutants. As a result of this help from nature, pollution levels in the Gulf of the Thermaikos begin to approach "normal" Mediterranean levels as one leaves the immediate vicinity of Thessaloniki. In Dr Ganoulis's opinion, the Gulf of the Thermaikos as a whole is not endangered.

The bay of Thessaloniki (the inner-



most part of the Gulf of the Thermaikos) is entirely another kettle of fish.

It currently receives three times as much pollution as it can assimilate and dissolve. The situation becomes worse in the summer when winds are generally lighter and water circulation slower due to the reduced currents. The result is the murky, smelly mess that Thessalonikans have to live with. As regards sea life in the bay, Dr Ganoulis claims that there are no signs of change in the upper strata since these fish tend to travel throughout the gulf rather than stay permanently in one spot.

However, to be on the safe side, Dr Ganoulis advises citizens not to eat the fish caught in the bay proper. Shellfish and life on the bottom of the bay generally are more profoundly affected. This is because these forms of life are stationary and receive the accumulated effects of all the pollutants being spewed into the bay. Eating any shellfish retrieved from the bay is naturally to be avoided since they may be toxic. Swimming within the municipality of Thessaloniki may also be dangerous depending on the time of day, the winds and the currents. Nevertheless, swimmers can still be found risking their health at Aretsou, a beach-plaz in eastern Thessaloniki.

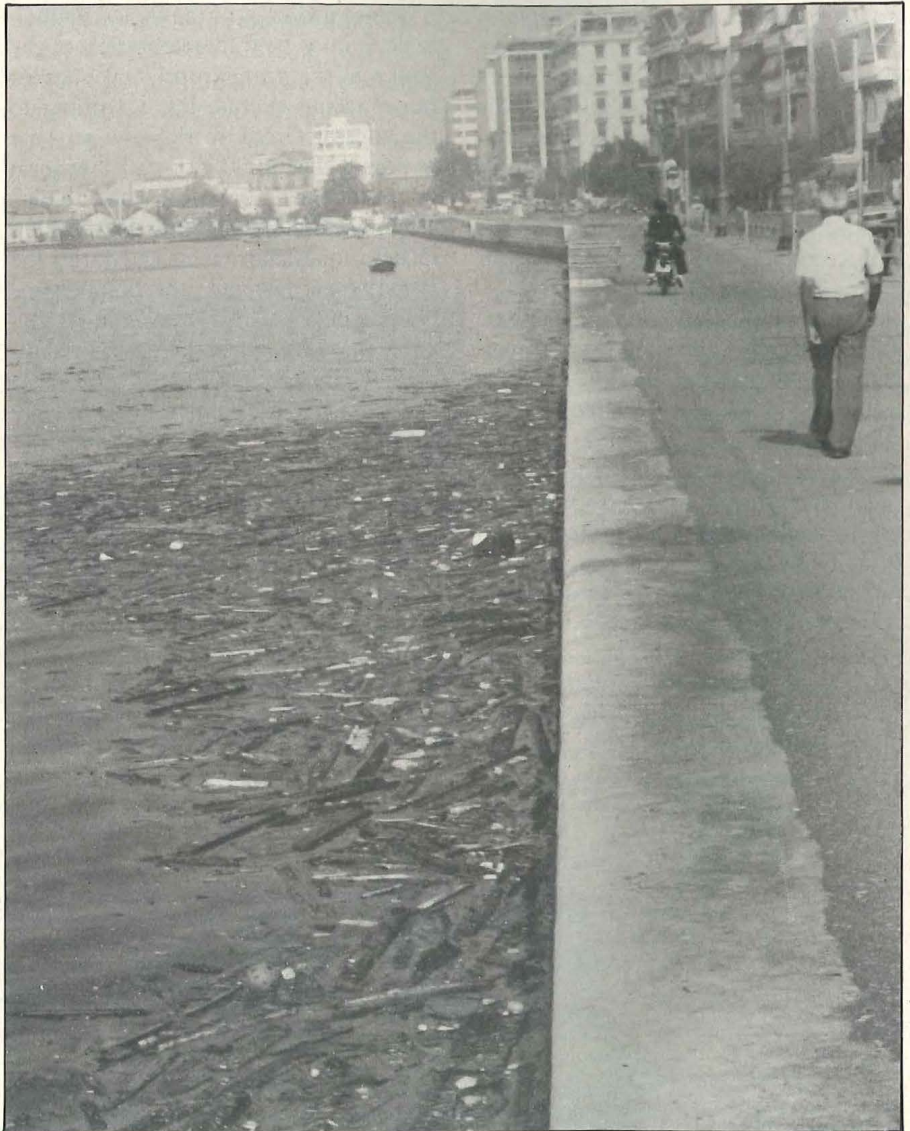
Relief for the pollution problem in the bay seems to be around the corner. A purification plant and a central collector to carry the sewage to the plant are currently under construction. The project began in 1986 and is due to be completed by the end of this year; operational by the beginning of 1989. Its immediate objective upon completion will be to collect and remove organic pollutants and generally speed up the natural cleansing process.

This is otherwise known as "mechanical purification", a method which, in essence, filters out pollutants without changing their chemical structure. (It also does not completely clean waste since only 30 percent of the pollutants can be removed in this way.) A more complete method of waste treatment is "biological purification" which involves actual alteration of the chemical structure of the waste. This method will remove up to 90 percent of pollutants. The purification plant will progress from mechanical to biological purification at a later stage, depending on the effectiveness of mechanical purification.

Once in operation, the effect of the purification plant should be dramatic and immediate as far as the Bay of Thessaloniki is concerned. Since all



The 'Paralia' and Thessaloniki's landmark 'White Tower'



photos/S Vass

Flotsam and jetsam and much, much worse

waste will be carried to the purification plant at the Axios River, no more will appear in the bay. Also, since the water in the Thermaikos renews itself every four days, the waters in the bay should be noticeably cleaner within a week's time. This does not mean that we will be swimming off the seafront again but it may mean that we can breathe more

easily. However, the question still remains as to what the effect of dumping partially-treated waste into the delicate ecosystem of the Axios River delta will be. A breath of fresh air and a cosmetic facelift for the Thermaikos do not constitute solutions to the very real, long-term ecological problems faced in the north. □

And they're off!

Thoroughbred horse racing has a history in Greece that stretches back to the days of Agamemnon, though the deadly chariot races of King Nestor's time are a thing of the past

by J.M. Thursby

If horse racing in Greece has not quite the social elegance of Ascot or Longchamp, it is nevertheless endowed with a time-honored pedigree of astonishing antiquity stretching back into the mists of pre-history. Today's punters throng into the Athens Hippodrome (race track) lured by the expected thrills of chance and chase much as they have done since Homeric times. There appears to have been relatively little basic change since King Agamemnon described his horses as "grand creatures which have won prizes in the race. No man who owned all that my racers have won could ever be called penniless or pinched for a bit of gold".

Races in that era usually involved pairs of steeds controlled by a 'driver' from a small one-man chariot: "...at the sound of the bronze trumpet off they started, all shouting to their horses and urging them on with their reins". They ran a given length, rounded a pole with much jostling for places, and raced back. Feats of crafty horsemanship were just as prevalent then as those which color the racing news in today's more popular papers: "...the tricks of the trade make driver beat driver... drive your car close, almost grazing the post and yourself in the basket, lean gently to

the left, give the goad to the off-horse with a call, and let him have rein... if, at the turning post, you can cut in and get round in front, no man alive could pass you". Thus, King Nestor advised his son to race during funeral games held outside the gates of Troy.

Funeral Games or the famed Panhellenic Games held in celebration of the gods may seem inappropriate venues for horse racing events, but according to the ancient Greek worldview, prowess at horsemanship, like every other form of excellence, honored the deities. Olympia, Delphi, Corinth and Athens all held equestrian events and during the Panathenaic festivals, the hippodrome lay on open ground "between the city and Phaleron", probably not far from its present-day site.

Competitions varied: there were chariot races for teams of two or four horses, races for individual riders and javelin throwing events on horseback – all good training for wartime skills. Some were short sprints, but the race which inflamed the greatest passions was a long distance race for horse chariots which held the promise of possible death in a *mêlée* of wheels and hooves. Sophocles describes one such finale: "the poor fellow had safely rounded



Olympic games: javelin-throwing from horseback

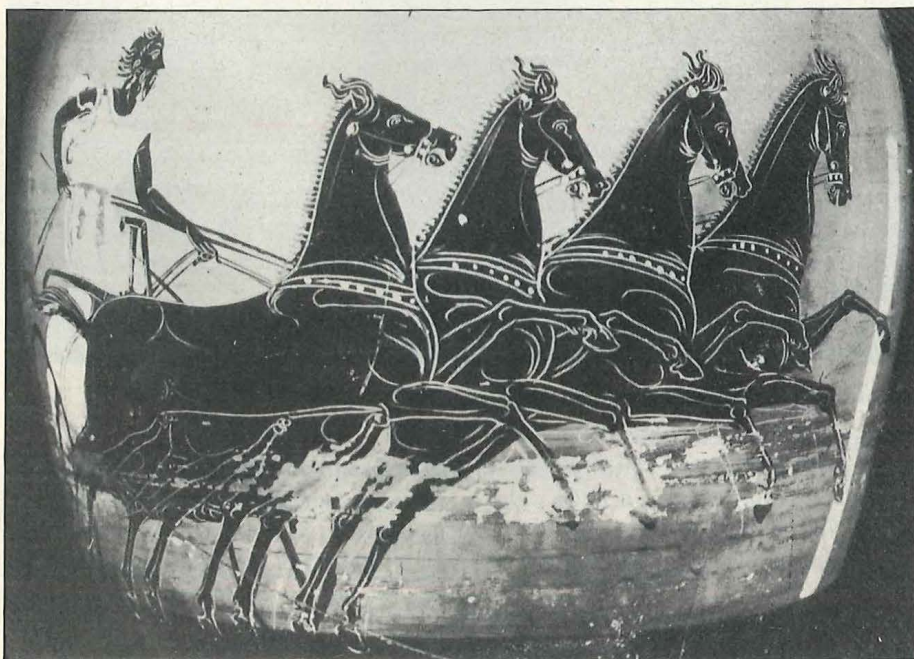
every lap but at the last misjudged the turn... and struck the post. The hub was smashed across and he was hurtled over the rail entangled in the reins and as he fell his horses ran wild across the course..."

Then, as now, only the wealthier members of society could afford to purchase and maintain horses. As time passed, owners, out of a desire for self-preservation, resorted to the use of professional jockeys after which horse racing became much more violent.

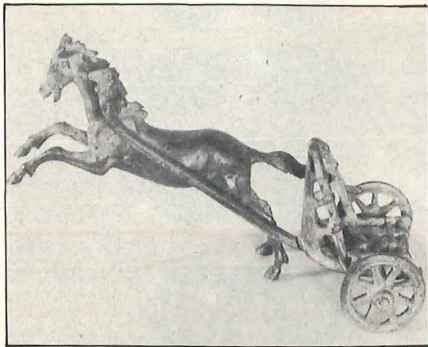
Horses were bred and highly prized throughout all the ancient Greek lands. Tales of their excellence live on in classical writings and among modern Greek horse breeders who have striven to produce thoroughbreds from pure Greek breeds to replace the imported English or Arab race horses. This was eventually achieved in 1925 by Andreas Kambas, of viniculture fame, at his Attica stud farm, 'Kansas'. One of his Greek thoroughbreds, 'Brisiis', even won the Hellenic Derby of its day.

A large scientifically-run stock farm at Lazarina on the plains of "horse famed" Thessaly, an offshoot of the Hellenic Hippodrome Association was also particularly successful. After long, arduous and painstaking efforts, pure Greek breeds were eventually reared and raced from its stables until the chaos of World War Two abruptly terminated the experiment.

In the economically bleak post war years, while Greece was still licking her many wounds, a locally established Englishman, William Rees, Managing Director of the H. H. A., along with a handful of prominent, wealthy Greeks, helped to reorganize local cross-breeding. Important stud farms sprang up at Androbida, again at Lazarina (Ippotour



Four-horse chariot team, Panathenaic amphora c 420-400 BC



Roman chariot greatly resembling prehistoric, Greek, one-man chariots



1902: young cavalry officers riding as jockeys

Co.) in Thessaly, at Pikermi, where shipowner G. Kambanis founded his farm along with other smaller ones in other regions of Greece. Their vision has been amply fulfilled and, once again, as in Homeric times, pure Greek thoroughbreds provide the racing thrills on local race tracks.

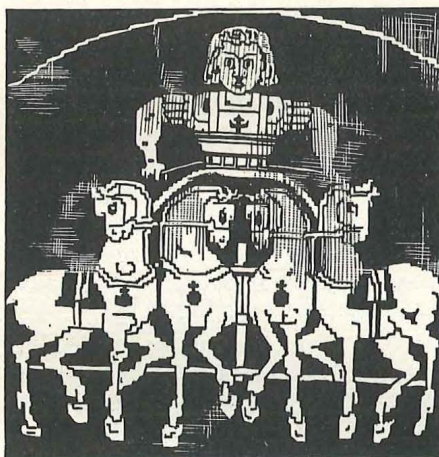
For sheer glamour and magnificence, no horse racing era in Greek history, however successful, can vie with the Byzantine period when the sport reached its zenith. The vast hippodrome at Constantinople dwarfed every other building in the city. Sumptuously built with immense walls, towering gateways, range upon range of marble seats, it was decorated with unique works of art filched from every corner of the Eastern Empire. Horse racing here was a studied art. Would-be jockeys or drivers had to serve long apprenticeships and pass tough college examinations before the prerequisite diploma, signed in purple ink by the emperor, allowed them to grace the track.

No meeting could begin until the emperor had thrice made the sign of the cross and seated himself on his throne. Should his reign be unpopular, the collective roar of disapproval from the enormous crowd would rightly strike

fear into the soul of even the most hardened statesman.

Politically dominated by two main factions – the 'Blues' (conservatives) and the 'Greens' (radicals) – who sat on opposite sides, the hippodrome was the social hub of the city and jockeys became the pampered scions of political interests. Contested racing results often lead to crowd violence when even the august person of the emperor was not exempt from manhandling.

Turkish conquerors sweeping across



A four-horse chariot embroidered on Byzantine silk, c 8 c. AD



Emperor Theodosios, in his stand at the Constantinople hippodrome, drops the handkerchief, or 'mappa'

the plains of Anatolia brought a swift end to this spectacular and exuberant civilization. During their four-century-long domination, the Greeks, among a multitude of other enforced indignities, were forbidden to ride their beloved horses and were relegated to the socially inferior donkeys and mules; a situation from which even today they have not quite recovered despite valiant efforts to reverse it after the country regained its freedom in 1828.

Not long after the Wars of Independence (1821-28) a horse riding association was formed and from March 27, 1883, a twice-yearly race was run at Phaleron. This was essentially an amateur social occasion attended by royalty, the Diplomatic Corps, Ministers and VIPs who were entertained on a flag-festooned stand while young, non-commissioned cavalry officers competed in front of them. A military band played light airs during the interval. During the Belle Epoque, a more determined effort was made to create a hippodrome at Nea Philadelphia whose 5500 seats were filled with local inhabitants despite the complete lack of communicating transport. This enterprise struggled on for some time until an exhausted populace began to stay away.

When the newly created Hellenic Hippodrome Association eventually laid the foundation stone for the present hippodrome in 1925, the fun-loving privileged Athenians of the era were delighted. Race meetings quickly became social events attracting the Beau Monde of the city. Elegant glittering philanthropic balls held on its premises became a by-word in luxury until war again ended a now-forgotten life style.

Today, the hippodrome, under state control since its private contract expired in 1968 flourishes, albeit on a more egalitarian level although its three enclosures, the members' stand, the paddock and the open ring still remain. Among the many enthusiasts rushing to catch the first race, few will realize that they are merely perpetrators of a local sport older than history itself. □

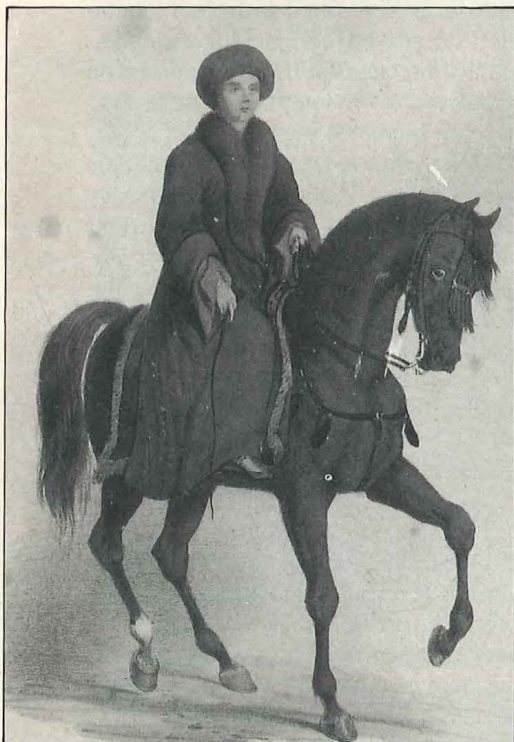
Grand tourists from Cyriac of Ancona to Sigmund Freud

From Cyriac, the “father of archaeology”, through the Fourth Earl of Sandwich decked out *à la turque*, on down to Sigmund Freud, ruminating on Oedipus et al in 1904, Greece has attracted great travellers. Even Mark Twain wasn’t above sneaking up onto the Acropolis after midnight

by Adrienne Mayor

The first sunglasses were purchased for a trip to the sunny Mediterranean sometime in the early 1700s; by 1814 the word “tour-ist” had been coined to describe the flocks of Europeans and Americans who capped off their Grand Tours with a trip to Greece. Whether the visitors (the Greeks referred to them as “milordi”) travelled with 29 mules loaded with baggage, as Byron did, or roughed it, with a single horse and a tent, they all agreed that their hosts were generous to a fault, that the honey and coffee were delicious but the wine tasted most peculiar; that the insects were execrable, that pirates and fevers were tiresome, and that the antiquities were spectacular but sadly “dilapidated”.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, except for a few reports from Crusaders on their way to the Holy Land,



Lady Hester Stanhope in oriental garb

Greece’s scenery, antiquities, and famed hospitality were virtually forgotten by the rest of the world until the late 15th century.

It was an Italian, Cyriac of Ancona, who revived interest in actually travelling to Greece. Cyriac, the Renaissance “father of archaeology”, devoted himself to recording ancient inscriptions and describing ruins in the mid-1400s, two centuries before the modern era of archaeological plunder began.

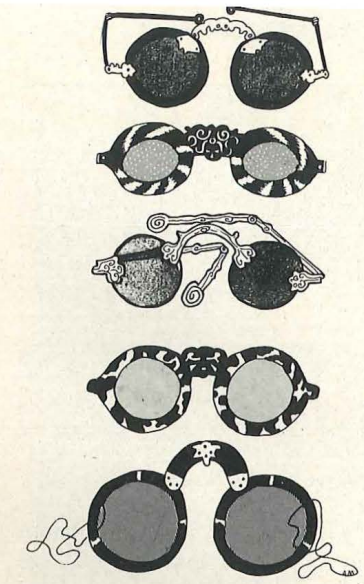
His is the earliest surviving drawing of the Parthenon (it can be seen in the Gennadius Library); his sketch of a statue in Samothrace became the model for portraits of Aristotle. He visited Mistra, while it was still inhabited by the Despot of the Morea, and in Athens he enjoyed a lovely sunset from a still completely intact Philopappos Monument (built in AD 114).

At the Temple of Olympian Zeus he counted 21 columns still standing with their architraves (originally there were 104; today there are only 13).

Cyriac was a merchant as well as a tourist, and others followed. By Shakespeare’s time Greece was famous for its malmsey, a strong sweet wine exported from Monemvasia in the Peloponnese – in *Richard III*, Shakespeare has the Duke of York drown in a butt of the stuff. *Mandolato* (nougat) and currants from Zakynthos were also exotic Greek exports, as were fine-braided trim, lace, and needle-point from all the Ionian islands.

A few travel and phrase books were published in the 16th century and a trickle of travellers began to dally in Greece. In his diary of 1599, a British visitor named Dallam made an ominous reference to souvenir hunting in Troy: “I brought home a piece of white marble pillar, which I broke off with my own hands, having a good hammer with me...”

Treasure hunting among the ruins had begun with the Romans, but



Sunglasses, 1700 through 1900

sketches/A. Mayor

abated in the Middle Ages. It had become a mania again by the early 1600s, with the shipment of 400 statues stripped from the Cyclades for Charles I. Lord Arundel sent his agents to scavenge all the movable antiquities they could obtain: they hacked apart colossal statues and columns to be transported to England for “safekeeping”: the marbles became “follies” in stately gardens; column drums served as rustic seats or as rollers for bowling greens; sarcophagi made novel planters or horse troughs; friezes were even pulverized into cemetery walks. Some Greeks took to turning over marble blocks to hide sculpted reliefs or inscriptions from travellers.

Louis XIV’s ambassador carved the Sun King’s coat of arms on bedrock in Naxos, then ordered his crew of masons to carry away all the marbles they could pry loose; Ludwig I of Bavaria carted away the 17 marble statues from the temple of Aphaia on Aegina; Edward Clarke carried off thousands of vases and coins and a two-ton statue of Ceres.

On a more modest scale, but typical of most early travellers, Jacob Spon and George Wheler took an inscription from Delphi in 1675, “lest it be lost”. By the time Lord Elgin arrived in 1802, the ransacking frenzy had been going on for 200 years. Not until 1834, after the War of Independence, was the first law passed forbidding random excavating and export of Greece’s heritage; the 1894 *Baedeker’s* warned tourists that it was forbidden to remove antiquities in one’s luggage.

Many visitors expressed dismay at the pillage (a Frenchman at Delos in 1750 wrote: “My heart was pierced...to see the devastations made among such glorious edifices”), though everyone wanted to take home keepsakes or leave their mark.

Travellers from the Sun King's ambassador to Lord Byron hewed, carved, or scratched their autographs into temple columns, cavern walls, lintels, thresholds, and rock cliffs. Many examples can still be seen: British graffiti from 1675 in the Theseion in the Agora; Byron's name on a column at Sounion, carved in the early 1800s.

At Delphi, Byron and Hobhouse saw earlier graffiti from 1799 and 1803; and when Flaubert visited Delphi in 1851 he noticed the name "Byron" carved on a column and "Hobhouse" on the gymnasium. A French visitor to Sounion pronounced the temple "sadly mutilated by sundry nautical hieroglyphics and the names of many crews of British frigates."

But the champion graffitist must be the Sicilian Scrofani who spent hours chiseling his entire extended family tree on a wall at Delphi in 1800.

Besides relics from antiquity, tourists also acquired "chibouques" (long Turkish pipes), walking sticks carved from Parnassian blackthorn, and fancy native costumes. Jacob Spon purchased some Turkish slippers early in his visit and by the time he left in 1676 the French topographer was attired in a complete Greek outfit which he insisted on wearing all the way to Zurich, to the great mortification of his English travelling companion. "A ridiculous show!" sniffed Wheler in his diary.

Young John Morrill's letters home in 1795 talk of buying fine turbans and ermine robes *à la turque* for himself and a blue silk Maniot costume for his sister. Patterns for Grecian dresses were requested by sisters and girlfriends back in England, and "Grecian knot" hairstyles became the fad.

In the 1800s a "Greek souvenir" of a rather bizarre sort swept England: gossip columns in London reported that smart young women were affecting the "Grecian bend", an elegant slouch apparently inspired by the postures depicted in vase paintings.

A portrait of oneself decked out as an "Evzone" or a "Pasha" was another popular souvenir - Byron's can be seen today in the Benaki Museum. The portrait of the dashing Earl of Sandwich, John Montague, who at 20 was the first European to include Greece in his educational 1738 Grand Tour, shows a be-turbaned young man with a dagger in his belt, contemplating a goblet of local wine. Lady Hester Stanhope's likeness (early 1800s) shows her in silken robes and sashes, turned-up slippers and turban, smoking a long pipe.

Until the advent of photography, wealthy tourists brought along an artist

to record picturesque scenes, and many went home with a dramatic rendering of Sounion, during a storm, preferably with forked lightning.

Byron, who deplored Elgin's vandalism (he saw the crates of the Parthenon friezes on the docks at Piraeus and compared Elgin to the Barbarian hordes), was more interested in contemporary Greece and Greeks than in collecting curios, although he did thrill Sir Walter Scott with a large urn containing "deadmen's bones found in certain sepulchres within the long walls of Athens".

When Byron departed Greece in 1811, his only souvenirs were "four skulls dug out of sarcophagi in Marathon", a "phial of Attic hemlock", and "four live Grecian tortoises".

Earlier he had considered buying the island of Ithaca, and was offered the plain of Marathon for about 900 pounds. "It is astonishing how far money goes in this country!" exclaimed Byron.

Unwittingly, Byron began a rage for another kind of souvenir: after the publication of his poem "The Maid of Athens", based on his flirtation in 1809 with 12-year-old Theresa Macri, his

pension-keeper's daughter, it became fashionable to "fall in love" with Theresa or one of her sisters, Katinka and Mariana.

Everyone made the pilgrimage to No 11 Theklas Street in Plaka where the three held court and breathlessly described this tourist attraction in diaries and letters home; each visitor imagined he could detect a pensive melancholy beneath Theresa's gay demeanor.

Here is a description written in 1840 when the "Maid of Athens" was in her forties: wearing scarlet skull caps with blue tassels over waist-length hair, décolleté bodices with fur-trimmed, striped silk skirts, white stockings, and yellow slippers, the Macri sisters carry on elegant conversations with callers, sitting with their feet drawn up under them on a divan in the courtyard, doing needlework and playing the tambourine.

A guidebook of 1854 cautioned readers to recall the number of years that had passed since Byron's day, however, and noted that Greek lessons could be arranged with Mr Black, Theresa's husband.

The Macri house was one of the best-known pensions during the heyday



French tourists visiting the Acropolis, circa 1860

Traveller's checklist, Grecian tour circa 1860

- tinted spectacles, sun helmet
- canteen, knife, compass, candles
- cook kit, sheets, light bedroll, tent
- mosquito netting, Keatings powder, quinine, Jesuit's drops
- Windsor uniform or shooting jacket or gray tweed suit
- 3 dozen shirts, trousers (have tailor reinforce all buttons and seams)
- strong boots, raincoat
- 2 moderate-sized leather portmanteaux
- drawing materials, pocket spy-glass, measuring tape
- gifts to repay hospitable Greeks: English pistols, or prints of Queen Victoria

of the "milordi". One of the first American tourists, Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia, stayed there in 1806 when the "Maid" was but a child; he especially enjoyed the shady spring-watered courtyard ("haven from dust and noise") and the Greek servants who seemed to understand his Italian.

Another favorite inn was the "Lantern of Demosthenes" established by Capuchin monks at the Lysicrates Monument in 1669; the monks provided tourist maps of Athens. Roast beef and port were the attractions at the British hotel in Mistra.

Throughout the countryside travellers could stay in *khans*, inns that might consist of a loft above a stable or a series of rooms arranged around a courtyard. *Retsina*, olives, cheese, bread, eggs, and figs could be purchased, although French Romantic novelist Chateaubriand judged *khans*



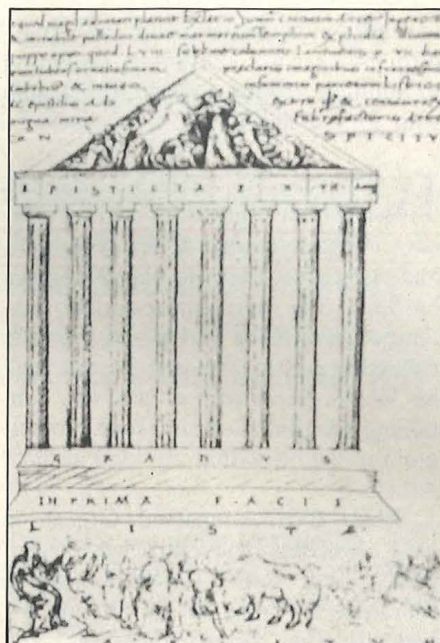
The "Lantern of Demosthenes" hotel, the Capuchin Monastery where Byron stayed

to be "utterly devoid of civilized life".

Coffee houses also rented out beds, and sometimes lodgings were available in shepherds' huts. Travellers praised the generous and hospitable Greek character; "vivacious and possessed of a natural subtlety of wit", wrote George Wheler in 1675.

A 17th century travel book had raved about "coffa houses" where Greeks imbibed a mysterious liquid "hot as they can suffer it; black as soot and tasting not unlike it".

Everyone was eager to try coffee; while some complained about the miniscule cups and dregs, others enthusiastically compared it to the "nepenthe" drunk by Helen in Homer's *Iliad*. All agreed that it "serves as a charm to pass the hours" and that it "encourages pleasant conversation". Another *kafenion* pastime was smoking Persian tobac-



Drawing, after Cyriac of Ancona, of the Parthenon

co from elaborate *nargilehs* or water pipes. A guidebook of the 1890s noted the "somewhat stupefying effect, similar to opium", and went on to explain that the strings of beads that all Greek men twirled in their hands accompanied a "mere restless habit" with no religious significance.

Retsina was a shock. Nearly every traveller concurred with Spon and Wheler, who wrote one of the first modern Greek travel books in the late 1600s, that the flavor of the local wine was not enhanced "by a large admixture of tar" which rendered it "disagreeable to foreigners at first", although most grew accustomed to the taste. The 1854 *British Handbook for Travellers in Greece* noted that the "resinous *vin du pays* is scarcely drinkable, as it savours of vinegar and sealing-wax".

The French were the most outraged by the *vin* and Greek cuisine in general: Chateaubriand claimed in 1817 that every sip of the "ill-flavored wine made one grimace"; his compatriots complained that the bread was "insipid", Hymettan honey was "medicinal", the fruit "only tolerable", the meat "overcooked to rags", and the olive oil "fit only for soap!"

Other French travellers complained about the noise (at Marathon: "we were serenaded by the ear-piercing notes of the cicada and the equally violent descants of the frog"); Greek singing and dancing: ("the din is really horrible; it may be ranked among the petty vexations of travelling in Greece!"), the accommodation (Thermopolae: "our lodgings were most wretched in contrast to the picturesque scene!"), and the bandits (Sounion: "the coast is much infested with pirates, but we breakfasted on the beach with no interruption").

In the 1600s, 1700s and early 1800s, most tourists travelled by horse and camped out, like Spon and Wheler at Eleusis and Delphi in 1669. They found the unmarked and unexcavated site of Delphi with a great deal of difficulty, stopping along the way for goat's milk, roast chicken and lamb, and wine chilled with snow.

In the summer of 1764, Richard Chandler slept under a wild pear tree at Mycenae, and at Olympia he spent the night under a mulberry tree with roosting chickens as companions.

About 40 years later Edward Clarke found Chandler's pear tree at Mycenae but he stayed in a shepherd's hut, warming his toes at a fire and dining on roast fowl; he was awake long before dawn thanks to braying donkeys.

Lord and Lady Elgin journeyed to Corinth in May of 1802 and passed an uncomfortable night in leaky tents. On the banks of the Eurotas River near Sparta, with his saddle for a pillow, Sir William Gell slept under the constellation of Leda's Swan in August of 1806. And in the summer of 1810, Byron and Hobhouse camped in a tent on the beach on Aegina; they ate "entire limbs of roast lamb with our fingers *à la turque*". The supper was finished off with yoghurt mixed with rice, preserves, and almonds, and enlivened by dancing, accompanied by many toasts from their hosts and much exuberant firing of pistols.

The Romantic individualist Chateaubriand (who always travelled very light-carpet, a few shawls, and teapot) writes of stopping for the night on Tinos and making tea before bed-

ding down on the moonlit beach.

Camping out could be idyllic – guidebooks of the 1800s assured travellers headed for Greece that much of the pleasure would arise from the “sheer hardship and privation” and that by travelling on horseback one could avoid the “languor and feverishness that result from travelling on wheels”. For protection against the sun (“the glare and heat can scarcely be imagined!”) they advised bringing a puggaree (sun helmet with a green gauze veil), a parasol, and a “wide-awake” (wide-brimmed hat). Sun-spectacles of smoked or blue-green tinted glass (“though they feel strange at first, these will be a great relief to the eyes”) could be purchased from an optician on Hermes (Ermou) Street.

Other supplies for the Grand Tour included ammonia for insect bites, Peruvian bark (quinine) for malaria, “Jesuit’s drops” for fever, a canteen, knife, compass, cane for “repelling shepherds’ dogs”, candles, hunting gun, curry powder and cayenne, and a cooking kit, a pocket spy-glass, and light but sturdy clothes.

The 1800s version of the “safari jacket” or “photojournalist’s vest” so beloved of tourists today was the all-purpose red “Windsor” uniform, an official-looking outfit with brass buttons which was believed to impress the

natives. Double-sewn yellow trousers, three dozen shirts, and heavy boots completed the wardrobe. By 1850, guidebooks frowned on assuming native costume: “Simply ridiculous unless you are a PERFECT master of the language and customs!”

A tent was optional, but the *Baedeker* of 1894 suggested bringing one’s own bedding – a linen sleeping bag that could be secured tightly around one’s neck. The authors warned that “pests render the night hideous for even the most enthusiastic traveller”: *psillous* (fleas), *koreous* (bedbugs), *Psiraeas* (lice), *kounoupia* (mosquitoes), and “other disgusting insects winged and wingless”.

Remedies were prescribed: Keatings’ “Persian” powder sprinkled plentifully on bedding and clothes (less odorous than naphthaline); Venetian “Sonni Tranquilli”-brand mosquito coils, available in Athens; and “Mr Levinge’s recently-invented collapsible mosquito-net bed canopy, which fits into a hatbox, for the trifling price of 1 pound, 5 shillings”.

Chandler had awakened under his mulberry tree at Olympia to discover that “myriads of large fleas had taken possession of our garments...and then came the gnats...”

Edward Clarke, touring with Malthus (of birth control fame) and John Cripps (who introduced kohlrabi to Europe) wrote home in 1799: “While

our guide cuts up an old goat for dinner, I’ll sketch the luxuries we enjoy here in Greece: danger, fatigue, disease, filth, thirst, heat, storms, rocks, lice all over your body, fleas, bugs, cockroaches, rats...”

Byron’s manservant Fletcher was constantly bedevilled by mosquitoes, fleas, lice, etc, which compounded his discomfort in the rough lodgings favored by his master: freezing or sweltering huts, sharing quarters with cows and sheep and goats and the season’s harvest of onions. He longed for English roast beef and beer...

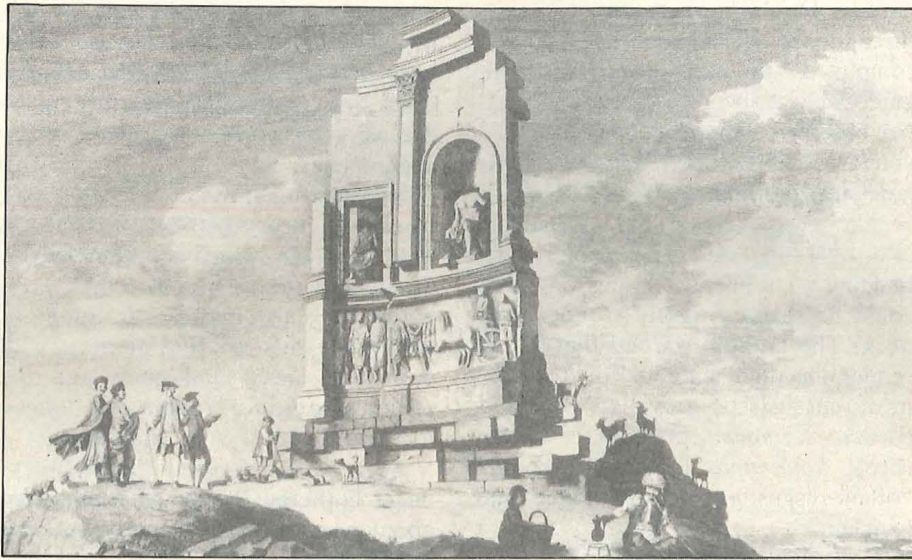
Such privations and “musquitoes” never bothered Byron: he complained about another sort of annoyance, the hordes of tourists!

“Athens is infested with them... Attica swarms with travellers...and our fair countrywomen [ascend] the rocks of the acropolis” in droves. Like many tourists eager for a unique experience, Byron may have been oversensitive – one historian estimates that about 200 English tourists came to Greece between 1800 and 1830.

They came to immerse themselves in the glorious sights. One of the first visitors to Greece in the early 1600s recounted his excitement upon discovering that the actual buildings of Athens’ golden age had not disappeared in the mists of time: “I was taken with a universal shivering all over my body...we fancied that every step



The bazaar: Athens, 1805



(From right) Nicholas Revett, 'Athenian' Stuart, James Dawkins and Robert Wood before the Monument of Philopappos

we took was in the footsteps of Theseus or Socrates or Pericles."

Spon and Wheler saw the Parthenon before the Venetian bombardment in 1686: "Absolutely the most beautiful antiquity remaining in the world...we stood for hours in unwearying contemplation". They found the landscape and villagers charming; many visitors, like Byron, were enamored of the Aegean sky, "darkly - deeply - beautifully blue."

After Athens and the Macri sisters, Mycenae was the major draw, its Lion Gate almost obscured by vines and the scribbled names of travellers. Lady Elgin bravely scrambled into the subterranean "Treasury of Atreus" there, but on the Island of Antiparos she was aghast at the treacherous descent into the famous grottoes. Her countrywoman, Lady Craven, had accomplished the feat in 1785, by torchlight, slipping and sliding on dubious rope ladders down the perpendicular passageways, but she was a notorious adventuress, taking the Grand Tour to get over a divorce. Her uniform was an English riding habit and she once impressed her companions and guides by taking over the helm in a storm near the Black Sea, and planning her own route home through the Balkans, packing two pistols against bandits.

Lady Hester Stanhope was another independent tourist; dressed in Turkish men's clothing, she spoke excellent contemporary Greek and travelled throughout the Mediterranean by small boat and pack horse. (Byron and other male visitors confessed they were intimidated by her; she privately mocked their Greek, and her lisping Byron imitation was famous.)

Early travellers were thrilled by the great festivals and dances held at the

Theseion at Easter, when thousands of people filled the plain around the Agora, in brilliant costumes "like a field of anemonies agitated by the wind".

Whirling dervishes performed on Fridays at the Tower of the Winds. Tourists strolled to the Parthenon for sunrise, then to the Pnyx, Plato's Academy, the Kerameikos, the Temple of Zeus, ending with a return to the Acropolis for sunset.

Flaubert's diary entry for 10:30 pm, 23 January, 1850, recorded his last night in Greece: "I went to say adieu to the Parthenon...the wind was strong, the sun was setting, the sky was all red above Aegina," turning "the columns of the Propylaea egg-yellow." As he left, "two large birds flew out from the façade of the Temple and departed for the East, for Smyrna". Below, near the Herodes Atticus Theatre, a man offered to sell him a figurine for two drachmas; Flaubert glanced back at the Acropolis and saw "a ragged old woman in black climbing up to the citadel".

Fifteen years later, a more hilarious time was had by a tipsy Mark Twain and two friends who set out to sneak into the Acropolis after midnight, stealing grapes and gathering "holy rocks" on the way, dodging guards and "fifteen hundred Piraeen dogs, howling at our heels".

Sigmund Freud, who was later to name his complexes after characters from Greek mythology, might be called the first truly modern tourist in Greece.

His reactions to his long-awaited dream of visiting the land of Narcissus and Oedipus in 1904 were summed up in an article he entitled "A Disturbance of Memory on the Acropolis": "When finally I stood on the Acropolis, a

surprising thought entered my mind": "So all this really *does* exist, just as we learnt in school!"

The rest of the account is appropriately self-psychoanalytic, a long, turgid discussion of his "conflicting emotions" upon viewing the Parthenon, a free association on his recent bout of depression during the voyage to Greece, his ambivalence about actually achieving his lifelong desire of beholding Athens, his anxiety over fulfilling such an "impossible wish", and his guilt about feeling superior to his father, who had failed to accomplish his hope of visiting Athens.

For the first Renaissance travellers, too, it was astounding to discover that the "stuff" of Greece's illustrious history still existed, that one could actually tread the same paths as Pericles, Socrates, and Plato, sit in the same theatres where the great tragedies had their debuts, touch statues of ancient Athenians and their gods.

The Grand Tourists who "made the scene" in the 19th century, with their tinted sun-spectacles, new-fangled mosquito nets, and copies of Pausanias' first-century AD *Guide to Greece*, braved rocky roads, vermin, pirates, and fever to find an exotic experience among the romantic ruins.

This description, which drew travellers in the 1850s, rhapsodizes about the same delights that draw today's visitors: "Travellers wearied by the artificial and overcivilized side of modern hotels and means of locomotion find extraordinary charm in wandering the less-sophisticated byways of Greece: majestic cliff-girt shores, deep bays and azure sea, calm bright isles resting on the horizon, olive-clothed slopes, dark tracts of pine, and snowy peaks, the silvery asphodels glittering in valleys, the anemonies and poppies waving on mountain and shore, the fragrance of the orange groves, the azure morns, the lucid light..."

Then, as now, the memory of sunset from the Acropolis was perhaps the finest souvenir.

In the words of an early French traveller: "The whole horizon is flooded with rays of intense red, the clouds take on a vermilion hue, and the sea sparkles with fire...the mountains separate into deeply shadowed colors of vivid purple to darkest green...and the Greek moon far surpasses our poor moon...this white light, so pure and tranquil, imparts to the great ruins a language worthy of their meaning; all ignoble ideas flee and the observer has the impression of knocking at the door of eternity." □

Vasilis Maros: Unsung ambassador of film

A major documentary filmmaker lauded abroad for such films as "The Aegean Tragedy" and "Mt. Athos – The Holy Mountain", Vasilis Maros is now being rediscovered by his fellow countrymen

by Pat Hamilton

The Greek flag has been raised at 40 international film festivals because Vasilis Maros' documentaries about Greece were among the winning entries. The prizes, awards and honors crowd the filmmaker's Kolonaki apartment: the Golden Harp from Dublin, the British Academy of Arts Award, silver medals from the Milan Film Festival, the Lenin Prize. In fact Maros has won more prizes in the USSR than any other Greek director. He is the only Greek to have won the coveted Monte Carlo Academy of Arts & Letters Award – the only documentary filmmaker in the world to have won it three times – and has been given, for all practical purposes, carte blanche with the BBC and Bayerische Rundfunk. Yet mention his name to most Greeks and you will draw a blank.

"I think I'm one of Greece's ambassadors," says Maros, half jokingly, "but till recently all my films have been financed from abroad. They don't care much here."

But care they should because most of his 22 films (the majority co-produced with European or American public television) have recorded Greek folklore and traditions that are vanishing at an alarming clip.

"Some of my films couldn't be made today," exclaims Maros with a perpetual cigarette in hand, often unlit. "I did a film about the sponge divers of Kalymnos 25 years ago; now the sponges are polluted and Kalymnos is a different island. The film has become a museum piece."

Unfortunately there is no museum here to house it. Greece has no national film archives and because prints are highly perishable, Maros has been forced to approximate archival conditions in his cellar or store his films abroad.

Although the prestigious Academy of Athens accepted a donation of some

of his films, acknowledging that they were made with "respect, responsibility and a clear eye" and would aid "future scientific research", it has until very recently been only the viewers and media abroad who have appreciated the value of Maros' work.

Film reviewers repeatedly refer to his films as "legacies" to the nation; to "posterity". The late British journalist, David Holden, who worked with Maros on many of his films and whose book *Greece Without Columns* took its inspiration from Maros' film of the same title, wrote in 1974 in relation to Maros' work that it was "immensely valuable and interesting to have Greek rituals and traditions recorded before they vanish, as they surely will, in the next decade or so."

Stephen Hearst of the BBC calls Maros "a most fastidious compiler of achiave material" and "the most prominent and consistent documentary filmmaker in Greece."

Maros, his own life the stuff of films,

as a boy "carried tripods" for Joseph Hepp, one of the first cameramen in Greece. He spent the war years, still a teenager, after several arrests and attempted escapes, in Austrian and German camps building fighter aircraft. When he returned to Greece for his military service, he was assigned to a special cinema newsreel service, and was later awarded a scholarship to study cinematography in Italy ("the best years of my life").

His first break came during the 1953 Mossadegh revolution in Iran. He was the only cameraman to cover the event, and his short film was sent all over the world, instantaneously establishing him with international credentials.

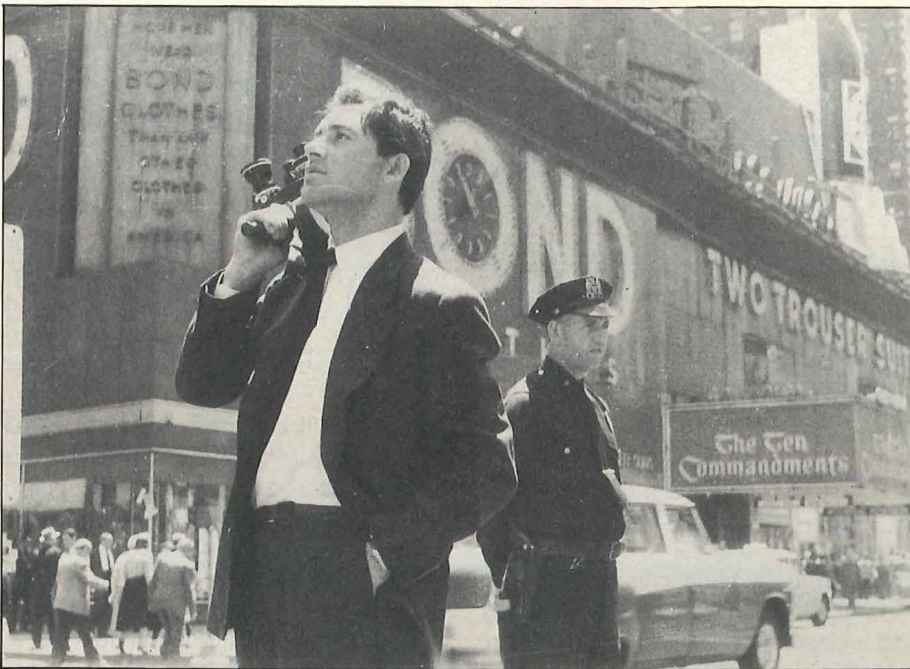
"Newsreel photography teaches you how to stop time and stop action, but in the old days it wasn't an easy job. One man had to do three things at once: carry heavy cameras, be a good photographer and be a journalist – see the story."

Maros did his stint in Hollywood as well, working on films such as *The Girl from Corfu*, *Boy on a Dolphin*, *The Guns of Navarone* and *Ulysses*, assisting some of the best cameramen in the business: Milton Krasner, Jack Cardiff (*The Red Shoes*) and Charlie Chaplin's cameraman, Karl Strous. "But I had yet to make the first film by myself," he adds.

His first major documentary, *The Aegean Tragedy*, came out in 1961, an 85-minute film culled from old newsreels about the upheavals Greece between 1911 and 1945. After a shaky start – the film was banned and Maros jailed by the Censorship Committee – it was awarded the Gold Medal at the



In 1960: Maros and Katina Paxinou



Maros on location in New York

Following *The Aegean Tragedy*, Maros produced a film every year or so, usually for the BBC or Bavarian Television. He works comfortably in three languages, thanks to early language training. "I was forced to study other languages in order to see the world. Even as a young boy, my dream was 'the outside'. From magazines and cinema I knew there existed a different world, better than mine. Language was the key to getting out."

Although his films deal with Greek themes and he works with Greek film crews, he has always used foreign screenwriters. "There are good Greek writers, but my films are produced mostly for audiences abroad and a foreign writer sees the world differently."

Once Maros gets an idea for a film, he spends a long time researching his subject. While many documentary filmmakers use consultants – experts in a



Maros and Margot Fonteyn



Maros discussing film industry legislation with Karamanlis

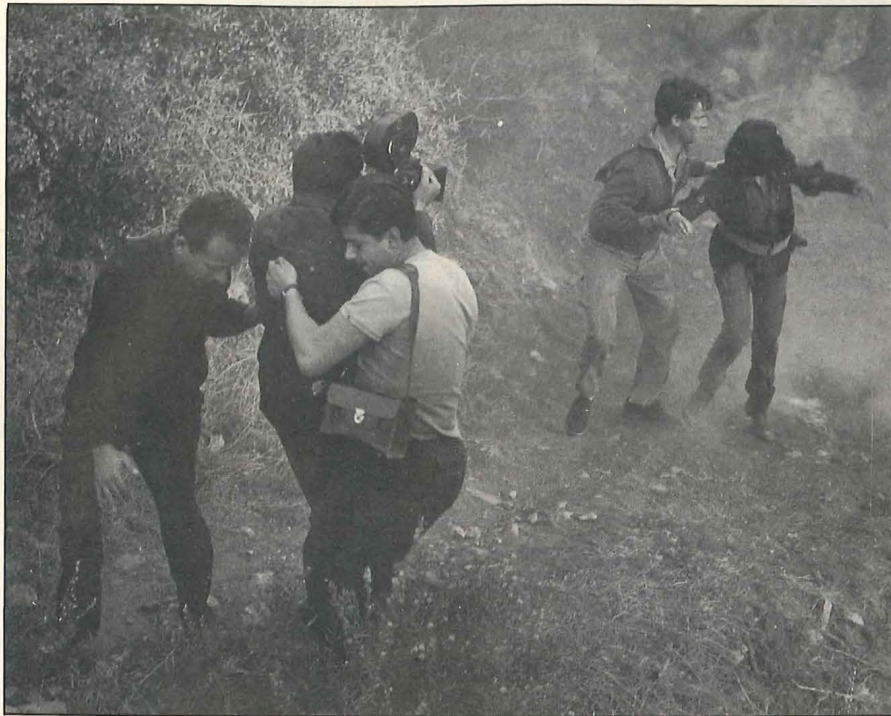
Thessaloniki Film Festival and Maros, the King George Cross by King Paul and the Gold Cross by the Patriarch of Constantinople.

The film then went abroad. It was reviewed by several major newspapers as a "national movie" – a unique film about the often tragic history of the modern Greeks, something which had never before been presented on the screen.

"It's still successful almost 30 years later because I tried to stay neutral," says Maros, who is in the process of 'translating' 15 of his documentaries onto video. Reproduction expenses for *The Aegean Tragedy* and *Mt. Athos – The Holy Mountain* are being donated by the National Bank of Greece and the Bank of Crete, respectively, which will send copies of the films to universities and cultural institutes here and abroad.



British Academy of Arts Award for "Crete – A Poetic Vision"



Maros being pulled backwards during an action scene take

particular field who lend more credibility to the project – Maros prefers to do extensive research himself in order to maintain an unbiased stance.

“For *The World of Icons*, I read 35 books in order to understand what it was all about; to get a line. If you have a consultant, you have just one line – his.”

With his idea firmly in mind and researched, Maros discusses the project with a screenwriter who then works on a ‘rough line’, an outline of the film, with some suggested visuals.

“David (Holden) and I researched together, did interviews; he’d come up with a rough line and then, sitting where you’re sitting now, he’d read the script aloud.”

“He wrote words ‘visually’ but in cinema and TV it’s ‘acoustic’. I never read scripts: I listen to them – and I’d stop him and ask him to change a word – same meaning but different sound.”

“To capture a vision in a single hour is not easy. In a very short time you have to say what, why and where – but I begin to see the whole thing automatically. Pictures and ideas run through my mind: this is possible (to show); that’s not.”

The most important stage in making a documentary comes after shooting when the film is edited – not the case for big feature films involving actors and dialogue.

“You have a line and you plan to begin with scene ‘X’ but it’s still always

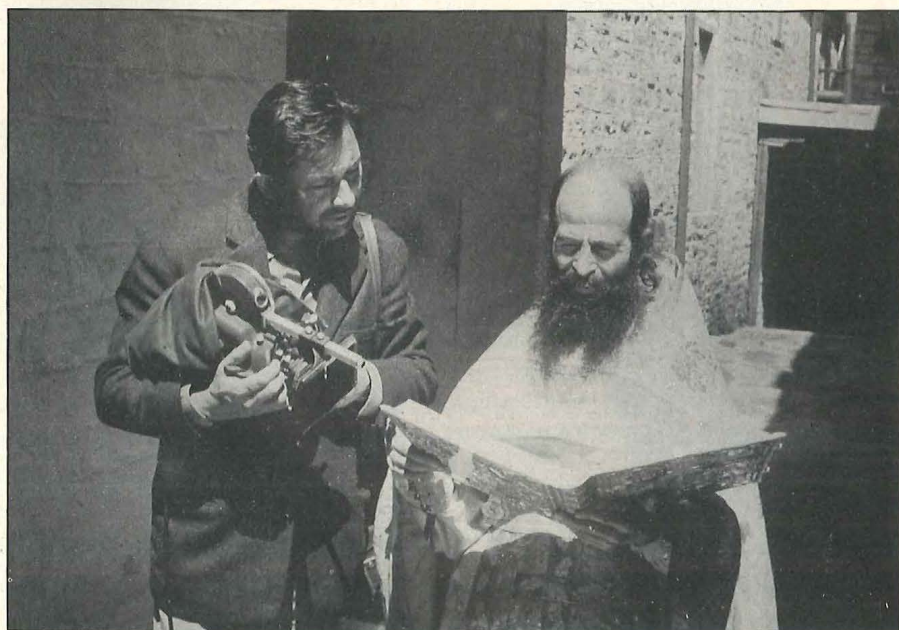
a surprise. When you begin editing you see some other scene which is stronger and you change. The whole process is building and dramatizing, using the scenes you have. Making scenes and editing them require completely different techniques.”

The audience Maros always keeps in mind includes both those familiar with the subject and those encountering it for the first time. Therefore, he tries not to be too intellectual on the one hand nor too simplistic on the other. A friend tells about his elderly mother who has no interest in art but responded to Maros’ film on the Greek painter Ghikas because it was as much about Ghikas the man as about Ghikas the painter.

At the moment, Maros and a French writer are working on a script about the Apocalypse and its significance for this decade. Tradition has it that St. John



Maros in Hollywood with Shirley MacLaine



Filming “Mt. Athos – The Holy Mountain”

received the Revelation, his vision of the Apocalypse, in a cave on the island of Patmos where the Monastery of St. John was erected in 1088.

“Our point is to interpret the Apocalypse today, in light of AIDS, Chernobyl, pollution – and to ask questions. Was St. John right or not?”

Included in his future plans is a possible sequel to *The Aegean Tragedy* which will update Greek history after 1945, where the first film left off.

“If I were doing an *Aegean Tragedy II*, I wouldn’t have to change the script at all, just the protagonists. It’s the same story over and over; just with different faces.”

“There’s something wrong with the country; something in the area that influences the people. Maybe it’s the light, as Ghikas says, the paradox, the negative and the positive.” □

The Cyclades in Kolonaki

The thirty-odd Aegean islands that form the rough circle or "kyklos", around sacred Delos, comprise the marble-rich Cyclades. Now an important museum in Kolonaki houses Cycladic treasures from the fourth to the third millennium BC

by Simonetta Wenkert

The Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art is everything that a museum should be. Apart from housing one of the finest collections of Cycladic and ancient Greek art in the world, the building itself is a triumph of good taste, practicality, and, perhaps most important of all, displays complete harmony with its function. Reflecting the basic precepts of Cycladic art – grace, timelessness and an almost austere lack of pretention – this airy, white building with its cool, marble rooms offers the visitor a welcome respite from the dust and glare of the Athens traffic, and a chance to view the exhibitions in a well-lit, beautifully conceived environment.

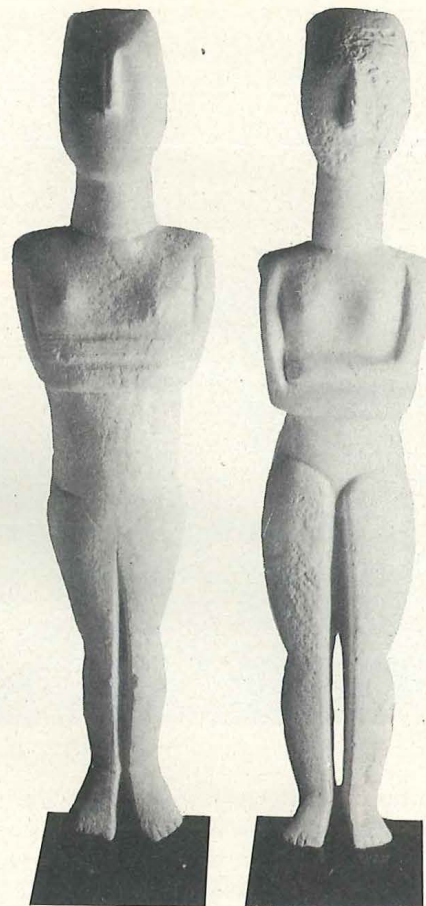
The museum – the first of its kind in the world – was built in memory of Nicholas P. Goulandris: sportsman, civic leader, businessman and philanthropist. Dolly and Nicholas Goulandris began collecting ancient objects in the 1960s. Later their interests focused upon Cycladic art. In the 1970s, Mrs Goulandris was awarded a private collector's permit from the Archaeological Society, making her what she called the "unpaid warden" of the treasures.

After an exhibition at the Benaki Museum in 1978, the collection, principally the items of Cycladic art, travelled to several countries throughout the world, including the US, Japan, Germany, Belgium and the UK. It was then that the idea of finding a permanent home for the collection was born, inspired by the enthusiasm the exhibition generated abroad and the valuable experience gained by observing the way each country chose to exhibit the pieces.

Several concerns determined the design chosen for the museum; foremost among these the aesthetic, scholarly and educational 'intentions' of Mrs Goulandris. Greek architect J. Vikelas, eschewing what he calls the "morbid nostalgia" of neo-Classicism, has attempted to give the building "some-



Monumental Cycladic statue, practically life-sized



Typical Cycladic figurines, arms crossed

thing of the live spirit of architecture which would render it a functional tool; something more than just a formal succession of rooms".

The museum is also remarkable for its exhibition techniques. Great care has been taken to ensure that the excellent information panels do not detract from the visual impact of the artifacts, while the objects themselves are displayed in a way that is both accessible and aesthetically pleasing.

On the first floor, Cycladic pieces dating from the third millennium BC are displayed in Plexiglas cases against simple, dark blue backgrounds.

Little is known about the ancient inhabitants of the Cyclades, save that they had developed viticulture and olive cultivation, and that they were skilled in making the most of their limited mineral resources. While in some ways their lives were very self-sufficient, they were also reliant on sporadic trading in the Aegean. It is out of this duality of values – insularity versus maritime contact – that the essence of Cycladic art springs: on the one hand it is very much a product of the Cycladic islands in the third millennium BC. Yet like all great art it transcends the limitations of time and space, and offers us something uniquely modern.

Cycladic art is also very much a

physical result of its surroundings: the dazzling light of the Aegean is evident in the clean lines of the sculpture which contain no hint of 'mortality'.

Most of the figurines in the Goulandris collection are female, with characteristically folded arms, long necks and gracefully uplifted heads. There are also several unusual pieces with lightly delineated features, but on the whole they are remarkable for their lack of ornamentation. In spite of this, they are able to express a wealth of deep meaning by the slight tilt of a head or shoulder.

There are also a few male figurines in the collection, such as "The Thinker", "The Hunter", or, best-known of all, the famous "Seated man proposing a toast". With one hand cupped around his abdomen, the other laconically holding out his cup, there is something enduringly open and hospitable in his attitude.

Apart from the figurines, there are also several tools, beakers and implements on display, which include a marble container in the shape of a pig, and several large marble bowls.

The second floor of the museum houses a collection of clay, bronze, gold, glass and marble artifacts covering a time span of some two thousand years. Most of the three hundred pieces were first displayed at the Benaki Museum in 1978.

Professor Lila Marangou, custodian of the collection, has stressed that the objects were selected not only on artistic or aesthetic grounds, but also for their value as media of instruction.

Works from the Minoan and Mycenaean periods are well-represented, but the bulk of the collection dates from the first millennium BC. Pride of

place on this floor is given the exhibition from Skyros: an assortment of clay vases and bronze and gold jewellery by anonymous artisans. There are also several pieces from the Archaic and Classical periods including twelve recently-acquired vases.

Some of the most original exhibits are those from "various workshops", including a wonderful southern Italian plate with a motif of sprawling fish. New additions to the collection of ancient Greek art include important vases from the Archaic and Classical periods, as well as bronzes from the Lambros Eftaxias Collection donated in 1984.

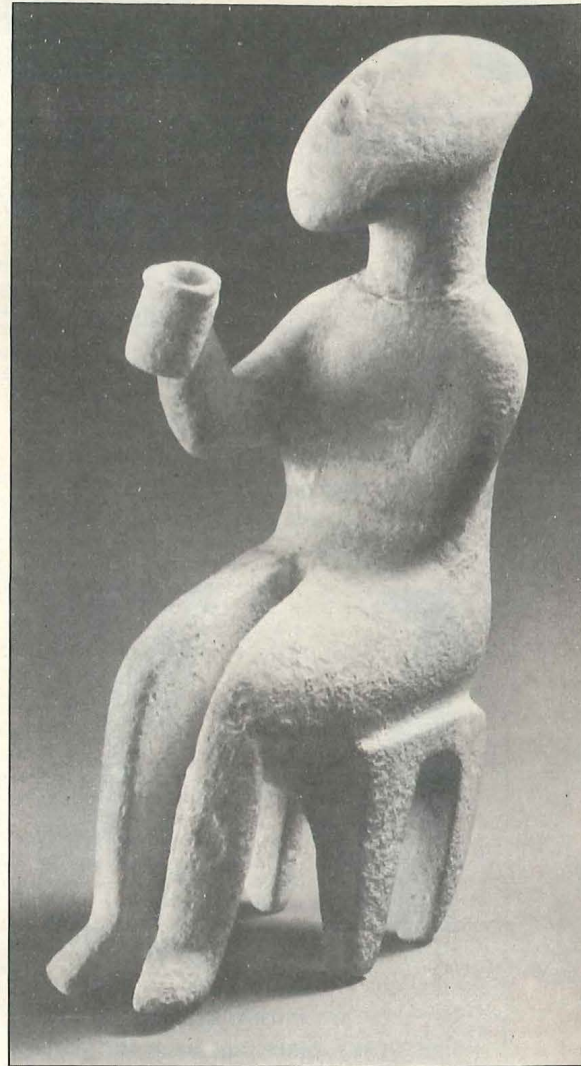
The third floor of the museum houses an exhibition centre, where a permanent photographic display illustrates the range of artists to have been influenced by Cycladic art. These include Brancusi, Modigliani, Henry Moore and Picasso. An exhibition of humorously-painted rocks entitled "The Chanting Stones" by Greek artist Nikos Nikolaou is currently on show, and the exhibition will run until August 29.

The museum also takes its scholarly and educational roles seriously. Academics have been involved with the museum from the outset, and pre-historians from all over the world have been invited to study the collection. One American archaeologist, Pat Getz-Preziosi, spent years researching the background of the figurines, and the results of her work have appeared in a number of archaeological publications. Cultural activities are also constantly being organized to ensure that the collection is readily available to those who wish to find out more about the still little-known Cycladic civilization.

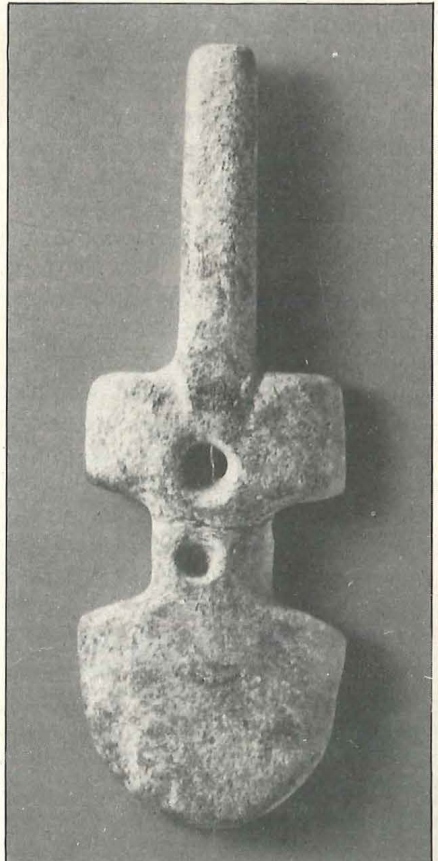
In the basement of the museum, a special area has been designated for the instruction of school and pre-school children. Here they are entertained with games, puppet-shows and Saturday morning workshops. Visiting school parties of all ages are also especially welcome.

Through all these activities, the museum has remained faithful to the Foundation's aim of promoting "knowledge and understanding of Greek art of all periods, and to serve as a centre for research and study of Greek art." □

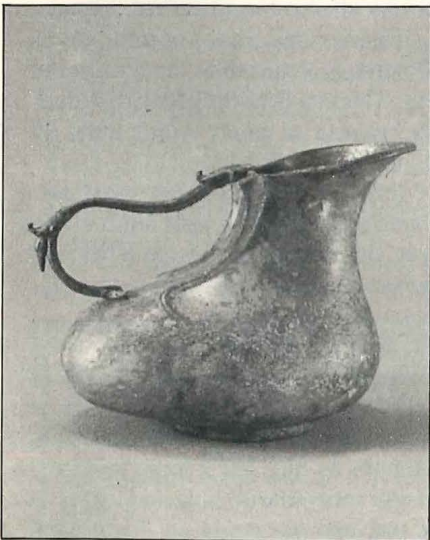
The Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation Museum of Cycladic and Ancient Greek Art, 4 Neophytou Douka St, Athens. Museum hours: Mon, Wed, Thurs, Fri; 10 am - 4 pm; Sat; 10 am - 3 pm. Closed Tues, Sun.



Seated figurine (cup-bearer type), 2800-2300 BC



Violin-form figurine



Askos: table vessel for water or wine

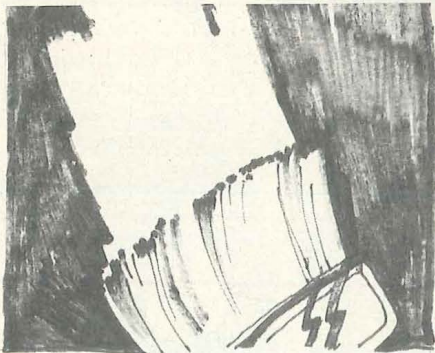
More than you ever wanted to know about whitewash

"If it moves, salute it! If it doesn't, whitewash it!"

Military lore

"We didn't really need a calendar, or even clocks; we lived so close to nature. Every year on a certain date, longboats would drop large barrels of whitewash overside and the tide would float them ashore - it was time for spring lighthousekeeping"

Sentinels of the Sea



These night-searching Cyclops of light are still warning ships at sea but they are mostly abandoned now; the ghostly gears that keep the great beacons revolving grind on without human hands.

In their heyday, lighthouses and their outbuildings were kept as brilliant by day with lavish coats of whitewash as they were at night.

In those times whitewash was made with unslaked lime (it becomes slaked when mixed with water), salt, rice flour, Spanish whiting, glue and water mixed with sizing, blue-black and ox-blood.

A dollop of black is good for any kind of white paint because it makes white paint whiter and keeps it from turning yellow. The ox-blood was a binding agent used for the same reason artists used to mix eggs with their pigments.

Ox-blood was discovered a long time ago by the Chinese who used it in a preparation to make cardboard as hard as wood.

In Greece one is accustomed to seeing seemingly entire islands covered in whitewash: obviously, it is easily available here. By going to your nearest *mandres* - where they also sell cement, sand and gravel - you can buy ready-made *asvestis*. It is sold by the cubic metre; you calculate how much area you want to cover before buying

it. (These places usually have, at very good prices, beautiful old Hermes roof-end tiles, *antefixae*, which have been removed from old torn-down buildings).

There are a dozen formulae for whitewash but the simplest is this one: 1 gallon water, 2 pounds of salt, and 7 pounds of hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide). Mix with care: *lime is caustic*.

Whether you buy ready-made or mix your own, there are many ways of improving basic whitewash in order to do a better job more easily and have the results last longer.

Adding a bit of black is still a good idea. Mixing in ordinary Portland cement will cause the whitewash to last longer and give it a better surface.

Portland cement generally means the cement used in concrete. Many types are made, according to their ultimate uses. In general, cement is manufactured from limestone mixed with shale, clay or marl. These ingredients are pulverized and fed into kilns where they remain at 2700 degrees F until the heat causes the chemical changes which transform the mass into 'clinker'. This clinker is then pulverized so fine that it can be sieved through a screen containing 40,000 openings per square inch.

Another addition, which those who smear the sidewalk curbs don't bother with, is linseed oil, or *lineliou*. Olive grove owners use olive oil.

It is also helpful to soak new paintbrushes in linseed oil before using. This conditions the bristles, keeps them from falling out, makes the brushes easier to use and keeps paint from hardening in them.

Oil makes the stuff spread more easily and smoothly. By this time, the whitewash should look like, and be the consistency of, whole milk. (Farmers often use skimmed milk instead of water in whitewash.) Of course one can always add color. As everyone knows, blue keeps away the evil eye (the reason one often sees country dwellings with blue-framed doors and windows). If you have envious neighbors, you might do well to use a little blue somewhere, if only on a rock or two. (For additional protection there is a shop on Ermou which sells secret potions mixed to your specifications.)

Whatever the ingredients of your whitewash, keep it stirred and strained as you go along.

For the best results, carefully prepare the surface to be painted before applying. First spray or paint the surface with a strong solution of vinegar, 1 tsp alum (*stipsi*) and warm water. This softens old whitewash so that it is easily scraped off. If cracks are revealed, seal them with a mixture of plaster of Paris moistened with whitewash. You can make larger batches at a time if you add vinegar to the paste to retard hardening. Under some conditions it might be convenient to paper an interior before whitewashing.

Using a roller and a pail of warm water is the easiest way. The reason for this is to prevent the whitewash from drying too quickly and to avoid spot-drying. This would result in chalking and the whitewash would flake off. Never try to cover a badly marked surface with one application. Use two or even three coats, if necessary. Old whitewash can be softened by letting stand in a strong solution of potash and water.

If you are lucky enough to have brick walls which will contrast with your whitewashed ones, give them a fresh appearance without destroying the patina of age. Here's how:

Mix together 2 T each of alum and glue; add red, brown or yellow according to the color needed. Stir with a little warm water to make a paste and then dissolve in one gallon of warm water. Apply with a paint brush.

Besides the aesthetic effect of pretty tree trunks and blinding walls, whitewash promotes sanitary conditions, reduces odors, is fire-retardant and very effective against frost damage. The whitewashed trunks of trees are 15 - 20 percent cooler than the air around them. This can prevent premature budding because of sunny winter days by holding them dormant.

Whitewash is also an insulator. Painted on the roof of a pet house it can lower the inside temperature by ten degrees. On glass roofs it reduces solar illumination by 75 percent with just one coat; 92 percent with two!

Whitewash was once used to prevent 'sticky fingers'. In bygone days when coal was delivered to commercial establishments by the truck-load, the coal pile was sprayed with lime and water. If any thievery was going on it was soon noticed! □

The Athenian organizer

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

Useful numbers

Police

Tourist police	171
City police	100
Traffic police	532-0111
Coastguard patrol	108

Fire

	199
--	-----

Health care

Doctors 2 pm - 7 am	105
First aid	166
Poison control	779-3777
Pharmacies open 24 hrs	107
Hospitals	106
SOS Support Line	644-2213
US Military first aid	981-2740
US citizens'emergency aid	721-2951
Automobile and Touring Club (ELPA)	779-1615
ELPA road assistance	104
ELPA touring guidance	174

Tourism

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

Aliens' Bureau	646-8103
----------------	----------

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

Telephone and telegrams

Telephone information, general	134
Numbers in Athens and Attica	131
Numbers elsewhere in Greece	132
International telephone information	161,162
International telegrams	165
Domestic operator	151,152
Domestic telegrams	155
Complaints	135
Repairs	121 + first 2 digits of your number
Application for new telephone	138
Transfer of telephone	139
Wake-up service	182

Recorded information (in Greek)

Time	141
Weather	148
News	115
Theatres	181

Utilities

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

Main post offices

(open 7:30 am to 8:30 pm)	
Aiolou 100	321-6023
Syntagma Square	323-7573

Parcel post offices

(For parcels over 1 kg going abroad)	
Koumoundourou 29	524-9568
Stadiou 4, in arcade	322-8940
Psychico	671-2701
Parcels should not be wrapped until after inspection.	

Travel and transport

Flight information

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

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	322-0986
Aerolineas Argentinas, Mitropoleos 5	324-0233
Air Canada, Othonos 10	324-7511
Air France, Karageorgi Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Omirou 15	360-3584
Air Zaire, Nikis 16	323-5738
Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39	323-01-1
Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4	324-1377
Alitalia, Panepistimiou 9b	324-4315
Austrian Airlines, Othonos 8	323-0844
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23	322-6684
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	322-8089
Braniff, Voulis 36	322-7338
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521

Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	323-0344
CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15	323-0174
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3576
El Al (Israel), Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	325-5334
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	322-1228
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	324-5514
Icelandair, Kriezotou 4	363-2572
Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20	362-4804
Iranair, Panepistimiou 16	360-7615
Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	922-0018
Japan Airlines, Amalias 4	324-8211
JAT (Yugoslavia), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM (Dutch), Voulis 22	Info:323-0755

Reservations:325-1311	
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	323-4506
Korean Airways, Voukourestiou 4	322-4784
Libyan Arab-Airlines, Mitropoleos 3	324-4816
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Karageorgi Servias 4	32-944
Luxair, Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10	323-5683
Northwest Orient, Voukourestiou 36	360-4166
Olympic Airways, Panepistimiou 15	961-6161
Pan Am, Othonos 4	323-5242
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15	323-1931
Qantas (Australia), Filellinon & Nikis	325-0521
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	324-4302
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	323-6821
SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6, Vissarionos	363-4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	322-8211
Singapore Airlines, Filellinon 22	323-9112
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 4	323-7857
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-5811
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
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 79	413-3244

Coach (bus) stations

Recorded station numbers	142
--------------------------	-----

Trains

Recorded timetable (Greece)	145
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia)	147
To Northern Greece and other countries	522-2491
To Peloponnisos	513-1601

Ships

Recorded timetable (Piraeus, Rafina, Lavrion)	143
---	-----

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, Stisiorou 11	721-7948
Malta, Filellinon 7	323-0068
Mexico, Vas Constantinou 5-7	723-0754
Morocco, Mousson 14, Psychico	647-4209
Netherlands, Vas Constantinou 7	723-9701
New Zealand, An Tocha 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, Chrissanthemou 22, Pal Psychico	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0906
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, Marathonodromo 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, Aharnon 2	524-8555
Commerce, Kaningos Sq. 15	361-6241
Communications, Xenofondos 13	325-1211
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14	324-3015
Education, Mitropoleos 15	323-0461
Energy & Natural Resources, Mihalakopoulou	770-8615
Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10	322-4071
Foreign Affairs, Vas Sophias 5	361-0581
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Interior, Stadiou & Dragatsaniou	322-3521
Justice, Sokratos & Zenonos	522-5903
Labor, Pireos 4	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas Sophias 150, Piraeus	412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq	646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq	323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	(031) 26-4321
Planning, Housing & Environment,	
Ambelokipi	643-1461
Presidency, Zalokosta 3	363-0031
Press & Information, Zalokosta 10	363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Zalokosta 3	323-1506
Public Order, Katahaki 1	692-9210
Public Works, Har Trikoupi 182	361-8311
Research & Technology, Syntagma Sq	325-1310
Social Security, Stadiou 21	323-9010



The Athenian organizer

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

Banks

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

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

The following exchange centers are open extra hours:

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

Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank, Nederland,	
Papariopoulou 3, 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
Chrisospilotissa, Aeolou 60.....	321-6357
Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos.....	322-1308
Sotiros, Kidathineon.....	322-4633

Other demonimations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10.....	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 5.....	325-2823
Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints,	
15 Meandrou, Iliissia.....	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.....	
Chrjstos 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,	
Gennadion 2B, Kolonaki.....	722-3201
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6.....	361-2518
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16.....	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22.....	362-9886
Institut Francais, Sina 29.....	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18.....	361-0013
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47.....	522-9294
Italian Archaeol Inst, Parthenonos 14.....	923-9613
Jewish Community Center, 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 (Kantiza).....	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
Drofpfeld 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)	
Tziraion 9 (near Temple of Zeus).....	922-0067
ACS Tennis Club,	
129 Ag Paraskevi, Halandri.....	639-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia.....	801-3100
Athenian Hockey Club.....	813-2853
Athens Tennis Club, Vas Olgas 2.....	923-2872
Athens Parachute Club, Lekka 22.....	322-3170
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei.....	681-2557
AWOG.....	659-3250/9
Canadian Women's Club.....	962-7994
Cross-Cultural Association.....	804-1212
Daughters of Penelope	
(Ladies Auxillary 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
Gilding Club of Athens, Patsaniou 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, Mikrolimano.....	417-9730
YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28.....	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11.....	362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's	
Club, Ag Zonish 57.....	861-3522
Athens, Cosmopolitan Lions Club,	
(Mr P Baganis).....	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC),	
Vas Sophias 2.....	724-3982
Fed of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5.....	323-7325
Foreign Press Association, Akademias 23.....	363-7318
Greek Productivity Center (EL-KE-PA),	
Kapodistriou 28.....	360-0411
Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150.....	922-5011
Hellenic Export Promotion Council, Stadiou 24.....	322-6871
Hellenic Olympic Committee, Kapsali 4.....	724-9235
Hellenic Shipowners' Association,	
Akti Miaouli 85.....	411-8011
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts,	
Mitropoleos 9.....	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16.....	324-7805
National Tobacco Board, Kapodistrias 36.....	514-7311
Propeller Club.....	778-3698
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3.....	362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo,	
Egnatious 154, Thessaloniki.....	(031)23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

Greek

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

Foreign

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Valaoritou 17.....	361-8385
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Valaoritou 4.....	362-0168
Far East Trade Center (Rep of China)	
Vas Sophias 4.....	724-3107
French Chamber of Commerce,	
Vas Sophias 7a.....	362-5516,362-5545
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Dorilaou 10-12.....	644-4546
Hong Kong 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

ACS

A TRADITION OF SUCCESSFUL EDUCATION

from the ABCs

to the SATs

ACS is committed to providing your child with a quality education - in the tradition of America's finest private schools. An education which bridges distances by building confidence through a strong academic program and character through a variety of after-school activities. Reaching your child's full potential is our fundamental goal.

As a non-profit organization, ACS continuously reinvests into building a quality school. The result is that your child has the advantage of extraordinary learning facilities, excellent teachers and the individual attention associated with an outstanding private school.

All ACS students - from over 50 countries - benefit from a unique learning concept, the Writing Project, a multi-disciplinary, K-12 program designed to develop critical thinking and improve writing skills. For two consecutive years, ACS has received the prestigious Carnegie Foundation Award for excellence in education for the Writing and Humanities Projects.

At ACS we believe that the more you know about us, the more assured you can feel about your child's future. So, take the time to look at some interesting facts about ACS:

- Fully accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools since 1965
- 75% of our faculty members hold MA degrees
- Advanced Placement (Honors) Courses and the International Baccalaureate Diploma which meets requirements for GCE, O and A levels
- K-12 Computer Literacy, Programming in Basic, Logo, Pascal
- Special services such as personal and college counseling, remedial programs, English as a Foreign Language, speech therapy, medical services
- Intensive foreign language program including Modern Greek, German, Spanish, French, Arabic
- Boarding facilities Grades 9 through 12
- Extensive facilities including a computer center, gymnasium, playgrounds, science laboratories, libraries, art center, tennis courts, cafeteria
- After-school activities such as field trips, cultural events, sports
- Outstanding university acceptance record including HARVARD, MIT, GEORGETOWN, PENN, DUKE, DRAKE, RADCLIFFE, BERKELEY, BRYN MAWR



ACS - Committed to learning

For more information please stop by the school or telephone:

Halandri Campus: Junior Kindergarten through 12th grade, American Community Schools of Athens
129 Aghias Paraskevis Street 152 34 Halandri, Athens, Greece. Telephone: 639-3200 Telex: 223355 ACS GR



Biscottas and his wonderful censer

Professor Panayotis Kefalosystolakis, the renowned psychoanalyst, sat at the head of the couch in his consulting room, taking notes as the plump young man who was being analyzed spoke in an agitated manner.

"I really feel persecuted, professor. In fact, I am being persecuted. Everybody seems to be against me, the US Justice Department, the sports clubs – except my own, the newspapers – except my own, the banks – except my own. Everybody. And they all want to know where I got my money from, some suggesting I'm laundering Mafia money, that I'm mixed up with Colombian drug runners or that I'm a front man for a sinister syndicate of financiers and politicians aiming to take control of the country. If it goes on any longer I really think I'll go crazy."

"Now, now, Mr Biscottas. It can't be as bad as all that. Remember, nothing is ever as bad as it seems. Also, nobody's pinned anything on you yet and if there is no truth in all these hints and innuendoes, then you have nothing to fear except fear itself. By the way, I've often wondered myself, where did you get your money from?"

"*E tu, Brute?* If I could tell you, I'd tell everybody else and all my troubles would be over. That's the crux of my problem, professor. I can't say where my money comes from because nobody will believe me."

The professor decided to try another tack.

"Very well. We won't talk about your money. Why don't you start from the beginning? I believe you went to the States as a young boy. Let's take it from there."

The plump young man on the couch told the psychoanalyst how his family

had emigrated to the United States during the years of the dictatorship to make a new beginning and how, being of a religious nature, he had become an altar boy at the Church of Ayios Dimitrios on 31st Street in Astoria, New York.

As he droned on the psychoanalyst was gratified to see that the original agitation had subsided and was then somewhat surprised to realize his patient had entered a self-induced trance and was babbling on as uninhibitedly as if he had received a dose of sodium pentathol.

"One day, as I was cleaning out the basement of the church, I came across an old brass censer that looked as if it hadn't been used for a long time. I picked it up and turned it over. There seemed to be nothing wrong with it so I thought I'd clean it and polish it and put it with the other censers we used in the church.

"But just as I began to give it a shine it jumped out of my hands and fell to the floor with something like a small whirlwind coming out of it, getting bigger and bigger until it became a huge priest in black robes and stovepipe hat.

"I was terrified. I wanted to run up the stairs and get out of that basement as fast as I could, but I couldn't move a muscle. Then this giant spoke to me and said: 'Don't be scared of me little boy. I won't harm you. I am Pater Pnevmatikos, the Spirit of the Thurible and you have summoned me by rubbing it, which is the usual way of summoning me from nine to five every day except Saturdays and Sundays. What can I do for you?'"

"I calmed down a bit when he said this but I was still frightened by his huge size. 'Wh-wh-at d-do you mean, d-do for me? What can you do?' I asked."

"I can do anything you ask me to except violate any of the Ten Commandments or the precepts of the Holy Orthodox Church. But since you are an altar boy and presumably a good boy, I know you wouldn't want me to do anything wicked for you."

"I gulped. I was still afraid and I didn't know what to say."

"If you don't want anything right now, I will understand. Think it over and if there's anything you may want tomorrow or the day after, just give the censer a little rub and I'll be there. Meanwhile, we don't want this summons to go wasted so here's a little candy for you."

"Then he disappeared with a whoosh and all that was left on the floor was the censer and a small heap of Hershey bars."

"When I went home that day I kept quiet about the censer and Father Pnevmatikos. I began wondering how I would ever explain it if I asked him for a lot of money and he produced it for me."

"That night, some of my father's friends came to the house and from their talk, I gathered that some of them wanted to retire and go back to Greece and live off their social security pensions, but that either their papers weren't in order or they didn't qualify for a pension."

"So next morning, I went to the church basement a little after nine and rubbed the censer. Sure enough, Father Pnevmatikos appeared again. I put the problem to him and before you could say Ayios Dimitrios he had produced all the necessary papers for my father's friends to get their pensions. Word got around and I was on to a good deal. Over the years I made a tidy pile in this

way until the Justice Department caught up with me and I decided I'd take the censer with me and go back to Greece."

"I found things were so free and easy here that I abandoned my usual caution and began asking for larger and larger sums of money which Pater Pnevmatikos produced on the dot. I bought a bank and a football club and I built up a newspaper empire - I don't have to tell you more; you know it all. But I guess I overdid it and soon enough, people began wondering where all my money was coming from and asking awkward questions and now I'm in trouble and I don't know what to do."

Biscottas's narrative came to an end and Kefalosystolakis realized his patient had come out of his self-hypnotic trance.

He pressed the tips of his fingers together and thought for a while. Then he said: "You know, Mr Biscottas, if you really believe everything you've just told me, your problem is much more serious than you think."

"What d'you mean?" Biscottas asked.

Kefalosystolakis made a wry grimace and replied:

"Well, censers and genies and all that. I'd say you are suffering from deep delusions which could get worse and worse until you lose all touch with reality."

"You think I'm lying? You think everything I said about the censer and Father Pnevmatikos is a lot of crap?"

"Well, I wouldn't put it as crudely as that, but that's the gist of it."

"Then, doctor, if you don't believe me I'm afraid we can't go on with this analysis. There'll be no trust between us and it just wouldn't work," Biscottas said with annoyance.

Kefalosystolakis shrugged. "As you wish," he said.

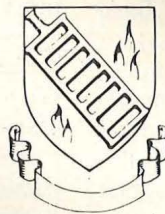
"How much do I owe you?" Biscottas asked, walking over to his briefcase.

"Twenty thousand drachmas," the psycholanalyst replied, then watched in surprise as Biscottas pulled out an old censer and rubbed it.

With a sound like a whirlwind the room was suddenly filled with the presence of a giant priest who said: "Yes, my son?"

"Pay the man twenty thousand drachmas," Biscottas snapped as Kefalosystolakis collapsed in his chair to be admitted later that day to his own psychiatric clinic in a state of catatonia. □

St. Lawrence College The British School in Greece



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

● PASTORAL CARE

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

● LEISURE

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

● GAMES

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

● MUSIC AND ART

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

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

● ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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

☆ A HAPPY KINDERGARTEN

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

● OUR ACADEMIC RECORD

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

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

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

Please ring: 894-3251, 894-2725.

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

Telex: 223037 ANAG GR.

Down and up in Constantinople: Part II

(The saga continues, and, as posited by the author in July, this is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but.)

Turkey was, immediately and inescapably, Turkey. Nowhere in Greece do you see those expanses of uncultivated and tenantless land, nor that sheer richness of earth turned over and asking to become something edible. All those cocoa- and biscuit-colored plains stretching away to the horizon boggled us, as did the shoeless, shirtless urchins waving to us merrily from atop dizzy haywagon perches, tossing down an occasional brickbat in their excess of good humor.

The fields were either empty or populated with forests of dead or dying sunflowers, some with faces the size of Albin's (our VW) radials. There was something vaguely disheartening about all those sunflowers. A healthy, well-watered sunflower is almost human in its erectness, staring up at the sun like a Danish tourist on the Mykonian waterfront. But thousands of sunflowers with their heads bent over in thirst are not an encouraging sight. Nor were the several score of raging fires we saw sweeping across the stubble of hundred-acre fields to come lapping at the road, choking us with clouds of octopus-ink smoke. Flannery O'Connor might have seen something cosmic. All I could think of was, "Helluva place to film an Amstel commercial."

We passed black fields salted with flocks of ice-white gulls, and scarecrows in a state of *déshabillé* unheard of in the land of Lalaounis. There were the tragicomic wrecks of watermelon trucks, their red and green carnage strewn like Christmas Past across the highway; and everywhere was the obtrusive presence of the military.

Now I know there are soldiers and barracks and airfields and, for all I know, missile silos and Haig lookalikes spread liberally across the paranoiac north of Greece. But in Greece, at least, tanks and other engines of war, are kept a discreet distance from the main highways. In Turkey, just the opposite is true: tanks toe the tarmac like Kentucky Derby thoroughbreds at the gate, turret guns aimed down at unsuspecting innocents like Albin, who scurry by and out of range in white terror.

Not only did such objéts seem to be gunning for us, but the innumerable pairs of soldiers we passed on every

corner (Cheeches and Chongs gone awry?) lined up their automatics with our astonished noses just for practice. The faces of these lads, too, were not the sort you find gracing the cover of *G.Q.*, nor ever the ramparts of Notre Dame, for that matter.

As my fingernails rapidly waned, we passed through *Tekirdag* and what I'll euphemistically call the traffic began to worsen palpably. We traversed bocks of depressingly impersonal confections made of steel, concrete and laundry that tout themselves as deluxe commuter apartments, and successfully battled the urge to stop and add charming baskets woven of plastic to our collection of chenille bedspreads and bottles blown in the shape of dachshunds.

Long before we even reached the famous city walls, we were caught up in a metallic maelstrom of cars, *dolmushes*, horse-propelled melon carts, buses, buslets, motorized and manpowered tricycles, vintage terrestrial *kamikazis*, and one pthalo-blue tank — you name it, it was out there, and trying desperately to cross our path at a right angle. Compared to this, the National Road was pabulum. In the absence of Father Filaretos, I gave us all, including Albin, abbreviated last rites, and attached myself grimly to the chicken bar.

Lukianos, who'd been to *The City* years earlier on his 1947 Royal Enfield, proceeded to weave in and out of the *mêlée* as though on two, as opposed to four, wheels. How we made it to *Pera*, I don't know, as my eyes closed somewhere before *Valide Camii*, but suddenly, Mama was clucking, there over the emergency brake, about what those infamous Turks had done to her neighborhood, and I regained consciousness on a street that might have been yanked, magnified, out of an antfarm.

Actually, we weren't yet formally on the main drag, *Istiklal Caddesi*, but were blocked from access by a Mitsubishi parked exactly in the middle of an intersecting sidestreet. The driver had conscientiously locked all auto orifices so that we and the traffic that piled up behind us immediately had no prerogative but to canvass the neighboring dives for the culprit and wait.

Eventually, Effendi appeared, nonplussed and moving with all the speed of a tectonic plate; unlocked his vehicle, stowed his matched Vuittons, and drove off slowly, enter horns *fortissimo*.

So this then was *Pera*. What a sore sight for eyes, especially Mama's. Even

I, who had never seen the original article, in its prime circa 1950, during the Greeks' most recent heyday, could detect in the ruined fine old buildings the lineaments of a former beauty, a remembrance of things unsmashed. I could also see in Mama's eyes reflections of a world no more, a way of life as gone with the wind as Scarlett's coiffure. For a moment, we were all sobered, but it is one of the saving graces of tourism that one accepts the inevitable and gets on with it; and tourists we were, tired, hungry and, for the nonce, roofless.

Near *Taksim*, with its statues of Atatürk and his merrie men, we located a small hotel, run by vintage Greeks caught in a time warp, hidden down a nautilus of little filthy streets and sunk in a sort of pit infested with children of dubious background and intent. It rose up a respectable five stories, however, and gave us a tear-jerking view of the Bosphorus and its look-Ma-no-hands arc of bridge over to *Beylerbey*. There was a tiny garden below us full of daredevil swallows and a pride of sinful cats. Inside was a bathtub, the QE 2 drydocked in the soapdish.

Though encrusted with layers of dust which would have made the planet Saturn feel right at home, we had only food on our minds, and went out recklessly into the night, *tria juncta in uno*. The night we found inhabited by young male Turks who seemed to have seen neither women nor square meals since the Imam fainted.

Lukianos, hungriest of all, galloped off, leaving his mismatched ladies in the lurch, and we trotted along after him in a higher gear: an ostrich and a raccoon evading poachers. He was the only one with the foggiest notion of where we were headed.

When we finally located the restaurant, the food just that first night was almost worth the whole pernicious odyssey. There was grilled *palamida* fish and *Acem Pilaf*, moist flat bread (tasting like moist flat bread,) lamb chops New Zealand should import, *Kanlica* yogurt, and liberal doses of something called *pastourma*. (Why Lukianos had to tell me that *pastourma* is made from camel's hump, I do not know. But when I learned that, in the absence of camel, donkey meat will do, I suddenly found Turkey's answer to *prosciutto* summarily unpalatable, and took to hiding it under my shoes lest I offend my hosts. Tell me, have you ever seen a camel in Turkey?) We finished off our modest

repast with platters of *Tayuk Gogsu*, or chicken breast mousse, topped with *Kaymak* ice cream, and trundled back to our hotel like three ambulatory *dolmades*. Had the Assyrian chosen that night to come down on our particular fold, I don't think we'd have heard him.

The next morning, after a breakfast of clarified fat, rolls, rose jam, and tea in the traditional Turkish thimbles, we set off the visit Mama's former haunts, and those few friends, Greek and Turkish, who remained in *The City* after the several expulsions and purges. We also stopped in at the Church of the Virgin, Ayios Demetrios, where Lukianos' parents had married, and Aya Sophia, where the ticket seller, adding insult to injury, tried to shortchange us, and the upper gallery, with its fine mosaics, was closed to the public. Lukianos and his bride got into a minor scuffle over just where the other mosaics were located, but, grappling on the marble amongst mortified Viennese matrons, we finally located the Madonna and Child near the ceiling.

In the afternoon, composure regained, we visited with the distaff side of a Turkish family whose matriarch had been one of Mama's closest friends twenty years before. We were all welcomed in by a 150-decibel chorus of squealing, weeping, leaping women who made us feel exactly like the thunderstruck prodigals two of us were. It was sort of like getting caught by mistake in one of Feiffer's dance cartoons, but one of the rare experiences of my life: these Turkish ladies would have made a certain Biblical parent look a little niggardly, fatted calf and all.

Tiny Suzanhanim, about 70, and wearing the white scart of one who's seen Mecca, sat dwarfed by the wings of her immense easy chair, beaming at one and all. Sevim, her daughter, and Sevim's own two strapping nymphets, went into a snowstorm of domestic activity, serving up first giant insipid gumdrops (Lukianos took one bite and lobbed his to *Uskudar*,) then crystal bowls of fresh butternuts, *parfaits* of ice cream, no less than four enormous pastries for each of us, fruit of all kinds, and endless glasses of tea, followed by hot, scented hand towels on cut glass coasters. The ladies, excepting Suzanhanim, changed clothes for several group photos taken by that Attic Avedon, Lukianos and, enlisting the aid of the Goodyear Blimp, the three visitors said their farewells above the clamor of frightened horses passing in the cobbled drive.

We'd decided to try out the new bridge. You wouldn't have thought it

CLOSE TO HOME



ELIZABETH HERRING

would be hard to locate, but the entrance ramp has been made all but inaccessible to unwinged conveyances, and all signs alluding thereto have been placed a foot above the ground to be better read, we supposed, by all native speakers under three feet in height. Typically, we persevered, and thus did sail out into space on that sublime arc into Asia.

Ignoring the open sewers of *Kanlica*, a place where the chilling Turkish hunger is only too apparent – only the cats appeared to be well-fed – we sat by the viridian waters of the Bosphorus and watched gunboats flying down towards the Sea of Marmara like the rubber duckies of the Antichrist.

In the afternoon, we braved now-decrepit Fanari, and visited Lukianos' now nationalized boyhood prep school. We stopped in briefly at the Patriarchate, passing between two Turkish flags the size of Army Navy tablecloths.

Our final expedition in Istanbul involved a trip by *dolmush*, the Turkish answer to the stagecoach, and in our case, a 1939 Chrysler Imperial in mint condition – a mad chase across the docks, and a mindless leap of three now not svelte tourists onto a boat bound for the Princes' Islands.

We left Taksim in the early morning, passing an inchoate sleeper catching winks before one of *Pera's* poshest wink shops, and made our way down to the piers where we threaded through an obstacle course of infants selling ice water and babes balancing trays of sweets and pretzels on their pisiform heads. A man carrying what I thought was some sort of saw turned out to be a professional plumper of mattresses. Another with a tame rabbit was a teller of fortunes. Alice and the Queen of Hearts directed us to the right boat.

On the deck, wedged between Turkish youths who observed us with the

concentration of the Wimbledon Cyclops, Lukianos said to me, "You know, these yokels would eat us alive if they knew we were Greek."

"Us? Greek?" I squeaked.

"Isn't she speaking Greek," asked a youth, snarling, in Turkish.

"Not at all," Lukianos countered calmly, also in Turkish. "She's from a remote, rural section of the United States."

"Oh," warmed my interrogator, "What state?"

"Miami," reasoned Mama.

Buyukada, the former Greek *Prinkipos*, turned out to be a sort of Istanbulian answer to, yes, Miami Beach. The carved gingerbread woodwork of another era is succumbing to the Hansel and Gretel of wind and weather, and the bony ribs of the horses pulling our fringed tin surrey-for-four made us catch our guilty breath. But the pine forest was exactly as Mama remembered it, and politics and *tempus edax rerum* haven't yet tainted the *palamidas*.

We went home sleepy on the boat, marveling at the sky; the horizon, napples yellow, deepening into a concert of rarified grey blues.

Our last evening in *The Poli*, we spent visiting with Greeks still ensconced in *Arnavutkoy*, but went up early to our rooms to watch the soundless drifting lights of the Bosphorus. Leaning out the window, Lukianos was startled to find a half-grown lioness playing with a boxer dog and her Turkish owners on the terrace of the adjoining house.

We all watched as the lioness gambolled, untethered, seemingly benign. But I mused on what might transpire were her petit *déjeunér* served a bit late one fine day.

On that scene, the sun went gently down. We stared until the players became indistinguishable in the violet gloaming, and went to sleep disturbed by the city's final gift.

The drive home is better left unsung, unless by Sirens. We arrived on the scene of yet another wreck, and encountered enough other twentieth century Scyllae and Charybdi to populate some other mariner's bestiary.

As some of us sat nibbling *pastourma*, which unfortunately did not spoil en route, we admitted that Constantinople is not too far, geographically, from Athens, or even New York. But if you've seen a sort of decaying never-neverland, where stark-eyed soldiers strut, and lions play on rooftops at dusk, you may not be able to quite convince yourself you've really been there, and come back to tell of it. □

Strong medicine

God's Snake, by Irimi Spanidou. Penguin Books, 1987, 252 pp.

The Old Testament doesn't make for fun reading today. The Yahweh of Job and Jonah is an indivisible blend of good and evil; power, and power gone berserk – a character terrifying enough to send most of us scurrying for rationalizations, and The New Testament: Christ's God, leavened by The Holy Spirit, is a more palatable father-figure for our times, the crucifixion notwithstanding.

But scurry as we will, The Old Testament is bound to the New, and there's no getting away from it. The jealous and inscrutable and vengeful progenitor is the other side of the compassionate, loving coin: we're stuck, if we believe, with heads and tails.

Irimi Spanidou, writing in a Greek, and Orthodox tradition, has crafted a first novel as Biblical as Genesis. It is a book the reader does not, at first, wish to partake of – a dark fairy tale, a bitter Eucharist.

The story of Anna Karystinou, the firstborn of a major in the Greek army, this tale is told from the point of view of a loving, impressionable little girl whose father feels he must prepare her for life in a hard land recently ravaged by World War II and then the Greek Civil War. Set in the palpably grim 1950s, Spanidou's account of Anna's upbringing and harsh molding is a disturbing one: the reader longs for paternal clemency as much as the protagonist. But as the world will show Anna no mercy, grant her no quarter, neither does her parent.

Contrasting herself with a fawn her father brings her, Anna says simply: "I must have been born with my eyes open... I cried day and night, my father not letting my mother pick me up. He did not want my life to start with a lie, he said. We are not born to complain – we are not born to be comforted".

Anna becomes "the ragged puppet of her father's will", learning her lessons of fear, obedience and pride by heart, blindly. It is no wonder that God and her father become confused in her mind, yet she can reject God, the distant, silent creator: her father, her immediate superior, she cannot. She knows he is both good and evil, powerful and ruthless, but it is God she curses,

not her parent.

The snake of the title is the first in a series of animals Anna encounters 'in her father's service'. God's snake is a giant slug the child and Manolis, the soldier assigned to watch over her, see on a cistern ledge.

Anna asks, "God has a snake? Why?" and Manolis answers, "It so pleases him." Disgusted, Anna orders Manolis to kill the slug, but he demurs, explaining that the 'snake' is God's gift to people He likes, "a sign of his love and a blessing". This is the first of Eden's increasingly bitter and violent object lessons, most instigated by Anna's father to teach and test her.

There follow the frozen crow, and with it, Anna's initiation into the terrible mysteries of sex and birth; the little deer and its death, which begin to kill Anna's instinctive responses of trust and love; the wolf cub, and further refinements on the art of loving properly; the puppy Major Karystinos starves because it will not fulfill its destiny as a watchdog; and, finally, after the 'lower' animals, the higher: an exhibitionist who abducts Anna; Kostis, her first love; her tender maternal grandmother, Ismini; and, in the final chapter, "My Father's Daughter", Stephanos Karystinos, face to face.

What a Western mentality will make of this major and his methods of child-rearing is predictable. The 'cruelty' will overshadow the wisdom. But for a reader steeped in the vicissitudes of Greece's stony, unforgiving reality, Stephanos' approach is one of love, true love: he is intent on preparing this daughter for her walk alone in the woods, and he would have her go armed to the teeth.

In the final pages of the book, Stephanos forces school-age Anna out into the treacherous currents of the Euripus at Chalkis. The tide turns and the child cries out in terror: "The tide's coming on!" This turning of the tide has spelled death for many a strong adult swimmer.

Leandros, Anna's godfather and a loving, sensitive soul, rushes down to save her; the major holds him back. "If every time a toddler stumbles you catch him, he'll never walk. She's a good swimmer... You are a man or you are cannon fodder."

"She's a girl, Stephane," reasons Leandros. Stephanos replies evenly: "A



Novelist Irimi Spanidou

girl. She's my daughter! She's my pride."

Anna's closing remarks reveal she has come to terms with, come to love 'God's snake' among His flowers: "Every day from then on, I swam farther and farther out..."

What Anna's father creates is a free creature as independent as he 'who spit to make her'; as well-equipped to deal with fate's slings and arrows as he. But perhaps, as hinted in the sole section of the novel narrated by the adult Anna, she will become someone no man less brutal or strong than her parent can master.

"For years," relates the woman the child becomes, "...I slept indiscriminately with men, and only just once... They filled me with contempt... One day, some man would be truthful, I thought. He would admit to... hurting, to shame. I would let him take me." For the fierce Anna Karystinou, the prince may never come; the shadow of the king looming so large in her life. But survive she will, prince or no prince.

Irimi Spanidou, born and reared in Greece, emigrated to the United States in 1964, and now lives in New York City. This first novel is as Greek as any this reviewer has read; as incisive and true a picture of the Greek temperament and passion as *Zorba The Greek*; written very much from an initiate's point of view. It is my hope that Spanidou will go on as she has begun, in prose informed by poetry, her tales Biblical in their authority. □

R
Précieux

Des Cadeaux
Précieux
pour la joie des gourmets.

Les Pralines
les plus réputées de Belgique.

Daskalidès

FAUCHON



FAUCHON

Depuis 1886

ΠΡΟΣΕΧΩΣ: ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΣ 14

KIFFISSIA 8086151 - 8015269 KOLONAKI 7223104 - 7249376

Invasion of the couch potatoes

Greece has traditionally had a thriving nightlife and Athenians have eagerly supported cinemas, legitimate theatre and nightclubs. In the past few years, all these forms of entertainment have lost popularity and cinema owners especially are facing a serious crisis.

Statistics for the 1987-88 season which ended in mid-May when the indoor cinemas closed and the open-air cinemas began operating, are alarming. Admissions dropped an estimated 20-30 percent last season, following several seasons showing a serious decline in admissions.

Already, owners of five first-run cinemas have announced they are closing their theatres, and it is expected that other defeated entrepreneurs will follow suit. The Apollon, which has an enviable location on downtown Stadiou Street, will be converted to an imported furniture shop and the Attica, Else, Angela and Kypseli will become supermarkets.

Admissions to cinemas for the past season are expected to total less than 13 million, shockingly low when compared to 1968, in the heyday of Greek movie houses, when a record 138 million admissions were sold to audiences hooked on light-hearted comedies or costume dramas.

According to Christos Karavias, President of the Panhellenic Federation of Film Exhibitors, factors contributing

to the drastic decline include an increase in admission prices, the popularity of video cassettes, changes in shop hours and television broadcasts of football and basketball games.

Film production studios, such as the legendary Finos Films, which thrived in the mid-1960s and early 1970s when over 100 films were churned out each year, no longer exist. The main supporter of Greek film production is the Greek Film Centre, now headed by Manos Zacharias, a well-respected former filmmaker who had been the Ministry of Culture's cinema adviser.

The Greek Film Centre's yearly budget has been increased to 800 million drachmas which is used to underwrite 25-50 percent of the budgets for films produced. Another primary function of the Centre is the promotion of Greek films abroad, especially at key festivals such as those in Berlin, Cannes and Venice.

Distribution companies assist in producing a few commercially viable movies each year but most independent producers have turned to the home video market. More than 60 video producers turn out an astounding 100 films per month; films made directly for video rental and never shown in the cinemas or on television. Most of these are unsophisticated romances or farcical comedies that are shot in a week for about \$15,000. There is little danger

right now of the market's being glutted because over 2500 video rental clubs function in Greece.

The proliferation of mindless buffoonery, blood-and-guts adventures and Kung-Fu shenanigans on video has had its positive side effects. Experimentation with programming in cinemas has tapped an audience hungry for well-done, thought-provoking films such as *The Last Emperor* and *Full Metal Jacket*. American and British independents have been brought into Greece in the last few years and some such as *Mona Lisa* and *Down By Law* have attracted large audiences.

Theodore Rigas, President of the Union of Open-Air Cinema Owners, took a risk last year and ran *Betty Blue* for several months at his Aavora indoor cinema. It paid off and the film sold 60,000 tickets, an impressive number that disproves the commonly held opinion that the extended-run system has no place in Greek cinema.

Rigas is leading the struggle of the open-air cinemas, (whose number in Athens has dwindled from 750 theatres in the 1960s to 85 today) to survive. Open-air cinemas operate on empty gravel-covered lots, in alleys or atop roofs where people are usually seated on sagging lawn chairs. The atmosphere is appropriately relaxed. Whole families attend and snack bars serve soft drinks, beer, crackers and chips but no fresh popcorn. The Amarylis in Ayia Paraskevi is a particular favorite because it operates as a cinematic *ouzerie* where one can sit at a little table and nibble on *mezedes* while sipping an *ouzo*.

Rigas stresses: "The open-air cinema is a uniquely Greek phenomenon. What could be more relaxing than watching a good movie under the stars, inhaling the aroma of jasmine and enjoying a smoke or a drink?"

According to the union, a survey of tourists a few years back named the open-air cinemas as the number two attraction in Athens after the Acropolis! Fortunately, for foreign viewers, Greeks prefer the subtitles to dubbing so only original-language films are screened. However, because of complaints from neighbors in the vicinity of the open-air cinemas, the sound volume must be reduced at the late screening which causes foreigners without a knowledge of Greek to resort to lip-reading.



'Ideal': the Spentzos cinema being renovated

No new films are released for viewing during the summer: hits from the previous season and classics are screened. Video players have cut into the popularity of re-releases of recent films because they are available on video cassette six months after their cinema release. Rigas, who has studied filmmaking, contends that this allows the cinema owners to exercise their creative impulses and concoct programs of film classics, often vintage black-and-white films not available on videos.

It is doubtful that any other city except Paris offers the veritable feast of retrospectives of venerable directors such as Hitchcock or Fellini or screenings of classics unified by a common theme that are seen in Athens in the summer. Film lovers feel a movie is only viewed properly on the silver screen.

Rigas says some open-air cinemas such as the Vox, which he owns, and which was built in 1925, are protected by the government. Extreme changes cannot be made, although it is permissible to replace old chairs or modernize the sound systems.

Due to the addition of a 12 percent tax on cinema admission prices, levied to support domestic production, and a 6 percent Value Added Tax, admission prices have increased to 350 drachmas for indoor cinemas and 300 drachmas for the open-air theatres. Many owners and leasers of cinemas such as George and Alexander Spentzos of Spentzos Films realize they must offer more to the customers in order to lure them from their homes.

"Either we're crazy about cinema or we're just plain crazy," says Alexander Spentzos. He is referring to the mammoth renovation job Spentzos films is undertaking on the Ideal cinema. They first thought of converting the historic neoclassical structure into a multi-plex cinema — that is one which has several small cinemas under one roof. However, no government aid was offered so they shelved the idea. Only one multi-plex exists in Greece; strangely enough not in Athens but in the city of Larissa in central Greece.

But Spentzos let sentiment intervene. "I remember the Ideal, which was built as a legitimate theatre, when my dad bought it in the 1960s." After some exploration on his own, Spentzos discovered a false ceiling. When it was



The not-so-great outdooros

broken away, the stunning original ceiling that resembles that of an ancient Greek temple, was revealed. Combined with the neoclassical columns in the entrance, the building is an architectural gem.

"I was excited as a little kid" explains Spentzos, "and we decided to sink 45 million drachmas into the renovation." A number of central cinemas such as the Opera have greatly improved business after refurbishing the chairs and putting in Dolby stereo. The Ideal will have Dolby stereo, extra-plush seats imported from France

and a large pub-snack-bar in the foyer when it reopens in the autumn. Spentzos rues the fact that the Greek government has not aided renovation of cinemas by offering low-interest loans.

"The cinema is an artistic venture which must be preserved," he concludes. Perhaps if other owners can find the means to follow this example in their cinemas, in however modest a fashion, the cinema industry might once again become profitable. The younger generation will then have an alternative to becoming 'couch potatoes.' □

Signs of the times

This second portfolio of Mary Lee Morse's photographs of Greece (see July, 1988) is a 'map' of modern Greece: guideposts and directions and billboards and labels that are, as often as not, more baffling than informative.

Morse, an Illinois-born photographer who now makes her home in a village outside Rome, where she works for CBS-TV, came to her art late, influenced by the masters at Magnum in New York: Cornell Capa and Andrew St. George, among others.

Working exclusively in black and white, Morse has visited Greece many times in the past ten years, photographing the islands primarily. She plans a major exhibition of her work here in the fall at The Photographic Center of Athens. Her images are ironic, often gently humorous, frank: Greece without greasepaint. □



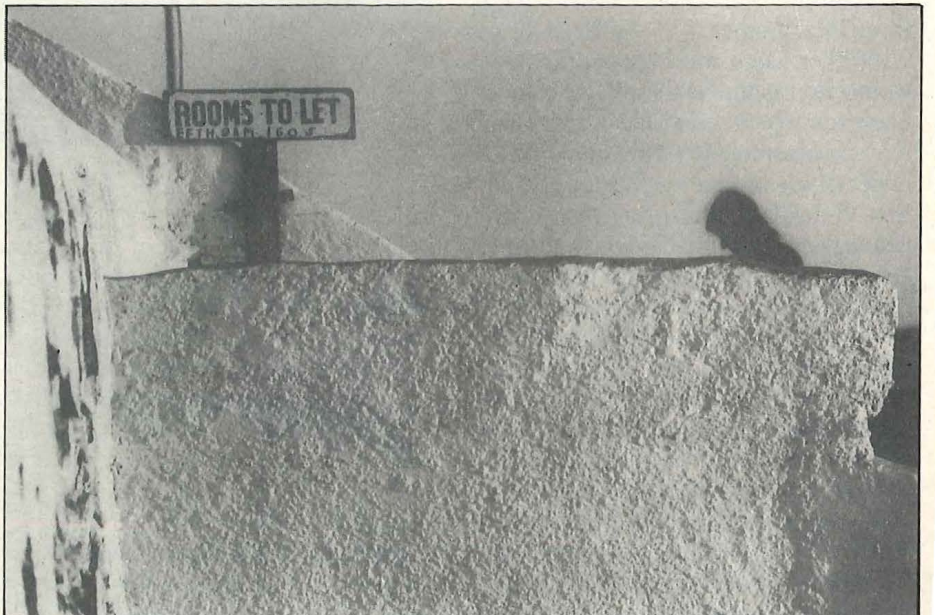
Kythera, 1984: "A long way to trek for groceries..."



Skyros, 1980: "No separation of church and state on Skyros"



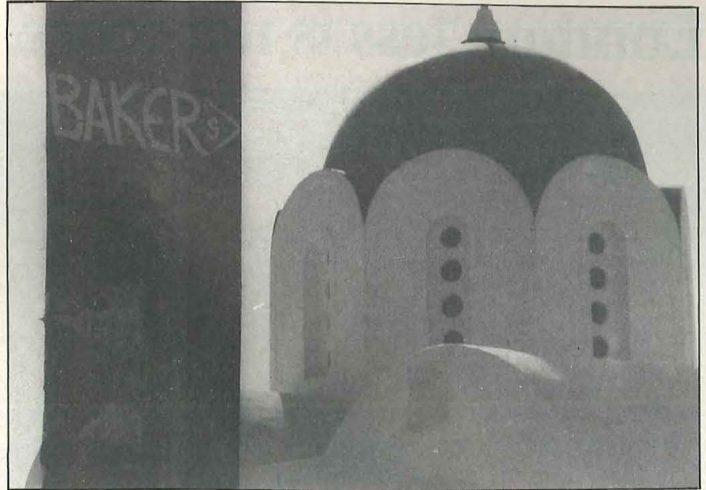
Skiathos, 1980: "If this way is 'from', then where is 'to'?"



Santorini (Thera), 1984: "Eloquent juxtaposition..."



Nissyros, 1982: "Sheer Dada..."



Santorini (Thera), 1984: "Confusing, but intriguing..."



Hydra, 1984: "This is a promise one just doesn't believe, somehow"



Paros, 1978: "Contours shape signals, and the Sigma resists translation"

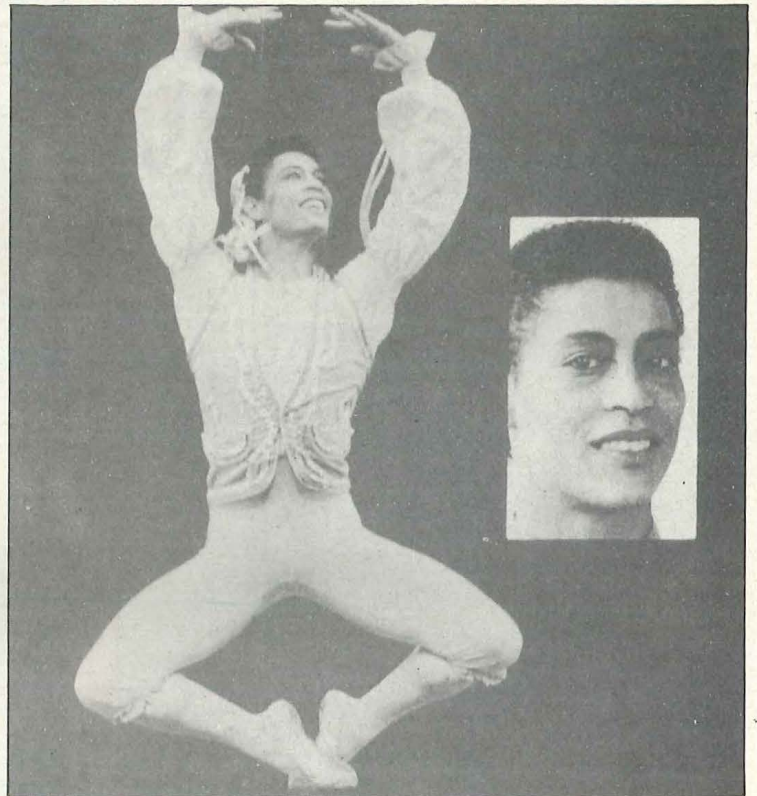


Kea, 1982: "Imagine spending this much time painting a sign, and then not getting it quite right"

London: less is not more



Marian St Claire



Jack Wyngaard

The London City Ballet is exactly suited to its present role on the British dance scene which is to visit schools lecturing and giving performances.

It provides a fine introduction to ballet for children. The troupe is also small enough to visit easily such ballet-deprived countries as Greece. It is much bigger than when I last saw it and the dancers are of a professional level – certainly better than any Greek classical company, lamentably.

The choreographies are classical, Frank Staff's *Transfigured Night* being the only choreography that is a little more modern. If the company is to



H.R.H. The Princess of Wales, Patron of London City Ballet

grow, as the Royal Ballet and Ballet Rambert have, and broaden its appeal, it needs a new, young, talented choreographer.

The program performed here was long and consisted of four pieces. The first, *Pas de Quatre*, with choreography by Anton Dolin and music by Cesare Pugini, was a Romantic ballet. Such ballets are only brought alive by the attentiveness of each individual dancer to the style and atmosphere of the period. Otherwise, the ballet becomes just a series of outdated steps. This particular performance was, unfortunately, mediocre. (There was a TV program some years back on Romantic ballet with out-takes and discussions between Alicia Alonso, Clara Fracci, whom we saw last year in *Giselle* at Herod Atticus, and Eva Evdokimova which illustrated the finesse certain dancers can achieve dancing in this style.)

A pas de deux from *Romeo and Juliet* followed, choreographed by Andre Prokovsky with music by Hector Berlioz. The choreography was in the Russian style with sweeping movements and high lifts. Kim Miller revealed technical talent and a nice fluid movement as Juliet. Her acting, on the other hand, was amateur.

Transfigured Night, choreographed by Frank Staff with music by Schonberg is one of those terrifying psychological dance-dramas. Beverly Jane Fry performed the role of the domineering, psychologically-twisted, jealous elder sister with passion, and Joss Urch made a brave attempt to portray the weak, retarded brother.

We were then treated to a performance of the show-stopping pas de deux from *Corsaire*, choreography after Petipa and music by Riccardo Drigo. Ballet fans know this pas de deux by heart, remembering the technical feats and achievements of Baryshnikov and Nureyev. This evening, the dancers were Marian St Claire and Jack Wyngaard.

St Claire was with the Rambert company when it was still a classical company, then with the Cape Town Ballet Company, the Scottish Ballet and the Festival Ballet. She is one of the founders of the London City Ballet. Close up – I was sitting two rows back – she reminded me of those formidable old Russian ballerinas with nerves and muscles of steel. Without wishing to sound rude, she must also have a will of iron to still be performing at such a level. She struck the grandiose high lifts with ease and her speed certainly more

than matched that of her younger partner. Jack Wyngaard displayed a pleasing personality and strong technique.

Last was the company's final showstopper, *Celebrations*, choreographed by Michael Beare with music by Giuseppe Verdi. This was the usual choreography to show off a company; light-hearted, rather shallow, mimicking earlier works. I personally feel this type of choreography is rather outdated and unoriginal.

A brave performance

Anastasia Lyras' (formerly Ioannides) solo performance at the end of May was a pleasure. I was not looking forward to going to the Theatro Kava on Stadiou Street. The last time I went to a small dance performance there, the theatre seemed particularly small and uninvitingly damp and musty. The stage was small, the backdrop a dirty wall 'ornamented' with the pipes of the adjacent building. On that evening I felt sorry for the dancers who had to perform under such dire conditions, in

such a dismal venue.

Much to my delight, however, this little theatre has been vastly improved by Ioulia Stavridou. The stage seems larger now, flat, and the ugliness of the opposite *polykatikia* has disappeared behind a freshly painted wall.

I admire Lyras's self discipline. Apart from attending T'ai Chi classes here in Athens, she gives herself a daily technique class and works on her choreographies alone. Her body is not in quite the same fine muscular shape as the last time I saw her but she is gifted with a very lovely form for dance.

For the first half of her program she wore her usual simple white leotard, bare legged; for the second, a simple loose white dress. She often lacked confidence in her movements, not always completing them and not always executing them with absolute conviction. At times I felt she was verging on self indulgence but then would be convinced that she was not.

I conclude that she *should* be confi-

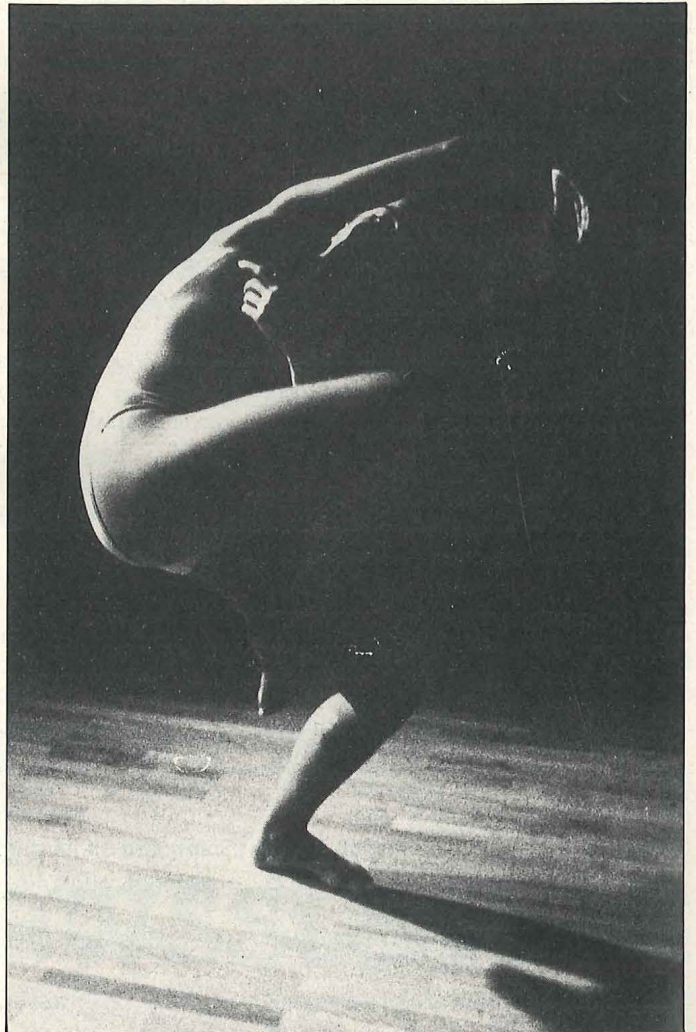
dent in what she is doing because it is interesting and valid. She has a wonderful sense of the space around her and the relationship between one body part and another: one senses her aura as she moves.

The second part of the program involved the use of sand, pebbles, a traditional Greek song and stunningly beautiful, proud movements performed in a circle. The bearing of Lyras's head and upper body were very fine and this piece was one of the most memorable moments of the evening.

In other countries where dance is more developed, Lyras would be performing with others who are experimenting with new ideas and techniques. Here she is in a class by herself; alone, brave and vulnerable. Her work is very modern but it is not so obscure as to be uninteresting to the non-dancing viewer. I hope Lyras will be courageous enough to continue to work with her ideas and her feelings for movement and to gain greater confidence in them; in herself. □



Anastasia Lyras' choreography of "Kinisi 2 - Topia"



Lyras: brave, vulnerable, alone

August's salad days

We go into ecstasies over a vinegar salad.

Alexis, poet of the Middle Comedy, c 347 BC

Summer in Greece spawns its own soothing textures: when the mercury soars to the wilting point, snap a crisp green pepper. A juicy tomato cheers even the most parched tongue. And as topless sunbathers broil in the merciless sun, you can laugh in the shade, munching a cool salad strewn with fresh herbs.

I say forget the oven for a while. Join the ancients: Alexis (quoted above) had the right idea. Diphilus, in the early third century, lustily agreed: "...and the salad with sour dressing shall be served for all. For such condiments must speedily rouse the sensory organs of men when they are old, dispel the sloth and bluntness of their desire, and make them glad to eat."

Imagine the benefits for the young. How wonderful to be alive in the early morning, foraging for green leaves and firm stems, plump fruits and seeds and roots and bulbs in the street market. Every part of the vegetable offers variety and color, along with minerals and vitamins. And fiber. For each 25 calories in a cup of raw or a half-cup of cooked broccoli, carrots, beets, okra, spinach or zucchini, there are also about two grams of protein and two to three of dietary fiber.

Starchy vegetables – corn and lima beans, peas and legumes – have more calories (80 for about a half cup) but also an extra gram of fiber per serving. Deep orange and green types are highest in vitamin A. High amounts of vitamin C (ascorbic acid) are contained in peppers, broccoli, kale, parsley, turnip greens; and, in cabbage, asparagus, tomatoes and potatoes, moderate amounts. Salads and fruits, certainly, are some of the best gifts of summer.

Here, then, are five salads for any desultory whim. Each recipe serves about four. Keep sprouted beans in the refrigerator. If you've never tried sprouting beans, you'll observe that it is much easier to sprout a small handful at a time than a huge amount. I calculated the calorie content of the luscious beet salad with and without dressing to caution readers that dressings bestow almost two thirds of a salad's calories

along with their own flavorful blessings. Toss the potato salad a day or the evening before you need it, but the classic *horiatiki* the minute before serving. Vary your salads; taste for just the perfect seasonings.

Chinese Sprout Salad

Sprout any legumes you have on hand (mung beans, soybeans, lentils, etc) three days before you plan to use them (soybeans take almost twice as long to sprout than mung beans). You may toss this salad with fresh or steamed sprouts. For sprouting tips, see note that follows.

2 C fresh bean sprouts
2 T peanut oil
6-8 peppercorns
3 T rice wine vinegar
1-2 T thin soy sauce
1/4 tsp sugar
1 green onion, including green parts, finely sliced

Steam sprouts for five minutes if you don't like the raw taste. Quickly douse with ice water and drain thoroughly. Transfer to a bowl. Whisk together the remaining ingredients except the onion, and pour over the sprouts. Mix in the onion. Chill salad and remove the peppercorns before serving.

Calories per serving, 104; protein, 1 g; carbohydrate, 15 g; fat, 7 g.

Note: When you sprout beans in a jar, remember that sprouts expand six or seven times in volume, so plan accordingly. Wash beans and use as many beans for each jar that can lie on one side without being crowded. Place beans in jar and fill almost to top with lukewarm water. Soak overnight. Next day, drain beans. Cut a piece of cheesecloth or cotton to fit over the jar's mouth and secure tightly with a rubber band. In a kitchen cupboard, set jar on its side with the beans spread out. Run warm water through the cheesecloth several times daily shaking out water each time. Return jar to the cupboard on its side. When beans have sprouted, store in the refrigerator.

Beet and Beet-Green Salad

Who can resist the color and flavor of beets – with other vegetables, grilled fish, cold leftover meats.

3 T olive oil
1/4 C vinegar
2 T water
pinch salt
freshly ground pepper
2 C cooked beets, thinly sliced
2 C beet tops, chopped
1 small onion, minced
grated nutmeg

In a small saucepan, mix together the oil, vinegar, water, salt, and pepper. Bring to a boil and boil for one minute. Place beets and beet tops in a bowl. Pour the hot dressing over the beets and toss. Grate nutmeg over the top and mix. Chill before serving.

Calories for one serving with dressing, 148; protein, 3 g; carbohydrate, 13 g; fat, 10 g.

Calories for one serving without dressing, 53; protein, 3 g; carbohydrate, 11 g; fat, 0 g.

Potato Salad

Small, waxy potatoes are especially good for a classic potato salad.

8 waxy potatoes or 4 all-purpose potatoes
1 celery stalk, chopped
2 green onions including green parts, chopped
3 sprigs parsley, chopped, more for garnish
fresh thyme or mint, chopped
1/2 green bell pepper, seeded and chopped
3 T mayonnaise
3 T lemon juice or vinegar
pinch salt
freshly ground pepper

Scrub the potatoes, cover with water in a saucepan and boil until just tender. Drain, peel, and slice evenly. In a bowl, mix the potatoes with the celery, onions, parsley, thyme or mint, and green pepper. In a small bowl, whisk the mayonnaise with lemon juice, salt and pepper. Pour over the potatoes with just enough water to make a pleasant consistency. Garnish with more parsley. Chill before serving.

Calories for one serving, 148; protein, 3 g; carbohydrate, 23 g; fat, 8 g.

Persian Salad

A delicious mixture of herbs, vegetables, and radishes for a crunchy, low-calorie salad.

1 garlic clove, cut in half
1 head romaine or other lettuce, washed and torn into small pieces
2 ripe tomatoes, sliced or quartered
3 green onions, finely sliced

- 3 radishes, finely sliced
- 1/2 C fresh parsley, chopped
- 1/2 C fresh dill, chopped
- 1/2 C fresh mint, chopped

Lemon dressing or another dressing

Rub salad bowl with cut garlic. Dry lettuce thoroughly and drop into the bowl. Add tomatoes, onions, radishes, parsley, dill, and mint. Toss with your favorite dressing. Serve immediately.

Calories for 1 serving without the dressing, 34; protein, 2 g; carbohydrate, 7 g; fat, 0 g.

Horiatiki Salata

Village salad is beautiful, easy to prepare, and a pleasure to consume. It is understandably becoming one of the world's most famous salads. Also, each serving contains 90 mg vitamin C.

- 1 garlic clove, cut
- 4 ripe tomatoes
- 1 long, seedless or 2 small firm cucumbers
- 2 medium green bell peppers, seeded and sliced
- 3 green onions or 1 large onion, sliced
- 8 Kalamata olives
- 125 g (4 oz) feta, crumbled
- Vinaigrette (recipe follows)
- dried oregano

Rub a salad bowl with the cut garlic. Drop in the tomatoes, cucumber, peppers, onions, olives and feta. Toss with dressing. Crumble oregano on top. Serve immediately.

Calories for one serving without dressing, 138; protein, 6.5 g; carbohydrate, 13 g; fat, 8 g.

Vinaigrette

This recipe can be made spicier by adding a dash of Dijon mustard and a crushed garlic clove.

- 6 T olive or other vegetable oil
 - 2-4 T vinegar
 - pinch salt and freshly ground pepper
- Shake oil, vinegar, salt, and pepper in a jar. Store indefinitely in the refrigerator.

Calories for 1/2 T, 90; protein and carbohydrate, 0 g; fat, 10 g.

Lemon Dressing

- 1/4 C olive oil
 - 3 T lemon juice
 - 1 garlic clove, crushed (optional)
 - pinch salt and freshly ground pepper
- Mix all ingredients in a jar or bowl. Taste and adjust seasonings. Toss with salad just before serving. □

classifieds

Cost 1200 drs all inclusive for a minimum 15 words; 15 drs each additional word. All ads must be prepaid by cash, cheque or money order. Deadline is the 15th of each month for the following issue.

EMPLOYMENT

THE ATHENIAN seeks a computer whiz to set articles on a P.C. at the office. Fluent English and knowledge of typesetting commands essential. Contact Ms. Gaglias at 322-3052; 322-2802.

FOR RENT

APARTMENT with or without furniture and telephone line, 2 bedrooms, living-room, etc. On the ground floor of Ypsilantou St, No 59, is letting for diplomatic couple. Inform. 363-7791 morning hours. Rent per month 50.000 drachmas without furniture and 70.000 drachmas with furniture.

MISCELLANEOUS

VISIT THE CROSSROADS, the church with a heart in the heart of Athens. 770-5829, 801-7062.

CHRISTOS N. KOUTSIAS D.D.S.

Restorative Dentistry
F. Instructor Georgetown Univ., Washington, D.C., P.G. in Crown-Bridge and Occlusion
Loukianou 19, Kolonaki Square.
Telephone: 729-0081

SERVICES

SARAKINOS "HELP BY CORRESPONDENCE" FOUNDATION, 4 Chiou St, 152 31 Halandri, Athens, Greece. Twenty-four hours a day, all year, we are here waiting to help you with any problem by correspondence. After you have tried everything else, turn to us. Depressed, handicapped, lonely, imprisoned, addicted? All letters answered. With love of God, Dr. Agis Sarakinos.

MODERN GREEK FOR FOREIGNERS Qualified experienced Greek teacher would like to teach the staff of a company or a bank or an embassy from September or October 1988 till June 1989. Quick Modern method. Please write: P.O. BOX 31423 Athens 10035

Researcher seeks material from foreigners living in Greece. If you have any amusing tales to tell or funny observations to make about Greek life, please write to:

Caroline Hutchinson
Poste Restante
Zakynthos 29100

DION. ARVANITAKIS M.D., B.Sc., L.M.C.C.

OBSTETRICIAN - GYNECOLOGIST
N. American registered

By appointment: Tel.671-2512, 672-5153

DENTIST

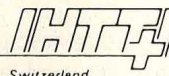
PHIL. ROSSI DDS
16 Nikis St. Syntagma Sq.
Tel.: 32.20.040
Residence telephone for
emergencies 93.34.961



The Alpine Center

FOR HOTEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT
in association with

International Hotel and Tourism Training Institutes Ltd



Switzerland

HOTEL MANAGEMENT STUDIES IN GREECE

3-year full-time program, a part-time program and seminars

For more information please write or call:

The Alpine Center
P.O. Box 17082, 10024 Athens
37 Patri. Ioakim, Kolonaki, Athens, Greece
Tel. 721 3076 Telex 222700 Fimisouth Gr

the newsstand

The best selection of English paper-backs in Kifissia
36 Kiriazí Str., Kifissia

'Us' and 'them'

When I was working as an (English) waiter in a Cypriot restaurant in Canterbury, I was convinced that the owner was a masochist. He seemed to enjoy phoning up his Cypriot and Greek 'enemies' and losing his temper. I couldn't understand a word he was saying, and often speculated on the malignant diseases his enemies must have been suffering from which caused him to laugh occasionally with what I took to be malicious glee. But I never doubted these people were his enemies, because he was shouting at them furiously. One 'ouzoed' evening he kindly explained to me that they were his friends, and he wasn't shouting at them – he had simply learned to whisper whenever he spoke to the English.

It has been said that the world is divided into two groups: those who divide the world into two groups, and those who don't. In fact, as we all know, people are always divided into 'us' and 'them'. And the best example of this distinction is the difference between us...and foreigners. Whatever nationality 'we' and the 'foreigners' happen to be, distinguishing 'otherness' seems to be a matter of common sense, as politicians of a particularly dangerous brand never tire of pointing out. (It was Bertolt Brecht who remarked that when people say something is "just common sense" it really means they have never thought about it.)

Living here as a foreigner (or as an English person among foreigners, as you might put it if you prefer to think life is still the delightful Noel Coward play it never really was), I have decided that the differences between 'us' and 'them' which really cause problems are not the ones we easily recognize and just as easily sit around complaining about. We expect to have to learn Greek when we come here, and even initial confusion about things like the backward jerk of the head used to signal 'no' is quickly overcome. We learn to understand and even use some gestures with surprising speed. The real difficulty concerns behavior we interpret and respond to without realizing we are doing so.

One well-known example of this concerns distance. Next time you find yourself chatting to someone, in the

street or over edibles at a cocktail party, have a look at the distance between you. You'll find you're actually standing the proverbial arm's distance away, and despite any amount of jostling, argument or flirtation, you'll maintain that distance – as long as you're from western or central Europe, or North America. If you're from the Mediterranean, or Latin America, you'll automatically stand closer to your partner, who, if he or she is from the other group of countries, will back off, causing you to move closer again, both of you trying to reach your own prescribed, comfortable, culturally-acceptable distances for conversation.

We can picture the repercussions of this imaginary scene, and they indicate how insidious, and self-perpetuating, judgments based on misunderstandings of behavior can be. Each person will have his cultural stereotypes about the other confirmed. The English are cold and stand-offish, and the Greeks are pushy and assertive. Each person will then treat the other according to this judgment about his character, and this treatment instigates a self-fulfilling prophecy: if someone treats you as a cold person, you tend to react coldly; if someone tells you you're pushy, how can you deny it calmly?

Recent studies of body language show vast cultural differences as regards gestures and behavior, which means that 'translation' is often necessary. But we can only imagine that we might be misinterpreting behavior if we realize we are interpreting it in the first place, and usually the action of interpreting someone's behavior takes place at a subconscious level. We judge people rapidly, and without questioning our criteria, apparently because we know at some deep level that there *are* universal, utterly reliable signals made by our bodies without our knowledge or control. The pupils of our eyes, for example, send signals which are clear indications of our feelings.

When we look at something or someone we like, our pupils enlarge, as if we really want to see more. This signal is immediately, but usually subconsciously, interpreted by others. If they see that the pupils of our eyes enlarge when we look at them, *they* will find *us* more attractive. The ancients knew all about this, which is why *bella-donna* is so called: when a drop of the drug is applied to the eye it causes the

pupil to dilate, making a 'lady' appear more 'beautiful'.

The eyes really do seem to be windows to the soul – or at least, to some of our feelings. But we tend to treat many other aspects of body language as equally infallible universal signals, and don't test or modify the assessment we have made of another person's feelings or character. Take the case of the vague idea American men often have that European men are somehow effeminate. Extensive research has come up with at least one explanation for this: legs. American men tend to cross their legs with one ankle resting on the other, and the crossed leg horizontal, whereas European men usually cross their legs with one knee resting over the other, as North American women do.

It isn't only body language which perpetuates the myth that foreigners are innately different. An amazing example of behavior being misinterpreted was recorded in Britain during the Second World War, and it concerned what anthropologists coyly label 'courtship rituals'.

In areas where American soldiers mixed with English women the GIs gained the reputation for being 'fast'; eager to jump into bed. The surprising thing is that among the GIs, English women had exactly the same reputation! How could they *both* form this opinion of the other group? The explanation, it seems, had to do with kissing. In the States you kissed on the first date, and it didn't necessarily mean anything, or lead any further. But in England at that time kissing was a serious business. If you indulged, as a woman, going to bed was more or less the next step.

So...picture the scene. At some quite early stage, perhaps on their first date, the GI would kiss the English woman. "Wow," she thought, "a fast operator." That's how the Americans got their reputation.

If she decided she was interested in the man, she was then fairly receptive to getting into bed with him. When he sensed this, not having expected such a strong response, he thought: "This dame's a pushover." That's how the English women got their reputation.

Despite sharing a common tongue, and similar cultures, the misunderstandings and, I imagine, the consequences, were serious. Even when we

make a concerted effort to communicate intimately with another person, we seem to rely on codes and rituals, trusting *them* rather than our senses. If we rely on these codes of behavior when we encounter people from different cultures, and especially if we don't realize we are doing so, the surprising thing is that we manage to communicate at all.

Of course, we also carry over conventions of language, such as politeness (or that curious indirectness which passes for politeness in English), even if we learn the words of a foreign language. A direct translation of what might be intended as a warm invitation – "I wonder if you might like to come to dinner?" – may well seem offhand or even ironic in Greek, for example. Just as we need to learn the conventions of a foreign language, as well as the grammar and vocabulary, we need to understand the conventions of behavior in a different culture. I think there are two aspects to coming to terms with a different culture, as far as behavior is concerned.

First, we have to be open to the idea that impressions we get of someone's character or feelings may be based on mistaken evaluations of tiny gestures or behaviors. We should learn not to trust our first impressions. And second, we have to be prepared to try out different behaviors ourselves, without feeling that we are somehow betraying ourselves. We *have* learned rituals and codes of behavior, even if we learned them so well that they are now automatic; but changing them won't violate our essential selves. (Whatever does comprise our individuality, it certainly isn't the way we cross our legs). The way we cling to habits of behavior and our reluctance to experiment with new ones, reminds me of the neurotic horse experiment, a piece of research based on Pavlov's work.

A horse with a metal plate under one foot is given an electric shock through the plate each time a bell rings. Of course, it quickly learns to lift its hoof when the bell rings to avoid the electric shock. When the electric shocks are stopped, it still lifts its hoof at each ring of the bell because it doesn't want to risk suffering the shock by testing to see whether or not it still follows the bell. The horse simply assumes that things will carry on the way they were. If you could talk to the


animal, and suggest that it should experiment by leaving its hoof on the plate once, it would certainly be afraid to follow your advice. In a sense, the horse is now neurotic, because it is afraid of a danger that no longer exists. It is definitely making its life more difficult by making considerable efforts to avoid a non-existent danger.

At some state in our past we also learned that there are right and wrong ways to behave. And although I doubt that anyone was taught by means of electric shocks, methods of training children do tend to involve physical punishment and conditioning to produce the desired responses. But for adults that threat of punishment is no longer present. Adults have, by definition, the freedom to experiment with the standards of thinking and of be-

havior which they were trained to accept as children. Adults who are in a foreign country have a wonderful opportunity to observe new ways of behaving, and to try them out – as long as the weird and wonderful habits of behavior which abound in a different culture are seen as behavior, not evidence that the inhabitants of that land are essentially and mysteriously 'different', 'alien'.


Becoming sensitive to the codes we use to judge other people's behavior, and relaxing the criteria by which we govern our own, make life in another country more relaxed and enlightening. It may even help us to see that the world is, in fact, divided into two groups: those who think in terms of 'us' and 'them', and those who don't. □

Charles Osborne



Society
Expeditions

Time for a vacation?



sobek
expeditions, inc.

Think of


Tropical Tours

the reliable name for an exotic holiday

Tropical Tours is an expert tour operator specializing in FIT's and groups to overseas destinations. Be it a pleasure trip to the Seychelles, an expedition to Borneo, a trekking tour to Tibet, or a safari to some remote areas of northern Cameroon, Tropical Tours can handle all necessary arrangements quickly, efficiently and at a reasonable cost for you.

Tropical can also book your life-time's experience with **Sobek** or **Society Expeditions**, the world-known adventure tour operators.

For more information
please contact



Tropical Tours

11, Voukourestiou (crnr w. Panepistimiou) St.,
106 71 ATHENS - Tel. 3607168, 3631912, 3636748, 3637486

Katey's corner



* When all of the goodbyes have been said and the young people of the various foreign schools in Athens have dispersed to the four corners of the world, what remains very important are the awards received for personal achievement. Parents are justifiably proud of these young men and women who win special prizes and scholarships – and so is the “Corner”. Congratulations to each of them.

* **Graduation at ACS** is held in the front courtyard in the late-afternoon shade of old trees. There is a nice tradition of having the Class President – this year, Rebecca Linder – receive her diploma from J. Richard Irvine, Academy Principal and Dr John Dorbis, Superintendent, and then

proceed to the microphone to present ‘her’ classmates with theirs. It adds a special personal touch.

PTA Subject Awards were received this year as follows: Art, Tammy Bates, Fay Kaporis and Tom Panagiotopoulos; Business, Nick Tspiras; Chorus, Patricia Wicks; English, Katherine Carokis; French, John Sfakianakis; German, Christine Baltas; Greek, Ghada Bouri, Spiros Dimitratos and Paul Economu-Gouras; Industrial Arts, Jason Wang; Mathematics, Dimitrios Gazis; Photography, Michael Petridis; Physical Education, Truly Clark and Dimitrios Gazis; Social Studies, Boris Putanec; Science, Blayne Gumderman; and Spanish, Caroline Cavalcanti.

Special awards and scholarships were presented as follows: ACS Teachers Association Award to Nicole Demos; the American Mathematics Competition Award to James Dishaw; the Latinos Unidos Club Award to Patricia Wicks; the Non-Commis-

sioned Officers Wives Club Scholarship to Rebecca Linder and the Officers Wives Club Scholarships to Kristen Rider and Caleb Rounds; and the Eastern Washington University Scholar’s Award to Derek Kreager.

Vasilis Vourkoutiotis, President of the National Honor Society was the recipient of a special scholarship. * **TASIS-Hellenic International Schools** has held its graduation for the last couple of years in the ballroom of the Athens Hilton. This year the

commencement speaker was US Ambassador Robert V. Keeley. Members of the graduating class were destined for universities as diverse as the backgrounds of the students – truly representative of the ‘International’ in the title of the school.

Many subject awards were presented. Excellence in: English, Thomas Letsos; History, Natalia Fourlis; Mathematics, Kazuya Okada; Biology, Christine Maurer; Chemistry, Basil Antoniadis; Physics, Kazuya Okada; French, Helen Tsapras; Greek, Christine Maurer and Nancy Jreidini; Athletics, Thomas Letsos and Helen Smeltz; Art, Claudine Vilcheck; Drama, Nicholas Kalogeropoulos; and Music, Julie Ann Pearson. The E.C.I.S. Award for International Understanding went to Kazuya Okada; The Director’s Award to Thomas Letsos; The H. Miller Crist Memorial Award to Nicholas Kalogeropoulos and the Award of the Latinos Unidos Club of Hellenikon Air Base went to Frank Lee Miller III.



The Hadzipaterion School for spastic children presents an annual spring fair to raise funds for the maintenance and programs of the school. The kids are so special and the school so outstanding that it has all become a sort of whole-neighborhood affair: you know, the kind where the taverna down the block sends along several hundred meatballs, a mother who knits spends her entire year making items to sell, and various volunteers contribute their time – joyously. One such is Francesco the clown whose attraction is evident in the wide-eyed fascination of the child. In fact he is a music therapist whose vocation and avocation is making children happy through the use of music. If you would like to hear more about the Hadzipaterion and how you might be of help, telephone Kay at 813-4292.



A very special event is held early each summer for the benefit of St. Paul’s Anglican Church. Organized by Brigitte Coscoros and based on the Glydebourne formal musical evenings, gentlemen come in black tie and the ladies in long gowns together with their picnic (champagne is rather a tradition) and a blanket on which to sit. The musical program ranges from flute solos to small ensembles and/or barbershop quartets. Recently the ‘mini’ Glydebourne was held in Psycho with a large attendance of supporters. In line with the tradition and formality of the event, the guests in our picture were requested to form a ‘daguerreotype’ pose – and so they did. The cooperators are from left (mostly from Barclays Bank), standing Mr Humphrey Norrington, Mr George Economakis, Mr Giles Davison and two friends. Seated are Mr J.P. Clements, Frances Norrington, Maria Clements and Roswitha Davison.

when we first heard him 25 years ago in India... The Austrian Ambassador's wife, Mrs Greta Strasser, rendered a real service in lending her patronage to "The Children Smile '88" - a benefit in aid of SOS Children's Village, Greece. A capacity crowd en-

Greece on the occasion of the Second Annual International SOS Day. This concept, which offers children the very closest proximity to having a family environment, is - fortunately - spreading in Greece. A capacity crowd en-



It is always a great pleasure to have an opportunity to greet and introduce an old school friend. Such an occasion was recently the pleasure of Honorary Consul General of Ecuador (right) and Mrs George Besi who gave a large reception for His Excellency Talat Halman at their home in Ekali. Currently Professor of Turkish Language at New York University, Professor Halman, who is also an author, poet and translator, has been Turkey's Minister of Culture and has served as Ambassador for Cultural Affairs and Deputy Permanent UN Representative for his country in New York.



The world wide appeal for the Great Ormond Street Children's Hospital was helped along considerably by the Mid-Summer Night's Ball organized by Fleur Potamianos under the patronage of The British Ambassador and Lady Thomas in the beautiful gardens of the British Embassy Residence. A capacity crowd thoroughly enjoyed themselves and enjoyed also taking home the many door prizes offered by the many sponsoring organizations (of course including a wonderful Epirotiki Lines cruise!) Our photo shows three lovely ladies in attendance (from left) Mrs Lisa Evert, wife of the Mayor of Athens, Lady Thomas and Mrs Virginia Rich, currently visiting in Athens from Texas (also for great Ormond, don't miss the details in "Focus" for the gala Dog Show on Wednesday, August 31st, also in support of the Wishing Well Appeal).



The Eighth Annual Prize Giving Day at St. Lawrence College honored outstanding students for their academic performance as well as non-academic contributions to school activities. His Excellency the Irish Ambassador Eammon Ryan was the Guest of Honor and presented the prizes. The guests enjoyed refreshments and tours of the various displays of student creativity.



An exhibition organized by the Greek Aluminum Industry was topped off by a fanciful display of stage costumes designed from aluminum. With illustrious judges including Ms K. Terzopoulou, and Messrs Ang. Blaxos, H. Lalaounis and G. Tseklenis, the Greek designers quite outdid themselves. My own choice was torn between the imaginative 'clock' creation and the exceedingly wearable black model shown above - not that the judges were in total agreement...

joyed a full evening's entertainment at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel thanks to the sponsorship of P. Hagipanagou and G. Paspalis & Co... The Hellenic-Canadian Association reception at the Vorres Museum in Paiania benefited the Governor General Edward Schreyer Scholarship Fund. When summer is in full bloom, there is no place in Greece lovelier... And the super dinner dance at the Glyfada Golf Club topped off the

two days of play in the Propeller Club First Annual Gold Tournament for which they have provided a permanent "U.S. Independence Day" silver trophy to the Club. Held under the auspices of the Club's honorary president, Ambassador Robert V. Keeley, the were more than 350 members and friends present to watch the awarding of the trophies and have a really good time - inspired by the terrific orchestra. □

Playing it Cool and Collected

The National Opera of Greece, or Lyriki Skini, was represented at the Athens Festival this summer with Gluck's great, if marmoreal, *Iphigenie In Tauride*.

The performance was certainly a success and especially so in that it was for the most part a 'home' production without the dazzle of international celebrities. A noticeable exception was Dino Yannopoulos who is well known abroad, especially at the Metropolitan in New York. His contribution was two-sided. Negative was his visual conception of the Herod Atticus stage which prompted someone to ask, "How can an all-white set still look overburdened?" This was in reference to the design of George Patsas, whose ideas I have praised on other occasions, but who was disappointing on this one for he inhibited the movement of the singers and the expanses of white drapery further cooled an opera which simply cannot warm the average listener today like Violetta's death scene. It would be unjust to say that the set was a failure for it 'worked' and eventually one got used to it. His costumes were extremely stately, more in keeping perhaps with patrician Rome than the frontiers of the prehistoric Mycenaean world. In controlling the movement and the means of expression of the leading roles Yannopoulos endowed them with a dignity unprecedented in the annals of the Lyriki Skini and totally suitable to Gluck's splendid music.

High praise goes to choreographer Olympia Gelodari, too, whose inspiration was in full accord with the spirit of the work. Movement was simple but supple and faithful to the music, except at those times when the male section of the *corps de ballet* disobeyed orders and spoiled some of her best patterns.

Given the problems that the Lyriki Skini has had in recent years and its unfamiliarity with the style of the period, the performance was laudable despite the fact that it was sung in Greek in the Terzakis translation - which, incidentally, is excellent.

The Lyriki orchestra under Dimitris Horafas presented a polished and carefully worked-out sound. Plaudits, too, for Fani Palamidi's mellow and tonally balanced chorus.

In the title role Marina Crilovici was astonishingly good. Her Iphigenia had

immense personal dignity, her movements were totally appropriate and her musicality was of high calibre. She had full control of her big voice and she handled it with a sense of good taste not evinced from her before.

Her husband Kostas Paschalis in the baritone role of Orestes was unusually vivid and exuberant although his treatment of Gluck's style was sometimes infelicitous.

This was certainly not true of Sotos Papoulkas' Pylades who was studiously faithful to Gluck's requirements. He is a good musician, his voice is agile but its timbre is somehow endemically stifled. Nor did it carry well through the Roman vastness of the Herod Atticus. In excellent form vocally, George Pappas, the bass, was a convincing Thoas but like Paschalis, he seemed to be a bit uncertain as to whether he was really singing Gluck's music after all. All the minor roles were well sung and the attention to detail throughout the production was laudable.

Polish triumph

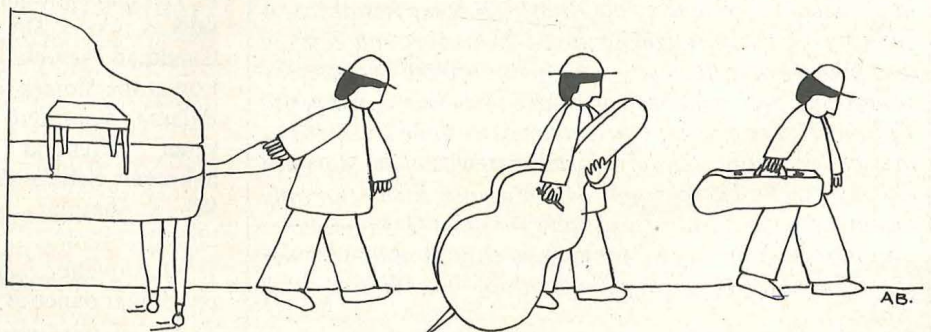
Let me say it loud and clear: the production of *Boris Godunov* by Warsaw's leading opera company, the Teatr Wielki, was one of the greatest I have ever seen at Herod Atticus, a venue whose limitations are well-known. So it was doubly sad - and even more so - that never was the theatre so empty. The performance took place during the heatwave when the remarkably retentive qualities of Pendelic marble best exhibit themselves and can continue burning through the seat of one's pants until after midnight.

Before going on to mention those

who contributed to this singular success, let me remark that one rarely encounters such homogeneity of excellence in an operatic ensemble. The singers not only possessed the type of voice and timbre demanded by the score and the nature of the character portrayed, they actually looked every inch their parts. And this was true of the most minor roles. Musically and theatrically the performance was marvellously integrated. The gifted conductor Robert Satanowski has vision as well as a firm hand. Everything was kept in perfect shape. His apparently calm and peaceful attitude concealed an astonishing readiness to bring under instant control anything that could go astray in the vast assembly of forces under his command.

The singers were fortunate, for the orchestra while maintaining its brilliance and expressiveness never drowned them out. And what singers! Anatoli Koczerga is a giant both in physique and vocal powers even if he exaggerates gesture on occasion. Witalij Taraszchenko's Dimitri was the best I have ever heard. Piotr Gluboki's Pimen was another great success; but then so was everyone in the cast. Special praise, though, must go Bodgan Gola's chorus: powerful, infinitely musical, incredibly single-voiced.

In Marek Grejnski's staging, which was classical and ingenious, nothing was rushed, unnatural or useless. Movement on the Herod Atticus stage - so long yet so shallow - was so perfectly arranged that the whole production appeared to have been conceived with this theatre in mind. Andrzej Majewski's costumes and few props could not have been better. Since the production is blocked in crowds, the walls of the Herod Atticus were shown to their best advantage by very effective lighting. The evening was a triumph and a heroic act of defiance, too, considering the crushing heat. □



THE ATHENIAN guide

Where to go... what to do

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

focus



Klimentia Pierrakou (*Clytemnestra*), Lydia Koniordou (*Electra*) and chorus from the Thessalian Theatre's production of Euripides' *Electra*.

The Thessalian Theatre

The Thessalian Theatre from Larissa, which is performing in Athens this month, was founded 12 years ago. However, it was only when one of Larissa's two ancient theatres was discovered and excavated recently that director Kostas Tsianos felt the obligation to revive ancient drama in its orchestra.

Since the Thessalian Theatre is a local group that chiefly addresses itself to country people, Tsianos

chose Euripides' *Electra* as having a particular appeal to villagers today.

While the production eschews what goes under the term 'folkloric', it does derive its artistic approach from the rich and living popular tradition with its demotic music and the movement of its ritual dance displayed in authentic folk costume.

Although Tsianos fully acknowledges the influence of his teacher Dimitris Ron-

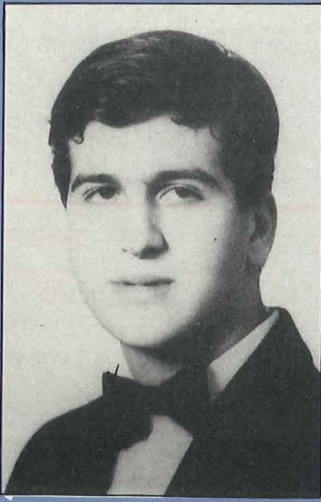
diris and of directors Karolos Koun and Spyros Evangelatos, it is the great debt that he owes the late Dora Stratou that he says has been the true source of his inspiration.

"In the ten years I worked with her," he says, "Dora Stratou revealed to me the beauty, the harmony, the balance and the fundamental truth which can still be found hidden in demotic music and dance, in a gesture of the hand, in a step imprinted on the earth. In giving me the opportunity to travel all over

Greece, she allowed me to discover a popular tradition whose roots certainly reach back into ancient times."

"In humbly dedicating our performance to her, I can only quote what she has said herself: 'Our popular tradition may be the road by which we can truthfully approach ancient Greek tragedy today – and especially Euripides.'"

The Thessalian Theatre will be performing Euripides' *Electra* at the Lycabettus Theatre on August 11 and 12.



Dimitris Sgouros at Herod Atticus

exhibitions

The National Gallery is presenting, in collaboration with The Vassilis and Eliza Goulandris Foundation, at the Andros Archaeological Museum, an exhibition of paintings by **Niki Karagatsi** (1914-1986). About 80 paintings incorporating themes from the Aegean and Andros are being exhibited. Niki Karagatsi was born and grew up on Andros. She studied at the School of Fine Arts in Athens and her teacher Parthenis was one of the most important painters of our century.



The Bolshoi Ballet at Herod Atticus

education

The Athens Centre is committed to the concept that the experience of living and learning abroad is an essential element of a liberal education. Students, teachers and professionals of different ages and backgrounds, all of whom share an interest in

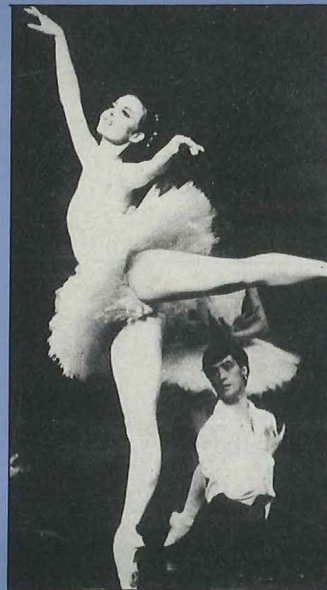
Greece and the Mediterranean world can participate in a *Classical Semester* starting September 8 through December 15. Enrollment is limited to 30 for each session in order to maintain high academic standards. For further information write: The Athens Centre, 48 Archimidous St, Athens 116 36, Greece or call 701-5242.

music

The Stars Shine for the Acropolis, a gala benefit event, under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture in collaboration with EOT and sponsored by Interamerican, will take place at Herod Atticus Theatre, on August 3. The purpose of this event is to raise money for the new Acropolis Museum. The program includes the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra directed by Terence Kern and dancers from the New York City Ballet performing in collaboration with the Zurich Opera.

The New York Philharmonic was formed in March 1928, following the merging of the Philharmonic Society (founded in 1842) and the New York Symphony Society

most celebrated composers and conductors have participated in its concerts during the past hundred years: Arthur Rubinstein, Anton Dvorak, Gustav Mahler, Sergei Rachmaninoff, Richard Strauss, Arturo Toscanini, Igor Stravinsky, Dimitri Mitropoulos, Leonard Bernstein and others. The New York Philharmonic performed in Greece for the first time in October 1955, at Herod Atticus Theatre during Dimitri Mitropoulos' term of office as Principal



The Australian Ballet at Herod Atticus

by Franz Schubert, Arnold Schoenberg and Richard Wagner.

dance

The Bolshoi Theatre celebrated its bicentennial in 1976. The Bolshoi's longevity and history of excellence derive from its ability to renew itself and yet still preserve its great traditions. An important influence on the development of the **Bolshoi Theatre Ballet** was the art of the Mali Theatre which observers called "second Moscow University". Passion, dramatic expression and talent allowed the dancers to give new life to both classical and character dances. Grigovrich, now chief choreographer of the Bolshoi has the rare talent of expressive dancing and the ability to creatively combine tradition with modern trends. He feels the more we respect the rules of classical dance, the better we can research the art of ballet. Oulanova and along with her the world's greatest choreographers, agree that classical ballet is the basis for every step in investigating the endless possibilities of the



The Bolshoi Ballet in Romeo and Juliet at Herod Atticus

Conductor and Musical Director (1949-1958). They will perform again at the Herod Atticus on August 20, a concert dedicated to the memory of Dimitri Mitropoulos of works by Richard Wagner, Franz Schubert and Igor Stravinsky conducted by Zubin Mehta, and on August 21, a second concert of works

dance. The Bolshoi Ballet will give two performances: on August 24 and 25, *Romeo and Juliet*; August 27 and 28, *Spartacus*, the first part, *The Talisman pas de deux*, *Waltz* and *The Sleeping Beauty pas de deux*; *The Legend of Love adage*, *Raymonda grand pas* and *The Golden Age*, the second part.



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 Bourtzi Tours, Syngrou 4, Nafplion, on the eve and day of the performance.

Advanced sales of tickets begin 20 days before each performance. All events are subject to change.

Herod Atticus

All performances begin at 9 pm.

- Aug 1 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, *Guitar Concert* by Rodrigo, conductor Vladimir Ashkenazy. Tickets 500-2500 drs.
- Aug 2 Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, *Piano Concert* by Britten, and *Symphony No 1* by Mahler, soloist Jean-Louis Steurman. Tickets 500-2500 drs.
- Aug 3 *The Stars Shine for the Acropolis*, 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, *White Suite* by Lalo, *Gaite Parisienne* by Offenbach, and *Aurora's Wedding* by Tchaikovsky. Tickets 500-3500 drs.
- Aug 13,14 The Australian Ballet *Orpheus* by Stravinsky, *Forgotten Land* and *Bhakti* by Britten; choreography by M Bejart. Tickets 500-35000 drs.
- Aug 18,19 State Theatre of Northern Greece, G Theotokas' *A Game of Folly and Wisdom* 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 *Romeo and Juliet*; 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, *The Taming of the Shrew*, by Scarlatti-Stolze. Tickets 500-3500 drs.
- Sept 1,3,4 The Stuttgart Ballet, *The Taming of the Shrew* and excerpts from *Enas*; choreography by Marcia Haydée. Tickets 500-3500 drs.
- Sept 6 Eleni Karaindrou Concert featuring singers George Dalaras and Maria Farantouri. Tickets 500-2500 drs.
- Sept 8 Adesmefto Theatre (D.Myrat - V.Zoumboulaki), *Plato's Dialogues*. Tickets 400-3500 drs.
- Sept 11,12 Dramatic Theatre Roustaveli's production of Shakespeare's *King Lear*, directed by R.Stouroua. Tickets 400-1500 drs.
- Sept 14,15 Dramatic Theatre Roustaveli's production of Shakespeare's *Richard III*, directed by R.Stouroua. Tickets 400-1500 drs.
- Sept 16,17 Mikis Theodorakis Concerts featuring music set to the poem *Axion Esti* by Nobel Prize winner, Odysseas Elytis, and *Six Songs* by Lôrca; conductor, Mikis Theodorakis; singers include G.Dalaras, M.Farantouri, P.Pandis and A.Kouloumbis. Tickets 750-4000 drs.
- Sept 18 International Cultural Center "Athenaeum" presents a recital by Christa Ludwig dedicated to Maria Callas. Tickets 500-2000 drs.
- Sept 19, USSR Symphony Orchestra, works by Tchaikovsky, Svetlanov, Glinka and Prokofiev; conductor, Y. Svetlanov. Tickets 500-2500 drs.
- Sept 20 USSR Symphony Orchestra, works by Mussorgsky, Shostakovich, Rachmaninov and Scriabin; soloist, Dimitris Sgouros. Tickets 500-2500 drs.

Ancient Theatre of Epidauros

All theatre tickets are priced between 200-1400 drs.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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 Aldelphous Katsimacha
 Aug 12, 13, 14 National Theatre of Greece, Aristophanes' *Thesmoforiazousses*

Heraklion Festival

For more information call (081) 282-163.

- 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

Veakio Theatre

For information call 412-5498.

- August 1 Concert by Arleta
 August 3 "Aenao 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"

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

NAME DAYS IN AUGUST

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).

August 6	Sotiris, Sotiria
August 15	Panayiotis, Panayiota, Despina, Marios, Maria, Mary
August 30	Alexandros, Alexandra

DATES TO REMEMBER

August 6	Hiroshima Day
----------	---------------

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

August 15	Assumption of The Virgin Mary
-----------	-------------------------------

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.

AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. A group show until September 20.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. A group show until September.

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

APRONS IN WOMEN'S COSTUMES, is an exhibition at the Popular Art Centre, Angelikis Hatzimihali 6, Plaka, until August 30.

ENGRAVING, at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki Thessaloniki, till October 10.

HENRI MATISSE, works by the impressionist will be exhibited at the Museum of Contemporary Art on Andros until the end of the summer.

NIKI KARAGATSI, an exhibition of her works will take place at the Archaeological Museum on Andros till the end of August. See *Focus*.

MODERN GREEK ENGRAVING, an exhibition at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until the end of August.

KOSTAS PANIARAS, work at the Anglican Church in Patras through the end of August.

GREECE - ENVIRONMENT - POSTERS, an exhibition of posters at the Kentro Technon, Parko Eleftherias, during the month of August.

SCULPTURES BY DE CHIRICO, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until the end of September.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

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.

THE BOLSHOI BALLET will perform at Herod Atticus Theatre August 24, 25, 27 and 28. See *Focus*.

THE STARS SHINE FOR THE ACROPOLIS, gala program at Herod Atticus on August 3. See *Focus*.

NEW YORK PHILHARMONIC, at Herod Atticus, August 20, 21. See *Focus*.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

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 639-3250/9, ext 345, 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, or the church, tel 652-1401.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB OF ATHENS welcomes new members to monthly meetings; activities. For information call at 962-7994.

LA LECHE LEAGUE is holding a meeting: Art of breastfeeding and overcoming problems. August 16 at 10 am, for

Athens north; August 23 at 10 am, for Athens south, and a meeting in Greek: Nutrition and weaning, August 10 at 10 am. For more information call 802-8672, 639-5628 or 639-1812.

SUMMER COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, 48 Archimideous Street, tel 701-5242, offers Greek lessons. Accelerated four-week courses start August 1; advanced proficiency four-week courses start August 1.

MODERN SPOKEN GREEK intensive four-week courses start September 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.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CENTER, Kessarias 30 (Ippokrateion), tel 770-5829. Rev Alan Demos, Pastor. Weekly services: Sunday 10:30 a.m.; 3 pm. Wednesday 7:30 pm. Bible Study, Saturday 7 pm. (Informal Discussion).

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.

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 may be purchased at the gate. For more information call (0551)27021.



this month

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.

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 Odeon. 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.

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 Hadzimihali 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, (Ethnikoi Pinakothiki), Vas Konstantinos, opposite the Hilton Hotel. Tel 721-1010. A collection including permanent European masters. Tues-Sat 9 am-3 pm and Sun 10 am-2 pm. Closed Mon.

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Valaoritou 17, Tel 361-8385. A commercial and industrial reference library, with a collection of American and Greek directories and catalogues as well as many trade, technical and statistical journals. Mon-Fri 9-2. Closed Sat.

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychiko. 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, Souidias 61. Tel 721-0536. Reference works on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibition of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon-Fri 9 am-5 pm

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 14-16. Tel 360-8111. Books, periodicals, reference works, records and cassettes in German. Mon-Fri 9:30 am-2 pm and 5-8 pm, except Wed afternoons.

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

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP, Mavromihali 69, Feminism, fiction, women's issues, psychology, back copies of feminist journals and a good selection of women's health literature. Tel 281-4823, 683-2959, before 3 pm. The library is open during the group's meetings, the first Fri of the month and on Thurs, 13 days after the first meeting, around 8:30-9 pm

NATIONAL LIBRARY, Panepistimiou St Tel 361-4413. Open Mon-Thurs 9 am-8 pm, Fri and Sat 9 am-2 pm. Holdings in several languages. For reference use only.

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER, Vas Konstantinou 48. Tel 722-9811. Scientific journals and periodicals in all languages except Greek. For reference use only, but photocopies made upon request Mon-Fri 7:30 am-2:30 pm and 4:00-8:45 pm

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Mihalakopoulou 1. Tel 723-5857. Located behind the Pinakothiki (National Gallery), the library is open Mon-Fri 8:30 am-2 pm. Art books and journals focusing on the period after the 15th century and on modern Greek art. For reference use only.

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY, Massalias 22, 7th floor. Tel 362-9886 (ext 51). Open

Mon-Fri 9 am-1 pm and 6-9 pm. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room. Along with its 6,000 volumes of Greek books, it holds an impressive collection of English books on ancient Greek literature and drama, modern literature, Greek history and Greek art (ancient to contemporary), travel atlases and maps. Membership costs 100 drs per year for Greek citizens or foreigners who hold a residence permit. Other users can check out books as well by paying a deposit of 500 drs. One can check out 2 to 5 books for a period of 2 to 3 weeks.

SPORTS

ARCHERY

Arion Club, Glyfada, tel. 894-0514.

Panathinaikos Club, tel. 770-9582.

ATHLETICS AND GYMNASTICS

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

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

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

Kifissia Athletic Club, Tatoi 45, Strophidi, Kifissia, tel. 801-3100.

Hash House Harriers, tel. 723-6211 ext. 239.

BADMINTON

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

BASKETBALL

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

Panellinios Athletics Association, Evelpidon & Mavromateon Sts. after 3 pm, tel. 823-3720 or 823-3733.

BOWLING

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

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

BRIDGE

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

CAVE EXPLORATION

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

CHESS

For general information and details of lessons, contact the **National Chess Federation**, 79-81 Sokratous St., 7th floor, tel. 522-2069 or 522-4712.

CRICKET

The Ramblers Cricket Club, amateur cricket club playing in Halandri. Call Jonathan Weber, its treasurer, between 9 am and 3 pm, at 363-3617 for information.

FLYING

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

GOLF

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

GYMNASTICS

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

HANG GLIDING

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

HIKING

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

HOCKEY

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

HORSE RACING

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

HORSEBACK RIDING

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

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

Hellenic Riding Club, 19 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 mignonettes 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 Athenæe 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 Filellinou 5, near Syntagma Sq, tel 323-8862. Greek cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaka (specialties). This restaurant also serves fresh fish.

HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZAR Tsoha 27 and Vournazou, tel 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the US Embassy. Restaurant and attractive bar. Menu includes scalloped with cream, spaghetti and a different curry daily. Fresh salads.

CACTUS 30 Papadiamantopoulou, (behind the Hilton Hotel). Wide selection of mezes, traditional appetizers and good Greek cuisine. Also available is a variety of charcoal grills. Very reasonable prices. Open for lunch 12:30-3:30 pm and dinner 8:00 pm-2:00 am.

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

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

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

OTHELLO'S 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia, tel 729-1481. Specialty: Beef Stroganoff. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

PAPAKIA Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton), tel 721-2421. The specialty, as the name suggests, is duck (steamed in cream sauce). Other entrées are lasagna, chicken Kiev, vegetable "pies" and daily specials. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

ROUMELI Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), tel 692-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily from 12 pm until late. Bakaliaros, bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros).

THE PLOUGHMAN Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), tel 721-0244. Dartboard, English cuisine, and reason-

able prices. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am; kitchen closed on Sundays.

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

PLAKA

ANGELOS' CORNER 17 Syngrou Ave, near Temple of Zeus. Cozy nook with piano. Excellent Greek and French cuisine. Seats 50 max. Reservations necessary. Tel 922-9773/7417. Serves dinner from 6 pm to midnight.

BAKALIARAKIA (TA) Kydathinaion 41, tel 322-5048. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter usually served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads.

DAMIGOS where Kydathinaion meets Adrianou, basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, specialty: bakaliaro and skordalia. Extremely reasonable; friendly service.

FIVE BROTHERS Aeolou St off the square behind the

Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8 am-1 am.

HERMION cafe and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou St cafeteria square). Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with exquisite Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open daily from 8 pm-midnight.

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

PICCOLINO, 26 Sotiros Str, opposite the church. Best pizza in town plus many other Italian specialties including grilled prawns with bacon, scalloped; all kinds of pasta. Also fresh grilled fish. The host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily 9 am - 3 am. Tel 324-9745.

PSARRA Erotokritou and Erechtheos Sts, tel 325-0285. An old favorite, great for Sunday lunch, swordfish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12-5 pm and 7 pm-2 am daily.

THE 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




PONDEROSA
Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House
American-style steakhouse
Kifissias 267, Kifissia
(Behind Olympic Airways
near Plateia Kifissias)
7 days per week 6 - 2
Specialists in bon fillet,
Pepper steak, T-Bone ribsteak.
Now we have barbecue spareribs
Reservations tel: 801-4493, 982-4136

DIOSCURI
restaurant

Charcoal grill - Fish
Cooked specialties
DIMITRIOU VASSILIOU 16 - N. PSYCHIKO
TEL. 6713.997 - SUNDAYS OFF
AMERICAN EXPRESS


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

crowded paper-covered tables; some choice island wines besides retsina. Open from 8 pm-2 am daily.

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

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

XYNOS Ag Geronda 4, tel 22-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricassée. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

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

KARAVITIS 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 crème with mushrooms and "Roumbosalata". Closed Tuesday.

THEMISTOKLES Vas Georgeiou 31, Pangrati, tel 721-9553. Extensive taverna fare, charcoal grills but the specialty is meat in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON tel 722-0201.

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

Galaxy Bar, presenting singer-pianist Billy Dare performing daily from 9:15 pm to 1:45 am except Mondays.

Ta Nissia, taverna downstairs. Music. International cuisine.

ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL tel 902-3666.

Pergola 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.

Apocalypsis 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. Tuesday through Sunday, 7:30 pm-00:30 am. Nightly, live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Maitolla 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 Rooftop, snack bar by the pool, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.; restaurant/buffet dining, 9:30 p.m. till 1 a.m.

KOLONAKI

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

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

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

Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatball Brutus" stuffed with cheese, bacon and mushrooms served with a baked potato and special sour cream-like sauce, tiny skewered meatballs, a "plat du jour" which changes daily. Desserts include homemade chocolate cake and lemon pie on alternate days, baked apples and yoghurt with sour cherry sauce.

DIONISSOS, Mt Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarchou St, Kolonaki), tel 722-6374. Atop one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 am-11:45 pm.

DEKAKOITO, 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 pm. 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, spaghettaria.

MAXIM, Kanari and Milioni 4, Kolonaki Sq, tel 361-5803; 363-7073. Piano music nightly. Roof garden. Open for dinner every night except Sunday.

ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Sq, tel 722-7934. Set off in a small cul-de-sac (*rouga* means lane). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia, tel 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, fillet of beef, oven-baked outlets. Open on Sundays for lunch.

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 10:00 am-2:00 am.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia, tel. 807-7745. *Gourmet Magazine* made its cheese and eggplant bourekakia world-famous 30 years ago. One of the few restaurants left with a classical Greek international menu, featuring sweetbreads, brains, bitok à la russe, etc. Excellent charcoal grills and the single fish dish always Fresh. 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.

EPISTRIFE, 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.

HATAKOU, 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 Trikoupis 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 mezes (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).

PELARGOS, 83 G. Lira, 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. Bakalarios 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, Konstantinos/Tsavella, Maroussi, tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gastru*. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 pm-2 am and Saturday from 8:15 pm-3 am.

CHRISTOS, Serron and Ethnikis Antistaseous Sts, Halandri, tel 671-6879; 647-2569. Grills, unusually delicious zucchini chips, "bifteki special" smothered in chopped fresh tomato, tasty hors d'oeuvres.

DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico, tel 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal-grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

HATAKOS, 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 bakalarios, 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, Frankopoulou 56, Nea Psychiko, 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 diavolo, Italian and Capriccioso salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and "cake of the day".

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

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

MOURIA, 101 Ahileos, Paleo Faliron, tel 981-3347. Specialty: squab in season. Retsina from the barrel.

PAPAGALO, Leoforos Posidonos 73, Eden, tel 983-3728. Menu which will accommodate all moods and tastes. Snack and salad bars, charcoal grills, ice cream and crêpes.

PANDELIS, 96 Naiadon, Pal Faliron, tel 982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialties. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12 pm-5 pm.

PANORAIA, Seirion/Terpsihoris Sts, Pal Faliron, tel 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimp.

SEIRINES, 76 Seirion, Pal Faliron, tel 981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliaros* (cod).

SIXTIES, Leof Posidonos 42, tel 981-9355. Elegant restaurant with nouvelle cuisine, bar and live music.

STA KAVOURAKIA, 17 Vas Georgiou, Kalamaki, tel 981-0093. Open only at night 6 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, Piraeus, tel 452-6420. Open Tuesday-Sunday, 8 pm-1 am; Friday lunchtime 12-5 pm. Closed Monday.

KALYVA, Vas Pavlou 60, tel 412-2149. Colorful cartoon murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimano; established reputation for excellent quality of their meats. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

LANDFALL CLUB, Makriyianni 3, Zea Marina, tel 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

VASILENA, Etolikon 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 Kolety, Freates, tel 451-3432. *Bakaliaros*, *bifteki* done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as The Garage locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8 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 Vouliagmeni 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.



KOWLOON CHINESE RESTAURANT

OPEN DAILY 7.00 pm – 1.00 am.

KYPROU 78, GLYFADA

Reservations: 894-4528 or 894-4574

九龍

Michiko

RESTAURANT

日本料理

TEMPURA SUKIYAKI

SUSHI SASHIMI

by Authentic Japanese Chef

27 KYDATHINEON ST. PLAKA

322-0980 — 324-6851

CHANG'S HOUSE

CHINESE RESTAURANT

The most wonderful, comfortable and tasteful Chinese restaurant in the world, and the prices are reasonable.

Fully air-conditioned.

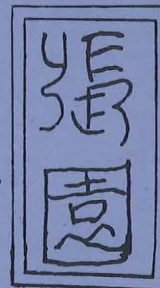
Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am.

(No lunch served on Sunday)

TEL: 959-5191 959-5179

15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 4th street down from Damon Hotel. (parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right)



JE BEVIENS

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



NOYΦΑΡΑ

Restaurant
Snack Bar
Sphagettaria

Dine indoors or out in pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

restaurants and night life

KANATAKIA, 1 Metaxa/Pendoras Sts, Glyfada, tel 895-1843. Short orders, specialty: *hilopittes*. Wine from the barrel.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vari, tel 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi*, spleen, choice of appetizers.

LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pendoras, 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.

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

BOULLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfitea (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, Hadzigianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton), tel 723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly from 7 pm-1 am.

PONDEROSA, Kifissias 267, Kifissia, tel 801-4493. Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House. The specialty is American-style steaks. Behind Olympic Airways, near Plateia Kifissias. Open Monday-Friday from 6 pm-2 am. Saturday & Sunday, from 3 pm-2 am.

PRINCE OF WALES, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St, tel 777-8008. Open every day from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays. Businessmen's lunch menu (main dish, beer or wine, and dessert).

STAGECOACH, Voukourestiou 14, tel 363-5145. Specializes in steaks and salads with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12 pm-4 pm and 7 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

STEAK ROOM, Egintou 6 (between Hilton and US Embassy), tel 721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri & Ouranias 13, Holargos, tel 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music, fireplace.

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 & Athidon, Kallithea. From 190-192 Syngrou Ave, turn right: tel 959-5191; 959-5179. Reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch & dinner. Special chefs from Taipei & Hong Kong. 160 varieties of Chinese dishes

CHINA, 72 Efroniou St, Ilissia; tel 723-3200; 724-5746 (Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus). Open daily for lunch & dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan & Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking Duck, spareribs, shark's fin Soup, etc.

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave & G Olympiou 27-29, tel 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30-3:30 pm and 7:30 pm-midnight.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12-3 pm for lunch and 7 pm-1 am. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LONG FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 114, coastal road near EOT Beach B, tel 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls, Chinese noodles, among other dishes. Peking duck must be ordered 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price.

PAGODA, Bousgou & 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 Zirion 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 Eritranias, 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 "Triptiño 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, Akademies 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, Polyly 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.

BARS

KAROLOU DIL, Loukianou & Athaiou, Kolonaki, tel 721-2642. Refined atmosphere, soft music (often "retro"). Student and younger crowd mainly but suitable for all. Very "in". Drinks, snacks and food. Open 8:30 pm-2 am.

MONTFARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel 729-0746. Better known as "Ratga's", named after the owner. A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained glass lamps and a huge stuffed parrot at the bar. Favorite spot for theatre crowd; offers snacks, special salads, spaghetti carbonara, and omelettes for your drink-provoked appetite. Open nightly 7 pm-2 am.

17, Voukourestiou 17 (in the arcade), down a few steps into a cozy "all friends" atmosphere. If you've missed your date, or just want to buy an absent friend a drink, pay the bartender, sign a raincheck for the bulletin board and he or she will be treated. Open daily from 11:00-2:00 am.

SCORPIOS, Evrou 1 & Kanasajji (opp American Embassy), tel 771-1206. Foreign and Greek music and songs. International cuisine, mostly French. Special dishes include chopped fillet in cream sauce with curry, fillet with bacon and Bercy sauce, salad "Scorpios" and "Imperial" salad (avocado, onion, egg, tuna with special dressing). Desserts include chocolate soufflé, baked apples "Mariette" with whipped cream and Bavarian cream pastry. Open from 9:00 pm-2 am, except Sundays.

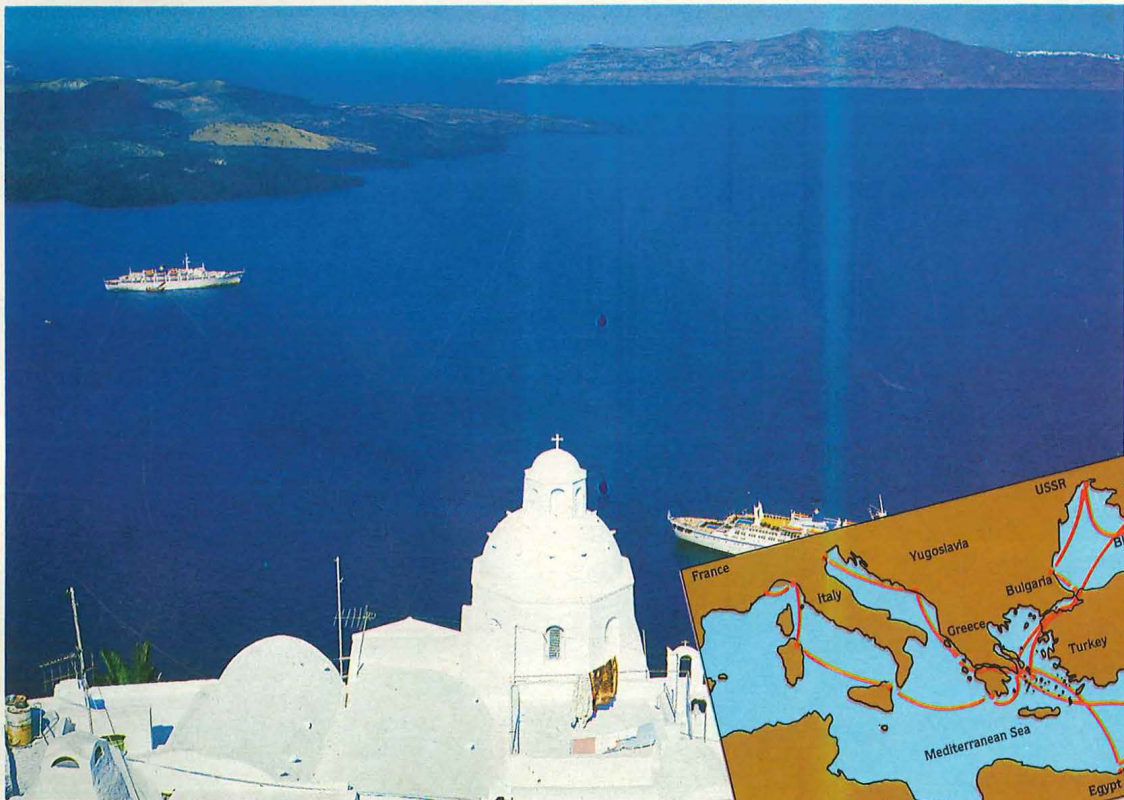
TAPAS DE COLILON, 267 Kifissias (behind Olympic Airways), Athens wine bar; cold plate.

TO GERANI (O KOUKLIS), tel 324-7605. Tripodon 14, Plaka. Superb and substantial 'mezes' make more than a meal. Try the sausages and tasty salads. Accompany your meal with wine (hyma), or ouzo.

THREE GLORIOUS CIVILISATIONS, SEVEN SEAS,
TWENTY-TWO HISTORICAL PORTS,
FORTY-SEVEN FASCINATING ISLANDS AND A
MILLION JOYS OF LIFE;

EPIROTIKI CRUISES

Choice of 1, 3, 4, 7 and 14 days



EPIROTIKI 

A WORLD OF CRUISES • A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE

EPIROTIKI LINES, EPIROTIKI BUILDING 87, AKTI MIAOULI • PIRAEUS • GREECE
TEL. 4526641-9 • TELEX: 212302, 212741 EPIR GR • FAX: 4133814

CHARTER A VALEF YACHT

SINCE 1969 owners and
managers of the largest fleet of
crewed yachts for charter in
Greece

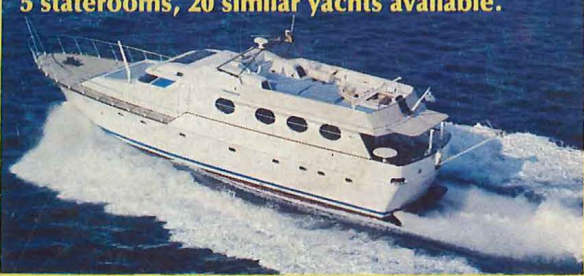
FOR LESS THAN THE COST OF A HOTEL ROOM

IN GREECE



M/Y Christina, 160', 7 staterooms, 6 similar yachts available.

**M/Y Golden Odyssey, 86',
5 staterooms, 20 similar yachts available.**



**M/S Prince de Neufchatel, 85',
30 similar yachts available.**

For less than the price of checking into a hotel room, you can check out the thousands of hidden islands, the tucked-away beaches and the quaint fishing villages of the Greek Isles in your own, fully crewed, luxury yacht. Snorkel in a secluded cove, water ski from your yacht's private ski boat, explore the remains of an ancient civilization or just relax whenever or wherever you choose to cruise.

If it sounds like a vacation fit for a millionaire, it is.

Except that this dream holiday costs no more per day than an average hotel room. In fact, it may even cost less! So find out for yourself why it pays to charter a Valef Yacht and leave the crowds, the pollution, the lines and everyday hustle. Turn a hotel room key and you open the door to four walls. Charter a Valef Yacht and you open the door to an Aegean adventure you'll never forget. Please write/phone for our brochure.



VALEF YACHTS S.A.

USA HEADQUARTERS: 7254 Fir Rd., Ambler, PA 19002 U.S.A., Tel. 215-641.16.24, 215-641.04.23, 800-223.38.45,
Tlx 846146 VAL AMBR, Telefax 215-641.17.46

INTL. HEADQUARTERS: 22, Akti Themistokleous, GR 185 36 Piraeus, Greece, Tel. 452.95.71, evenings 452.94.86,
Tlx 21-2000 VAL GR, Telefax 01- 413.78.05