

February 1989

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ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



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Kanellopoulos on Amerikis

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FEATURES

15 Government also under the weather

The PASOK government seems to be bearing out Murphy's Law (anything that can go wrong will) and yet the prime minister flatly states "there is no political crisis". Jeanne Bourne's round up is a survey of scandal, corruption and disarray in high places



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17 Letting off steam on Milos

The public power corporation, DEH, is generating a lot of heat on this Cycladic island, but not all of it is coming out of the ground. Locals are reacting strongly to unsightly bore holes, and noxious emissions which they claim are wreaking havoc with the landscape and the ecological balance. Patrick Warwick investigates



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20 Aristotle on Amerikis

The Dean of Southeastern College, Achilles Kanellopoulos, feels his country is in dire need of...leaders. His stated goal is to create them – and bring the college's enrollment up to a formidable 10,000 students by 1992. Elizabeth Boleman Herring interviews this farsighted educator



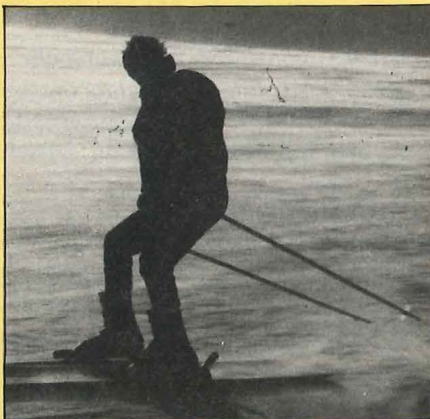
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22 Grecian Weasels

Adrienne Mayor, ferret owner and indefatigable researcher, has long been on the trail of the wondrous weasel. Immortalized by Aesop, Aristotle and Aristophanes, "nifitsa" has been a household word in Greece since antiquity

26 Schussing on Parnassos

From November to April, the home of the Muses is snow-covered and dotted with some short, steep runs to gladden a skier's heart. The food and lodging are great these days too, and Delphi and the sea are right down the (2200 metre) hill. Willard Manus advises us to buy a full-day pass



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28 An imperfect 38, but still growing

An innocent abroad, Donna Carrere (of Kythera) comes smack up against Greek reality and concludes that, though "the Hellenic National Reckoning is totally incomprehensible to the prevailing 2.1 pound brain", she'll stay, thank you

36 Anthesteria: the Carnival-month winefest

Carnival is certainly not what it used to be. In fact, the only thing the present-day pre-Lenten celebrations have in common with the sacred three-day bash of antiquity is the subsequent hangover. J. M. Thursby takes us back in time to the opening of the spring wine



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Cover: Etching, "Agisilaou Street", by Judith Allen-Efstathiou, exhibiting at Jill Yakas Gallery, Kifissia

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A few pieces of stone

Dear Editors,

While Miss Herring's review, like the book she is reviewing, is "neither shrill nor self-righteous" (quite unlike her previous review of the same subject) she nevertheless leaves a false impression which further maligns the unfortunate Lord as the unending attempts to sink his reputation as deep as the *Mentor* roll on.

Contrary to what the reader would believe after reading this review, the *Mentor's* cargo was completely salvaged and none of the marbles were lost, as the reviewer well knows.

As for the facetious ending of this review, it is disappointing to see how the prejudice of the reviewer interferes with her usually fine reporting. The argument is *not* that more people have seen the marbles "as a consequence of their being taken from Athens", but that their presence in a world-capital which has always been a magnet for world travellers has encouraged hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of tourists to visit a country which until recently (as time is measured) was out of the way and hard to reach. Furthermore, the incredible purity of style of the marbles, now visible to so many more people, inspired a Greek revival in both art and architecture, just as Sir William Hamilton's (remember the desirous Emma?) vase collection at the British Museum inspired the genius of Josiah Wedgwood a quarter of a century before.

The problem with all such books, and their prejudiced reviewers, is that the public is never presented with *all* the facts, but just those carefully culled to bolster their jaundiced opinions, and that whatever views are totally taken out of context of the time period.

Robin Wood,
Plaka

Facelift ?

Dear Editors,

E. Herring has developed as a very good writer over the years - her style has really smoothed out - but she looks different. Is it the hair or a facelift? Well, she's probably only 35, so you'll have a laugh over this one.

Your editorial balance is perfect - wish I had the responsible person on my staff (a weekly newspaper's.) Every

issue's arrival is a mini-trip back to Greece.

Your article on Ted Petrides was certainly appreciated on this side of the Atlantic. Ted's arrival was always the cause for a party - food, music and *kefi*. He is much missed by his friends in Philadelphia and New York. He always supported the Theseus Greek Folk Dance Troupe's efforts: to maintain an adult Greek dance troupe which strives for authenticity in both presentation and costumes.

Sincerely,
Margaret Buchholz
Philadelphia

The editors would like to thank you for all the kind words re the magazine. The deputy editor would like to assure you that no, she has not had a facelift, nor is it the hairstyle: it is, instead, the beneficial effect of prolonged exposure to the Athenian nefos that has improved her looks over the years. Well-preserved at 64, she hopes to look at least 25 by the end of the next Athenian decade.

D-Day?

Dear Editors,

I was convinced that everybody in Greece knew that 17 December was St. Dionysios' Day! I was very surprised to see that you mention in your calendar St. Daniel!

How many Daniels do you know in Greece? How many Dionysioses? Your English-speaking (British) magazine should consult the locals occasionally.

Yours,
Denis G. Zervos, M.D.
Wynnewood, Pa.

Our Community Editor, Mrs. Dimitra Vassiliou Fotopoulou, would like to bring to our readers' attention the fact that most Dionysioses celebrate their name day on 3 October, the "yorti" of St. Dionysios Aereopagitis. December 17 is indeed the name day of St. Dionysios of Aegina, and of Daniel the Prophet.

Correction: spa of Baden incorrectly identified as chapel built over Rudolph's apartments in last month's "Mayerling's mysterious Maria Vetsera"

The Athenian Organizer will now be run periodically throughout the year.



our town

Pericles in the cuckoo's nest

“The astonishing events which characterize the latest developments in our country create the impression that Greece has been transformed into an enormous madhouse.”

It is to Mr Karamanlis' credit that at the age of 81 he has not faded into the role of some sweet and garrulous elder statesman but can quite snappily distill the ethnic situation into so few words, tailoring a neat grammatical straight-jacket that so perfectly fits the national figure.

If one had any lingering doubt that the former president and prime minister might be exaggerating, this was dispelled a few days later. It took place after Prime Minister Papandreou and his courtesan, Dimitra Liani, had served as sponsors at the wedding of PASOK stalwart, Constantine Skandalidis (sic). At the wedding feast which followed the nuptials the National Fiancée astonished her listeners by drawing a pointed parallel with the glorious past.

“The spirit of Pericles and of Aspasia,” she said, “who loved to scorn social taboos and conventional standards of behavior has returned 2000 years later.”

What reaction this stupendous statement caused at the table was certainly not revealed by the government spokesman, but it must have caused the greatest sensation at a wedding feast since the water was changed into wine at the marriage at Cana.

“Aspasia,” Dimitra Liani went on, “was accused of trying to poison Pericles but he himself appeared in her defense in court and she was acquitted.”

It is not quite clear why Ms Liani made this last statement as it is not very à propos to talk of poisoning in the middle of dinner. She surely had no reason to feel defensive. Obviously, she doles out the pills and the *siropi* to the prime minister just as it says to do on the labels or as Dr Kremastinos directs. As for there being any implication that she may be taken to court, it must be some sort of joke. Will there

be any more court cases in Greece after awhile if there are no more judges alive to preside over them?

Furthermore, according to official reports the prime minister is fit as a fiddle. In fact, just as if to prove it, he came out of a recent check-up saying he was perfectly fine even before the tests had been examined. Any alarm about his cardiogram is simply laughable. Like any other patient he lay down, had the jelly and the cathodes and anodes or whatever placed on his wrists and ankles and chest, when it was discovered, lo and behold, that there was no cardiogram paper! Aides were sent in all directions. There was no cardiogram paper in the hospital (Athens General). Limousines flew to the next hospital (Sotiria). Cardiogram paper was demanded. It existed but it was locked up in a supply room. The key was in the hands of its keeper. Where was he? He was out. He was at a funeral. The aides smashed down the door and found the paper was locked in a cabinet. So they smashed that, too. Two-and-a-half hours later the prime minister's heart rhythm was found to be in excellent order. One possibly can hear official voices replying patiently to Mr Karamanlis: “Athens General and Sotiria are not madhouses. They are great monuments to ESY (socialized medicine).”

But let's not dwell on the shortcomings of science and get down to the truths of the spirit. It is reassuring to know that someone up there, or at least cuddling up close to someone who is up there, is a person deeply read in history. Rumor has it that for a week, the prime minister spent most of his time trying to find out who leaked the statement about Aspasia to the press. And well he might, for that magician of political surprise could – and may still – use it with great effect in the upcoming elections.

Every Greek, and every foreigner in Greece during the 1985 elections, will remember the irresistible Annoula, that simpering child in the organdy frock who tripped onto the balcony over Syntagma and gave a posie to the

beaming prime minister and a little wave to the *laos* down there frantically waving billons of plastic green flags, and right then the heart melted in the breast of the fiercest Hellene and PASOK ratings went right through the roof.

So, imagine now early in June of this year, the prime minister suddenly appearing before the crowds, wearing the characteristic helmet of Pericles, and *she* at his side in a Courrège-designed chiton and, even, members of the National Theatre striking Golden Age poses, and in a rousing speech (written, of course, by Ms Liani, just as Aspasia was said to have composed *his* famous Funeral Oration), Mr Papandreou will not be just proclaiming better days as in the past but the return of the Golden Age itself. Then one can see on ET 1 (and 2) but maybe not on Super, the nefos rising in homage up and out of sight and the black figures of Mitsotakis, Florakis, Kyrkos and Stefanopoulos scuttling offstage, hissing, “Rats! Foiled again.”

In her statements last month, Ms Liani did not (probably out of diplomatic tact) say something she and many scholars know only too well – though by no means all of those at that bridal table, who have suffered by going through the PASOK school system.

It's simply the naked truth: Pericles did get a divorce; Aspasia did become his common-law wife; they did have a child; and Pericles did see to that child's being legitimized. Is it so difficult to project an image (about one-third of the way through the next century when Greeks are psychologically ready for their first female prime minister) and imagine a handsome young woman getting into politics with attractive, slanting eyes, an ample bosom and the Papandreou name – and not winning by a landslide?

Maybe it's time to recall the strict words of Mr Karamanlis. Greece may be a country that encourages fantasy, but even here, when the imagination seems to get out of hand, there are little men and women in white who whisk people away. □

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Jeanne Bourne

On the alert against terrorism

Terrorism has once again cast Greece into the international spotlight. Last month both international and domestic airports in Athens were put on security alert and a spate of urban terrorist incidents coincided with the arrival of Palestinian Liberation Organization chairman Yassar Arafat.

Authorities began extraordinary security measures at Greek airports not only because of the Christmas bombing of a Pan Am airliner over Scotland, but also following information that a terrorist attack might be staged in Athens.

A security director in Olympic's international section said the new measures were "unprecedented". New security measures include the increase of security personnel by 35 percent, armored vehicles and police cars to patrol both the airport perimeter and the runways, sharpshooters manning gun-posts around the airport and both uniformed and plainclothes armed commandos patrolling the premises.

The US Federal Aviation Administration provided "highly classified information" that Athens may be one of

the next targets of attack.

In addition to increases in personnel, airport authorities began requesting that passengers arrive two hours in advance of their departure, instead of one, and have their luggage inspected immediately after they deliver it. A special team of experts from Greek State Security headquarters now handles the inspection of all electronic equipment, including dismantling all tape recorders and radios to check for possible hidden plastic explosives.

While the airports were being heavily protected, a spate of urban terrorist acts took place around the capital. Three unidentified terrorists shot and seriously injured 51-year-old State Prosecutor Constantine Androulidakis outside his home in the Zografou area of Athens. A police spokesman said the assailants apparently only wanted to wound the prosecutor since he was injured solely in the arms and legs. Nevertheless, he was left in critical condition.

The spokesman said the shooting appeared to be an act of revenge because the prosecutor had ordered the pre-trial imprisonment of two other suspected terrorists. These were Yerasimos Boukouvalas and Evangelia Voyatzi, the latter a young woman who had attracted considerable attention in the media because she was jailed with her infant child. The alleged terrorist had been imprisoned on suspicion of assisting another gunman who was killed in a shoot-out with police in 1986. The two were released a few months ago for lack of sufficient evidence.

No group has yet claimed responsibility, but Justice Minister Vassilis Rotis said that an identical method and the same weapon, a .38 revolver, were used by the November 17th group in the murder of another senior judge in 1986 and in the 1987 attack on Dr Zacharias Kapsalakis.

Mr Rotis said the recent attack was "an attempt to terrorize the judiciary into adopting a lenient stand regarding terrorists." He said it resembled the activity of the Mafia or the Red Brigade in Italy, who would murder or injure court officials assigned to cases detrimental to the assailants' interests. While Italian judicial officials are protected by the State, Mr Rotis said that "in Greece we just do not have the means to do this."

Private education under attack

A proposed law will, if passed, radically change the face of private education in Greece. The PASOK government has been attempting to, in effect, abolish private education since it first came to power, but now a draft law has been submitted to parliament and the threat looms closer than ever.

In theory, under the banner of socialism, the law will provide equal education for all, breaking down class distinctions that, the government says, separate those who attend the more exclusive private schools. But according to one private school official, the law is an "unmitigated terror".

In a nutshell, the legislation would permit the Greek government to take over nearly every aspect of private education from appointing schools' boards of directors to granting new teachers almost instant tenure, which means, except in exceptional circumstances, that they could not be fired. Additionally, the government would control the hiring of school principals, economic managers and teachers, and prohibit a school from offering most extra lessons not included in the public school curriculum. It would allow a group of parents and teachers to help manage the schools, compel them to grant full scholarships to five percent of their students, prohibit entrance exams and instead, allow admission only by lottery.

According to one administrator, who asked not to be identified, the only thing left for the board of directors would be to keep the grounds and classrooms clean.

At present, it is hard to predict the long-term future of Greece's private schools if the draft law passes. It is foreseen that a number of the schools, both non-profit and profit-making, would close. The for-profit schools would, under the law, lose their profit-making potential, as the State would control tuition, teachers' salaries and admissions. Both types of private schools would, in a sense, become like the public schools and therefore students would lose their incentive to pay for such an education.

Greece's public elementary and high schools are notorious for their lack of proper facilities. In some schools, parents actually pay for the oil to heat the classrooms.

As *The Athenian* was going to press, Education Minister George Papan-dreou, responding to the public outcry against the proposed law, said that he had submitted a substantially revised draft to the concerned parliamentary committee. According to one private school administrator, all the drafts of the law, which first appeared in 1985, have made basically the same proposal for intervention by the State. □

THE ATHENIAN

Earlier the same day, bomb experts defused an explosive device planted outside the country home of Greek shipowner Aristidis Alafouzou, who recently purchased the influential conservative daily *Kathimerini*. About the same time, another group of men visited the home of Mr Alafouzou's son, Sofoklis, leaving behind a late Christmas gift in a prettily wrapped gift box: the box contained the head of a black cat and a warning to the family to keep away from the publishing trade.

Meanwhile a full-scale police alert was underway due to the visit of PLO chairman Yassar Arafat who met with Prime Minister Papandreu as part of the former's European tour.

The government spokesman announced that Greece would wait for a decision by the entire European Community to recognize the newly declared Palestinian state. In response, Mr Arafat said, "That decision is up to the Greek government and they will do so when they see the time is right."

Opposition unites

The leaders of the four main opposition parties met last month with President Christos Sartzetakis and agreed that the only way out of the present political impasse was immediate elections employing the simple proportional electoral system.

The four leaders are Constantine Mitsotakis (New Democracy), Harilaos Florakis (KKE), Kostis Stefanopoulos (Democratic Renewal) and Leonidas Kyrkos (Greek Left).

Mr Mitsotakis said the country was going through a crisis and "institutions were being tested". He hoped the Greek president would do what "his conscience considers right." He added that the opposition parties "will not accept a monstrous electoral system for the next general elections", to be held next June, contrived to give the ruling party every possible advantage.

Mr Florakis described the agreement among the four as significant despite their basic differences, adding that such an accord was the first since the short-lived Varkiza Agreement of 1945. He said the agreement "would have beneficial repercussions for democracy and progress."

In a later statement, Mr Stefano-



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poulos said that the government "refused to assist in the efforts to find a way out of the crisis" and expressed concern "over the electoral law scheduled to be submitted for debate in parliament."

The electoral law varies slightly with each election depending on the ruling party's decision. The *simple proportional* system means that if a party wins 50 percent of the votes, it will receive exactly 50 percent of the 300 seats in parliament. If the *reinforced proportional* system is used, then the party that wins the most votes will get a bonus number of seats to ensure that a ruling government formed. This was the system used in the last election, in which PASOK won 45 percent of the popular vote. In a *majority* system, the party that wins the majority of votes in a certain electoral district takes all the parliamentary seats assigned to that district.

Premier staying home

Prime Minister Papandreou will not address the Council of Europe, nor go to the International Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland this month, the government spokesman announced.

According to an announcement by the Council, Mr Papandreou was scheduled to address the Council's Parliamentary Assembly in Strasbourg.

The government did not give a reason for Mr Papandreou's cancellation of the address.

Murder in court

A 62-year-old Cretan farmer shot dead a prison convict in court in retaliation for the murder of his son.

A court spokesman described the incident as "unique in recent court annals". He said the trial had taken place in Piraeus, instead of on Crete, specifically so as to avoid the vendetta murder of the accused.

The victim, 37-year-old Ioannis Denierakis, was shot at point blank range a few minutes after he entered the dock. The killer, farmer Ioannis Papadosikos, turned himself over to police and declared that he had "carried out his duty as a father and head of family."

Denierakis was serving a life-sentence for killing the farmer's son in 1983

in a dispute over grazing lands. He made his fatal appearance in court after appealing the verdict.

Beware drivers

Official statistics released last month by the EC reveal that European travellers should "beware of Greeks driving cars".

The statistics, made available by the EC office in Athens, show that Greece has by far the worst traffic accident rate in the European Community, and this despite the fact that Greeks have the lowest number of cars.

According to the statistics, Greece has only 12 cars per 100 inhabitants, only a third of the EC average of 34 cars. But twice as many die on Greek roads from traffic accidents as in the rest of the EC. Out of a population of ten million Greeks, 1832 died in traffic accidents compared to nearly 32,000 in the rest of the EC population of 274 million.

According to an official report by the Hellenic Automobile Association, there are four prime reasons for Greece's unusually high accident rate: the poor state of the roads, poor signposting, the high cost of cars and spare parts which makes drivers reluctant to repair them, and the undisciplined nature of Greek drivers.

Independent TV

The municipalities of Thessaloniki and Piraeus have begun transmitting television broadcasts that include news-casts, and clips from satirical political

reviews.

The government has "accepted the existence of municipal television stations" and has asked parliament to set up a multi-party committee to investigate the matter, said Dimitris Maroudas, Alternate Minister to the Prime Minister's Office. The committee will discuss the limits and conditions of municipal television, Mr Maroudas said.

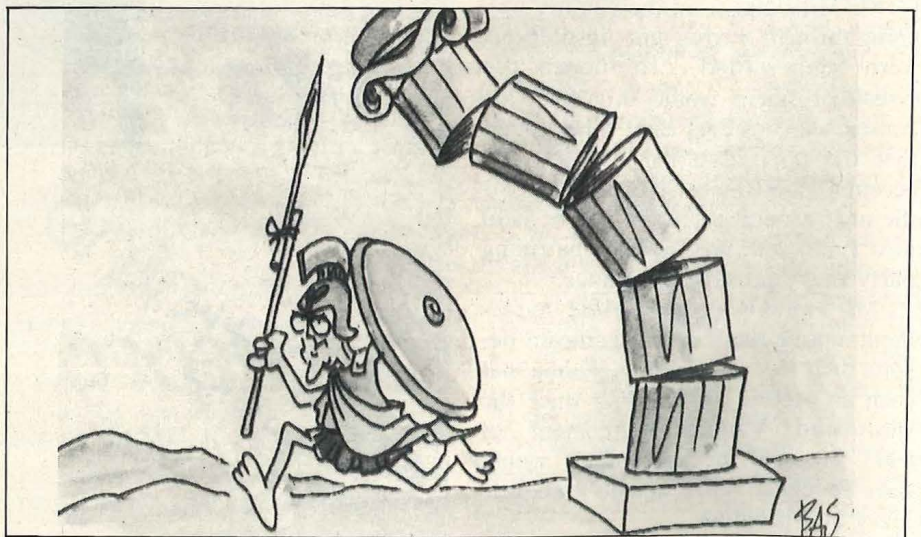
After the Thessaloniki station made its debut early last month, the city's security police filed a "moral complicity" suit against Mayor Sortiris Kouvelas and the Director of Municipal Informatics Company (DEP), Fotis Manoussis.

The Piraeus station's initial transmission was disrupted when ET began transmitting the British Super Channel on the same frequency. To clarify the situation, Mayor Andreas Andrianopoulos in a telex to the London offices of Super Channel demanded to know whether or not ET had a contract with them and whether the contract dictated the frequency and times of transmission. Legal action was also taken against the Piraeus municipality.

Kyrkos injured

Greek Left Secretary Leonidas Kyrkos sustained a slight head injury in a car accident that occurred while he was on his way to meet with PLO Chairman Yassar Arafat.

The accident occurred in the residential district of Ellinikon while he was on his way to the Astir Palace Hotel in Vouliagmeni. Mr Kyrkos was treated at a nearby hospital and released. □



Cartoon by Vassilis Mitropoulos, "Eleftheros Typos"

THE ATHENIAN

In Brief

■ With the signing of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the alcoholic drink labelled **ouzo** sold in all EC countries may only be produced in Greece.

■ Among the end-of-the-year prizes presented by the University of Athens, Mrs **Lili Venizelou** was honored for the many years she has devoted to the protection of the sea turtle *Caretta caretta* on the island of Zakynthos. Other recipients were former Prime Minister **George Rallis** for his biography of statesman George Theotokas and **Kimón Doukas** for the creation of a center of Modern Greek Studies at Columbia University. The Sinanodis Prize was presented to the widow of **Antonios Deimezis**, officer on the *City of Poros*, who lost his life in a terrorist attack last summer. It was the first Academy presentation from which the president and all government leaders were absent.

■ The country's leading engraver, **Vas-so Katrakis**, died in Athens on 27 December after a long illness. She was 74. Born in Aitoliko, she studied at the Athens School of Fine Arts from 1936 and later in Italy and Germany. She first won recognition for her war posters in 1940. She fought with the Resistance during the occupation and then with the communists during the Civil War. After exile on a remote island, she began her career in the late 1950s.

■ At the conclusion of a soccer game recently, teen-aged fans **ripped out 10,000 seats** in the Olympic Stadium. Eleven persons were slightly injured and the damage was estimated at 50 million drachmas.

■ Testifying in court before a committee investigating the Koskotas scandal, former publisher **Eleni Vlachou** admitted that she had been seriously mistaken about the character of the fugitive banker to whom she sold *Kathimerini* nearly two years ago. Calling Koskotas "a charismatic crook," she said she had agreed to the sale of her paper because he appeared to have proper credentials, good connections, and offered the largest sum of money.

■ A NATO report issued last month once again confirmed that Greece contributes the largest share of its GNP to the organization's defense spending. Greece pays out 6.5 percent of its GNP to NATO, the US, 5.1 percent and Turkey, 4.0 percent. □

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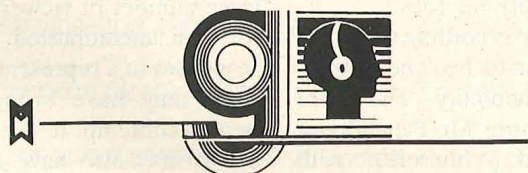
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Desperate measures, desperate days

From month to month here, events seem to be moving with increasing speed, creating new political circumstances in a fluid and uncertain environment. Who could have predicted in the summer of 1988 that Prime Minister Papandreou would not only face severe health problems, but also issues of considerable controversy like the Liani liaison and the Koskotas scandal? Who could also have imagined that with his return from London Mr Papandreou, formerly a master of the deft political maneuver, would have lightheartedly sacrificed the sympathy generated by his illness on the altar of the Koutsoyiorgas populist faction of his party by both forming a new cabinet and endorsing the type of rhetoric that reflects such an option? Thus Mr Papandreou, previously successful in placing himself above the fanaticism of his party followers only ended up by dramatically isolating himself as personal attacks on him intensified. Indeed, it is no mean achievement that not only has Mr Papandreou been able to turn against him and his government the largest circulation pro-government newspapers, but every move he has made, from his return to Greece onwards, has served only to lose him friends and multiply his foes.

Naturally, there is nothing worse for a government than to become entrapped in a siege mentality. The more "besieged", the more Mr Papandreou has surrounded himself with sycophants who are cutting him off from reality. Even those who have been close to him until recently have expressed alarm that he does not really know what is going on, a condition abetted by delicate health and expressed by erratic and capricious behavior.

When Mr Papandreou took Dimitra Liani to the EC summit in Rhodes he should have anticipated the derision with which this act would be greeted, yet he gave no outward impression that he was aware of it. One can only speculate on what newspapers he reads, but he is said to enjoy television and this may explain why, when a satellite station from abroad was presenting the air hostess's life story, the channel monitored by ET suddenly went dead.

Ridicule aside and the fact that the EC presidency was compromised, the serious political result of the Liani pre-

sence was that Mr Papandreou's prestige took a terrible tumble, further contributing to the government's overstrained credibility.

But even "under siege", Mr Papandreou has not lost all his political reflexes as in the case of turning the budget vote into a vote of confidence, thus essentially forcing PASOK MPs, under the shadow of a "1965 apostasy", to support him overwhelmingly. This stroke was certainly decisive in averting the government's disintegration which seemed to be looming on the horizon, and with this gamble he succeeded in reasserting his authority within PASOK, a development which allowed him to recapture the inner-party initiative and sail unopposed through the PASOK Central Committee and his parliamentary group's session.

The show of naked force with the budget vote, further dramatized by the prime minister's making one of his infrequent appearances in parliament and having the PASOK roll-call of "yes to all" (or, as almost all newspapers added, "yes, to all the scandals") shown on nationwide television, may have browbeaten his followers, but its blatantly dictatorial method may have shocked, or been an eye-opener to a large number of viewers who had been till then uncommitted. The sheep-like responses in a representative legislative body may have brought a smile of benign contempt to the prime minister, but it may also have aroused dismay and disdain in many spectators.

In the short term, this arrogant and extreme political stroke certainly worked but at what long-term political cost? The prime minister has succeeded in alienating almost the entire press. He has also contributed to the formation of an unprecedented opposition bloc composed of ND, the KKE, Mr Kyrkos and Mr Stefanopoulos, all clamoring for immediate elections which, altogether, they won by 55 percent in May 1985. Mr Papandreou's major political weapon is the electoral system which he can still dictate with his parliamentary majority. The opposition wants the simple proportional system (which ND also appears to accept for short-term, practical purposes), but it seems probable that the prime minister will opt for a system with a higher degree of proportionality compared to that of the last

elections.

Erosion of credibility in politics is often irreversible, and the prime minister's autocratic style may be losing the charisma it exhibited during the 1985 presidential elections when the parliamentary vote was taken in public defiance of the constitution. Mr Papandreou's recent warnings of mysterious conspiracies afoot spoken in tremulous, school-masterly tones instead of inspiring fear produced laughter.

A government that gives the appearance of losing the confidence of a growing number of citizens can run into dangerous drift. As scandals multiply, as members of the judiciary are shot down in the streets, as opposition newspapers are burned in public places by thugs, and national issues, such as jurisdiction over the Aegean, are neglected and the growing cries for immediate elections are ignored, and when, in fact, the whole business of government is reduced to divising ways of winning more votes, then the ship of state seems to move without a rudder or keel. It cannot be denied that this potentially dangerous situation is being talked of everywhere, that it may be even being promoted, so that the government, if it so decides, may handle the promised elections in what is euphemistically called an "unorthodox" way.

Mr Papandreou will use every power of persuasion at his command to woo the left away from its present union with the right, but whether at this hour such a piece of political strategy is viable or just the motor reaction of panic very much depends on what's left of the government's credibility.

Some feel certain important government figures must take any desperate measure they can to remain in power, since the opposition has sworn to investigate every alleged scandal when it comes to power and give amnesty to no one.

Mr Papandreou has appeared at the polls with great success in the past and it is very possible that his view of the Greek people has not changed. Yet with every passing day the record of his government becomes clearer to a growing number of people. The big question now, of course, is: has the Greek people's view of Mr Papandreou changed?

F. Eleftheriou

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Open or closed

Now that 1992 is approaching with all the speed and fury of a thirties' steam engine, governments and private corporations outside the EC are anxiously analyzing the signs and portents floating down the corridors of Berlaymont, the EC headquarters in Brussels. Will Europe be a laager with sharpshooters at the wheels ready to pick off interlopers trying to crawl in between the wagons? Or will it welcome itinerant peddlers trying to sell their wares in the wealthy megalopolis?

In 1985, at the dawn of the "single market", the talk was all of a borderless agora open to all companies, foreign as well as domestic. Now, four years later, all has changed. Members of the EC are beginning to face stiffer competition from one another and pressure is growing to keep out external competition until they have adjusted to the internal variety.

The British and French are haggling over the local "content" of Japanese Nissan cars built in the UK. This content is more than 60 percent and is slated to grow to 80 percent by 1990, but even the definition of "content" is under contention. Does it mean physical parts or the percentage of overall costs, including administration, or something in between? For the moment, France treats these cars as Japanese and allows them into the country under the Japanese quota — three percent of national sales!

In one respect, this emphasis on content is good for the EC. It will increase the search for local subcontractors by all external companies manufacturing inside the laager; it will also expand employment opportunities. But it is in the interest of countries like Greece, which have a relatively underdeveloped manufacturing structure, to fight for less rather than more restrictive content regulations for internationals. Greece needs time to build up manufacturing ability and, not least, its essential services.

With all the world outside the Common Market groaning about "Fortress Europe" and what it will do for their trade, it must be remembered that the original idea of the EC was to make

Europe stronger, economically, against the US and the Far East, not to make it easier for foreigners to do business here. This has been fully realized by farseeing internationals who, for the most part, are firmly entrenched in Europe. These internationals are now carefully examining every edict that issues forth from Brussels to see how it effects their profit margins in the single market.

As this single market develops, the EC will continue to protect its tradi-

Publicly, Greece espouses the open market rather than "Fortress Europe"

tional industries (such as automobiles, textiles, steel and, of course, agricultural products), but it knows that, as internal barriers crumble, bilateral agreements will become unenforceable. For example, the existing Japan-Italy agreement restricting the importation of Japanese cars to 2500 per year to each other's markets will mean nothing when goods begin to move freely within the EC after 1992.

Publicly, Greece espouses the open market rather than Fortress Europe, but its deeds do not match its words. The monopolistic public corporations bleed dry the local credit market to the detriment of all Greek citizens — except, of course, those the government inefficiently employs. If it follows EC regulations, by 1992 these same public corporations will have to tender internationally rather than locally (and often restrictively) for all their contract work.

This country has a long way to go — probably farther than any other member of the community — to realize for its citizens the full benefits of the single market. At the moment, the govern-

ment is fighting to retain protective walls against its fellow members, not to speak of the world. As a short-term band-aid to stem the outflow of funds, fine. But the short term, in the government's eyes, is here to stay until, case by case, the European Court forces Greece to fall into line with her European partners.

A typical example is Greece's punitive tax on cars which forces citizens to keep dangerous vehicles on the road and gives Greece the unenviable reputation of having the highest traffic accident rate in the community. The EC courts continue to issue judgements against Greece on this "unlawful" tax but no doubt the Greek government will continue to evade and avoid; the people be damned! Their reason is that a reduction of the tax to European levels would presage a flood of cars into Greece leading to an unnecessary outflow of foreign currency. In any case, the tax makes a nice little earner for the government to spend on its profligate public sector.

In the end issue, the European Community will be "open" to everybody and everything except unfair competition, and unfair competition will be exactly what the EC says it will be. This realism has already been appreciated by large world corporations such as General Motors and Toyota; they have established themselves firmly inside the laager. Those that have not are scrambling to protect themselves by mergers or joint ventures.

But the megamarket of Europe is perceived as a mixed blessing by Far Eastern and third world countries. Despite protestations from the capitals of Europe, they rightly fear the lobbying strength of national power blocs: the farmers who grow too much food; the manufacturers who don't want to lose their high-price markets; the unions who fear low-cost labor. The US and the EC, through GATT (General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs), cannot even agree on the reduction of farm subsidies: what chance has a struggling nation on the fringe? □

Robert Bartholomew

Government also under the weather

**Recent polls predict a resounding June defeat for PASOK
but Prime Minister Papandreou continues to deny
there is any political crisis in his government.
Dubbing himself "a soldier on the front line", this "general" may be
surprised, come spring, to find himself without an army**

by Jeanne Bourne

Like the city itself, the government in Athens suffers from the *nefos*, the large dark cloud hanging over it. Though afflicted by financial scandals, alleged widespread corruption, stalled foreign policy, a deteriorating economy and a national preoccupation with the prime minister's private life, the government still denies there is a problem.

Like a man who hasn't been told he is in a politically terminal state, though everyone else knows it, Prime Minister Papandreou insisted last month, "there is no political crisis". Reminiscent of Richard Nixon's "I am not a crook," Papandreou's statement invites a study of the tangles of political psychology.

Despite recent polls indicating the socialist government is in for a landslide defeat in June, Papandreou denies that his fall is imminent. Instead, he has charged that the current crisis is the result of a conspiracy by foreign and Greek vested interests to overthrow him, and of a disinformation and mudslinging campaign by the press. His girlfriend, 34-year-old Olympic Airways air hostess, Dimitra Liani, currently a major focus of attention in the Greek and international press, has made the same charges against the media.

The role of the press in aggravating the government's unpopularity has certainly been significant. For the first time in decades, almost every major daily has turned against the government.

As a result of the upheavals caused by Papandreou's making his liaison public and the Koskotas scandal, five members of the government have either been dismissed or have resigned in the last two months alone. Yet to come are revelations of corruption and embezzlement in the Greek arms industry. Initial findings show that Greece has been used as a "middle man" in the sale of Swedish, German and possible American weapons to third world countries such as Iran and Iraq, and South Africa. In the area of defense contracts, it has been disco-

vered, although it is not known to what extent, that overpricing and embezzlement have occurred. Three defense industry officials were subsequently jailed, including Stamatis Kambanis, Director of the Greek Armaments Industry.

As a result of disarray on the domestic scene, the government

**Mr Papandreou
has charged that
the current crisis is
a result of a con-
spiracy**

appears unable to make any meaningful foreign policy decisions. Talks with Turkey over bilateral disputes have stagnated after an initial period of enthusiasm. The last few months have seen Greece take a rather passive role within the EC. Above all, the government is stalling on a new agreement with the US regarding military bases here, even though most details have been settled.

The previous five-year accord ended on Christmas Eve and the Americans, technically speaking, now have 17 months within which to leave the country. Yet neither side is really moving in that direction. The Greek government fears further losses on the left if it signs the accord, and the United States apparently would now prefer to negotiate with the conservatives. Subsequently, the stalemate is likely to continue through the June elections.

The socialist government was even subdued in reaction to the announcement of Turkey's new search and rescue zones in the Aegean. The Greeks announced that the new zones were "an

unacceptable action contrary to international law".

The new Turkish law gives Turkey responsibility for search and rescue in cases of air, naval or land accidents in half of the Aegean and a portion of the eastern Mediterranean, including the Turkish-occupied section of Cyprus. Thus the new law gives "intervention rights" far beyond the limits of Turkish territorial waters in the Aegean.

Nearly two years ago, the two NATO-member countries went to the brink of war because of disputes over territorial water rights in the Aegean, but now the Greek government seems too bogged down in domestic affairs to care about wider issues of national importance.

One of two areas in which the government recently took decisive action – the release of an alleged Palestinian terrorist in contravention of an agreement for his extradition to Italy – revived an outcry against Greece for fostering international terrorism.

The other area is the attempt to win over the public to Dimitra Liani's abundant charms: a serious and full-powered "image-enhancing" campaign is underway. Some newspapers, however, are using these charms against Liani since they regularly reprint the same topless full-frontal photograph.

A bold first move by Ms Liani herself came in the form of an open letter to several newspapers accusing them of disinformation and mudslinging designed to bring her and the prime minister into disrepute. "The reports about me are outrageous lies, fabrications created by sick minds, and constitute deliberate mud slinging," she said. Dismissing reports that she was exploiting the prime minister financially and wasting taxpayers' money by pursuing a life of luxury, she protested: "Totally fictitious and mythical sums of money are mentioned, shops in London are named where my purchases supposedly took place, and all of this without any proof."

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However, Ms Liani has not been successful in her quest for an apology. *Ethnos*, the main focus of her attack, refused to retract its allegations and even dared her to sue. It reiterated its allegations and described her as an "audacious woman who has ridiculed the prime minister and the whole of the country." Her biggest mistake, it said, was the international embarrassment she caused Greece by insisting on escorting the prime minister to the EC summit conference on Rhodes.

Now Ms Liani has gone a step farther in her campaign to win public favor. In an attempt to prove that she could take public criticism with a pinch of salt, she attended a Christmas matinee of a scathing political play which mocked her relationship with the prime minister. Such satirical revues are a popular means of criticizing governments that have fallen out of favor and are a 2500-year-old tradition that dates back to Aristophanes. The prime minister's girlfriend, escorted by his personal bodyguards, applauded and laughed throughout the play, even during those parts which suggested that she had entered the relationship with the premier to exploit him financially and politically. Among other things, the actors taunted that despite Ms Liani's attempts to establish herself as the country's "First Lady", she still remained a "second-rate lady".

One act focused on 70-year-old Mr Papandreou's recent stay at London's Harefield Hospital for open-heart surgery, where he decided to "go public" with Ms Liani by strolling hand-in-hand with her through the hospital grounds. "What will people say when they see them walking hand-in-hand together?" asks one character. "Oh, nothing in particular," replies leading comedian and script writer Lakis Lazopoulos. "They'll just think it's a nice young girl helping an old man across the street."

The play also implies that this irregular union has started a new craze in Greece: pensioners throughout the country are seeking divorce and remarriage, while air hostesses are in high demand as brides.

Ms Liani surprised the press by going backstage after the play and, instead of throwing a fit, congratulated the actors and producers for "using humor to take the sting out of politics". Script writer Lazopoulos returned the compliment by congratulating her for being "the only member of the government's entourage who has had the courage to stay throughout the play."

Despite these attempts to win public

favor, in Greece's basically conservative and traditional society which attaches great importance to family, Mr Papandreou's extramarital adventures appear to be taking a heavy toll. His wife has described the affair as "immoral" and has accused his girlfriend or being responsible for his deteriorating health. Shortly before Christmas, the premier's four children wrote a joint letter to their father, calling on him to resign and to beware of associates who were taking advantage of him and disgracing his government.

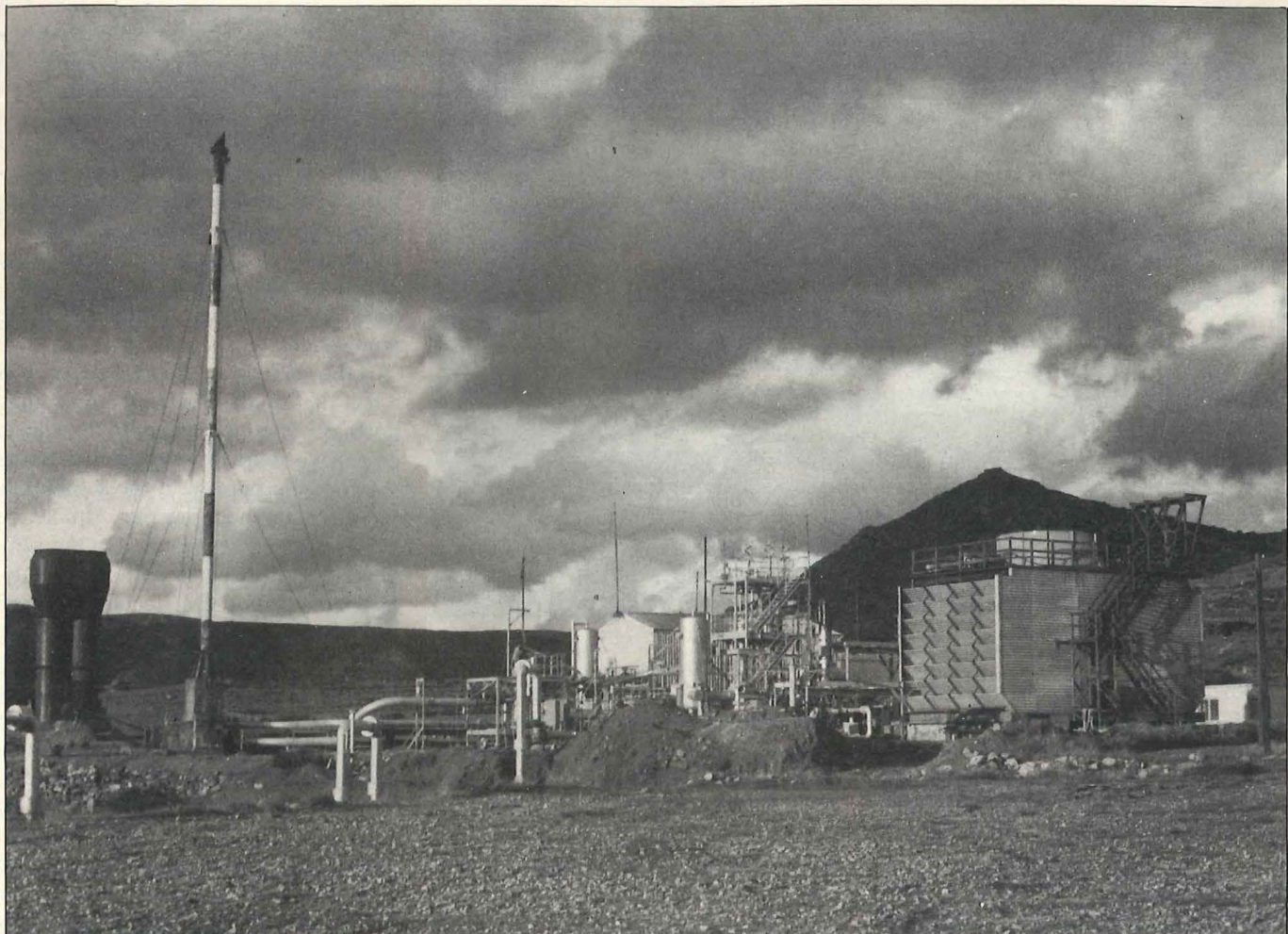
Their letter sums up the public mood which is also reflected in this current upsurge of political theatre satirizing the government and inaugurating a new wave of political jokes combing both domestic and foreign policy scenes. Playing on the premier's past threats to end the American presence in Greece, but his inability to do so because of domestic problems, one such joke taunts: "The only American that Papandreou ever kicked out was his wife."

Despite the storm, Mr Papandreou himself appears determined to struggle

To come are revelations of corruption and embezzlement in the Greek arms industry

on. In a fiery speech before his party's central committee last month, he rejected calls for his resignation and suggested that he could win a third term in power in the June general elections by cooperating with the communist left. He also accused the opposition parties, vested publishing interests and conservatives in the West of conspiring together in an unholy alliance designed to overthrow him.

"They believed that the government would fall, and so the forces of destabilization were mobilized in every possible way," he thundered. "But they failed. I repeat once again that I will remain in active politics, serving the public's interests, as a soldier on the front line of battle." □



Geothermal well at Zefiria

Letting off steam on Milos

The public power corporation is generating a lot more than super-heated water and steam on this Cycladic island. Local tempers have reached the boiling point as bore holes, chimneys and pollution threaten Milos' beauty and ecological balance

by Patrick Warwick

"Blessings from hell." "A community in desperation." So blare headlines on one of the circulars currently doing the rounds on the Cycladic island of Milos. "To a man we will prevent this ravaging of the island." So states the committee organizing the protests, and there is no doubt they are deadly serious, nor that they have the whole of the Cyclades' four-and-a-half thousand population behind them.

The "enemy" is geothermal energy, produced from the hot steam and water trapped in the volcanic strata some fifteen hundred meters below the island's surface. The Public Power Corporation (DEH) has for some years been experimenting with this alterna-

tive energy source to produce power to generate electricity. They have finally succeeded on Milos and have one well operating.

Via a deep bore hole, super-heated water and steam are brought to the surface. This energy drives turbines, producing electricity to supplement the present oil-run mini-power station's supply to the local grid. The utility now plans to extend the system with more operating wells. In an era which has witnessed the soaring cost of oil and the controversial advancement of nuclear power stations, the harnessing of nature to produce energy – and at a fraction of the cost – is surely commendable. Not so, say the people of

Milos, however. They view the geothermal development on the island with as much trepidation as a community informed that a nuclear plant was about to be built in its back yard.

Milos, first famous for the trading of the glossy black volcanic glass, obsidian, used for weapons and tools during the neolithic period, 8000 - 5000 B.C., prospered until 419 B.C. It was then that Athens, dissatisfied with the Miliots for not taking their side against Sparta during the Peloponnesian War, ordered the slaying of the male population and the enslavement of Milos' women and children. Milos sank into oblivion until Roman times when a Christian community was established.



DEH seems determined to go ahead with its program

In the seventh century, after severe earthquakes, the island was once again abandoned. The Christians however, left their mark with the now famous "catacombs", a network consisting of some two hundred metres of underground passages connecting a complex of burial chambers. Today these catacombs are considered one of the best preserved examples of this form of burial.

In the later Middle Ages, Milos became a pirates' stronghold and a notorious center for the trading of plunder. In 1820, the island became a household word when a statue of Aphrodite was discovered by a local farmer. Quickly purchased by a French naval officer, The Venus de Milo now resides far from home in the Louvre.

This century has seen a steady increase in mining activities on the mineral-rich landscape. The island is considered one of the major European centers for such minerals as kaolin, a clay used in ceramics and medicine. Bauxite, the principal ore of aluminium, perlite and betonite are amongst other minerals mined. Although the open cast workings have scarred the island beyond redemption, they are, for the most part, located well into the hinterland and this heavy industry seems to have had little effect on the mushrooming tourist development so prevalent in the Cyclades. Indeed, many tourists find it positively interesting. It is not an uncommon site to see camera-toting summer visitors snapping away at a quarry edge as the shrieking steel of the caterpillar excavators bites into the rock face. The machinery operators seem more than happy to grip the

handles of their monster machines as they pose dramatically for photos in much the same way as the fishermen down at the harbor hold aloft a writhing octopus as the cameras click.

The development of geothermal energy on Milos is by no means a new thing. It first started some 15 years ago when the government decided to seek alternatives to the then rapidly escalating cost of imported oil which fuels the smaller power stations. Lack of adequate financing meant very slow progress in the early years. With the entry of Greece into the EC, funds became available from Brussels for the speeding up of the project.

Tenders were sought from several foreign firms to construct a pilot well near the village of Zefiria. The Japanese won the contract with a highly competitive bid. Although it cannot be confirmed, some sources say that the system proposed by the Japanese was not as efficient as those offered by other bidders. This is one of the main reasons for the bitter opposition against the development of further wells. Members of the community also cite a string of broken promises by the authorities that the harnessing of the island's geothermal energy would bring increased prosperity. These promises detailed such things as cheap energy and abundant hot water for use in commercial greenhouses. A picture was painted of a green and verdant island, an agricultural paradise, all thanks to the blessings of geothermal energy. The islanders say that instead of this they now have exactly the oppo-

Farmers in a wide radius of the pilot

well, with some proof, claim that crops, olive trees and grape vines are dying along with domestic and wild fowl. They lay the blame on chemical elements released, together with the steam that is ventilated from underground via two chimneys at the well-head. Not only the farmers but the community as a whole are fearful of the effects on health because of the poisonous fumes being emitted into the atmosphere.

DEH denies all this. However, it is a fact that on days when the prevailing northerly wind is blowing in the village of Zefiria, some three kilometres to the south of the pilot well, the sulphurous smell is quite overpowering. Unlike the steam, these gases released at the well-head do not disperse quite so readily. Harmless or not, the stench that exists for much of the year is hard to live with. The noise made by the ventilating system, while not so bad from the one well, would be unbearable if more wells were operating, a hideous transformation from the tranquil life enjoyed previously in this quiet backwater.

Another lobby against further geothermal development comes from those involved in tourism. They claim that a forest of chimneys belching steam would irrevocably harm tourism on the island. Theirs did not seem a strong case previously, as, for the most part, the wells were to be sited away from areas frequented by tourists. However, DEH's work at an exploratory bore hole above the main port town of Adamas has changed this. DEH claims that this well is for experimental purposes only, and would never be used as a source for generating electrical power. With the erection of an unsightly red tower at the site on a hillside overlooking the town though, nobody believes them. The feeling in all sectors of the community is that the Adamas well could be the start of a chain of wells whose chimneys would dot the landscape indiscriminately.

As not all the underground steam vaporizes, there also exists the problem of disposing of the condensed water that collects at the wellhead, though with the sea always at close quarters, the answer seems to be at hand. DEH contractors laid a pipe to convey this condensed water to an eventual outfall on the southern side of the island, some six kilometres away from the pilot plant at Zefiria. The pipe, which is some eight inches in diameter, haphazardly wanders across the countryside - sometimes buried just below the surface, at times elevated on stilts several feet

high, but for the most part just resting on the ground – and has now become a rusty eyesore. Just to complete another “masterpiece” of Greek landscaping, DEH has terminated the outfall on the resort beach at Ayia Kyriaki. This just begged for a confrontation, which wasn’t long in coming.

Within a matter of weeks, quantities of dead fish were sighted on the beach. It was also noted that seabed plant growth was dying. Now the community really felt they had evidence of pollution. DEH conceded that a problem existed and altered the method of disposing of the unwanted water, first by trying to return it underground and then by treating it before channelling it into the sea. The community still claims that the beach at Ayia Kyriaki is affected and that harmful elements are being emitted at the wellhead via the ventilated steam. It’s interesting to sidetrack a little here to an old story that may have a bearing on the fears of the locals regarding what is coming up from down below.

During the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when the pirates “reigned” on Milos, they made their capital what is now the village of Zefiria. It must have been quite a place. The pirate population numbered some five thousand and there were in addition 300 priests, a bishop and 17 Orthodox churches! It is hard to imagine what pirates would have wanted with such an effusion of clergy: obviously, they were not the ordinary run of Captain Bloods.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Zefiria was virtually abandoned, due to epidemics and a number of minor earthquakes, during which, it is said, noxious fumes were emitted from cracks in the ground. These were so intense at times “as to cause animals to keel over dead after breathing in the fumes.” This is not the only such story. Milos abounds with caves. Many, like the catacombs, were used as ancient burial chambers. Unopened for centuries but eventually found by would-be looters, these natural sepulchres would often drive back plunderers overcome by foul gases.

These kinds of stories are, of course, fuel for superstition which, over the years will embed itself in the minds of later generations until what was perhaps part fiction has become accepted as fact. There are not many amongst the modern island community who would readily admit to being influenced by these old tales but the stories are well known. However convincing an argument the authorities put up regarding the harmlessness of today’s

underground emissions, they will have a hard time erasing deeply rooted fears.

There is no doubt that the people of Milos have some argument against further development. DEH is greatly at fault, mainly through lack of efficient public relations. Granted, they have held several open meetings designed to allay the public’s fears, but they have not succeeded. The community questions – with good reason, after the string of already broken promises about the benefits of geothermal energy to the island – whether the utility people should now be believed.

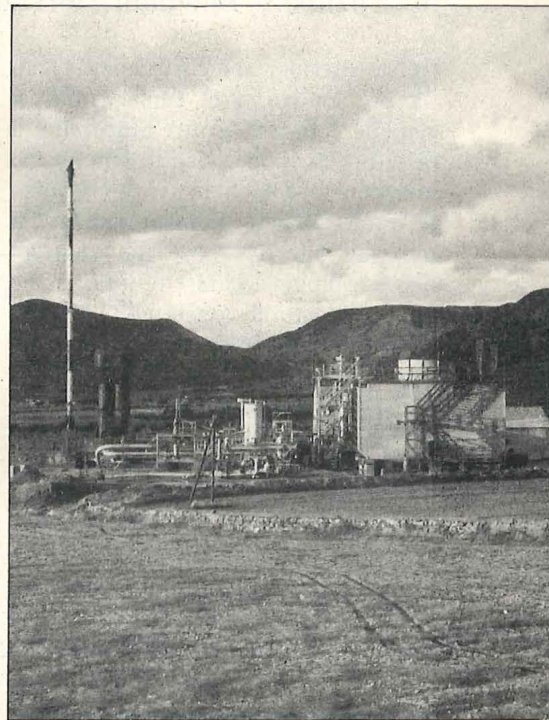
In all fairness to DEH, however, those in power today can hardly be called to account for the promises made a dozen or more years ago. Times and ideas change, but DEH should have kept in closer touch with the locals over the years. Instead, a spate of recent public meetings has left people in an angry mood. The *tavernes* are full of dark mutterings of what Miliots will do if the well above Adamas is developed further: the most outrageous suggestions we hope may be ignored. Mass rallies and the forceful hindrance of work, should it be restarted (at the moment DEH is not working at the Adamas site) are more in the line of the campaigners. The committee formed by the community is considering legal intervention. More to the point, it was decided to hire an independent scientific survey of the ventilated underground gases and liquids. Committee members say their course must then be through the courts. And what will happen if they fail to come up with sufficient evidence of pollution?

DEH, on its part, seems determined

to go ahead with its program and indeed there would be few outside Milos who would not applaud the search for an alternative energy source to oil.

But, as in 419 B.C., will the people of Milos try to defy the authorities at whatever cost? Perhaps. Of course, DEH could try something the Athenians of 419 B.C. didn’t: public relations. □

Update: An independent survey testing emissions in January detected traces of arsenic.



Farmers in a wide radius of the well claim that crops are dying



Commencement of well construction above the town of Adamas

Aristotle on Amerikis

Achilles Kanellopoulos' Southeastern College is an answered prayer. This native son of Thrace was seeking a goal worthy of his many talents, decided upon founding a modern-day academy-according-to-Aristotle, and when he asked Patriarch Demetrios for his blessing, was told: "You can do it." Since 1982, the rest has been...academic

by Elizabeth Boleman Herring

The President and Academic Dean of Southeastern College has a genuine tom-tom in his office. It's a prized possession, given to him by the President of Oklahoma City University, a full-blooded Cherokee Indian. On the wall directly above the tom-tom hangs a diploma citing the title of the dean's doctoral dissertation: "The Fracture and Autogenous Communitation of Quartzite." (Achilles Kanellopoulos of Alexandroupolis became a Ph.D. in engineering at the University of Cape Town, South Africa, in 1978.) There are other eclectic, though not necessarily discordant, elements in this crowded academician's inner sanctum at the corner of Valaoritou and Amerikis: framed photographs of him with Patriarch Demetrios, with Archbishop Iakovos, with President-elect Bush, with Dukakis; heaps of correspondence bearing stamps from all over the planet; masses of thriving greenery; a couch with a slept-on look. But the visitor has little time to survey the contents of the room. Kanellopoulos

may be one of the most visibly busy men in Athens, and one gets the feeling while talking to him that there are at least 20 other projects that require the dean's immediate attention, all held very temporarily at bay by his closed door and bevy of bright, attractive office personnel.

In the anteroom wait a score of prospective Southeastern students – each anticipating the required personal interview with the dean – and perhaps as many hopeful faculty members. With a faculty of 200 (mainly Ph.D.s) and a student body which, in 1989, will exceed 2000, Southeastern is burgeoning. And Southeastern is, in a very real sense, the dean, and the dean, Southeastern.

Kanellopoulos is an engineer who was more interested in applying the ways in which he had been taught to think rather than the facts with which he had been supplied. He has been blessed, and perhaps cursed, with being a man somewhat ahead of his time and place; gifted with foresight, but fighting

an uphill battle in a country whose educational system is largely moribund.

Born in 1950 in Alexandroupolis – reclaimed from the Turks and renamed for Alexander in 1919 – Kanellopoulos claims strong ties with the East. "In order to understand me," he says in a low, pleasant voice, "you must take into account that I grew up with the influence of Oriental culture." Turkish and Arabic were spoken in Thrace during the dean's post-Civil War boyhood; his mother hailed from the "poli". Kanellopoulos' grandfather insisted, too, that the youngster become "fluent", early, in Ancient Greek: by the age of 12, Achilles was able to handle Homer.

"Though I grew up during a very difficult period for the Evros district, at a time when we still spoke Turkish with the elderly people, I always felt very strongly Greek, though I enjoyed the diversity of the varied backgrounds of my friends," says Kanellopoulos.

In 1961, the entire Kanellopoulos family moved to Athens. There was, as well, a branch of the clan in the US. "The uncle in America' was a part of my background, too. I was communicating in English with my American cousins at the age of six and seven and thus had an early introduction to the United States."

In Athens, on scholarship, Kanellopoulos says he was "fortunate in his professors". Especially important to him were the ancient thinkers and writers, from Homer to Sophocles, with Aristotle and his "science of the laws of thought" leaving the greatest impression.

It was in the parks of Athens, walking up and down with his teachers, that Kanellopoulos learned what education could be. "It was individual professors who made the difference in my progress," he recalls. "I learned about tragedy on weekends, walking in Athens' green areas with good, committed teachers. They explained Plato, Sophocles, Euripides – on their own time. It was not so much the system that was good back then in the 60s, but the teachers. Now, I believe some of my own students are experiencing something very close to a classical education because of their teachers. This makes me very optimistic."

It took tremendous optimism and perhaps a touch of hubris for the young Kanellopoulos to fly in the face of lucrative engineering research and teaching contracts abroad and turn to "managerial academics". "I, and most other engineering professors, have nev-



At the Kifissia campus, with Dr. and Mrs. Xenakis

er had any formal training as educators. But we generally want to serve. Engineering in general provides one with a good grasp of physical mechanisms – how things work, or don't. It gives one a unique understanding of people as well: engineers have to establish good managerial skills. Finally, engineers become adept at estimating costs: for me, everything is technically feasible once I have the money to pay for it." Even a university, obviously, for this multilingual, latter-day apostle of Aristotle has engineered Southeastern – from the ground up – beginning in 1982.

He did have help from friends in high places, specifically Boston University's President John R. Silber, "the green of whose money" enabled Southeastern to establish a foothold in Greece. Kanellopoulos drew up a feasibility study which impressed the canny Bostonians and opened his school with 28 engineering students and five faculty members. "I was one of those five and, in the beginning, I taught two or three courses per semester and ran the physics labs."

Currently, Southeastern College has two campuses, in Kifissia and in the city center, offers programs in engineering in conjunction with Boston University, has a graduate program in business administration and undergraduate programs in everything from art history through the classics, computer science and journalism to quantitative methods and Spanish.

The dean's philosophy of education? Aristotelian, of course. "But was Alexander Aristotle, or Aristotle Alexander?" he asks. "Education must be custom-tailored to each student." The students themselves Kanellopoulos interviews and handpicks, selected for their individual skills and talents. "I may envision a student as an executive 15 years up the road, a politician, a banking accountant or a computer technician. We try to determine whether her or his strengths are left- or right-brain and then we work to establish each student's self-confidence."

Sometimes Kanellopoulos says he

feels like a modern-day Aristotle tutoring contemporary Alexanders; sometimes, he jokes, like a horse-trainer. "I know the horse *can* come in first, but it's going to take two or three years of hard work." And the dean's goals are not confined to individual cases. He's aiming at nothing less than the establishment of a major educational center here. But the hardheaded, practical engineer knows how "expensive" is his goal.

"Greece is a country with a problematic system of education. As a graduate of the Athens Polytechnic, I know this system firsthand. I had some very fine professors here and my first students were their sons. The major problem is that the educational system 200 years ago was the private property of 200 bright professors: today, it's the private property of 2000 lacklustre lecturers. Most of these people are concerned only with securing their positions, not teaching." Here, Kanellopoulos the manager surfaces for a moment: "And what's really outrageous is that the second richest institution in Greece is Athens University. But is it making money for itself, for its students? No!"

One can easily see how even a cautious administrator like Boston University's President Silber was won over by Achilles Kanellopoulos. Even Patriarchs have given this dean the go-ahead. When Kanellopoulos, concerned with making his life's work count for something, approached the Ecumenical Patriarch in the early 80s, asking for guidance, Demetrios' terse but kindly response was a simple, "You can do it." Southeastern received an Orthodox blessing.

As far as the dean is concerned, his school's history starts now. "The country desperately needs good accountants, good computer specialists, good scholars in drama and journalism. I envision other projects spinning off from Southeastern as well: a medical unit staffed by medical specialists of Greek origin from the US; a teaching kindergarten for handicapped children



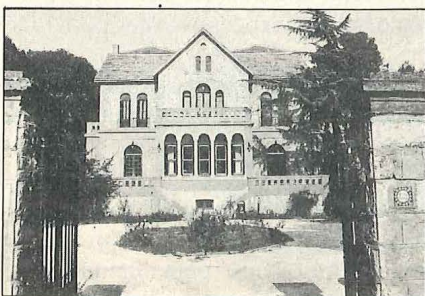
Southeastern students at Boston University. At right, the dean

staffed by Southeastern faculty and students; a biomedical engineering facility; a department of Byzantinology involved in 6th to 12th century A.D. manuscript research. Who knows," ponders the dean, "Perhaps we'll unearth an undiscovered work of Aristotle – either an original text or an Arabic translation."

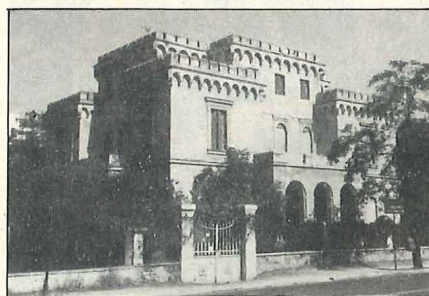
"Our role," he says in closing, "is to create leaders. I believe that, by 1992, Southeastern will be serving over 10,000 students. In the mid-90s, my current students will be my age, a new generation of Greeks able to compete with Europeans, Americans, anyone. And me? I hope the conductor will still be here at the podium trying to keep up with the orchestra – and naming my former students to the college's Board of Trustees." □



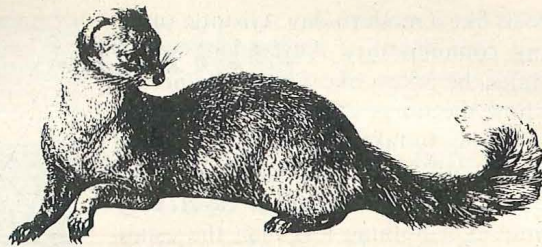
The Metropolitan campus building on Amalias St



Three renovated mansions make up the Kifissia campus



Grecian Weasels



Before the cat, there was...the weasel! No stranger in Athenian homes of the fifth century B.C., this classic mouser was also the subject of fable and myth. No lesser lights than Aristotle, Aristophanes and Aesop immortalized the fascinating ferret

by Adrienne Mayor

At the Athenian Agora in the fifth century B.C. the peddler of household goods called out his wares: "I've got pennyroyal and dittany, fans and lantern wicks! Plump ducklings and goslings, delicious eels fresh from Lake Copais! Whiskbrooms, talking birds, partridges, weasels..." Weasels? Why would a Greek housewife want to buy a weasel? Superstitious people considered it bad luck to have a *nifitsa* or *kounavi* cross their path, and everyone knew that male polecats had a smell that could knock your sandals off.

But weasels are mousers par excellence and house cats were unknown in classical Greece. (Indeed, until late Roman times it was forbidden to export cats from Egypt, where they were considered sacred.) From literature, history and art we know that the ferret – the domesticated weasel or polecat – was a

common house- and farm-pet until the "wavetail" (*ailouros*) eclipsed it in popularity.

Ferrets earned their keep by decimating the hordes of moles, mice, and voles that nibbled away grain and food supplies. Ferrets (whose name means "wily one" in Greek, and "little thief" in Latin) occasionally exceeded their duties and stole poultry and eggs; farmers kept fowl in pens to discourage such moonlighting. Perhaps sympathetic magic accounted for the notion that thieves could sneak up on guard dogs if they approached holding forth the tail of a noxious-smelling "little thief". The naturalist Aelian (second century A.D.) noted that hens, roosters and mice were instinctively terrified by the peculiar chattering sound made by a weasel. Another ancient writer blamed the demise of his son's three pet goldfinches on the household ferret.

Aristotle described the house-ferret this way: it was about the size of a Maltese dog, with thick fur, a white belly, an elongated body and short legs. The ferret was just like the weasel "in the craftiness of its manners, but could become very mild and tame." Aristotle cautioned that the ferret "delights in honey and steals from beehives; it will also catch birds."

Aristophanes, whose plays are treasuries of details about Athenian households of the fifth century B.C., refers fairly often to ferrets: one could purchase them in the marketplace and they caught mice, but they stole meat at night. Several of his jokes allude to the well-known fact that the males (like their North American cousins, the skunks) release a terrible stench when alarmed.



Wild weasels were distrusted in antiquity and even the household ferret's reputation was dubious – unflattering connotations are still apparent in modern figures of speech. Not as faithful or affectionate as a dog ("man's best friend" even then), the ferret was considered at best a mischief-maker with insatiable curiosity; at worst, its name was synonymous with relentless bloodthirstiness.

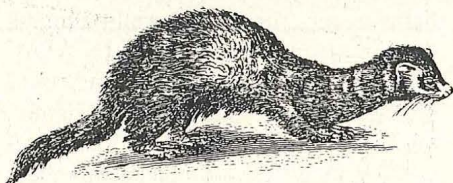
Certainly this pet was less amenable to "persuasion" than traditional domestic animals like the dog and horse. (As a ferret-owner I can confirm the ancient reports that these sinuous little carnivores have sharp teeth and claws, a distinctive, happy-sounding chatter, a notorious sweet tooth, a compulsion to "steal" things; a fetish for investigating any dark nook, a rambunctious temperament, and none of the "restraint or remorse" we expect of other pets.) On the other hand, ferrets appeal to people who find dogs too slavish and cats too snobbish – the independent little ferret never outgrows its boisterous playfulness.

Weasels and ferrets found a niche very early in Greek folklore. The famous misogynist poet Simonides of Samos (seventh century B.C.) wrote a disagreeable verse comparing women's



personality types to various animals: one of the worst was the ferret-woman, a "miserable wretched creature, neither beautiful nor desirable" yet filled with lust and prone to thievery: she even absconded with unburned parts of animal sacrifices!

Several of Aesop's fables feature weasels. One, *The Battle of the Weasels and Mice*, became the subject of popular tavern paintings. In this tale, an army of weasels routs a panicked crowd of mice whose ostentatiously decorated generals become stuck in the narrow mouseholes. In another fable, an old weasel no longer able to chase agile mice tricks them by "rolling in flour and throwing herself carelessly in a dark corner." After devouring several young mice who scamper near the "heap of flour," an elderly but wise mouse, veteran of many mousetraps, happens by. Perceiving the ruse, he calls out: "I wish you luck - just as truly and sincerely as I believe that you are a pile of flour!"



Domestic European polecat

The story of the weasel-bride is another very old legend. The Goddess of Love takes pity on a female weasel who has fallen in love with a handsome young man. Venus changes her into a beautiful girl and the youth's heart is captured. At the wedding feast, however, his bride's true nature is revealed when a mouse skitters across the floor. His beloved leaps from the couch to pursue it!

Modern Greek folklore echoes part of this ancient story. To see a weasel near the house of a girl about to be wed is a bad omen because it is said that the *nifitsa* ("little bride") was once a girl who was about to marry but "somehow



Red-figure pyxis, Attica, 5th century B.C.



was robbed of her happiness" and transformed into a weasel. Now the jealous little creature is believed to destroy wedding dresses unless honey and sweets (called "the necessary spoonfuls") are set out for her before the wedding and songs are sung to appease the disappointed "little bride".

In ancient Greek myth, Hercules set up an altar to honor a weasel-woman of Thebes, Galinthias. She was a fair-haired friend of his mother's who had been transformed into a weasel by Hera. Hera had attempted to prevent the birth of Hercules by means of a magic spell, but Galinthias thwarted the hex by tricking the goddess into thinking that Alcmene had already given birth to Zeus' son. The incensed deity changed the golden-haired Galinthias into a weasel; later Hecate, goddess of witchcraft, invited Galinthias to become her assistant. The grateful Alcmene claimed that she felt comforted whenever she glimpsed her friend around her house in Thebes, "as active and energetic as ever," and still blonde! (Domestic ferrets often have light fur.)

The Athenians mocked the Thebans for believing this version of Galinthias' fate. In Athens the story was that a Theban harlot named Galinthias had been turned into a weasel by the witch Hecate because of her unbridled lust, and that she had simply frightened Alcmene into labor by dashing across the floor.

Before Hercules was born, the area around Thebes had been ravaged by a giant weasel-like monster which was killing babies. The Thebans tried to appease the animal (which was destined never to be caught) by exposing an infant every month. Finally, a local hero obtained a magical hound named Lelaps who was destined to catch whatever he chased. When the dog was set after the devilish creature, Zeus resolved the theological dilemma by turning them both to stone. The travel writer Pausanias visited Thebes in the second century B.C. and was shown the chamber where Alcmene gave birth to Hercules and a relief of the witches sent by Hera to delay delivery. He also passed the spot, about five miles from

Thebes, where the killer weasel and Lelaps became stone.

Ever since Hecate incited Galinthias to be her assistant, weasels were associated with witches and shape-shifting, the role that cats later came to play in the Middle Ages. Some ancient Greek horror stories describe sorceresses who could transform themselves into weasels and engage in dire activities, such as biting off the ears and noses of sleeping men or corpses.

In ancient Athens, an assembly would be cancelled if a weasel was spotted on the Pnyx, and it was bad luck for a weasel to cross one's path - though one could break the jinx by throwing three pebbles across the road. In Macedonia, it was considered a good omen to see a weasel, although the *nifitsa* was blamed for destroying clothing in closets. Some people believed that if they got a headache after washing their hair, it meant that a weasel had glanced into the basin of water.

Weasels in Greek myth were usually depicted as female and often were connected with marriage, birth and magic spells having to do with sex. The naturalist Aelian pointed out that the Thebans worshipped the weasel because it had helped Alcmene in labor and he had also heard the story that the weasel was once a human sorceress who was punished for her "extreme sexual desires". Aelian considered the slender predator a "malicious" animal and claimed that a weasel amulet could prevent conception or break up a friendship.



Red-figure neck-pelike by Euphronios painter, c. 500 B.C.

He also reported that the chattering of weasels was supposed to predict a rainstorm, and if mice and weasels were seen leaving a house or a village together it presaged certain disaster. This latter phenomenon was observed in 373 B.C. just before an earthquake devastated the town of Helike on the Gulf of Corinth. Weasels, along with their enemies, snakes, and mice, and accompanied by beetles and centipedes, were seen fleeing on the road out of town.

Several ancient writers mention weasels' antipathy for snakes. One of Aesop's fables tells of a tame ferret fighting a snake that invaded its household – but the battle abruptly ends when they both spot a mouse. Aesop's moral is that even political adversaries will quit arguing to destroy a weaker common enemy. Aelian calls both the snake and the weasel "evil creatures" but says the weasel is bolder, probably because it chews rue before attacking snakes, which detest that bitter herb.

Besides the polecat and ferret, the weasel's relatives include the ermine (winter weasel), marten, sable, badger, fisher, mongoose and mink. Today the small brown and white weasel in Greece is called *nifitsa* and the larger pine marten is known as the *kounavi*; I can report that both have been recently spotted in the yard of a friend who lives in Euboea. In antiquity, several species of polecat were recognized: the North African/Spanish, the Steppe, and the European, besides the smaller and lighter-colored domesticated ferret. (One writer of the Middle Ages described the color of their fur as "wool stained with urine"!)

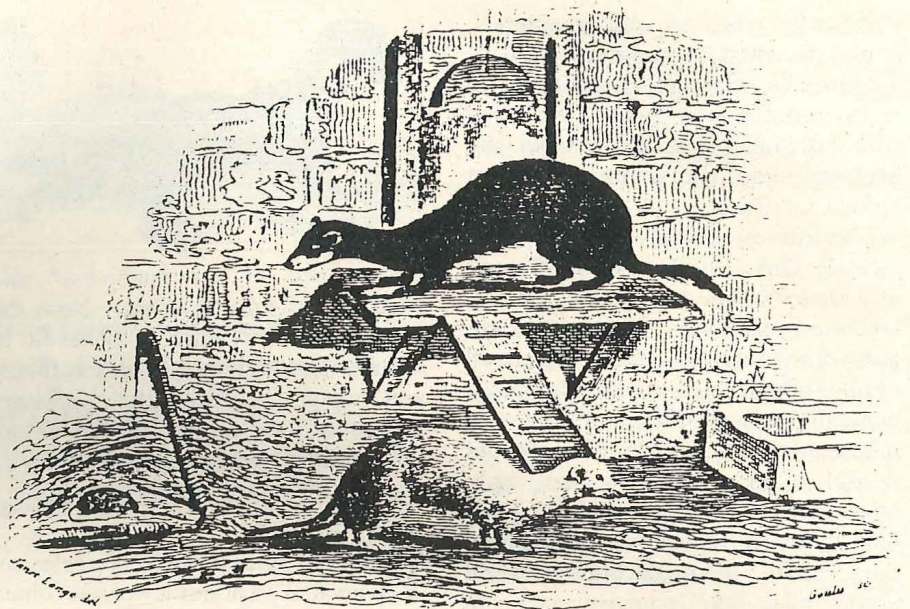
In ancient Greece, the pelts of the wild *Mustela* and *Martens* were prized, and vase painters probably used ferret- and sable-fur brushes. From North Africa the use of ferrets to hunt rabbits spread to the Mediterranean. Pliny reports that in the first century A.D., the residents of the Balearic Islands sent a desperate request for military aid to the Emperor Augustus: millions of rabbits were overrunning the island. The prac-

tical-minded emperor quickly dispatched Roman legionnaires armed with ferrets on leashes!

By Medieval times, weasels were credited with the ability to kill evil basilisks and were said to know how to use a magical life-restoring herb, rue, with which it had earlier overcome its enemy the snake. The weasel in its winter coat – the ermine – became a symbol of purity and royalty in European heraldry.

Archaeological excavations have turned up some remains of members of the weasel family at Greek sites. Pre-historic ancestors of the *Mustela* have been excavated in the fossil beds of Pikermi, on the road to Marathon. A ferret skull was found at the Early Bronze Age site (occupied in about 2750 B.C.) of Thermi on Lesbos, and weasel bones were discovered at sites in Asia Minor settled by Greeks. Further study is needed to determine whether or not such remains are of domesticated animals, and it is only recently that archaeologists have begun to collect and identify small bones found in ancient domestic sites.

Depictions of ferrets in ancient art are rare compared to portrayals of other animals, but a red-figure *lekythos* by the Eucharides painter depicts a tame weasel climbing up a knobby staff

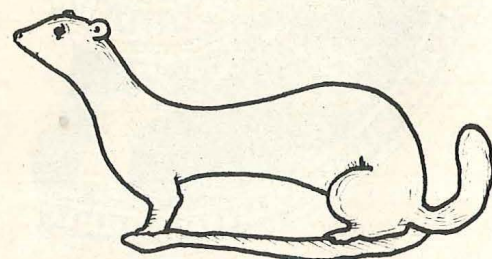
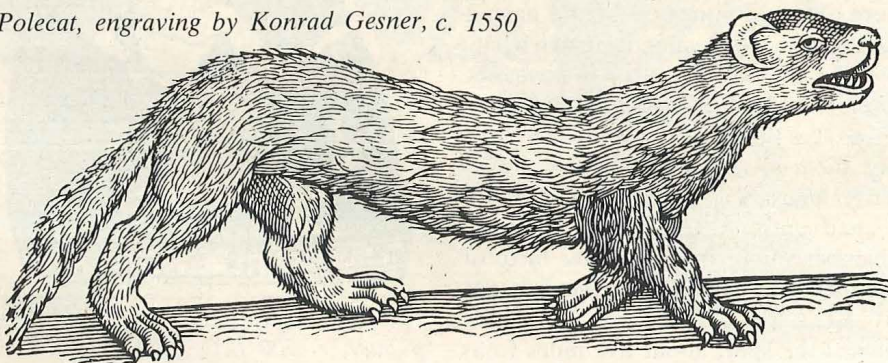


held by a youth. Another red-figure vase by the Euphronios painter (about 500 B.C.) shows a seated man playing with a ferret. A red figure bowl (from Attica, fifth century B.C.) has a comic household scene: a man shakes a stick at a small ferret jumping at a candlestick. Some Etruscan wall-paintings done in the Greek red-figure style (fifth century) show a marten stalking some birds, and two ferrets apparently ignoring a rabbit and birds.

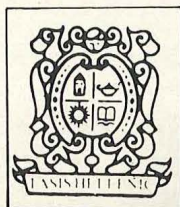
Dog may have been man's best friend in ancient Greece, and cats would later become our other favorite companion. The so-called Dog and Cat Painter immortalized these two pets in vase paintings, and many of these pets' names have been preserved (one hunting hound was even named "Weasel"). But until the widespread availability of cats, the feisty little ferret won a place in many hearts as it worked and played in Greek homes. A tiny silver charm of the fourth century B.C., less than an inch high, must have been made by someone who knew ferrets well. This lovingly detailed little trinket shows someone's pet *nifitsa* in a typically alert pose.

□ This article is dedicated to the little thieves, Denise and Spike, and to the nameless "*nifitsa*" and "*kounavi*" of Kalivia.

Polecat, engraving by Konrad Gesner, c. 1550



4th and 3rd century B.C. silver charm of a ferret, c. one inch high



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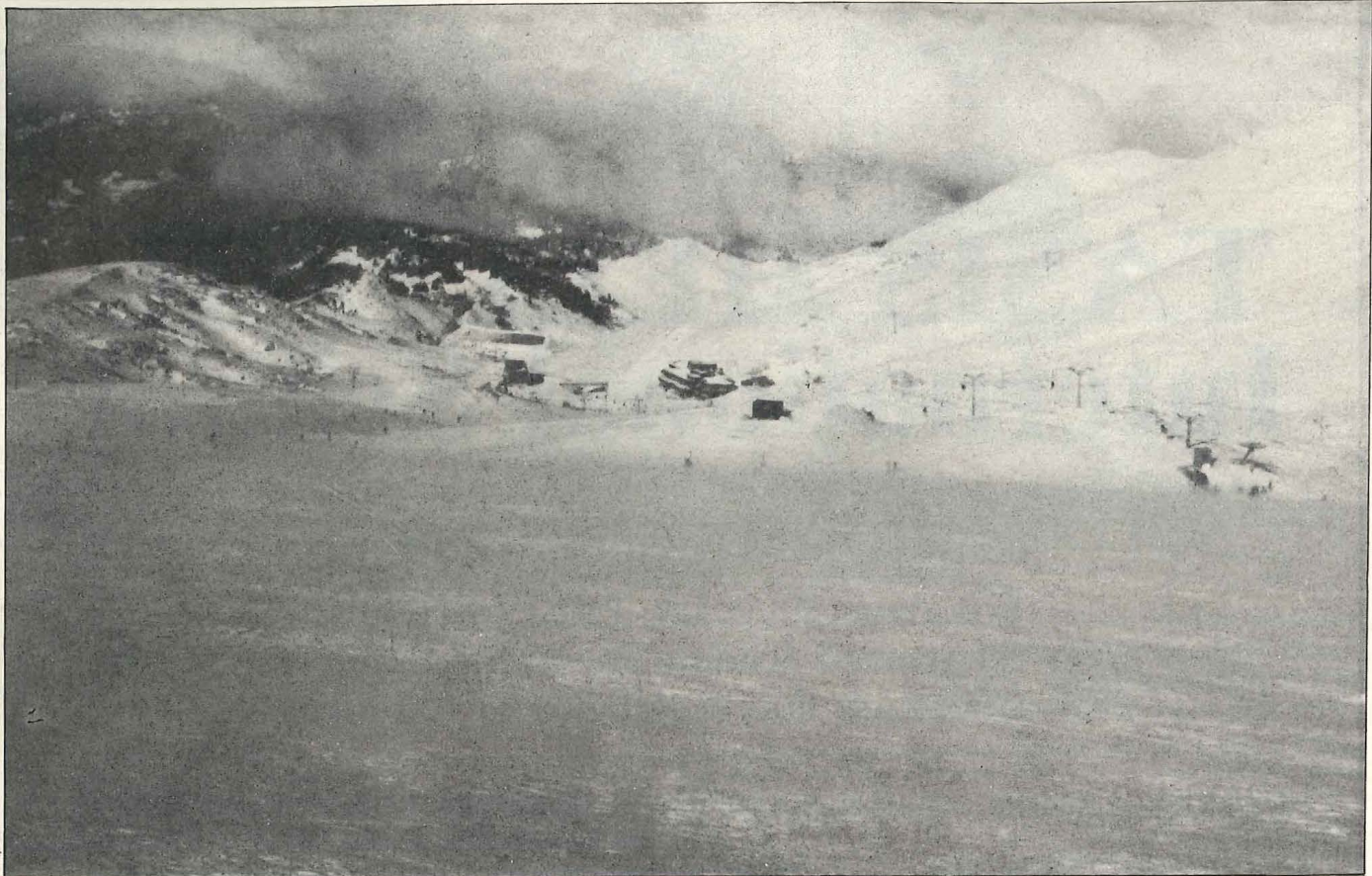
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General view of Parnassos ski area

Schussing on Parnassos

**It's not the Alps, but it's not the pits, either.
Tourists are actually coming to Greece in February – to ski.
Catch a short, steep run off the summit,
and see Delphi in the afternoon**

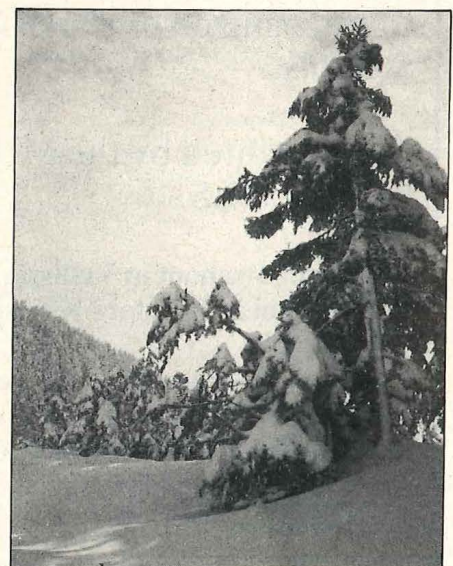
by Willard Manus

Skiing in Greece has come of age. Thanks to the installation of new trails and hotels on Mt Parnassos, the sport has begun to attract not only Greeks but Europeans and even some Americans to the area. Less than a decade old, the Mt Parnassos ski center sits high atop the snow-capped, cloud-shrouded home of the ancient Greek muses. Not only does the mountain have undying beauty and historical resonance but, at an altitude of 2200 metres, it catches snow from November to April and, compared to the people-packed, trendy Alpine resorts such as Kitzbühel and Courmayeur, is hardly trafficked. Perhaps three to 500 people a day ski its flanks. These numbers mean no waiting at the lifts, no dodging other skiers on the trails: skiing on

Parnassos is like skiing on your own mountain.

Until now, what's helped in keeping these numbers down has been the lack of hotel space on the mountain proper. Skiers have had to bunk down in such neighboring towns as Arachova, Delphi and Amfiklia and depend on private cars to reach the summit. Also, much of the accommodation in these towns (Delphi excepted) has been rather Spartan. In recent years, however, all that has changed. Numerous small hotels have opened near the slopes and they are being put to good use by Greek and foreign skiers alike. The last year or two have even seen the advent of one- and two-week package tours from the Continent.

The opening of a third trail on the



Parnassos Ski Center

mountain (at Fterolaka) has also made the skiing more varied and attractive. While Greece will never be in the same league as the Alps – there are no wildly exciting six-mile runs to compare with, say, the Courmayeur-Zermatt run – even an expert skier can have fun on Mt Parnassos. There are some steep (if short) runs now, with plenty of opportunity to *schuss* and *slalom* to your heart's content. In its own way, Greek skiing is unique, with a flavor and feeling all its own.

To begin with, the weather is humane. It snows mostly at night on Parnassos, with the sun taking over by nine a.m. This means you're able to ski on crisp, fresh snow in just a shirt or light jacket. There are no hordes milling around the ski lifts (16) and the ski classes (taught by qualified instructors) do not resemble World War I infantry advances. Compared to a country like France, where a mere three percent of skiable terrain remains undeveloped, skiing in Greece is in its adolescence.

The National Tourist Organization also maintains a snack bar, restaurant and ski shop at Fterolaka. The food is good, the view across the mountain to the Gulf of Corinth superb, and the prices – even for equipment rental – congenial. A day pass costs c. 800 drs; a complete outfit rents for 1500 drs.

Many of the ski tours from Europe are sold with such advertising slogans as "Ski above the oracle; enjoy the sea at its feet." The Gulf of Corinth is just a half hour away by coach, making it possible to enjoy nearly a full day on the mountain and then take an aperitif in the warm winter sunshine on a beach



Fast, short, steep run

near Itea. Mad dogs and Englishmen can even go for a dip in the Gulf.

Delphi is another reason why more and more foreigners are coming to Greece to ski. A visit to this famous and unforgettable archaeological site is on every tourist's must-do list. Most of the tour operators are even offering a day's jaunt across to some of the better-

known attractions in the Peloponnese, just a few hours away by the Rion-Antirion ferry.

As for après-ski life, Arachova now has two discos; Delphi, double that in winter. But most skiers seem to be happy to find a small, wood-heated *taverna* where the ambience is relaxed and friendly, and the food not fancy but fresh. Towns such as Arachova, Amfikli, Polydrosso and Agoriana specialize in an indigenous cuisine, cooked with a sure and generous hand. Game is usually available in winter (mostly pheasant and partridge), served with pots of beans and green vegetables, a local demi-sweet wine out of the barrel, brown bread, yogurt and apples. The cost? A third of what such a feast would run you in Europe or America.

There it is, then. Uncrowded slopes, reasonable prices, lots of fun and friendship, various kinds of historical treats to sample, ample snow, roast partridge, homemade wine, and maybe a local kid playing the *bouzouki* in a corner. That's skiing on Parnassos. □



The Kelaria run

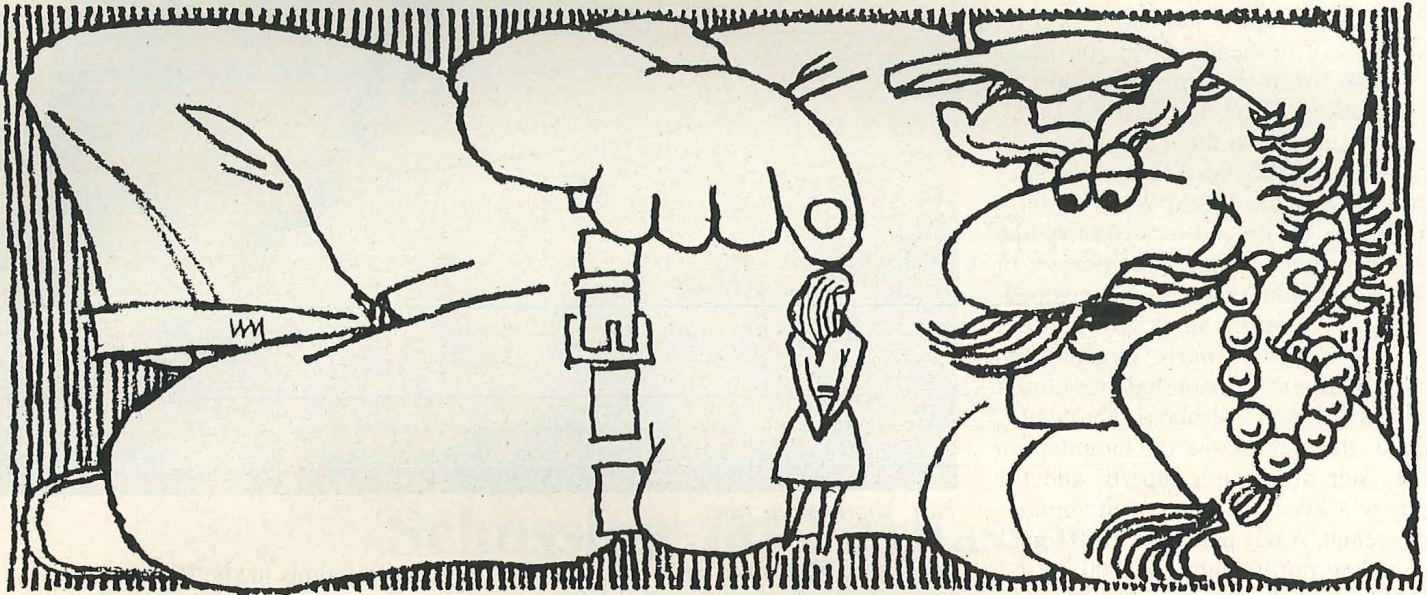
For more information, contact the Greek Skiing Center at Parnassos, Tel 0234-22493; 22596; 22373; 22630; 22689.

An imperfect 38, but still growing

A (former) innocent abroad,
now a resident of Kythera and Athens (though not always simultaneously)
recounts coming to grips with Greek reality.

Well, almost

by Donna Carrere



When I first came to Greece, I was terrified of the man in the street.

I couldn't understand why he hated me so much when all I wanted to do was give him my money. I worried about this a lot and came up with dozens of good reasons which oscillated wildly between the poles of masochism and fear: I was a jerk with the soul of a jerk and the Greeks were just candid enough to let me all hang out; the Greeks were bad, evil really, with Bela Lugosi eyebrows that could slice your hopes like carving knives with one sinister *Oxi*; I was a tourist, one of those teeming staphylococci that squealed over embroidered doilies, that swarmed Syndagma dressed only in designer Pampers and travellers' checks and who could always be counted on when it came to runaway cleavage; this was the beginning of the shady East, meaning blue porcelain eyes and hands dangling all over the place, blood feuds, horrifying miracles—and, most of all, that moody titan, the Indomitable Male.

All of these excuses came blaring out of my mouth like bulletins on the six o'clock news every time my husband demanded to know why I was crouching outside the Ionian ticket office, begging

him to go in and ask. When I recall our first months in Greece, I can't imagine how we ever had the courage to stick it out, to survive. We were like Adam and Eve, just out of the garden, faced with the untamable; people slammed doors in our faces, deliberately sent us to wrong islands, threw down coins on our table that went bouncing all over the floor. One landlady grabbed my hand as I was registering, pointed murderously at my bare ring finger and then thrust my whole arm away like some kind of stale baguette. I had to wait so long to be served in restaurants that I came down with persecution-induced nosebleeds and facial tics that all the men took as personal innuendoes.

Then why did we stay so long? The Sun? That big yellow thug that flushes you out of bed at six in the morning and beats down angrily until seven at night? The Rhythm of Life? Crawling across Athens in 110 degree heat because the buses and trains and taxis (and donkeys) are on strike and can't take you to the only bank that isn't on strike so that you don't even have the money to buy a newspaper, which is also on strike, to tell you when everybody will stop being on strike?

I finally came to the conclusion that we were here against our will and that some day we would snap out of it and head for the Finnish lakes, eschewing anything even remotely concerned with the olive. I came to regard myself as a sort of Patty Hearst figure with the Greeks in the role of the Symbionese Liberation Army.

But recently, my God, the Greeks have become as lovable as pussycats painted on black velvet cushions! They are like brandied sugarplums, inebriating and delicious. I mean we are a romantic item. I can't get enough of them and they positively dote on me. Every morning I wake up and think, "Wow, I'm going to meet another Greek today!"

It started when we were obliged to move to Athens for a few months, a fate I equated with pediatric brain surgery, and which had me sucking my thumb in despair as our boat approached Piraeus in the light of the dawning *nefos*. But when we installed ourselves in Pangrati, something amazing happened: people started to squeeze my cheeks!

Shopkeepers, little girls in the park, grandmothers on benches, they all twiddle-twaddle and chuck-chuck me as if I

were the biggest, cutest toddler in the world. And the caretaker of our apartment building gave me a box of Turkish Delight, just because I walked on the edges of my feet while she was mopping the stairs. A whole new world of harmony has unfolded for me in the neighborhood cafés where my acquaintances consist of ex-cabinet ministers and retired tragediennes who reward my demented Greek declensions and lurid syntax with cries of "Bravo!" and "Encore!"

When I go to the outdoor cinema across the street to see such classics as the original *The Fly* with Vincent Price, the usher escorts me to the best central seat, exhorting grown men to shove over (just because I'm American and Vincent Price is American.) This is adorable. And the gracious *mezedes* they serve around here are like little trays of rubies and sapphires that they pull out at Van Cleef and Arpels: crusty miniature cheese drops with zero olive oil; baby suckling pastourma; delightful green and red midget peppers that blow your cerebellum into your vertical cortex.

In the morning, when I open my shutters onto the backyard balcony, the homemakers across the garden wave in

unison through their sheets and underwear like Nanette Fabray, Ann Miller and June Allyson in a Minelli musical, greeting me with medleys of *ti kanises* that flutter over the orange trees and ease me into another charming day.

If all this sounds exaggerated and disconnected, good. The point is that nothing can be too extreme in Greece, simply because it would be impossible to go farther than the people themselves. For example, take this paragraph from yesterday's newspaper: "The Ministry of Education has announced that the 1988-89 school year will begin on the 1st of September and end on the 21st of June." But in the next breath it also states that it will begin on September 11 and finish on June 15.

Or consider the sign in a large dress shop near Omonia: "This store does not carry size 42." Although I myself am an imperfect 38, I was so galvanized by this announcement that I ran through the racks, flicking back hangers of ruffles and drylon and silver lamé, but sure enough, there were sizes 36, 38, 40, 44, 46, 48, and even a g..... 50 - but not one 42 anywhere! How can this be? I know I should have asked the saleslady but I was afraid, terrified of a neuron-splitting answer. I really believed I

would fall through the holes (as they say in mathematics) or go berserk like in the Munch painting, "The Scream."

I'm not saying they're wrong: I'm not being perjorative. I admire the Greeks like Buddhist monks adore their Zen masters, blindly, faithfully, WITHOUT understanding.

I really believe that the Hellenic National Reckoning is totally incomprehensible to the prevailing 2.1 pound brain.

From complete disdain to undying love, they swing like applaudometers on amateur night. To get from *alpha* to *gamma* they will always pass through *rho*.

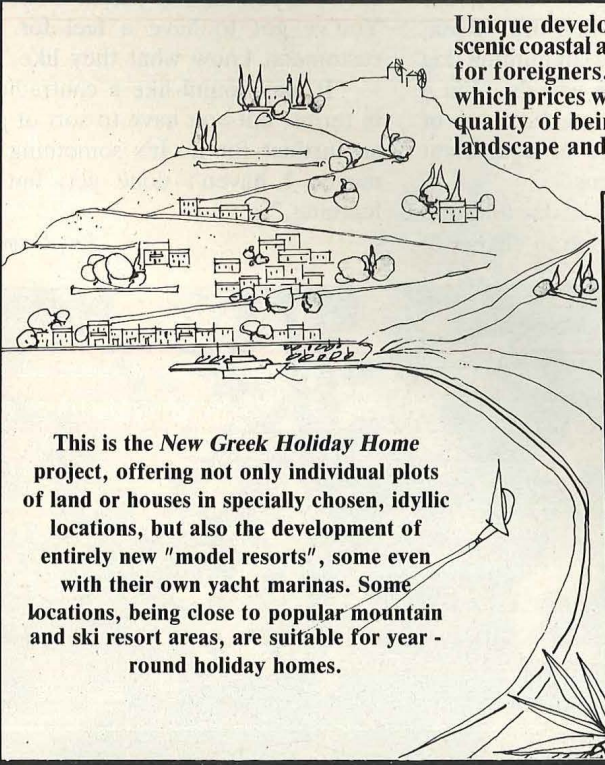
Our island doctor told my husband who was pale, sweating and feverish, with shooting pains in his left arm, that he was shipshape; only suffering from parasympathicotonie, a malady that very healthy people get in life in order to cool them down.

I'm not whining. I love the Greeks inordinately.

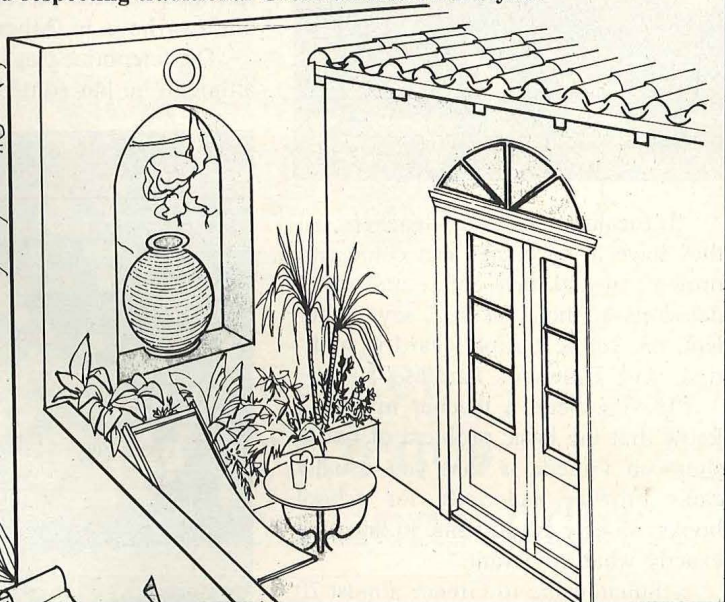
And I'm almost sure they like me. (P.S. Size 42 exists in every country in Europe and if Greece wants to become a full member of the Common Market, they'd better get hip; or hipper?) □

Project 1992: Get Your Greek Holiday Home Now!

Unique development projects are currently underway in some of Greece's most scenic coastal areas, designed to provide exclusive "holiday homes and communities" for foreigners. In addition to being an excellent investment in view of 1992 (after which prices will rise steeply), the resort villas or apartments will have the distinct quality of being built on spacious plots by the sea, complimenting the natural landscape and respecting traditional Greek architectural styles.



This is the *New Greek Holiday Home* project, offering not only individual plots of land or houses in specially chosen, idyllic locations, but also the development of entirely new "model resorts", some even with their own yacht marinas. Some locations, being close to popular mountain and ski resort areas, are suitable for year-round holiday homes.



The development company will handle all necessary formalities for the interested purchaser, ranging from a trip to the coastal site to the management of all contract and construction obligations. Currently available are a limited number of half-acre and one-acre plots (two or four stremmas) at an average of 30-40,000 dollars per plot.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, CONTACT: "Greek Real Estate Bank", 4 Manoliasas Street, Ilisia, Athens 161 21, Greece. Tel. 7233-061, Telex 224112 (NEWS GR).

The *Kamikaze* Bookseller

The book business is seasonal, according to Compendium bookshop owner Rick Schulein, and February is the month when people start "serious reading".

New York-born Schulein, who has a master's in applied linguistics, took over Compendium a year and a half ago with a Greek partner, and has since beefed up the bookshop's English teaching materials: Compendium has an impressive "wing" of ESL publications. The breakdown of general titles and school books is about fifty-fifty, but Schulein is concerned with maintaining a complete selection of books for teachers: methodology texts, teacher's handbooks, dictionaries and reference books.



"Basically, I cater to teachers, so they have a place they can come and browse, sit and have coffee and make decisions at their leisure," says Schulein, 43, whose business card is subtitled "The Browser's Paradise".

"Having been a teacher myself, I know that the basic problem of bookshops in Greece is that you usually can't browse, especially for school books. You've got to come in knowing exactly what you want."

Schulein came to Greece almost 20 years ago ("I came here as many other people came, almost by accident.") and sees himself in Greece permanently. He taught briefly at the American Farm School, "freelanced" with private lessons for a while and, in 1973, began

representing various British book publishers, eventually setting up his own agency.

"But it wasn't all that fulfilling, I'm very glad the bookstore opportunity came along. As jobs go, it's the best I've ever had. For the first time in my life, I get up every morning and look forward to going to work."

However, he is quick to point out that running one's own bookshop is far from the perceived stereotype. "It's nothing like people imagine - being a gentleman bookseller with a pipe and slippers, not caring whether people buy the books.

"Actually, it's straight business; at the end of the day the figures have to balance. You can't be a charitable institution," he insists. As an afterthought: "You have to know that ever since I took over the shop, I read less than I've ever read in my life."

His partner ("a businessman to his very marrow") is the financial officer and Schulein handles the day-to-day operation. A typical day starts about nine or ten am. He lives close enough to walk - in an old Mets area house with four-and-a-half-year-old Rosa, half boxer, half Hungarian hunting dog - but usually comes on wheels. "I'm a kamikaze and find a motorbike one of the most useful pieces of equipment one can have in Athens."

The telephone rings all day long and although he has someone in charge of

general titles, his is the final word on educational material. His desk is in that section and he must be available for information and advice to teachers, *frontistiria* owners and students.

"We're a small enough operation that everybody has to be able to do everything. I sit at the cash register, pack and unpack books, shelve them, find books for people, dust shelves and make coffee."

"And then I have this much mail to open everyday," he says, motioning to a stack.

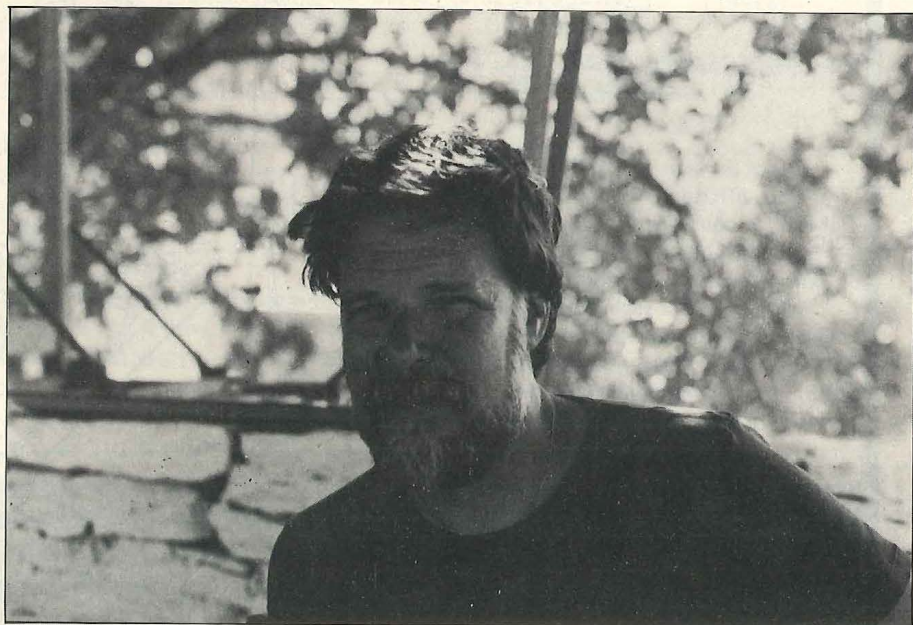
He tries to keep up with the *New York Review of Books* and the *London Review of Books* and talks to publishers' representatives who drop in to promote new titles. "I listen to them, look at covers, take catalogs and choose on my own time because I don't like the pressure of choosing when someone is sitting opposite me."

Schulein considers book ordering a difficult job because he must select not on the basis of what he likes but on the basis of what he thinks customers will like.

"About 70 to 75 percent of the books are going to be books that any bookshop will have. The other quarter are ones you have to take a chance on. You've got to have a feel for your customers, know what they like."

"It may sound like a contradiction in terms, but you have to sort of grow an instinct for it. It's something that maybe I haven't done yet, but I'm learning." □

Pat Hamilton



Schulein: "You have to grow an instinct for book-buying"

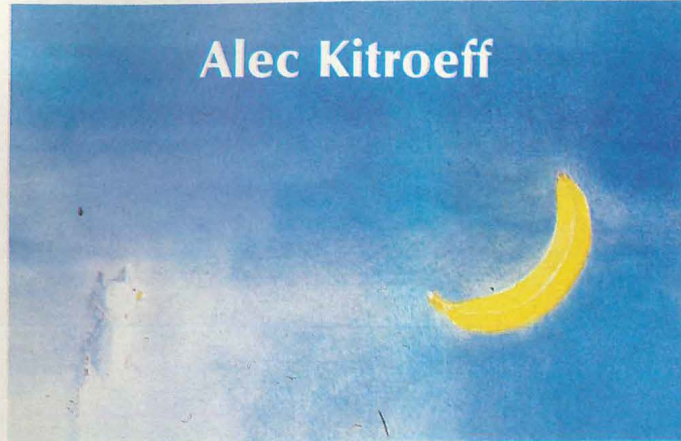
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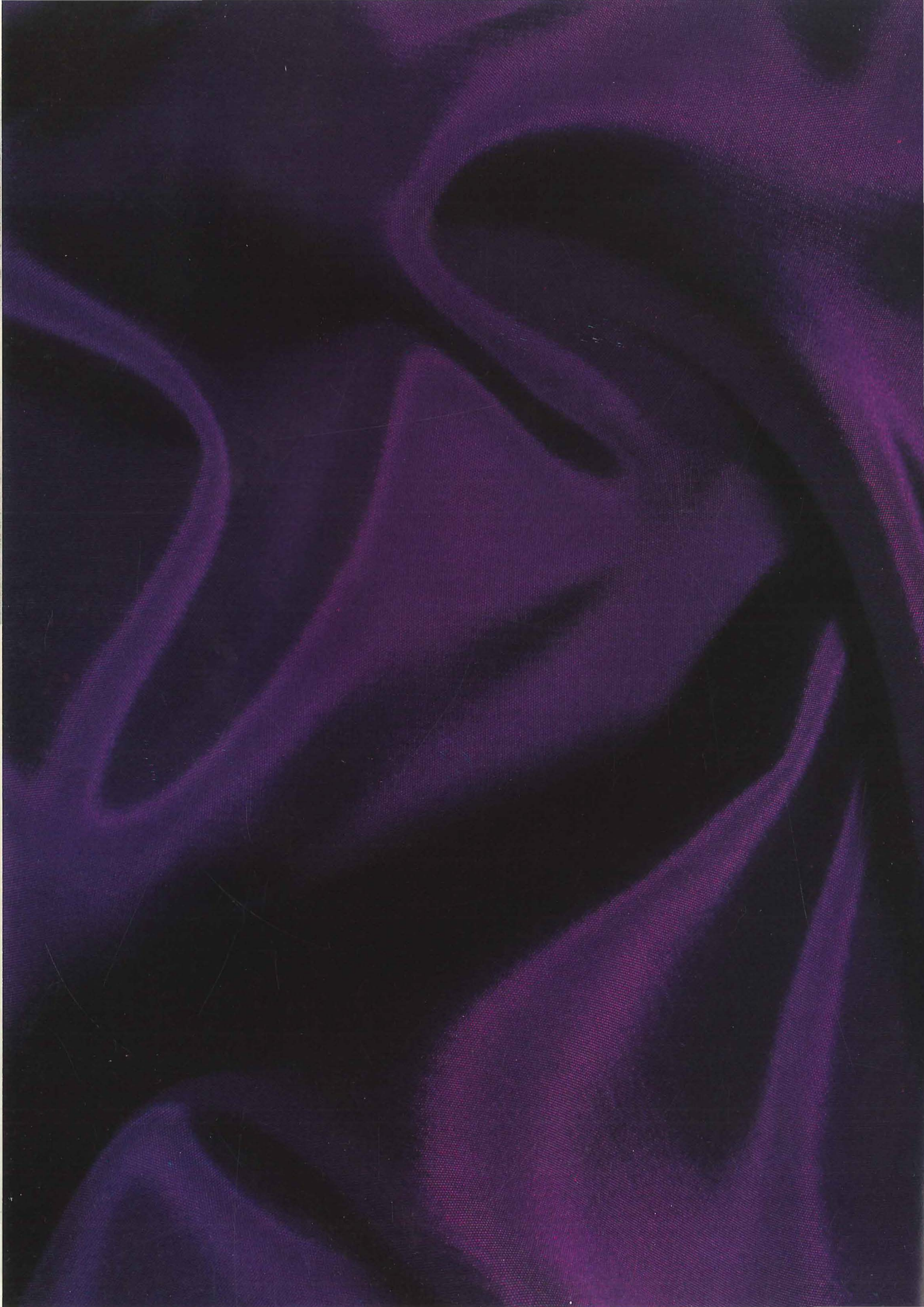
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ΞΑΝ [sán] = like TO ΑΥΓΟ. ΣΤΑ [stá] on. ΔΥΟ [dío]



A HEN
Η ΚΟΤΑ
[i kóta]



[avgó] TO ΑΥΓΟ
THE EGG!

sing. 1
plural 2

STONE
ΛΙΘΑΡΙΑ
ΛΙΘΑΡΙΑ

ETC. ΚΤΛ.

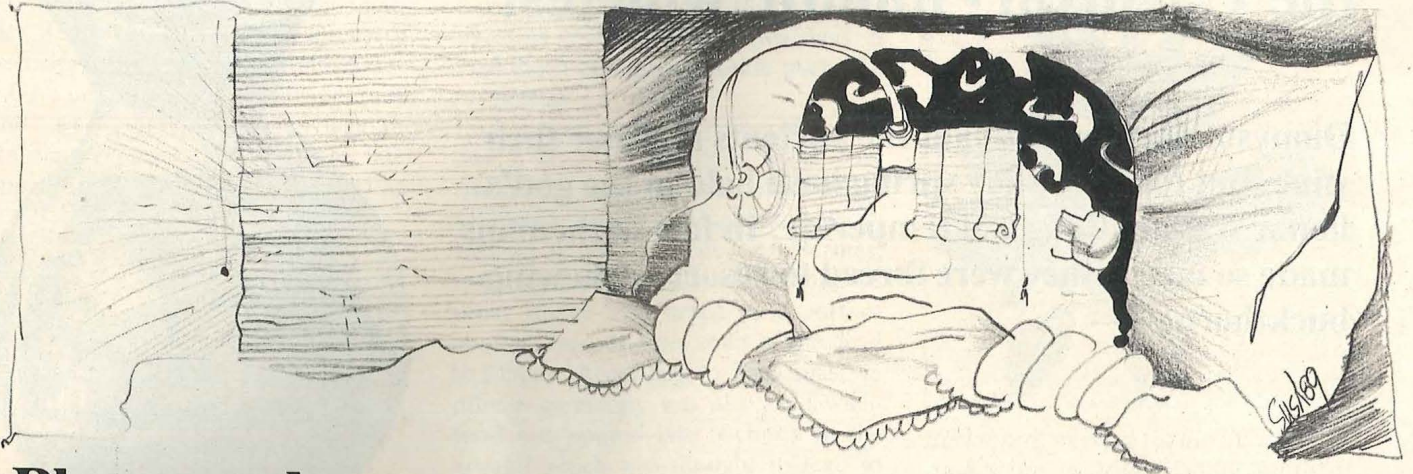
→ ΞΑΝ ΤΟ ΑΥΓΟ ΣΤΑ ΔΥΟ ΛΙΘΑΡΙΑ
[sán to avgó stá dío lithária]

= Like the Egg on two stones

ΑΥΓΟ ΜΑΤΙ
= EGG EYE



MEANING: TO BE IN A DIFFICULT POSITION



Plus ça change...

In 1929, 60 years ago and 100 years after Greece's emergence as an independent state, an American travel writer named Harry A. Franck wrote a book entitled "I Discover Greece" published by the Century Co. of New York and priced at \$4.00. This is what he has to say about life in Athens at the time, which was not so very different from what it is today:

I was at first uncharitable towards the Greeks for dropping all activity and going into a coma from soon after midday until about four in the afternoon, when the rasping of re-opening iron shutters is heard throughout the land... Besides, we soon discovered, it is not because they are lazy that the Greeks fall asleep during the hottest hours but because they are law-abiding; at least in many cities the law requires all business to cease from half past twelve to four! One gets so used to the siesta in Greece that it seems incongruous, unlawful, to see windmills, as in Crete, working between one and four...

Yet in Athens it is not so much the heat (though that went officially to 116 Fahrenheit in the shade one Sunday)...as it is the sun. From the instant you step out in the morning until the old tyrant sinks behind the purple hills of Attica, Apollo's golden chariot seems to pour down upon you an incessant shower of molten metal, which bounds back at you from the pavement even if you carry an umbrella, striking you in the face like a highwayman with a rubber billy...

To make matters doubly Hadean, mere men are expected to wear at all times in public a coat, nay, even a waistcoat, collar and tie, and all the other ridiculous sartorial paraphernalia

pertaining to the hopelessly conservative sex...

The Greeks themselves never seem to mind the heat. Even in midsummer the men revel in heavy woolen underwear; the old-fashioned country costumes for men and women include hand-knitted under-things right off the sheeps's back, equal to the hair shirts of self-torturers in medieval days... Filial Greek sons in the United States send their discarded overcoats to their fathers in Greece, and the latter wear them even at noon and at sea-level in midsummer...

Yet even the sunshine that wallops you on the head from dawn to sunset would be endurable but for the incessant pandemonium of Athens. On my long overland journey from Cairo, I had grown used to, or at least learned to endure, those atrocious automobile horns in vogue all about the Mediterranean...

Athens is an endless inferno of noise, in which the incessant squawking of those silly double-action bulb horns, all of the same identical note, with a backdraft like a giant's death-rattle, probably reaches its earthly climax. At least, I cannot conceive of mere human beings outdoing the Grecian capital in that hellish respect.

We assume, as have many wiser and perhaps more charitable travelers, that these horns were due merely to the well-known love of noise among the chattering races. We found there was another and better, or at least more effective, reason for them. A friend of the wife of Pangalos (Mrs P having been the real power behind the throne during the late unlamented dictatorship) had a large stock of these bulb horns on hand when the general seized

the Government. The stock had not been moving. What was easier, then, or more kindly toward an old friend, than to pass a law requiring every automobile in Greece to be equipped with a bulb horn? "The terrible noise" (of the automobile horn we know at home) "frightens people," ran the official explanation of the statute; which does not quite coincide with the contention of the people themselves that our type of horn is not noisy enough to break in upon their attention in time for them to get out of the way. Be that as it may, for some reason, the bulb-horn law has never been repealed, thought Dictator Pangalos has been languishing these two years and more where horns are rarely heard. The one fact of real interest to visiting foreigners is that while there were at last count 11,222 automobiles in Greece as compared with 23,262,183 in the United States proper, it is not in the least an exaggeration to say that there is more automobile noise in Athens alone than in all our broad land...

Add to this the leather-lunged peddlers of every imaginable commodity from spitted chunks of meat to lottery tickets, each bawling his loudest in a vain effort to make himself heard above the blare of horned traffic; the endless chatter of excited and noise-loving citizens, who pound themselves furiously on the chest with clenched fists and shout at one another with noses a few inches apart when they are merely discussing the price of wine or glorying over Baby's first tooth, and it will be more nearly apparent why Athens is no sanatorium for frayed nerves, why the Greek capital and a good night's sleep are quite incompatible terms. □

Anthesteria: the Carnival - month winefest

Dionysos may have taught the ancients to water their wine, but the three-day spring bash held in the god's honor was anything but temperate. In fact, Athenians made so merry they were forced to resort to chewing buckthorn!

by J. M. Thursby

February, the month when Carnival officially kicks off, was also a time of revelry and merrymaking in antiquity. The classical *Anthesteria* however was no historical forerunner of today's pre-Lenten festivities but a hybrid three-day bash celebrating the annual wine festival, the rites of spring and a pagan version of All Hallows' Eve, all rolled into one.

In contrast to modern custom, no scenes of jollification marked the autumn grape harvest in ancient Athens. Instead, the pressed juice was sealed in great earthenware jars and stored. It wasn't until early spring flowers began to color the Attica countryside that these containers were finally opened, their contents sampled and dedicated to the god, Dionysos, who not only introduced the cultivation of the vine, but, they say, also taught the people to dilute it with water.

There was not much evidence of temperance on that long-awaited first day (the eleventh of Anthesterion) called the *Pithoigia*, although Plutarch writes that it was usual for participants "to pour a libation from the wine be-

fore drinking any and to pray that the use of the powerful draught might bring them protection rather than harm." A vain hope it seems as *joie de vivre*, not to mention overindulgence, was the order of the day.

The name *Anthesteria* is itself a derivative of the classical Greek word for flowers - *anthi* - and the populace, delighted that spring had at last arrived, decorated their homes with flowers and even men wore garlands. It was a particularly important day for three-year-olds, who wore floral circlets in their hair.

Carousing continued on the twelfth, the high point of the holiday, called "the day of cups" or "the day of *chous*", a distinctive chubby wine jug which, in miniature form, was also given to children as a present to mark the occasion.

Young men rode on carts in an official procession shouting ribald remarks at the amused crowds, and were accompanied by the *Kanephoroi* who carried whatever sacrifice was used along with the required equipment. For *Anthesteria*, the "sacrifice" may simply



Anthesteria "chous" used as a measure (12 cups). Decorated with chubby boys, miniatures of the cups were given to boys on the second day.

have been containers of wine used for libations or perhaps goats, now regarded in folklore as the symbol of the devil but which then were often dedicated to Dionysos. The *Basileus* and *Basilinna* (elected "king" and "queen" for a year) who played such an important part in maintaining the city's religious heritage, also rode in the procession. The former, suitably robed and masked, often it seems, played the role of Dionysos and was pulled along in a wheeled boat.

When they finally reached the holy Sanctuary in the Marshes, the *Basilinna* alone was allowed to enter what appears to have been a tiny chapel-like building which was opened only on this one day. Her 14 priestesses, the *Gerarai*, all of whom had undergone acts of purification before the event, dedicated what was presumably wine at each of the 14 outdoor altars.

There has been much scholarly discussion regarding the exact location of Dionysos' Sanctuary in the Marshes. Certainly, wet soggy ground near the base of the Acropolis has often been mentioned by classical writers and is thought to have lain on the southern side. But during the last century, Dörpfeld, the renowned German archaeologist, excavated what he firmly believed to have been the tiny edifice in question on waterlogged ground lying to the west of the rock. Others have searched elsewhere and so far there has been no conclusive agreement on his findings.



Cup, by the Brygos painter, depicting the effects of overindulgence

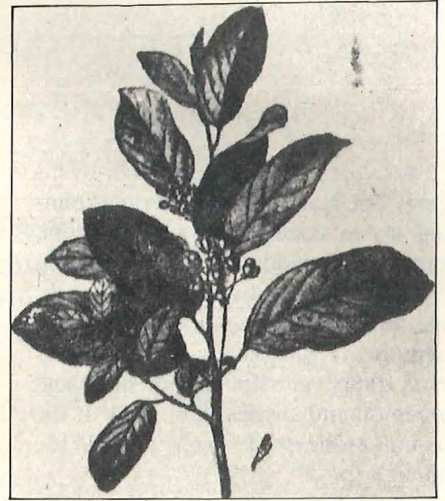
After the vintage had been blessed for the coming year, the procession wound its way slowly back through the streets of Athens to the center of the city where the Basileus, as Dionysos, participated in a unique, primitive ceremony, undoubtedly of great antiquity, and "wed" in symbolic marriage the Baslinna. These nuptials were later apparently consummated by sexual un-

chewed buckthorn from sunrise on. They believed the leaves of this plant protected them and they may indeed have had a therapeutic effect after the excesses of the previous two days as buckthorn possesses definite purgative properties.

A special meal was prepared at mid-day, a feast of revocation, which consisted of a vegetable stew from which no member of the household partook. Instead it was dedicated to Hermes, messenger of the gods, who among his other duties also acted as a sort of courier, escorting the souls of the dead to Hades. According to Pausanias, an official ceremony was also held when food was poured into a chasm in the ground which was thought to lead to the underworld.

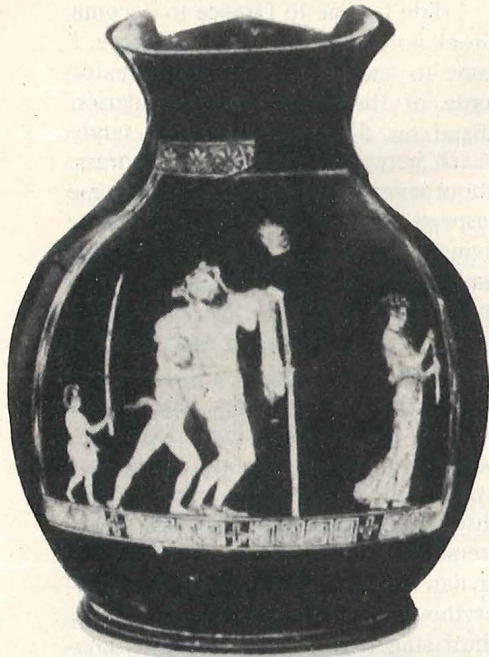
At sunset, incantations were shouted throughout the house: "Doorwards, spirits of the dead (*Keres* or *Kares*); Anthesteria is over." In later, more sophisticated times, some historians thought these words had been spoken to Carian servants from Asia Minor who during the three-day holiday did no work and were being reminded that the festivities were over and it was time to resume their duties, but this seems doubtful.

Like the present-day Carnival, the distinctive celebrations embodied in



Buckthorn, chewed on the third day of Anthesteria to keep harmful spirits at bay

the Anthesteria obviously had primitive roots. Certainly the arrival of spring, symbolizing the great, often fearful mystery of birth and regrowth after the long dark winter months, has spawned myriad strange rites performed to ensure fertility and repel evil omens connected with death. This is a continuing human concern, regardless of changing form, which still exists, lightly cloaked in Christianity today. □



A "chous" featuring drunken revellers

ion, a fertility rite which, it was hoped, would guarantee the year's new growth of the vine.

The day continued with much unrestrained drinking, competitions both private and official, and strange parties in the evening when, in complete contrast to the usual animated gatherings, men visited friends but took their own wine in a chous. This they shared with no one and, in an act of severe self-discipline for the gregarious Greeks, drank from it in silence using their own cups, many of which were decorated with drinking scenes. There is of course no mention of what the women were up to: perhaps they indulged in a tippie or two at home.

During Anthesteria, the souls of the dead were thought to rise from the underworld to roam freely through the city on the thirteenth, "the day of pollution" or "the day of the pots (*chytrai*)".

In an effort to keep harmful spirits at bay, pitch, which was thought to inhibit them, was daubed on the doors of houses, holy places were closed and, as an added precaution, the Athenians



The interior of the Brygos cup: slave holding the head of a sick reveller

Bande à part

It was very, very cold the other evening, but I and a fellow writer, bundled up in coats, hats and mufflers, were sitting outside at a Syntagma café – if those indecently expensive, curbside salons of sleaze qualify as cafés anymore. (I was paying 500 drachmas for a frappé glassful of hot milk and cinnamon and a wheel-high view of the passing trolleys. I even tipped the waiter!)

I had been sputtering, for some time, about a perceived injustice visited upon me by a Greek woman, and my friend, after a long, focused caesura of silence, looked me right in the eye and said, “Elizabeth, I cannot think of anyone I know more constitutionally unsuited for life in this particular country.”

This person staring me in the green eye, I might add, is no mere acquaintance, but someone who knows me well. I squirmed. I was taken aback. True, I’ve always known myself to be a square peg in a round hole here, but I did think I’d draped myself in enough Hellenic camouflage over the years so as to blend in. Not so, it appeared.

My friend continued, my abashed face notwithstanding. “I know you’ve invested a lot of time and energy in Greece, but why do you stay when you’re really one of the ones who *could* pick up and go home? What’s keeping you here?”

This isn’t the sort of existential interrogation I relish just after a long day at the office and just before a long evening at the university, but I’m a sucker for fielding questions. (It’s taken me several decades to let the phone ring, unanswered, when I’m doing something important, too. Early training dies hard.) However, I have got a bit more Socratic in my methodology: I bought time. “Why do you say that?” I countered, weakly.

My friend showed no mercy and rattled on matter-of-factly: “Because you have this antiquated Anglo-Saxon sense of honor, you still value ‘the gentlewoman’s agreement’, harbor expectations of courtesy, believe in reward for excellence, etc. Need I go on?” He needn’t have. I’d got the picture, and it was my turn to pause.

“Well,” I said at last, “Perhaps that’s why I’m here, then. Greece, for me, is sort of like the US Army’s Ranger School at Ft Benning, Georgia. It’s a place where self-righteous, spine-

less, 90-pound-weakling-variety, ethical wimps like me are sent to build up their killer instinct and learn survival skills.”

My friend grinned and I noticed, for the I-don’t-know-how-manyth time, his overdeveloped canines. “It seems to be taking you around 20 years to earn your green beret, Elizabeth.”

He’s right, too. In fact, sometimes I seem to be failing the course outright. I still can’t get employers to “put it in writing”, everyone steals cabs from under my nose, instead of being healthily “assertive” I periodically give in to futile rage, and I always overtip. Low marks all round. No beret.

So, why do I stay?

Fortunately, I read enough books per annum to happen upon something truly enlightening every now and then. In this Syntagma debate, my “brief” was to be borrowed from Ruth Praver Jhabvala; specifically, from her introduction to *Out Of India*. It was a counterargument my friend could understand, too, as he’d given up a three-star, glossy career “back home” to come out to Greece and find himself. (We 60s types are given to such things.)

I like Jhabvala. She’s the sort of wacky, creative misfit abroad with whom I identify. Others I find attractive are Freya Stark, Lafcadio Hearn, Isabelle Eberhardt, Pierre Loti, A.F.

Close to Home



photo/Juliana Bialas

Elizabeth Herring

Tschiffely and, of course, V.S. Naipaul. I can’t hold a taper to most of the above in terms of creative output, but I’m certainly (like most) on the outside looking in, though the “in” in which I’m interested is not what my friend, and others, might imagine.

I didn’t come to Greece to become Greek nor, really, to “know” Greece. I came to and I stay on in Greece for some of the same reasons Hilarion “fixed his dreary abode on a sandy beach between the sea and a morass, about seven miles from Gaza”. In some respects, like Jhabvala, the Jewish Pole living between New York and India: “I have lived in India [read Greece] for most of my adult life. My husband is Indian... I am not, and less so every year.”

She goes on: “India reacts very strongly on people. Some loathe it, some love it, most do both... There is a cycle that Europeans...tend to pass through. It goes like this: first stage, tremendous enthusiasm – everything Indian is marvellous; second stage, everything Indian is not so marvellous; third stage, everything Indian is abominable. For some...it ends there, for others the cycle renews itself... I have been through it so many times that now I think of myself as strapped to a wheel that goes round and round and sometimes I’m up and sometimes I’m down. When I meet other Europeans, I can usually tell after a few moments’ conversation at what stage of the cycle they happen to be.”

And here is where Jhabvala hits the *karfi* on the *kefali*: “However, I must admit that I am no longer interested in India. What I am interested in is myself in India...”

I sat at that Syntagma café, looked earnestly at my British friend’s capable canines – he’s a survivor – and said, “It doesn’t really matter where I am, you know. I’ve got the same work to do on myself, here or there. But perhaps, because life’s more of a struggle for me here, I’m getting it done faster.”

That may sound like balderdash to you, but my friend understood my line of reasoning (though, for him, at this particular moment, Greece is still “marvellous”).

I myself feel I’m beginning to free myself from Jhabvala’s wheel of fortune...and misfortune. Greece is Greece. I may rant at her, throw vitriol down her blouse, sing her praises or

ignore her (just try it), depending on my mood. But I've come to accept my "alien card", in fact, to treasure it. At home, it's very easy to lose oneself in the "crowd of un-knowing" and miss one's boat, or dinghy. In the jarring day-to-day life of a very foreign city, one is brought up face-to-face with oneself. If you're after spiritual growth, you're given a harsh measure by which to gauge your progress. If you're trying to write or paint, the blank page and the white canvas seem, in this setting, more inescapable.

Jhabvala again: "And here, it seems to me, I come to the heart of my problem. To live in India [and I substitute Greece] and be at peace, one must to a very considerable extent become Indian and adopt Indian attitudes, habits, beliefs, assume if possible an Indian personality. But how is this possible? And even if it were possible – without cheating oneself – would it be desirable?... Sometimes it seems to me how pleasant it would be to say yes and give in and wear a sari... and see God in a cow. Other times it seems worthwhile to be defiant and European and – all right, be crushed by one's environment, but all the same have made some attempt to remain standing."

A case in point. I stepped out in front of a bus the other day. The green pedestrian light was on but the bus – Greek, large – was going to turn the corner anyway. I knew this. The driver knew this. The stranger who jerked me back out of harm's way knew this: I'd chosen a truly stupid moment to make a statement for order amidst chaos, for adherence to "rules". Most of the time, I pick my moments better.

Jhabvala: "Of course, this can't go on indefinitely and in the end I'm bound to lose – if only at the point where my ashes are immersed in the Ganges to the accompaniment of Vedic hymns, and then who will say that I have not truly merged with India?"

I, for one, will say, though I've asked to be buried, if only temporarily, according to Greek custom, in the Mani. I will have lived and died in Greece and, hopefully, accomplished whatever small tasks I've set myself to complete here. But I think I'll go to my grave a crotchety Anglo-Saxon (probably mowed down by a bus while trying to beat its window out with my red umbrella); someone who came here, loved and hated it, but who couldn't, wouldn't and didn't dare "go native". I have a hard enough time being myself, and I lose a lot in translation. (My epitaph may well read "Bande à part".) □



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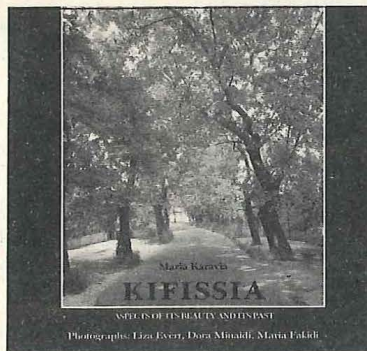
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Neo in expressionism

A tapestry of delightful imagery and color is reflected in Petros Soropanis' paintings at Zygos Gallery. His exhibition is a neo-expressionist explosion of color, startling figurative and abstract forms, and stimulating energy.

The work echoes the artist's own fantastic interior world expressed through a vocabulary of personal symbols and iconography. Each painting is a narrative fantasy, an outlet for intense emotion, elusive in meaning.

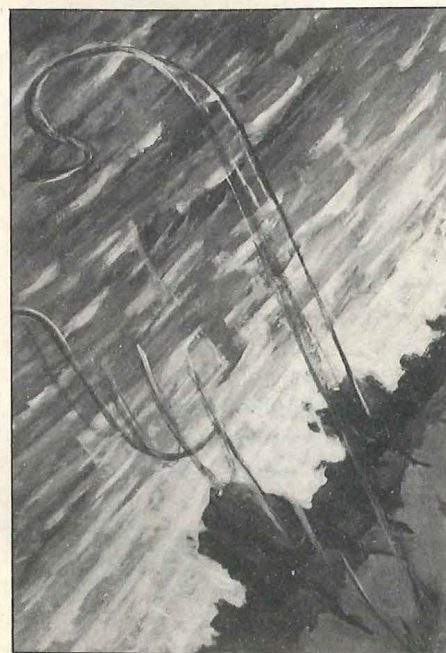
Conventional subjects (the hunt, fishermen, vacationers) are rendered unconventionally (Soropanis equips a stroller with three legs to emphasize the act of walking) in a profusion of overlapping images. Amorphous linear contours invade this imagery, mirroring the artist's subconscious flow of sensations. There is a wealth of enigmatic symbols – pointed prongs, rooster claws, light bulbs – encircled in color to mark them as important imprints left behind in the artist's consciousness.

The human figures and animals are distorted but not depressing as they are offset by an orchestration of strong, bright color. The facial expressions may be ferocious but the narrative is not, as the artist reassures us. In "The Cyclops", two heads flow together: one saintly, the other dark and one-eyed.

Soropanis is not easy to read, but the glossy metallic colors, the free-floating abstract patterns, the spontaneous and bold brushwork whirling in frenetic motion and the fine crosshatching all create a pleasing atmosphere of activity and excitement.

This is the young artist's second one-man show and his great output reflects his own natural energy and devotion to his work.

Zygos Gallery
Iofondos 33, Pangrati
26 Jan - 9 Feb



Tokatlis' "Faust"

Goethe in Greek

Nana Tokatli's current exhibition at Anemos Gallery is the result of a long-cherished ambition to render in oil several favorite verses from Goethe's *Faust*. Seventeen paintings, oil on paper, inspired by the Prologue convey the three archangels' praise to God for His work.

Greek and English translations of the verses, as well as the original German, accompany the works so that the viewer may better appreciate the artist's plastic interpretations.

In contrast to previous work where geometric forms and patterns prevailed, Tokatli here paints in a freer style enchanting sea and landscapes. She expresses the angels' lyrics, profound "word paintings" in themselves, with poetic images from nature – the beauty and richness of the land, the violent grandeur of the sea – and over the surface of every painting floats the contour of an angel's wing.

Tokatli portrays the verse, "And storms compete in angry fuming / from sea to land; from land to sea", with a turbulent roll of sea waves echoed by the same rolling motion of a raging land storm. In a companion piece, the "gentle coming of God's day" is rendered via a delicate rosy sunrise gently breaking through dark fastnesses: "Though angels, Lord, in adoration / Hail the sweet progress of thy day".

"The foaming sea in wide waves / churns at the base of the cliffs" is

depicted by a cascade of water slanting down the side of a rocky projection. The vigorous brushwork evokes the power and vitality of the waterfall.

The Greek countryside is the inspiration for the landscapes. Depicted are a vista of mountain ranges and deep ravines, the unmistakable coastline of Halkidiki, the fiery confetti of red poppies on a hillside, or the golden amber colors of fall: "And all your works, Lord, / are as splendid as on the First Day!"

The paintings together compose a sensitive homage to a great poet who also "painted" but with words.

Anemos Gallery
Kyriazi 36, Kifissia
21 Feb - 18 Mar

Joseph's coat

An artist who is carving a prominent career both here and abroad exhibited his most recent work last month at Kolonaki's Zoumboulakis Gallery. "Night in Brussels" was the theme of Yiannis Psychopedis' one-man show, representative of work the artist showed recently in Berlin and in Brussels, where he now resides.

Psychopedis is a figurative painter whose work is constantly growing and maturing as he views familiar, domestic, interior themes from new and different perspectives. The serenity and the

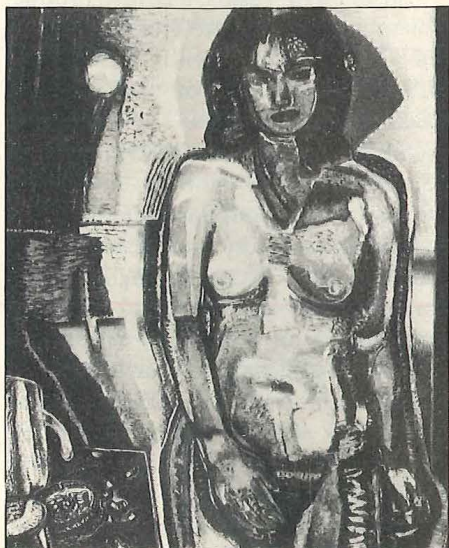


Soropanis' "distorted" delights

low-keyed tonalities of his previous work are gone now, replaced by a searing expressionist palette – unmixed colors that leave the viewer breathless. Psychopedis' pale, subtle female subject now wears a veritable "Joseph's Coat".

Psychopedis has for years focused on cluttered urban interiors – disordered rooms filled with mundane objects and one beautiful nude. While previous work confined its scope to the privacy of a room, Psychopedis has now opened up windows and doors, drawing in (or reaching out to) the city spread before him.

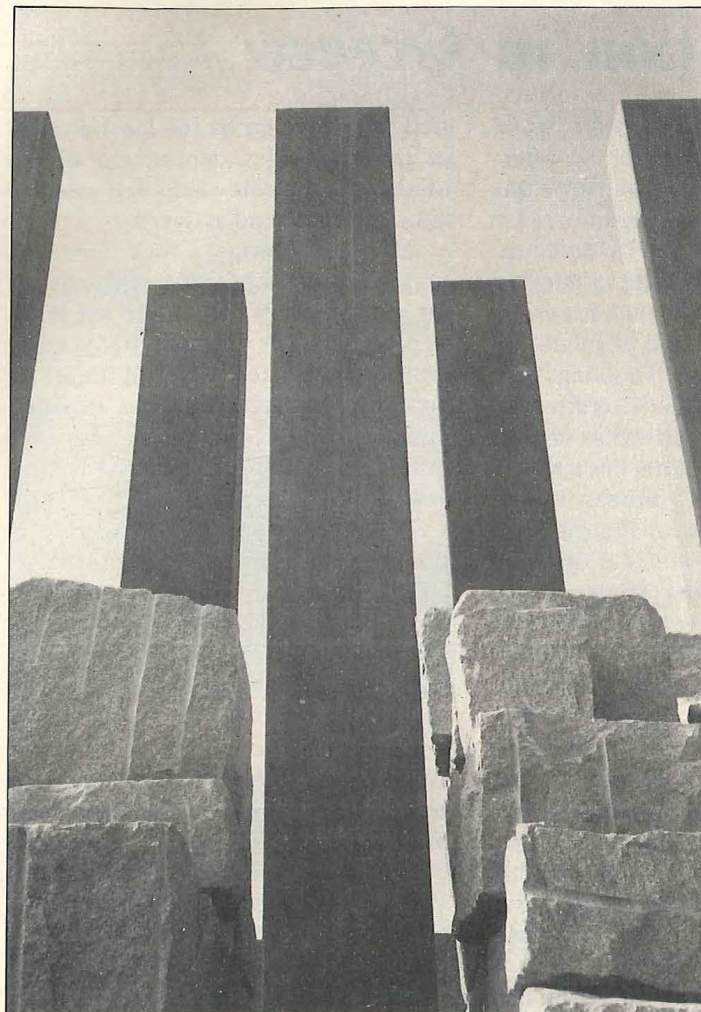
Like a magnet, he pulls in the night city – dark, velveteen and sparkling with gold – until it merges with the tapestry of the interiors. The contrasting themes are rendered via an exciting patchwork of image and color.



Psychopedis: familiar nude in new colors

The narrative details reflect solitude, warmth and nostalgia. Psychopedis' city is evidently Brussels, yet Greece echoes on the canvases as well. The privacy of the artists' omnipresent, brunette model is continuously invaded as the artist catches her – through half-open doors, before overflowing closets, on unmade beds – gazing at her mirror or lounging on her sofa, oblivious to the "typhoon" of color that has upset the premises. The contrast of activity and languor is most interesting, but it is the artist's new exhilarating color that steals the show and captivates the viewer.

Psychopedis' oils, prints and posters at Zoumboulakis Galleries



Diohandi: detail of "Seoul - 24th Olympiad"

Greek in Seoul

One of the outstanding features of the 1988 Olympic Games was the Olympiad of art: painting and sculptural exhibitions sponsored by the Korean government and attended by artists from over 66 nations.

Apart from these cultural presentations, an international committee of art historians invited 30 artists from 30 countries to create permanent large-scale sculptures in situ for the Olympic Park in Seoul. Greece was honored through the committee's choice of a "native daughter" – Diohandi, one of the young, bright lights of Greek sculpture – who contributed to this international symposium of outdoor sculpture.

Favored with a choice location – on a small hillside along the park's lake – Diohandi's sculpture is at once modern and classical in its conception. Five soaring pillars – symbolic of the five interlocking circles emblematic of the Olympics – embody the games' spirit of high achievement and competition. Mirrored in the lake's still water, this

environmental structure creates a majestic presence in its surroundings.

The columns, 12 metres tall, are encircled by a three-metre granite wall with two entrances through which the spectator may easily walk into the enclosure to experience the beauty and grace of the forms. The eye is drawn upwards where the pillars seem to meet, stressing the element of 'Anelaxis', the upward evolution of forms, a concept frequently featured by the artist.

While the interior wall is smooth and even all around, the exterior is made of large uneven masses of granite that seem to tumble down like ancient ruins. Mounds of dark volcanic stone add a painterly color to the juxtaposed rough and smooth surfaces.

Diohandi has studied art at the School of Fine Arts in Athens, at the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome, and architecture both in Rome and London. She has had numerous one-woman shows both here and abroad and has participated in many prestigious international group shows. □

On location in Greece

Suppose you have managed to have the Acropolis closed for an afternoon for a film shooting. Your crew has spent days building a huge platform for a 120-piece orchestra plus an audience of 100, all to be garbed in elegant evening dress. All has gone according to schedule but a couple of hours before you are to begin shooting, you receive a message that a cruiseliner with 1000 Japanese tourists has docked and they are en route to the site.

This happened to Andreas Tsilifonis, assistant director on Francis Ford Coppola's *Life Without Zoe*, one segment of the *New York Stories* trilogy which includes other segments directed by Woody Allen and Martin Scorsese. Tsilifonis relates, "It was a nightmare. We panicked." After some quick consultations among the staff Tsilifonis came upon a solution. He approached the tour guide with the offer of a free visit accompanied by an expert lecturer to all the other top sites. "By the time they had seen them all, the group was too tired to come back to the Acropolis — and we were saved."

Greece is a logical choice for film locations because of its stunning scenery and temperate climate. It has some of the world's most impressive ancient archaeological sites as well, but permission to shoot scenes at these 'sacred' places is granted only after careful

study of the script by the local division of the antiquities department of the Ministry of Culture. Fees are assessed after the go-ahead is given.

Manos Zacharias, Greek Film Centre general director and cinema advisor for the Ministry of Culture explains, "The ministry is cautious because we can't allow erotic or violent scenes to be filmed on the Acropolis or other monuments." If there are no such obstacles, "the permits can be obtained easily," says Zacharias.

Yiannis Petropoulakis, involved in the film business for 30 years (beginning in 1965 as a production supervisor of 20th Century Fox's *Zorba The Greek*) agrees with Zacharias. He claims he has had few difficulties obtaining permits for the many films he has managed to shoot at historical Greek sites. In fact, Petropoulakis received permission from the inhabitants of Galaxidi to paint their whitewashed houses in various hues for a film shoot. When it was finished, the homeowners refused the offer to repaint their houses.

Petropoulakis' most recent production was in cooperation with his wife, Angelica Petropoulakis, production manager of *Pascali's Island*, a film starring Ben Kingsley and Helen Mirren, shot on the islands of Rhodes and Symi. Permits to shoot on the Acropo-

lis of Lindos and other ancient monuments came swiftly from the antiquities department in Rhodes.

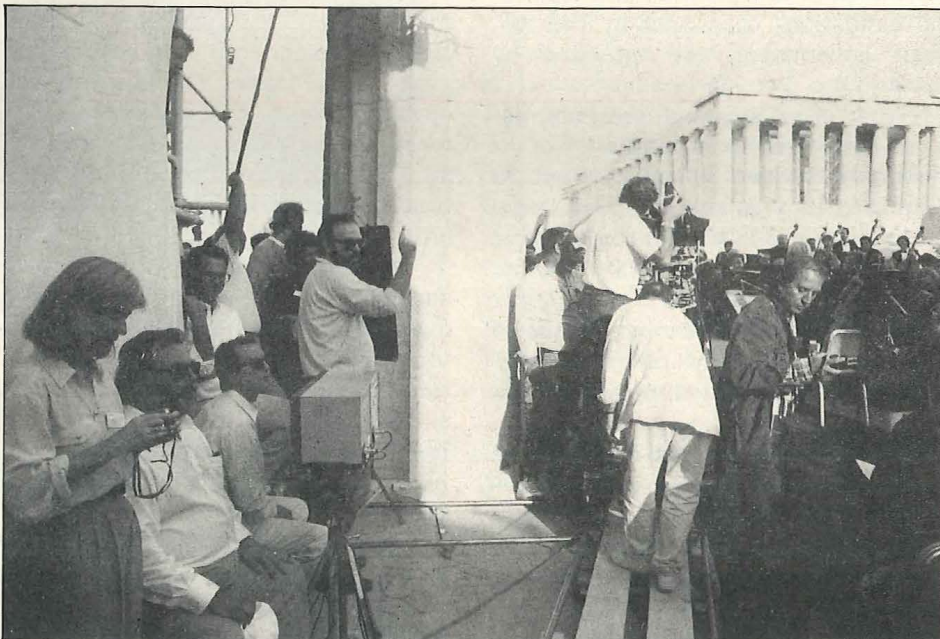
Petropoulakis is quick to point out another important factor besides abundant sunshine and picturesque locales that attracts film productions to Greece: "Our technicians and crews are excellent, very experienced and most members speak at least one foreign language."

Until this year, it was mandatory that foreign productions to hire Greeks for half their crew. The regulation is no longer in effect for EC countries. "EC country productions are willingly hiring Greek technicians and crews," says Petropoulakis. "Those returning to Greece for other projects almost always ask for the same people that they worked with before."

Susie Pugh-Tasios, a British production manager/associate producer, handled London Weekend Television's (LWT) production of *Triangle On Rhodes* and *Problem At Sea*, two Agatha Christie short stories shot on Rhodes in late October and early November. Although the shooting was hampered by heavy rain, it finished on schedule and within its budget. Because Greek filmmakers and crews are accustomed to working at a fast pace and on a tight budget, they are known to be flexible and inventive. Cinematographers such as George Arvanitis, Stavros Hassapis, Andreas Bellis and Alexis Grivas are rated among Europe's best.

Pugh-Tasios worked for the BBC for ten years before settling in Greece in 1980. She is the Greek representative of BBC TV and was the production manager for two hugely successful 1987 BBC mini-series: *Fortunes Of War*, partly shot in Athens and Nafplion, and *The Perfect Spy*, shot on Corfu. As far as obtaining the necessary permits is concerned, "Everything takes a long time to be done right here," says Pugh-Tasios. "Foreigners don't accept that because time costs money."

Dimitris Dimitriadis, who worked his way up from a post as propman 30 years ago to production manager, comments, "We may complain about the necessity of obtaining permits, but we are not the only country that requires them. In Italy, for example, the process is far lengthier than it is in Greece." Dimitriadis admits a more serious drawback to shooting here is the lack of



Director Francis Ford Coppola (seated, l) and Asst. Director Andreas Tsilifonis (arm raised) during Acropolis shoot of "Life without Zoe"

sound stage and other facilities that enable a film to be shot entirely in Greece. "Because of this, international productions are often completed in neighboring countries such as Yugoslavia, Spain, Tunisia or Israel, where such facilities exist," he says.

Dimitriadis handled the Paramount British Pictures Ltd shoot of *Shirley Valentine*, directed by John Gilbert, on Mykonos. The adaptation of the play written by Willie Russell concerns Shirley Valentine (Pauline Collins), a devoted mother who vacations with a friend (Alison Stedmon) on Mykonos. She falls in love with Greece and a charming *kamaki* (ladies' man), Kostas (Tom Conti), who runs a *taverna*.

Veteran production manager George Iakovides of Gemini Film Productions handled another highly lauded 1987 BBC production, a mini-series based on Gerald Durrell's *My Family And Other Animals*, also set in Corfu. As Iakovides explains, "Nice locations and weather are not enough to bring productions to Greece." He says six or seven foreign productions want to shoot in Greece, "But they are wary of the bureaucracy involved in shooting here." He suggests the government collaborate with production managers because "They must realize that every foreign production creates favorable publicity for Greece and means the importation of hard currency."

Iakovides ran into permit delays with his latest shoot, *Out Of Time*, the first ever Anglo-Egyptian production. The romantic adventure starring Jeff Fahey, Camilla More and Greek actor, Spyros Focas, was directed by Anwar Kawadri and produced by Tamido Productions of Egypt and Alexander Project Ltd of England. Shooting lasted three weeks in Greece followed by ten weeks in Egypt.

"I was given promises that I could shoot at certain sites and asked permission to film a simple scene in front of a famous statue in the National Archaeological Museum," says Iakovides. "I was sent from one committee to another but in the end they all refused me." Yet he says these were his only official problems. "Everyone was terrific, including the police, Olympic Airways and the Greek Air Force."

Ironically, while shooting in Egypt, Iakovides discovered the archaeological museum in Alexandria was an exact



Spiros Focas in "Out of Time"

replica of the Athenian museum, right down to the Greek lettering over the door! So he was able to shoot the necessary scenes there and officials were delighted their site was chosen.

Iakovides admits some scripts make use of archaeological sites merely to add visual interest. *Out Of Time* is the story of an archaeologist's search for the lost treasures of Alexander the Great, so it was necessary to use the ancient sites.

Every production manager can tell you about films which shot violent scenes involving weapons, nude ballets or erotic encounters on the Acropolis, at Knossos, Crete or at the Temple of Poseidon at Sounion. "Unfortunately, some productions have abused their permission to use historical locations," says Iakovides. "They deviated from the script submitted for approval."

Ornella Manfredi-Simonetti, creative producer for Stefi Films says, "In some ways, I don't blame the antiquities departments for being so cautious." She adds, "We can go up to the Acropolis with a lot of people and some officials have a religious feeling about these ancient places. They are horrified at the possibility of damage."

Manfredi-Simonetti handled the shoot of *The Joker*, a Bavaria Films television mini-series which featured two episodes filmed on Rhodes. Austrian actor Stephan Fleming stars along with lots of local talent including Mimi Danissi and Kostas Diliyiannis.

"We were allowed to shoot at only a quarter of the sites we requested," says Manfredi-Simonetti. Because they didn't learn this until shortly before the shooting began, "the director, Marco Scrafini, was infuriated."

Despite these drawbacks, Manfredi-Simonetti, an Italian who had her own production company in London, loves working in Athens which she calls "an untidy city of contradictions. It can drive you mad working here at times, but the community is receptive to new tastes and people work with enthusiasm. Despite what you often hear, most people are incredibly modest."

Manfredi-Simonetti agrees with other production managers that it would be helpful to have a central office which would provide information on available locations, crewing agreements and offer assistance in obtaining permits to shoot at archaeological sites. "I would be the first to advocate this," says Manfredi-Simonetti.

Plans have been announced for the formation of a film and television commission to undertake these tasks. A joint project of the Ministry of Culture, the Greek Film Centre, Greek Radio and Television (ERT) and the National Tourist Organization, it will be modelled on foreign national and state film commissions.

Eugenia Chandris, in charge of international co-productions at ERT, is overseeing this project and Spyros Mercouris from the Ministry of Culture is to be an advisor. In its first stages, the commission will provide full listings of individual services and organizations. "We don't want to be in competition with the independent production managers," stresses Chandris. "Instead, we want to make it easier for interested parties to get in touch with them."

Production managers agree that great harm has been done by incompetent handling of productions which caused some firms to cancel a shoot in Greece or vow never to return. They recognize the benefit of an informational clearinghouse, yet some express skepticism: this focuses on concern over the instability of the socialist government. Also, they are uncertain that adequate funding will be available for such a venture and wonder if it will in the end be stymied by politics and bureaucracy. □

Understanding addiction

Sometimes in life we find ourselves doing the very same thing we said we would never do. (Dad sat around in his pyjamas and was an alcoholic, so I'll wear a robe and be different.) But, inside, you may have the same drives as your alcoholic parent, and like it or not, may in time find yourself drinking like your father: i.e. like an alcoholic.

Addiction is often defined as a learned behavior, an obsessive compulsion or a physical craving for an activity, a substance, an experience.

New understanding about the biochemistry of addiction and particularly about the nature of cravings has given us new insights into the mystery of addiction and about the intricacies of the addicted brain. Most recent findings locate the root of the problem in the brain's pleasure and pain centers and have important implications for the treatment of addiction.

One of the first and most important tenets in the treatment of addiction is that people must first abandon their dependency before they can deal with any deeper psychological issues. In the past, psychiatrists often held that if addicts first dealt with their underlying psychological problems, the addiction would "go away". But this has not worked in practice because, very simply, when people are addicted their brains are not functioning properly. Therefore, psychological therapy undertaken prior to giving up the addiction is a waste of time.

The second rule in dealing with addiction is to be aware that psychological problems do not cause the addiction. True, there may be such a thing as a psychological predisposition. For certain people, the trauma of a divorce etc, may precipitate the addiction cycle, but in and of themselves, life crises do not cause addiction. Conversely, many so-called psychological problems completely disappear on their own once the addict abandons his or her dependency.

Some simple self-help steps to health

It is understandable that people turn to the compulsive behavior of addiction. Depression, fear and guilt resulting from life's problems – or a

tendency towards isolation in a new culture create a greater need for comfort and make it easy for one to slip into addictive behavior. That is why it is necessary to build up an awareness of addiction and to develop skills to cope with problems.

Beware of switching addictions

People can easily transfer their addictive needs from one substance, behavior or person to another. For years, professionals in the field have watched people painfully give up one addiction only to take up another.

For example, it is not uncommon for an ex-alcoholic/drug addict to channel her or his craving for a "high" or "good feeling" towards food, especially caffeine, because it is not illegal. But a transfer of addictions indicates that addicts have not dealt with their deep-rooted belief that certain substances/behaviors or persons will solve their problems and help them change the way they feel. As far as addictive behavior is concerned, switching from alcohol to food, drugs, or relationships is the moral equivalent of changing seats on the *Titanic*.

Anna, a recovering alcoholic found that her addictive tendencies still haunted her. She had recently given up drinking only to find herself putting chocolate bars in her shopping cart, a habit she had not had previously. An underlying anxious feeling about an imminent visit by members of her family resulted in her devouring two packets of caramels. She felt guilty but did not recognize what was going on until she felt anxious again and responded in the same way.

Change the way you think

Thinking and feeling = behavior. Often it is our skewed interior monologue that drives us to addictive behaviors. It takes time to identify self-defeating untruths, and even longer to act on the new insights.

What are those lies we tell ourselves? As I listen to hundreds of

addicts I hear the same misconceptions over and over and I list here two of the most frequently used forms of self-delusion:

1. Only one little drink, chocolate, joint, lottery ticket etc can't hurt anything. A friend mine, Ron T., in a "12-step program" such as that used by Alcoholics Anonymous, said, "It never occurred to me before, but when I heard, in a treatment program, that if you don't pick up that *first* drink, you will never get drunk. It was something that really stuck with me, and has helped me to keep sober for two years." Ron is now aware that it is the first step that launches you on your journey of no return. An apt slogan from the 12-step program is: "One is too many; hundreds (of drinks) not enough."

2. I might as well indulge. I am never going to be able to kick the habit anyway. This trap of learned helplessness sets the addict up for permission to fail and to gratify the immediate addictive need. In order to succeed and overcome the addiction (both the psychological/learned, obsessive/compulsive behavior, and the physical craving), the addict must learn to postpone immediate gratification; i.e. avoid that first drink, smoke, cookie, bet, sexual encounter, just for today.

I stopped smoking when I went to visit my daughter who had just had her second child. She would not let me smoke in the house, and each day I said, "If I really want a cigarette later, I'll walk to the store and buy some. One day passed, then another and it has now been over two years since I last indulged in this habit."

Develop self-awareness

It is important for addicts to identify their needs and to develop positive ways of meeting them. Recovery requires accepting yourself, as you are, as a feeling human being, and learning appropriate ways to channel your emotions. Keeping a journal of how you feel (sad, mad or glad) and learning to express yourself in statements such as "I feel. I want. I need." is one of the most helpful tools – verbalizing instead of medicating the problem with alcohol, drugs, food or sex.

Don't act on your feelings

Feelings are real, but they are not always based on objective reality. The key to controlling your feelings is to control your thoughts. Ask yourself whether this is a realistic or distorted thought/feeling? Conduct a mental dialogue until you learn what your real need is. I have a friend, Marie E., who carries on a dialogue with her stomach,

asking, "What is going on down there; are you really hungry? What do you want?" It may seem ridiculous at first, but it has worked for Marie.

Practice self love

People who are addicted for any period of time jeopardize themselves by denying, repressing and medicating their inner needs. When the addiction

is removed, the inner needs will begin to surface, and the recovering person will be faced with learning the skills of healthy self-care. This involves learning to take care of themselves by ventilating their feelings, not isolating themselves, and by keeping some balance in their lives by practicing a 12-step slogan: "H.A.L.T.: don't get too hungry, angry, lonely or tired." □

Sheri Silverstein

Health & Fitness

Side Stretches

To prepare for the "Triangle" and all its variations, it is a good idea to stretch out the sides of the body first. Stand with the feet parallel and just a little bit apart. Remember to stand correctly over the soles of the feet as the Triangle is a balancing pose as well as being a deep stretch. The weight of the body should be evenly placed over the big toe, the little toe and the heel. Most people have a tendency to allow the ankles to roll inwards, so make sure the outsides of the feet are placed firmly against the floor. You may have to lift the ankles slightly to achieve this. Remember also that the parallel position is determined by the line of the *outside* edges of the feet.

Make sure the spine is straight and long. Be aware of the very base of the spine and the top of the back of the neck and make sure the distance between those two points is as great as possible. Take a big, deep breath in and, as you breathe out, melt all the tension you may have out of the shoulders. Take a big deep breath in, breathe out, and feel the chest very relaxed and open. Breathe in deeply and breathe out and feel the circle of the crown of the head reaching up towards the ceiling. Have the feeling that the crown of the head is reaching up during the whole stretch. Lace the fingers and float the arms forward and up above your head. Root the feet well into the floor and, as you breathe out, stretch the pelvis well up away from the feet. Use the out-breath to stretch the ribs up away from the pelvis; stretch the armpits up away from the ribs; feel the crown of the head reaching for the ceiling; feel the backs of the hands reaching for the ceiling.

Try not to have any preconceived ideas about how far you can stretch. You can always stretch more than you think you can. Feel the right side of the body very, very long and, keeping the right side of the body long, begin bending all the way to the right. Make sure you keep the body on one plane; that you don't twist at all. "Root" the left foot well down into the floor and stretch the left arm over even more. Use the out-breath to keep deepening

the stretch. Come up straight, bend the elbows and place the hands on the crown of the head. Take a big deep breath in, breathe out, and feel the shoulders completely relaxed. Breathe in, breathe out, and feel the chest area very open. Breathe in, breathe out, and feel the circle of the crown of the head opening and reaching up towards the ceiling. Repeat to the other side. □

Jenny Colebourne

Have no preconceived ideas about how far you can stretch

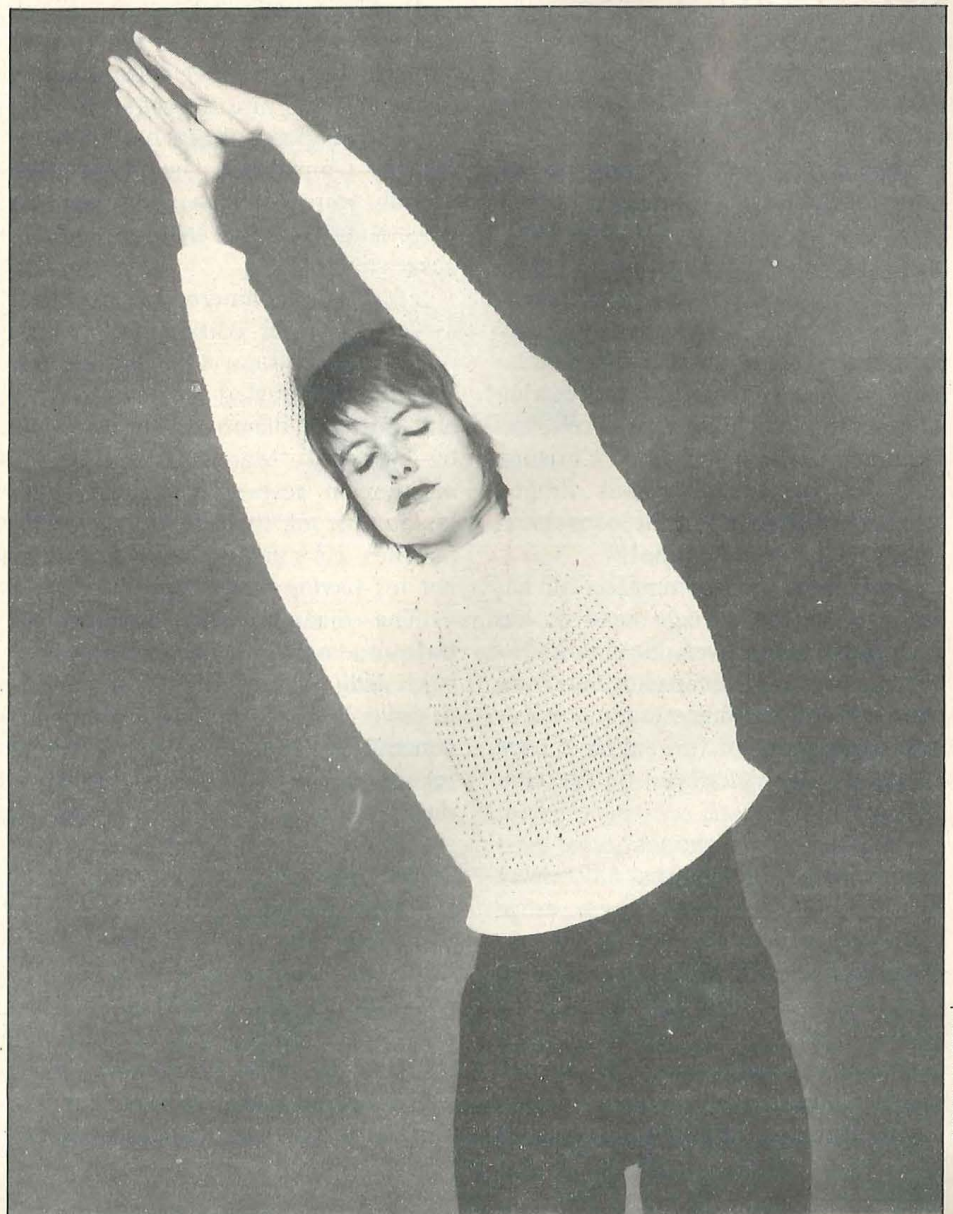


photo: M. Hironos

Love & lucre: Valentine's Day

Considering the shortness of the month, it is remarkable how many things have happened in February. Here are a few examples: the first cow flown in an airplane (St Louis, Missouri 1930); first quintuplets born (1875); *Tarzan of the Apes* premiered (1918); first magazine published in the US (1741); first woman doctor born (Elizabeth Blackwell, 1821); first electric portable typewriter sold (1957); first patent for steamboat issued (1788); worst earthquake death toll, estimated at 800,000 (China 1556); first gaslight installed (1817); the first apple parer invented (1803); and an event that has supposedly since gladdened many a heart – the first singing telegram (1933)!

Despite the noteworthiness of these events, such is the fickleness of human nature that the *one* event *everyone* remembers is the feast of St Valentine, a Roman martyr-priest who died around 270 A.D.

Although lovers have usurped his name for their day of professing eternal love, this certainly would have astonished St Valentine who himself had no illusions about the frailty of mankind.

The fact is that, like so many celebrations taken over by the Christians, this was a pagan festival occurring at about the same date and, since it was too much fun to give up, the Christian cloak of respectability was draped around it, falling upon the convenient shoulders of St Valentine!

Since then, crass commercialism has not only reared its ugly head; it has completely taken over. No one knows how many tons of cheap chocolate have been sold in heart shaped satin boxes or how many fields of flowers have been chopped down, sacrificed on the altar of love!

Millions of "Valentines" have been sent, even in countries that have never heard of St Valentine. These range from the nice to the naughty to the hilarious like one featuring two luscious tulips on the cover with a verse on the inside declaring: "I'm wishing your tulips were pressed to mine. Will you be my Valentine?"

Of course, none of this has escaped

the glittering eyes of jewellers. They have chosen for the public a "birthstone" for every month, and of course Valentine's Day is the perfect day to give a birthstone to your true-love, even if it is fake.

Lately, however, fake jewellery has become perfectly respectable again, imitating its success during the Renaissance. Not only are man-made gems beautiful, they rival nature in brilliance, laboratories having created marvels a far cry from the original paste diamonds invented by Georges-Frédéric Strass in 1790 or "pearls" made from crushed fish scales. Even royalty are now wearing "fabulous fakes", with the real stuff safely tucked away in trays behind steel-vaulted doors.

Bodily ornamentation as an expression of individuality, a yearning for personal beauty, a flat declaration of financial worth or a sign of superiority has, like the poor, always been with us. Queen Umpadeetle in *Alley Oop* proudly wore bones to adorn her hair while King Gus wore them through his nasal conches.

Cleopatra shimmered in glass beads as Julius Caesar battled Britons resplendent in tattoos. One modern-day "Cleopatra" dazzled the world with a million-dollar diamond ring given her by her own "Marc Anthony", as a magnificent gesture of remorse after he, in one of their famous shouting matches, very ungentlemanly ridiculed her for having "ugly hands".

The diamond was declared the birthstone of April, but as Anita Loos so cleverly pointed out, "Diamonds are a girl's best friend!", and they are generally valued above all other gifts for any occasion. Ice-white are considered the most valuable although the stones do come in champagne-yellow, purple, pink, brown or green. There are even five red diamonds. Two of them have already disappeared, but a third, the Raj Red, is making the rounds this spring in the Harry Winston collection. Ironically, Winston, one of the great jewellers of our time, never saw a red diamond, so rare it is.

One of the most famous diamonds

of all time is the Hope Diamond, more notorious for its reputation for bringing bad luck to its owners than admired for its beauty. Its last private owner, Evalyn Walsh McLean, already the owner of another famous diamond, the Star of the East, was very generous with the Hope. During World War II, she entertained many "GI Brides" and let them wear it during their marriage ceremonies. The McLeans were noted for their very extravagant lifestyles and were always a favorite source of irrelevant news stories on dull days. Even their children shared the headlines – their exotic menagerie of playmates outstripping Michael Jackson's. Their midget horses hitched to the gaily-painted coach that once belonged to "General" Tom Thumb, the outstanding circus attraction of his time, raced them around the McLean estate.

Somehow their popularity on the social scene was not shared by their father. Whereas the General had once sat on President Harding's knee, "Ned" McLean became *persona non grata* after he not only relieved himself in a White House fireplace, but down the Belgian ambassador's leg as well! Once, in an interview, when Evalyn was asked to name her most precious possession, she replied: "My recipe for caviar omelette." (More on that anon.)

Valentines have been popular ever since the fifteenth century when very elaborate verses were written (some say a few of Shakespeare's sonnets were written as Valentines) and the artwork has always been a joy to collectors: intricate designs pin-pricked in paper with the recipient's name hidden among rebuses and cryptograms; others unfolding to reveal Cupid flitting among the roses. Still others were "marriage licenses", "Solemnized at St Bride's Church, Love Lane, in the Country of Fairy Land".

History and astronomy were subjects intertwined with love messages and Poonah or Theorem cards were brilliantly colored inspirations from India. Card cut-outs (like the incredible paper cut-outs from China today) were very popular as were those edged with lace and decorated with mirror medallions.

Today their messages may bring giggles instead of blushes, but they are a reminder of a gentler world we should all try not to forget. □



Gucci on Tsakaloff: (l) Patrizia Gucci, and H.E. Marco Pisa, Ambassador of Italy

➤ The great-granddaughter of Guccio Gucci, **Patrizia Gucci**, was in Athens recently for the opening of Gucci's new store at 5 Tsakaloff St in Kolonaki. With **Theodore N. Charagionis**, Managing Director of Acropol S.A., **Gucci** will now be offering all the famous Italian firm's collection to discerning Greek buyers. (Since Gucci now offers c. 20,000 items, the Tsakaloff store may be bursting at its elegant seams!) Felice Nuovo, Gucci!

➤ **Fanourakis Jewellers**, the folks who bring Athens those unrivalled designs of "hand-folded" gold and delicate pearl and jewel-sprinkled floral sprays, have released an impressive **Portfolio** of their new designs. Stop by their "new" shop at 23 Patriarchou Ioacheim and feast your eyes.

➤ For lovers of Giorgio (Rodeo Drive Exclusive) perfumes, you're in luck. The latest **Hondos Beauty Shop** opened at Ippocratous 3 in Athens and they stock just about everything in perfumes, toiletries and underwear. The modern Hondos Beauty Shops have been run by the five Hondos brothers for years in Athens and they make sure that if they don't have something you want in stock, they get it. Congratulations!

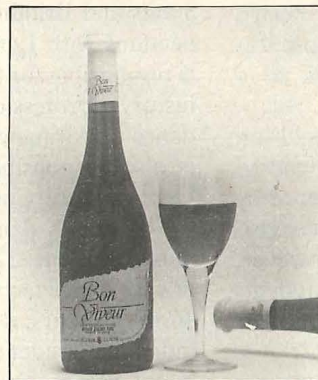
➤ A quartet of jacuzzis will be one of the unique features of the **Epirotiki Lines'** new **MTS Odysseus** being launched this May. The four individual jacuzzis designed by Ilias Kotsikos will form a giant replica of the emblem of the Epirotiki Cruise Line. That could make quite a jacuzzi party!

➤ We've got just seven years to build for, and attract, the **Golden Olympiad** of 1996 to Greece. Many countries and organizations support Greece's drive and the chairman of the Golden Olympics Committee is **Spyros Metaxas** of the Metaxa Distilleries.

➤ Look sharp for the **SHARP PC 4502** compact personal computer. Laptop engineering and desktop power (sounds like the secretary and her boss) are all part of this single unit design which sold like hotcakes at a recent trade show here. **Kosmas Fregoglou**, of **Micromedia** which represents Sharp in Greece, says that Sharp desktops are one of their major sales items in the Sharp range.

➤ **Air Malta** has announced the inauguration of flights between Athens and Malta every Thursday, commencing March 1989. They plan a second direct flight between Athens and Valetta shortly.

➤ **Achaia Clauss** introduced their delicious new young wines at a special pre-Christmas lunch in the cosy yet elegant cellar of the Athenaeum on Amerikis Street. Three new wines, the Giomatari white and red, and the new demi-sec rosé of the Bon Viveur label were tasted and found to be very good. New wines are fresh from November to March and, as such, limited quantities are produced (hurry - you've only got a month!) Achaia Clauss also introduced two new products they are importing, the delectable Spanish Codorniu Brut, classic sparkling wine, and Findlaters Scotch Whisky from Bonnie Scotland. Achaia Clauss was established in 1861 and has grown into one of the major Greek producers of wine, and 35 percent of their profits come from exports.



Achaia Clauss' Bon Viveur Demi Sec Rosé

➤ **Lufthansa** and the **Hellenic German Chamber of Commerce** advise that there are no fewer than 104 international exhibitions and trade shows throughout Germany planned for 1989. Industry, chemicals, agriculture, machinery, fashion and textiles and a host of interesting and diverse exhibitions will attract millions of foreign visitors this year. Greek manufacturers participate widely in these trade shows and have formed new outlets for their products as a result.



➤ A delegation from the **Hellenic Duty Free Shops** was invited to visit Ireland by the **Irish Ambassador H.E. Eammon Ryan** to "see for themselves" the distilleries of Baileys Irish Cream Liqueur. Ambassador Ryan visited the HDFS outlet at the Athens Eastern Airport to present a merit award to the Director General of HDFS, **George Kiriopoulos**, for HDFS's magnificent marketing effort on behalf of Irish producers. Baileys Irish Cream Liqueur is a mouth-watering concoction of fresh cream (supplied by 70,000 contented cows) Irish Whiskey and a touch of chocolate. Great neat or with soda and crushed ice.

➤ After hearing that the pictures of our planet taken from the latest Russian manned space flight, showed the Mediterranean as being highly polluted, we are anxious about the problem. **HELMPEPA** (Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association) does all it can to protect the seas and shores of Greece by educating seafarers and the general public to help protect our beaches and seas. They have a permanent display on at HELMEPA, 69 Akti Miaouli, Piraeus, and some tens of thousands of schoolchildren and adults have visited the exhibition.

Dancing at Deree

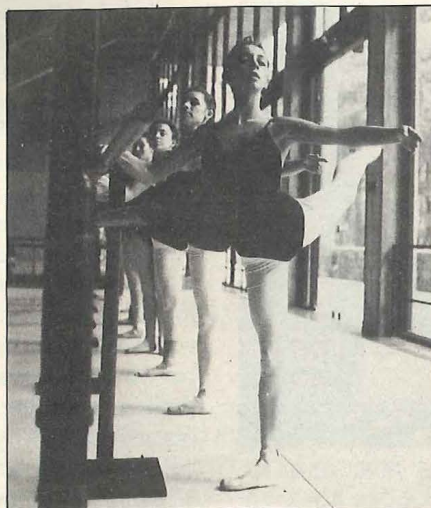
Deree College, a division of the American College of Greece, is a private, coeducational liberal arts college. The non-profit, American-sponsored institution has two campuses: one at the Athens Tower and one in Ayia Paraskevi, where the dance department is located.

The campus in Ayia Paraskevi is housed in a beautiful building designed by Constantine Doxiades on the western slope of Hymettus – a pleasant green area where the air seems cleaner than that of the city. There are two good dance studios, plus a large gymnasium and a very impressive theatre frequently used by the Deree Dance Company.

The Pierce Theatre is certainly superior to many available in the city. The majority of students are, of course, Greek, but the college prides itself on being an international school and there are students from 40 other countries in attendance. All classes at the college are taught in English, giving most students the opportunity to work in a second language.

Degrees at Deree are based on those of American institutions and so do not correspond to those offered by Greek institutions and are not considered equivalent. They are, however, internationally recognized and students often go on to complete their masters degrees elsewhere.

The degree course in dance was



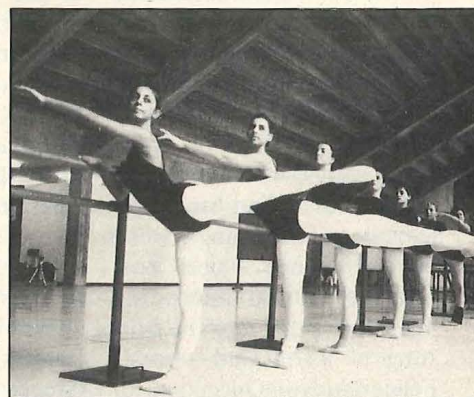
The dance department is still very new, but is off to a promising start, with some very hard-working students

started by Marilyn Durisk in 1981. The dance department is currently headed by Valerie Harden, who was granted a professorship in 1986. Ms Harden received her professional training at the Bush Davies School in England and spent several years dancing professionally in ballet and opera in Europe. She attends seminars in the United States and Britain and has strong connections with London University. She is responsible for teaching ballet, dance history, professional theatre dance, dance performance and production and is also responsible for managing the Deree Dance Company.

To earn a dance degree, a student must complete 128 credit hours. Credits for dance technique can range from 46 to 59 hours, so it depends on each individual student's emphasis on technical classes. Other subjects, in order

to broaden the students' education, include a variety of courses in music, English, aesthetics, humanities, psychology, etc.

It is quite a challenge to meet the technical demands of classical and contemporary dance while following such a rigorous academic program. Most students take two years to complete their degrees and those doing combined degrees, such as dance and psychology, take four years. Graduates have gone on to such varied careers as dancing professionally with the Rallou Manou Dance Company, studying for a masters at Surrey University in England, and studying at the Laban Centre in London and at various universities in the US. Some have even danced in *Fame!*



To earn a dance degree a student must complete 128 credit hours

Other faculty members include Haris Antachopoulou, who is a graduate of both the Rallou Manou Dance School and Karolos Koun Theatre School, as well as the London School of Contemporary Dance. Antachopoulou has now opened her own school at Kapetan Petrousou 5-7, near Panormou Street, and offers a variety of classes including improvisation. She is responsible for more advanced modern classes, the latter being her forte.

Thalia Venieri is responsible for the more basic modern classes and Cindi Trent, a graduate of Emerson and Boston Colleges, teaches tap and jazz. Ms Harden always takes advantage of visiting dance specialists to organize special seminars.

The dance department is still new, but is off to a promising start, with some very hard-working students. Scholarships are also available to especially talented students, making it possible to complete a B.A. degree on scholarship. □



It is quite a challenge to meet the technical demands of classical and contemporary dance while following such a rigorous academic program

Intercontinental quail

Matching his exuberant flair for creating ambitious menus, Nicholas Sarantos announced his goal as the new executive chef of the Hotel Athenaeum Intercontinental in Athens: "I want our hotel cuisine to have the highest standards in the Mediterranean," he said.

Sarantos, a slender man with a compelling baritone voice had been with the hotel chain for only three months this past fall when he discussed his plans during an interview in his office next to the hotel's kitchens. He did not say how long it would take the "Intercon" to gain regional renown, but he already considers the hotel the "best in Athens" and the cuisine currently "quite good". He had at the time of the interview already held a food fair at the hotel to promote traditional Greek dishes, was planning a short business trip to San Francisco, and was thinking about writing a cookbook for chefs. Icing on the cake: one of his most extraordinary talents is carving ice sculptures.

Shifting gears adeptly to answer frequent questions from his staff, Sarantos spoke in Greek and English. He sang the praises of Greek cuisine and Greek ingredients: "The best lamb in the world! The market full of beautiful fish in season: shrimp, bass, anchovies, mullet and whitebait!" He seemed more like a relaxed navigator in expansive seas with an infinite horizon before him than a besieged commander of six restaurants and a staff of 80 chefs and assistants.

Born in Ermioni in 1945, Sarantos was educated as a chef at the School of Tourist Professions in Kifissia. Following his graduation in 1964, he apprenticed in Nafplion and Corfu and then began a tour of duty that sounds like the globe-trotting of a career diplomat. He worked in London and Montreal, in Addis Ababa and Cairo. As a chef in Teheran, he became a colleague of Hermann Reiner, now executive chef of Windows on the World atop the World Trade Center in New York, who describes Sarantos as a talented chef and a good friend.

After 15 years abroad, Sarantos was lured back to Greece. "I wanted to return to the Mama Country," he said

persuasively. Obviously, his passion for Greek food played a role.

"I love Greek cuisine and it is rich if it can be presented correctly," he said. Greek dishes will be among the features on Sarantos' menus along with other popular cuisines.

"Chinese dishes are in demand, and Japanese, African and Far Eastern specialties are catching on," he noted. Among the imported enticements that spice the Intercon's menus are dishes such as mango and shrimp, and seasonings - fresh ginger, coconut, tarragon, peanut sauce, chilies - and tropical fruits with the refreshing qualities of star fruit and passion fruit.

For *The Athenian's* readers, he immediately chose an intriguing quail and olive dish and a simple salad of hearts of endive. "I learned the quail and olive entrée from the French," he said. But with Greek Mavrodaphne and olives he deftly brought the dish back with him to "the Mama Country".

Ortikia me elies

(Stuffed quail with green olives)

Executive chef Sarantos uses demi-sweet wine to flavor the sauce distinctively. He selects green olives in savory (throumbi). If unavailable fresh, crush dried savory over the olives and marinate in a jar a week in advance.

8 Quails (*ortikia*), cleaned and stuffed (see "Filling" recipe below)

4 T unsalted butter and vegetable oil
1 onion, chopped

wine glass Mavrodaphne or dry red wine
8 small round (whole) or 4 large potatoes, peeled and quartered

1/2 kilo (1 pound) green olives in savory, rinsed 3 times, if salty

Stuff the quails and sew or skewer the openings to seal. In a casserole, heat half the butter and margarine, and sauté the onion. Slip the quails into the onion and sauté on all sides until golden brown. Add the wine and cook gently until the alcohol evaporates. Meanwhile in another pan, heat the remaining butter and oil, and sauté the potatoes until golden. Place the potatoes around the quail in the casserole. Pour enough water into the casserole to

half cover the potatoes. Bake in moderate oven (180°C or 350°F) and baste every 20 minutes with the pan juices until potatoes are fork-tender and the quails release yellow liquid when pierced with a fork. Remove from oven. Arrange the quails and potatoes on a warm platter and keep warm. To make the sauce: drop the olives into the broth. Heat and stir until the olives are coated and warm. Pour sauce over the quails and potatoes. Serve immediately. Serves 4.

Filling for *Ortikia me elies*

1 T unsalted butter

3/4 cracked wheat (*pligouri*)

3-4 green olives (from above recipe), pitted and chopped

2 T pine nuts

fresh coriander, chopped

fresh chives or green onions, chopped
white chicken stock or water

In a skillet, heat the butter and sauté the cracked wheat until golden. Stir in the olives, pine nuts, coriander and chives. Cook for a few minutes. Add a few tablespoons of stock to partially steam the cracked wheat, but do not overcook. Cool slightly; then stuff the quails.

Curly endive salad with dill dressing

Use only the yellow hearts of the endive. Save the outer leaves for cooked salads.

yellow leaves of 2 bunches curly-leaf endive

Dressing: olive oil, vinegar, Pommery mustard, salt, pepper, fresh dill, chopped

Wash and drain endive. Tear the leaves into bite-sized pieces and drop into a bowl. To make the dressing, use your favorite proportions of oil and vinegar (3 to 1 for Escoffier's or 50/50, if you like). Season gently with mustard, salt, pepper and dill. Shake or whisk. Toss dressing with salad. Serve immediately. Serves 4. □

Katey's corner

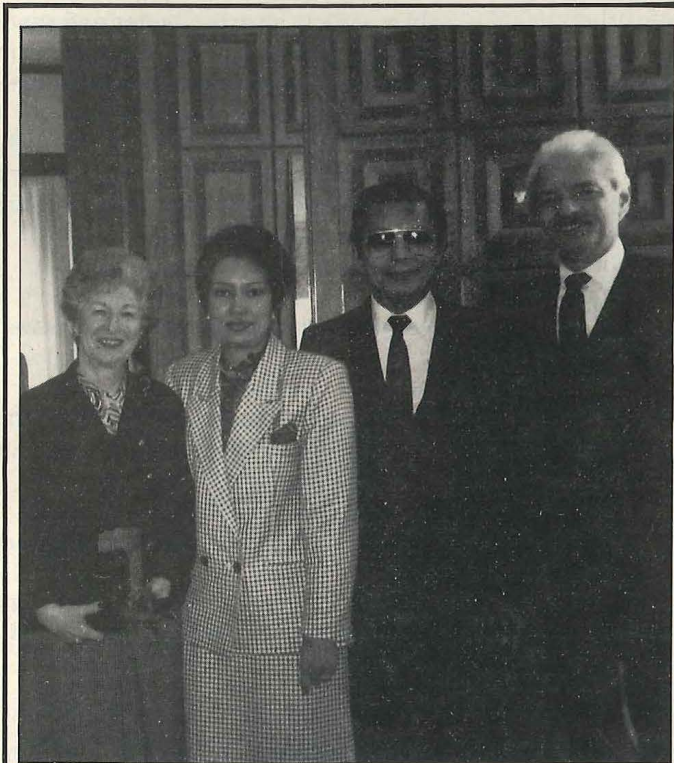


Katey Angelis

♡ You have perhaps never felt that you could be of any use globally, but there is now a way that you as an individual can make a positive contribution. A unique cooperation has grown out of the original 1986 idea of a Million Minutes of Peace, which finally became the largest non-fundraising project during the course of the United Nations International Year of Peace. By the end of 1986, over one billion minutes of peace had been accumulated for the project, representing the hopes and positive intent of people in over 80 countries. At the UN, a new



At a farewell reception, departing Ambassador of Holland Guy van Barneveld Kooy is shown with the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Ambassador Mrs Maria Lakas Bahas of Panama. Members of the Diplomatic Corps, government representatives, the Dutch community and many friends gathered to wish the ambassador and his wife bon voyage.



On the occasion of the birthday anniversary of His Majesty King Bhumibol Abulyadej, the Ambassador of Thailand and Mrs Sukri Gajaseni gave a sparkling reception at their residence. An exotic plus was the performance of Thai dancers in full costume. From left are Mrs Cohen, Ambassador and Mrs Gajaseni and Mr Ed Cohen, Deputy Chief of Mission at the American Embassy.

Peace Studies Unit was established and a 'Peace Messenger' network was created comprising those who had contributed and worked together during the Year of Peace. Out of this evolved the thought of continuing cooperation – global cooperation. And thus **Global Cooperation for a Better World**, dedicated to the United Nations, was born. Now, where do you come in? The Organization asks you for your vision of a better world. You are asked to donate a

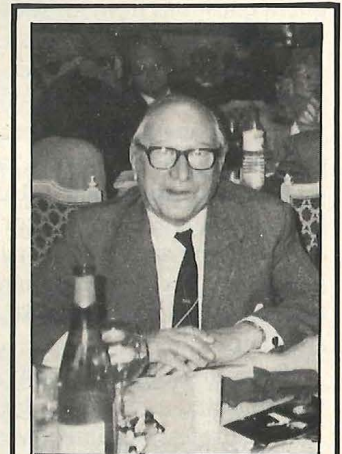
utilizing your vision may then be donated to the Bank for use worldwide.

Take an imaginative leap beyond the reality of the current world and create a whole new vision of the day after tomorrow. Join millions around the world who are already envisioning a peaceful world of the future. You can contact the local offices of the organization at Pami-sou 5, 104 46 Athens or phone them at 867-1551 for further information.

♡ The **Harvard Club of Greece** recently held its elections and the Board of Directors for the next two years includes: President Alexander C. Samaras; Vice-President Helen S. Speronis; General Secretary Nicholas Machairas; Assistant Secretary Panayiotis Kotzias; Treasurer Christos Liapis, and Members, Alexandros Protopapas and Eleana Stoufi. If you would like to contact this organization for information, phone 722-9383
♡ **Republicans Abroad** has scheduled its tenth annual Lincoln Day luncheon for 8 February at the Athens Hil-



TASIS students and faculty in the holiday production of "Little Red Riding Hood". Prior to the performance, Red Riding Hood, Kate Apgar (also performed by Nicole McKeever on a different day); Granny Slipshod, Barry Mansfield and Squire Squeezem, TASIS Director George Salimbene, posed for a portrait with Peter Rose, the director of the production, disguised in the ferocious wolf costume.



At the Christmas luncheon of the British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce the retirement was announced of the Chamber's long-time popular and enthusiastic Secretary Bernard Edridge. The new Director is Keith Baker and the Chamber started the New Year with a flourish with a talk by American Ambassador Robert V. Keeley.

vision (no money) to a Global Cooperation Bank. This interchangeable reservoir of ideas and visions of a peace initiative for a better world can then be transformed into action. Your ideas may be expressed in the form of artistic expression, service to others or examples of self improvement/change, and any creative action you complete

ton. ND Member of Parliament **Stefanos Manos**, as guest speaker, will talk about long-term Greek-American relations. It is not necessary to be a member of the organization to attend: all are welcome. For further information and tickets, phone 681-5747, 802-8184 or 896-

2087.

♡ Watch for opportunities to catch a performance at the **Lyriki Skini** by the delightful **Svetlana Halttunen**, the Russian wife of the Finnish Chargé d'Affaires. She recently made a highly acclaimed debut here as **Donna Elvira** in *Don Giovanni*.



Three recent General Managers of the Athens Hilton gathered at the fabulous Twenty-Fifth Anniversary party of the hotel. From left are Eddy Florijn, now in Rome; Hugo R. Langer from Germany; and Roman (Ricky) Rickenbacker from New York. The ballroom was transformed for this celebration into a forest glade – complete with hundreds of trees, a trickling stream and even a chorus of chirping birds. The current General Manager, Steve Georgiou, introduced the Chairman and Chief Executive of Hilton International, Mr John F. Jarvis, who welcomed the guests.



As a fundraiser for Greece's Special Olympics organization, Touchstone Pictures offered "Who Framed Roger Rabbit" for an advance viewing at the Athens College Theatre. During the intermission, several board members got together. From left, Vice President Mr Marton Simitsek, Ms Melita Tsoutrelli, Treasurer Ms Mary Canellopoulos, Ms Domini Sarri and Secretary Vassilis Papachristopoulos. The Winter Special Olympics will be held 1-8 April 1989 at Lake Tahoe. This is one organization where volunteers need only be supplied with sunny smiles and warm hearts – no other training necessary. To join up, call 671-3419.



For the opening performance of "Les Ballets Jazz de Montréal", under the patronage of the Canadian Ambassador, a pre-curtain reception was given at the Athens College Theatre. Enjoying themselves on that occasion are (from l) Mr Gabriel Nahas, General Manager of Waterman Steamship Corporation; Ms Genevieve Salbaing, Artistic Director for the group, Ambassador and Mrs André Couvrette of Canada and Mr Walter McCann, President of Athens College.

♡ Many Athenians attended the opening of **C. Haritakis Antiques and Gallery** at the Ethrio shopping center in Maroussi. A Greek from South Africa, the affable Mr Haritakis has been an important figure in the art and auction world since 1959.

♡ There is a new **Alpha Beta Vassiliopoulos** in the shopping center, Ionia 2000. The

center itself is ultra-modern Greek with a façade of Greek temples, a central courtyard with fountains and many tempting shops and stores. Just turn off Kifissias Avenue going west past the Olympic Stadium and follow the signs. The new A-B is in the basement of the complex. Happy shopping!



Many thanks to all the music groups that made the holiday season special for foreigners. In our picture, the WIC Choraleers, directed by Duane Keith and accompanied by Joan Bonney, are being introduced by the Cultural Attaché of the Italian Embassy, Ms Carla Maria Burri, for their presentation at the Italian Cultural Institute. The performance included solos by Anthea Van den Dreisen and flautist Herioni Pagoni. The Athens Singers, under the Direction of Roger Tilley, gave their annual performance at the British Council, and the Chorus and Orchestra of the American Community Schools presented a program for the annual Christmas luncheon of the Propeller Club.

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BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL cards for all occasions by gallery artists. Jill Yakas, Sparti 16, Kifissia. Tel. 801-2773.

MISCELLANEOUS

REPUBLICANS ABROAD (GREECE) Lincoln Day Luncheon Wednesday, 8 February, Athens Hilton Hotel. Speaker Mr Stephanos Manos, ND Member of Parliament. All are welcome. For information and tickets, phone 681-5747, 803-8184, or 813-5466.

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Travel

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THE ATHENIAN guide

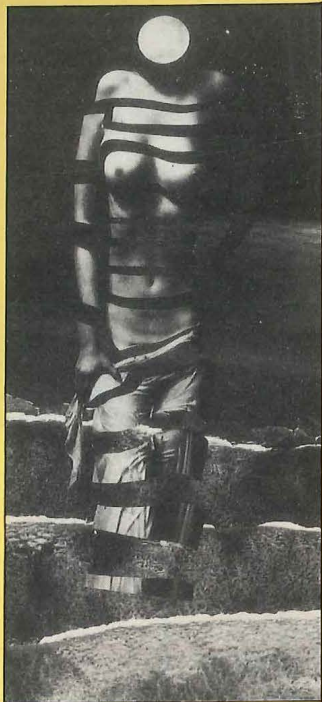
Where to go... what to do

focus • music • dance • drama • museums • sites • tourist tips • sports • restaurants and night life

focus

art

Anna Maria Tsakali is a young painter who studied at the School of Fine Arts in Paris. She has participated in group exhibitions in Athens and Paris. "In her painting, which she uses as a language, we see isolated objects such as a fountain, a plate, the surface of the water which becomes a mirror, or a wall, between us and chaos..." says painter Edward Sakayian about her work. The exhibition will take place at Gallery Ora through 17 February. A sculpture exhibition and sketches by **Nikos Stefos** will be shown concurrently at the same gallery. Stefos was born in 1944 and started his studies by working under painter Thanassi Stefopoulo. Then he continued at the School of Fine Arts in Athens with professors Nikos Nikolaou and Yiannis Pappas. Stefos has participated in the last two Panhellenic exhibitions. This is his first individual show. **Thanos Boulougras** was born in 1955 in Thessaloniki where he lives and works and where he exhibited his work for the



Kostas Voloudakis at Dada

first time in 1984. He also spends part of the year in Florence. One of the characteristics of his work is his limited color range. He works both on paper and canvas. Boulougras' exhibition will run 6 through 26 February at Gallery "3".

Christine Robion is a French artist who has lived in Athens since 1988. She has also spent three years in Cyprus (1982-1985). She was born in La Fresnais in 1951 and studied graphic arts and photography in Esse and West Berlin. Robion says about her work: "We express ourselves with gestures, words, sounds, shapes.... For me, there is the thick texture of painting which is a departing point for the dream. Everything is permitted, but don't count on me to give you the key. There

isn't one." She utilizes cuttings from Russian newspapers in her work. These "puzzles", most of them dark, point to an illuminated source of light – the sun – hope. "There is a personal key which doesn't pretend to be unique," she concludes. Christine Robion will exhibit her work in two galleries: at Pleiades, from 6-28 February, and then at the Kreonidis Gallery from 20 March through 6 April.

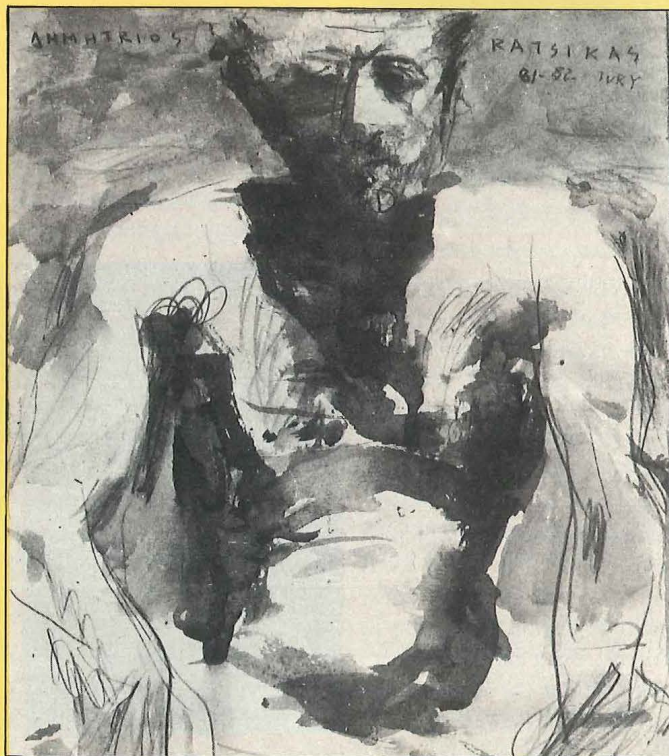
Maria Papadimitriou will exhibit 15 mixed media works selected from a larger group dealing with the subject, "Casino". She was born in Athens in 1957 and studied sculpture and painting here and in Paris. She has participated in group shows in Greece, the 2nd Biennale of

young artists from the Mediterranean countries held in Thessaloniki in 1986, and at Pinelia Gallery in 1988. Abroad she has shown her work in Melbourne in 1987, and in Toronto in 1988. For the past two years, she has worked at "Skini" here in Athens and in Patras, during the International Festival, helping design theatre sets, and with ET1 designing for the program, "Colors". At Gallery Synchronis Technis, 13 February through 4 March.

Previously unknown works by Parthenis and other **19th and 20th century artists** such as Lembessis, Yiallinas, Prosalentis, Gounaropoulos, Gaitis and Kanakakis among others, will be exhibited at Iakinthos Gallery, 13-28



Thanos Boulougras at Gallery "3"



Dimitrios Ratsikas at Titanium

February. The most important work to be shown is a Parthenis oil, an impressionistic work executed in Paris in 1909-1911.

An engraving group show will take place at Epoches from 2-22 February. Antonis Apergis, Yiorgos Varlamos, Panayiotis Gravalos, Sarantis Karvouzis, Takis Katsoulidis, Aria Komianou, Dimitris Mytaras, Christos Sarakatsianos, Panayiotis Tetsis and Alekos Fassianos are the artists participating in this show. All of them are well-known painters and engravers. All the works presented are original and authentic prints, including lithographs, etchings and block prints.

exhibitions

Five Swedish Potters and Swedish Design on Textile, Printed Material are the titles

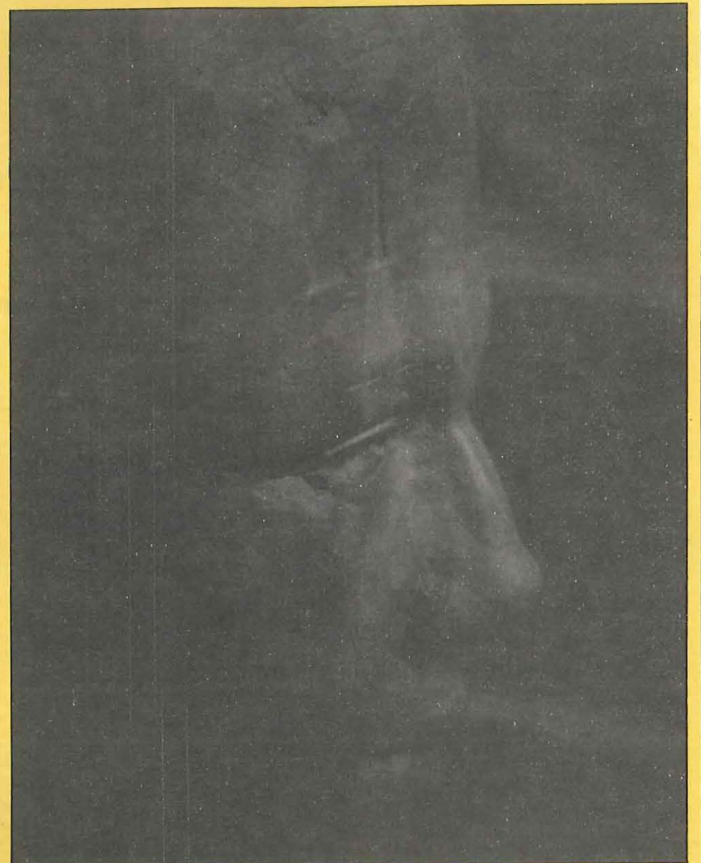


Paivi Ernkvist at Kosti Palama Building

of two big exhibitions visiting from Sweden. They have been organized by the Swedish Institute. The Swedish Ambassador to Greece, Mr Hans Colliander, will inaugurate the exhibitions. Designer Inez Svensson and potter Kennet Williamson will also be present. They will both give a speech at the Swedish Institute during their stay in Athens. Both exhibitions will take place at the Kosti Palamas Building, Akadimias 48, tel 363-5444, from 1-17 February.

music

Musical Athens 88-89 During the month of February the following concerts will take place at the Pallas Concert Hall: *Manolis Mitsias' concert* Wednesday 1 Feb, 9 pm. *Paco Pena-Intillimani* flamenco concert, Sunday 5 Feb, 1:30 pm. *Alexis Weissenberg* piano recital, Tuesday 7 Feb, 9 pm. *Vienna Chamber Orchestra* Wednesday 8 and Thursday 9 Feb, 9 pm. *Serranito flamenco guitar concert* Sunday 12 Feb, 11:30 am. *Dimos Moutsis* concert, Wednesday 15 Feb, 9 pm. *Giorgio Gaslini*, piano recital, Sunday 19 Feb, 11:30 am. *European Community Chamber Orchestra* Monday 20 Feb, 9 pm. *Manhattan Quartet* Wednesday 22 Feb, 9 pm. *Enesco Quartet* Tuesday 28 Feb, 9 pm.



Nikos Stefanos at Ora

films

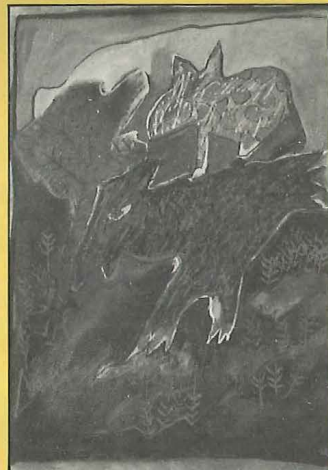
Stephen Dedalus set in Dublin in the early part of the 20th century, tells the story of James Joyce's early days and presents the wrangles about the power of the church, the controversy that still raged about Parnell, and the bigotry that drove the novelist from his native land. The film stars Donal McCann, Pamela Duncan, Martin Dempsey and Pauline Delany and was directed by Donald McWhinnie. The screenplay was written by Hugh Leonard. At the

British Council 6 & 15 Feb 8 pm.

The Assam Garden (1985) Returning to England after many years in the Indian colonial service, an upper class widow forms new relationships with a family of Indian neighbors. The cast includes Deborah Kerr, Madhur Jaffrey, and Alec McCowen and the film was directed by Mary McMurray, with a screenplay written by Elizabeth Bond. At the British Council, 13 & 22 Feb 8 pm.



Karl Axel Pehrson at Kosti Palama Building



Maria Papadimitriou at Gallery Synchronis Technis



Anna Maria Tsakali at Ora

video

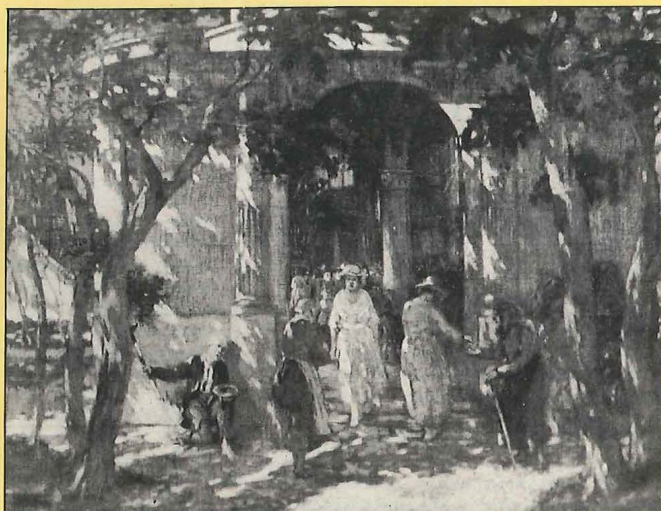
The story of English Part 5. *Pioneers! Oh Pioneers!* describes the major developments in America during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Part 6. ***Black on White.*** This program charts the influence of black English on standard English, focusing on the debt of white American English to black English, 8 Feb at 8 pm. Part 7. ***The Muvver Tongue*** This episode concentrates on Cockney English and its historical role, with an emphasis on the development of Australian English. Part 8. ***The Loaded Weapon*** examines the relationship of English to Gaelic and the his-

tory of English in Ireland. All screenings will take place at the British Council.

seminars

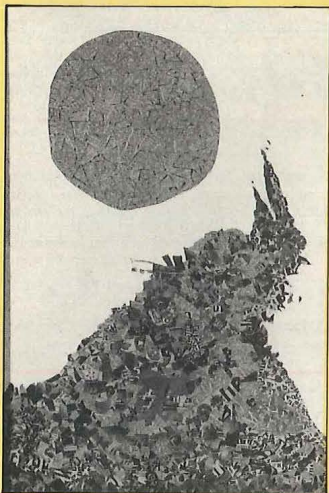
A seminar on Greek culture for English speaking residents of Athens, will be given by the Search for the Greek World, 14 Feb through 30 March every Tues and Thurs, 5:30 to 8:30 pm. The seminar offered for the third year, is co-sponsored by the Society of the Athenians and conducted by distinguished scholars who will cover aspects of ancient Greek philosophy, literature, mythology, archaeology, art, modern his-



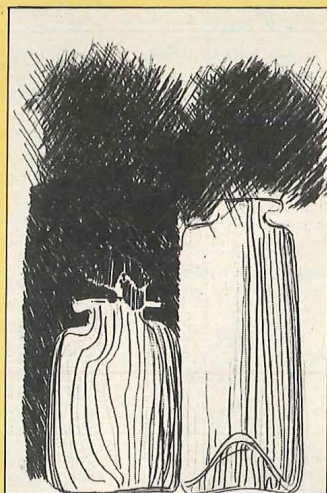
Kostas Parthenis at Iakinthos



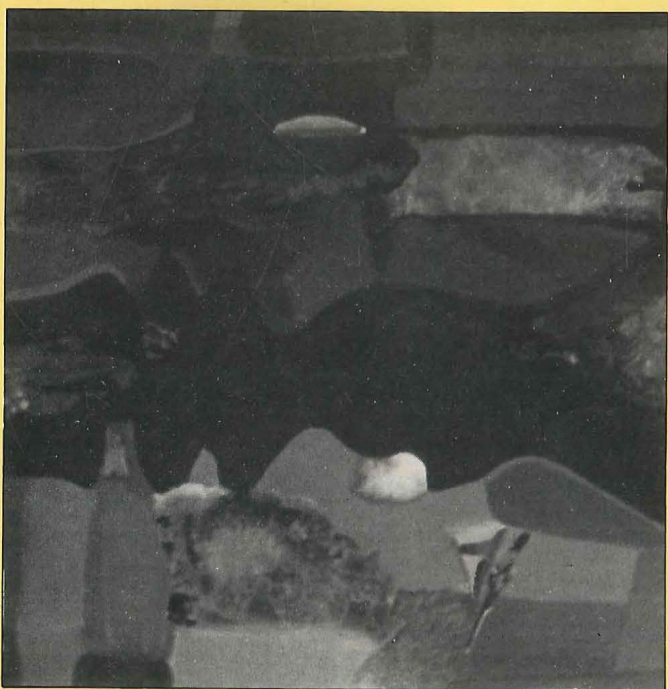
Panos Archolekas at the Hellenic American Union



Christine Robion at Pleiades



Aria Komianou at Epoches



Yiorgos Yiannopoulos at Dada

tory, folklore, Greek music through the centuries, and other subjects. Participants in the program will choose the subjects they prefer and the charge for every lecture hour is 500 drs. Students will receive a 40 percent discount. For more information call: 942-6378 8-11:00 am and 322-9705 9-7:00 pm. Registration: at the conference hall, Kekropos 10, Plaka, every Tues and Thurs 6:00-7:30 pm.

lectures

The use of abandoned industrial areas – the olive grove of Athens is the theme of a lecture by German and Greek town planners who will discuss and explain the best way to improve old industrial areas in Athens taking as a source of inspiration the olive groves of Athens; at the Goethe Institute 6-7 Feb at 7:00 pm. In German and

Greek with simultaneous translation.

notes

Special European Media Art Festival will take place at the Ileana Tounta Art Center through 4 Feb, daily 6-9:00 pm.

Avance Sur Image a program dealing with new technological and imaging advances in film and television, will be aired at the Ileana Tounta Art Center, Armatolon and Klefton 48, 6-11 Feb, daily 6-9:00 pm; tel 643-9466.

The Propeller Club Ball 3 March, 11:00 pm in the Intercontinental Ballroom. Come dance the night away with famous orchestras; savor the culinary masterpieces of the Master Chef of the Hotel Athenaeum Intercontinental, and win valuable prizes. For more information call 778-3698.

this month

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				

NAME DAYS IN FEBRUARY

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).

February 1	Tryphon
February 3	Simeon
February 5	Agathi, Agatha
February 10	Haralambos, Harilaos, Haris Harry, Hariklia
February 11	Vlassios

DATES TO REMEMBER

February 6	Waitangi Day (New Zealand)
February 8	Ash Wednesday
February 12	Lincoln's Birthday
February 14	Valentine's Day
February 19	Carnival Begins
February 20	Washington's Birthday

GALLERIES

AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. "Greek painters of the 19th and 20th centuries" is the title of a group exhibition, 13-28 February. See *Focus*.

ANEMOS, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Sculpture exhibition by Vassilis Papasaikos till 11 February.

ANTINOR, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. Yiannis Koutrikas will exhibit his work till 4 February. An exhibition of paintings by Fotis Tsisos will then follow from 6-18 February.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, tel 362-2662. Works by Iris Drakouli from 6-18 February.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Oils and sketches by Minas will be exhibited until 14 February. Alexandra Athanasiadi will then exhibit her work from 15 February till 3 March.

BERNIER GALLERY, Marasi 51, tel 723-5657. A group show of works by Yorgos Lappas, Angeliki Tsekoura, Andromahi Kefalou and Krisan Stathakou until 15 February. Richard Long will exhibit his work from 23 February through March 25.

DADA, Niridon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Kostas Voloudakis will exhibit his work until 6 February. Yiorgos Yiannopoulos from 8-20 February. A sculpture exhibition by Yiorgos Yiannakas will then follow from 22 February until 6 March.

EPIPEDA, Xanthippou 11, tel 721-4644. Works by Anastasia Yiannisi from 6 February till 4 March.

EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Group show of prints, 2-22 February. See *Focus*.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, tel 362-8230. Thanassis Boulgouras from 6-24 February. See *Focus*. Thomas Papadopoulos will exhibit his work from 27 February through 23 March.

GALLERY "F", Fokilidou 12, tel 360-1365. An exhibition of works by Margarita Vassila until 5 February. Manon Kairi from 6-19 February. An exhibition of works by Grigoris Sarakinos will then follow from 20 February till 5 March.

ILEANA TOUNTA, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Lida Papakonstantinou will exhibit her work till 18 February.

GALLERY SYNCHRONIS TECHNIS, Mitseon 5-7, tel 325-4335. Fifteen mixed media works by Maria Papadimitriou will be exhibited from 13 February through 4 March.

KREONIDES, Iperidou 7, tel 322-4261. A Polish painter, Elena Zadreiko, and Koula Strigou will exhibit their work till 11 February. Tapestry and watercolors by Katy Stavroudi and paintings by Eliza Avramidou from 13 February till 1 March.

MEDUSA, Xenokratous 7, tel 724-4552. Yiannis Lasithiotakis will exhibit his work through 4 February.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, tel 361-6165. Works by Lefteris Olympios until 11 February. An exhibition of works by Aris Papazoglou will then follow from 13 February until 1 March.

ORA, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698. Anna-Maria Tsakali's paintings and Nikos Stefanos' sculptures will be exhibited through 17 February. See *Focus*.

PLEIADES, Davaki 3-5, Ambelokipi. Christine Robion will exhibit her work 6-28 February. See *Focus*.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. A group show till 12 February. Miltos Pantelias from 14 February through 4 March.

TITANIUM, Vas Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Dimitris Ratsikas will exhibit his work through 12 February.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, 20 Kolonaki Square, tel 360-8278. Works by Vassili Sperantza exhibited 2-28 February.

ZALOKOSTA 7, Zalokosta & Kriezotou, tel 361-2277. Engravings by Yannis Gourzis till 8 February. Angeliki Vertsoni from 9-25 February.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. Works by Petros Soropanis will be exhibited until 9 February.

SCREENINGS

Hellenic American Union

Vassilis Vafeas film series, with English subtitles.

DAY OFF (1982), directed by Vassilis Vafeas, starring Petros Zarkadis, Anna Makraki and Dimitris Piatas, 12 January at 8 pm.

LOVE OF ULYSSES (1984), by Vassilis Vafeas. The cast includes Kostas Voutsas, Katerina Rodiou and Hara Angeloussi, 23 January at 8 pm.

The British Council

STEPHEN DEDALUS, directed by Donald McWhinnie, starring Donal McCann, Pamela Duncan, Martin Dempsey and Pauline Delany, 6 and 15 February at 8 pm. See *Focus*.

THE ASSAM GARDEN, directed by Mary McMurray. The cast includes Deborah Kerr, Madhur Jaffrey and Alec McCowen, 13 and 22 February at 8 pm. See *Focus*.

Video

THE STORY OF ENGLISH Parts 5 and 6, 8 February at 8 pm, and Parts 7 and 8, 27 February at 8 pm. See *Focus*. **BBC NEWSBRIEF** a one-hour digest of January's news and current affairs from BBC television, 23 February at 8 pm.

LECTURES

THE PLAYWRIGHT AS CRITIC is the theme of a lecture by Professor Christopher Bigsby of the University of East Anglia, who will talk on the Modern English Theatre. Organized in cooperation with the British Graduate Society, at the British Council, 20 February at 8 pm.

THE STORY OF GREEK PHOTOGRAPHY, is the topic of a lecture by Alkis Xanthakis, at the Athens College Theatre, 28 February at 8 pm.

USE OF ABANDONED INDUSTRIAL AREAS - OLIVE GROVE OF ATHENS is the theme of a lecture and a public discussion at the Goethe Institute, 6 and 7 February at 7 pm. See *Focus*.

MOVEMENT OR PARTY? a lecture about the future of the "The Greens". At the Goethe Institute, 10 February at 7:30 pm. (In German and Greek).

THE HUMAN FORM IN TRADITIONAL GREEK ART is the topic of a lecture by Angelos Delivouras, Director of the Benaki Museum, organized by the Fulbright Scholars' Association, at the Hellenic American Union, 7 February at 8:30 pm. (In Greek).

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN THE U.S., (K-12 and Collegiate), is the theme of a lecture by Professor John T. Casteen, President of the University of Connecticut. Organized by the Fulbright Scholars' Association, at the Hellenic American Union, 21 February at 8 pm.

FROM OURSELF TO THE OTHER is a lecture-discussion by Tassos Athanasiadis, writer and member of the Greek Academy, organized by the Greek Alumni of American Universities, at the Hellenic American Union, 24 February at 8 pm. (In Greek).

DISEASES SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED, a lecture by Nikolaos Legakis, Professor at Athens University, at the Hellenic American Union, 27 February at 8 pm. (In Greek).

EXHIBITIONS

K. PARTHENIS - DRAWINGS, an exhibition at the Ethniki Pinakothiki during the month of February.

SKETCHES AND MODELS by architect Aris Konstantinidis, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki through February.

PNEVMATIKO KENTRO, Akadimias 50. **Pireaus - from Porto Leone to Majhestria of the East** is the title of a book by Liza Miheli. A photographic presentation of the book will take place from 1-20 February in the foyer. **104**

Kites and 300 old spinning-tops will be exhibited in collaboration with the Japanese Embassy, 1-12 February. **Photographic exhibition** in collaboration with the Research and Study of Hellenism Centre, 2-12 February.

Manthos, will show his photographs, 1-15 February. **Photographers from Argentina**, members of the FAF, will present their work in collaboration with the Greek Photographic Society, 1-15 February. **Greek coins** will be exhibited at Kontoglou Hall, 14-28 February. **Popular art objects** from China will be presented at Papalouka Hall, 16-26 February.

KENTRO TECHNON, Parko Eleftherias. **Portraits** by young artists until 5 February. **Four discourses** is the title of an exhibition by Maria Vassilaki, Konstantinos Rammos, Yiorgos Skilyianni and Aristotelis Tzakos, 8-23 February.

AITHOUSA BOUZIANI, Xenofondos 7. **Paintings and Constructions** by Yiannis Thomas and Stelios Georgiou, 1-15 February. **Hagiography** by Rodoula Tsamakou, 15-28 February.

DANCING COLORS, a photographic exhibition by Angelos Theodoropoulos, at the Hellenic American Union until 3 February.

HAGIOGRAPHY, by Aleka Bekiari at the Hellenic American Union through 3 February.

THALIA NIRGIANAKI will exhibit her work at the Hellenic American Union, 20 February till 3 March.

IN SEARCH OF TRUTH is the title of an exhibition by Panagiotis Archolekas, at the Hellenic American Union, 6-17 February.

GIORGIO MARKO'S work will be exhibited at the Hellenic American Union, 20 February till 3 March.

POSTER EXHIBITION 50 political sketches by German humorist Walter Kaim are on show at the Goethe Institute till 16 February.

VIEWS OF CONTEMPORARY GERMAN PHOTOGRAPHY, an exhibition at the Goethe Institute from 20 February till 10 March.

APPENDICES, TRANSFORMATIONS, COLLAGES is the title of an exhibition by architect Kalliope Kontozoglou at the British Council, 1-3 February.

AN EXHIBITION ABOUT COLUMBUS AND HIS TRAVELS, at the Italian Cultural Institute, 1-10 February.

THE FRENCH INTELLECT SINCE 1945, is an exhibition of books at the French Institute till 3 February.

FIVE SWEDISH POTTERS & SWEDISH DESIGN ON TEXTILE, PRINTED MATERIAL, are two exhibitions from Sweden, at the Kostis Palamas Building, Akadimias 48, 1-17 February. See *Focus*.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

PIANO RECITAL, by Alexandra Nomidou of works by Brahms, Schumann, Liszt, Albeniz and Gottschalk, at the Athens College Theatre, 20 February at 8:30 pm.

OPERA ARIAS, a concert by soprano Martha Arapi, at the Athens College Theatre, 24 February at 8:30 pm.

DUO EPIGONOS, two young artists S. Papikinos, flute and A. Nikolopoulos, guitar will give a concert of works by Dowland, Duarte, Tzortzinakis and Eastwood, at the British Council, 9 February at 8 pm.

JAZZ CONCERT, by the Muller-Braig Jazz Unit, at the Goethe Institute, 28 February at 9 pm. See *Focus*.

CHAMBER MUSIC, by Paris Anastasiadis, viola and Maria Neophytidou, piano, of works by Bach, Schulman, Carter and Brahms, at the Hellenic American Union, 1 February at 8 pm.

BLACK SOUL MUSIC, by Dimitri Manakidis, voice and piano, and Stelios Davilas, guitar, at the Hellenic American Union, 9 and 10 February at 8:30 pm.

JAZZ CONCERT, by the Angelos Gavriil group, at the Hellenic American Union, 17 February at 8:30 pm.

FANTAS, a dance night with the Katerina Pavlaki dance troupe, at the Hellenic American Union, 20 February at 8 pm.

WINTER COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, 48 Archimideou Street, tel 701-5242, offers Greek lessons. Accelerated courses, 6 February till 3 March and 6-31 March; intensive courses, 6 February till 3 April.

MODERN SPOKEN GREEK, Hellenic American Union, Winter 1988: classes; 16 February till 13 June. For more information, call 360-7305 or 362-9886, ext 53.

YOGA LESSONS at the Ilianthos Yoga Association, Marathonodromo 29, Pal Psychiko. For more information, call 671-1627 or 681-1462.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY will sponsor a semester of Greek studies beginning in February. For more information, call the Athens Centre at 701-2268.

THE ANGLO-ITALIAN INSTITUTE is offering courses for English-speaking students next spring. Information: Jay Randall, P.O. Box 14, Paiania, Attiki, tel 664-3089.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG) welcomes new arrivals. For membership and general information for women of all nationalities, phone 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 Carole at 804-3823.

LA LECHE LEAGUE is holding a meeting: Baby arrives; the family and the breast-feeding baby, 20 February at 10 am, in Greek. For more information call 802-8672, 639-5628 or 639-1812.

THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIAL SOCIETY, meets every Wednesday from 8-10 pm at the Athineon Pastry Shop, 320 Kifissias Ave, Neo Psychiko. Ask for Dr Agis Sarakinos, tel 672-5484.

WOMENS' AGLOW FELLOWSHIP is an international women's organization in Athens. For information call 804-4209.

CROSS CULTURAL ASSOCIATION: "Maintaining the Cultural Bridge" is the theme of the meeting of 15 February at 8:15 pm at the Swiss Foyer, Skaramanga 4b, off Patission, almost opposite the Archaeological Museum. Non-members are always welcome. Doors will be open at 7:45 pm. For more information, call Angela Kiosoglou at 804-1212 in the afternoon only or 347-6370.

THE ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB, tel 360-1311, will host a dinner meeting at the Hotel Athenaean Intercontinental, 13 February at 9 pm. For more information call Mr Baganis at the above number.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

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

HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Tsaldari 18, Kifissia, inside the Roussos Hotel, Sunday service is at 11 am and there is also a Sunday School. For more information call 807-8946 or 692-7373.

ST ANDREW'S PROTESTANT CHURCH, Sina St 66, Pastor David Pederson, tel 652-1401: (former Hotel Rousos) Tsaldari Pan. 18, Kifissia, 9 am; Sina 66, 11:15 am, tel 652-1401. (Weekly Bible study meetings, evenings in Halandri and Kifissia; Sunday evening fellowship, fourth Sunday of each month: call for information.)

SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH, Phillellinon St 25, The Rev John F. Maddock-Lyon, tel 323-4790; 721-4906: 8 am, Holy Communion, first Sunday of the month; 9 am, Sung Eucharist, every Sunday; 10:30 am, Morning Prayer every Sunday; church open daily, except Mondays and holidays, 9 am till 1 pm.

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH, St Catherine's British Embassy School, Kifissia, The Rev W. H. Chivers: 10 am, 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 pm Holy Eucharist, first and third Sundays of the month.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, open 7:30 am-6:00 pm, weekdays and 8 am-5 pm Sun. The entrance fee of 400 drs includes the museum.

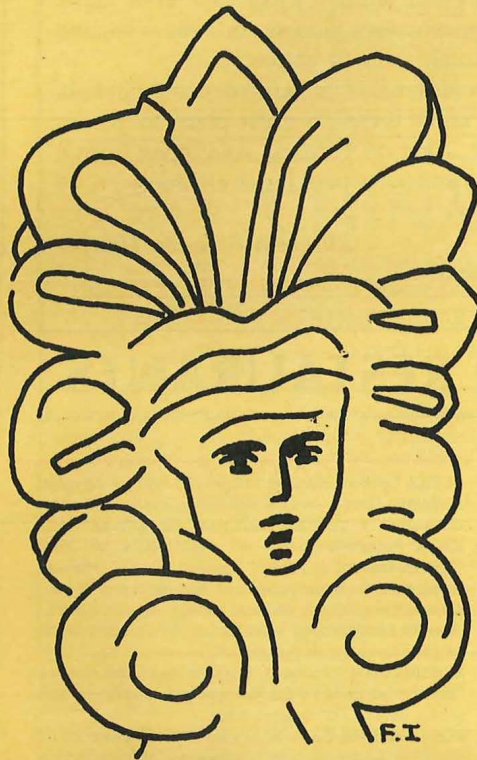
ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, same hours as the Acropolis except Tuesday when it is open from 12-7 pm. Tel 323-6665. Sculpture, vases, terra cottas and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

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

AGORA MUSEUM, Tel 321-0185. Same hours as Agora, except closed Tues. Price includes entry to both. A replica of the 2nd century BC Stoa of Attalos, the museum has been reconstructed on original foundations in the ancient Agora. Also houses finds from Agora excavations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, Harilao Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. Tel 452-1598. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1, (corner of Vas Sofias). Tel 361-1617. Neoclassical mansion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles and costumes as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Open 8:30 am-2:00 pm. Closed Tues. 150 drs entrance.



BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vas Sofias 22. Tel 721-1027. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art. Open weekdays 9:00 am-3:00 pm. Closed Mon and holidays. Sun opens from 9 am-2 pm. Entrance 200 drs; 50 drs for students.

CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITIONS, Angeliki 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. Tel. 821-7717; 821-7724.

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, (Ethnikin 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 water colors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon 8:30-2:00 pm; Sat closed.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29. Tel 362-4301. Books, periodicals, reference works and records in French. Mon-Fri 10:00-1:30, 5-8 pm, except Mon mornings.

THE GENNADEION, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61. Tel 721-0536. Reference works on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibition of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon-Fri 9 am-5 pm

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

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.

restaurants and night life

A matter of taste

The Chambered Nautilus

Another successful Mykonian restaurateur, Jimmy Zottos, has opened "winter digs" in Athens, and Ambelokipi will never again be the same gastronomical desert.

A block south of the President Hotel, the *Nautilus* is an elegant two-story Cycladic structure studded with gleaming brass portholes. Inside, it's all polished mahogany and crisp salmon and raspberry linen, candlelit, with Big Band music and a superbly stocked bar. (Bourbon lovers will find all their favorites!)

The food, prepared by Mykonos' best-known chef, is simply wonderful. Try the Tartina (ham, herb and roquefort savories) with one of Bobby's cocktails at the bar; then go on to appetizers like beef-stuffed artichoke hearts au gratin, prawns, Sicilian prosciutto or Mushrooms Bourignonn. Seafood, shellfish and fine beef cuts follow; lobster, *kakavia*, bouillabaisse, etc., etc.: we had juicy filets of swordfish. (Connoisseurs will detect the subtle use of Mykonos' famous *kopanisti* cheese in various specialties.) After dinner, select banana or apple fritters (Jimmy's recipe), a heart-rending chocolate mousse, or even a banana split with your cappuccino, espresso, Greek or Irish coffee.

After theatre or cinema, or whenever Kolonaki's too crowded and Glyfada and Kifissia are just too far, you now know there's a great place to go...in Ambelokipi. (Located at 6 Fthiotidos St, right off Kifissias Ave; open from 8 p.m. till 2 a.m.; tel 693-0089; reservations and party bookings welcome.) □

Elizabeth Boleman Herring

All restaurants are reviewed without the prior knowledge of the establishment.

TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL

CORFU Kriezotou 6 (near King's Palace Hotel), tel 361-3011. Menu includes popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as a few variations from Corfu. Daily noon-1 am.

DELPHI Nikis 13, tel 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food, reasonable prices 11 am-11 pm.

DIONYSOS across from the Acropolis, tel 923-3182; 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialties are charcoal-broiled shrimp, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignonnettes in oregano sauce.

Note: Dionysos-Zonars at the beginning of Panepistimiou St, near Syntagma Sq, also has complete restaurant service. Tel 323-0336. A third Dionysos is on Lycabettus Hill.

DRUGSTORE Stoa Korai, tel 322-6464; 322-1890. A multi-purpose restaurant. Open 8 am-2 am, except Sundays.

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

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

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

KENTRIKON Kolokotroni 3, in arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel, tel 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef soffrito, 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 Bouzougi & Moustoxidi 20, tel 642-0306. Piano Bar and restaurant. International cuisine with full cocktail

DIOSCURI

restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish
Cooked specialties

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



Every Tuesday, live guitar music and song, and a varied menu representing several regions of France.
21 Alexandras Ave, 106 82, Athens Tel.: 643-7935.

bar. Open daily except Sunday. Lunch 12 noon to 5 pm. Dinner 8 pm- 5 am.

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

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

HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PLOUGHMAN Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), tel 721-0244. Dartboard, English cuisine, and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am; kitchen closed on Sundays.

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



PONDEROSA

Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House

American-style steakhouse
Kifissias 267, Kifissia
(behind Olympic Airways,
near Plateia Kifissias).
7 days per week

Specialists in bon fillet,
pepper steak, T-bone ribsteak
and **barbequed spareribs**.

Now we're open for lunch.

Reservations tel: 801-4493, 982-4136

Enjoy and eat in Luxury at

The Place

AGORA

Leof. Kifissias 12

(Paradisos/Maroussi) Tel. 684-0392

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, scaloppine; 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 crowded paper-covered tables; some choice island wines besides retsina. Open from 8 pm-2 am daily.

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

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

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

KARAVITIS Arktinou 35, Pangrati, tel 721-5155. Traditional old taverna serving wine drinker's mezes and meat with potatoes and vegetables served in earthenware crocks. Wine from the barrel.

MAYEMENOS AVLOS (Magic Flute), Kalevkou & Aminda 4, tel 722-3195. A gathering place for the theatre and after-theatre crowd serving snacks, full meals, sweets and ice cream. Specialties include lemon pie and an unusual sauerkraut. Open all day for coffee and cake; also pies and pastries to take out.

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

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

THEMISTOKLES Vas Georgeiou 31, Pangrati, tel 721-9553. Extensive taverna fare, charcoal grills but the specialty is meat in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.

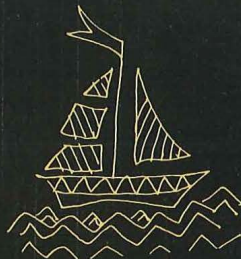
HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON tel 722-0201.

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

Galaxy Bar, presenting singer-pianist Billy Dare performing daily from 9:15 pm to 1:45 am except Mondays.

Ta Nissia, taverna downstairs. Music. International cuisine.



NAUTILUS

Restaurant - Cocktail Bar - Fine Cuisine

Fresh Fish and Seafood

Kifissias and Fthiotidos 6, Ambelokipi

Tel. 693-0089 Reservations Welcome

(One block south of the President Hotel.)

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)



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)



New and Extensive menu with some old favorites like Steak and Kidney Pie plus delicious new specialties for Winter 88/89

Traditional Sunday lunch with choice of Roast Beef or Pork with all the trimmings

OPEN 8 pm - 1 am, closed Wed

Sunday service 1 - 4 pm

For Reservations tel: 8944.797

Catering for small recreational and business lunches

Open for Christmas Day - Reservations ONLY

HOTEL ANTHENAUM INTER-CONTINENTAL tel 902-3666

Pergola, International and Greek specialties; buffet and à la carte; pastry and salads buffets; Sunday brunch. Daily 6 am-2 am, breakfast, lunch, dinner; Atrium Lobby.

Première Restaurant & Bar, rooftop, with a panoramic view of Athens. Kebab specialties. Live entertainment. Mon-Sat, 9 pm - 1 am. Bar, 8 pm - 2 am.

La Rotisserie, superb French cuisine. Fine wine cellar. piano music. Tues-Sat, 9 pm - 1 am. Atrium Lobby.

Café Vienna, indoor café and bar, Viennese pastries, ice cream and coffee; crêpes in the evening, piano music. Daily 11 am - 1 am, Atrium Lobby.

Kublai Khan, unique Mongolian barbecue and Firepot; Chinese specialties. Mon-Sat, 8 pm - 1 am. Atrium 1.

Kava Bar, special cocktails and drinks; piano music. Daily, 6 pm - 2 am.

ASTIR PALACE, tel. 364-3112 - 364-3331

Apocalypse, Astir's gourmet restaurant. Everything from Russian caviar or Greek eggplant salad to chateaubriand or shepherd's lamb...and crêpes suzette and baklava. Live piano music. Lunch, 12:30 - 3:30, dinner, 8:30 pm - 1:00 am.

Coffee Lounge and Asteria Restaurant, ideal for quick snacks or complete, leisurely lunches: crêpes Poseidon, cheese pie, lamb curry, sweets galore. 7:00 am - 1:00 am.

Athos Bar, with live piano. Open 9:30 pm - 1:00 am.

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.

Ledra Grill, international specialties such as Chicken Kiev, pineapple curry and more; also US beef, and sea-

food. Tuesday through Sunday, 7:30 pm-00:30 am. Nightly, live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Mattola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Open Monday through Saturday from 7 pm-12:30 am. Expensive but well worth it. Tepanyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily from 6:30 am-1:30 am; breakfast from 6:30 am, served 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, Akademias 18, tel 360-2492. International and Greek cuisine.

BAYAZZO, Ploutarhou and Dinokratous, Kolonaki, tel 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical Clown" in Ger-

restaurants and night life

man. Lunchtime salad "fountain", champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include Bouzouki Frivolitef (calamari stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, aubergine (eggplant) with ouzo-flavored mincemeat and yoghurt.

BRUTUS, Voulgaraktonou 67, Lofos Strefi, tel 363-6700. Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatball Brutus" stuffed with cheese, bacon and mushrooms served with a baked potato and special sour cream-like sauce, tiny skewered meatballs, a "plat du jour" which changes daily. Desserts include homemade chocolate cake and lemon pie on alternate days, baked apples and yoghurt with sour cherry sauce.

DIONISSOS, Mt Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarchou St, Kolonaki), tel 722-6374. Atop one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 am-11:45 pm.

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

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

GEROFINIKAS, Pindarou 10, tel 362-2719; 363-6710. Fine Greek and oriental cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruits and eggplant purée. Cosmopolitan atmosphere. One of the city's grand old restaurants.

JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, tel 721-0535; 721-1174. Specialty French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner. Piano: Yiorgos Miliaras; Singer: Sofia Noiti.

LA RIOGA, 50 Kleomenous St, Kolonaki, tel 724-8609. Piano music accompanies your meal. Among the entrées are steak with Café de Paris sauce, baked potatoes, paella, schnitzel, liver, and steaks with various sauces. For dessert try the crêpes Suzette Flambées, chocolate crêpe, and finish your meal with Irish coffee.

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

MAXIM, Kanari and Milioni 4, Kolonaki Sq, tel 361-5803; 363-7073. Piano music nightly. Roof garden. Open for dinner every night except Sunday.

ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Sq, tel 722-7934. Set off in a small cul-de-sac (*rouga* means lane). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am.

KIFFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia, tel 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, fillet of beef, oven-baked cutlets. Open on Sundays for lunch.

BELLE HELENE, Politias 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.

EPISTREFE, Nea Kifissias (west of the National Road follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia), tel 246-8166. A charming taverna atop a hill. Rustic and cosy. Dinner from 10 pm. Closed Sunday. Music, piano and songs.

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

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politia, Kifissia, tel 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs.

KATSARINA, 43 Plateia Tsaldari, Kifissia, tel 801-5953. Specialties: fried cod with garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.

LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus Eater), 4 Ag Lavras, Kifissia, behind the station, tel 801-3201. Closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a choice of soups or one of two or three hors d'oeuvres, one of two

special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Limited seating. Reservations a must.

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

NICHOLOS, 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 mezese (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 mezede (hors d'oeuvres).

PELARGOS, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia, tel 801-4653. Closed Sundays. Specialties: skewered goat, also kokkoretsi, apple pie. Retsina from the barrel.

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

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

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

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi, tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gastra*. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 pm-2 am and Saturday from 8:15 pm-3 am.

CHRISTOS, Serron and Ethnikis Antistaseous Sts, Halandri, tel 671-6879; 647-2569. Grills, unusually delicious zucchini chips, "bifeki 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 Peloponissou, Ag Paraskevi, tel 659-9409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialties include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills (unusually good meatballs), salads. Wine from the barrel.

ROUMBOS, Ag Antoniou, Vriliassa, tel 659-3515. Closed Fridays. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, gardoumba (casserole with liver, heart, etc.)

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos, Frangoklissia, tel 682-5041. Fried bakaliaros, bifeki 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 Drosopolou, Filothei, tel 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs. Salads. The meat is all top quality. Lunch from 12-4:30 pm, and dinner from 7:30 pm-midnight.

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

PALEO FALIRON/ALIMOS

CAMINO, Pizzeria-trattoria, Posidonos 54, Paleo Faliron, tel 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat are special; draft Heineken and Santorini bottled "house wines". Not as pricey as neighboring Italian restaurants.

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

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

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

MOURIA, 101 Ahileos, Paleo Faliron, tel 981-3347. Specialty: squab in season. Retsina from the barrel.

PAPAGALO, Leoforos Posidonos 73, Eden, tel 983-3728. Menu which will accommodate all moods and tastes. Snack and salad bars, charcoal grills, ice cream and crêpes.

PANDELIS, 96 Naiadon, Pal Faliron, tel 982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialties. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12 pm-5 pm.

PANORAIA, Seirinou/Terpisioris Sts, Pal Faliron, tel 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimp.

SEIRINES, 76 Seirinou, Pal Faliron, tel 981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliaros* (cod).

SIXTIES, Leaf Posidonos 42, tel 981-9355. Elegant restaurant with nouvelle cuisine, bar and live music.

STA KAVOURAKIA, 17 Vas Georgiou, Kalamaki, tel 981-0093. Open only at night 6 pm-2 am. Crabs *kavouria*, charcoal-broiled octopus, various fish.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, tel 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

GARTH'S, Akti Tr Moutsopoulou 36, Pasalimani, Pireaus, tel 452-6420. Open Tuesday-Sunday, 8 pm-1 am; Friday lunchtime 12-5 pm. Closed Monday.

KALYVA, Vas Pavlou 60, tel 412-2149. Colorful cartoon murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimnino; established reputation for excellent quality of their meats. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

LANDFALL CLUB, Makryianni 3, Zea Marina, tel 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

VASILENA, Etolikou 72, tel 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. The owner provides a parade of 16 different dishes (in the order that he chooses) for a fixed price. Soup is usually served last! Be sure to have an empty stomach to do honor to this delicious food.

VLACHOS, 28 Koletty, Freates, tel 451-3432. *Bakaliaros*, *bifeki* 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.

EVAN EVAN, behind the Zeus boat factory, Ano Glyfada, tel 893-2689. International cuisine. Music.

FRUTALIA, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at Vouliagmenis 63), tel 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 pm.

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

KANATAKIA, I Metaxa/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 Pandoras, Glyfada, tel 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house specialty. Open daily except Sunday, for dinner only.

MAKE UP, Grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni, tel 896-1508. Open daily for dinner.

NICKY BLUE'S, European and American cuisine, live piano/song by Jon Hogan, 70 Vouliagmenis Ave, Glyfada. Tel.: 962-6153.

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo), tel 895-1298. Constantinopolitan *mezede*s, 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.

NAUTILUS, in Ambelokipi, one block south of the President Hotel (off Kifissias at Fthiotidos 6), features fine cuisine, an elegant "mahogany and linen" décor, and Big Band music. The cocktail bar is well-stocked and a great place for after-theatre/cinema get-togethers. Open 8pm - 2 am, tel 693-0089. (Mykonos devotees will recognize Jimmy's Ornos Bistro specialties!)

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, Douranis 15 & Athidon, Kallithea. From 190-192 Syngrou Ave, turn right: tel 959-5191; 959-5179. Reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch & dinner. Special chefs from Taipei & Hong Kong. 160 varieties of Chinese dishes

CHINA, 72 Efroniou St, Ilissia; tel 723-3200; 724-5746 (Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus). Open daily for lunch & dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan & Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking Duck, spareribs, shark's fin Soup, etc.

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave & G Olympiou 27-29, tel 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30-3:30 pm and 7:30 pm-midnight.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12-3 pm for lunch and 7 pm-1 am. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LONG FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 114, coastal road near EOT Beach B, tel 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls, Chinese noodles, among other dishes. Peking duck must be ordered 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price.

PAGODA, Bousgou & Leaf Alexandras 3, tel 643-1990; 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for dinner parties. Specialties include soups, prawns, chicken and beef dishes, sweet and sour meat and fish, lobster Cantonese, Peking duck, steamed snake. Desserts include lichees, fresh mango in season and sweets.



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Reservations: 894-4528 or 894-4574

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restaurants and night life

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou, tel 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chili sauce, making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 pm.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 & Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Ziron Sports Center), tel 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Sq, Kifissia, tel 801-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. Greek and French food. Specialties include "Symposio" fillet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms, chicken crêpes with ham, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10 am-2 am.

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Sq). Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7 pm-2 am, except Sunday when it opens for lunch at noon. International cuisine (Greek and French).

BAGATELLE, Ventiri 9 & Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton), tel 721-8893. Piano. Open daily from 7 pm-1 am. Specialties: frogs' legs, snails, fillet of sole stuffed with lobster, duck à l'orange, baby lamb in wine sauce with vegetables, homemade desserts, crêpes stuffed with almonds, ice cream, hot cake with almond and *crème anglaise*.

LE CALVADOS, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton), tel 722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu from house pâté to "Mousse au chocolat" including a variety of steaks with original sauces, shrimp with curried rice, and cheese fondue. House wine. Specialties from Normandy and fine Calvados, of course.

L'ORANGERIE, 55 Efroniou (opposite the Caravel), tel 724-2735; 724-2736. Nice atmosphere. Specialties: fillet au poivre vert (fillet with green pepper), risotto méditerranée, seafood, seasonal salads. Piano.

KOREAN

GO RYEO JEONG, Alimou 33, Argyroupolis, tel 991-5913. Authentic Korean, Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Parking. Open daily 10:30 am-4 pm; 6:30 pm-1 am.

SEOUL, 8 Evritanias, Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), tel 692-4669. Specialties: beef *boukouti* (prepared at the table), *yatse bokum* (hors d'oeuvre), *haimon gol* (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), *tsapche* (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms).

ITALIAN

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

AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Pal Faliron, 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 Boussola" in Glyfada. Fillet à la diabolito and "Triptiho à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

LA FIAMMA, Plateia Dimokratias 5, Holargos, tel 651-7355. Large variety of Italian dishes and oven-baked pizza. Take-out service. Open daily from 7 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, Akademias 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.

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, Polyta 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 loaf, Sevilla, sangria.

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.

BARS

MONTPARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel 729-0746. Better known as "Ratga's", named after the owner. A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained glass lamps and a huge stuffed parrot at the bar. Favorite spot for theatre crowd; offers snacks, special salads, spaghetti carbonara, and omelettes for your drink-provoked appetite. Open nightly 7 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.

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.

VEGETARIAN

EDEN, restaurant and cafe, 3 Flessa St, Plaka, tel 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travelers (backpackers); juices, salads and sweets.

JUICY, Loukianou 34, Kolonaki, tel 722-4817. Menu includes large array of exotic juices and fruit cocktails. 'Juicy' salad, cheese and vegetable sandwiches, soya burgers and a daily vegetarian special. Prices tend to be steep but portions are generous and quality of produce excellent. Open Monday through Saturday, 11 am-2 am and Sunday, 6 pm-2 am.

CREPERIES

MARIONETTA, 40 Ippokratous and Didotou St (Cnr). Old Neoclassical house with magnificent marionettes on the walls and hanging from the roof. Specialty: shrimp crêpes. "Marionetta" crêpe, cold pork salad, wine/ barrel, beer, fruit juices.

PHAEDRA, Metsovou 14, tel 883-5711. Neoclassical house decorated by young Greek artists. Large variety of

unusual crêpes. Closed Tuesday.

RUMOR'S, 35 Dimokritou St, Kolonaki, tel 364-1977. Specialties: Tuna crêpes, spinach and cheese crêpes, salads (also restaurant).

TO ROLOI, (The Clock), Aristotelous St, Victoria Sq. Crêpes with chocolate, ice cream, honey and walnuts, dinner crêpes.

OUZERIES

APOTSOS, Panepistimiou 10 (in the arcade), tel 363-7046. Probably the oldest ouzeri in Athens, in operation since 1900. The posters which cover the walls may be among the oldest found anywhere. Meatballs, sausages, smoked ham, potatoes, salami. Daily from 11:30 am-3 pm. Closed Sunday.

ATHINAIKON, cnr Panepistimiou & Themistokleous, tel 322-0118. Small and simple. At this address since 1937. Offers a limited but delicious selection of snacks that include sweet breads, fried mussels, meatballs and shrimp. Daily 11:30 am-5 pm, and 7:30 pm-11:30 pm. Closed Sunday.

GENOVEFA, 17th November Ave 71, "Vlahou" bus stop, Holargos, tel 653-2613. Large selection of appetizers to accompany wine, beer or ouzo. Choose from shrimps with feta cheese, eggplant, potato salad, lamb's tongue with oregano, codfish balls, fried cheese, etc. Closed Sunday.

FAST FOOD

GALLERIA TITANIA, (Titania Hotel, street level), Panepistimiou 52. Fresh fruit salad and fruit drinks, ice cream, sandwiches, pittas, sweets and coffee. Small bar. Open 7 am-2 am.

SPECIALTY SWEET SHOPS

HIGH LIFE, Akti Posidonos 43, Pal Faliron. A specialty sweet shop with Turkish delights: Taouk Gioksu-chicken breast mousse-traditionally ordered with Kamaki ice cream; EkmeK, Turkish sweet made from honey and flour; profiteroles. Take-out service.

FAROUK HANBALI, patisserie, Messinias 4, Ambelokipi, tel 692-5853. Lebanese sweet shop specializing in delicious baklavadaкия with walnut and pistachio fillings. Near the President Hotel. Open daily from 8:30 am-9 pm.

COFFEE SHOPS, TEA ROOMS

AITHRION COFFEE CORNER, Atrium Shopping Center, Harilaos Trikoupi St, between Akademias and Panepistimiou. An uptown coffee shop/ouzerie. Fresh ingredients and quick, courteous and efficient service.

BRETTANNIA, Omonia Square, open before sunrise to the wee hours: fried eggs, yoghurt with honey, hot milk and cognac.

DE PROFUNDIS, 1 Angelikis Mihalas 1, Plaka, tel 721-4959. Pleasant antique-filled environment. Quiches, pies, and pastries. English teas and a variety of coffees and spirits. Classical music on the stereo. Open every day from noon-1 am.

ERMIS: ALL ABOUT COFFEE, Ermou 56. Sandwiches made with French bread, cakes and *mezedes*. Beverages include juices, coffees and spirits. Nice atmosphere.

FILOMUSA, Filomousou Etarias Square & Kydathinaion, Plaka, tel 322-2293. Remodeled neoclassical house on square. Fruit juices with or without alcohol, sweets, a large variety of teas. Discreet jazz-rock music. Open from morning to night.

JIMMY'S, Valaoritou 7 & Voukourestiou, tel 362-8359. Flaky, light croissants and other breakfast goodies.

OREA ELLADA, (Beautiful Greece), the charming café of the center of Hellenic tradition, 36 Pandrossou St, Monastiraki. Coffee, drinks and snacks. Sit among pottery, hand-crafts and antique treasures and enjoy a view of the Acropolis: 9:30 am-7:30 pm daily, Sunday until 2:30 pm.

LOTUS, Glafkou 14 & D Vasilliou, Neo Psychiko, tel 671-7461. Aromatic teas, pastries and fruit juices. Also sandwiches and crêpes. Wonderful selection of music. Unusual decor. Mostly a young crowd.

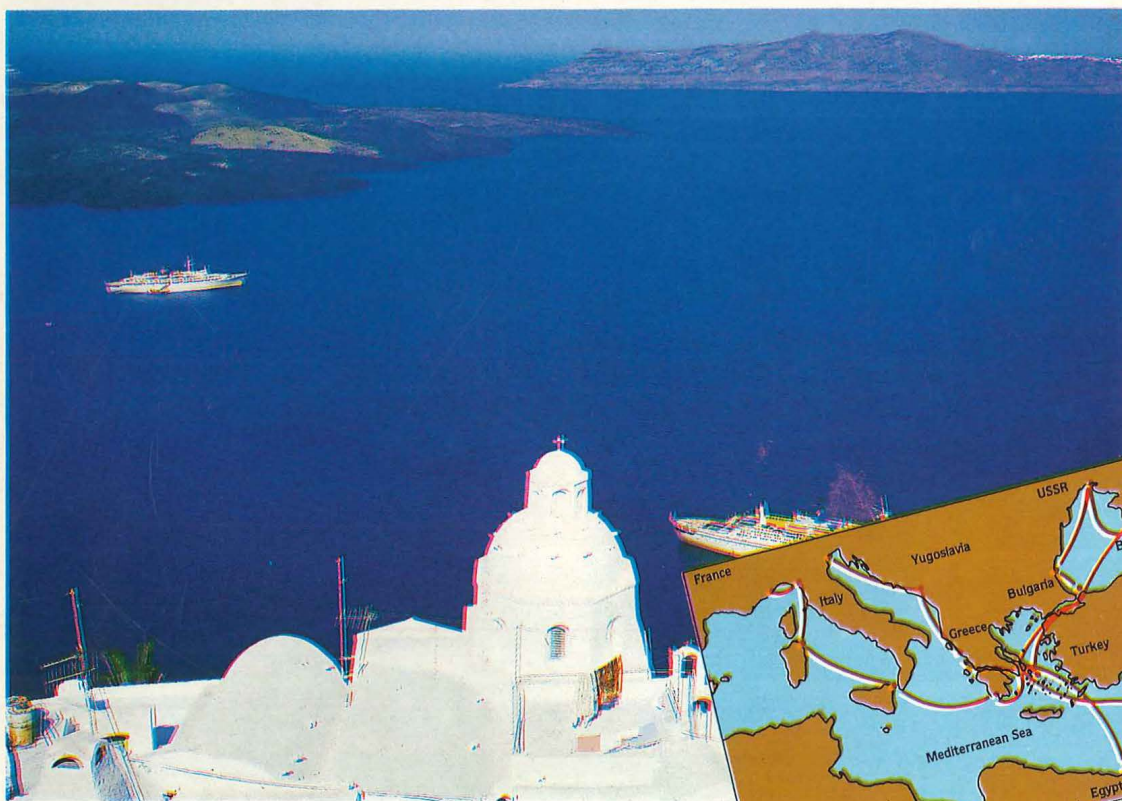
STROFES, Hamilton 7, Plateia Victorias, tel 883-3625. Hot and iced teas, spoon sweets, homemade liqueurs, fruit salad and pineapple jelly. French, Italian and American music from the 1930s/1950s. Old Greek newspapers and magazines.

TO TRISTRATO, Ag Geronda-Dedalou 4, Plaka, tel 324-4472. Milk shop. Breakfast with fruit specialties, cakes, sweets, coffee.

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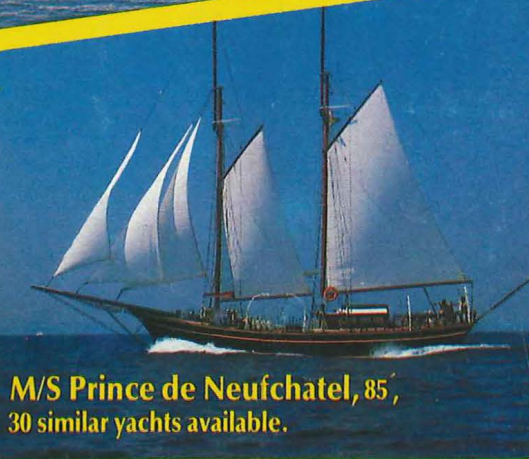
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