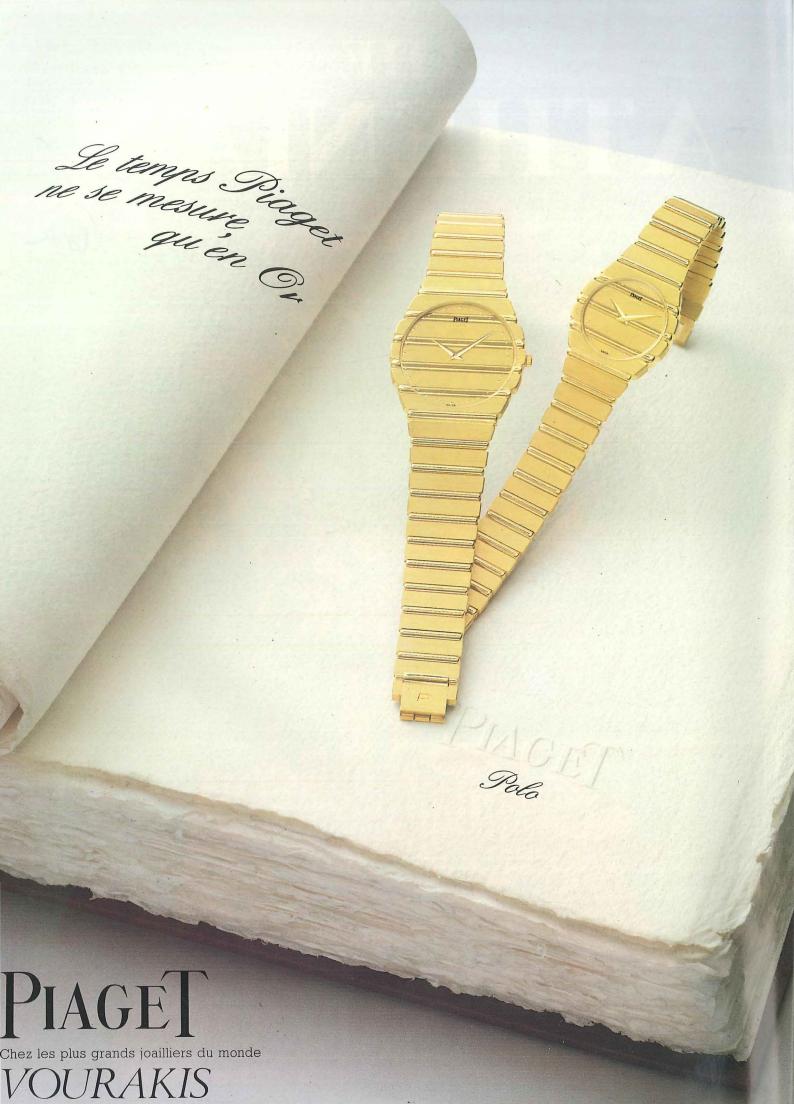
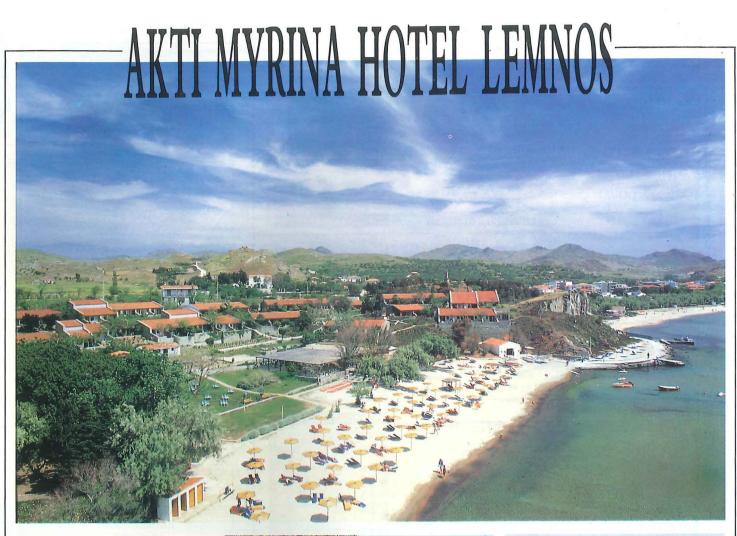
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Greece's English Language Monthly

Interview with Mitsotakis The Greek Sea Turtle Protection Society Charter flights Sotiris Georgiou of the Athens Hilton The Amphiareion of Oropos From the Princes' Islands to Ammouliani AFS/Hellas work camps



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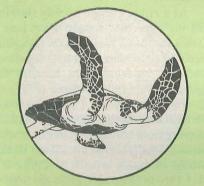
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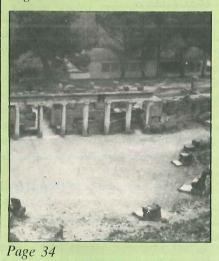
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Cover: Spyros Vassiliou



The Southeastern Review

The aim of **The Southeastern Review:** A Quarterly Journal of the Humanities in the Southeastern Mediterranean is to provide 4a forum for scholarly nonfiction (in the fields of art, drama, history, literature, philosophy, and politics) and high quality, contemporary poetry and short fiction.

All submissions should reflect the journal's commitment to publishing important scholarly and creative work on Greek themes.

Fiction: Short stories, novel excerpts, translations. Send entire ms. Length: no minimum or maximum. Pays according to significance/author.

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letters.

Tedious Tango

Dear Mr Roumboult,

I object strongly to the part of your March letter that suggests that I consider myself superior to dancers. This is completely untrue and I am extremely sorry if I have given this impression. Rather like Martha Graham, I consider dancers "acrobats of God". I stand in awe of them; and have stood in awe of them as long as I can remember. I fully appreciate (I have completed professional training.) the incredible discipline, sacrifice, strength of character and physical ability required to become a dancer.

As a critic, I am in no way showing off my expertise. Indeed I am sure I lack a lot. But I am intent on reviewing according to international standards and not lowering them because the general level of performance in Greece is poor. Neither am I going to lower those standards just because a company coming from abroad is better than what we are usually served up. I don't think I would be doing anyone a service if I did. I try to be honest. I also get tired of having to write yet another negative review.

Incidentally, I look for both technical excellence *and* expressiveness in dancers. I think both are equally important.

I am passionately committed to the improvement of dance in this country on all levels. I'd be really happy to hear from anyone who might suggest ways that things can be improved here.

> Best wishes, Jenny Colebourne

Marathon millions

Dear Editors,

One of the pleasures of getting *The Athenian* is knowing that articles like "Arms and the men" and "Millionaire from Marathon" will be in it.

Does anyone out there know exactly what the treasure *was* found by Herod Atticus? Even Gibbon, who explained so much, gave us only a clue, saying the find was "...an immense treasure buried under an old house, the last remains of his patrimony." It is interesting to note that afterward Hadrian passed a law which divided found treasure between the discoverer and the property owner.

But what did Atticus find – gold, jewels? What else could have been so

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letters

enormously valuable and survived burial? To whom could it have belonged? How could anyone in those days amass what must be today's equivalent of a billion dollars without anyone knowing and keep it under the foundation of a house? This must be one of the great mysteries of all time!

> Schatzi Albrecht, Plaka

P.S.

And to whom did he sell this treasure that bought the bowels of Penteli and the forests of Lebanon?

Fishwives

Dear Sir,

I understand that in Elizabeth Herring's column this month she is describing a dream in which she is married to me.

This is obviously wishful thinking and, naturally, I am very flattered. However, if Ms Elizabeth Herring really wants to marry me she will have to wait because I have already plighted my troth to Ms Caroline Cod, whom I shall be marrying shortly, and two years from now, I intend to divorce Ms Cod and wed Ms Ada Anchovy, a marriage that I expect will last another two years. So, if Ms Herring is prepared to wait until 1993, all well and good. Otherwise, *tant pis*, there are other fish in the sea.

> Yours sincerely, Alec Kitroeff Psychiko

Glyfada Shopper

Dear Sir/Madam,

In reference to your April profile written about me, I would like to make one correction. My editing duties at *Greece Today* ceased at the end of April 1988, and I began work on the sister publication, *Greece Monday*, from May to the end of July. The over-worked and under-rewarded editors of *Greece Today* during that period were Bronwyn Bevan and David Kopec.

I would also like to mention that the consolidation of the *Glyfada Shopper*'s position in the coastal suburbs is due to teamwork coordinated by advertising manager Paul Thomas and myself, under the guidance of our benevolent publisher, Thomas Cromwell. The development of the *Glyfada Shopper* has been a jointly developed concept. If

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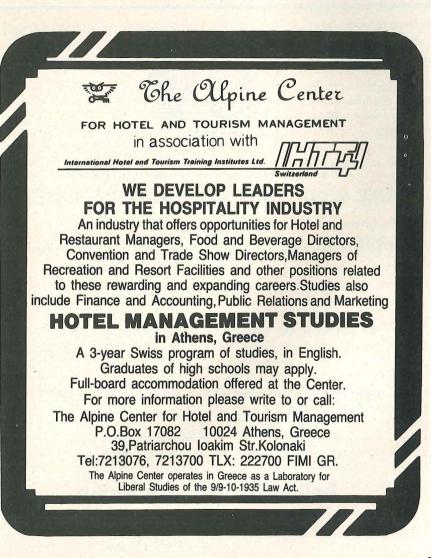
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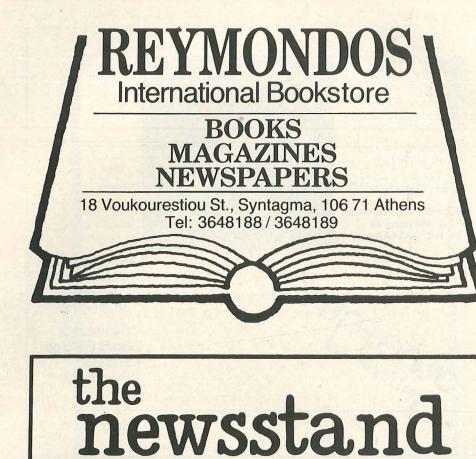
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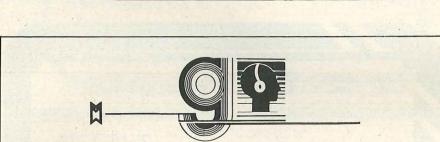


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you ever consider writing a profile about a hard-working, totally dedicated advertising manager who has successfully brought a stable advertising revenue to an English newspaper concept never before tried in Greece, then I have just the person in mind.

Kind regards, Heather Tyler, Editor, "Glyfada Shopper"

Dear spaggos,

A month ago, a friend lent me a copy of *The Joys of Yiddish* so I was pleasantly surprised to read your March column. However, you omitted a mention of "cream cheese and bagels".

I truly appreciate your monthly column in the Athenian.

> Best regards, Dr Karina Rubinstein, Halandri

P.S. Would you know of a bakery that sells bagels? I've got no time or talent for baking!

Dear Dr Rubinstein,

Thank you very much for your letter. Alas my quest for bagel bakeries has gone unrequited! The Jewish Community Center does sell Passover wine and matzos (Alpha Beta also sells matzos) but their many good deeds do not include baking bagels!

Perhaps some other faithful fans out there (or even enemies) know where to buy them and would graciously share this secret!

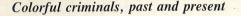
> Sincerely, spaggos, Plaka

Dear spaggos and Karina,

Sorry, I haven't found a *bakery* carrying bagels, but had some luscious bagels, cream cheese and smoked salmon at the Athens Hilton recently. Perhaps we can prevail upon the chef to offer them for sale to the hoi polloi. Best,

E. Herring

Correction: The editors were so wrapped up in their own "institute's" 15th anniversary last month that they inadvertently subtracted 35 years from the anniversary of the French Institute in Athens. Excusez-nous!



Like Camp David in Maryland, Chequers in Buckinghamshire and certain dachas near Moscow, Korydallos Prison has become recreational headquarters for a growing number of government leaders. Attractively situated in a Piraeus suburb lying at the foot of Mount Aigaleo atop which Xerxes witnessed his spectacular defeat at Salamis, Korydallos hosts today much later chiefs of state who contemplate at leisure the events which led to their undoing.

Here, former self-proclaimed president of the republic and deposer of monarchs, George Papadopoulos, can be found taking a morning constitutional in the company of the other two members of the fallen triumvirate, Makarezos and Pattakos, and with their successor, Ioannidis.

Lately, new additions to Korydallos' star-studded guest list are all involved with the expanding Bank of Crete scandal and its fugitive director and admitted swindler, George Koskotas. These include lawyer Yiannis Mantzouranis, former secretary general of the PASOK cabinet, who has been charged, among other things, with being intermediary for the transfer of two million dollars to the Swiss bank account of former Deputy Premier and Justice Minister, Menios Koutsoyiorgas. Then there is Ioannis Mantagos, head of the state agency OAE, the Organization for the Rehabilitation of Companies - those, that is, coyly referred to as "problematic". A third taken into custody is Panayiotis Vournas, governor of ELTA, the Hellenic Post Office.

Certainly the most colorful is Theofanis Tombras, general manager of OTE, the Hellenic Telecommunication Organization. This mafioso-style figure has been charged with criminal misconduct, yet the government has been organizing rallies on his behalf and he continues at his job, managing the affairs of the largest state corporation from behind bars.

Another resident of Korydallos whose name has been linked with Koskotas is the Palestinian guerrilla, Mohammed Rashid. For months the US has been requesting his extradition in the belief that he was connected with bombings of US planes in 1982 and 1986. A report in an American publication claims that the government here is willing to trade Rashid for Koskotas, though this has been denied. On the eve of the Areopagos, or Supreme Court, review of the Rashid case, a bomb set by the First May urban terrorist group exploded in the Psychiko home of the Supreme Court president, Samouil Samouil.

It might be welcome relief to put a historical slant on things by explaining how the extradition treaty between Greece and the US so often referred to nowadays came about, for it was the result of a saga involving another fugitive financier against a background of political intrigue as thrilling as what is going on today – and that was in the age of innocence before US military bases in Greece started mucking things up around here.

The embezzler then was Samuel Insull. Born in a grubby part of London, Insull emigrated to the US and became personal advisor to Thomas Edison. At an age when Koskotas was a mere teller at the Bank of Crete, Insull was already general manager of most of Edison's huge enterprises.

By 1929 Insull had a far-flung empire said to be worth on paper over 800 million dollars. Then came the crash. The spectacular burst of the Insull bubble wiped out tens of thousands of small investors and by 1932 Insull, the most hated man in America and needing 36 bodyguards to protect him, fled to Europe. He was advised to 'visit' Athens since no extradition treaty existed between Greece and the US.

Insull arrived here in early June 1933 two months after a military coup failed to overthrow the Populist government and several days before Venizelos narrowly escaped an assassination attempt as he was driving from Kifissia down to Athens. Living then in a more civilized world, Insull and his wife stayed in a suite at the Grande Bretagne and mixed affably in Athenian society. But against a background of political turmoil, Greece and the US bickered over the demands and the refusals for Insull's arrest. The major aim of Roosevelt's first envoy to Greece, Lincoln MacVeagh, was to re-

our town

mand Insull but the treaty was not signed until the bird had flown the coop. Greece finally ordered Insull's expulsion but he had already left secretly on a boat bound for Egypt. Refused permission to dock in Yugoslavia, Albania, Romania and even French Somaliland, the tramp steamer's wanderings aroung the Mediterranean made front-page news. Finally it arrived in Istanbul. The State Department demanded Insull's arrest and Turkey complied. He was forthwith sent back to the US, jailed and put on trial.

The case of the United States of America versus Samuel Insull was a cruel blow to ruined investors. The verdict was returned not guilty and although civil litigation harassed him for the few years remaining to him, Insull was free of criminal courts.

Compared to Insull and Koskotas, Mohammed Rashid is admittedly a drab fellow, and with all due respect to Tombras, the most colorful inmate Korydallos ever had was Theodoros Venardos.

He appeared during that limbo period 15 years ago when the junta was collapsing from within, and the public wanted a hero – or antihero – who personified the times. A gangster with flair who masqueraded as a priest or a pregnant woman on his prowls, and rode about town in a Jaguar, Venardos won the title The Man with the Gladiolas when he robbed a bank with a pistol concealed in an arrangement of flowers. He was finally arrested on a minor charge and incarcerated in Korydallos.

One day when Venardos was playing football in the prison yard, a guard lay down his gun to fetch the ball which had gone over the wall. In a flash, Venardos was over it, too. All the sirens jammed and he was gone. Caught in New York, he was returned to Korydallos where, for some reason, he languished. He kept swallowing things like buttons and coins and nails and he finally did himself in by devouring a plateful of ground glass. The autopsy on his stomach read like the inventory of a well-stocked kiosk, but it is said that many an Athenian maiden mourned his passing in secret. Alas, times have changed.

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Jeanne Bourne

Pre-election season opens

The campaign season has opened in Athens, and while the socialist government is calling for a "calm preelection period", opposition parties are already donning hunting gear and preparing to bring down the prey: victory at the polls.

The latest chapter in what seems to be the never-ending Koskotas saga comes complete with Swiss bank account receipts supposedly proving bribes were paid. Released by Citicorp Bank of Geneva, the bank records indicate two million dollars were deposited in the account of former Deputy Prime Minister Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas.

Mr Koutsoyiorgas resigned two months ago after allegations that Koskotas bribed him in return for legislation that would shield his bank from financial audits. Mr Koutsoyiorgas, who was Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's chief political aide for 25 years, denied any knowledge of the deposits made to his Swiss bank account.

The bank records were requested by Ioannis Mantzouranis, former secretary general of the cabinet, who is in an Athens jail on charges of handling illegal funds. Mr Mantzouranis contended he was minimally responsible, as he was only a courier between the two men.

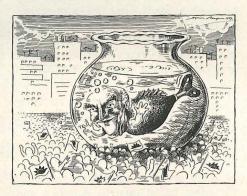
Controversy also erupted with the hotly debated electoral bill pushed through parliament last month by the ruling PASOK party's majority bloc. Members of the main opposition party, New Democracy, walked out during the final vote, protesting certain clauses in the bill. Other opposition parties also voted against the bill.

ND deputy Athanassios Kanellopoulos told reporters his party walked out during the vote because the electoral bill presented for final approval was different from the one approved in first and second readings.

Before the final reading, ND leader, Constantine Mitsotakis, raised the issue of the electoral booklets of civil servants voting through special lists. "We proposed they come with booklets that would be stamped," to prevent double voting, he said. But, he added, that clause did not appear in the final text. Also, a clause concerning the tickets of parties participating in three quarters of the country's electoral constituencies was altered before the final vote was taken, according to Mr Mitsotakis. The word "full" was deleted concerning the party tickets.

"It is indisputable what parliament voted for. The entire house was left with the clear impression and certainty that the law would include the word 'full'," Mr Mitsotakis said.

Parliament also passed a law that places limits on election spending. A parliamentary candidate in districts of up to five seats may spend three million drachmas. For those in districts with between six to ten seats, the maximum will be five million drachmas, and eight million drachmas in districts with more than ten seats.



Each candidate must submit to the president of parliament a detailed statement of his expenses, along with documentation, and publish a condensed version of the expenditures in a newspaper in his district and in one Athens daily within 15 days of the elections.

In other pre-election maneuvering, Mr Mitsotakis requested the mayors of Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki to resign their posts and run as candidates for parliament on the New Democracy ticket. Athens' Mayor Miltiades Evert declined, but Andreas Andrianopoulos of Piraeus and Sotiris Kouvelas of Thessaloniki agreed to participate.

Further controversy was caused by a letter printed in an Athens daily,

allegedly written by US Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman, Admiral William J. Crowe, outlining US plans to pressure the Greek government into signing an agreement on the American bases here. The letter was called a forgery by the US embassy in Athens.

The daily, *Epikairotita*, published the letter, saying it was written by Admiral Crowe to the US House of Representatives outlining a slander campaign and indirect intervention in domestic affairs to pressure the Greek government into maintaining US military bases now under negotiation.

"The forgery distorts and misrepresents US attitudes, policy, intentions and actions in Greece and the area," read an official statement released by the State Department through the embassy here.

New Democracy members strongly criticized the socialist government for its stance on the issue and said that it, in pre-election desperation, had "manufactured documents described by the US administration as vulgar forgery".

Despite these maneuverings and the scores of scandals plaguing the socialist government, recent opinion polls show PASOK receiving 36 percent of the vote: New Democracy is pegged with 46 percent and the leftist coalition with 16 percent.

"Political parties and party leaders in particular should prepare themselves psychologically for post-election cooperation after the voting on the simple proportional representation system," said Democratic Renewal (Di.ANA) leader Kostis Stefanopoulos. Mr Stefanopoulos said the possibility of either of the two major parties forming a government alone, as well as the likelihood of more than four or five parties gaining representation in parliament, were slim.

While the ideal post-election solution would be cooperation between the two major parties, he said, this was not possible, because of the existing antagonism between the two leaders and the repercussions of the PASOK scandals.

Stefanopoulos reiterated his own party's decision to participate independently in the elections and said Di-.ANA was neither a New Democracy affiliate nor a PASOK crutch.

THE ATHENIAN

Gorbachev delays

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev has called off a planned official visit to Greece, apparently due to the political and financial scandals currently affecting the socialist government here.

Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennady Gerasimov, who made a surprise visit to Greece for talks with Mr Papandreou last month, told the Greek press that "the visit will not take place during 1989". He said this was due to Mr Gorbachev's "busy schedule". He would not comment on the current political crisis in Greece.

Rizo spastis, the official organ of the Greek Communist Party, has persistently argued against a visit by Mr Gorbachev on the grounds that this would help Mr Papandreou win leftist votes in the forthcoming general elections at the expense of the communists. New Democracy leader, Constantine Mitsotakis, also told the Soviet ambassador here that he was opposed to a visit by Mr Gorbachev prior to the elections. He said such a visit would give "moral support to a scandalshaken government".

Mr Papandreou has often angered the West with his pro-Soviet and antiwestern policies. An official visit by Mr Gorbachev, originally scheduled for early this year, has long been pursued by the government as recognition of the close ties between the two countries.

Ban on spoofs

Local authorities on the island of Kos have banned performances of a political satire spoofing the Greek premier and his girlfriend.

According to local police, Mayor Ioannis Keserlis withdrew the permission he had given for the play's showing at the local municipal theatre and had all advertising posters pulled down from street walls.

The play, *Greece is Looted While Mimi Pretties Herself*, was to be performed on Kos after successful showings in Athens. During the performance, popular comedians satirize the political scandals currently sweeping Greece, and make fun of the prime minister's pending divorce and plans to marry his companion, Dimitra Liani.

Kos' mayor, who was elected on a socialist party ticket, said that he changed his mind about the play be-



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cause some of the scenes were "vulgar and excessive". The incident, however, marks the first time that authorities have banned one of the current satires.

Smog measures

The government announced emergency measures to combat air pollution in Athens which has reached the danger level repeatedly.

The measures include an extended ban on private vehicles entering the central traffic ring of Athens, which usually opens at eight p.m., and a 30 percent cut in industrial production.

Scores of Athenians have been admitted to hospitals over the last month for breathing problems blamed on excessive pollution.

Mrs Papandreou resigns

Margaret Papandreou, (along with five other members) resigned last month from the Administrative Council of the Greek Women's Union, EGE.

In her letter of resignation, she said that she was leaving the council because it had changed its profile as a feminist and socialist organization and not abided by decisions taken at previous conferences. She also said she was being pressured by her husband's socialist party.

Mrs Papandreou pledged to continue her fight in every way for the equality of the sexes and for peace.

Papandreou's divorce

Premier Andreas Papandreou filed for divorce from his 65-year-old American wife, Margaret, claiming an irreconcilable breakdown of their marriage and separation from her long before he began living with his current companion.

The 70-year-old leader sued after negotiations over a financial settlement with Mrs Papandreou broke down. The Greek first lady has denied seeking a reported 100 million dollars. The couple had previously agreed to file on grounds of mutual consent.

Mr and Mrs Papandreou were mar-

ried on 30 August 1951 in a US civil ceremony and again, later, in a Greek Orthodox church in Berkeley, California. It was a second marriage for both.

The suit comes after almost two years of controversy over the prime minister's open relationship with former Olympic Airways flight attendant, Dimitra Liani, 35.

Mr Papandreou claimed in his suit that he has been living apart from his wife since 1984, and therefore meets the minimum separation requirement of four years under Greek law.

The court hearing on the divorce was set for 6 June. Mrs Papandreou has until then to contest her husband's petition or to countersue. The divorce proceedings could take up to a year.

In an interview published last month in a Greek magazine, Mr Papandreou said he deeply loves Ms Liani and appeals to the Greek people for their compassion.

Rashid to Remain in Greece

The extradition to the United States of an alleged Palestinian terrorist, wanted for a mid-flight bomb explosion aboard a Pan Am airliner, has been delayed further after a Greek court sentenced him to eight months imprisonment on charges of attempting to escape from jail.

Mohammed Rashid, 35, was charged with attempting to escape after a six-inch metal file was found in his cell. The 1982 bomb explosion, in which he is accused of taking part, killed a ten-year-old Japanese boy and injured 45 others. Indicative of his apparent attempt to delay the extradition hearing was the fact that he chose to remain in jail rather than pay off the term for the court determined fee of about 300 dollars.

The decision means that Greece's Supreme Court cannot consider the American extradition request until after Rashid has served out his new term. It also means that the socialist government will not have to deal with the politically controversial case prior to the elections next month.

Meanwhile, the US government has warned that failure to extradite Rashid, who is believed to be an expert on planting plastic explosives aboard planes, would seriously affect US-Greek relations.

THE ATHENIAN

WVB-3

In Brief

■ In the largest art theft in Greece, 55 major works by the noted painter Nikos Hadzikyriakos-Ghika disappeared from the artist's home while he was abroad. The works, all of which had been bequeathed to the Benaki Museum, were sold or given away by a servant long employed by the artist. Police have retrieved 49 of paintings. One work, recognized by the maid as not by Ghika and therefore ignored by her, was a Rembrandt.

The day after the circulation of Time magazine carrying the controversial article entitled "The Looting of Greece", Premier Papandreou announced publicly that he was sueing the publication for libel. According to the daily Eleftheros Typos, Papandreou delayed filing suit for three weeks and then instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to forward \$100,000 of public money to the Embassy in Washington in legal fees since the accusations are made in his capacity as Prime Minister.

Antonis Frangiskos, president of City Water Board, has warned Athenians to be very careful with the use of water. The extreme dryness of the normally rainy winter season has drastically reduced the water flow of the Mournos River and the reservoir lakes of Aliki and Marathon are already dangerously low. The water company is starting to utilize other water sources and storage areas but needs the active cooperation of the people.

The Natural History Museum in Kifissia, founded by Anghelos and Niki Goulandris, is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year. A fund-raising ball at the Athenaeum Intercontinental is taking place 12 May and the noted jeweller Ilias Lalaounis has created a gold necklace in an arrangement of wild roses designed by Mrs Goulandris. It sells for two-and-half million drachmas.

The problem of packs of homeless dogs roaming the streets of Athens in recent years was highlighted during Independence Day celebrations in Syntagma on 25 March when two strays kept sniffing around the podium where the President was reviewing the parade. They had to be chased away by plain clothesmen.□

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The popular image of shipowners is something akin to that of big-time gamblers. There are reasons for this, including the dramatic swings in the fortunes of the shipping industry between one year and the next, and the ever-present danger of the seagoing profession which underpins the daily conduct of the shipping business. However, on the whole, Greek ship-

Some shipbrokers sense the market may soon slump again

owners like to think of themselves as survivors rather than impulsive betting men.

In part, this is playing true to national stereotype: a deep-seated enjoyment in getting the better of a deal and a ready sense of the hardship of life even when, one's pockets are stuffed with drachmas. But, whatever the psychological dimension, recent events have proved the shipowners' picture of themselves to be closer to the mark than the public's.

Only two years ago, this columnist was writing about the grim faces to be seen around Piraeus, Greece's maritime capital, after years of prolonged crisis in the shipping industry. Many banks claimed that no financial institution involved in shipping during that period had escaped large losses through bad loans to shipping companies. The main business being done by several banks was seizing clients' ships to enforce repayment.

Although some of the scars have not yet healed, the picture is very different today. Through a lot of scrapping of surplus ships – which were causing the level of freely-negotiated charter fees to nosedive – the market has recovered. In Greece, though some companies went out of business, there was little to match the billion-dollar disasters that befell other shipping centers, and Greek shipowners emerged last year once again with the biggest collective merchant fleet in the world -atotal of 85 million tons of cargo-carrying capacity.

For the second year running, too, the fleet's contribution to the country's foreign exchange earnings rose substantially. The Bank of Greece reported shipping invisibles reached a worthy \$1382 million in 1988, although the industry has long since been overtaken by tourism as Greece's number one foreign exchange earner and, last year, was also exceeded as a source of currency by remittances from Greeks abroad wishing to invest.

The direct contribution of shipping to the economy, as estimated by the Bank of Greece, is largely composed of seafarers' earnings. Greece's laws enable shipowners to keep most of their money offshore and – added to the owners' fabled resourcefulness – have helped many companies stay in business during hard times.

Now, once again, money is being made. At the beginning of 1987, a typical 64,000-ton bulk cargo ship (called "Panamax" as this size group is the

The surplus vessels of yesterday are making their owners fortunes

largest to be able to travel through the Panama Canal fully loaded) was earning \$4500 a day on a one-year charter. By the end of 1987 the rate had gone up to about \$9500. Today the same ship on a one-year charter is earning in the order of \$14,000 or more daily. Ships which are free to play the "spot" market, where vessels are offered and hired for a single voyage at the going rate, are enjoying even sharper increases.

The increase in the earning potential of shipping has been matched – some say more than matched – by increases in the asking price for ships. While many major shipping companies worldwide look at ships squarely as a means of transporting cargoes and thus generating rental income, Greek owners have traditionally excelled on another side of the business: well-timed buying and selling of ships to make a net profit.

In the teeth of the crisis a few years ago, Greek owners – though conservatives at heart – did not shirk from continuing to buy up secondhand ships which few other shipping firms wanted. But this was neither raw courage nor blind optimism. The ships were bought for the lowest possible price – in many cases only equal to the scrap-market value of the steel of the hull. While for some months such purchases may not have been very profitable, today the surplus vessels of yesterday are making their owners fortunes.

One example will suffice. The Carras group, a traditional and respected shipping family, recently sold a cargo ship for which it had paid \$6.5 million three years ago for a new price of \$16.5 million. Although there will have been a number of different fee and maintenance costs to take into account, most of the \$10 million difference is likely to be pure profit. It seems like child's play but it's not. Carras' timing was not so impressive at the end of last year when it sold another vessel at a seemingly healthy price only to watch as the Norwegian buyer resold it to other Greek owners a mere four months later for 45 percent – \$4 million – extra. For the Greek shipping community such transactions are everyday events and the total worth of sales and purchases of ships by Greek companies this year has already shot above the \$1000 million mark.

However, the shipowners' essential conservatism is again in evidence. For the first time in a long while they are selling more ships than they are buying. Some shipbrokers in Piraeus sense the market may soon slump again and owners are cashing in on high prices now with a view to buying the same ships back more cheaply in two years' time.

While everything seems rosy enough at present, the industry has learned the hard way that the market can change with frightening speed. Hence, many Greek owners today follow the advice of the late Manuel Kouloukundis, a shipowner who perhaps more than any other was instrumental in building the strength of Greek shipping. Kouloukundis used to quote his great-grandfather Ilias, who exhorted shipping people to "steal from the sea", meaning: don't put back into the sea all the profits you make from it. *Nigel Lowry*



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ERDF (European Regional Development Fund)

March 31st was the deadline for member states to submit projects to the EC for their infrastructure programs. Because of the 66 percent increase in the ERDF annual budget to nearly 7.5 billion ECUs (\$8.5 billion) by 1992, the fight for an increased share has become frenetic among those countries eager to get their hands on extra funding.

EC structural funds are designed to smooth out the highs and lows of the

National, regional and local bodies will take more responsibility for financial supervision

economic structure among the EC members. They consist of the ERDF, the Social Fund and the Agricultural Guidance Program. While the Social Fund encourages worker training and the Agricultural subsidizes the farm and marketing program, the ERDF puts its money into infrastructure and industry.

In Brussels, the ERDF directorate has a staff of 200 which is responsible for reviewing applications, approving those considered viable and monitoring progress - 20,000 projects in 1987. At 100 projects per employee it is no surprise that, year after year, these have been characterized by mismanagement and waste. During this year, administrative reform is being promoted throughout the whole ERDF system. Individual projects must now be integrated into regional programs and approval will be given only those projects that fulfill wider objectives, objectives that aim to improve the economic condition or help to cure the stagnation of whole regional areas; for example, the southern tier of EC countries.

These reforms also envisage greater decentralization. Brussels will continue to define broad objectives and the level of funding available, but national, regional and local bodies will take more responsibility for financial supervision and technical management. Only time will tell whether this will lead to more 'consumer-useful' ECUs actually being spent on the project. In any case, the 200-strong staff in Brussels should be able to free itself of much detail work and concentrate on the broader issues of policy. It is hoped that new coordinating committees, with members from the relevant national governments, will help speed the paperflow and improve efficiency.

The ERDF itself is divided into two categories: one for infrastructure projects such as road and rail improvements and telecommunication networks; the other for industrial development and conservation. The funds for both these categories are poured into two kinds of need. The first is that of the underdeveloped regions (Greece, Portugal, Spain, Ireland, southern Italy and small areas of France and Britain), which get 80 percent of ERDF funds. The second is that of the declining industrial areas (British cities such as Manchester and Liverpool; French areas like northern Lorraine), where the unemloyment rate is up to 20 percent. These 'smokestack industry' regions get the rest of the money.

Since its founding in 1975 the ERDF has given out nearly 20 billion ECUs to 37,000 projects. Eighty percent of this funding has gone into infrastructure and this proportion will hold, if not increase, for the foreseeable future. To understand the depth and breadth of this undertaking, look at the year 1987. Out of the ERDF funds disbursed, 2.7 billion ECUs (91 percent) were poured into over 3000 projects (an increase of four percent over 1986). Of this money, 870 million ECUs went into transport and civil engineering (mostly in Italy and Britain); highway contracts accounted for two thirds. Three hundred million ECUs were spent on railways, 275 on waterworks, 50 on airports and another 50 on seaports.

In 1986, the energy sector was among the top recipients but fell back to fifth place in 1987, having been surplanted by telecommunications. Greece's telephone system should be improving! Most ERDF funding is by way of grants (not loans) and usually covers half of the individual project costs. The balance is put up by the member state involved, either nationally or through its local authorities. For some projects in Portugal, ERDF contributions have been as high as 70 percent. Normally, the funds are paid to the authority supervising the project, whether regional, national or local. The latter, in turn, puts out public tenders on which private companies can bid; under new EC guidelines, all competent firms in the EC can compete for this business.

How do private businesses discover what projects have been approved by Brussels and whether they have the opportunity and time to tender for the contract? Not impossible for the big boys who already know the ropes, nor for those 'close' to the right government ministry. But the rest of us need to know the procedure from the top.

Once Brussels has approved and decided to fund a specific project, it

Since 1975 the ERDF has given out nearly 20 billion ECUs

posts a notice in the 'blue pages' of the bi-monthly publication The ACP-EEC Courier. A few months later, full tenders are published in the Official Journal ('S' series). This same information is also available in the EC's computer databank, Tenders Electronic Daily: these are classified by product and geographical area. Companies interested should contact the following: The ACP-EEC Courier, c/o The Commission of the European Communities, Directorate-General for Development, 200 Rue de la Loi, 1049 Brussels, Belgium; Official Journal, The Official Publications Office of the European Communities, 2985 Luxembourg; TED, ECHO Customer Service, 117 Route d'Esch, 1471 Luxembourg, Tel: (352) 48 80 41 Telex: 2181 **Robert Bartholomew**

Constantine Mitsotakis: the one-way road ahead

Following his hugely successful spring rally, the president of New Democracy discussed Greece's image, terrorism, the US bases and his projected economic policy in this exclusive interview. That he would be the country's next prime minister was a foregone conclusion for 'the tall man' from Crete

by Paul Anastasi and Tasia Kavvadias

They call him "O Psilos" (the tall man). Recently, hundreds of thousands of Greeks descended on Athens' Syntagma Square to hear him speak. Some came to support his protest against a government steeped in corruption and international disgrace; others simply because it was a Sunday afternoon.

They waved flags and dutifully echoed prerecorded chants emanating from the loudspeakers overhead: "Eesi O Prothipourgos!" (You are the Prime Minister!). A few in the crowd drew cheers for their crude yet stinging handiwork: large *Pampers* boxes embellished with play money, and carnival masks depicting socialist Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and confessed embezzler George Koskotas.

As president of the New Democracy Party, Constantine K. Mitsotakis, 71, heads Greece's conservative opposition. Now, with the June elections drawing near, he represents Papandreou's greatest political threat: even some opponents predict he will be their next prime minister. The latest opinion polls indicate his party leads the socialists by at least ten percentage points, even though one in six Greeks is still reported to be undecided.

Mitsotakis' resume is impressive: he is well known as a scholar, an experienced legislator, a family man. Born in Crete in 1918, he graduated from the University of Athens with degrees in Economics and Law. He was first elected to parliament at 28, under the banner of the Liberal Party.

After a brief detention following the

junta coup in 1967, Mitsotakis fled Greece and lived in exile in Paris for five and a half years. He has held the posts of Minister of Finance, Minister of Coordination and Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1984, he was elected president of the New Democracy party, founded by Constantine Karamanlis in 1974. He is married, has four children and nine grandchildren.

A towering figure, by Greek standards, at 6'3", Mitsotakis represents

"If he is found guilty, Papandreou will be punished"

one of two things to pre-election Greece: to his staunch followers, he signifies the victory of good over evil, a pristine soul poised to stamp out the nation's villains. He is, they say, Greece's last opportunity to climb out of the scandal-ridden morass, brush itself off, and start all over again.

To his critics, Mitsotakis is simply an opportunist without an agenda. They mock the party's campaign slogan of "All Together" by pointing to rumored infighting among New Democracy members over Mitsotakis as the candidate of choice. He might be Greece's next prime minister, they say, only because his opponents got caught but, in essence, he is 'a Papandreou in sheep's clothing'.



Constantine Mitsotakis: "Let's all work together"

Then, there is the generally acknowledged problem of his public speeches. Mitsotakis' mechanical delivery and frequent blunders have made him the butt of bipartisan humor. Strangely, the man who is known for his poor delivery has an uncanny ability to communicate one-on-one. He articulates with warmth and personability. His eyes smile, as if to say, 'Call me pappou (grandfather)'.

Still basking in the aftermath of his rally, Mitsotakis spoke with us the following day in his office at New Democracy headquarters.

On foreign policy, he pledged to improve Greece's tainted image by getting tough on terrorism, mending ties with the West, and negotiating an agreement on the US bases. He also pledged to recognize Israel's independence immediately and to upgrade relations with the Palestinians in cooperation with the European Community.

On domestic issues, he spoke of "a more democratic state", bolstering private enterprise to revive the economy, and of undoing what he sees as the damaging effects of socialist rule. He is certain of victory in June and discounted the need to cooperate with any other party.

To Greeks abroad, he appealed for faith in better days ahead, stressing that they should not identify Greece with the "disaster" that is Papandreou.

On the Monday we visited the conservative leader, we passed through several layers of security before reaching his secretaries who sit near the padded double doors to the inner sanctum. While aides fielded calls of congratulations, hangers-on milled around the outer offices, sipping coffee and waiting their turn: the president will see you now.

ATHENIAN: Recent developments indicate you might be Greece's next prime minister. If so, what will your priorities in government be?

Mitsotakis: We already have an allround, complete program to put into effect as soon as we come into government. Something like a 100-day program. It will be based on honesty, on telling the Greek people the truth, however bad it might be. Personally, I have decided that I would rather not become prime minister if I have to conceal the truth from the public.

I know there are considerable difficulties ahead, but our first priority must be to overcome the discredited, negative image that Greece has developed at home and abroad. Then, we must abolish the party state and reestablish genuine democratic procedures. For example, we must develop an objective state television network and legalize private television stations. We must also liberate the justice system, making sure that the judiciary is free from any political pressure.

In making these changes, it is im-

portant to end the discrimination in making appointments and to emphasize equality. Naturally, we will show preference for New Democracy supporters, but we will also retain those members of PASOK who have proven themselves honest and capable. Our goal is to establish a government representative of all the people, and not to take revenge on the previous administration. And we want the help of all Greeks in this. Our slogan will be: "Let's all work together, and let's work harder."

We must also give priority to the economy. Greeks have to realize that the economy must be competitive to survive. We cannot have the enormous public sector that exists at present. Private initiative must be the cornerstone in a revival of our economy, which has been badly damaged by socialist experiments.

ATHENIAN: What will be your foreign policy priorities?

Mitsotakis: In practice, PASOK did not follow a foreign policy course very different from ours on the main national issues. It ended up following our advice, even though its radical rhetoric gave the impression of a very different foreign policy.

The difference with us will be that we will say things as they are. We are in favor of NATO and the West. We are



The Mitsotakis family at the baptism of the most recent arrival

the allies of the United States, and we are ready to negotiate a mutually beneficial agreement on the US bases. Furthermore, we will immediately recognize Israel. We will also upgrade our recognition of the Palestinians, but we will treat this as a separate issue which will be handled in accordance with the common policy adopted on the matter by the EEC.

ATHENIAN: What about the problem of terrorism?

Mitsotakis: We also consider this a top priority both on the home front and internationally. We intend to make much greater efforts to combat the problem and will create a special Task Force among other things. We will also cooperate closely on the matter with all other countries, and especially the West.

ATHENIAN: Let's turn to the upcoming elections in June. We understand you are conducting your own opinion polls. What are your party's predictions about the results? What percentage of the vote do you give to the main contenders?

Mitsotakis: Forty-six percent of the vote is the absolute minimum we can count on at this stage. There is also a positive trend in our favor among the undecideds, which means that we will exceed this figure. I personally believe that we will get even more than 50 percent. We're gaining ground all the time. The average Greek has realized that there is no better alternative for the country than the strong, self-sufficient government which will be formed by our New Democracy Party. Any attempt by other parties to form a coalition government would spell continued uncertainty and instability.

ATHENIAN: But what about the Left? Don't you think that the coalition of the communist and other leftist parties has helped them gain ground? Made them more influential? In numerical terms, can you ignore the possibility that Mr Papandreou will remain in power by making a post-electoral alliance with the *Sinaspismos* (the acronym for the full name of the communist alliance, which is 'Coalition of Left-wing and Progressive Forces')?

Mitsotakis: It is true that leftist parties have united, but they are having internal problems. There are personality clashes and rifts. And they have not yet succeeded in convincing the general public that they can be a strong and stable party. Look at the Communist Party (KKE, the main element in the left-wing alliance). It suffers from old and new problems. On the one hand, it is being strongly influenced by the Gorbachev phenomenon, but reactionary elements also persist.

One thing is clear: they will benefit from PASOK's losses on its left flank. But we will gain even more. Still, if PASOK's present disintegration continues and ends in total collapse, then one cannot exclude the possibility of the *Sinaspismos* overtaking PASOK and winning second place.

ATHENIAN: Yes, but what about the possibility of the Left and PASOK uniting to form a coalition government? Such examples abound in other countries.

Mitsotakis: As matters stand today, it is impossible for the Left to cooperate with Andreas Papandreou and those ministers accused of involvement in the Koskotas scandal. Their popular base, their supporters, simply would not accept this for ethical reasons. In practical terms, it will also be difficult for the other parties to form a coalition government. Since we, at worst, will have close to 150 of the 300 seats in parliament, it will mean that all the other factions in parliament will have to unite to outnumber us. In reality, it would be much easier for us to join forces with one other small party to get an overall majority.

Let me put it this way: there is a one-way road ahead, one leading to a self-reliant government by New Democracy.

"Greeks of the diaspora must realize that Greece is not Papandreou"

ATHENIAN: All the same, would it not be natural for the Left to gain ground, to take from you potential PASOK voters, to gradually sharpen its criticism of you, and at least indirectly get closer to PASOK on many political issues? After all, only the other day they refused to support your censure motion against the socialist government.

Mitsotakis: Our relations with the Left are quite clear. We are on the opposite side of the spectrum from them, both ideologically and politically. We only agree and cooperate on such matters as the proper application of the Constitution, the adoption of correct electoral procedures, and so on. We cannot



The "tall man" on Crete's tallest mountain, Psiloritis

possibly have anything else in common with the communists.

As for the Left's influence in general, the trend both in Greece and worldwide is unfavorable to the communists. Even among the working classes, nobody really believes any more that the KKE can make any improvements or offer any solutions to people's problems.

ATHENIAN: Returning to the issue of the political and financial scandals sweeping Greece, you said your government will punish, even imprison, all those responsible, however highly placed they might be. I think you said the same for Mr Papandreou himself. But under what circumstances could that actually happen?

Mitsotakis: If the evidence so far regarding Mr Papandreou proves correct – that he was taking money, that he was directly responsible – then there is no doubt that action will be taken to bring him to justice. And if he is found guilty, he will, of course, be punished.

ATHENIAN: Let's look at your party's internal politics for a moment. It has long been argued that you have opponents within New Democracy, that there is a movement to replace you with someone else. However difficult this subject might be for you, tell us what is really happening on this front. Who is making such moves? Also, who are your natural successors? Who would you choose as your successor, personally speaking? Mitsotakis: No, I do not think there is such a problem in New Democracy at present. We are united with a view towards winning the elections. As for my successor, I will not appoint one myself. There will be an equal opportunity for all candidates to prove themselves, and may the best one win through democratic electoral procedures. My successor will be democratically elected, just as I was.

ATHENIAN: What is happening with Constantine Stephanopoulos and his party, Di.ANA (This party broke away from New Democracy a few years ago following personal disagreements over Mr Mitsotakis' leadership role.)? Do you take their support for granted?

Mitsotakis: We have excluded cooperation with *any* party prior to the elections. After the elections, let us see if Di.ANA will exist at all – something rather doubtful – and whether we will need the cooperation of any other party to form a government.

ATHENIAN: What is your position of the monarchy? I am not asking about restoring it, which is considered to be out of the question, but whether you would permit Constantine to return to Greece as a private citizen?

Mitsotakis: I prefer not to comment on that issue.

ATHENIAN: What about the extreme Right? Will they contest the elections separately, or will there be a tacit cooperation between you?

Mitsotakis: As I said, we will not cooperate with any party during the elections. But we are asking for the votes of all Greeks: that includes the extreme Right, the royalists, the centrists and even the leftists. They are all good Greeks. And we not only expect extreme rightists to back us, but also many non-committed leftists.

ATHENIAN: If you win by only a narrow majority, will you hold new elections under a different, more favorable (to New Democracy) electoral system that will give you a larger majority, thus ensuring your choice for president in the 1990 parliamentary vote? After all, many Greek governments have resorted to this tactic in recent history.

Mitsotakis: I have already said that one of the first things we will do is to introduce a new electoral bill, similar to the law passed in 1981, which will prove good for the country. It will be a modest form of reinforced proportional representation, which will favor the larger parties, therefore ensuring a strong and stable government. This is unlike the simple proportional system which, though more democratic in theory, leads to party splintering and instability in practice.

So, to answer your question, yes, we will hold new elections if necessary. ATHENIAN: Do you already have a presidential candidate in mind for 1990? Isn't Mr Averof the likeliest contender? Or do you see Mr Karamanlis returning as president? Do you see an active future political role for Mr Karamanlis?

Mitsotakis: Once again, I will refrain from commenting on this subject.

ATHENIAN: Let's return to the present crisis in Greece. Mr Papandreou argues that all, or almost all, of the allegations against his government are the result of a conspiracy between your conservative party and US authorities intended to overthrow him. What is your response to this? And despite US denials, do you rule out altogether any American involvement?

Mitsotakis: Mr Papandreou should have no complaints about the US. They have been very friendly towards him for many years. The US embassy in Athens has scandalously and openly supported him. The only complaint he could have is that he did not manage to meet with former President Reagan.

But no, I have no reason to assume that the Americans had anything to do with the Koskotas affair and Mr Papandreou's government, for it is the government itself which helped Koskotas to flee the country. They did not want him to talk. But things have gone wrong, have been turned upside down, and he has started talking from abroad. They never expected this. In making his revelation, Koskotas is trying to defend himself as the accused party. But his claims must be thoroughly investigated, especially since much of what he says has already been proven correct.



"There is a one-way road ahead...leading to self-reliant government by New Democracy"

ATHENIAN: How about your own relations with the United States? It is known that your dealings with the US embassy, or with Ambassador Robert Keeley, have not been good because of what you think is a pro-Papandreou bias. You said this bias resulted from the Americans' desire to get an agreement on the bases from Papandreou. How have your relations with the embassy been recently?

Mitsotakis: Our relations remain formally correct. Nothing much has changed. I want to stress that I do not expect much from the US. I follow a pro-western policy not for the sake of America, but because it serves Greece. ATHENIAN: And what about the Soviets? Do the Russians have good reason to be pleased with Papandreou's foreign policy?

Mitsotakis: Yes, they have had many reasons to be pleased. But, at the same time, Papandreou has also lost credibility with them. No one trusts him any more; not even the Russians.

ATHENIAN: And what about your relations with the Soviets? Will the political climate in Greece, which has been favorable to Russia under Papandreou, change if you come to power?

Mitsotakis: My relations with the USSR have always been good and they will remain so. And this is because we are frank in our dealings. And because New Democracy is credible.

Yes, I think political relations with the Russians will be good under our own government. We have a very positive attitude towards the Gorbachev phenomenon, and we believe that Greece's continued good ties with the Eastern Bloc are also useful both for the EC and the West in general.

ATHENIAN: Last question. Do you have any particular message for Greeks abroad, especially the Greek-Americans?

Mitsotakis: Yes, most certainly. My message is that the Greeks of the diaspora in particular must be united. They must first be Greek and only secondly be party-affiliated. And they must support Greece during these particularly difficult times. They must realize Greece is not Papandreou. Papandreou is simply a disaster in Greece. They should not associate the two, especially now that he is failing. They must not feel embarrassed about Greece's negative international image at present. Neither Greece as a whole, nor Greeks abroad, must pay for the Papandreou phenomenon, but must survive him. On the contrary, they must help rid Greece of him as soon as possible.

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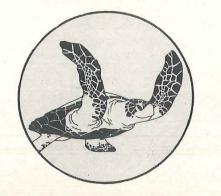
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The voice of the turtle



The Greek Sea Turtle Protection Society was founded in 1983 to protect some very special expectant mothers. At stations manned by Greek and foreign volunteers, and up and down the nesting beaches of Zakynthos, "turtlers" are working to educate (and reeducate) visitors and islanders alike about the endangered *Caretta caretta*

by Katharine M. Butterworth

By nine a.m., it was already hot on Laganas Beach, the sea as smooth as oil. A turtler strode up to the Turtle Information Station, unlocked the padlock and extracted the chain with a swift rattle. The station, made of unfinished wood, is stained a warm chestnut brown. Its straw-mat awnings shade the interested from the relentless Mediterranean sun while they ask questions about Zakynthos' least understood visitors, *Caretta caretta*, the endangered sea turtles that visit the island's beaches from June till August.

The turtler, Jason, unhooked and lowered three wooden flaps that form windows and when lowered display large blow-ups of the adult female loggerhead turtle and her hatchlings. A young boy dragged his father over, then begged him to buy a postcard of a hatchling entering the sea. The father protested mildly, but Jeremy's curiosity triumphed.

Jason leaned out the window to talk with Jeremy, explaining that the single card of the hatchlings was sold out, but that Jeremy could get the poster of the hatchling, or buy the whole postcard set that tells the story of the nesting process. While Jason talked to Jeremy, the boy's father's reticence evaporated and he squatted down to look at the display posted at his son's height. Turn-



Society volunteer tagging turtle

ing he said, "Let's get the whole set so you can tell your class back at school all about Greek turtles." He went on to ask Jason for more details about his work there. Jason said he was a student from the University of Thessaloniki, though not, like many of the volunteers, a biology student. He started to explain about the Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece, but Jeremy was impatient. The sand and sea were waiting. Dad introduced himself and said he'd be back in the afternoon. Jason encouraged him to return and urged him to read two brochures he'd just given him. The first one, Attention Beach Users, is essential reading and is widely distributed. The other is about the Sea Turtle Protection Society itself and is given to those who show a special interest: it includes an application blank for Supporting Membership.

On this July morning, the first nests were just "bursting" open. The 55-day incubation period was up for the eggs laid at the beginning of the season, and it was very important that the turtlers patrol the beaches early in the morning to monitor the hatching activities. If they waited, the faint tracks of the young would be erased by beach users or the wind. An experienced turtler can count the number of tracks, and get a good idea of a nest's productivity.

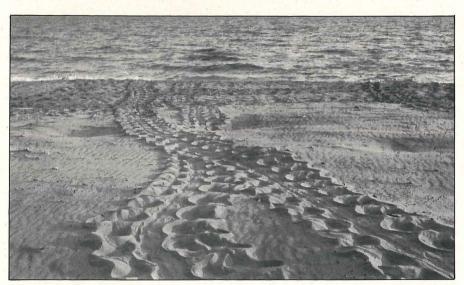
The turtlers also needed to determine whether any of the nests had been disturbed. Curious people sometimes try to probe around an unmarked nest to find a baby turtle, even help it to the water. Biologists believe that the hatchlings must find their own way to the sea, implanting in some yet unknown way their birthplace, so that they can return to these same beaches to nest.

Only too often, within metres of the nest, the early morning beach patrol finds dead, dehydrated hatchlings. Some are drawn inland by a bright light from a hotel; others get caught in a sandcastle moat that wasn't leveled off. The earlier the turtlers get out on the beach to check the hatching activity, the better. Beach walkers seem to respect the markers that are set up at each new nest, and rarely does one find them disturbed. In fact, some early morning walkers like to attach themselves to the turtlers, follow along and learn. Most visitors don't know that "emergences" happen, and it is for this reason that nests are carefully marked, dated, and observed for the following ten days.

The morning patrol also has the discouraging task of looking for traces of illegal night behavior on the beach.



Caretta caretta laying eggs



The turtle's distinctive tracks on the beach



Hatchling making a dash for the sea THE ATHENIAN MAY 1989

Thalia, Jason's fellow volunteer, has walked the beach so many times that she feels she knows every sprig of dune grass, every piece of driftwood. She can spot the intruders' tracks just about as easily as those of the turtles. Unfortunately the nighttime beach guarding system is not yet foolproof. On the day of Jeremy's visit, Thalia once again found fresh horse hoof prints and at one point lots of new Moped tracks. The two kilometre beach has a number of entrances from the back road. Anyone living on Zakynthos soon learns that beach access is easy at night. This past year, Society volunteers undertook to share the guarding with the Prefect's guards and there was some improvement. It takes Thalia about two hours in the morning to cover the beach, and that's on a morning when few nests are "breaking". A morning with ten nests can take up to three hours. This particular morning, she saw a jeep drive onto the beach, but it was too far away to get the license number. Guarding needs to be done on a 24hour basis, and if all access is not restricted, any guarding system will be inadequate.

While Thalia filled in her observation report sheets, Jason distributed leaflets to swimmers and sunbathers. He tried to snare as many as possible of the stream of tourists pouring off buses. But among the visitors there are, too, the "regulars", visitors who stop by the Station on their early evening beach stroll and who have "gotten into" turtles.

Jason and Thalia have often told other turtlers how many of these regulars have expressed their deep personal satisfaction with having learned so much on their vacation: *Caretta caretta* gave their trip meaning.

It is surprising that a small but steady number of people who are involved with the environment back home have chosen Zakynthos for their vacation specifically because of the turtles. Jason and Thalia agreed that it was a shame that the Society hadn't yet found a way of conveying all this "tourist interest" to the Zakynthians. Two of them, along with the other 144 members of the society, were convinced that the more the visitors learned, either before or during their Zakynthos experience, the better they seemed to be able to accept the fact that the turtles nesting females and hatchlings alike need to be left alone.

In the late afternoon Jason was back on duty and true to his word, Jeremy's father, Simon, came by to learn more about the society. Simon liked the word turtler, but he'd always thought it referred to the people who caught turtles, who went turtle hunting. He thought its new meaning was better and he wanted to know how the society had started and who its members were. Since Jason was a new member he said that it would be a good idea for Simon to talk with one of the founding members, two of whom would be by shortly. In the meantime, he could tell Simon about the toughest job of all, night monitoring of the beaches.

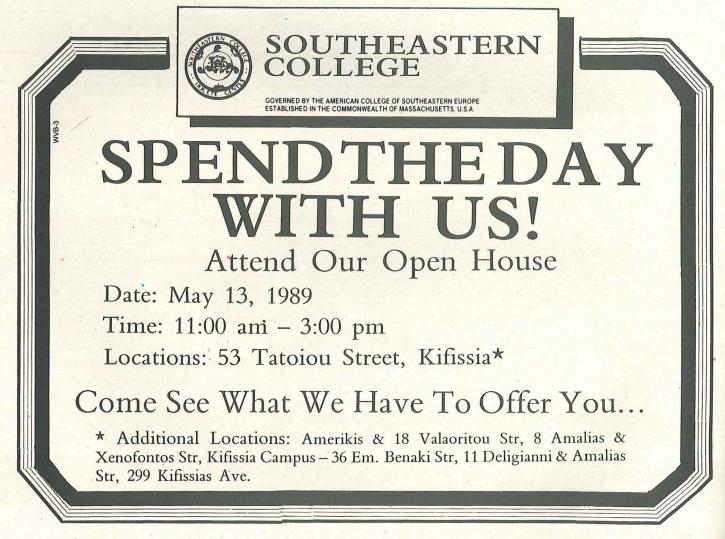
Monitoring includes tagging the nesting turtles or recording tag numbers if they are already tagged, measuring them, checking them for wounds, counting their eggs. Jason assured Simon that it is a taxing assignment. Zakynthian turtles are extraordinarily skittish. Turtlers have to wait for them to settle down and start laying before they can approach. For each nest, they may wait up to 40 minutes before tagging the mother. Nesting activity starts at about 11 p.m. and goes on till three or four in the morning. In addition to the tagging, turtlers have to convince curious intruders that their presence is illegal, that they are not permitted on the nesting beaches at night. After

squirming around on their bellies for hours so as not to frighten the nesting females, the turtlers can really be pushed to their limit by a persistent illegal night beach visitor.

Simon, impressed by Jason's dedication, asked how he could help. Jason said that maybe Simon could become a supporting member. At this moment Kostas came bounding into the station to do his stint, and Jason introduced him to Simon. Simon, intrigued by the self-assurance of the young volunteers, questioned Kostas about his involvement with the turtles. In turn, Simon's sensitivity to the environmental problems impressed Kostas and Jason. They have found it hard to hear criticism that, while said in a polite voice, is all too constant, and often starts with prejudicial sniping at Greeks. Kostas and Jason, finding a kindred spirit in Simon, ask him about British environmental problems. The British tourist said there were many, and some of them never quite go away, like the problem of badger bashing.

While they talked, Kostas spied a boy of about nine dragging his mother towards the station. Quite obviously they had not come to the beach for a swim; the mother was wearing uncomfortable city shoes. The father walked obliquely away from the mother and son, exhibiting indifference. Kostas was quite sure they were Greek. The mother, trying to deter her son, said in a firm voice, "Yianni, that place is for foreigners, not for us Greeks." Kostas, with a joyful chortle, boomed, "No, Kyria (Madame), this station is the essence of Greekness." And as though speaking from a script, Yannis turned to his mother saying, "Ma, I told you, they're our turtles." Kostas turned towards Simon, translated and said smiling, "That's really what the society is all about."

You may wish to become a Supporting Member of the Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece. Supporting Membership is 2000 drachmas a year. Send a postal order to The Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece, P.O. Box 511 54, Kifissia 145 10, Greece. You will receive a receipt acknowledging your membership and a copy of our newsletter. The Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece is initiating a new program: "Adopt a Sea Turtle". If you, or your school or organization are interested, write to the above address, or phone 722-2789 between 9 and 9:30 most mornings.



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Up in the air

There is no 'Magna Charter' to protect the rights of cheap-flight addicts. Every spring, the lives of countless thousands are made much more 'interesting' by the vagaries of flying by charter

by Matt Barrett

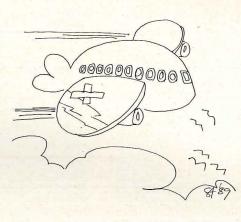
If ever I have the incentive to get rich, it's when I'm flying one of those cheap flights to or from the US.

I've done it numerous times now: I should be used to it. But somehow one never becomes accustomed to that long taxi ride back to Athens, when you should be on a jet to New York that, for some reason, never left Prague and it's five o'clock in the morning. The trip from JFK to Manhattan is a hard one too without a Greek island vacation under your belt. The only thing to do is dump your luggage, grab your pal (who is always glad to welcome you back whether you've gone somewhere or not) and head for Astoria for a night of retsina, rembetika and Greek food for not much more than the price of living on Hydra (in the winter) for a week!

If you survive the night and you still want to go to Greece, the following day is a day of decision. You can wait a week for the next charter that might have an empty seat – unlikely, as July is approaching - or you can fly 'grabbag'. This is not a good idea if you are travelling with your family or addicted to plans. What it means is that the company that sold you your standby ticket gives you a list of flights that will honor it. Get the picture? When you set off for the airport, you don't really know where you are going, only where you might go. In this situation phrase books are useless and you should avoid the temptation to change money.

I had it easy. My destination turned out to be Amsterdam. After a short delay during which we actually ate our dinner on the runway and I used up my allotment of sleep time, we were airborne. After numerous mid-air adventures, we landed in Amsterdam. Then, following a quick tour of the city and its bars, I took a pleasant train ride to the coast where I boarded a giant ferry, complete with disco and cinema, bound for Great Britain. After another pleasant train ride, I found myself in London where I could recuperate from all this pleasantness and search the papers for a cheap flight to Athens or at least some place in that direction. In

this case a four a.m. flight from Gatwick to Santorini did the trick. Had I known what Santorini would be like, I would have packed a parachute and got off as we flew over Athens. I had spent many years avoiding the spring break college scene in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida and here it was to greet me in the Aegean! After gathering my wits at the only restaurant I could find with Greek food, I decided to make a break for it and caught a boat to Athens.



Duration of the trip (travelling time only): a *mere* 42 hours. Total cost: 300 dollars and I still had a return ticket from Santorini to London (that I couldn't give away).

I shouldn't complain. My friend Leigh took a non-stop flight from New York to Athens, had to change planes three times in Yugoslavia, was detained for not having a visa and almost arrested for transporting a bag of Japanese twig tea. He flew back TWA.

The first time I flew one of these flights I was told by a voice on the phone to be at Grand Central Station at four a.m. I suppose that's normal if you're homeless, a drug addict or transatlantic bargain hunting. When I got there, there were several other young travellers waiting for the voice to arrive with the tickets. When a man did turn up, he was not the 'voice' but nevertheless persuaded us to board a waiting bus. When we pulled up at the airport terminal he told us to "...get in line, keep quiet, and don't talk to reporters".

"What kind of flight is this?" I thought. Were they sending us as mercenaries to Angola? ("They may not look like soldiers, General, but watch what happens when I hold up this ticket!"). That flight actually went OK. Except I ended up in Zurich.

The best cheap flight I took at a time when I didn't even want to go anywhere: it was such a good deal, I just couldn't resist. It was a flight from Athens to Copenhagen where they put you up and fed you at a fancy hotel and flew you to New York the next day. I remember landing in Copenhagen and I remember arriving in New York. I don't recall what happened in between but I'm pretty sure I had fun.

On a flight from Athens to New York we were able to stop in Czechoslovakia and spend several hours standing in various lines just like the locals. It was very educational. Then an hour out of New York, we were given the added thrill of an unscheduled stop in Danbury, Connecticut. For no extra charge.

A lot of cheap flights stop at Gandor in Newfoundland. I guess to stock up on Canadian goods and replace the fuel spent sitting on the runway in New York, idling the engine while awaiting clearance. When it comes to take-offs, "cheapo" flights are low priority. As for landings, it's hard to say. Who knows what's going on below while you're circling the airport for two hours?

I always run into someone I know on a cheap flight. Then I spend the entire trip trying to avoid them. It's the old "I would never join a club that would have me as a member" number.

I suppose the experience that most readily comes to mind when I think of charters is the most recent. In fact, it's the reason I'm sitting here writing this instead of sitting on a jet over the Atlantic.

I've been hanging around Athens all week trying to get my flight confirmed. There were a few minor complications such as the booking being done by telex through New York and the agent taking a short vacation, but this morning I was told to pick up my ticket for my flight this afternoon.

Unfortunately, the man had made a small mistake and had booked me for next Monday.

So let's see, food, hotel, minus one week's paycheck? Hey, this ticket only cost me one thousand dollars! Olympic, here I come.

From horticulture to Hiltons

The first Greek general manager of the Athens Hilton has always been a man who's kept his head while all about were losing theirs. Seventy-seven percent occupancy? Six hundred plus employees? A US president, and staff, en route? "I like it," says Sotiris Georgiou

by Bessie Livanou

He has the informal, friendly approach of the American, the crisp competence of the Englishman, the gentle finesse of the Frenchman and the warm sensitivity of the Greek. And well he might, having lived and worked for 25 years all over the world. Mr Sotiris Georgiou, the new general manager of the Athens Hilton, seventh in a most impressive line of general managers, is the first Greek to hold the position since the hotel opened 26 years ago in April 1963. It's hard to believe this man nearly ended up advising farmers.

Georgiou was born in Patras but spent his childhood and adolescence in Athens. After graduating from Athens College in Psychiko, he went off to the United States to study at the University of Nebraska. "Horticulture," he says smiling. "For some obscure reason, that is what I wanted to study."

It was fortunate that the University of Nebraska ran aptitude tests prior to accepting students. It was thus discovered that there was a young man with great business potential heading in the wrong direction. So he was persuaded to, at least, give Business Administration a shot. He then did what every self-respecting student does: he got himself a job as a waiter. Only this bright young man did it in style. He was a waiter, yes, but a waiter at an exclusive club for the Nebraska elite.

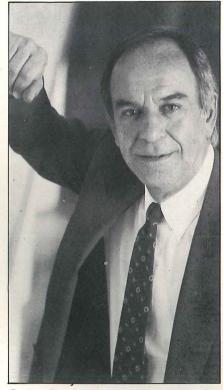
"It was a very impressive place. The service was no different from that at top European private clubs of the time. I went through every stage there – from waiter to chief barman."

The unsuccessful horticulturalist had unwittingly embarked on a successful career in the hotel business. After he graduated, he came home to fulfill his military obligations and then returned to the States to continue his studies. He obtained yet another degree, in Hotel Administration, this time from Cornell University. "But university degrees don't make a person," he says, dismissing comments about his academic achievements. "They only give the necessary footing for someone who wants to advance quickly."

It was by a strange coincidence that his first job was with Ionian Hotel Enterprises, a subsidiary of the Ionian Bank which was then, and is still, the owner of the Athens Hilton. Only at that time there was no Hilton as such. All there was was a hole in the ground of about 40,426 square metres, with an awful lot of scaffolding around it. The top names in Greece at that time were called in to help design and carry out the huge project. Men like Georgiadis, Staikos, Moralis and Tsarouhis were recruited and worked with zest and flair to plan, build and decorate the hotel that was to become the talk of the town. Today's Hilton continues to be a pioneer in its field, having won this year's title of the 'newest place in Athens': alterations, redecoration, renovation on a large scale are always in progress.

But, says Georgiou, "A hotel, however good, needs continuous change. No one can afford to sit back and say, 'Well, we've reached the top and this is where we're staying'." They certainly cannot. Not when more and more people travel more and more often and their standards become higher every year. What people are after is quality service.

"Twenty years ago, Greeks had a better understanding of what the word service means. Nowadays, many hoteliers confuse service with servitude and therefore resent it. So, inevitably, tourism suffers. It must be made clear that offering the tourist the sun and the sea – which is believed to be what attracts



Sotiris Georgiou: "No one can afford to sit back and say, 'Well, we've reached the top, and this is where we're staying'."

tourists here – is just not enough. We must keep our standards high at all costs and if this means that some of us have to close down in the process, then so be it," says Sotiris Georgiou, donning his 'English' hat.

A hotel which has kept up an average occupancy of 77.7 percent over a period of 25 years seems to have found the correct formula for what it takes not only to attract enough visitors but to have them return.

"Creativity is the key word," says the general manager. "Creativity plus a simple straightforward caring for people. A sixth sense about what the guest needs." The modern guest needs much more than a comfortable, well-decorated room and a tasty meal any time of day or night. Variety in entertainment is also necessary to keep the visitor happy.

At today's Hilton, events are many and greatly varied. "A Dutch flower festival which will last ten days and will turn the huge hotel lobby into a jungle of beautiful flowers is on this month for the third year running," says Georgiou. "There are also promotions of various organizations involving evenings with folk dances like the four-day event Maltese Airways are putting on to celebrate the inauguration of the new direct line between Greece and Malta." Not to mention the *meravigliose notte* of Italian food, wine and spectacular entertainment served up for the Byzantine's Italian nights every Wednesday. Lavish receptions are also organized in the newly redecorated (to the tune of 184,220,000 drs.) Terpsichori Ballroom. There are also scores of congresses and events that take place in the Hilton's spacious halls.

"It is essential to show our guests that we care, that we take the trouble to find out what it is they are looking for and make sure we provide it." To achieve this, Mr Georgiou has to put in some 12 hours of work daily, "that is if nothing extra comes up," he explains. Enough to drive any lesser man insane, but not this one. He looks just as cool and fresh at seven in the evening as he did at nine in the morning.

"It is a job I enjoy doing," he says. Obviously. Mr Georgiou has been working for Hilton International since 1965 and has managed a number of International Hiltons all over the world, from stately London and fashionable Paris, to mysterious Cairo and exotic Madagascar.

Managing the 627 employees of the Athens Hilton plus providing for thousands of guests, both famous and less known - but not less important - who stay in the hotel's 473 rooms, must be an exhausting job. "We have to deal with different nationalities and different age groups, too. Twenty percent of our guests are American, with the British coming in second at nine percent and Greeks and Japanese tying for third place with eight percent. Their ages vary a lot but I would say they average between 30 and 45." Just how does one accomplish the Herculean feat of keeping the customer satisfied, no matter what his nationality or age?

"Simply by learning to understand human nature." Simply? It does seem simple when explained by this char-



Sotiris Georgiou (1) and Jacques Cousteau

ismatic man. The golden letters on the door of his office spell 'General Manager'. The office itself is bright and square: a modest office, almost plain, until he steps in. Here is a case of the man giving meaning to the letters on the door rather that the other way round. Everything that happens in the hotel 'goes across his desk' at some point in time. Problems come up that have to be solved; some of them urgently.

"I have had to deal with an assortment of problems," he admits. "At one point, I had to relocate hotel guests because President Nixon was taking up residence and the rooms were needed for his numerous staff. And then there was the time in 1973 when I was general manager of the Hilton in Cairo."

"The Arab-Israeli war broke out and within 24 hours the hotel had to be blacked out. Within 48 hours, we had set up an air raid shelter in the basement and a first aid station as well. The hotel became the official headquarters of the United Nations." At that time, Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, who was the mediator in the talks, asked Mr Georgiou to help him solve a most pressing problem.

It was very late at night and Mr Kissinger, who was meeting President Sadat in the morning, had run out of clean shirts! Remembering that for want of a nail a kingdom was lost, Sotiris Georgiou tackled the problem and next morning, Kissinger was ready to resume peace talks, comfortable in a freshly washed and starched shirt.

So what are the qualities that make a good hotel manager?

"Adaptability, resourcefulness, quick reactions and control."

Sotiris Georgiou has all these and then some.

In his spare time he likes to walk. Roaming, for pleasure, around the city, he enjoys looking at houses, people, and window shopping. He doesn't do this alone. He has a devoted wife who has been standing beside him for 27 years, accompanying him on his long walks and packing endless suitcases each time they have to move. Georgiou's eyes light up when he talks about his wife and son, a university graduate living in London, who is not in the hotel business.

Sotiris Georgiou is a live wire. He is always in control of the situation - any situation, any time - and he likes it despite days like 5 September, 1975. The place? Hilton International, London. The incident? A bomb planted by the IRA exploded, leaving in its wake numerous casualties and a devastated hotel lobby. The one thing it did not leave behind, however, was chaos. In a matter of a few hours a new reception desk was set up in a different part of the hotel and, the same night, the hotel was doing business as usual with 75 percent occupancy. The manager behind the scene? A Greek from Patras named Sotiris Georgiou.



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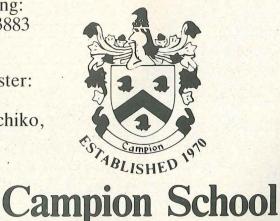
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The Amphiareion of Oropos

An hour out of the city on the north coast of Attica lies the sylvan site of Amphiareion, where the sick came to drink from a healing spring, and a Persian general – to his loss – consulted an oracle of the Theban god

by Kelly McCormick

ucked away among the craggy hills and along the tortuous coastline of Attica are some of the most dramatically situated archaeological sites in all of Greece. Seemingly remote because of the absence, in most cases, of any nearby settlements, they are still within a few hours drive of the center of Athens. For those with a taste for solitary musing, these sites provide a more intimate experience of antiquity. An afternoon's excursion to one of these little-frequented sanctuaries is far more moving and evocative than standing on the Acropolis shoulder to shoulder with armies of tourists, jostling one another for a clear view of the Parthenon.

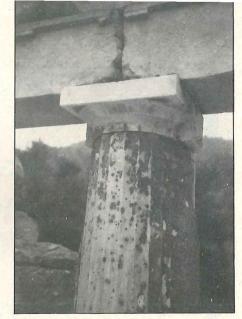
One of the loveliest of Attica's remote ancient religious sites is the Amphiareion, on the north coast of Attica overlooking the Euboean Gulf and less than an hour from Athens by way of the National Road. It was dedicated to Amphiaraos, a hero of Argos who was deified as a god of healing and closely associated in legend with the city of Thebes. The Greeks believed him to have been one of the 'Seven Against Thebes', those Argive masters of war who attacked the city in support of Polynices in his fratricidal war against his brother Eteocles for the kingship of the city.

Amphiaraos was originally worshipped in the vicinity of Thebes, near the spot where legend said the earth opened up to swallow him up. It was believed that he reappeared as a god here in this steep little valley where subsequently the sanctuary was established and Amphiaraos' healing powers and oracular presence were invoked. This warrior's transformation into a healing god and oracle is not surprising in a culture that saw Apollo as both the father of medicine and the harbinger of pestilence.

The sanctuary was under the control and sponsorship of Oropos, a coastal deme once part of Boeotia, annexed by Attica in the six century B.C. By the following century, Amphiaraos' oracular powers were being highly touted. Herodotus related that during the Persian occupation of Attica between 480



The Stoa of Incubation, where sick supplicants came to sleep



The temple is of the Doric order

and 479 B.C., Mardonius, the Persian commander, consulted the oracle himself. Mardonius was killed soon after and his army routed in the battle of Plataea. One wonders what answer was given him by the god and whether or not his decision to enter battle against the Greek allies reflected the advice of the oracle.

The sanctuary lies in a ravine thickly wooded with pine. A trail about three metres wide leads from the road down to the site. Descending the path one sees ahead long parallel lines of broken columns which formed the Stoa of Incubation where, after questioning the oracle, the sick would sleep on the hides of rams they had sacrificed. A priest of the god would then prescribe treatment according to his interpretation of their dreams.

As one nears the end of the footpath, the temple of Amphiaraos is seen on the right. This temple, like all buildings at the site, is in a state of ruin. None of the columns is intact and the cella's walls are gone. Near the center of the temple can be found the base of the cult statue of the god and the foundation of the altar. The seat of the oracle is believed to have been within the temple itself, in a room to the northwest. The temple is of the Doric order, and is oriented east-west, as are most Doric temples. It was built in the fourth century B.C.

Just a few metres northeast of the temple is a rectangular stone platform, roughly five by ten metres, which held the main altar of the sanctuary where sacrifices were made to a variety of gods and heroes. Near the southwest corner of this platform was the sacred spring with its miraculous curative properties. Its water was consumed only by patients. Those cured by the gods showed their gratitude by throwing into the spring gold or silver coins.



The amphitheatre seated 3000 spectators



Five marble thrones are inscribed with the names of the priests of Amphiaraos

Above the Incubatory Stoa on the north slope of the ravine is the theatre, perhaps the best-preserved feature of the site, and also the most attractive. Although only a few rows of stone seats remain today, it is easy to discern the bowl of the amphitheatre and infer from it the original size of the place. It seated 3000 spectators, and the acoustics were reputed to have been exceptional.

At the bottom of the tiers of seats, their lions' feet imbedded in the sand of the orchestra, stand five marble thrones bearing the inscribed names of the priests of Amphiaraos. To sit in one of these thrones, gazing out of the marble-strewn scene at the steep verdant slopes of this quiet little valley, the honeyed bones of the classical world jutting from the landscape in ruined splendor, without the grate of a human voice or the click of a camera shutter, is well worth the drive.

The museum is a low concrete building facing the stoa, closed from September through May. It contains some statuary and Byzantine relief sculpture. In the courtyard are column fragments and a reassembled portion of the entablature and cornice of the temple. There are traces of painted plaster on these remains that show traces of color, faded red and blue.

The Amphiareion of Oropos underwent a long period of excavation by the Archaeological Society of Greece beginning in 1884 under the direction of Fintiklis. Work continued almost continuously until 1930. The final season's dig was conducted by Dr Leonardos, who died that same year.

These campaigns by the society uncovered the entire extent of the ancient sanctuary. Though the buildings therein are in a relatively dilapidated condition, their ground plans are clearly discernible, and important inscriptions and architectural elements have been brought to light. The natural beauty of the setting contributes strongly to the impact these ruins have even on those with only a cursory acquaintance with classical antiquity.

Directly south of the museum is a stream bed on the far side of which are the remains of ancient houses and porticoes stretching the length of the sanctuary from opposite the temple to opposite the stoa. It's well worth some tramping about for the genuinely curious. Stout walking shoes are recommended.

Getting there is easy. Take the National Road north, past Kifissia and Ekali. Take the turnoff east to Markopoulo. Stay on the road to Markopoulo, following the signs for Amphiareion. You'll turn right off the main road at a cemetery with a ruined church. Continue on this road for two or three kilometres. The sanctuary is on the left. Look for a chainlink fence and the watchman's kiosk. Best of all, admission is free.



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In the shadow of Mount Athos

In 1972, a Boston University anthropologist went to Ammouliani, a fishing village beneath Mt Athos, to spend 16 months with a Greek community transplanted from Asia Minor. A very special relationship and book resulted

by S. D. Salamone

L caught my first glimpse of the tiny island village of Ammouliani as the bus from Thessaloniki careened around a bend in Halkidiki at a place called Tripiti.

The name Tripiti comes from the Greek word for hole, and just prior to his leading the Persian army into Greece, Xerxes had a channel cut across the neck of Mount Athos for his ships to pass through. He then docked them in this northern corner of the Singitikos Gulf, just off the island of Ammouliani over which loom the heights of the Holy Mountain.

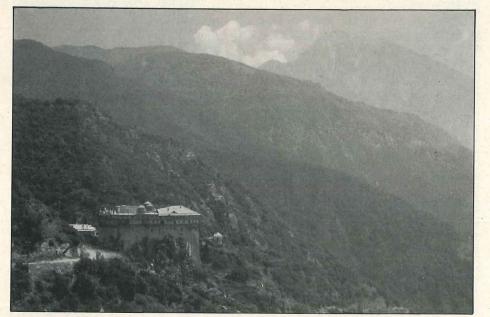
As the bus rocked to and fro, I could hardly have imagined what that sailing mirage of an island on the horizon would come to mean for me – then, a neophyte American anthropologist out on his first field study trip. It was 1972, and I would spend the next 16 months living on the island of Ammouliani with its Asia Minor refugees, suffering and celebrating all the vicissitudes of life in that lonely, isolated corner of remote Halkidiki.

It is difficult for lay people to appreciate the deep bonds of empathy

that develop between an anthropologist and the people of the community he chooses to study from within.

There is no place to hide. You, the anthropologist, are clearly in the minority, the outsider, the total *xenos*, the alien dependent entirely upon the *philoxenia* – the hospitality – of your hosts. Do they want to be the objects of study? Do they understand why you are there? At times you too wonder why you've come, especially to a place like Ammouliani, with the winter coming on and the caiques no longer daring the passage to the mainland; when, as on Ammouliani a decade and a half ago, there was no electricity and precious few modern conveniences.

Herodotus, the ancient historian who recorded Xerxes' great misadventure and his passage through Tripiti and sojourn at Ammouliani, was also the first true anthropologist. He provided the rationale upon which anthropology to this day is based. Unlike all the other social scientists, the anthropologist must infiltrate the alien country and find out for him/herself what and how these others think.



Monastery on the Holy Mountain

Herodotus expressed this in a single all-encompassing Greek verb: $istor \delta$ – the cognate of the English word, history. I, alone, find out for myself: I am the story which I narrate. It was I, and I alone, who was there to witness these things which I now relate to you of these others. A bold concept, and one which continues to unite not just history and anthropology, but past with present: especially my own present, here in Xerxes' hole!

But the people of Ammouliani were more than hospitable. They opened their homes to me and their hearts. They adopted me as if I were one of their native sons. Not only did I learn and record the secrets of their communal tragedy, how they lost their original *patrida* on the islands of the Sea of Marmara in Turkey following the defeat of the Greek army in Anatolia in 1922, but they shared their secret of survival with me as well.

While the story of the Great Catastrophe of 1922 was always alive with them, burnt indelibly into their memories, so too were their memories of resettlement. If they recalled the great loss and its incomparable shame and horror – the rout of the Greek army, the ensuing panic, the hordes of over a million refugees flooding every available Greek port in desperation, seeking lost family and friends – they also rejoiced in the bittersweet rewards of survival: of renewing life.

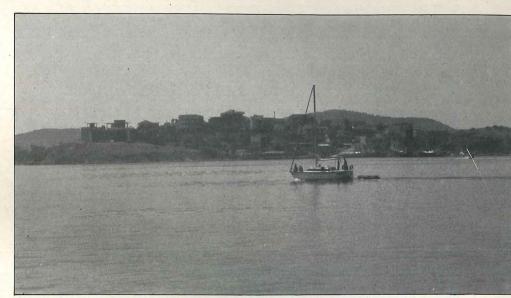
It is true that they lost their ancient homeland in Asia Minor; but, equally true, they built a new life in a new world. Greece had always been no more than a remote legend for them, a storybook land of gods and heroes. These simple fishermen and their wives and families, in all their humility, could clearly see that Greece, if she were to survive, depended on them, their own will to prevail, to resist the desolation of Hellenic culture threatened by the overwhelming Turkish onslaught.

There is a Greek song, released some years back, that admirably sums up their sentiment towards the history they lived through: "Romiosyne, Romiosyne, den tha isihasis pia, ena chrono zeis irini kai trianda sti fotia! (Hellenism, Hellenism, you will never rest assured, for every year you live in peace you spend 30 in flames!)

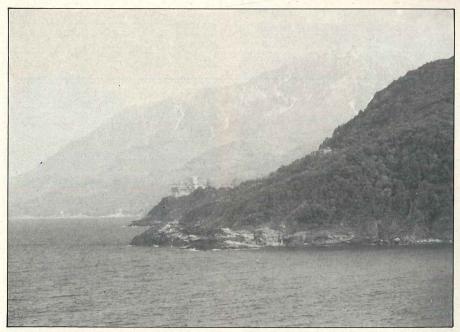
From out of these flames of destruction, these refugees of the Marmara islands built a refuge on tiny Ammouliani. The island was uninhabited when they came. It was attached to the monastery of Vatopedi on the Holy Mountain and it was all the bankrupt Greek government could afford to provide. They settled down in monkish seclusion – far from Athens, Thessaloniki, and their once beloved Byzantine capital, Constantinople.

They landed in the middle of nowhere. Joyce Nankivell Loch, a trained nurse and author of *A Fringe of Blue*, who, in 1926, settled across from Ammouliani at Ouranoupolis along with another group of refugees originally from the Princes' Islands near Constantinople, related to me the horrifying hardships of the times.

"They came with nothing but despair," she once told me. "They were fishermen and they had no boats, no nets, nor any money to buy these



Ammoulianos fishing boat



Mt Athos from the sea

things. They were sick with malaria. It was inconceivable how disconsolate they were – but it was even more inconceivable that they should still hope!"

Nor did they await a miracle at the threshold of the Holy Mountain. They took matters into their own hands. On this barren spot they would recreate their *patrida*: in fact, rebuild a facsimile of their lost homeland and continue its Asia Minor heritage in Greece. This was the secret of their survival, as I discovered during my months of research among them.

As they proved to me time and again, these refugees were a proud people. They chose purposefully to resettle in a place of their own rather than stay in Thessaloniki or Athens. They chose to remain together with their own kin, continuing their own communal customs, and to rebuild a community which they could call completely their own. They suffered as a result of their decision but they endured.

With no other resources but their native Asia Minor knack of building productive associations, they organized themselves into cooperatives, multiple family-based fishing companies, and set about exploiting the fertile sea that lay around their tiny, remote island. Soon they were manning their own crude fishing vessels, and, year by year, painfully building up a local economy of their own.

They started by bartering fish in the native Greek, inland agriculture villages of the area in exchange for the other essentials they needed to survive. And, eventually, with the slow accumulation of capital, they linked up with the markets in Thessaloniki and Athens. Of course, there were numerous setbacks in this painstaking process of self-propelled economic developement but, decade by decade, the community advanced and eventually began to prosper. Thus they triumphed, maintaining their autonomy and their own traditional sense of community, against the overwhelming odds they faced as once destitute refugees.

Today, when Ι return to Ammouliani, like a prodigal son, arriving once again by bus past Tripiti, the island is no longer the remote place that I first remember. Nautical craft of every description, size and utility fill its neat harbor: car ferries, fishing trawlers, cruise ships and yachts. Electricity has come to the village and the fishermen are thriving off the burgeoning tourist trade which is growing by leaps and bounds in the area. Large hotels have sprung up in the vicinity and the island itself has become a favorite resort of the wealthy from Thessaloniki and is visited by myriad Italian, French and German tourists annually.

Nowhere are the scars of the past visible in the midst of this new prosperity; nowhere, that is, but in the memories of the refugees themselves who welcome home the once alien anthropologist, to whom they have entrusted their story of tribulation and triumph.

Professor Salamone's story of Ammouliani, an account either life in a Greek fishing village and an Asia Minor refugee community, is published in English as In The Shadow of The Holy Mountain, The Genesis of a Rural Greek Community and Its Refugee Heritage, (1987), Columbia University Press; and in Greek as O Diogmos, (1989), The Free Press, Athens: Christakis Book Shops, Solonos 77, Athens.

Campers at work

For the third year running, AFS/Hellas will be bringing young campers from abroad to Greek villages and putting them to work on community projects requiring motivation, muscle and mirth. Both the visitors and the communities they visit will be the richer

by Hilary Sakellariadis

At first blush, the word "workcamp" seems to be a contradiction in terms. Camping is perceived by most of us as essentially a leisure pursuit that has very little to do with hard work-...once you get the tent up.

In the context, however, of the Intercultural Programs run by the American Field Service/Hellas, the term workcamp means precisely what is says. These camps provide an opportunity for young people from all over Europe to live in often primitive conditions and work together on a specific conservation or restoration project which, last summer, ranged from repairing decaying windows in a village school to laying a traditional Byzantine pavement at an island monastery.

Camp coordinator, Eleni Gazi, first thought up the scheme four years ago after taking part in a workcamp in northern Spain. Despite problems relating to poor administration and organization, she was very impressed by the experience of living with people of different nationalities and working towards a common goal. "The enthusiasm was tremendous. Nowadays, many young people are bored by the concept of a lazy vacation. They want to make a contribution to the environment as well as enjoy themselves," says Gazi. The success of the 1988 summer workcamps in Greece undoubtedly bears out her theory. The first task, two years ago, was to obtain sufficient funds for the pilot project (the construction of an access path and a drystone wall near the shoreline of Lake Prespa). One hundred thousand drachmas were raised at an amateur concert at the Town Hall in Kifissia and, after applying to the Worldwide Fund for Nature and the European Commission, there was sufficient money to invest in



Clearing undergrowth in Vido forest

essential tools and equipment. With the further support of the Elliniki Etairia, which provided tents and offered a suitable site near Lake Prespa at the Nature Observation Station, the first Greek workcamp opened in July of 1987.

Although one of the chief aims of the workcamp program is to make a contribution to the environment, equally important is the cultural exchange between participants and the promotion of a greater understanding of Greece, the country and its people. Camp workers are therefore requested to represent their own countries in a series of impromptu shows and presentations in the evenings, while lectures and day trips are arranged in order to introduce participants to



Impromptu "shower" on Trikeri

Greek culture, landscape and traditions. These events are always highly successful and provide a welcome contrast to the five-hour daily work sessions which can be grueling, particularly for those who are not used to laboring in temperatures of around 30 degrees centigrade.

The success of the Prespa workcamp, in which 11 campers from four different countries participated, inspired Eleni Gazi to expand her project to encompass three different camps of 20 members each, through the months of July and August 1988.

The first camp, at Zagori in Epirus, involved reconstruction and repair of the Paschalios School, part of a threeyear conservation project designed to transform the derelict 19th century school building into a cultural and social center for the villagers of Kapessovo. With the cooperation of local architect Eleni Pangratiou and the Kentro Erevnon Zagoriou it was possible to determine what needed to be done in the first phase of rescuing the school building and its surroundings.

Initial work involved the repair of an old stone-paved path, rebuilding the original garden wall and clearing decades of undergrowth, as well as the more urgent task of restoring rotting window and door frames. Rudimentary dormitories were established in the classrooms and evenings were spent in the local taverna where, inevitably, native Greek hospitality and curiosity led to the establishment of warm friendships between the campers and village community.

Apart from learning about regional customs and traditional songs and dances, the participants also explored the surrounding region of Epirus in a series of excursions that took them through the Vikos Gorge, out to the ancient site of Dodoni and into the provincial capital of Ioannina.

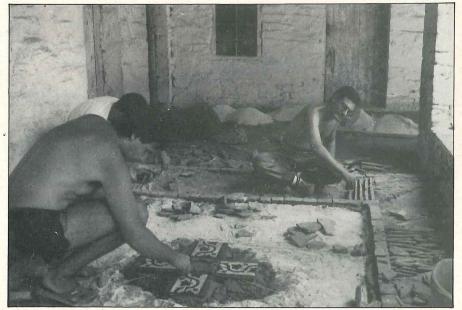
In contrast to the warmth and hospitality of Zagori, the second camp, which followed for 18 days in August, was located in a deserted monastery on the tiny island of Trikeri off the coast of Mount Pelion. Here all the campers' enthusiasm and humor were needed to cope with primitive living conditions, drought and intense heat. Abandoned earlier this century, the Trikeri Monastery has been kept going largely through the dedicated efforts of Mrs Lena Koukiadi and a few friends. They needed help, however, with the physically demanding tasks of clearing tons of rubble from the central courtyard; repairing doors and windows and laying new pavement.



Trikeri Monastery



Greek folk dance class, Zagori



Laying traditional Byzantine floor, Trikeri



Mixing cement on the grounds of the Trikeri Monastery



Last-day-of-workcamp celebrations, Vido



Painting windows at the Kapessovo school

Under the guidance of architect Dimitris Galanos from Volos, the campers learned the technique of laying traditional Byzantine brick paving. Elsewhere, cells were transformed with whitewash, and paths were cleared of undergrowth. Excursions included visits to a neighboring monastery on a deserted island and a mainland tour of the city of Volos and the villages of Mount Pelion. Greek historian Thanos Veremis, who lectured at all three camps, gave talks on Greek culture and religion.

Despite many problems and a chronic shortage of water, Trikeri was undoubtedly the most successful of the three camps. Asked why, Ms Gazi explained, "We had a marvellous group of people from ten different European countries. They were not only particularly united as a team but also extremely cooperative as individuals."

Perhaps this unsolicited testimonial from a young participant from Iceland best expresses the unique spirit of Trikeri: "When I decided to come to Trikeri I was not sure what to expect, but the last two weeks have been far more wonderful that I ever dared hope. It proved once and for all that however different our countries and nations are, we are really the same in heart. I will always remember Trikeri."

The final workcamp of the season, located on the Ionian island of Vido, was sponsored by the neighboring municipality of the town of Corfu and here the task was to create a fire-break and clear the forest of dense undergrowth.

Originally used as a harbor fortress by the British in the early 19th century, Vido was later designated a prison. The stone buildings are now derelict and the superb gardens, created by the British over a century ago, are sadly overgrown and neglected. With the everpresent risk of fire, the municipality enthusiastically welcomed the workcamp initiative in helping with their fire-prevention program and were extremely generous in their support.

Now that the workcamp project has been successfully established in Greece, Ms Gazi is looking towards the future. "This summer we shall have participants from the United States as well as from Europe and our projects will include conservation work in another village at Zagori as well as the restoration of the 19th century gardens at Vido." There is little doubt the 1989 workcamp program will provide yet another example of United Nations activity at its best.



Kapessovo school

An Open Letter to All Campion Alumni

Alma Mater calls you!

As Campion approaches its twentieth anniversary it looks back and remembers its pupils fondly and yes, nostalgically. Among the people who started Campion many are still here and often wonder where the pupils who have graduated are now, where have they gone, how they are and what they are doing.

Many have kept in touch. In fact the first Campion pupil is now a member of the Board of Trustees. Many have graduated from the best universities in the world. Others are going there every year. In fact there is always a Campion graduate at Princeton, Oxford, Cambridge, Boston etc.

Others have followed the most diverse paths. A Campion girl was recently trekking in the Himalayas. A Campion boy is now singing a lead role in "Les Miserables" in London, while another is the boxing correspondent of "The Times". Another Campion girl recently did something even more exciting; she brought her daughter to enroll in Kindergarten, while another former Campion pupil now teaches Art at the Senior School.

We want to hear from you. Please write to the Old School at this address:

P.O. BOX 65009 GR-154 10 Psychiko Athens, Greece



Campion School Athens

Becoming Mrs Kitroeff, among other things

If a man could pass thro' Paradise in a Dream, & have a flower presented to him as a pledge that his Soul had really been there, & found that flower in his hand when he awoke – Aye! and what then?

-Samuel Taylor Coleridge The Notebooks, vol. 3

A lec Kitroeff and I got married the other night. I was asleep at the time and, believe me, Mr Kitroeff's and my nuptials came as quite a shock.

For those of you who've been out of the country for the last 15 years or who are reading this magazine for the first time, Alec Kitroeff is one of my fellow columnists, the author of *The Bananaless Republic* and, though we are friends, FAXing one another is probably the most intimate behavior in which Alec and I have ever indulged. All that was changed in the blink or, rather, the closing of an eye, however. One minute I was half-awake reading *Famous Trials*; the next, I was out like a light, and becoming Mrs Kitroeff, among other things.

The indecently brief wedding ceremony was solemnized by none other than Lewis Carroll and, before I could say "White Rabbit", Alec and I had been spirited to Rhodes for the honeymoon. To Kallithea, to be precise, that extended folly which Stuart Rossiter describes as "a strange hydropathic establishment comprising mock-Moorish buildings, gardens, and grottoes, all placed amid the natural shore rocks."

"The waters," he adds, thoughtfully, "are recommended for various internal ailments."

The Kitroeffs had come for other purposes, however, courtesy of the omnipresent Mr Carroll. The whole estate had been turned into a sort of al fresco bridal suite and the happy couple was ensconced, fully clothed I might add, in an immense bed (complete with his and her bedside word processor terminals) in the midst of a blazing, noonday parklet. Snorkelers in full regalia flippered by en route to the strand. Liveried footmen carrying food-laden trays at shoulder height glided past at great speed on their way to distant, invisible diners. Japanese tourists shot motordrive photos.

Alec and I were rather taken aback by all this activity but sat there stoically, our puzzled pates sizzling in the sun, our backs against the white leather headboard.

It seemed we had been brought there to write, of all things, but we were far too distracted, hot, overdressed and agog to take even notes. I woke with a start. It was seven a.m. by my CASIO alarm clock, and time to go to work. Alec was nowhere to be seen and I had no flower in my hand.

Do you have dreams like this? Do you put on your eye cream, floss your teeth, make sure you've closed the fridge (turned off the gas bottle, written 'garlic' on the grocery list, put the cab fare in your pocket, etc) and then



Elizabeth Herring

lie down like the relatively sane person you are only to find yourself falling, four evenings out of seven, down the rabbit hole?

Most people I know either do not remember their dreams or entertain only the most pedestrian of visions during their dark hours.

My stepfather plays baseball (or football, depending on the season) in his sleep, sometimes mistaking my mother, much to her horror, for a member of the opposing team or, on occasion, for the ball. My dentist's four-year-old, Steven, imagines he's in a closet with his two-year-old cousin and his dog, who's "going huh-huh, huh-huh - you know, Mommy - with his tongue". (Karen, this kid's going to be a lady-killer.) I have a journalism student, female, who dreams about Christopher Lambert all the time; Lambert in his Tarzan garb, and she's Jane. Simple. Basic. Satisfying.

So why do I fall asleep (on my back, as per the osteopath) only to be possessed by Ionesco and Dali and Brecht or, most recently, Lewis Carroll? Why is it always me who zzz's out with some surrealist loony?

Prior to marrying Alec, for example, there was my 'Santorini Dream'. This one was so incredible it actually woke me up and got me out of bed to write it down. (Not only do I get Technicolor dreams orchestrated by a Dadaist, but whoever's directing them wants to break into print.)

In my Santorini dream, I'm on a cruise ship plying its hellbent way between two Santorini-ish cliff faces, geography slightly altered by Cecil B. De Mille. The liner suddenly goes out of control, naturally, and I, the only passenger, find I'm on a collision course for an island at 12 o'clock. Because the ship is in overdrive and all directions but full speed ahead and reverse have been ruled out due to a malfunction in the steering apparatus, my options are severely limited. First, I crash into the cliff face ahead: then, throwing the shift (a ship with shifts?) into reverse, I plough into another cliff face at six o'clock. This back-and-forthbreakneck, full tilt on the S. S. Nocturnal cannot go on, obviously, so I, intelligent soul, begin looking for deliverance, á la James Dickey.

Surveying the horizon, I see I have three options. I can leap from my doomed vessel to a nearby islet: arid, desolate, uninhabited. I can dive into the shark-infested sea. Or, I can jump onto a large rock at roughly three o'clock, where a group of truly ancient men dressed in white robes are gathered in a circle. The only question in my panic-stricken mind is whether or not these chaps are out there holding some sort of learnéd seminar, or whether they've been abandoned by all and sundry to die of exposure.

Now this is the kind of dream that really makes you appreciate a CASIO alarm clock.

Sometimes, like most writers, I "dream" columns or poems or even entire stories. In 1982, I dreamed a children's book, got up in the wee hours, wrote the whole thing down verbatim (just published as *The Other Side Of The Road*) and then went happily back to sleep. (I learned years and years ago that if a creative idea awakens you, you roll over and doze off at your peril: chances are that that indelible idea or poem or title you were so sure you'd remember the next day will vanish with the morning light, reclaimed by the Midnight Muse.)

Since I teach at Southeastern College and my hours just happen to coincide with those of the school's two psychology professors, I often get some feedback on my nighttime metamorphoses and peregrinations.

"Of course, the hedgehog dream is autobiographical," says George, a Jungian, with the usual twinkle in his eye. He's read the dream-become-children's-book and wants to explain it to its author. "Daphne, the little hedgehog, is you, and the other side of the road is Greece, this strange and alien land where you have labored so long and hard on your psyche."

"Oh," say I. (Whenever I talk to George, I say "Oh" a lot. Psychologists and their ilk are capable of turning me into a jelly-leggéd preschooler with a mere twinkle of their eyes. I sit, rapt, while they translate the inexplicable into the humdrum.)

"Odysseus, the other little hedgehog, is sort of like Jason's golden fleece," George goes on. "Daphne has to bring Odysseus – her golden fleece – home with her to prove to her family that she's crossed the road. Odysseus is, in a very real sense, your published work, Elizabeth. He is the proof that, all these years in a strange land, you have worked and developed and succeeded."

"Oh."

I haven't told George about marrying Alec yet, but I can just imagine what he's going to say.

I myself have alredy interpreted my dream, however. This month, Alec and I were both late with our respective magazine columns. As usual when this happens we phoned one another up and small-talked until one of us had the courage to admit we hadn't written our pieces yet. The Midnight Muse had been off on other house calls. We were low on her list of priorities.

Having done my duty as an analcompulsive editor, i.e. served notice on us both, I went home, read two chapters of Famous Trials, and fell asleep. The Muse, who visits only when she feels so inclined and not when lowly writers summon her, did, however, deign to put in an appearance. Since she has a quirky sense of humor, she dragged Alec along with her, married off her two errant acolytes, stranded them in a spot from which no graceful egress was possible, paraded a panoply of interesting characters before their glassy eyes, and supplied them with PCs, one per.

"There. Get on with your work," she seemed to be saying. "I'm too busy with that old misogynist, Updike, and poor, wretched Rushdie to bother you two this month. Dream your own dreams for a change."

George would probably just say "Oh", but I'm going to FAX Alec this minute and ask him about my sunburned forehead and the tanned ghost of a wedding band on my ring finger. I'm also going to ask if he has an alibi for last Thursday night.



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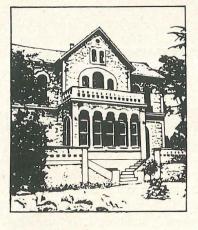
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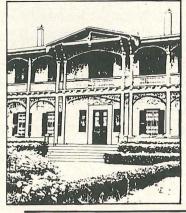
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VISIT THE OF PRIME

Hotel Xenophilia Island of Friki Greece

April 1, 1989

Mr Seymour S. Sisskind 1456 Ocean Avenue Santa Monica, CA 90401

Dear Mr Sisskind,

Re your reservation of June 15 to June 30, one dbl. rm. with bath and half-board and your letter of March 15 which is only reaching us now because there is a long strike in the post office and there is a big behind in the mail. I am noting that you are cancelling your reservations because you are reading in the Los Angeles Times that there is going to be a general election in Greece on June 18 and you are afraid you will be catclysmed by "political upheavals, riots, civil disturbances and acts of God" which your travel insurance is covering but, never mind, you and the graceful Mrs Sisskind do not want to get mixed in.

Dear Mr Sisskind, I am most regretted that you are wanting to cancel your reservation for the second time in two years and I must assure you that you are making a large mistake because we are not a barbaric country that is upheaving and disturbing the civilians when we are doing elections. For many years now the soldier who is standing outside the voting stations with his cranium and his army rifle is never having the necessity of shooting anybody and everything is conducted with calmness and tranquility and you will not be "hit on the head by a rock" as you say with disquietedness in your letter.

Letter from Friki

Sometimes the counting of votes is not very correct and there is rape and adultery of the results but that was many years ago in 1962 when the father of Mr Papandreou accused Mr Karamanlis of this bad thing. Now, the father of Mr Papandreou is dead and Mr Karamanlis is not politicising himself anymore because he says Greece is one big insane asylum, but this is not true, Mr Sisskind, anyway not in Friki.

So you must not be afraid that any bad will occur to you even if we are doing elections. Of course, like every country in Europe, we have strikes of the banks, post office, the telephones, the electric company, the civilian servants, the buses, the taxis and Olympic Airways but the only other manifestations are peaceful demonstrations with people walking slowly up Stadiou Street in Athens with banners and shouting signals. Sometimes there are anarchists who break the front windows of the shops but the tourists always remain intact.

Anyway, as I am reading in your letter you will be spending one night only in Athens at the Grande Bretagne and that is a very quiet hotel with no noise except from the traffic outside and the pianist in the bar. If on the night you are staying there will a political concentration in Syndagma Square with speeches from the balcony by Mr Papandreou, or Mr Mitsotakis, or Mr Florakis, there will be some noise from the megaphones and from the people shouting signals and waving many flags but nobody will be throwing rocks because each night there is only one speaker from one party and all the people in the square are homogeneous in their ideology so nobody throws rocks at anybody. The ones with the contrary ideology do not come to these concentrations because if they did, there would be more people in number and everyone will think the leader who is speaking is the most demophilic.

If you and the graceful Mrs Sisskind are inclined to mix in with the people at these concentrations I assure you that there is no danger to your bodily integrity – only to your portfolios if you do not keep them buttoned in an inside pocket.

If there is a taxi strike on the morning you must leave the Grande Bretagne to go to the airport to catch the plane to Friki, I am asking my cousin Agisilaos, who is a war victim with one eye and no legs and who has an anapiric car that circulates on odd and even days included, to accompany you from the hotel. He is a wonderful man and he will do this with great willingness. And if there is a strike of Olympic Airways, then he will take you to the port of Piraeus where you will embark on the Panayia Roumeliotissa which is the ship that sails on the infertile line to Friki and will arrive at three a.m. on the next morning. If the cabins on the ship are full I am asking the captain, who is the second cousin of my wife, to give you his cabin and he will sleep on the bridge. He, also, is a wonderful man and will do this with great willingness.

Alec Kitroeff

On election day you will be in Friki and here everything is quiet every election we are having since 1952 when there was an earthquake and nobody voted because everybody was afraid to go into the voting station and there was nobody inside anyway to control the voting.

In Friki, also, there are only 314 people who vote, 154 men and 160 women, and the men are mostly fishermen so they vote early and then go and catch fish. The women also vote early because they must do their domestic duties in the house. And if some of the 314 are dead since the last elections everything will be finished by 12 o'clock.

Also, Mr Sisskind, you must not be afraid that there will be upheavings after the elections because, as I say before, the Greeks are not barbaric and if there is any rape and adultery in the polls then this will be examined by the president, Mr Sartzetakis, who used to be a judge and was made a president by Mr Papandreou because he was the most upright judge in the Supreme Court. And if anybody is 'mad and throws rocks, please be assured, Mr Sisskind, nobody will throw them at you.

In the hope that I have laid your anxieties to rest and that you will cancel the cancellation of your reservation, giving us the opportunity to hospitalize and enjoy you once more at our establishment, I remain, dear Mr Sisskind, your faithful servant,

> Xenophon Kalosoridis, Proprietor

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pointers

Milton C. Logothetis impollution-measuring ports equipment from the US which he supplies to the Greek government. The company represented by the erudite Logothetis - THER-**MO-ELECTRON** – is run by two Boston-based Greek-Americans, George Hajopoulos and Elias Yiftopoulos, ex-consultant to the Greek Atomic Energy Commission. Both men worked with NASA on space programs before creating this of pollution company analysts so badly needed here. The better the business for them, the worse it is for us!

-The Acropole Palace Hotel on Patission St, opposite the Archaeological Museum, has been sold to an Austrian hotel company. Austrian Hotel Consult plans to close the hotel after this season for an extensive yearlong renovation period. Open again in time for the EC "European Year of Tourism" in 1990?

Phantasmagorical knitwear from Greek designer Anastasio Panto has graced the shops of New York for the past few years. Panto has produced luxury and casual knits using handwork in embroidery, feathers, silk, leather and beads on wool/ cotton knits. His stunning collections are better known abroad than in his homeland. The Ioniki Bank is looking at possible sites for Hilton International Hotels in both Thessaloniki and on Crete. If realized, these hotels will bring up to five the number of Hiltons in Greece; the Athens, Corfu, and the upcoming Rhodes Hiltons being the others.

➡ British Airways did a lot of research and found that yes, customers want to see First Class reinstated. That's exactly what they are doing and they have relaunched their First Class service worldwide, targeting the well-heeled and discerning. Innovations include a six-course menu and wine cellar plus in-flight video, passenger controlled. Spacious seating, easy checkin and speedy baggage handling are among the perks.

 Visiting the Scottish Highlands and the "Athenians of the North", Director General of the Hellenic Duty Free Shops, George Kiriopoulos, saw the J & B Scotch Whisky distilleries in the Highlands and visited the Bailey's Irish Cream hi-tech production plant in Dublin. Both luscious liquors sell very well at HDFS and Bailey's has the distinction of being the topselling liqueur brand at Duty Free Shops worldwide. (Note: HDFS is the most profitable commercial enterprise in Greece.)

► The "in" place these days is **The Place** in Paradise, Maroussi: live music and good food plus a chic ambience where diplomats rub shoulders with artists and artists rub shoulders with businessmen. They recently held a bash there which attracted so many glitterati that the folks nearly spilled over into the street.

The Eiffel Tower, which does more to enhance the image of France in a general way than any other monument, celebrates its centennial this year. It will be enlivened by son et lumiére, fireworks and unique exhibitions from May to September. Check at the French Institute on Sina St for information on what's happening in Greece for the Bicentennial of the French Revolution. (8 361-5575) Minister of Culture Melina Mecouri is Honorary President of the Bicentennial Committee in Greece.

Greek women are the youngest brides in Europe according to a survey undertaken by MRB Hellas for *Cosmopolitan* magazine. Greek men, apparently, seek primarily income and job security (another of the tidbits offered by the survey) and, for both Greek males and females, "self-realization" was valued most. Know thyself, as they say.

The Friends of the Goulandris Natural History Museum in Kifissia held the last of the series of musical evenings at lovely museum last the month. Due to popular demand, they will hold two more concerts, one the last week in May and one the last week in June, at the museum and the Cultural Centre in Kifissia, all with Greek artists. For details, call: 808-3289, 10-1; 800 drs entrance fee.

The Astir Hotel Group announced recently that they have totally soundproofed their hotel on Syntagma Square and renovated their Apocalypse Restaurant which looks across to an ancient wall, uncovered at the time of construction. The restaurant has Greek and international cuisine and live, discreet music. The Astir Hotel at Vouliagmeni has developed into a modern resort complex offering horseback riding, tennis and sea sports. It also has a heliport. With hundreds of things to do, promises General guests,

Manager George C. Pantazis, won't have time to become bored. (At last they seem to want to shed the image of a "government minister's hotel".)

Air France has established service out of Berlin to serve five German cities. **EUROBERLIN** France is owned by Air France and, with a small share, by Lufthansa. Since the largest annual travel trade show in the world is held there - ITB BERLIN - with its thousands of visitors (25 great halls with international travel booths) this seems like a good investment.

➡ "Babette's Feast" became reality recently at the Penteliko Hotel in Kifissia. Their "Vardi's" restaurant hosted 35 winners of the "Gourmet of Athens" award organized by Athinorama, the hotel, and Prooptiki (importers of the film, Babette's Feast) with a fantastic meal prepared by hotel chef Jean de Grylleau. It comes as no surprise that the Society of Hellenic Gastonomes recently awarded Vardi's a plaque of recognition. Bet you didn't know we had a local chapter of La Chaîne des Rôtisseurs? Its president is Marios Tsarouchis, the noted painter's brother.



On the occasion of the pronouncement, the President of the Confrerie de la Chaîne des Rôtisseurs, Mr Mario Tsarouhis, President of the Board of Directors of the Hotel Enterprises Vardis A.E., Mr Harry Vardis (r), and the hotel's chef, Jean de Grylleau.

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Insider tips for flying

(or: off the ground with spaggos)

Despite its problems, travel by air is not only the most popular method of getting from one place to another, but is still overwhelmingly the easiest and safest way to bridge long distances.

As with every mode of travel, planning makes the difference: it affects your pleasure, your pocketbook and your physical well-being. Without it, the pure joy of adventure can become a nightmare of bureaucratic bungling. There are hundreds of tips to give about traveling in general but this column is concerned with air travel in particular – straight from a flight attendant with many years of experience.

Before You Go

Buy tickets from agents accredited with IATA (This doesn't mean you shouldn't shop around.) because you stand a much better chance of having legitimate complaints attended to and run much less risk of being stranded in some cockamamy airport beyond the horizon with only a pocketful of Mickey Mouse money – the agent long gone to a new location.

There are literally thousands of variations in air fares, all changing constantly, and if you can't get a good booking from one agent or airline, that doesn't mean you can't from another. In general, charters are cheaper. Tour flights are often cheaper than ordinary tickets even if you don't use all the services and only say "Hello!" and "Goodbye" at the airport.

The cheapest way of all may be a new wrinkle: tours arranged by airlines because of the enormous block of hotel space they control.

When booking, Daddy and Mama Longlegs should try to reserve or obtain bulkhead seats (in 747s, exit door seats) because of the extra legroom. Smoking areas on jets have been greatly reduced and cabin crews cannot change seating arrangements *regardless* of what the ground crew tells you so request your seating preference when checking in.

There is no "safe area" in any plane because the type of accident that might happen can never be predicted. If it could, there would never be accidents. You can try, however, not to fly with a headcold. Cabin air pressure changes could damage your eardrums. If you have ear problems, ask for free ear plugs.

Whenever possible, avoid flying on weekends, holidays, and during peak seasons and peak hours. You will also be much happier if you route around the most crowded airports. Always confirm reservations: don't leave anything to chance.

When buying new luggage choose a type with retractable wheels. Exposed



wheels always break off sooner or later. Hardshell suitcases of Fiberglas such as those made by Samsonite, Delsey and Superior tend to crack under pressure unless packed tightly. It is always best to use luggage straps and distinctive markings on your luggage.

Resist buying obviously expensive luggage – an ego trip with designer bags is the best way to set yourself up as a "mark". By the same token, leave your expensive jewellery and Rolex at home. Don't even wear costume jewellery that *looks* expensive!

Proper tags on your luggage are extremely important. Always take off old ones and include only the address of your destination. If bags get lost (and luggage is invariably found within 24 hours) it can be sent to where you are and not be waiting faithfully at home for you at the end of your trip!

Put address stickers on the inside as well as having tags on the outside. Use leather loops on all identification tags so that they cannot easily be torn off. Just between us – and this isn't graven on stone - most airlines tolerate within reason (here sense is really by the pound) some baggage overweight without extra payment. So don't subtract from precious footroom with an extra bulky bag. No matter how many kilos you have checked, lost luggage is paid on the basis of 20 kilos at the current rate per kilo, not the value of the contents. That is why a little money paid out for insurance might bring in big dividends. In cases of lost luggage, airlines are responsible for the going rate of X dollars per day for necessities.

People don't seem to know that all airlines worldwide (except those where economy class means flying with someone on your lap) can supply, free of charge, whatever dietary requirements a passenger may have – again, within reason, of course. The ticket-holder, besides the agent, should confirm that the airline is aware of a special request.

Finally, take along prescriptions, preferably signed by your doctor, for any medication you might need or are carrying with you. Even take a prescription for eyeglasses along or, better still, take an extra pair.

Mothers with small children should remember that children generally do not like unfamiliar food. So, on long flights, pack a substantial snack – perhaps even some milk or fruit juice for those interminable waits in between flights.

As the crow flies...

The first flight attendants began their duties on 15 April 1930 (the very first cow to fly had made the trip two months before) and now Jonathan Winter's Maude is the oldest attendant in the world.

Some people seem surprised when they learn that flight attendants are more than smiling faces and free servants who magically appear when a button is pressed! Underneath the smart uniforms are real people who (only seemingly) lead exotic lives. In reality, flying soon becomes a routine of impossible hours, endless journeys to and from airports, and countless bouts with intestinal disorders due to irregular mealtimes and local microbes.

Feeding three or four hundred people in an aircraft is no joy, especially when the aisles are clogged with passengers on their way to the W.C. It is also amazing how rude some passengers are in their requests, really demands, usually given at the busiest times, when the staff are getting ready either for take-off or landing, or when they are serving meals. The worst offenders seem to be Americans and Greeks, followed by Germans. The Japanese win every poll for being the most considerate fliers.

All passengers marvel, and rightly so, at the wonderful service Asian airlines offer, and are charmed by the extra attention. While this is perfectly true, they should also know that the personnel-to-passenger ratio is also much higher, due to the much lower wages being paid.

Still, most flight attendants love their work, really care about their passengers and try to make every trip, long or short, as pleasant as possible. So, the next time you have service you really appreciate, let the airline know. Conversly, report serious problems. This may make your next flight better. There are forms for this purpose aboard every plane. Here is what you can do to fly right:

keep your seat belt buckled, if only loosely, because there is air turbulence which does not appear on radar and therefore no seatbelt warning can be given. Rare as this is, some passengers have been injured as a result. RememYou can prevent much aggravation, for yourself and others, by having such equipment readily available for visual inspection: be prepared to have it considered as carry-on luggage.

Also, when planning a flight, first call the airline to determine what its exact requirements are; plainly mark each item with your name, address and flight information – all baggage now has to be matched with its owner; have everything operational so that you can prove it is exactly what it is supposed to be.

Finally, be grateful for these security precautions and, instead of complaining, sing out loud and clear if the airline is *not* observing them!

ber: once the seatbelt sign is on, *the airline is not responsible* for any injury resulting when a passenger ignores it.

If you are flying in a class where free alcoholic beverages are offered, resist the temptation to "get your money's worth". One swizzle in the clouds can get you as swoozeled as several on the ground. When ordering, please be specific – ice, no ice, a chaser, etc.

... and for the long haul

On long flights, keep your shoes on, and not for the reason you are supposing! Sometimes feet swell and you may not be able to get your shoes back on. So, now you know that carrying, instead of wearing, shoes off an airplane is not necessarily a sign of eccentricity!

Drink as much water as possible on the plane to avoid dehydration due to the artificial atmosphere and lack of humidity. Carbonated beverages are not as effective as water.

Despite deriding plane fare as "plastic food", many people overeat on long flights. This should be avoided because, without exercise, the body doesn't digest as much food and you are left feeling as soggy as a dunked doughnut.

Take along slumber masks and use ear plugs if you want to sleep your way to your destination. Fate's fickle finger usually sees to it that your seat neighbors are either garrulous or keep their lights on and rustle papers inches from your ear. A Qantas captain invented an inflatable collar, sold almost everywhere, which can also be soporific.

Many people suffer from so-called "jet lag" (the actual name is dysrhythmia) after long flights because personal biological clocks are no longer in synch with the time clocks of the new location. There are ways to combat this. Start by eating and drinking sparingly on the plane. If, upon reaching your destination, it is morning when it would be night if you were home, go to bed for a few hours and start out fresh in the early afternoon. Conversely, if it is dark when your body clock says it is light, keep busy a few hours before going to bed.

When gathering all the documents and cash you will carry along, include at least \$20 (or the equivalent) in small bills with which to make small purchases on the plane or to use for emergency tipping. Any porter in the world is glad to get dollars. Even if you pay in dollars on board, you will get change in the currency of the carrier. You don't really want to be stuck with a pocketful of money that can be spent only in a country you may never visit again.

There is a Murphy's Law for aircraft loos: "If something can fall in, it will!" The corollary is: "Once it's in, you can't get it out!" One lady lost a valuable diamond ring when air turbulence popped it in that handy little hole in the sky. Nothing could be done until the plane landed and service crews came into action. What they had to do to get her brilliant bauble back is almost undescribable.

One gentleman left a set of molars on the W.C. shelf. Wishing to be helpful, a steward donned gloves, placed them on a napkin-draped cup turned upside down on a serving tray and offered his trophy to a bemused audience. You know, they were never claimed!

art

Stepped ascents

"Stacked and stepped" elements, the building blocks of Louis Efstathiou's sculptures, would be an appropriate title for his current exhibition, now on show at the Hellenic American Union. Working primarily in Efstathiou constructs wood, his geometric sculptures of ascending forms evoking the step-like man-made geography of Athens and the Greek islands.

Using a variety of woods – mahogany, pine, beech, spruce – the artist creates sculpture and multipanelled wall-reliefs by layering narrow rectangular pieces. The relief designs are striking for their rhythmic patterns, color, texture and grain. Rough and smooth surfaces are juxtaposed; natural wood grain and knot holes are retained. The cluster of wall panels can be moved around in many directions forming stunning new compositions.

Movement and balance inform the series of architectural sculptures. Their ascending abstract forms change direction from a central core: intricate contours and shadows are formed in the space around them. They have the sta-

Louis Efstathiou: pine sculpture on wheels





George Kazazis: turbulent, textured landscapes

ture of large-scale work, easily enlarged and set outdoors in a natural environment. An element of whimsy, borrowed from children's toys, is added by the wheels on several of the smaller sculptures.

Efstathiou works on a series of designs, as he explains, alternating between geometric and circular motifs. His tube sculptures, long, slim and stacked together in step forms, are most interesting for their play of shadow and interchanging views. Says Efstathiou of his tube compositions: "The thin outline of the tubes is seen as a delicate drawing in space." Produced in steel they also become exceptional as large-scale outdoor sculptures.

Efstathiou is a Greek-American from New Hampshire who has been living here for almost 20 years. A graduate of the Boston School of the Museum of Fine Arts with honors in sculpture, he has received a prestigious Hunt Fellowship as well as a Ford Foundation grant enabling him to travel and further his studies. He has exhibited both here and in Washington, D.C. (Kornblatt Gallery), New York (Milliken Gallery), Baltimore (Baltimore Museum) and, since 1976, has been teaching art at the Hellenic American Union and at the University of La Verne.

> Hellenic American Union Massalias 22, Athens 8 - 19 May

Indoors and out

A far different perception of the landscape is offered by George Kazazis, another promising young artist exhibiting this month at Medusa Gallery.

Earlier work by this artist was based on old photographs and consisted of various arrangements of dynamic abstract shapes which recreated the rhythms of their original stimuli. While maintaining an abstract format, Kazazis' new work is more narrative as he defines the natural landscape as well as interior space with a strikingly vivid color scale.

Kazazis creates in several paintings the illusion of vast indoor space through converging verticals and horizontals. Towering rooms and endless corridors vibrate with fiery red walls and purple floors. The thick surfaces pulsate with the rhythms of the spatula's swift motion.

A field of brilliant color floods the lovely seascapes. Orange-red configurations evoking islands float in an agitated sea of deep blue; intense azure chases rolls of sparkling white waves breaking on the shore; tawny yellows roast the richly textured surface of the beach. The artist adds fabric collage and impasto to construct coarse, uneven surfaces, enriching the texture and beauty of the paintings.

A night cityscape inspired by scien-

by Mary Machas

ce fiction is most striking; its dark, velvety gloom is pierced by glittering lights. A strip of flat bright cobalt blue runs across the top of many paintings – a calming contrast to the dynamic color-scheme below and the spatula's vigorous textures.

Kazazis studied at the School of Fine Arts with Professors George Mavroides and Nikos Kessanlis: this is his second one-man show.

> Medusa Gallery Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki 8 May - 3 June

Primal scenes

Constance Karras, a Greek-American from Miami, has lived most of her life in Chile and Argentina, and her work reflects the warmth of South America.

In describing the landscape, Karras moves between realism and abstraction as she creates either a cosmic fantasy or a representational seascape. Her work, mixed media paintings, is on show this month at Zygos Gallery.

Spatial illusion is created through the use of floating shapes or through 'celestial' bodies exploding into space in scintillating color.

Variations on the theme of a swirling vortex are rendered in many beautiful colors textured by sensuous surface work. Variegated tonalities of orange, magenta and turquoise, or delicate rose-mauve, all laced with gold and silver, are caught in this visual whirlpool. The thick impastoed surfaces are built up with layers of slivered glass, stone and colored sparkles glowing like bright jewels.

Karras paints a global shape that seems to enlarge with each turn of its wheeling motion: bursting out of a dark blue void, its rugged, craggy surface invokes the universe in a more primitive state.

In landscapes inspired by the Euboean seashore, the Andes or a fiery volcano, the imagery is just as joyous and passionate as that of the landscapes inspired by fantasy. The surface of the seascapes is animated by the rhythmic swaying of golden reeds and undulating waves, while the violet mountain vibrates with beautiful tonal patterns.

> Zygos Gallery Iofontos 33, Pangrati 8 - 22 May

Beyond the pale

Maria Karanasis, a young artist on exhibit at Epoches Gallery, paints beautiful landscapes in oil. These imaginary vistas express the essence of nature through a limited visual vocabulary and a low-key palette.

The imagery is reduced to a bare minimum of landscape forms – sea and sky, land and trees – and creates silent spaces where only echoes of a human presence have been noted. These



Maria Karanasis: landscapes at the edge of our world

scenes seem to exist at the very edge of our world in desolate and deserted wilderness.

Karanasis makes a statement of contrast symbolic of human emotions when she juxtaposes in her paintings calm and turbulence, light and dark, ascent and decline. In one painting the sea soars dramatically upwards towards the rounded edge of the horizon, while its expected fall on the other side is left to the viewer's imagination. On another canvas, Karanasis disturbs the silent landscape by 'tilting the sea' at an angle, directing with intricate brushwork its agitated surface. The play of light and dark is evident in the painting of two tall trees; powerful, fleshy forms standing like sentinels against a vast and misty skyline.

Small pastel studies, variations on the theme depicted in the oils, are marked by radiant tonalities and the play of color and light.

Karanasis, a graduate of the School of Fine Arts, also studied at the Doxiades School of Graphic Arts. She has participated in many group shows and this is her second solo exhibition.

> Epoches Gallery Kifissias 263, Kifissia 11 - 30 May



Karras' mixed-media "Explosion In Space" THE ATHENIAN MAY 1989

cinema

Irene Papas, at home

As my colleague from Rome and I panted up the steep slope of Lycabettus to the flat used as a second home by actress Irene Papas, we were both lost in thought. He had met her early in her career when she had been in a film shot in Italy. (Papas has maintained a residence in Rome since she was 20 and lived there in self-exile during the junta years.) He had seen her occasionally over the years and had never lost his fascination with her as a raven-haired beauty, exotic yet vulnerable.

Since her screen debut in Lost Angels in 1950, Papas has appeared in over 30 films but is probably best known outside Greece for her portrayal of the oppressed widow in Zorba the Greek (1965) and the heartbroken wife of murdered politician Lambrakis in Z (1969). The mention of Irene Papas to this interviewer always evokes the last scene of Michael Cacoyannis' 1977 production of Iphigenia. The ships are beginning to leave Aulis as the long-awaited wind starts to blow. Papas, cast as Clytemnestra, is in a carriage, her proud Mediterranean features dramatically lit by an orange light. Her beloved daughter Iphigenia has been sacrificed by her husband Agamemnon in order to appease the gods. Papas' expression is one of simmering fury which clearly conveys her innermost desire: revenge. Any viewer knows that this griefstricken mother will make Agamemnon pay dearly for his misdeed.

The woman who met us in her cozy, candlelit living room did not match either of our cherished images of her. Papas, dressed in a black blouse and black leather skirt, relaxed on the couch and talked to us without a trace of pretension. My colleague and I both asked questions, although he sometimes lapsed into awestruck silence and then murmured: "Isn't she incredible!" Papas' loyal following would continue to find her incredible even if she only appeared in stage versions and filmed adaptations of ancient Greek dramas. But she grew weary of playing the same parts and felt contemporary productions often lacked imagination. She branched out into new areas and established a reputation for herself as a truly multifaceted performer and singer.

Papas' successful record albums have included "Odes", adaptations of folk poetry by Oscar-winning composer Vangelis. Over the course of the last few years, she has toured Italy, Spain and Belgium, singing an expressive vocal oratorio in Greek, an art form which has its roots in Homer. Her European tour was tremendously successful.

"People don't realize I'm very shy," says Papas. "I lost a lot of my fear of the audience in these recitals." She was trained with the idea that the performer was someone to be judged; someone who never crossed the barrier of light. But she has crossed the barrier, estab-



Irene Papas as Clytemnestra in Cacoyannis' "Iphigenia"

lished intimate contact with the audience, and discovered, "There was no reason to be afraid because there is no enmity between the audience and the performer." She feels she has developed a sense of spontaneity and timing from this experience.

Papas has written several movie scripts, a realistic contemporary story about people she knows, and others based on Greek tragedies. She says, "I would like to have more responsibility even if I am to fail. I hope to achieve this through writing and directing." Papas wants to pursue this dream but confesses, "I'm not the type of person who can convince someone they should come up with the money to do a project." She booms out for dramatic effect a quote from Demosthenes, "We need money, oh men of Athens. Without money, nothing can be done!"

"Sometimes I'm outside Greece more than I am in but I always have the sense that this is where I have my roots," says Papas. "I don't want to deny my identity." She explains the problems involved in making films in Greece. "There are good directors and technicians here but even if a movie issuccessful, it cannot recoup even the money it costs to make it."

For this reason, Papas hasn't made many movies in Greece in recent years. She had the chance to display her littleknown comic talent in the Mexican-French-German production of Roui Gera's Erendira in 1982 and in American John Landis' Into The Night in 1985. She recently completed the TV movie Banquet, directed by Marco Ferreri, based on Plato's Symposium. She is cast as Diotima, the teacher of Socrates. "People told me Ferreri was difficult to work with but I had an immediate 'love affair' with him," comments Papas. She also played in Island, directed by Paul Cox on the island of Astypalea.

Papas was influenced by her parents, Stavros and Eleni, in deciding to become an actress. Both parents were teachers and she lived her first eight years in Hiliomodi, a village near Corinth.

During the summer, Irene and her sisters used to go on retreats with her father during which they lived in a tent in the mountains. He admired the ancient Greeks and used to read Plato and Aristotle to the girls. The children were fascinated by his exuberant re-



Cacoyannis' "Sweet Country", shot in Greece in 1985

creations of historical Greek figures. In the evening, he would sing lullabies to put them to sleep. Papas' mother is a folk artist and writer of fairy tales, one of which has been made into the movie *The Enchantress*, directed by Manos Manoussakis.

After leaving Hiliomodi, the family moved to Kolonaki, and Papas is now building a house nearby. She started it in 1972 and describes it as appearing crazy outside "and even crazier inside. It's a combination of dreams and song."

Papas loves Americans and the United States, especially New York. She predicts that when planes travel faster than they do now – "it takes too long to get back here now" – she will live there. She says America is the best training ground for directors, designers and actors and she approves of the actors' attitude of regarding their work as a craft.

Papas' name is often associated with Michael Cacoyannis', and she feels she has done some of her best work for him in films such as *Electra*, and *Zorba The Greek*. More recently, she had a part in his film *Sweet Country* which dealt with the effects of political repression in Chile. Director and actress plan to team up again in a European coproduction in Greece, *Zoe*, written by Cacoyannis and based on a theatrical play with costumes to be designed by Yiannis Metzikof. Set at the end of the Byzantine period, the film will feature Papas in the title role.

Papas has described her good friend Cacoyannis as a megalomaniac but explains this is not an insult. "I mean he loves great authors and texts, big moments in the theatre, as I do." She says she and Cacoyannis share the same dreams. "I also have megalomania. If art is mediocre, I think it is better that it doesn't exist."

On the other hand, she says she works well with Cacoyannis because she is involved in all phases of a project and he listens to her opinions. "This is unusual because in Europe it is mostly the director who has a lot to say."

Papas' charm and candor during the interview have dimmed but not erased my memory of the expression of the scorned mother at the end of *Iphigenia*. What was she thinking of at the time? "Revenge, of course," she replies as she mimics the famous look. "I usually wear no makeup but depend on what I am thinking to change my face."

Papas stresses, "Technique should never show; you may win Oscars if it does but you don't really reach people." She concludes, "It is only there to help the soul come out."

by Dimitrios K. Katsoudas

music

Another Pilou-Horafas treat

Dimitris Horafas is a talented, experienced conductor and probably one of the few Greek experts in the French repertory. During his directorship of the State Opera in the late 1970s, his productions of Bizet's *Pearl Fishermen* and Gounod's *Faust* were especially memorable.

With a sense of disquiet I wrote on one occasion last year that Horafas had failed to coordinate or animate the Athens State Orchestra. Now, with relief, I am able to speak with enthusiasm of his conducting this same orchestra in a program featuring the noted soprano, Janet Pilou, and comprising two works of Haydn and two of Richard Strauss, a wonderful combination of opposites in itself.

Haydn's Symphony no. 49 in F Minor, "La Passione", is one of the composer's more intimate works, carefully orchestrated and without the usual bombastic drum rolls and trumpet blasts. Under Horafas the orchestra came out with quite unfamiliar sounds, such as tender and expressive tones, subtly scaled climaxes, exquisite pianissimos and synchronization which was just about perfect. This achievement becomes even greater when one considers that the orchestra does not often play music of this period.

The same excellence was apparent in the second Haydn piece, the "scena ed aria" from *Berenice* sung by Janet Pilou. Born in Egypt and of Greek extraction, she studied in Milan and has appeared in all the great opera houses of the world. Her artistry is endowed with sensitivity, musicianship and filled with care for the text she sings. All these qualities she exhibited to the best of her capacity, given that now she is in a later stage of her career. She was well accompanied, with a carefully subdued, yet still expressive, orchestra behind her.

These same qualities were present, too, in the ensuing five songs of Richard Strauss: "Morgen", "Mutterliederlei", "Ruhe, Meine Seele", "Wiegenlied", and "Zueignung". Still, it must be added that German music, its technicalities of voice production and the sound of the language itself are not particularly well suited to her.

The concert ended with a glorious rendering of the *Rosenkavalier Suite*. The great range of orchestral color and

volume are a task difficult to cope with in a Greek orchestra, but the miracle came off. One must not only admire the conductor for this unique success, but praise individuals in the orchestra, particularly those in the brass section, which is the best that has been heard in some years.



Seductive Don

Hearing that three new singers were going to appear in a performance of this season's new production of *Don Giovanni*, I was seduced into seeing it again, and I was glad of it, too. The performance has matured since its premiere last autumn: it was better theatre and musically less strained.

Kostas Paschalis, the State Opera's director, and this opera's stage director, was the Don as well. Although in the program notes Paschalis claims to have conceived of him as a playboy, he played him as Mephistopheles and he was very good at it, too: aggressive, athletic, ironic. Vocally, he was uneven. He showed off a bit with sudden eruptions of volume at some cost to his legato, and the rhythms, as in the 'Champagne aria', were often questionable. But his end was glorious, and even Dante might have envied his consummation by hellfire.

The two other changes in cast were the American bass-baritone Daniel Smith as Leporello and Rebecca Savvidou as Zerlina. The latter was understandably timid at first (almost inaudible), but she improved along the way and sang with a steady, if minor, excellence. She was dramatically convincing. Smith, who will be appearing in the title role of Donizetti's *Don Pasquale* later this season, has appeared in Santa Fe and Philadelphia. His voice is still a bit youngish and he pronounces Italian in the 'Amurrican' way. But he's funny and exuberant and his musicality increased as the performance went on.

Of the regular cast, Julia Troussa was vocally the steadiest, though she overplays Donna Elvira to the point of caricature. As Donna Anna, Barbara Tsambalis-Trikolidis was better than ever, but her type of voice and excessive use of vibrato have caused the first signs of a slight tremolo. She must beware of exhaustion. Sotos Papoulas was excellent and restrained in the rather silly role of Don Ottavio, and Loukas Karytinos was a good and expressive conductor. Too bad the Overture was so disjointed - particularly in the formidable presence of the committee for the Maria Callas competitions!

Musical bankruptcy

On entering Pallas Hall recently on a sullen Monday evening, I was surprised not to see the usual State Orchestra audience and intrigued to discover that the concert was especially designed for bank employees. Unfortunately, instead of rising to this challenge of social ingenuity, the program, both in concept and performance, showed distinct artistic sloth.

"Egmont" Beethoven's Overture, which was heavily played through the final climax deservedly earned hearty applause. Skalkotas' Epirotic and Klephtic Dances contained serious rhythmic flaws and Mozart's A Major Piano Concert K.488 was rather indifferently rendered. The soloist was young Maria Efstratiadis (b. 1964) who has studied with David Wilde at Hannover. Her playing is good but fragile, careful but rather weak. She's a good musician, though, and there's much room for development. Nor was there much she could do about the accompaniment, for despite the efforts of conductor Alexandros Simeonidis, members of the orchestra were determined not to strain themselves before what they may have imagined to be a non-musical audience. Yet, they may have been quite wrong, for given the large amount of time which bank employees have enjoyed on strike lately, many may have built up impressive collections of compact discs and become highly sophisticated lovers of music; in which case, they must have been sorely disappointed.

photography



Valerie: "...my childhood was like a lot of being alone."

Into the light

Drug addiction may be the United States' primary social problem for the rest of the century. Solving it is one thing; documenting it, another. Even the documentation is painful.

Chris Keeley's March/April exhibition at Glyfada's Pierides Gallery, titled ADDICTS – Out of the Dark and Into the Light, consisted of 51 portraits of American addicts, recovered, recovering or lost forever.

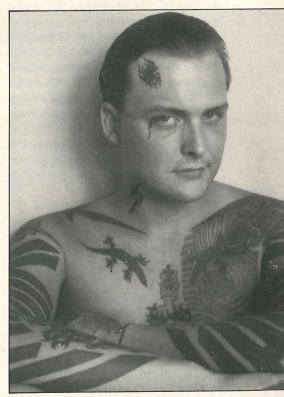
The work – stark, full-frontal, riveting – is the sort of documentation rehabilitation centers cannot do though, ironically, Keeley himself works in one such center in Washington, D.C. Paired with captions gleaned from hours of taped interviews with the subjects, these black and white studies tell a story of dysfunctional families, shattered self-esteem, isolation and, in many cases, triumph.

Keeley, whose January 1988 exhibition at the Athens Municipality Cultural Center, Anonymous Connections, was highly successful, studied at Washington, D.C.'s Corcoran School of Art. The son of the American Ambassador, Robert V. Keeley, Chris has lived in Zimbabwe, Mauritius, Uganda, Jordan and Mali, as well as Greece, and feels this experience has broadened his awareness of other cultures. Certainly, it has sharpened his awareness of his own.

In the fall of next year, he hopes to exhibit 'portraits' (accompanied by text) of the homeless families of Washington, D.C. And what better venue than the Capitol Rotunda?



Penelope: "I guess that my parents were dysfunctional. You watched what you said around them for fear that somebody would fly off the handle...There was no feelings in our family."



Ron: "Love is something I never knew how to give back unless there was something in it for me."

dance

A dancing doll at the Lyriki

rthur Saint-Leon's Coppelia, a de-Alightful ballet for children, is the story of a rather sinister toymaker, Dr Coppelius, who creates a beautiful doll. She is seen sitting in the window of the doctor's house by Franz, who, thinking she is real, falls in love with her. Swanilda finds the key to Coppelius' house and creeps in with her friends to discover that the mysterious 'girl' is only a doll. Meanwhile, Franz, determined to marry the attractive stranger, climbs into the house through a window. Dr Coppelius catches him, gets him drunk, and in the meantime, Swanilda puts on the doll's clothes and convinces the doctor that his creation has really come to life. The ballet ends happily with the marriage of Franz and Swanilda.

Coppelia was created by the French dancer/violinist Saint-Leon in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian war when Paris was under seige. At the opera, the role of Franz was danced by a woman until as late as the 1950s. Swanilda was originally danced by the Italian dancer, Guiseppina Bozzacchi. Within a few months of the premiere, Saint-Leon was dead of heart attack at the age of 49 and Bozzacchi had succumbed to a virulent fever which swept through Paris during the seige: she was just 17.

The curtain at the Lyriki Skini here in Athens went up on a rather strange backdrop decorated with cog wheels. Yiannis Karydis designed the "gingerbread land" houses, and costumes that appeared to have a Russian influence. The scene opened on the little village where the action takes place with Coppelia sitting in the window of her creator's house. The lighting, however, was poor and failed to define the doll's features.

The orchestra seemed rather weak in the brass section but the conductor was determined to beat life into things with a vigorous rendition of the wellknown overture. The violin passages were a bit weak in the last act.

The dancers, however, seem to have improved. There is evidence of better extensions and elevation. They do not have much opportunity to perform and they seem nervous at times, the wobbles of old returning with their lack of confidence. They should use their faces more expressively; some of them look down all the time. Vassia Vizinti, one of Swanilda's friends, maintained a pleasant expression and a nice ease of movement throughout. Donna Hatzopoulou danced Coppelia and gave a very capable performance.

Anghelos Hatzis, who danced Franz, seemed better at leaping but appeared to lack the stamina for the solos of the last act. His arms need to be controlled. His leaps, in this case, were truncated due to the lack of space. Yiorgos Leivadis' portrayal of Dr Coppelius could have been better. The role requires great miming ability, which Mr Leivadis does not possess, and a powerful stage presence.

Yiannis Metzis' choreography, after Saint-Leon, was presentable but also hampered by the cramped stage conditions at the Lyriki.

Overall, it was quite a decent performance, of a much higher standard than those of a few years ago. If the dancers (and others concerned) continue to work as hard, they will have created a presentable professional company of an international standard in a few more years.

However, I am afraid this column is not, once again, without complaint. The condition of the Lyriki Theatre is disgraceful. The blue velvet in the 'expensive' section hasn't been cleaned in the last century. The floor in the stalls is covered with linoleum. Surely, a European capital can do better. The children were there, willing and eager to learn. Shouldn't we make this theatre more beautiful, for them?



Donna Hatzopoulou as Coppelia, at the Lyriki Skini

food

Executive Chef Nikos Masalas at Nafsika

Some chefs cook for fame and fortune; others to create exotic dishes. But for Nikos Masalas, executive chef of the elite Astir Palace Nafsika Hotel in Vouliagmeni, the inspiration springs from people. In Masalas' business, "people" means affluent tourists.

"I like tourism," he says with a genial smile, during an interview in his office by the hotel kitchens. "Tourism gives me the opportunity to express my love of people and offer something to mankind. Cooking for me is more than a profession," he adds. A tall, dignified man, Masalas directs 20 chefs (all Greek) at Nafsika, plans all the menus (very French), and is responsible for the three restaurants – the Kymata, Pergola, and Jason – at the three hotels in the Astir complex, usually referred to in Athens as the "Asteria".

"Prices at our sister hotels, the Arion and the Aphrodite, are lower than at ours," he states. "But the differences are in the room service. Here at Nafsika, the rooms are *polytelias* (luxury class), so it costs more."

"We have an affluent clientele, outstanding visitors. Ninety-five percent of all foreign dignitaries – from Sweden to Swaziland – come to the Nafsika when they make formal visits to Greece." The words aren't out of his mouth before he orders a staff member to deliver two bottles of the finest French wine to the room of a prime minister who happened to check in during our interview.

The restaurants at Nafsika are all elegant but of contrasting ambience. The Kymata, by the swimming pool, is a casual restaurant where bathing suits are *de rigueur*; the Pergola has a summery garden atmosphere; the Jason is slick and formal with white tableclothes, candlelight and menus sprinkled with dishes like "Medaillons de Langouste en Belle-Vue", "Paupiettes de Sole Cardinal" and "Gâteaux St. Honoré".

Explaining the emphasis on French and European cuisine, Masalas says, "The prototype in hotels is now French. Traditional Greek cuisine is excellent but has suffered. Tourism delayed its development." However, the Nafsika menus feature some Hellenic specialties, such as "Moussakas aux Aubergines". The chef's own favorites are chicken fricassée with lettuce or artichokes in *avgolemono* sauce with fresh dill; seafood, including boned porgy or red snapper baked in aluminum foil with tomatoes, garlic, parsley and olive oil "until it swells like a balloon". His hotel sponsors an annual festival to spotlight popular Greek dishes.

Nikos Masalas was born in Pyrgos in the Peloponnese in 1948. He did not cook as a youngster, but tasted a lot. "I enjoyed stifado, makaronia me mizithra and other home favorites," he says. Upon graduation from the Advanced School of Tourist Professions in Rhodes, Masalas worked as a chef on Crete and Corfu until he joined Nafsika six year ago. Chef Masalas radiates excitement when discussing menus and dishes that he likes to develop, such as Rolled and Stuffed Lamb à la Masala that he shares here for our enjoyment at home. "The cuisine is dynamic," he says. "It has no end."

Arnaki Yemisto à la Masala (Rolled and Stuffed Lamb à la Masala

Executive Chef Nikos Masalas makes an aromatic stuffing of mixed ground meats, cheeses, garlic, and vegetables. If his suggested lamb cut for the roll is not available in markets



Chef Nikos Masalas on the job

near you, substitute a large leg of lamb. For a party, he suggests that the menu include *Rizi Lemonato Gratin* (recipe follows), fresh green salad and a dessert of Greek pastries.

2 kilo (4.4 lbs) leg of lamb with chops attached, boned (from a 6- to 7-kilo lamb), or large leg of lamb 1 kilo ground veal, lamb and pork 1 kilo mixed cheeses (feta, roquefort, etc), grated salt (optional) freshly ground pepper 3 eggs 1 small head garlic or 8 small garlic cloves 100 g (1/4 lb) carrots in julienne slices 100 g celery in julienne slices fine olive oil

Be sure the lamb is boned and open flat to receive the stuffing.

To make the stuffing: grind the ground meats three times through a meat grinder and place in a bowl. Mix thoroughly with the cheeses, eggs, garlic and a scattering of optional salt and pepper. Spread the stuffing over the lamb. Fleck with the carrot and celery slices and droplets of olive oil. Roll up lengthwise tightly. Wrap in aluminum foil. Tie the roll with string. Place in baking pan and bake in middle of oven at 190°C (375°F) for about two hours.

To serve: unfold foil and slice roast into large-finger sized slices. Serves eight to ten.

Rizi Lemonato Gratin (Baked Lemony Rice)

Such a hearty rice dish! Estimate the proportions of rice based on your needs: about one cup raw rice per three to four people (as a side dish); 1 1/3 to 1 1/2 times liquid; seasonings to taste. long-grain rice juice from roast meat (all fat discarded) lemon juice Parmesan cheese

fresh parsley, chopped

Cook the rice in the meat juice until just tender. Stir in the lemon juice and place in baking dish. Sprinkle with the cheese and bake until cheese melts. Garnish with parsley.



☆ You may have noticed by now that The Athenian Organizer is not appearing each month in the middle of your magazine. There was an Organizer in your April issue, however, so as soon as you retrieve your copy from the lady upstairs, the couple downstairs, your cousin or your husband's secretary, be sure to pull it out and put it in a safe place beside your telephone. If you let your April issue get away for good, remember to pull out the Organizer the very next month it appears. Most of us can't survive without it. (Note, too, if you catch us in an error, please call 322-2802 and tell

us the *correct* phone number or address. We're counting on you.)

How clever it was to turn a static exhibition into a live demonstration! Last month we reported on the Japanese exhibition of kites and tops but the embassy carried it all a step farther by joining the Greek Clean Monday tradition of flying the kites (and spinning tops?) atop Mount Philopappou. To 'top' it all off, the embassy then offered 50 of the kites and 50 of the tops in a lottery. Lucky winners!

All sorts of interesting projects are afoot at the **Athens Centre** this summer and you'll want to pop over to 48 Archimidous St in Pangrati to enquire about them. You have just missed a unique field trip to Istanbul with Nikos Stavroulakis, but summer will provide another opportunity to go with Barbara McCauchlin of the Classics Department of San Fran-



In a unobtrusive, innovative fashion, architect Nikos Zarganis was able to provide two floors of new stacks for the Gennadios Library of the American School of Classical Studies - sufficient for expansion of at least an additional ten years. Constant and welcome acquisitions are made each year and the library has not always been able to have all of its collection available for scholars. The new stacks are financed by U.S.A.I.D. On the occasion of the ribbon cutting for the new area, there also opened an exhibition of 79 of the Gennadeion's collection of Lear watercolors. This collection will be on view until 29 July and the catalogue with its introduction to the exhibition provide ready reference. Prior to the opening ceremonies, those officiating spoke briefly. They include (from l): H.E. the American Ambassador Robert V. Keeley; Dr. George Huxley, Director of the Library; Professor William Coulson, Director of the American School of Classical Studies and Father Stefanos Arvanidis of Moni Petraki.



On the occasion of the National Day of Pakistan, the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (r), Consul S. K. Shiewari, and his wife (center) together with Mrs Wali Shah greeted guests in the ballroom of the Holiday Inn Hotel. Many friends from the diplomatic corps and the Greek government came in recognition of the event and guests in national dress and uniforms were almost in the majority.

cisco University. There are other surprises as well, so stop by soon or call 701-2268 or 701-5242.

A Recently, the Athens Chorus combined with members of the Municipal Orchestra of Athens for a benefit performance at the Pieridis Museum of Modern Art. The evening program consisted of works by Bach and Handel performed under the baton of John Ioannidis, the proceeds providing the chorus, which is now in its 68th year, with much-needed funds for the future.

☆ Smokers are reminded that the UN International No Smoking Day will be celebrated this year on 5 May. Whereas it is difficult to stop smoking on your own, perhaps - if you really have a mind to stop – knowing that millions of people around the world are fighting the same battle on the same day will provide the will. The 'way' is the same as that followed by Alcoholics Anonymous: one day at a time. The theory is that if you can make it through the fifth, then you can make it through the sixth, and the seventh, etc. Good luck!

 \swarrow We would like to welcome some new ambassadors who have presented their credentials since last we wrote. We

hope that the following will enjoy their tour in Greece to the fullest: H.E. Ambassador Janusz Lewandowska and his wife, Wanda, have arrived in Greece from Poland (Settling in should be easy for this family, even with two children to place in school, as the ambassador also served in Greece from 1979-1984): H.E. Ambassador Frixos Colotas and his wife, Androula, from Cyprus (Very active in business and law, the ambassador has served on the bench, was briefly in the Diplomatic Corps in the early 1960s, and was Minister of Agriculture from 1975-1978. Greece is his first ambassadorial posting.); H.E. Ambassador Ahmed El-Zant of Egypt, recently arrived with his wife, Samaha (The ambassador has 33 years in the Diplomatic Corps, serving his country in the Sudan, Beirut, Italy, Holland, Moscow, Washington, D.C., and Addis Ababa.): H.E. Ambassador Marcos Antonio de Salvo Coimbra of Brazil and his wife, Leda, who have come to Athens from a recent assignment in Ottawa, Canada (He is already to be found at Glyfada golf courses where there are several other avid golfers

among the diplomats.). \overleftrightarrow You will find full facts regarding the new endeavor

of the College Year in Athens 🛱 ACS has recently comthis spring in the tinted pages pleted a program for parents at the back of the magazine. aimed at enabling them to As the students, plemented by professional problems facing young peostaffing when necessary, will ple today. The program, stafbe presenting Iphigenia at fed by eminently-qualified Aulis, directed by Teresa Sel- lecturers, consisted of four lers, for only one perform- sessions entitled "Effective ance, make sure you don't Parenting", "Family Dynamiss it!

gruous to speak of a 'new orders" and "Human Sexualtradition' - but just how does ity - the AIDS Problem". a tradition become one with- The fact that the program out a start? And so, a beauti- was well attended indicates ful 'new tradition' at the the seriousness with which American Farm School in modern parents take their Thessaloniki is the planting parenting. of trees in the Memorial Grove in the name of a loved one who has passed away. There is an annual ceremony encompassing all of these memorials on the Sunday following the Greek Orthodox Memorial Day and all names are recorded in a book of remembrance kept in the campus church. The Farm School has long been a haven of green in the Thessaloniki area, and this planned tree planting serves the dual purpose of providing a living memorial and improving the environment. If you would like further information with regard to the gift of a memory tree, just contact the school at P.O. Box 10140, Thessaloniki 541 10.

sup- cope more easily with the mics", "Addictive Behavior -☆ Somehow it seems incon- Drugs, Alcohol, Eating Dis-

> ☆ In 1987, a \$15 million gift from the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation established at New York University the Onassis Center for Hellenic Studies. At that time NYU President John Brademas stated that in a single stroke the Foundation has made possible "the creation at NYU of the preeminent center in the Englishspeaking world for the study of Greek culture and civilization." At special ceremonies opening the center, Ambassador Ioannis Georgakis, Vice President of the Foundation, received an honorary Doctorate of Law in recognition of his distinguished career as "legal scholar and university teacher, statesman and



Quite a surprising evening was presented by the Greek-Japan Association in conjunction with the Embassy of Japan at the Athens College Theatre recently. The program began with a speech contest in which ten Greek participants gave short speeches in Japanese leaving, the casual auditor marvelling! During the reception at the interval it was possible to view the beautiful Ikebena flower arrangements created by the Ohara School of Ikebena. In our photo the wife of the Japanese Ambassador, Mrs Kaneko Kazuo (1) enjoys the floral arrangements with the wife of the South African Ambassador, Mrs Frans Cronjé, with the Public Relations officer of the Ohara School, Mrs Sonia Anastassiadis.

businessman, ambassador and altruist". Dr Speros Vryonis, Jr, first Director of the Onassis Center at NYU, delivered his inaugural lecture as Alexander S. Onassis Professor of Hellenic Culture and Civilization and Professor of History on the subject of "The Greeks and the Sea". ☆ Three of the most glamorous events of the pre-Lenten season have recently bright-

ened the social scene here. The first was the annual Austrian Ball held with the assistance of the City of Vienna under the patronage of the Austrian Ambassador, Hellmuth Strasser, and his wife. A special feature of this ball is the opening waltz by the young people in ballroom dress which set the style for the evening.

☆ The annual Propeller Club Charity Ball "Let's Dance. was next on the calendar and a committee under the chairmanship of Periklis Tsikiris provided a memorable occasion for all who attended. Proceeds from the ball go to provide scholarships for needy Greek students, so it is good to know that you can have a good time - and do some good. Last but certainly not least, was the British-Hellenic Chamber of **Commerce Champagne Ball** under the patronage of the British Ambassador and his wife, Sir Jeremy and Lady Thomas. The champagne was only the beginning as the prizes were terrific, the dancing enthusiastic, and the imported floor show almost brought down the house.



The Irish really know how to celebrate St. Patrick's Day! In addition to the events depicted in our pictures, the Greek-Irish Society also sponsored an annual ball which was very well attended and, of course, extended into the wee hours. (Leprechauns were not allowed as they are too mischievous, but all others were welcome to a truly fun evening.) In our photo at the right above, H.E. Ambassador and Mrs Eamonn Ryan (r) accept St. Patrick's Day greetings from H.E. Ambassador and Mrs Hipolito Paz of Argentina. Our other photo was taken on the evening of the Tribute to W.B. Yeats under the auspices of the American College in Greece, the Embassy of Ireland and the Greek-Irish Society. Shown are (from left) Peter O'Leary, troubador and fiddler, Wayne Burke, guitar, Marca Daley, flute, and Litsa Mourelatos, tambourine.

classifieds

Cost 1,300 drachmas all inclusive for a minimum 15 words; 15 drachmas each additional word. All ads must be prepaid by cash, check or money order. Deadline is the 15th of each month for the following issue.

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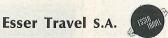
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Voula

Vas Pavlos 71

profile

Just clay in her hands



Angheliki Makris: "If you want one branch to grow, you have to cut everything else"

ngheliki Makris, exhibiting her Asculptures this month at Jill Yakas Gallery, currently uses the same woman again and again as her "model": full-breasted and plump, an archetypal earth mother, the little figure wears a ponytail and a handpainted leotard or bikini. When seen as a group, the small sculptures exude a sense of both movement and fun. Each figure is in a different pose, stretched out at the beach, practicing yoga postures, or executing pliés at the barre. They are all cartoon-like, yet Makris is by no means poking fun at women. On the contrary, she ardently believes women can do just about anything they set their minds to.

"I think women are very strong and full of potential," says the youthful and enthusiastic Makris, who attends gymnastics classes several times a week and gains her inspiration from the women exercising. "Women here in Greece often don't realize this, though. All their energy goes into house cleaning, into their men and their children. They're brought up to think someone else has to take care of their problems, which is a pity because you get such satisfaction solving your own."

The Piraeus-born Makris paid her way through the Doxiadis Institute where she studied graphic design. She worked in advertising ("which I hated") for four years and then left Greece and lived in America and Scotland for several years, studying art, and travelling. On a visit back to Greece ("I don't want to stay. Greece is difficult for a person who is a bit *out*.") she met her future husband, a civil engineer, and they married and now have two sons, ten and 12.

Makris has changed media through the years. During her pregnancies she had to take it easy and did tapestry, free-form on a frame. "But when the whole pregnancy thing stopped," she says with a laugh, "I stopped tapestry as well."

When her first child was a few months old she began illustrating books. The first, *I Can Fly* (English translation by Becky Sakellariou), was published in 1977, both text and illustrations by Makris. She then began taking commissions to illustrate children's books and now has some 25 to her credit. She has also done cartoons for various newspapers and magazines, including *Ethnos* and *Pantheon* ("nothing political, just cartoons to do with women and men and children – all my day-to-day problems").

She has also painted, but when her father died three years ago she gave it up, feeling there was "a little death" in her paintings. "I was very depressed and took clay one day and formed this type of woman (pointing to her sculptures). Although I'd only done clay for fun and didn't know anything technical, *she* made me feel happy at once."

"I couldn't explain at the time why I liked doing her, but I think the forms remind me of my mother. She makes me feel good, that woman."

When Makris was a child, her mother, also a 'self-taught' artist, died in a car accident. A photograph of this handsome woman painting on glass is the first thing one sees upon entering Makris' studio. Makris forms her figurines out of red clay and then cuts off the arms and legs to scrape out the insides ("like you do a cucumber – otherwise they won't fire"). After the firing she reattaches the limbs and paints on the costumes. The white porcelain sculptures are done with moulds and the bronzes are sent out to be cast.

Those who ask how she finds the time to manage both a family and a creative life, she answers that you will always find time for things you really want to do. "When women marry, especially here in Greece, they say 'I'm married, I have two children, I can't do anything'. You can do *anything*: you just have to make up your mind."

She reared her children "to be independent" she explains proudly, so they can cook a bit and do their rooms and take care of themselves, "and they have accepted the way I am." She has sacrificed her social life: "I love parties, I love dancing, I love meeting new people, but I haven't had that kind of life."

Until a few months ago, the family lived in an apartment and Makris maintained a studio in a garage downstairs so she could go back and forth as necessity or the creative urge dictated. Now they have a new house which needs more work to keep up and she, a separate studio. Although she admits to not having found the ideal balance yet, she is confident she will.

"The new house has all these machines – microwave oven, the dishwasher – quite complicated – and I said, 'Look, I can't learn those things. I've learned how to use one cooker in my life: I'm not going to learn another'. My husband said 'Watch, it's easy'. But I don't want to learn. I refuse to be the lady of the house. So when I start cooking, I say, 'Come on,' and either my children or my husband do it."

Her friends tell her to water her plants, but she says it's not that she doesn't like plants, just that any given to her are bound to 'go off'. "It's like you have a tree with a lot of branches. If you want one branch to grow, you have to cut everything else. That's me: if I want to go on with my art, I have to cut some branches; I have to make some sacrifices."

Pat Hamilton

Angheliki Makris will be exhibiting sculpture and paintings at Jill Yakas Gallery, 16 Spartis St, Kifissia from 7-27 May, phone 801-2773. (See FOCUS)

EXAMPLE 10 CONTACT OF CONTACT OF THE

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

focus

art

Michaele Kordiak, an Amer- Till 12 May, Nikos Alexiou amassing ican sculptor and painter, is will be presenting a series of which spans two centuries. will feature a new artist every exhibiting his latest work - constructions at Gallerie 3. The show will run at Iakin- two weeks through Novemhuman and canine figures - at Alexiou's work always embo- thos Gallery, 8-31 May. "The Gallery", Xenofondos dies his concerns with 'uni- Important German painter ception will be held on 1 9. Scrap iron, wire mesh and versal concepts': lunar mono- Gerhard Richter will exhibit May. wood are Kordiak's media - liths, light in space, rainbows. his work at Bernier Gallery Lilly Kristensen, the Danishmuch of his material picked One construction has been from 11 May through 8 June. born collagist who has lived up off the street. The sculp- built to 'run' on a solar clock. Richter has evolved as a pain- and worked on Mykonos tor, born in Minneapolis, has Dada will be exhibiting paint- ter, developing the language since the 1960s, will exhibit worked in the theatre, cine- ings and collages by Livadia- of abstract expression in a her unique collages at Opsis ma and special effects, and born artist Vassos Maraliou unique, highly personal way, Art Galery on Mykonos from has participated in many from 17 May till 3 June. influenced by the free-float- 20 May through 2 June. The group shows. The show will Maraliou, who studied at the ing anxiety of the century. exhibition, titled "Churches run till 13 May.

Painter and Panayiotis Gravalos will ex- ceramics hibit new work at Anemos Georgiou, has participated in is a Mykonian gallery to and Tiniot scenes, rendered from 9-27 May. Erotic sub- numerous group shows in showcase some of the work from hand-loomed Greek jects are rendered in mixed Athens. Her work shows the inspired by this Cycladic is- wool fabrics. Kristensen has media and engravings. Born influence of POP ART and land. Opsis Art Gallery opens exhibited throughout Europe in Lamia, Gravalos studied at California realism. (An ex- with month with a group and the United States. Her the School of Fine Arts until hibition of mosaics by Tho- show by well-known painters, collages, paintings and prints 1956. Later, he studied cera- doros Moris will also take collagists and sculptors Mar- have been purchased by immics and the graphic arts; be- place at Dada from 4-15 garita Bakopoulos, Genvieve portant private and corporate tween 1961 and 1967, Gravalos taught at the Doxiadis Painters of the Ionian Islands Kristensen, Zannis Koukas, opportunity to view her School of Graphic Arts. The is the title of an exhibition Giorgos Nikas, artist also collaborated with comprising 35 paintings and North,

stamps.

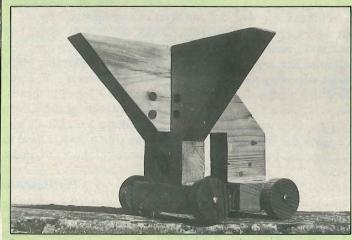
under May.)

famed engraver, Tassos, de- engravings by 12 artists from Theodoros Pantos, Manolis signing Greek and foreign the Ionians. Art critic, Nikos Petalas, Angela Pipikos and Grigorakis, is responsible for Costis Triantafyllou. Owner this

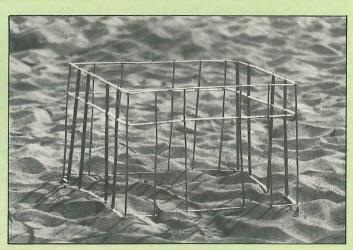
School of Fine Arts, painting Mykonos has been an inspira- and Chapels", features Krissculptor under Yiannis Moralis and tion to artists for – at least – tensen's Yiorgos the last 50 years. Now, there three-dimensional Mykonian Couteau, Irini Emirza, Lilly buyers, but this is a special Luis

collection Marylly Glankoff says Opsis ber. The gallery's opening re-

almost colorful, Richard artwork in the setting that Orozco, inspired it.



Lou Efstathiou at the Hellenic American Union



Nikos Alexiou at Gallerie 3

focus

exhibitions

As part of the Athens International Month of Photography, an exhibition titled "Metamorphosis of the Image" is being mounted 4-16 May at the Kostis Palamas Building, Akadimias and Sina Sts. Under the auspices of the British Council, this exhibition will showcase recent photographic work by Pavel Buchler, Sharon Kivland, Roger Palmer, Susan Trangmar and Verdi Yahooda.

Lou Efstathiou will be exhibiting wood sculptures at the Hellenic American Union in May. These wood constructions have been created over the past five years and relate to forms found in the architecture and landscape of Greece. The sculptures also relate to the progression of sculpture in the 20th century. There are connecting wall



Maria Desilla-Lavranou at Iakinthos

sculptures, floor pieces and sculptures on wheels. The exhibition will open 8 May and run through 19 May.

films

Coast to Coast, (1987), a segments will accompany on comedy thriller debuting Bri- the tain's foremost Black come- Director dian, Lenny Henry, will be who has worked as Assistant shown Tuesday, 16 May at 8 Director for the New York pm at the British Council. Greek Drama Company, has Directed by Sandy Johnson, directed productions with a screenplay by Stan Greek tragedy at both Har-Hey, the film features a vard and Columbia Universi-

soundtrack of 1960s soul. Mona Lisa (1986), the haunting, 'frame story' film noir that 'made' Bob Hoskins famous worldwide (Best Actor, Cannes 1986) will be shown on Wednesday, 17 May at 8 pm at the British Council. With a screenplay by Neil Jordan and David Leland, the film also features Cathy Tyson as an expensive London call-girl, and Michael Caine in a sinister cameo.



18th century oil on canvas at the Benaki Museum

ties. No tickets or reserva- music tions are necessary; admission is free. For information,

call 722-6265, mornings. Following their successful will present a recital at the presentation of 'living paint- British Council on 15 May at ings' at the British Council 8 pm. The program will inlast year, the street theatre clude works by Mendelssohn and performance art group, and Schumann, and the Forkbeard Fantasy, will pre- world premiere of pieces by sent "Living Sculptures" this C. year between 9 and 11 May. Papaioannou and Ion Zotos. Kolonaki Square will turn Tenor Paul St. Pierre and into an art gallery-cum- pianist Angela Papageorgatheatre for humorous and un- kopoulou will perform. usual presentations, including Spira (an ancient Greek term "The Great British Square for an ornamental element; a Dance". Short films by the modern Greek word for a group will be shown, at the group of hooligans) is a group British Council itself in which of musicians specializing in live action and animation popular Greek music and combine to tell stories of sur- rembetika. They play tradirealistic humor. Forkbeard tional instruments and will Fantasy is presented in coop- give two concerts - 13 May eration with the Athens and 20 May - at Evmaros Art Municipal Cultural Center Gallery, 26 Fokidos St, and is cosponsored by Silk Ambelokipi. Call 777-6485 Cut Hellas.

Christina

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"College Year In Athens,

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of Euripides' Iphigenia At Aulis on 3 May (3 pm) at the

municipal theatre in Elefther-

ias Park on Vasilissis Sofias

Avenue. The principal roles

will be played in English; the choral passages performed in Ancient Greek. Marshall

Taylor, who composed an original score for the choral

saxophone.

of

Lilly

Therese Sellers,

soprano

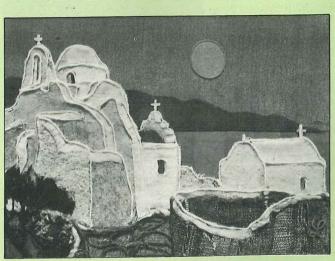
"Interference"

Sarantopoulou

Avenue

theatre

The Hellenic Byron Society Ives, Yiannis Α.



for details.

Opsis, Mykonos Kristensen at

THE ATHENIAN MAY 1989

focus

notes

International Museum Day 1989 is dedicated to the conservation of works of art and antiquities, according to the Greek representative of the International Council of Museums (ICOM). The Benaki Museum is this year's special honoree. Celebrations begin on Wednesday, 17 May at 5:30 pm at the national Research Center, 48 Vasilissis Konstantinou Ave, Mosaic by Theodoros Moris at Dada tel 722-9811. At 8:30 pm that





tion, call 821-9953 or write: 9 Kefallinias, 113 61 Athens. Deree College, A Division of the American College of Greece, is offering quite a wide range of courses this summer at the Ayia Paraskevi and Downtown Campuses. Intensive courses in Ayia Paraskevi will meet two hours per day, Monday through Friday, for a four-week period (20 June - 17 July). Orientation is scheduled for 15 June; registration, for 16 June. At Deree's Downtown

a performance ensemble in residence at Southeastern College in Athens. MTP performances are part of international festivals which receive worldwide attention and are broadcast on European television. The 1989 MTP is offered on location in Greece for six weeks from 15 July to 31 August. Four weeks will be spent rehearsing in Athens and two weeks comprise a tour of Crete and Internationally Kalamata. known conductors, musicians, singers and actors will collaborate with students



Vasso Meraliou at Dada

accepted to the MTP prog-

ram this summer: West Side

Story will be 1989's MTP pro-

same day, a photographic exhibition will open at the Benaki Museum, 9 Koumbari St, tel 361-1617, followed by a reception. For further information, contact Mrs P. Mavronidi, 323-9414, 806-4339 or Mrs E. Polychroniadis, 923-9986.

Stepping Stones Children's Centre run various programs, in both Greek and English, for children aged three to 11. The emphasis is multicultural; the curriculum solidly bilingual. Centers in Mets and Pangrati serve primarily bicultural children of mixed marriages. Ages three to six glish/Greek mornings, ages six to 11, periodical which covers art afternoon. Language activi- and industrial design. Comties encourage the develop- mentaries about the subway ment of proficiency in Greek and English. Reading and pre-reading, maths, arts, crafts sand- and water-play, poetry, stories, drama, music and outdoor recreation round out a dynamic curriculum.



Paul St. Pierre at the British Council

'issue of a magazine') is the title of a new bilingual Enarchitectural system, the Acropolis Museum, industrial landscapes and contemporary Greek architecture are among the subjects covered in the first "issue". TEFHOS will be published three times TEFHOS, or "issue" (as in in 1989. For more informa-



Angheliki Papageorgakopoulou at the British Council

weeks (8 June - 11 July), Mon-Tues-Thurs-Fri. Orientation will be held on 5 director, will lecture on June; registration on 6 June. Greek mythology. This will For details, contact: Dean of be Schaber's fifth program at Admissions and Director of the Athens Center. Alumni Development; The American College of Greece; CORRECTION: Deree College; 6 Gravias St; erroneously reported last 153 42 Ayia Paraskevi; tel month that the British 639-4585, Monday-Friday, 9 Graduates Society awarded am-4 pm The Music Theatre Project is dents.

duction. For information, call Susan Lambert at (617) 266-5003; or write: The MTP, 61 Brookline Ave, No. 219, Boston, MA 02215, USA. Greece through the Ages June 26-July 21, 1989. A fourweek journey through Classical, Byzantine and Modern Greece. Lectures on Crete, Santorini, the Peloponnese, Delphi, Athens and Istanbul. Campus, classes meet for five The program is sponsored by San Diego State University. Steven Schaber, program

> It was 40 scholarships to Greek stu-

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7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
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	29					

NAME DAYS IN MAY

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).

May 7	Irene, Irini, Rena
May 7	Thomas
May 21	Constantine, Kostas, Dino
	Helen, Eleni, Nitsa, Elaine

DATES TO REMEMBER

May 1	May Day
May 14	Mother's Day (US, Canada)
May 1 May 14 May 29	Memorial Day (US)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

May 1	May	Day
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MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

AMERICAN AND GREEK MUSIC for piano and small orchestra conducted by Yiannis Avgerinos and featuring soloist Yolanda Severi, of works by Persichetti, Griffes, Mazis etc, at the Hellenic American Union, 12 May at 8 pm. MILLAS SHOW texts, poetry and music rendered by actors and musicians at the Hellenic American Union 18-19 May, 8:30 pm (in Greek).

AN EVENING OF MUSIC by the Nikaia Chorus, organized by Parents of Spastic Children from the Spastic Society, at the Hellenic American Union, 25 May, 8 pm.

A NIGHT IN HONOR OF CHRISTOS HEROPOULOS, journalist, writer, poet, and composer. At the Hellenic American Union, 29 May, 8 pm. THE GUILDHALL STRING ENSEMBLE, 11 young British

THE GUILDHALL STRING ENSEMBLE, 11 young British musicians touring Greece for the second time. Their program includes works by Mozart, Dvorak, Bridge and Mendelssohn. Sponsored by the British Council. Performing at the Athens College Theatre, 22 May, 8:30 pm. PIANO CONCERT by Ophra Yerushalmi of works by Schubert, Chopin, Liszt at the Athens College Theatre, 11 May, 9 pm.

ELECTONE, an annual musical event of the students of the Organ Educational Center, Athens College Theatre, 19 May, 8:30 pm.

PARNASSE HALL Platia Karitsi. The following have been organized by the French Hellenic League:

Plano Recital by Maria Herogeorgou-Sigara, 9 May, 8 pm. Song Recital by soprano Maria Thoma, 16 May, 8 pm. Musical Evening by Sotiris Tachiatis, violoncello and Aris Garoufalis, piano, 30 May, 8 pm. IPHIGENIA AT AULIS open air performance in the

IPHIGENIA AT AULIS open air performance in the municipal theatre in Eleftherias Park. 3 May, 3 pm. See Focus.

EXHIBITIONS

HARIS VOYIATZIS' works will be exhibited at the Ethniki Pinakothiki till 7 May. EXHIBITION FROM THE HERMITAGE, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki, till 20 May. A RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION, of works by Yiorgos Vakirtzis, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki till 14 May. SCULPTURE EXHIBITION by Andreas Papachristou at

the Ethniki Pinakothiki from 15 May till mid June. CHINA INKS in various colors by Dimitris Tiniakos, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki from 17 May till mid June.

PNEVMATIKO KENTRO, Akademias 50. Flowers in Art is the title of an exhibition from 7-21 May. Photographic exhibition, from the archives of the Battle of Crete, 4-16 May. Art – Yiannis Ritsos, a photographic exhibition of Ritsos' artwork by Platon Maximos, on the occasion of his 80th birthday, 4-14 May. Photographic exhibition from Mexico in collaboration with the Greek Photographic Society and the Mexican Embassy, the second fortnight of May. Mosaics by Ioannis Moris and Sophia Tsiami-Moris, 17 May till 3 June. Engraving exhibition by Mario Kolona, in'collaboration with the Italian Institute, 17 May till 3 June. Contemporary Greek Ceramics, 9-28 May.

KENTRO TECHNON, Parko Eleftherias. Athens - Art, a group show, till 14 May. Young Cypriot Artists will exhibit their work 19 May till 3 June.

AITHOUSA BOUZIANI, Xenofondos 7. Sotiris Zachariadis will exhibit his work 2-14 May. Florence Lorens will exhibit her drawings of Greece 15-21 May.

DIMOTIKI PINAKOTHIKI, Naive Painters on display from 4-31 May.

LOU EFSTATHIOU, will exhibit his wood constructionssculptures, at the Hellenic American Union, 8-19 May. See Focus.

EXHIBITION OF ART WORK by students of the American Community Schools of Athens, at the Hellenic American Union, 22 May till 2 June.

INTERNATIONAL MONTH OF PHOTOGRAPHY photo exhibition at the Hellenic American Union, 8-26 May. CARLOS HERNANDEZ a Mexican painter will display his work at the Athens College Theatre 11-25 May.

METAMORPHOSIS OF THE IMAGE photographic exhibition at the British Council, 4-16 May. *See Focus*.

GALLERIES

ANEMOS, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia. Works by Panayiotis Gravalos will be exhibited from 9-27 May. See Focus. ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki. Markos Venios will exhibit his work from 11-30 May.

AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. "Ionian Island Painters" is the title of an exhibition from 8-31 May. *See Focus.* BERNIER GALLERY, Marasli 51, tel 723-5657. An exhibi-

BERNIER GALLERY, Marasli 51, tel 723-5657. An exhibition of works by Christian Boltanski until 6 May. Gerhard Richter 11 May till 8 June. *See Focus.*

DADA, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. An exhibition of mosaics by Theodoros Moris from 4-15 May. Paintings and collages by Vasso Maraliou on view from 17 May through 3 June. *See Focus.*

EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Maria Karanasi will exhibit her work from 11-30 May.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, tel 362-8230. An exhibition of works by Nikos Alexiou till 12 May.

IONI GALLERY, D. Kyriakou 15, Kifissia, tel 801-8581. Alexis Akrithakis will exhibit his work till 13 May.

JILL YAKAS GALLERY, Spartis 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. Sculptures and paintings by Angeliki Makris will be exhibited from 7-27 May. *See Focus.* NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, tel 361-6165. Still lifes

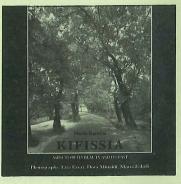
NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, tel 361-6165. Still lifes by Yiorgos Mavroidis through 6 May. Paintings and sculptures by Fedon Patrikalakis will be exhibited from 8-24 May.

PINELIA, Mesogeion 419, Ayia Paraskevi. tel 659-0209. Nadia Nanopoulou will exhibit paintings, drawings and sculptures till 6 May.

THE GALLERY, Xenofondos 9, tel 322-6773. Michaele Kordiak, an American sculptor and painter, will exhibit his work until 13 May. See Focus.

TITANIUM, Vas.Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. An exhibition of works by Vlassis Kaniaris till 13 May.

The Society For The Protection of Kifissia proudly announces the publication of a landmark book.



KIFISSIA: Aspects of Its Beauty and Its Past recounts the fascinating past of Athens' most beloved "village", its indelible character, its grand mansions and its amusing anecdotes. The book is lavishly illustrated with archival photographs of Kifissia past, and beautiful full-color prints of Kifissia present by photographers

Liza Evert, Dora Minaidi, and Maria Fakidi.

Available now at all central bookstores. Also available at THE ATHENIAN, 4 Peta St., Plaka Tel. 322-2802 FAX 322-3052

this month

SCREENINGS

Hellenic American Union

Rita Hayworth film series.

BLOOD AND SAND (1941), directed by Rouben Mamoulian and starring Rita Hayworth, Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell, 15 May at 8 pm.

GILDA (1946), directed by Charles Vidor. The cast includes Rita Hayworth and Glenn Ford, 15 May at 8 pm. THE LADY FROM SHANGHAI (1948), Orson Welles directs and stars in this film. Also starring Rita Hayworth, 17 May at 8 pm.

The British Council

FORKBEARD FANTASY a program of short films by the Forkbeard Fantasy group will be shown in which live action and animation combine to tell stories of surrealistic humor. 9-11 May, 8 pm. See Focus.

COAST TO COAST, (1987), directed by Sandy Johnson; starring Lenny Henry, John Shea, Peter Vaughan and George Baker; 16 and 22 May, 8 pm. *See Focus.* MONA LISA, (1986), directed by Neil Jordan and starring Bob Hoskins, Cathy Tyson, Michael Caine and Robbie Coltrane; 17 and 24 May, 8 pm.

Video

BBC NEWSBRIEF a one-hour digest of April's news and current affairs from BBC television; 23 May, 8 pm.

LECTURES

TONY HARRISON AND BARRY COLE will give readings from their poetry and discuss their work at the British Council, 12 May, 8 pm. THE ROLE OF MASS MEDIA: PERSPECTIVES FROM

THE ROLE OF MASS MEDIA: PERSPECTIVES FROM THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE is the theme of a lecture by Phaethon Koziris, Professor at Ohio State University; Hellenic American Union, 11 May, 8 pm (in Greek).

PEDIATRIC SEMINAR organized by the Athens University Medical School at the Athens College Theatre, 6-7 May, LEARNING DISABILITIES is the topic of a seminar organized by the Athens College Teachers' Association at the Athens College Theatre, 13-14 May.

SPRING COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, 48 Archimidou St, tel 701-5242, offers Greek lessons. Immersion I, II, and III offered 8 May - 2 June and 5-30 June. Advanced Proficiency offered 5-30 June.

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION Massalias 22, tel 362-9886. Modern Spoken Greek courses, intensive classes offered 22 May till 16 June. Offered again 7 June - 3 July.

JANE REVELL will conduct a workshop for teachers of English, at the British Council, 18-19 May at 11 am.

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 newlyarrived 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: Nutrition and Weaning, 9 May at 10 am, for Athens North; 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: "Educating our Children: Past Choices, Future Decisions", an evening of sharing by parents of teenagers, followed by a discussion on 17 May at 8:15 pm in 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.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CEN-TER, 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, Papanikoli 3, Papagou. Pastor David Pederson, tel 652-1401. Service: (former Hotel Roussos) Pan Tsaldari 18, Kifissia, 9 am; Sina 66, 11:15 am; tel 652-1401.

SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH, Philellinon 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, Kiflissia. 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 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 8:00 am - 5:00 pm Sunday. The entrance fee of 600 drachmas 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 GOUNARO MUSEUM, G GOUNARO DAUS A no Ilissia. Tel777-7601. 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, (Ethiniki 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. Valaontou 17, Tel 361-8385. A commercial and industrial reference library, with a collection of American and Greek directories and catalogues as well as many trade, technical and statistical journals. Mon-Fri 9-2. Closed Sat.

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY. Psychico. Tel 671-4627. ext 60. Open Mon-Fri 8:30 am-4 pm, closed Sat. 25,000 books in English and Greek: English periodicals.

AMERICAN LIBRARY, USICA, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor). Tel 363-7740, Books, periodicals, indices and US government documents in English. A microfilm-microfiche reader-printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. *The New York Times, Time, Newsweek* and *Scientific American* available on microfilm. Mon-Fri 9:30 am-2 pm and Mon & Thurs 5;30-8:00 pm. BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq, Tel 363-

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, Souidas 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.

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 Athenèe Palace Hotel, tel 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito, beef in earthenware soup.

KOSTOYIANNIS Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Exarchia, tel 821-2496: Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are among others, Rabbit Stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon and quail. Closed Sunday.

LENGO Nikis 29, tel 323-1127. Charming bistro restaurant with good Greek cuisine; a little expensive. Open daily 12 pm-1 am.

NO NAME Bouzgou & Moustoxidi 20, tel 642-0306. Piano Bar and restaurant. International cuisine with full cocktail bar. Open daily except Sunday. Lunch 12 noon to 5 pm. Dinner 8 pm- 5 am.

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 specialities. Daily from 12-5 pm. **LE BISTRO** Holiday Inn Hotel, Mihalakopoulou 50, Ilissia,

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.

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 entrees are lasagna, chicken Kiev, vegetable "pies" and daily specials. Daily from 8 pm-2 am. ROUMELI Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), tel 692-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily from 12 pm until late. Bakaliaros, bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). THE PLOUGHMAN Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), tel 721-0244. Dartboard, English cuisine, and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am; kitchen closed on Sundays.

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

PLAKA

ANGELOS' CORNER 17 Syngrou Ave, near Temple of Zeus. Cosy 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 om-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.

near Plateia Kifissias).

Specialists in bon fillet, pepper steak, T-bone ribsteak

Now we're open for lunch.

Reservations tel: 801-4493, 982-4136

and barbequed spareribs.

7 days per week

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 Erechiheos Sts, tel 325-0285. An old favorite, great for Sunday lunch, swordfish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12-5 pm and 7 pm-2 am daily.

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

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

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

XYNOS Ag Geronda 4, tel 22-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricassée. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

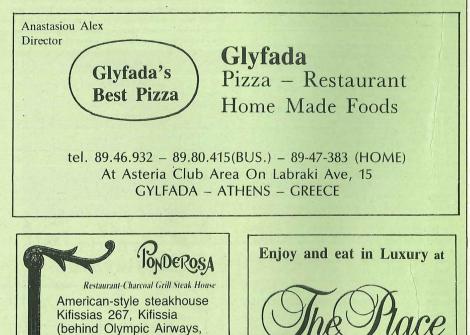
ILISSOS, Aminta 6, tel 723-5746. Lunch and dinner every day except Sundays. Banqueting facilities, receptions and meetings. Business lunches at reasonable prices.

KARAVITIS 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.

AG®RA

Leof. Kifissias 12

(Paradisos/Maroussi) Tel. 684-0392



2 am. 729-1481

New and Extensive menu with some old favorites like Steak and Kidney Pie plus delicious new specialities 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

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

THE ATHENS HILTON, 46 Vas Sofias, tel 722-0201 Kellari, the wine and food place with cuisine especially prepared to complement the wide variety of Greek wines selected from all over the country.

Ta Nissia, traditional Greek and international cuisine in an elegant atmosphere.

The Athenian lounge, serving morning coffee, sandwiches and snacks for lunch; and afternoon tea (accompanied by music), or any of your favorite drinks.

The new Byzantine serving breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks in a refreshing garden-like atmosphere The Pan Bar with soft piano music.

Pool Garden Restaurant (operating spring/summer) with Barbecue Parties every Monday.

Call the Hilton for information and /or reservations. HOTEL ANTHENAEUM 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

Apocalypsis, 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 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 MARRIOTT HOTEL, tel 934-7711. Ledra Grill, international specialities such as Chicken Kiev, pineapple curry and more; also US beef, and seafood. Tuesday through Sunday, 7:30 pm-00:30 am. Nightly, live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Mattola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

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

and reservations necessary.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily from 6:30 am-1:30 am; breakfast from 6:30 am, served à la carte or buffet, specialty: eggs à la minute; all day menu 11 am-11 pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of international, local dishes; late night menu, 11 pm-1:30 am; Sunday brunch 11 am-3:30 pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes: wine on the house

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 confer-

ences. CHANDRIS HOTEL, tel 941-4824

Flamingo Restaurant, ideal 24 hours a day. Buffet breakfast, 7 to 10 am; snack, pastries and favorite international and Greek dishes.

Four Seasons Restaurant, this cozy, relaxing à la carte restaurant serves Chef's daily specialties and gourmet dishes, Piano and song by Alex and Christos. Brunch on Sundavs

Roof Top Restaurant, by the pool: snacks, refreshments, from 10 am to 6 pm. Live music and a sumptuous buffet at night.

KOLONAKI

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

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

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, Souidias 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



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.

fruits and eggplant purée. Cosmopolitan atmosphere. One of the city's grand old restaurants

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

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

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

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

ginner every night except Sunday.

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

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia, tel 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, fillet of beef, oven-

baked cutlets. Open on Sundays for lunch. BELLE HELENE, Politeias Sq, Kifissia, tel 807-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. Greek madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms, chicken crêpes with ham, mushrooms, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily 10:00 am-2:00 am. BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia, tel. 807-7745. Gourmet Magazine made its cheese and eggplant bourekakia worldfamous 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. Pizzaria. Open daily from 10 am-1:30 am.

EKALI GRILL, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali, tel 813-2685. A posh yet hospitable restaurant with a selection of some 20 wines mainly from small vineyards, the Ekali grill really provides a treat. Tantalizing salad bar, tournedos, Chateaubriand, fillet of sole. Cream pies, cakes, fruit salad or Crêpes Suzette. Soft piano music. EMBATI, at the 18th kilometre of the National Road, Lamias, tel 801-1757. Turn off at Varibobi. International cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10:30 pm. Closed Sunday.

EPISTREFE, Nea Kifissias (west of the National Road follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia), tel 246-8166. A charming taverna atop a hill. Rustic and cosy. Dinner from 10 pm. Closed Sunday. Music, piano and songs. HATZAKOU, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia, tel 801-3461.

Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Specialty: Schnitzel Hoffman.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia, te 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialities. Piano and songs.

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

LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus Eater), 4 Ag Lavras, Kifissia, behind the station, tel 801-3201. Closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a choice of soups or one of two or three hors d'oeuvres, one of two special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Limited seating.

Reservations a must. MOUSTAKAS, Harilaou Trikoupi and Kritis, Kifissia, tel 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday. NICHOLAS, 270 Kifissias Ave., Filothei, tel 681-5497. On Sundays and holidays also open for lunch. Crêpes with cheese stuffing, snails, dolmadakia (ground meat and rice-stuffed vine leaves) bekri mezes (meat cooked in

NIKOS, Skopelou 5, Kifissia, tel 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erythrea.

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

PELARGOS, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia, tel 801-4653. Closed Sundays. Specialties: skewered goat, also 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 medaillons 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/MAROUSSI **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 zuchini chips, "bifteki special" smothered in chopped fresh tomato, tasty hors d'oeuvres.

DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico, tel 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties:

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

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

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, tel 682-5314. Greek cuisine. Music. Daily from 6 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays. O MORIAS, Vas Konstantinou 108 and Pelopinissou, Ag Paraskevi, tel 659-9409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialties include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills (unusually good meatballs), salads. Wine from the barrel.

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

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos, Frangoklissia, tel 682-5041. Fried bakaliaros, bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am, and for lunch on Sundays, 12-5 pm.

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

TI PRASINO, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei, tel 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs. Salads. The meat is all top quality. Lunch from 12-4:30 pm, and dinner from 7:30 pm-midnight.

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

PALEO FALIRON/ALIMOS

CAMINO, Pizzaria-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, filleto diabolo, Italian and Capricioso 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. Spe-

cialty: 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, Seirinon/Terpsihoris Sts, Pal Faliron, tel981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for

fish and meat; shrimp. SEIRINES, 76 Seirinon, Pal Faliron, tel 981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, bakaliaros (cod).

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

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

PIRAEUS

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

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

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

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

VASILENA, 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 deliciouis food.

VLAHOS, 28 Koletty, Freates, tel 451-3432. Bakaliaros, bifteki done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as The



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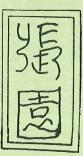
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Garage locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8 pm-2 am.

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 Konstantincs), tel 891-4937. On Sundays also open for lunch. Special cheese pies, kid, chicken, short orders.

CHURRASCO, 16 Pandoras St, Glyfada. Slick dining, outdoor terrace and bar; specialty: steak tartare, fixed at table. Elaborate; fairly expensive; elite Athenian crowd. DOVINOS, 2 Plateia Fleming, Glyfada, tel 894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EL GRECO, Cnr Kyprou & Feves Sts, Glyfada, tel 899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

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

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

IMBROS, Selinis/Iliou, Kavouri, tel 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat. Constantinopolitan cuisine. **KANATAKIA**, 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 *mezedes*, lobster, fish of all kinds.

33'S, Prinkipos Petros 33, Giyfada. 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. Stathmos (the Station) Restaurant, 131 Voulagments

Ave, Ano Glyfada, 2963-3524. Offers great traditional Greek and international cuisine & live piano entertainment. Open 6 days a week from 7 pm.

GLYFADA PIZZA-RESTAURANT, 15 Labraki Avenue, Glyfada, 894-6932. Alex Anaslasiou, director. Pizza, homemade foods. "Glyfada's best pizza!".

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 cilfside view of the sea.

NAUTILUS, in Ambelokipi, one block south of the President Hotel (off Klifissias 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 8 pm -2 am, tel 693-0089. (Mykonos devotees will recognize Jimmy's Ornos Bistro specialties!)

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

BOUILLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Arnfithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave), tel 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7:30 pmmidnight.

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, Glytada, tel 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful prices.

STEAKHOUSES

FLAME STEAK HOUSE, Hadzigianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton), tel 723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly from 7 pm-1 am.

PONDEROSA, Kifissias 267, Kifissia, tel 801-4493. Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House. The specialty is American-style steaks. Behind Olympic Airways, near Plateia Kifissias. Open Monday-Friday from 6 pm-2 am. Saturday & Sunday, from 3 pm-2 am.

PRINCE OF WALES, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St, tel 777-8008. Open every day from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays. Businessmen's lunch menu (main dish, beer or wine, and dessert).

STAGECOACH, Voukourestiou 14, tel 363-5145. Specializes in steaks and salads with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12 pm-4 pm and 7 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

STEAK ROOM, Egintou 6 (between Hilton and US Embassy), tel 721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri & Ouranias 13, Holargos, tel 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music. fireplace.

CHINESE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KOREAN

GO RYEO JEONG, Alimou 33, Argyroupolis, tel 991-5913. Authentic Korean, Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Park-

ing. 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).

FRENCH

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

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

BAGATELLE, Ventiri 9 & Hadziyianni Mexi (near the

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

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

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

ITALIAN

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

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

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

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 diabolo 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

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 kataif. Egyptian ouzo.

SAHARA, Posidonos 1,5 & 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, Polyla 39, Ano Patissia, tel 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialties: Sepias con Olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork fillet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8 pm. Closed Monday.

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



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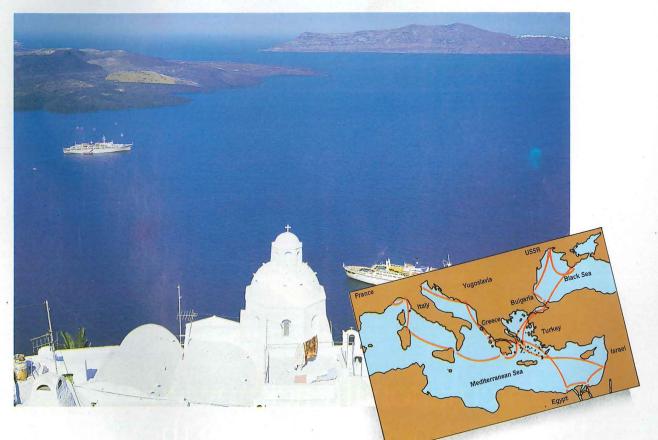
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