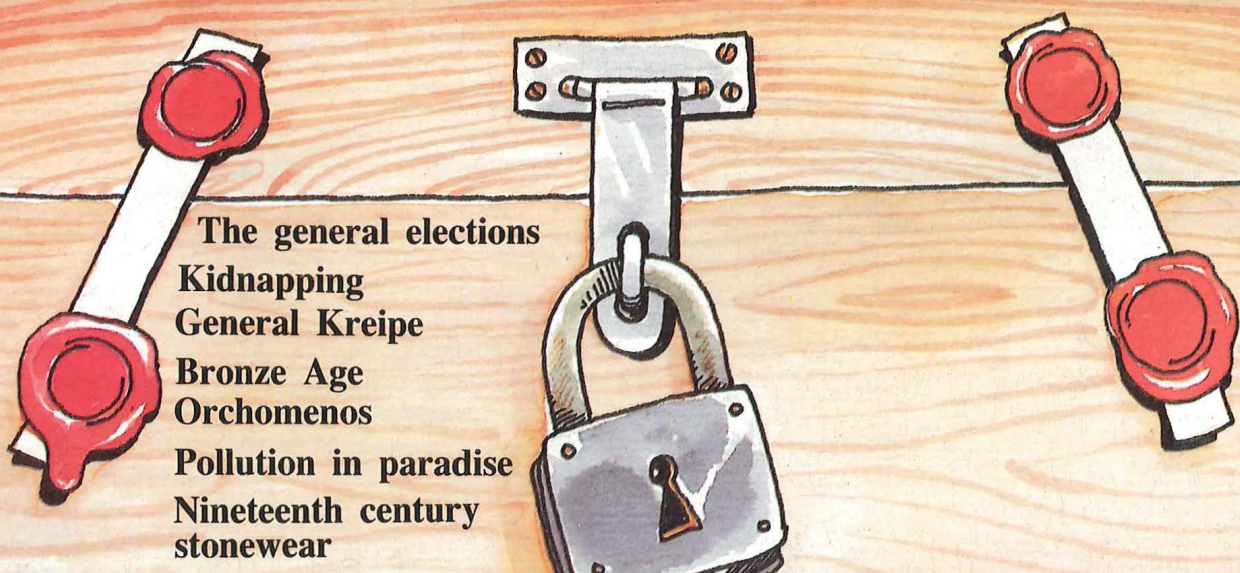
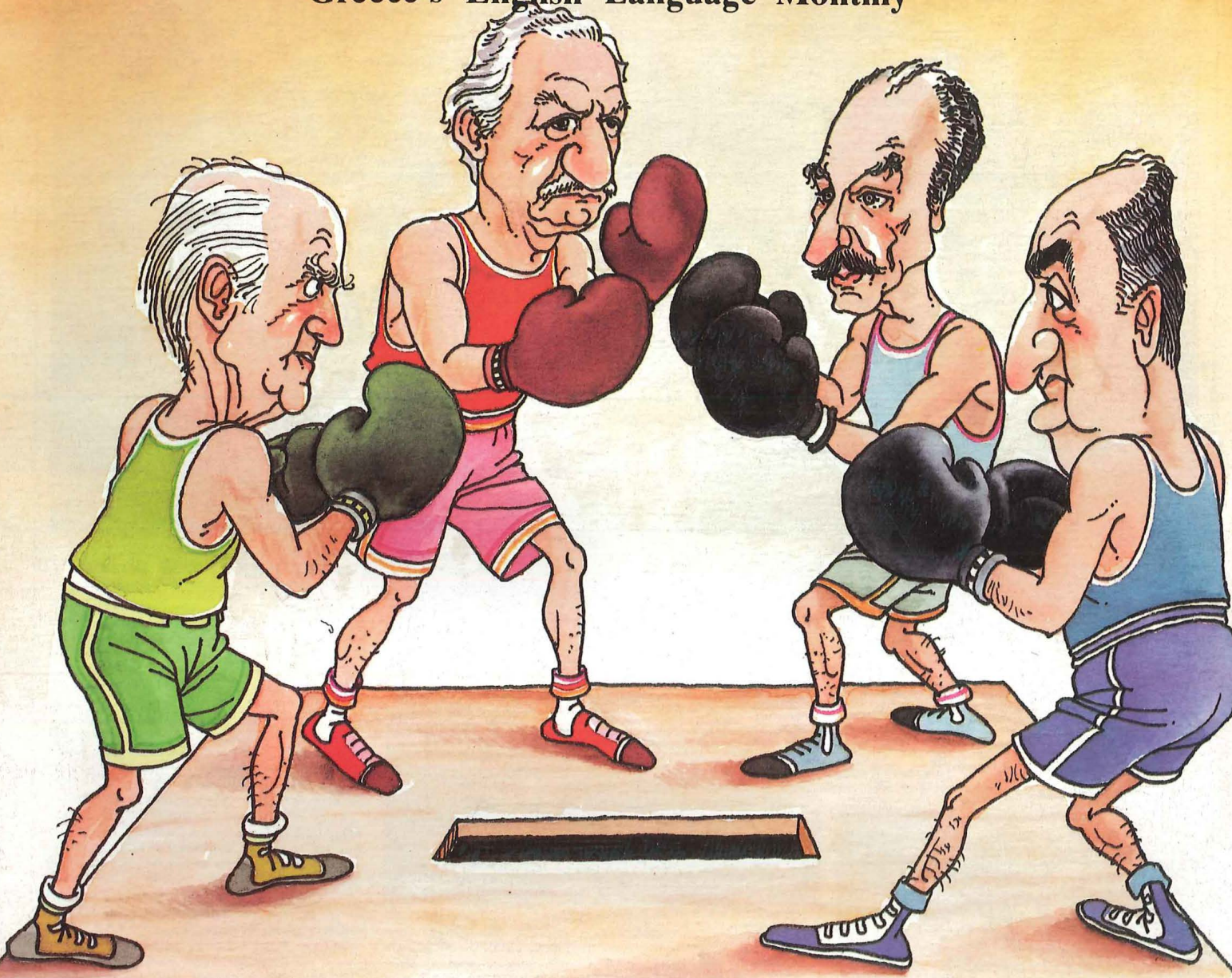


# ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



The general elections  
 Kidnapping  
 General Kreipe  
 Bronze Age  
 Orchomenos  
 Pollution in paradise  
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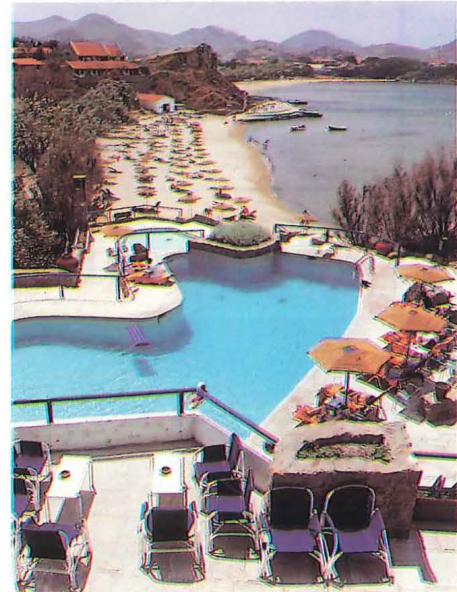
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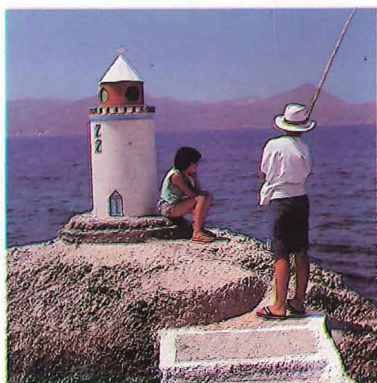
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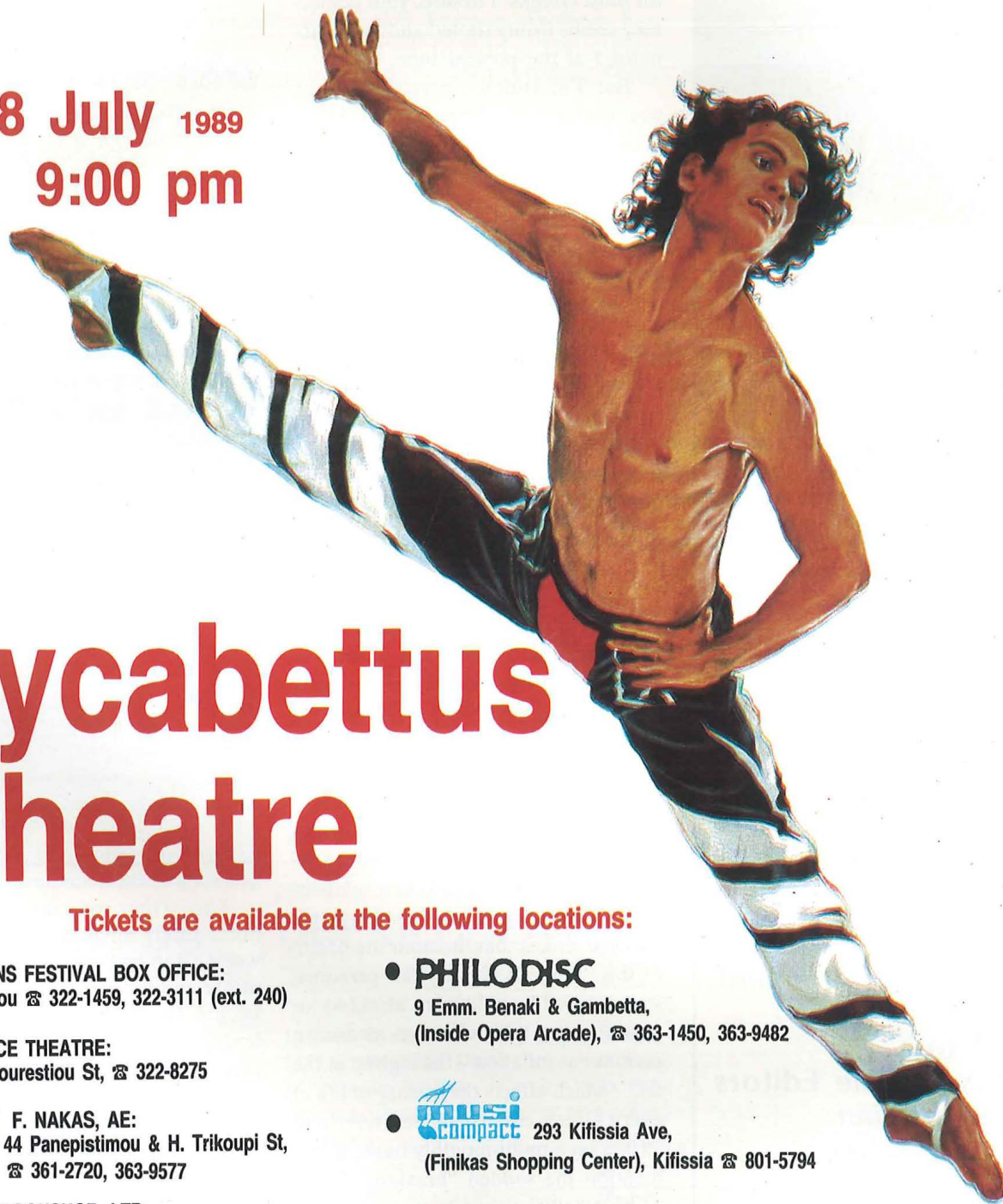
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## letters

### Pamperocracy

Dear Editors,

I found *Our Town* in your April, 1989 issue very interesting. Certainly few countries, especially European countries, have undergone the tremendous transformations Greece did in the short period of time from 1967 to 1975; from monarchy, to military dictatorship to parliamentary democracy. Happily for most Greeks, I'm sure, your democracy seems firmly rooted and institutionalized at the present time.

But I'm curious, what disposition was ever made of the former king's houses at Tatoi and on Corfu?

Sincerely,  
John Stevens,  
Bakersfield, CA

Dear Editors,

*Our Town* is always an interesting way to begin reading each copy of *The Athenian* and I always look forward to it. This month was no exception with its fascinating glimpses behind the bars of history.

I take strong exception, however, to the gratuitous remark thrown in: "before US bases in Greece started mucking things up around here".

Rather than taking cheap shots, why doesn't *The Athenian* state, point by point, exactly what the issues are. As a neutral observer, I am genuinely interested in just what it is that the bases are "mucking up" that the Greeks aren't doing for themselves, things like month-long postal strikes "mucking up" the life of almost every Greek citizen the vast majority of whom await letters from their relatives in the land of the bases' "mucking up"; garbage strikes that threaten the health of this "mucked up" capital; perennial smog caused by politicians afraid to, or unwilling to, take effective measures; continuous inflation – the highest in the EC – which affects the quality of life of every Greek citizen, sudden television strikes on a multi-monthly basis, not to mention the sudden "breaking down" of the satellite channels every time one of them dares to broadcast the truth about the political situation here; and, of course, the political mess in general that has the entire country paralyzed.

I can already tell you that without

the fire department at the "mucking up" base at Nea Makri, the residents in that area would have no fire protection whatsoever. Ditto for the "mucking up" emergency ambulance of the base which has saved several Greek lives which otherwise would have been lost waiting for an ambulance to arrive from Athens. I also know of Greek children who have been sent to the US for emergency medical treatment, sent there by the collected dollars of the very ones claimed to be "mucking up" Greece – of course the general public has never heard of them.

So let's get this "mucking up" out in the open – the shovel is in your corner, so to speak!

Yours for a cleaned up world,  
Don Sebastian,  
Plaka

### Piculas/Picoulas redux

Dear Editors,

Mr McLenaghan's unreasonable letter (April 1989) has prompted me to write about another aspect of the Piculas soirée at Deree: the program notes handed out during the Deree Symphonette concert.

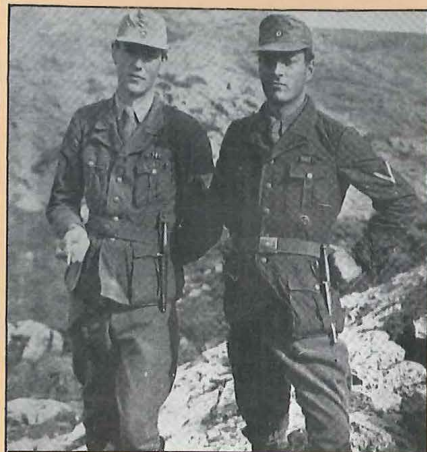
The text abounds in rare quips and felicitous metaphysical conceits. To quote an example: "The Neo-Romantic world-famed American Composer Samuel Barber's gifted talents..." (– a splendid array of descriptive epithets judiciously applied!); and, "The opus is symphonic in scope and far removed from the 18th century court-type Serenade, but follows more in the Mozartian Serenade status of becoming truly symphonic". Such elegance has rarely been attained, except by the great English prose writers at their best. What of the bold and neologistic use of the common Latin word *opus-eris*?

The writer of these informative notes surely inhabits a transcendental world abundant with unfamiliar forms of life and lofty personifications – e.g. talents bearing gifts (or "gifted talents") and dances which have favourites ("The Kleftikos and Epirote are regular concert favorites of the 36 dances...").

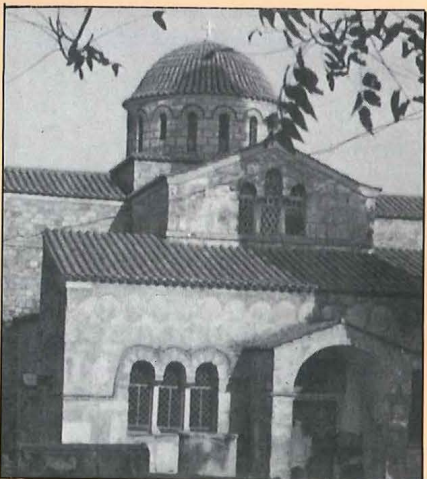
By way of conclusion I would like to emphasize once more that "the Piculas notes" are (to quote their author on Skalkotas) "Truly Greek in clarity and lucidity" – attributes that automatically recommend them (and their author) universally.

L.W. Marshall,  
Kolonaki

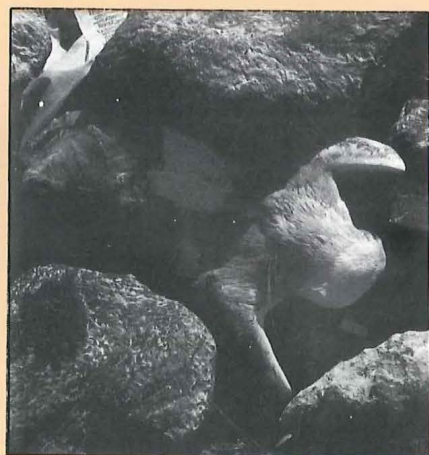




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## FEATURES

### 18 To the polls: the general elections of 18 June

This month's elections will topple the socialists, install them for another term or, in a third and more likely scenario, end in a stalemate. Jeanne Bourne reports

### 20 The abduction of the General

Patrick Leigh Fermor, William Stanley Moss, and a band of fearless Cretans set out to kidnap Major General Heinrich Kreipe in the spring of 1944...and succeeded. Michael House turns in a gripping account of the adventure

### 25 Orchomenos: a Bronze Age Minyan cipher

Once a peer of Troy and Mycenae, gold-rich Orchomenos was mentioned by Homer; excavated by Schliemann. Millennia later, J.M. Thursby tours this mysterious site

### 28 Wrestling with pollution in paradise

Summer visitors – all eight and a half million of them – can't help but amplify our problems of noise and water pollution and solid wastes. Angela Kinnear analyzes the threat, and the steps being taken to deal with it

## DEPARTMENTS

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## On the eve

At a party in Kolonaki recently, an attractive lady was looking fretful and twisting her handkerchief in her fingers. Several gentlemen, noting her discomfit, tried to soothe her. Over dinner the conversation had been all about how many percentage points ND would win in the coming elections.

"I don't know why," she said, "but I'm worried."

"Ah," exclaimed one man, "You think that the elections may be 'post-poned' at the last minute?"

"Yes," the lady hesitated, "but that's not quite it."

"Ah," said a second man, "You think that there will be some sort of hanky-panky – like vote-rigging or duplicate ballots?"

"Yes," the lady repeated, "but that's not quite it, either."

"Well," asked a third man, "what are you worried about?"

"Well," she blurted out, "I'm worried that even if the elections do take place, and they are as clean as a hound's tooth, that perfectly dreadful man will win anyway."

On the eve of every election – it's one of the few constants in this volatile business – an existential doubt, a kind of metaphysical *nefos*, descends over the country, a fear that the whole land may run afoul of the African continental plate, keel over and slide *in toto* into the sea, like Atlantis, in a geyser of mud and bubbles, leaving a huge slick of plastic political flags and photos of a topless former airline hostess on the surface of the deep.

Anxiety in some quarters may not be without foundation, for the country seems to be going through a crisis of identity. There is a climate of uncertainty. Less than a month before the elections set for 18 June, polls came up with figures showing a quarter of the population undecided, especially young people. When one hears that Greeks have become politically cynical or indifferent, it is a sign that things are not

at all normal, or more likely, the pollsters aren't doing their homework.

On national issues there is confusion. As regards EC relations, for example, from the President of the Republic on down, doubts have been expressed that Greece may lose its special identity as the bonds of European union grow stronger. One wonders how justified these fears are. It seems far-fetched that the member country with the longest heritage should be devoured and digested in a gulp by a vague political entity barely 30 years old. More likely, Greece will still be stubbornly itself long after the EC has changed beyond recognition. For years Mr Karamanlis pounded the podium declaring, "We are Europeans!" and always there has been the small echo from the back of the hall, "Are we, really?"

This sense of uncertainty affects other national issues: Aegean control, the Cyprus question, relations with NATO and with Warsaw Pact countries. In this variable weather, conspiracy theories flourish, purporting to find dark forces emanating from Brussels or Washington or Bogota or Palermo or Moscow or Salem, Massachusetts, when both shadow and substance are right here in Athens.

The solution is simple. Greece has urgent need of good government. Right or left or center or up or down or blue or green or white, it must be representative, effective and respected.

Whether Greeks are ungovernable, or just not very adept at choosing leaders, is a classical question first posed by Homer. He couldn't answer it and neither, it seems, can we. It's one of the intriguing contradictions about this country that a people who are so enthusiastic about, and so sensitive to, politics don't have better governments. All Greeks know very well how every other country should be run; why can't they run their own?

It's said to be 'the system'. And why not? Greeks abroad do unusually well.

They work closely with others, they are filled with community spirit, they show administrative skills, they win elections (sometimes). But all these things are extraordinary around here. Maybe a country which is buffeted by sensational financial scandals, whose public agencies appear to be run by colorful Mafia types, whose economy is in a shambles, whose educational structure is chaotic, whose health service is minimal and many of whose leaders believe that the only purpose for holding an elected office is to get re-elected again, is in need of a bit of a change.

In this less than perfect world, governments can set examples. If they are suspect of syphoning off bushels of public money in boxes of nappies, it is difficult to condemn tax evasion. When women interviewed on private radio chat shows say they have been abandoned by spouses for younger women, it is due to public example.

Turning national issues into vote-begging whimsies and focusing the nation's attention on one person's psychodrama is fitting, and even fun, for soap operas, but not for countries that take themselves, and are taken by others, seriously.

The best government for Greece, today and tomorrow, will be the one that gets the country back on course, reevaluates its assets and declares clearly and bravely what it stands for. There is a lot that is good that needs to be brought out, brushed off and polished up. There is a wonderful opportunity for expressing something new. A healthy political body, no less than a physical one, has no difficulty in evacuating its waste products and being rid of their effluvia which have become pungent lately.

When the country, then, wins back its self-confidence, regains its sense of dignity, redefines its splendid heritage in the light of today, then many challenges before it – and they have been staring it in the face for some time – will be met and overcome. □



# THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Jeanne Bourne

Greece's Supreme Court last month recommended that alleged Palestinian terrorist Mohammed Rashid be extradited to the United States where he is wanted in connection with a 1982 mid-flight explosion aboard a Pan Am passenger jet which killed a Japanese teenager and injured 15 others.

The final decision on Mr Rashid's extradition, however, lies with Minister of Justice Yiannis Skoularikis. He has no time limit on his decision, but most political observers say he will not issue a decision until after this month's elections.

Rashid's lawyers said after the announcement that they would request the Minister of Justice not rule in favor of the extradition because the case is a political one.

The five-member court, which had been repeatedly threatened by terrorist groups, voted four to one in favor of extradition. Of three Supreme Court judges attacked earlier this year, two died. Two other high court judges resigned their posts after threats were made on their lives.

Mr Rashid was arrested at Athens International Airport in May 1988 for entering Greece on a forged Syrian

passport; he was sentenced to seven months imprisonment.

Mr Rashid's case is similar to that of Palestinian Abdel Osama Al-Zomar who was wanted in Italy for the 1982 attack on a Rome synagogue. Al-Zomar was sentenced to 20 months imprisonment on charges of smuggling explosives into Greece, but his term was then extended for possessing a penknife in his cell. The delay came after the Supreme Court and Minister of Justice ruled in favor of his extradition. After completing his jail term last December, Mr Al-Zomar was released to Libya.

Alleged Red Brigade member Maurizio Folini, wanted by the Italian government, was also freed by a justice minister's decision.

Representatives of the Palestinian Liberation Organization have appeared in Mr Rashid's court hearings and he admits being a member of that group, but intelligence officials believe he is a member of the May 15 group and an expert in planting undetectable plastic explosives. US officials also believe that Mr Rashid may have information regarding last December's downing of Pan Am flight 103 over Lockerbie, Scotland.

## Nov 17 strikes ...again

The November 17 urban terrorist organization has claimed responsibility for last month's car bomb attack on former Minister of Public Order George Petsos.

In a five-page proclamation sent to the Athens daily *Eleftherotypia*, the group said, "Unfortunately, the people's swindler and thief George Petsos was very lucky" to escape death.

It continued: "We decided to execute the second in line of priority after (former Justice Minister Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas)."

Both former ministers have been implicated in the multi-million dollar Bank of Crete scandal. Mr Koutsoyiorgas reportedly received a \$2 million kick-back for ushering a law through parliament, which in effect prohibited the Bank of Crete from being audited.

Mr Petsos and his bodyguard escaped serious injury when a booby-trapped car was exploded as they drove past it in a northern Athenian suburb.

Last June, Captain William Nordeen, the US military attaché in Greece, was killed in a similar car-bomb attack.

At another point in the proclamation, the terrorist group called on the Greek public not to vote for either PASOK or New Democracy in the upcoming general elections, "because you (will) bring the thieves back to power". Instead, the group said, "Mark your ballots with November 17, not because November 17 wants to intervene in the country's political scene, but to participate actively, for the first time, in the electoral showdown... because no political party is worthy of the people's vote."

## Arms deals

Two days after Nicaraguan Sandinista President Daniel Ortega ended a three-day official visit to Greece last month, a conservative member of parliament alleged the government had been selling arms to the Nicaraguan

## Greek-Bulgarian talks

Greece and Bulgaria last month signed bilateral agreements concerning economic cooperation, the establishment of a nuclear free zone and timely warning in the event of nuclear accidents.

Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov and Premier Papandreou held talks in the border towns of Alexandroupolis and Haskovo, focusing on Balkan cooperation and the establishment of a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone between the two countries.

"Our belief and conviction is that multilateral Balkan cooperation will contribute towards settling or diminishing certain bilateral disputes, which

unfortunately continue to exist in the Balkans and keep coming back sharply from time to time," Mr Papandreou said during the talks.

Mr Zhivkov replied that the cooperation between Greece and Bulgaria is "one of the most important stabilizing factors in the Balkans".

The Greek press sharply criticized the government for three days after the talks. The subject of controversy, however, was Dimitra Liani's presence at the meeting. It marked the first time she was actually presented as Prime Minister Papandreou's official escort.

Although Ms Liani accompanied the premier to the EC Summit on Rhodes last fall, she was not presented to the other leaders, but only to the international press.



## THE ATHENIAN

contras.

Vaios Stathopoulos announced the revelations to the press and tabled his evidence before parliament. The evidence included a bill of lading which allegedly indicated that the Greek Arms Industry (EBO) on 15 February shipped 140 crates of arms, weighing 4500 tons, to New York for delivery to the contras.

According to Mr Stathopoulos, the arms were transported aboard Olympic Airways flight 411, in violation of International Civil Aviation Organization regulations forbidding such shipments when passengers are aboard. He said the arms were delivered in New York to the Springfield Company, which handles arms shipments for the contras.

The government has not commented on the allegations.

During Mr Ortega's visit, part of a ten-nation European tour, Premier Papandreou announced that Greece's economic assistance to Nicaragua had been doubled last year to \$1.3 million.

Investigations are already underway into numerous arms transactions carried out by the Greek government over the last few years. Among others, it has been discovered that state industries have ignored international resolutions by selling arms to such diverse regimes as those of Iran, Iraq and South Africa.

### Theodorakis supports ND

Internationally renowned communist composer Mikis Theodorakis last month called for a conservative victory and the defeat of the PASOK party. He said this is necessary because the socialist government has turned out to be "a bunch of opportunists and thieves".

Theodorakis, who has spent time in concentration camps and was exiled for his communist activities, said the only solution to Greece's current problems is a strong but moderate conservative government. He called on the public to give it "resounding support with at least 50 percent of the vote".

"Communists and conservatives must join hands to get rid of the thieves," the composer said.

The government responded by saying that Theodorakis "confuses eve-

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ryone with his political inconsistencies".

Shortly after the composer's announcement, the Income Tax Administration said it would investigate a report in the newspaper *Avriani* that Mr Theodorakis owns two homes in Paris which he has not declared in his income tax report.

### Premier sues *Time*

Premier Papandreou's lawyer filed a libel suit against Time Inc. in London for a published interview from jailed banker George Koskotas.

The lawyer, Leonard B. Boudin, told journalists that the suit was filed in the UK because the laws there required the persons who published the libel to justify it. Therefore the burden of proof will fall on the magazine.

The exclusive interview was featured as a cover story in the magazine's international editions. In it, Mr Koskotas alleged that the premier was a direct recipient of embezzled funds, and that the prime minister himself encouraged the crime and promised the banker protection. Mr Koskotas also accused other high government officials of taking part in the scam.

### Dutch woman released

A Dutch citizen has been released from a Thessaloniki prison after nearly eight months imprisonment, for not clearing her car through customs after her case was raised in the European Parliament.

Petronela Van Kuyk, 30, was held in Eptapyrgion Prison since last September without a trial for "not paying customs tax and duties" on a car she brought into Greece. She said the car had been stolen before she could have it cleared through customs.

Ms Kuyk came to Greece in 1986 to marry a Greek citizen and then returned with the car in 1987.

In her report to the Dutch Embassy in Athens, she said after the customs office imposed a "tax and duty" decision against her, she immediately went to Athens to pay the fees. The car, however, was stolen before she could do so, she said. □





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## Good business drives out bad



Ideal Refractories' Tsouloufris

What price service? Contrary to Gresham's Law (Bad money drives out good), good service drives out bad. This truism seems to be one of the reasons that public corporations usually fail to meet the expectations of the people they are supposed to benefit – one fact, incidentally, that is wrestling the USSR and its satellites into *perestroika*. What we might call the 'Educated Consumer Law' (ECL) is the driving force towards a better standard of living in every country where free and open trade flourishes. This law is valid even in communist countries; why else the grey and black markets?

Private enterprises know the power of the 'ECL' and act accordingly. Public authorities have never heard of it and continue to regulate their customers for the convenience of their individual oligarchy. There are public-spirited employees but these enlightened few are caught in a sticky web, squashed and seldom allowed to 'think consumer'.

But what has the ECL to do with the EC?

In its pilgrimage to the single market, the Economic Community wanders from side to side between the dynamism of entrepreneurship and the tradition of 'public service' (now going under the new buzzword of 'social dimension').

On the whole, and largely because of the richer northern members, dynamism is winning out. The Educated Consumer Law has proven itself more efficient at providing a nutritious meal than its tasteless state-knows-best recipe. All members of the EC pay lip service to the ECL even if some pay more attention to the lip than the service; in this respect Greece needs fewer moribund public corporations (don't let's call them enterprises) and more private businesses such as:

1. An Athens company formed by American Standard in 1971 to manufacture ceramic, fire-resistant material in competition with larger European companies. It failed and in 1979 was taken over by Greek shareholders and

renamed Ideal Refractories. Managing Director Paul Tsouloufris states that the 180-member staff could not go on making a broad line of mass-production products.

"We carried out a complete reorganization," he explains. "We cut administration layers to a minimum and delegated responsibility. We decided to concentrate on top-grade linings for high temperature kilns. We cut production by almost half, personnel by a third and created a market for top quality, long-life, high-margin specialty products. We educated our staff and involved them in the company as a whole... To us, management of people is much more important than material production." Paul Tsouloufris fervently believes that intelligent management in any type of business is the key to success.

"We decided to diversify into service-oriented businesses," he continues. "We took over control of the largest typesetting firm in Greece (Fotron) and, in 1987, the office automation side of Toshiba. Using our management philosophy we boosted lackluster businesses into profitable investments showing a 1988 group net profit of \$3,000,000. Through refractories and typesetting, we generate an export trade of \$2,000,000 (and going up); we are earning foreign currency – all this with a total staff of around 200."

To what do they owe their success? First, Tsouloufris' management is the diametric opposite of the historical Greek business model. Rather than central control with all decision making at the top, they involve the employees at all levels. They have changed the traditional 'master/servant' attitude to one of company pride where the productivity of the company is important to each worker, whether in the office or on the factory floor. Without profit the company founders: with profit everyone gains.

This 'team' attitude flows from management that looks beyond the short-term lining of their own pockets. They carefully build good relations with the union which now looks at the company's shape as well as its members' welfare.

Second, ceaseless demand for quality is the byword. The refractory company makes no-defect shipments. This has won them repeat customers from Greece, North Africa and the Middle East.

Third, constant training enables management to delegate decision making to all levels right down to production teams. Everyone is involved.

Fourth, customer service is a high priority – all the time.

1992? The management sees the single market not only as a challenge but as an opportunity to go forward: it has its infrastructure in place and is geared for further expansion into service businesses.

2. American Optical, a Greek company that purchased the business of the same name in 1982 when Warner Lambert (a US conglomerate) decided to divest itself of its foreign subsidiaries. At that time it was importing



optical equipment and selling to outlets locally. Serge Mordoh, Managing Director, describes how they decided to improve their position in the market and grow to their present annual volume of about \$10,000,000.

"First," he says "we developed a distribution network that covers the whole country and market a 'package' so diversified within the optical and ophthalmic field that we can offer total service from sophisticated eye-testing equipment to the best contact lens solution."

"Second, we insist that professional quality is built into both product and service. With this in mind, we manufacture special lenses that would be expensive and slow in arriving if ordered from abroad."

"Third, we hire well-educated people; our staff of 65 is paid well; they are involved in the company's business and attend training seminars that are run on a regular basis. We want to introduce a profit-sharing scheme but this is very difficult under present Greek law."

"Fourth, we investigate all new products. Recent examples are intraocular lenses and disposable contact lenses. We must maintain a complete range so that American Optical retains its position as the most important supplier in its field to every hospital, clinic, ophthalmologist, optician and pharmacist."

What about expansion?

"We already have up to 50 percent of our niche market of 'optical and ophthalmic specialties'. We can expand vertically by either going into mass manufacturing or by opening retail stores; horizontally, by creating another niche market such as 'medical specialties'."

What about 1992?

Serge Mordoh sees the fragmented optical market of individual retailers being superseded by store chains – run efficiently with qualified opticians in every branch. He admits that this would change the distribution system as the chains would have the power to buy direct from prime sources.

"In the end issue", he continues, "American Optical is a 'service' business. It has the capability of expanding in whatever direction we consider healthiest. We will go ahead on the premise that people come first – our customers and our staff. We are looking forward to 1992 and to the free movement of people, trade and ideas".

3. STAT SA (Communication Systems) represents the American telecommunication firm AT&T in Greece. Vice Chairman John Papadakis says that their main business is designing, selling, installing and maintaining AT&T telephone exchange systems (PBX) for private and public companies.

Three young men got together in 1978 and with a scraped-together 400,000 drachmas formed a private limited company to represent a division of the American Bell telephone system. When Bell was split up, AT&T took the international side and retained STAT as its Greek distributor. It is a one-on-one business relationship in which there is complete trust on both sides. So

successful have these hardworking partners been that they formed an SA (Societe Anonyme) Company which today has a capital worth of 46 million drachmas and is investing in a new \$1,200,000 facility. In 1988 its sales were nearly two and a half million dollars on which it made a profit of over a quarter million, half of which it ploughed back into the company.

To what does John Papadakis owe this success?

"Service," he says. "To earn our side of the bargain we have to provide the best service of any communication company. Our 62-strong staff provides 24-hour maintenance plus an emergency service with a guaranteed four-hour response time anywhere in Greece. We stay with our customers: we hold their hands."

Quality: "Our engineers are trained by AT&T not once but continuously. We use only in-house installers; we control quality. One partner goes out on each installation."

Technology: "Although our prices are 15-20 percent higher than our competition's we hold nearly 30 percent of the total telephone exchange market. AT&T technology is much more advanced than European systems and our customers (government companies, hotels, banks etc) appreciate the state-of-the-art facilities we offer. We have recently sold to five large projects AT&T's new System 75, manufactured in the European Community."

Morale: "We are a small company with a total staff of 62; each member is an integral part of the business. Our personnel turnover is very small."

What about 1992?

"Right now," he states, "OTE (the Greek telephone system authority) purchases equipment from Siemens and Erikson through the government company ELVIL. By 1991, under EC laws, it will no longer be allowed to monopolize the purchases of public companies which will have to tender in the open market. We ourselves have good relations with OTE and naturally hope to get some of this future business. We can see a growing market for our own advanced technology not only in the public sector but also in the expected influx of foreign businesses. 1992 can do nothing but improve telecommunication in Greece for the benefit of commerce and private citizens."

Back to the ECL.

What do these businesses have in common? They, and many like them, dip into a pot of attributes which contains the spice of private initiative, the meat of market niche, the potency of workforce and above all the essence of the ECL. This may be an oversimplification perhaps but nevertheless, the overall concept, which finds its most zealous advocates in the US, Japan and some European countries, has contributed to an ever-increasing standard of living for their fortunate citizens.

As for Greece, it boasts bright sunshine, 'magnetic' islands and free citizens. Of all its assets, its human resource is the most important but the most neglected. □

*Robert Bartholomew*



# To the polls: the general elections of 18 June

**The elections this month will put an end to the 'socialist experiment', reaffirm the people's support of chimerical, scandal-ridden PASOK ... or place the country, temporarily, in the hands of a caretaker government**

by Jeanne Bourne

Always complicated by Machiavelian intrigues, Greek politics are similar to the Greek personality itself: complex, contradictory yet predictable. The paradox has been illustrated time and again during Greece's modern political campaigns.

The most publicized 'contradiction' in the present campaign has been Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's flaunting of his 'companion', Ms Dimitra Liani. In a country that places such great importance on the family, the public still, in large numbers, supports a premier who flagrantly violates traditional values. (Papandreou's previous campaign posters have featured the politician smiling, a wedding band gleaming on his hand.)

The print media, divided neatly down party lines, have concentrated almost solely on the prime minister's private life and the Koskotas scandal. The scandal has and will continue to have major political repercussions, but it has taken focus away from the country's other problems, such as the stagnant foreign policy, urban and international terrorism, and Greece's slow progress towards full integration into the European Community in 1992.

Certainly, the results of this month's general elections will be a milestone in modern Greek history and will shape the country's policies for years to come, bring either an end to the "socialist experiment" or reaffirmation of the people's trust in this system of government.

Another likely scenario is 'something in between':

Many political observers now say the conservative opposition, New

Democracy, will win a majority of the popular vote, but not enough to form a government. In this case, a caretaker government will be selected and new elections held within 60 days.

The most relevant and damaging issue of the campaign has been the multi-million dollar Bank of Crete scandal. It has promoted the dismissal of two ministers and three socialist members of parliament, was the stated reason for an assassination attempt

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## Media control has been a major campaign issue

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against a former minister, and has caused a large drop in popularity for the ruling PASOK party. A number of other administration appointees and associates have been jailed for taking part in the scandal and subsequent cover-up.

The worst revelations came when documentation was presented alleging that Deputy Premier Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas received a \$2 million payoff for easing through parliament a law that, in effect, prohibited the Bank of Crete from being audited. He resigned his post, but is protected from prosecution due to parliamentary immunity.

The banker at the eye of the hurricane, George Koskotas, who is now jailed in a Boston prison awaiting an extradition hearing, began his revelations through an interview with *Time* magazine. The article accused Premier Papandreou not only of having

knowledge of the embezzlement, but of actually receiving funds and pledging to protect the banker. The premier recently filed a libel suit against Time Inc., in London.

Political observers note the contradictions in the country that the world calls "the cradle of democracy" where electoral laws are changed before each election by the party in power, and where the television media are state-controlled.

Media control has been a major issue in the campaign. The conservatives have condemned the government for not placing the state-owned television networks under inter-party supervision. As *The Athenian* was going to press, Alternate Minister to the Prime Minister's Office, Dimitris Maroudas, announced that the inter-party committee would commence on 21 May, a week later than previously announced and less than a month before the elections.

New Democracy replied that "it is clear that the government's panic in the face of the threat of defeat made it refuse to accept even the most elementary conditions for the proper and fair conduction of elections."

The coalition of leftist parties stated that the postponement of the inter-party committee's control was a new, provocative hindrance which revealed the dangerous anti-democratic intentions of the government.

Another paradox is the public's reaction to New Democracy. Seemingly the 'only alternative' to the scandal-ridden socialists, the conservatives are still not assured a landslide win. Party leader Constantine Mitsotakis, who has never had the charisma and mass popu-

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## Greek politics mirror the Greek personality

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larity of Mr Papandreou, is well known for frequent misstatements and blunders. While the conservatives led polls by ten percentage points only a month before the elections, many Greeks think he is merely the better of two evils.

Mr Mitsotakis has openly taken a pro-American stance while his feud



with the US Embassy is equally well publicized. He raised an outcry over a *New York Times* article that quoted a "Western diplomat" as saying the conservatives could not get enough popular support to form a government. He accused American Ambassador Robert Keeley of being the source. The Embassy denied the allegations.

Additionally inconsistent was Mr Mitsotakis' statement that he would call for new general elections rather than try to form a coalition if his party

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## Student elections heralded a conservative victory

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failed to win an absolute majority. He said New Democracy has set as its target an absolute majority and "we are not prepared either before or after the elections to form coalitions with other parties".

The government interpreted this comment as "confessing the truth" of the conservatives' fear of a PASOK victory. The coalition of leftist parties said the statement was a "confession of ND's inability to win the much-desired self-sufficiency". In addition they said that New Democracy was in a "state of isolation and would not find forces to cooperate with it in the next parliament".

Although generally considered not to be as reliable an indicator as in the past, the student elections heralded a conservative victory. According to statistics released by the National Students' Union of Greece, the student union affiliated with New Democracy won nearly 40 percent of the votes. The second place union was affiliated with the communist party of Greece and won about 30 percent. The PASOK-affiliated student union received a little over 15 percent. More interesting, if it is a reflection of the general electorate which must vote by law, was the abstention rate - the highest since 1974 - of nearly 40 percent. □



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# The abduction of the General

One of the most dashing exploits of World War II was the kidnapping of General Kreipe from Crete, but its cliff-hanging and colorful details are very little known

by Michael House

Major General Heinrich Kreipe was not having a lucky war. After two grim years on the Russian front, he was transferred to the command of the Irakleion district on Crete in the spring of 1944. The transfer was supposed to be a rest, but within weeks of his arrival he had been ignominiously snatched from under the noses of his own troops by a group of 11 Cretan Resistance fighters led by Major Patrick Leigh Fermor and Captain William Stanley Moss. After a grisly 19-day game of hide-and-seek with the occupying German forces, Kreipe was spirited off the island and taken to Cairo.

The kidnapping was a superb piece of morale-building theatre. Subsequent German atrocities in the Amari district were claimed by the enemy to be reprisals against those who had aided in the abduction. The evidence suggests otherwise.

What is beyond dispute is that the participants were and remain heroes to the Cretan people. Post-Cyprus revisionist historians, suspicious of all things British, have tried to devalue the

operation. But a careful examination of the facts suggests that the atrocities would almost certainly have happened if the abduction had never taken place.

The most romantic of novelists might have hesitated to create the two main characters involved. Patrick Leigh Fermor, whose evocations of Greece, the Caribbean and pre-war central Europe have made him one of the world's great travel writers, has lived the kind of life most people can only dream about. At the age of 19, he walked across Europe from the Hook of Holland to Constantinople with little cash, his accommodation alternating between sumptuous schlosses and straw-covered outhouse floors. His friend, Sir Ian Moncreiffe, called him "a Byronic figure whose creative power is used to the full in splashing on to the canvas of his time the... colour of his own life." He added that Leigh Fermor has a mind "as conscientious and thorough as it (is) fanciful." Xan Fielding, another hero of the Resistance, meeting him for the first time on Crete, commented on his "carnavalesque appearance" disguised as a Cretan, and

added: "His conversation was appropriately as gay and witty as though we had just met each other, not in a sordid little Cretan shack, but at some splendid ball in Paris or London." Even General Kreipe himself is quoted as telling Dilys Powell years later: "I liked Paddy."

William Stanley Moss was hardly overshadowed by his charismatic collaborator. When war broke out, the 18-year-old Moss was in Stockholm, having left school not long before and gone to live in a log cabin on the coast of Latvia. He had found passage at last across the North Sea and joined the Coldstream Guards. Moncreiffe described him as: "Tall and devilishly languid, with that usual rather attractive droop of unaffected self-deprecation twisting the corners of his mouth". After the war, Moss became a writer and married a Polish Countess.

In the continued absence of Leigh Fermor's long awaited version of events, Moss's *Ill Met By Moonlight* is the only eye-witness version in print. The book was made into a film but Kreipe's lawyers threatened legal action and neither book nor film was distributed in Germany. This is surprising because Moss seems to have liked Kreipe and his portrait is on the whole sympathetic.

These two John Buchan characters planned and successfully executed one of the most stylish and audacious missions of the war. Leigh Fermor, who dreamed up the idea of abducting a German general, was already in good training for the mission. During 18 months with the Cretan Resistance in the mountains, he had been responsible for spiriting the Italian General Carta off the island, though it is true he went willingly. Leigh Fermor had put up the idea to his superiors in Cairo on his arrival there soon after the Italian sur-



Good-bye to General Kreipe



render and had been given the go-ahead. He met Moss two months later and the latter became second-in-command. The plan was to kidnap the German Divisional Commander and get him off the island at top speed, without bloodshed and without giving the Germans any pretext for reprisals against the local population. If things had gone entirely according to plan, the general would have been picked up from the south coast of Crete by the Royal Navy three days after his capture, leaving the Germans evidence from which it was hoped they would infer that the venture was the responsibility of a raiding party from the Middle East unconnected with the guerrilla forces on Crete. But it didn't work out that way. By an appalling piece of luck, the Germans occupied the pick-up point, Sachtouria, on the night of the intended rendezvous. They had just learned of a gun-running operation there, so they burned down the village and garrisoned the ruins. The party decided to strike through the Amari mountains until they could find a point on the coast free of Germans.

The original target for the abduction was General Müller, commanding the 22nd Sebastopol (Bremen) Panzer Division. Subsequently executed as a war criminal, Müller had earned a fearsome reputation after a particularly bloody series of reprisals following an attack on a German post which led to the deaths of 100 enemy soldiers. The Cretans, among whom Leigh Fermor had been fighting for many months, longed for revenge, but there was always the problem of avoiding yet more slaughtered civilians and blazing villages. The plan, if successful, was to be bloodless. It would boost Cretan morale hugely and would remove Müller from the area. His replacement by Kreipe was a disappointment, but it was decided to proceed. The Normandy landings were just two months away, and anything that caused the Germans confusion about when the second front would be launched was highly desirable. The Germans might well have wondered whether the operation was the prelude to an invasion. German morale generally would fall. As it turned out, the general's aide-de-camp was arrested for incompetence, rumors circulated that Kreipe had engineered



*General Kreipe (center) and his captors*



*The hideout on Mount Ida*

his own escape before an Allied invasion, and after the general was in Cairo, disgruntled search parties were still to be found in the inhospitable mountains of central Crete calling out "Kreipe! Kreipe!"

The 11 Cretan *andartes* who played a major role in the operation were handpicked by Leigh Fermor. They were close friends who had been with him on guerrilla operations and had proved their mettle. Since the operation is too often regarded as a two-man show with the Cretans as bit-part players, their names merit mention: Man-

olis Paterakis and George Tyrakis were the senior Cretans, tried and tested in action. They had accompanied Moss to Crete by boat after several parachute attempts had been aborted. Michael Akoumianakis had a house next to the Villa Ariadne at Knossos where Kreipe lived and was head of the Irakleion information network. He was assisted by a local student, Ilias Athanasakis. The oldest member of the party was Gregory Knarakis, a grandfather and veteran of many operations. Anthony Zoïdakis was one of two policemen on the team. He was shot by the Germans a few months later. Anthony





*Kreipe, the morning after the abduction*

Papaleonidas also came back to Crete with Moss. The self-appointed cook of the party, he was "full of fun and story-telling". Stratis Saviolakis, a local policeman, was able to spy out the land without causing suspicion. Dimitrios Tzatzas, a mountain guide to foreign troops, was quiet and reliable. Pavlos Zografistos had a house an hour's march from Irakleion, where he

accommodated the party while waiting for the operation to begin. When German soldiers came scrounging for food while the team was there, he dealt with the situation with cool courage. Nikos Komis, a shepherd from Thrapsana completed the party. Leigh Fermor has described them as "tough, experienced and fearless".

General Kreipe lived in the Villa Adriadne, the house built by Sir Arthur Evans while he was excavating the Minoan palace at Knossos near Irakleion. The general was a career soldier rather than a hardline Nazi. He had won the Iron Cross at Verdun in World War I and the Knight's Cross of the same order in this war. He was innocent of atrocities on Crete. The substitution of generals was fortunate for the whole party – they got on much better with Kreipe than they would have with Müller. One wonders whether the latter would have got off the island alive. Kreipe was battle-hardened and thus better able to endure the privations that would follow.

Every morning Kreipe set off in his staff car from the Villa Ariadne and drove to his HQ in the village of Archanes; every evening he drove back. Together with Micky Akoumianakis, Leigh Fermor, disguised as a Cretan, went to reconnoitre the route. It became clear that the villa was impregnable. It was surrounded by

three rolls of barbed wire, sometimes electrified. The idea of using the general's car surfaced at this point: wearing appropriate disguises and with pennants flying on the car, the team could drive through enemy checkpoints with ease, if not with comfort. Leigh Fermor seemed to enjoy taking risks for their own sake. An extract from a letter he wrote to Moss, waiting with some of the Cretans in a cave on Mount Ida, records: "I spent German Easter Sunday... with three German sergeants. We danced together and they embraced me drunkenly when we had to leave." Micky had offered English cigarettes to the Germans, but managed to cover his gaffe by passing them off as captured booty bought on the black market. They also encountered the general himself in his car. They waved to him, and Kreipe, apparently pleased to get a friendly response from the local population, graciously acknowledged their greetings.

There was only one place suitable for the abduction, a 'T' junction where the driver would have to slow down and where ditches and embankments gave cover. The plan was for the English officers to dress as German military police to stop the car. "Paddy, much to his sorrow, was obliged to part with his moustache; but without it he looked so much the dashing Teuton that beside him one felt uncomfortably close to the genuine article. As for myself (Moss) ...Paddy remarked that my appearance was that of an Englishman dressed as a German leaning against the bar at the Berkeley."

The plan was put into effect on 26 April 1944, two nerve-racking days after the date originally set. Kreipe would leave his HQ in Archanes around 8:30 pm each evening to be driven back to the Villa Ariadne. But the nonappearance of the general at the villa at the normal time would not immediately cause alarm because he sometimes stayed at Archanes to play bridge. The two Cretan intelligence-gatherers positioned themselves on a hillock 300 metres from the junction on the Archanes road. An electric bell was rigged up with a wire running from the junction to the lookout point, so the approach of the car could be signaled. Leigh Fermor and Moss, dressed as German police corporals, went to stand



*The abductors, Bourdzalis and his "andartes" the day before the operation*



in the road with red lamps and traffic signs, signaling the car to stop. Kreipe usually sat in front beside the chauffeur. Leigh Fermor and Paterakis were to haul him out while Moss and Tyrakis dealt with the driver. Zoïdakis, Komis, Knarakis and Papaleonidas were to handle any other occupants of the car. While the main participants were thus engaged, a secondary band of *andartes* was covering the roads converging on the junction, ready to hold up traffic during the kidnapping should it be necessary. Any occupant of the car other than the general was to be taken on foot to the rendezvous point on Mount Ida. Moss was to drive the car while Leigh Fermor sat beside him



William Stanley Moss, General Kreipe, Patrick Leigh Fermor



Moss and Leigh Fermor, in German uniform

wearing the general's hat. Paterakis, Saviolakis and Tyrakis would be in the back, keeping Kreipe hidden. Moss would drive past the Villa Ariadne, through Irakleion, then west along the coast. Near the mountain village of Anoyia the party would separate: Leigh Fermor and Tyrakis would take the car to where another road led to the south coast; the others would march south with the general towards the rendezvous point. An agent on Mount Ida would radio Cairo and the team would make its way to the south coast to be picked up by motor launch.

The first part of the plan went off smoothly enough. The car arrived about 9:30 pm, its two occupants, the general and his driver, were seized. The driver reached for his automatic and Moss had to cosh him. Within a minute of its departure from the junc-

tion, the car passed a German troop convoy coming the other way. The drive towards Irakleion was a heart-stopping one: the party had to bluff its way through no less than 22 checkpoints. At the first, the car slowed down to give the sentry a clear sight of the general's pennants on the wings, then Moss accelerated away, expecting at any moment to hear a rifle shot. But the procedure worked and was repeated at subsequent control posts. They approached the Villa Ariadne, its gates open to receive the car. Moss blew the horn but didn't slacken speed. The stickiest moment came during the drive through Irakleion. There was a garrison film-show in town and the streets were thick with troops. Moss sounded the horn imperiously and the soldiery scattered with hasty salutes. German habits of deference to authority were proving very useful. At the west gate the sentry stood firm in front of the car, which was compelled to stop. As the sentries approached the passenger side, Leigh Fermor called out that it was the general's car and Moss put his foot down. Their luck held.

The general and the two British officers conversed in fractured French, the only language the three had in common. Kreipe was a classics scholar. He was fond of Horace and he and Leigh Fermor cemented relations later by capping quotations from the *Odes*. When the car party split up, Kreipe gave his word not to escape or shout for help if not treated as a prisoner. Paterakis reluctantly removed the handcuffs.

Later he took his promise back: "I rescind my parole. It no longer stands." Leigh Fermor replied: "Fine, Herr General. We must look out." The matter was not mentioned again, but both sides continued to behave as if the parole still stood.

While three of the party escorted the general to the village of Anoyia, Leigh Fermor, who could scarcely drive a car, drove on with Tyrakis towards the road leading to a submarine beach on the south coast. The car was abandoned at the junction. In it were left a commando beret and a packet of Player's cigarettes, to reinforce the idea of a raiding party. Also left behind was a letter to the Germans, making the point again that the only Cretans to have been involved were regular members of the Greek Army who had come in with the raiding party.

The day after the abduction, a spotter plane dropped leaflets threatening the direst reprisals against the "rebel villages in the Irakleion district" if the general was not returned within three days. The threat was not carried out.

The party, reunited on Mount Ida, located an SOE radio operator, but the set broke down, so the only option was to send runners to agents in other parts of the island so Cairo could be notified to pick them up. Meanwhile the Germans, apparently not fooled, were closing in, while the party scaled Ida to descend its southern slopes before a ring of steel could be cast around the mountain. On 3 May, they learned that





*Leigh Fermor and the party's oldest member*

200 Germans had occupied the beach they were to have been picked up from.

There followed many days of acute privations: night marches across some of the most difficult terrain in Europe, days hiding in damp ditches as the rain fell, concealment in tiny caves where sleep was impossible, cold, fatigue, sickness, hunger and constant anxiety. It was bad enough for two tough young commandos and a handful of hardy Cretans: for a captive with an injured leg, approaching 50, it must have been a nightmare.

As time passed, a burgeoning friendship was observed between the general and Manolis Paterakis, a key man in the team and described by Leigh Fermor as "my guide, philosopher and friend for over two years". (Kreipe and Paterakis greeted each other warmly on an astonishing television program first broadcast on 2 May 1972. In this program, a sort of Hellenic "This Is Your Life", all the surviving abductors met Kreipe in an Athens TV studio. This risky venture was a great success, ending up in a private taverna banquet. For months afterwards, all the participants, when dining out, were inundated with jugs of wine from neighboring tables.)

Leigh Fermor went off to locate a radio, while Moss, Kreipe and the Cretans moved west, parallel to the south coast. An intended Allied rescue mission to the occupied beach was headed off. Leigh Fermor rejoined the party. German search patrols remained a constant threat, with more than one near miss. Scouts were sent to find a suitable, unoccupied embarkation point. Ev-

ery member of the party suffered illness or injury along the way. The general had the misfortune to fall off his mule. At last a rendezvous was arranged on Rodakino beach. A forced march got them there in time and they were taken off without a hitch. Against all odds, they had succeeded. It was 15 May, 19 days after the abduction.

A month later, Moss was back on Crete. The British had honored him with the Military Cross, the Germans by putting a price on his head. Leigh Fermor was seriously ill for three months, but by October he was back, with a DSO: a similar bounty awaited any Cretan who turned him in.

Between 22 and 30 August 1944, the Germans went through Anoyia and the Amari villages with fire and sword. Leaflets dropped by plane gave as pretexts the harboring of 'bandits' and 'Bolsheviks'; helping enemy troops, British spies and saboteurs, and the kidnapping of Kreipe, although the latter had happened four months earlier.

When Leigh Fermor returned to the region in October, he knew that the Germans had cited the abduction as a partial pretext for their atrocities and was not without apprehension. But the Cretans, resilient in the ruins of their villages, welcomed him back with open arms, dismissing out of hand the Germans' claim that the abduction and the atrocities were connected. Since Leigh Fermor had a price on his head, it was natural for the Germans to try and discredit him, and indeed all the British commandos, in the eyes of the Cretans. It must be significant that the Germans began their withdrawal to the area

around Hania on 1 September, two days after the operation ended. The actions may well have been a preemptive strike, since these districts were on the Germans' route to Hania. Previous reprisals had followed the event which was avenged with great speed. There had been serious clashes with German forces near Anoyia just 12 days before the reprisals began, with heavy enemy losses. The German policy had always been the 'execution' of ten Cretan civilians for every German soldier killed. The Amari was a regular hotbed of Resistance activity.

From the end of the war until the Cyprus troubles soured relations between Greece and Britain, the Greek attitude towards the abductors was unambivalent. Leigh Fermor was made an honorary citizen of Irakleion, his citation referring to his "scrupulous care... to avoid reprisals on the Cretan population".

After the Cyprus troubles began, Greek propagandists used any stick that could be pressed into service with which to beat the British: the abduction had 'provoked' reprisals. In the light of the stubborn and mistaken British behavior over Cyprus, it is perhaps hard to blame the propagandists.

In October 1955, a British Embassy official visited Crete, having taken the precaution of arming himself with a letter of introduction from Leigh Fermor. Hostility against the British was great in the mountain villages and it was made clear to him on more than one occasion that had he not been a friend of Leigh Fermor, unpleasant consequences might have ensued. The letter, when used, was greeted with enthusiasm and became a passport to warm hospitality. It is clear that attempts to link atrocities to the abduction fell on deaf ears in Crete.

A citizen of Hania wrote to Dr Gottfried Schramm, who is a leading expert on the Cretan occupation, asking him whether there was evidence of a link between the kidnapping and subsequent German operations. He replied that he could find none.

Forty-five years ago, news of this extraordinary exploit rang around the world. Crete remains proud of its sons, and adopted sons, who struck so shrewd a blow on behalf of a courageous and embattled people. □



# Orchomenos: a Bronze Age Minyan cipher

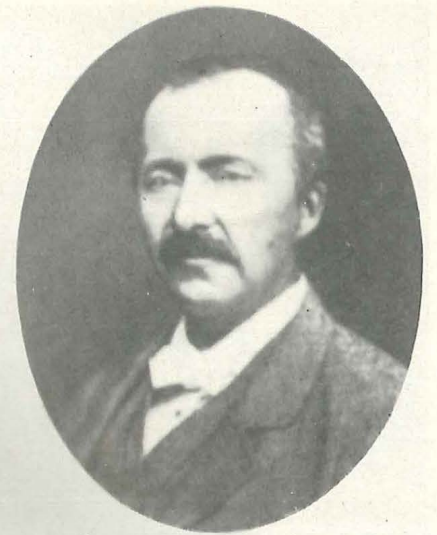
**This Bronze Age site once ranked in power and glory with Troy and Mycenae. The Three Graces were worshipped here, Pausanias visited, and Schliemann excavated**

by J. M. Thursby

**O**rchomenos. Fifteen centuries before the birth of Christ, its highly skilled engineers drained the greatest lake in Greece, creating a vast fertile plain ringed by sophisticated fortifications and cultivated by slaves. Accomplished goldsmiths, architects, artists, potters, ivory and metal workers all labored exclusively for its royal dynasty and militant aristocracy, masters of a paved and ornamented citadel which dominated the surrounding area. Its immense wealth was proverbial, "Not if he offered me all that goes into Orchomenos" being the prehistoric

equivalent of "Not for all the tea in China!" In legend, its "squadron of 30 ships" participated in the Trojan War and it was one of the three cities which Homer described as "gold-rich", Mycenae and Troy being the other two.

Yet, today the fabled site of "Minyan Orchomenos", one of the most opulent and influential capitals in late Bronze Age Greece (1600-1100 BC), is now one of the most neglected. It has never been fully excavated and its pottery finds remain almost completely unpublished, split, for lack of a local museum, between Chaironeia, Thebes



*Heinrich Schliemann, who first excavated Orchomenos, and whose notebooks on the 'gold-rich' site are lost.*

and Athens.

Two hours drive north of Athens up the National Road to Kastro, formerly a semi-island in the Copais Lake and the main contender for the title of prehistoric "Kopai", a narrow, tree-lined road stretches across to modern Orchomenos.

An unprepossessing composite of



*The exquisite ceiling of the inner chamber, 'Treasury of Minyas'*





*Old entrance to the Monastery of Skripou*

the former villages of Skripou and Petromagoula, the site lies clustered round the base of Akontion, a rough, rocky ridge dominated in the distance by towering, snow-capped Mount Parnassos. No signs convey the existence of the legendary remains tucked away in its back streets among a sprawl of houses, opposite the presently more renowned "Panayia of Skripou" church. The inhabitants, however, proud of their own roots, are more willing to give directions and recount their own unique versions of local historical events. Modern Greece too has its myths, one of them being that walled-off archaeological areas are open from sunrise to sunset. In the provinces, and even in Athens, the gate attendant rules, and site hours are regulated by the vagaries of his temperament and extracurricular interests. At the moment, Orchomenos is open officially from 8:30 a.m. till three in the afternoon.

Immediately inside the enclosure lies the famed tholos tomb known as the "Treasury of Minyas" after the wanax, or king, of the Minyans. It is an architectural masterpiece so similar to the "Treasury of Atreus" at Mycenae that many experts believe it may have

been designed by the same person. Still intact when the intrepid Pausanias described it as "one of the greatest in the world" and compared it favorably with the pyramids, its roof later collapsed. The lintel, however, a massive slab of dark grey marble from nearby Levadia, is still in place and eight courses of the wall, showing remnants of the Bronze Age rosettes which once adorned them, are intact.

Early in the last century, Lord Elgin made a determined bid to carry the whole tomb off to Britain by bribing the Ottoman governor with a highly prized public clock for Levadia. Fortunately, the local inhabitants decided the issue: armed with sticks and farm implements, they attacked Elgin's agents forcing them to abandon his grandiose plans and, apart from one boatload of inscriptions, the secrets of the Minyans were left in peace.

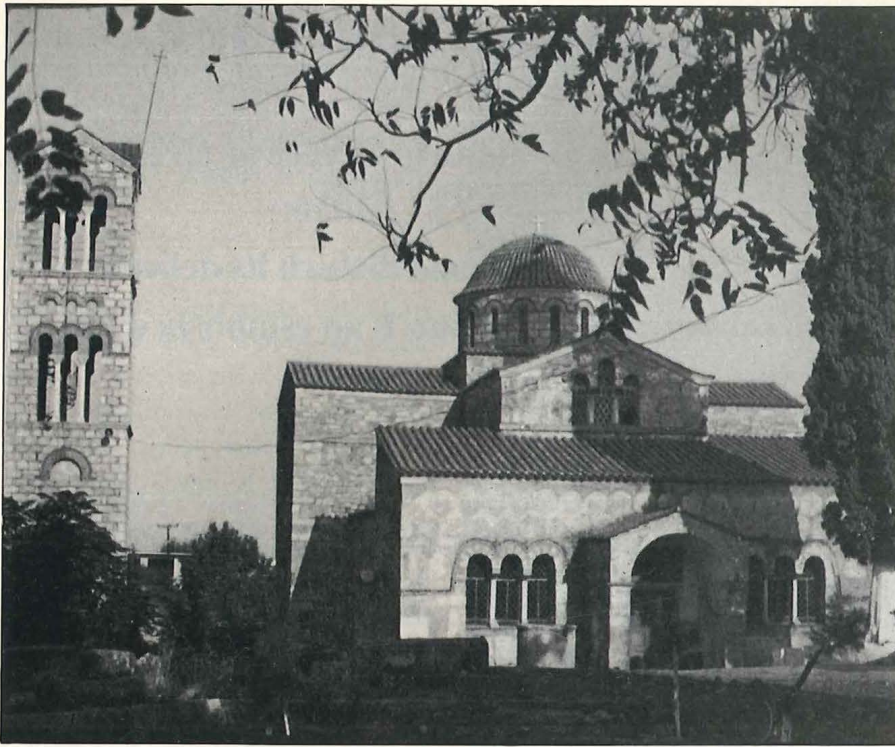
A tantalizing mystery, as yet unsolved, surrounds the origins of these amazingly talented people, the Minyans. They almost certainly came to what is now called Greece by sea, landing somewhere on the Thessalian coast in the late Bronze Age (Mycenian period). Technically advanced, their craftsmen created what must have been

a magnificent city centered around a large, colorfully decorated palace on the lower slopes of the already inhabited site of Orchomenos. The Minyan capital became a mighty dynastic hub holding sway over the whole of north-west Boeotia, then known as "Minias", and trading as far afield as Troy and Cyprus through their port at Larymna.

No one knows what language they spoke but it was possibly a crude Greek since their household accounts and export/import tallies were kept in a Linear B, that unwieldy script used in early Greek commercial transactions but not for literature which retained its oral tradition. As a warrior caste bearing weapons of bronze, they later protected their extensive borders with a spectacular system of watchtowers and forts directed from Gla, an immense, circular stronghold, larger than Mycenae or Tiryns, built of Cyclopean stone blocks. Its remains lie some kilometers from the National Road, on the right roughly opposite Kastros.

After the disintegration of the populous, well organized and culturally innovative Mycenaean world, when Orchomenos like many other sites was destroyed by fire, Greek lands sank into abject poverty, their past glories





*The Panayia of Skripou, architecturally unique in Greece.*

lingering on in collective memory as a semi-mythical, heroic golden age. As for Minyan domains, they shrank to the geography of Copais. Partly dried-up, marshy and malarial in summer, a shimmering sheet of water in winter, this water body defied all further attempts at draining it until Scottish engineers started successful reclamation work in 1817.

At a later date, the site was resettled and its inhabitants joined the Boeotian League and fought alongside the Persians when they invaded Greece. It was twice destroyed by Thebes (364 and 349 BC), its arch-rival since the legendary times of Oedipus, rebuilt during the reign of Alexander the Great only to suffer further ruin at the hands of the ruthless Roman commander Sulla in 87 BC. Some decades later it was completely abandoned.

Neither its name nor its remains were ever totally lost to history. Travellers through the intervening centuries wrote about it, including Colonel Leake et al, but it wasn't until Heinrich Schliemann, the renowned German amateur archaeologist, fresh from his world famous discoveries at Troy and Mycenae, excavated there, that Orchomenos awoke from its long slumber.

The digs were disappointing in comparison with his previous spectacular successes. Whatever fabulous wealth had existed had apparently long since

disappeared and no gold at all was found. In the inner chamber of the tholos however, Schliemann found slabs of green schist delicately engraved with intertwining spirals, leaves and rosettes which had only recently fallen from the roof, and the archaeologist carefully replaced them, recreating the ceiling of remarkable beauty. From splinters of the same schist found among the debris on the floor, it is supposed that the walls too were once similarly decorated.

Although his stay was short, Schliemann unearthed a large amount of grey monochrome pottery, thrown and glazed, of a type he had previously encountered both at Mycenae and Troy, and gave it the name "Minyan Ware". It has long been believed that this early wheel-turned pottery, which actually pre-dates the Minyan settlement, was brought to Greece from Anatolia and had generally spread with the movements of loose-knit, linguistically-connected Indo-European tribes. This hypothesis is now no longer wholly accepted and many archaeologists think that the so-called Minyan Ware, characterized by its monochrome grey or yellow ochre, "chalice"-shaped and horizontally grooved stems, was in fact exported from Greece to Asia Minor.

Further, rather piecemeal excavations carried out mainly by distinguished members of the German school at the turn of the century have exposed

a series of "cities" and settlements clearly showing that the rock of Akon-tion was almost continually inhabited from Neolithic to Roman times. More recently, in 1976, Greek archaeologist Theodore Spiropoulos led digs outside the previously walled off site and uncovered a small amphitheatrical theatre (late fourth century BC) in excellent condition with 12 rows of seating. It is presumed to have been dedicated to the god Dionysios whose small shrine was found nearby.

Orchomenos however, specially venerated the Charities, or Three Graces, who were perhaps first worshipped there. In mythology they were the delightful goddesses – daughters of Zeus: Aglaia (brightness), Euphrosyne (joyfulness), and Thalia (bloom). The Charitesia and associated competitions were held in their honor and the local source of the Melas River, known in prehistoric times as Akidalia, was sacred to them. Their sanctuary stood on the site now occupied by the Panayia of Skripou which embodies many of its remains, appropriated in time-honored fashion by the church masons. It was the abundance of inscribed stones among the ruins which, they say, gave the modern district its name – "Skripou" – derived from the Latin "scriptum".

The church, build in AD 874 and once part of a monastery dedicated to The Dormition, is in itself remarkable, as it features the architectural transition from the early Christian basilica to the inscribed cruciform Byzantine church and is unique in Greece.

Like most old churches it boasts its spate of miracles, and a painting hanging in its entrance depicts an event in September, 1942, during the Second World War, when German tanks were approaching to destroy it. The ground caved in under them making it impossible for them to fire their guns. Members of the Panzer division involved apparently made an annual pilgrimage to Orchomenos from their native Germany to celebrate the anniversary up until last year.

It would perhaps not be blasphemous to hope for help, divine or otherwise, in restoring the prehistoric renown of Minyan Orchomenos, enabling the site to rank in prominence with those of Troy and Mycenae with which it once vied millenia ago. □



# Wrestling with pollution in paradise

**Eight and a half million tourists are now either en route to Greece or already here. Along with leaving behind in excess of \$3 million, they will drive up the country's pollution levels and disturb its delicate ecological balance. But the annual summer migration is an established fact, and there are plans to deal with it**

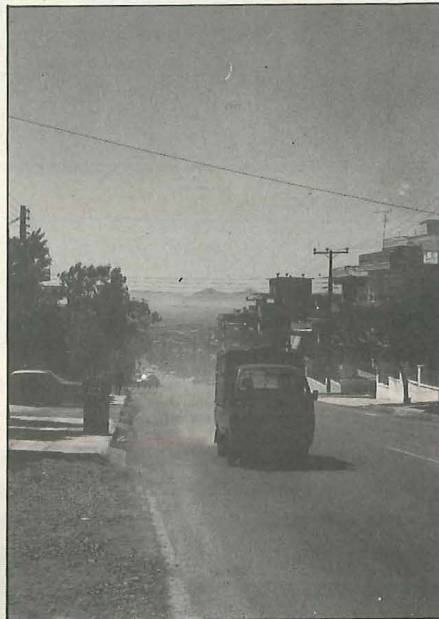
by Angela Kinnear

As the summer season gears up, great numbers of tourists are already in evidence, drawn by slogans such as 'Greece: you'll be farther away than you think', and 'Greece: history without end'. This influx has an immediately noticeable effect, as suddenly areas such as Plaka and Glyfada shake off the drowsiness of winter and face the foreign music.

The tourist season is significant for all Mediterranean countries. All have ambitious plans to develop both international and domestic tourism. Here, tourism contributes to the economy in three ways: it is an element in the growth of the Gross National Product — tourist receipts for 1988 were estimated at \$2600 million; it is one of the major sources of foreign exchange earnings, and it provides employment. Employment in the tourist industry could account for as much as ten percent of the country's total work force.

The importance of tourism has led the National Tourist Organization (EOT) to address the problem of what direction development should take: the conclusion is that Greece can no longer be simply a country that offers just sun, sea and sand in the high season for ever-increasing numbers of tourists. Therefore, it is inevitable that the country foster a new policy expressed by the words 'controlled quantity with improved quality'.

This policy is being implemented by a three-year promotional campaign, funded by a sum of \$25,000,000 contributed by the government, matched by an almost equal amount from the private sector. This policy will be followed up by encouraging high-quality hotel facilities, better entertainment and



*A noxious trail of exhaust near the airport*

shopping opportunities, and more leisure and sport activities. However, Mr Nicholas Skoulas, Minister for Tourism, feels that it is not these factors alone which create the image of quality being pursued, but also that "high-quality services are an all-important ingredient". "Therefore," adds Skoulas, "we have given high priority to training the people who will staff the tourist industry."

With the number of visitors for this year forecast, by the EOT, as 8,451,000 (almost equal the Greek population of 9,500,000), attention must be paid the adverse effects of mass tourism. If the tourist industry is not controlled, the environment will suffer irreparable damage.

At the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) seminar on the development of Mediterranean tourism in harmony with the environment, it

was agreed that "the role of tourism in the socioeconomic development of Mediterranean countries is very significant and in the future will be even greater. The existing or potential positive effects of the development of tourism in the region are undeniable. However, many experiences indicate inappropriate and uncontrolled development of tourism facilities resulting in serious negative impact on the Mediterranean environment, threatening and destroying, thus, the basic resources of tourism."

The seasonal increase in population can aggravate already existing problems. The problem of air pollution in Athens is acknowledged, but measures introduced to improve the situation have been largely ineffectual, even though the levels of sulphur and nitrous emissions in the atmosphere have been reduced. Cases of Athenians suffering from respiratory problems are increasing. The discomfort in Athens' city center in the summer heat will affect tourists as it does locals. Perhaps the added incentive of losing tourist trade will encourage the further efforts that are needed.

Three problems that are directly attributable to tourism are increased noise pollution, water pollution and solid wastes.

Noise pollution takes three forms:

1) Aircraft: The roar of incoming and departing jets is a problem for all cities with major airports. It is night charter flights, however, that cause the most inconvenience. The government is powerless to act in this situation. "We can do nothing," says a spokesperson from the Noise Abatement Department. "Tour operators oppose resche-



duling of night charters. Even after discussion, tour operators simply threatened not to bring any tourists."

2) Motorcycles: EC directives dating from 1981 attempt to control the number of decibels emitted by exhausts. Enforcement is left to the local police, however, and only random, ineffectual checks are made. Therefore, results are minimal. A difference could be made if noise checks were carried out systematically. A permanent noise team of the traffic police, operating in Athens' city center, is having a good success rate.

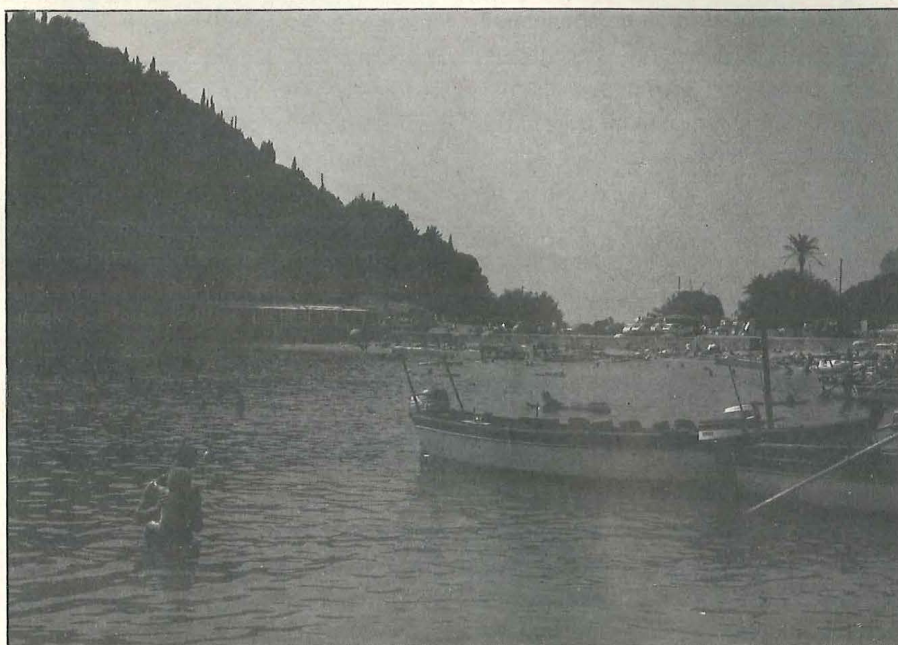
3) Night clubs and public houses: By their very nature, these can be a nuisance. In summer, many are open-air, located in close proximity to one another, and in residential areas. Noise level controls do exist along with insulation provisions and distance restrictions. However, the police cannot always be on the spot, and normally act only upon receiving complaints. The volume may be turned down only temporarily. There is also the problem of young and rowdy revellers staggering home in the wee hours.

Disposal of waste water is another very important issue. Drinking water and swimming areas are vulnerable. Diseases such as cholera, typhoid, dysentery, and gastroenteritis are transmitted through water, and swimming in sewage-polluted water can cause ear, nose and throat infections as well as intestinal, respiratory and skin diseases.

Legislation is such that hotels are obliged to have waste water treatment facilities. "Investigations of four years ago show that installations in most hotels were working properly," says a spokesperson for the Ministry of the Environment's Waste Water Department. This is an example of a tourist-created problem affecting tourists themselves. Therefore, tourist establishments understand the necessity of maintaining sewage treatment facilities. The spokesperson adds, "There is also a very intensive monitoring system operating from April to October, covering all beaches on the Athens coast. The results show all beaches from New Perama to Old Faliron clean and safe." There are some areas that are dubbed clean but not recommended, he cautions, such as "Glyfada,



'Fallen' or 'poisoned' seagull: Glyfada



Fishing boats, swimmers, and anti-fouling paints: Corfu

between the second and third marinas".

Marinas have their own variety of pollution, which is acknowledged by the UNEP: "Overcrowding of ports and coastal waterways by pleasure boats may cause pollution by discharged motorboat fuel and the toxic components of anti-fouling paints." Indeed, fishing boats also contribute to the problem. A little-known fact here is that the toxin in anti-fouling paint, Tri-Butyltin, accumulates in shellfish and fish. Extensive studies in the UK have shown that the anti-fouling paint used on fishery posts affects salmon

and oysters. Perhaps this is a factor that should be considered in the extensive plans for expanding existing marinas and constructing new ones.

The third problem, solid waste disposal, is referred to in the UNEP publication, *Industry and Environment*: "Unsanitary conditions arise in and around tourist sites owing to the accumulation of solid waste. Rubbish dumps may attract or act as a breeding place for insects or rodents which secondarily affect the prevalence of certain diseases in those areas. They also reduce the aesthetic value of tourist areas. Littering seems to be an especially important problem in these areas





'Endangered' shells for sale on Aegina

since people generally appear less responsible about disposing of their waste in areas other than their own neighborhood. Litter is especially concentrated around campsites, picnic grounds, recognized trails and mountain tracks. It is a particular problem on beaches."

Local Greek authorities are responsible for the collection and disposal of solid waste. The efficiency is therefore dependent upon the funds, management and staff available to each authority. The Ministry of the Environment hopes to implement an integrated program that will standardize collective operations.

There is an added difficulty associated with the islands, as once rubbish has been compacted and buried, there is a limited amount of soil available for coverage. There are other options open: incineration and mechanical sorting, or an even better option – recycling paper, cans and bottles, the major components of solid waste.

A pilot project is in operation in Attica and also underway on Rhodes. However, there is the problem of transport costs to the recycling industries in Patras. The installation of further projects on other islands depends upon the results of this campaign. It will be a major disadvantage if a satisfactory arrangement cannot be found.

There are other problems generated by the massive influx of tourists. Fragile natural and historical sites and Greece's cultural heritage are all particularly susceptible to damage, if not destruction. Greece is home to a wide variety of flora and fauna, including

several rare species of worldwide significance. For some – the monk seal, Bezoar goat, and sea turtle – Greece is a haven, a refuge. Greek plant life is also diverse, and represents an immense range of genetic resources and ecosystems increasingly threatened by tourist activity.

Legislation does exist for the protection of nature, and a large number of areas have been designated as national parks, aesthetic forests, natural monuments and wetlands. However, suggestions for further protection have been made by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in a review requested by the Greek government in 1982/83. The review concludes: "Consideration should be given to the designation of additional parks covering marine ecosystems, coastal wetlands and estuaries. Buffer zones should be created around all national parks; park management plans should be prepared and zoning of the land within national parks according to its value and use should be undertaken. The enforcement of existing conservation laws and regulations within the parks should be strengthened."

These principles are being applied by the Nature Department of the Ministry of the Environment. "We try to combine human activities with the conservation of nature," says a representative. "So, we designate boundaries and zones in which we propose land uses that are compatible with the operation of the ecosystem. For the success of these proposals, we speak with local authorities, local people and other responsible ministries to formulate a common statement about the management of these areas."

Legal protection also exists for historical sites. The OECD review "All antiquities in Greece, both movable and immovable, belong to the State, with which responsibility for their preservation, registration, exploration and safekeeping accordingly lies."

A number of factors affect these sites that are not a consequence of tourism; air pollution, earthquakes, and the corrosion of iron reinforcing rods, to name a few. However, tourism does contribute to the deterioration of sites. The human failing of picking up souvenirs, multiplied by large numbers,

has a dire effect. Fortunately, the Greek government has "employed a variety of means to lessen damage due to mass visiting. Wooden steps have been installed to cover stone steps and pavements. Plants, bushes and other 'obstacles' have been established to channel visitors along selected paths." (OECD), The Union of Authorized Greek Lecturer/Guides, warns tourists on bus tours against taking stones, small pieces of pottery, and against leaving behind graffiti. For tourists not on guided tours, there are warning signs and guards. Also, all temples cannot be entered now there are platforms from which tourists may view these structures.

The effect that mass tourism has on culture is difficult to assess, and more studies are needed. However, specialists Abraham Pizam and Ady Milman describe the social impact of tourism in the following terms: there is a marked change in the movements of the workforce and their work patterns, augmented by the effect this has on settlements. There are positive and negative effects on religious ceremonies, traditions and language. On one hand, tourism can be a means of preserving local culture, but there is the problem of the local people changing to cater to the tourists' presumed needs.

Thus, it is apparent that tourism has a dual nature. It is destructive but there are also positive elements, as observed by the UNEP: "Increasingly, the service sector, including tour operators, hotel owners and others, as well as governments of countries on the receiving end of tourism, have come to appreciate that a grossly damaged environment, with overcrowding on beaches, inadequate facilities and overtrodden places of natural and cultural interest, will prove less and less attractive to more and more discerning tourists."

Other suggestions in the document proposed by the UNEP? *The Blue Plan: Futures of the Mediterranean Basin* intends, first, to encourage the diversification of tourism by offering year-round activities, e.g. sports, winter tourism, cultural activities, recreation and conferences. Implementation will have the added advantage of developing the partial staggering of holidays and shorter, more frequent, tour-



ist stays.

Second, implementation will "systematically raise the awareness of tourists as regards protection of the environment they have come to enjoy," encouraging them to realize it is essential in the Mediterranean countries as a whole. This is not solely the responsibility of countries receiving tourists. Education at home must teach respect for life and the environment that will travel with the tourist. However, today it is still necessary for the tourist to be reminded.

The OECD is of the opinion that "the richness of Greece as a nature conservatory is due, in part, to its still relatively low level of economic development and the concentration of its industry and people in a few areas. Today, Greece faces the dual challenge of promoting its economic development and ensuring the protection and conservation of its natural environment."

This is a challenge the government is taking very seriously, illustrated by their willingness to be a part of many conventions and protocols concerned with the wellbeing and protection of the Mediterranean basin.

As far as tourism is concerned, Mr Skoulas feels that "a lot of people seem to think that because of the economic importance of tourism, we ought to accept a certain negative impact upon the environment in exchange for the economic benefit. We believe that this is the wrong premise. In order for tourism to survive as an economic activity, it is of the utmost importance that we protect and preserve the physical environment, the ecological balance, our archaeological treasures and our way of life, which are the varied resources on which tourism depends for its existence. Furthermore, all these are essential to our own quality of life."

If these ideals are actually followed, then Greece has a firm foundation on which to build an environmental policy that works. However, it will be easy to lapse into complacency, which would be disastrous in the delicate area of environmental conservation. Active management and protection are essential for the continued improvement of polluted areas and the maintenance of natural ecosystems. □



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# Serving up platefuls of history

Two very popular and charming subjects of 19th century ceramic art expressed national aspirations on dinnerware by illustrating the heroic exploits of the War of Independence and later the figures of reigning royalty

by Katerina Agrafioti

There are many ways of telling the story of a country. There are the facts, which are recorded in books, such as victories and defeats, the lives of great men, the reigns of kings, the clauses in peace treaties and the analysis of economic changes.

History can also be illustrated through crafts. When, in popular contexts, it is expressed with sentiment then we get to know intimately how

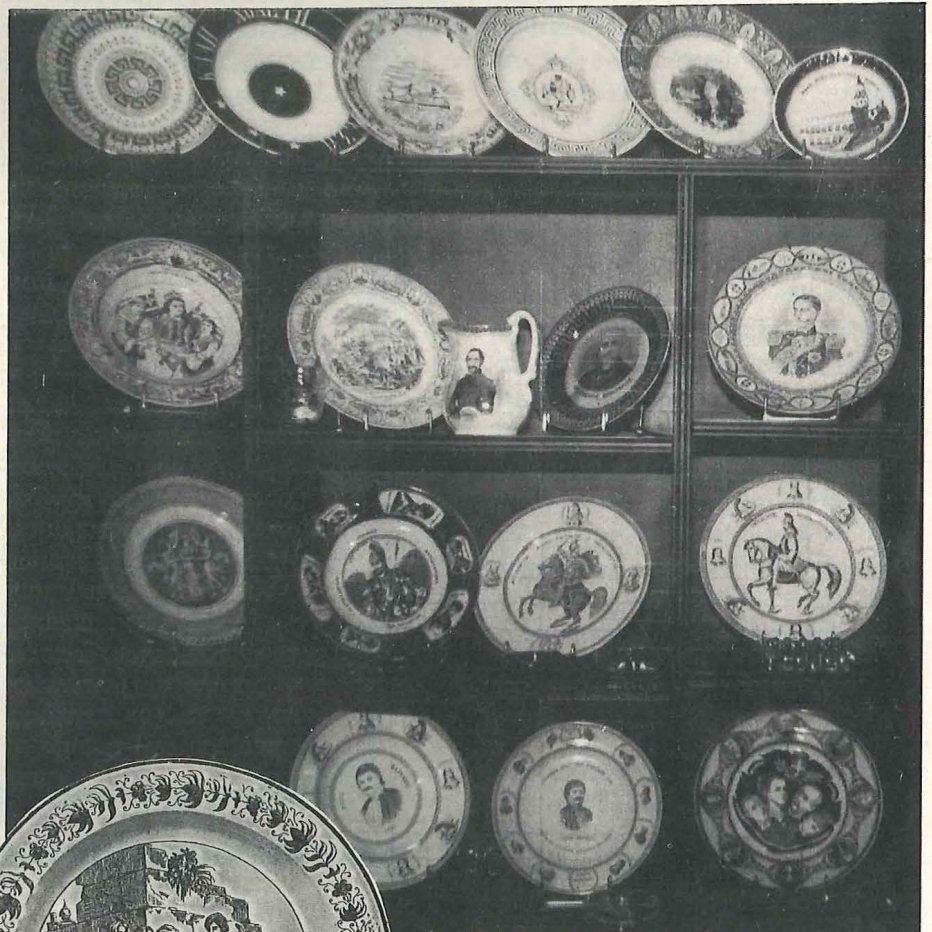


*Young, beautiful, and royal: King George and Queen Olga*

people felt and thought about the times that came before them, and in the charming results we find the expression of values and of a tradition preserved with respect and love.

Can history, then, be recorded through 19th century stoneware dinner services? Of course it can, and an important part of it, too. Certainly one way to draw sustenance from a historical event is to find it emblazoned on one's dinner plate.

Who began manufacturing history on dinnerware is anybody's guess, but as far as modern Greece is concerned the French were early at it. When others were putting the ideals of Greek Independence into poetry the French were already putting them onto pottery. In brief, the best Greek Revolutionary ceramics are French and so it



*A variety of 'Syriana' enhance the Daifa collection*

*"Turks leading away Greek women and children" reads the caption*



*A beautiful and rare tureen depicting the marriage of George I and Olga, 15 October 1867, from the Ion Vorres collection*



remained through the reign of George I early in this century.

Alas, pottery is perishable, and one doesn't have to be a Greek nightclub addict to realize that smashability-by-night leads eventually to rarity-by-day in auction houses. There are individual French pieces of 19th century historical dinnerware that fetch 200,000 drachmas today.

A fine book on this subject is Angheliki Amandry's *The Greek Revolution in 19th Century French ceramics*. She is a specialist and so is Vassilis Kyriazopoulos who is the founder of the folklore museums in Athens and Mykonos and the main source of information here.

From as early as the 17th century, it was the fashion in the days of discovery to decorate stoneware with the exotic landscapes and flowers, the architectural details and the leading personages of the lands and people the explorers came in contact with.

But it was only in the late 18th century that the passion for Hellenism began to take hold and it was intensi-

fied by the outbreak of the Greek War of Independence in 1821 and the shocking news of Byron's death at Messolonghi three years later.

In Paris, the massacre on Chios inspired an exhibition of paintings on Greek themes which won fame for Géricault and Delacroix. The revenue earned from the Salon de Paris went to ransom Greek women and children held by the Turks. At the same time Chateaubriand published his *Memorandum on Greece* and Claude Foriel's collection, *Popular Songs of Greece*, was followed by another by Népomucéne Lemercier. Meanwhile a Franco-Hellenic Committee was set up appealing to all Frenchmen to assist in Greece's struggle for liberty. Concert and stage benefits were held and ladies of the French aristocracy went from door to door collecting money. In the mania for things Greek, Parisian dandies wore trousers of "Messolonghi Grey" and that tragic town gave its name to a popular new liqueur.

It is not surprising then, given the trend of the times, that potteries began

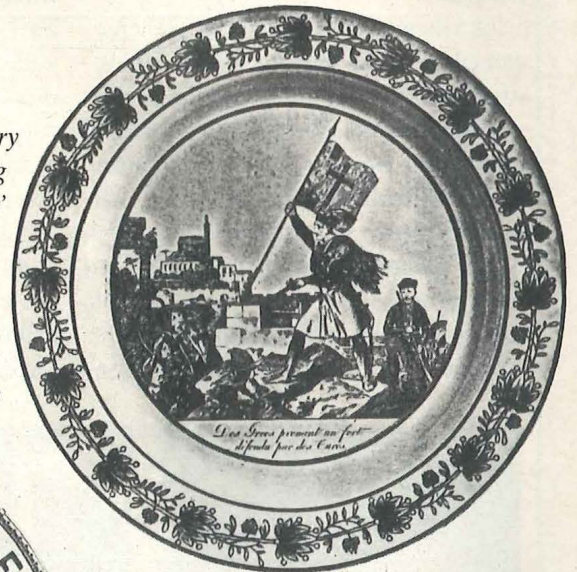
manufacturing stoneware illustrating the events and leading personalities of the Revolution. These commemorative plates were enormously popular, and heroes like Kanaris, Kolokotronis, Markos Botsaris, Mavrokordatos and Ypsilantis literally became familiar household figures.

The leading manufacturers of dinner sets, illustrating what was known as the "Greek Affair", were located at Choisy and Montereau near Paris and in Toulouse. The most popular sources for illustrations were the lithographs of Henri-Charles Loeillot-Hartwig, a German who spent most of his life in France.

The technique of illustrating on stoneware is known as transfer printing. After engraving the picture on a brass plate, the artist covers it with a special ink and prints it on thin paper. This illustrated paper is then attached to the ceramic item and baked in a kiln at a very high temperature. The transfer now takes place, as the ink pene-



The Roman numerals on this plate enable it to double as a clock



A Greek revolutionary holding aloft the flag of the 'Sacred Fight'

A 19th century beauty and the Greek alphabet decorate this unusual plate



This atypical octagonal plate commemorates the collection of money for the 'Greek Affair' by the French aristocrats



trates the stoneware. In the final stage the article is enamelled and fired again.

The greatest demand was for ordinary dinner plates, with a smaller quantity of serving platters, tureens, coffee and tea sets. The most usual scheme was black on a white ground but many came in colors. Although there was no number stamped on these pieces, making it impossible to calculate how many were manufactured, the seal of each factory determined its provenance.

Though some plates were octagonal, the great majority were round with the illustration set in the middle.



Klephts and armotoli, armed Souliots, riders, captured damsels, and scimitared Turks whacking fustanellaed Greeks were subjects most in demand although imaginary backgrounds of ancient temples and mythological scenes were popular, too.

The legend describing the scene, in French, appeared between the illustration and the decorative band at the bottom of the plate. This band came in a great variety of motifs. There were laurel wreaths, banners inscribed with the word 'Liberté', grapes and vine leaves, rabbits chased by dogs, fruits and nuts and floral designs.

Although the great majority of these plates were the standard designs mass-produced by the manufacturers, special orders for a certain scene or hero of the "Greek Affair" were filled. Among the collections of these rarities are those which René Puaux donated to the Antonouleion Museum at Pylos, the Ion Vorres collection at his summer home on Kea and that of Mr Vassilis Vitsaxis.

A whole other category of Hellenic stoneware is that devoted to the Greek royal family. Beginning with the accession of George I in 1863 this subject matter was popular down to our own day. Although the spirit of this art was as philhellenic and nationalistic as that of the earlier period, the clientele was more Greek than foreign and most of this stoneware was manufactured in England. Merchants brought these

items home in great numbers, and although there was a lively demand for them in Patras, Volos and Smyrna, the ware was collectively known as "Syriana" because the greatest number of orders came from the flourishing city of Ermoupolis on the island of Syros.

The earliest plates show George I, the young prince of Denmark, on his becoming King of the Hellenes at the age of 18. Four years later he fell in love with Sophia, the 16-year-old daughter of the Czar. Young, beautiful and infatuated with one another, the young couple returning to Athens from their marriage in Saint Petersburg so enraptured their subjects that seemingly endless stacks of plates were manufactured to commemorate the happy event. Inscribed in Greek with the words "Long live the King" and "They married on 13 October 1867", plates depicting the royal couple bore prints in green, pink, black, blue and brown. The decorative bands were endless in variety but the most popular were wreaths of laurel with the names of the liberated areas of Greece and those still under Ottoman rule set into each leaf. A third, less common, scene is the royal couple at a more mature age, with a child between them, presumably the heir Constantine, Prince of Sparta.

In this heyday of plates commemorating ethnic events and aspirations, subject matter varied widely – from heads of Athena and Alexander the Great to those of Byron and Rigas

Feraios, the poet-warrior; from allegorical scenes to the blowing up the Arkadi Monastery during the abortive Cretan Insurrection of 1866.

All these items were part of the decor of bourgeois interiors, set on stands and shelves as photographs were later. But, above all, they appeared at the dining table. "I would impatiently finish my soup," Vassilis Kyriazopoulos recalls today, "so that with the last spoonfuls the horse of Kolokotronis or the face of Eleftherios Venizelos would be uncovered before my eyes at the bottom of the plate."

The fashion for this kind of stoneware began to fade during the years between the world wars, and those converted to Venezelist liberalism gave their old 'Syriana' royalty plates to their servants as a part of their dowries.

Since World War II there have been a few brief revivals of this art. When Archbishop Makarios was exiled by the British to the Seychelles, His Eminence was portrayed against an exotic background of palm trees. King Constantine II and Queen Anna-Maria were popular on plates at the time of their marriage in the early 1960s. Later in the decade they were replaced by the portrait of the self-styled Savior of the Ethnos, George Papadopoulos.

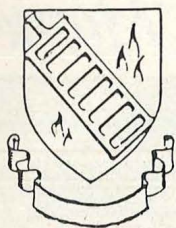
There are passionate collectors of all these items today. Some plates are so rare that Mrs Lola Daifa, herself a collector, was offered a plate by a dealer so rare that he would only accept a two-room apartment in central Athens in exchange for it. In recent years, cheap reproductions of these plates have appeared on the market, and there is a danger that some are passed off as old, for they can be very cleverly antiqued.

In his superb home-museum in Paiania, Mr Ion Vorres, an affable host and passionate collector, tells how he acquired his extended accumulation of plates of all types and colors. At a time when people scorned or ignored them, he was picking up treasures for from 300 to 500 drachmas each. Today he has the largest collection of 'Syriana' in existence, and many, such as the Arkadi Monastery platter, are very rare or unique. Altogether, the art constitutes a little known but exquisitely charming chapter in Greek traditional history. □



*Mrs Lola Daifa, relating how she acquired her plate collection*





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#### SEPTEMBER

1. St Lawrence enters its 9th year and acquires L6 for the Junior School
2. Junior School visit to Marble Stadium (Kalimarmaro)

#### OCTOBER

1. Volleyball games against Tasis (twice), Campion and the A.C.S. (Boys: 3 wins, 1 loss; Girls: 3 wins)
2. Chess Club is launched
3. Rent-A-Table sale
4. Inter-house Volleyball tournament

#### NOVEMBER

1. Girls Volleyball game against Campion (won)
2. Inter-school Volleyball tournament (Girls 2nd, Boys 3rd)
3. Inter-school Football tournament (2nd)
4. Bonfire Night
5. Senior School visit to *Ethnos* newspaper
6. Visit to Acropolis
7. Junior School visit to Planetarium
8. Inter-house Netball Competition
9. Inter-house Football Competition

#### DECEMBER

1. Richmond College, London, visits St Lawrence
2. Forensics team in Pan-Hellenic tournament
3. Senior School bake sale
4. "Spot-the-baby" (Staff and prefects) competition
5. Visit to aquarium
6. Armenia Fund appeal
7. Senior School goes to "GRAMMI A.E."
8. 5th grade Fashion Show
9. 6th grade Xmas Party
10. K.G. production - "Santa's Letters must get through"
11. Christmas Party at Armonia Hotel
12. Carol Concert at Agios Nikolaos
13. Staff cheese and wine Xmas party

#### JANUARY

1. Basketball matches against A.C.S., Tasis and Campion (Girls 2 wins, 1 loss; Boys 3 losses)
2. Inter-house General Knowledge Quiz
3. Senior School Bake sale
4. 'O' and 'A' level Art pupils to exhibitions of wood, stone and bronze prints in Kolonaki gallery

#### FEBRUARY

1. Junior Varsity Basketball tournament
2. Meyer-Jubilee football tournament
3. Horseriding club begins - 60 members
4. Skiing excursion to Parnassos
5. Art trip to workshop/studio in Glyfada
6. School Disco Dance
7. Valentine's Day celebration
8. 6th grade - a guided tour of the Senior School

#### MARCH

1. Panhellenic Netball Rally - U15 team in finals
2. 10th grade visit to local radio station 98.4
3. Lapathon
4. Senior School Cross Country race
5. St. Patrick's Day celebration
6. School trip to Turkey (6 days)
7. Rent-A-Table Sale
8. Carnival Day
9. 'A' level Art trip to Pierides Gallery

#### APRIL

1. Evening of Entertainment at Chandris Hotel
2. Junior and Senior School Sports Day
3. Egg dropping and Egg throwing competition
4. Senior School Dance
5. Inter-school Athletics meeting at A.C.S.
6. Inter-house Basketball Competition
7. Junior School trip to Delphi
8. Visit to Goulandris Natural History Museum

#### MAY

1. May Fayre
2. Speech Day
3. Inter-house Tug-of-War

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## Vasilenas, and Chanel No. 5

My most constant travelling companion will be 70 on her next birthday. We met, entirely by chance, 37 years ago in a North Carolina hospital. Not quite entirely by chance, we share the same name. Very few people we encounter on our annual peregrinations in Greece guess we're related. Fewer still realize we're best friends. After all, there's the age difference... Most of the men we meet flirt with her. She's prettier and kinder than I am, and a better listener. Besides, she's had more practice, and never goes out without makeup or perfume.

My first memories of my mother are of a woman wearing a dark chignon, a hat with a little veil, white gloves, Chanel No. 5. Some things don't change. The things we hope won't change, the best things, may be – seemingly – eternal.

This year, I wanted to do something special for this woman who's seen me through so much. After a disastrous week on Santorini, where the wind raced the Beaufort Scale and it rained every day, I tried to think of a gift I could offer her in smoggy Athens. We're seldom together in May, but this spring we had the luxury of spending both Easter and Mother's Day together. There was something I'd been wanting to do with my mother for a long time, something I'd put off out of a sense of fear.

In the early 1960s, my parents and I and groups of other 'Fulbrighters', had frequently gone to Vasilenas, a taverna in Piraeus run by Athanassios G. Vasilenas.

The last time I'd been there was an occasion I'd always remembered. After a performance of *Electra*, we'd all bundled off to Piraeus. There was guitar music, song, Mr Thanassis' 24-course table d'hôte (that no one could ever finish entire), and a glowing pot-bellied stove warming the old grocery where the restaurant was located.

The grown-ups ate and drank and talked into the morning, and I was put to bed down the length of four rush-bottomed chairs strewn with everyone's winter coats. November of 1961 was chilly.

Vasilenas pere was a rare man, someone straight out of *The Colossus of Marousi*, though this gaunt, forbid-

ding chef hailed from Megara. *The New York Times'* Sulzburger called him a "gastronomic dictator" as his customers had no say about what they ate at his restaurant. The menu was fixed, all 16 to 24 courses of it and, as he said so bluntly, "Whatever I bring will be better than what you might order."

In the years after the place opened in 1923, Winston Churchill, Elia Kazin, René Clair, Jeanne Moreau, Tyrone Power, Venizelos, Onassis and Crown Prince, later King, Paul, among many, many others, came to dine and pay their respects. The cartoonist KYR sketched an octopus-chef holding eight platters aloft in Mr Vasilenas' 'Diners' Book'. Irene Papas wrote, in 1961: "The light, the wind and my heart will celebrate here tonight." Much finer in Greek. Those were days of sentimentality and simplicity for many of us. Good old days. The retsina-tinted, gardenia-scented past.

In 1964, Mr Thanassis died. My family left for Chicago. My father died. Mother and I returned to Greece in the 1970s, but Vasilenas was a place we could not bring ourselves to revisit. The years had passed; the magic was surely gone.

But then, last year, while writing a guide book, I decided to give the new owners of the old taverna a call. The place was still listed. I was amazed to get Mr Thanassis' son George on the line; even more amazed to hear that the menu and benevolent despotism of the table d'hôte had not changed. The cans of tomatoes lining the wall and bottles of faint-apricot Megara wine were there too, he assured me. The only thing that had altered since 1961 was the price, said George Vasilenas: it had risen from 75 drachmas per person to 1600. For 16 to 24 courses? Yes, for 16 to 24 courses.

I wrote the taverna up, but I did not venture down to Piraeus to check...until last night.

Mother and I arrived at 8:30 and found the restaurant easily: though the exterior walls are now panelled in hardwood, the tin-lined shelves and marble sink are visible from the street. We went in. They were expecting us. There near the molding, gazing down on his restaurant, was a portrait of the chef from Megara. His son was in the kitchen, hard at work, but came out to greet us.

We began with a kilo of light retsina and a bouillabaisse/bisque, continued with taramosalata (a special recipe with lots of onion), anchovies, olives, roquefort butter on toast, Greek salad,

## Close to Home



### Elizabeth Herring

baby shrimp in mustard sauce and a homemade veal aspic. Mercifully, the waiters gave us a breather before bringing on sizzling whitebait, crayfish filets, red mullet, lamb fritters, lamb-stuffed lettuce leaves, roast chicken and, finally, baklava and oranges.

We performed well, over the course of three and a half hours, during which time the room filled with Greek and foreign diners and George Vasilenas shared a glass of wine with us.

At evening's end, midnight, Mr Thanassis' son brought out his father's fragile, 60-year-old 'Diners' Book', and we began leafing through it carefully, noting Churchill's calling card, Tyrone Power's publicity photo and page after page of accolades in all languages.

Near the center of the book we found my father's signature.

There are no adequate ways to express certain feelings too near the human heart, and so one doesn't try. One concedes defeat.

Another diner at Vasilenas last night, an Englishman whose name I've been hearing for years, passed by our table on his way out and divulged the fact that he and his friends had been coming to the taverna for over four decades. I admitted I myself had not been back in 28 years for fear the place had changed. I had wanted to keep intact a precious memory and so had avoided creating any new ones.

He smiled gently and said, "Some things here – the very best things – never change." □



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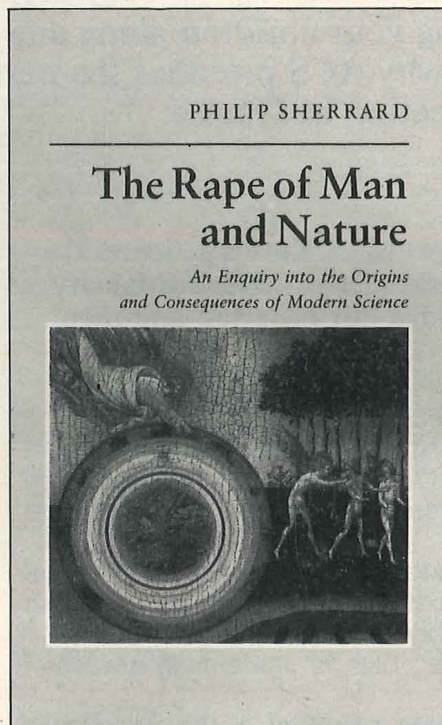


## The sphinx-like monster

*The Rape of Man and Nature, An Enquiry into the Origins and Consequences of Modern Science*, by Philip Sherrard. Golgonooza Press, 1988, pp 244

Philip Sherrard is certainly one of the most highly regarded philhellenic scholars of this century. He is best known as a translator of modern Greek poetry and as a literary critic. Since the early 1970s, he has been at work on a monumental translation of the *Philokalia*, the 18th century spiritual classic of modern Christian Orthodox teaching.

*The Rape of Man and Nature* is a departure from the accomplishments of



Sherrard's earlier intellectual career. Its concerns are broader, mainly metaphysical, and not literary. Sherrard is an overtly religious thinker. He rejects, or rather reinterprets, Nietzsche's dictum – the basis of all modern Western philosophy – that 'God is dead': "We have entered the world not only of abstraction but also of objectivization. In other words, we have entered the world which we in our vanity describe as characterized by the death of God but which is far more accurately described as characterized by the death of man."

In his Foreward, Sherrard explains why modern science is incapable of understanding itself; a predicament which necessitates a return to genuine philosophical discourse. "Indeed... scientists – but for the most rare exceptions – display a total lack of competence in this realm (of philosophy and metaphysics): the thought in this respect of such a highly esteemed scientist as Albert Einstein, for instance, is bewildering in its naivete."

The book is very clear and straightforward in its plan and objectives: it has, Sherrard declares right off, a "two-fold purpose", "to show, first, how the world view of modern science... has its roots in certain prior developments in Christian theology... and, second, how the acceptance and implementation of this scientific world view have resulted in an ever-accelerating dehumanization of man and of the forms of his society, with all the repercussions... in the realm of nature."

It was the Latinization of Christianity, with its less sophisticated (and less Platonic) understanding of the world order, that began sowing the seeds of discord, nurturing Aristotelian metaphysics and thus the modern mechanistic mentality as well as the schism between Greek Orthodox Christianity and Catholicism: a condition, according to Sherrard, from which the modern world, with its marked technocracy and materialism, was to emerge.

Sherrard notes that the separation of Greek and Latin Christendom resulted in a radical shift in orientation in the Latin West which, oddly enough, opened the gates to 'Eastern' science. He remarks, for instance, on the long-acknowledged influence of Arab Aristotelianism on the development of Roman Catholic theology. But he takes this analysis further than most cultural historians by asserting that, "Until the modern period it was the (non-Christian) East that had the concrete 'experimental' mind, not the (Christian-Hellenic) West, and it was the (non-Christian) East and not the (Christian-Hellenic) West that possessed the mas-

tery of techniques and technical processes..."

Christendom, he maintains, in its original and markedly Hellenic form (with the conversion of the Roman Empire and the establishment of Constantinople in AD 330) achieved a kind of metaphysical balance between human society and nature. "This Christian society was an organically integrated society. It was a kind of sacred order established by God... a society dedicated to ends which are ultimately supra-terrestrial, non-temporal, beyond the limits of this world."

But here Sherrard becomes completely novel in his analysis, for he argues that the rise of Christianity led to a *purposeful* decline in the development of science and the scientific world view – and that this was a *positive* phenomenon: "...although (the Christian-Hellenic West possessed) considerable scientific knowledge – including, moreover, a knowledge of machines and their utilization – there had been a persistent refusal to deduce or exploit the possible technical consequences."

Thus Sherrard is able to assert that "The West has developed technically in direct relationship to the decline of the Christian consciousness, for the simple reason that the 'secularization' of nature that permits it to be regarded as an object and so to be exploited technically, is in direct contradiction to the sacramental spirit of Christianity, wherever and whenever it is properly understood, as it was at least to some extent in the mediaeval world."

According to Sherrard's thesis, the rise of science and technical proficiency in the post-mediaeval Western world heralded a steady process of desacralization and thus led to the dehumanization of society and to the "rape of nature".

With such a powerful vision of man's degradation and the desolation of his physical universe, it is easy to see why Sherrard's Epilogue turns to the question of Armageddon. "One of the great dangers," he cautions in his concluding remarks, "is precisely that we become spellbound before the sphinx-like monster of the world we have brought into existence."

Yet, the outstanding question re-



mains – what are we to do with the scientific civilization that admittedly we and our forefathers have created? Isn't Sherrard contradicting the main thrust of his argument by insisting that his is *not* an appeal to return to the psychological security of a period which, precisely, *is* often characterized by moderns as the 'Dark Ages'? And, is science really the nemesis of true religiosity – a position decidedly *not* taken by all Orthodox Christian, not to mention Roman Catholic, Jewish, and non-monotheistic, theologians?

Here we confront the paradox of Sherrard's Christianity: if we 'bow down before' the modern scientific and technological mentality, then "We commit a kind of apostasy. We surrender to the image of negation and purposelessness which we are summoned to overcome."

In other words, paradoxically, the call to Christian renewal at the heart of Sherrard's philosophical enquiry requires above all else an optimistic view of man's historic destiny as well as hope for the salvation of the physical universe. The only road to this forbearance (for those who accept both his premises and his conclusions) is a return to the doctrinal masters of the (especially Greek Orthodox) Christian tradition.

His solution thus amounts to a spiritual *quid pro quo*: the cultivation of a form of philosophical toleration for the mindless failings of our age and an intense vigilance before the swaying idols of the technological marketplace. "Only a religious understanding of man... is capable of restoring what has been lost and so at least beginning to set right what has been so drastically wrong."

Some will find *The Rape of Man and Nature* difficult going; others will no doubt take exception to Sherrard's emphatic style; some will not appreciate its alienating characterization of science; but no one should deny its thoroughly thought-provoking sagacity, or Sherrard's powerful elegance of style and expression. In the final analysis, *The Rape of Man and Nature* is a philosophical masterpiece and a classic of modern Christian Orthodox apologetic literature. □

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## Smaller art works and multiples

### Pinelia

Many art galleries, centrally located as well as suburban, are offering not only more exhibition space but broader art-related services. Prints, small sculptures, handmade jewellery and art books are great drawing cards both for collectors and gift-givers. As galleries increase in number so does the diversity of their services.

One of the newest in town, and the only one in its area, is Pinelia (meaning brushstroke) in Ayia Paraskevi. The intriguing name was a favorite word of Spyros Vassiliou, the eminent artist who would often say "One more *pinelia* and I'll be down to dinner," as his daughter Dimi, the gallery's owner, fondly recalls.

Pinelia is filled with carefully selected artwork – small sculptures by noted artists such as George Yiorgiadis, Phaidon Patrikalakis, Apostolos Lavadas; handsome handmade jewellery by Maro Economidou, Nouli Seferopoulou; Efi Pania's ceramics; many prints and, of course, Spyros Vassiliou lithographs.

Tempting items are a collection of 12 watercolor prints by Aliko Tombrou, bound in an elegant numbered edition entitled *Jerusalem*, which comprise lively scenes of the ancient city; and Nadia Nanopoulou's "DNA" spiral sculpture, which, when set in motion, gives the illusion of ascending into space while it actually just revolves in the same position.

Prices are in the range of: jewellery, 900-17,000 drachmas; ceramics, 2500-16,000 drachmas; prints, 20,000-25,000 drachmas; small sculptures, 7000-40,000 drachmas.

The art exhibitions have also been impressive, featuring the work of George Lolossidis, Thanassis Makris, Maria Fotea and others. One should watch this young, up-and-coming gallery as its coming season's program looks very promising.

*Pinelia*  
Mesogheion 419, Ayia Paraskevi  
Emboriko Kentro "Aethrio"  
Tel 659-0209 (during store hours)



*Self portrait of Spyros Vassiliou from his book, "Lights and Shadows", Pinelia*

### Jill Yakas

Jill Yakas, a young Englishwoman who has lived in Greece for many years, operates her gallery from her home, a charming small villa in Kifissia. Her original aim was to promote, both here and abroad, the work of foreign artists living in Greece. In recent years, however, she has also been exhibiting Greek artists.

One of the most interesting aspects of this gallery are the original prints – silkscreens and etchings – each beautifully made by hand in very limited editions by Yakas' 'stable' of artists. This is a wonderful way to start a collection of original works of art at reasonable prices. Looking through her files one will enjoy the fine technique and high quality of the work. Yakas also collaborates with interior decora-



*Scotty Mitchell oil, Jill Yakas*



tors and her prints enhance the walls of many cruise ships and fine hotels.

Many good artists are associated with this gallery and their work is always available in oils, prints, pastels, watercolors and collages, focusing mainly on the unique charm of the Greek countryside. Among the regularly featured artists are Delia Delderfield, Judith Allen Efstathiou, Guy Vaesen, Hilary Adair, Maggie Hardy, Edward Andrew, Scotty Mitchell, Lilly Kristensen, Lisa Zirner, Charles Howard and Stathis Petropoulos. There is also Angheliki Makris, who makes flirtatious ceramic dolls and Sally Razelos, who creates compositions with pressed flowers on silk.

Yakas publishes greeting cards featuring the work of all the above artists, appropriate for any holiday or social occasion, and organizes the framing and hanging of pictures for her clients. She also handles a selection of marine oils and, for feline lovers, etchings of cats. Prices start at 6500 drachmas.

The gallery is open 10-2 and 5:30-8:30 during exhibitions; at all other times, only by appointment.

*Jill Yakas  
Spartis 16, Kifissia  
Tel 801-2773*

## Anemos

Anemos, situated on one of Kifissia's most fashionable streets, is a small, sophisticated gallery with a good selection of small sculptures, handmade jewellery, prints, and a roster of interesting art exhibitions.

The very selective collection of sculpture multiples on hand, in limited editions of 20-50, paves the way, just as the numbered prints do, to owning original sculptural work at reasonable prices.

Browsing through the shop one comes across the exquisite totem figures of Theodoros Papayiannis, cast in contrasting shades of bronze; Phaidon Patrikalakis' playful ceramic women with gold-gilt trim; Dimitris Vlassis' bronze masks; Kostas Dikefalos' convex configurations. A small Opy Zouni silkscreen set in Plexiglas reflects her unique geometric style. Prices range



*Anemos Gallery:  
Theodoros Papayianis bronze*

from 8000-60,000 drachmas.

There is also a very attractive selection of handmade jewellery by Eleni Economedi, Noe Dimopoulou and Elpida Staikou. Anna Doukas' designs in bronze, silvery alpaca and semi-precious stones are an extension of her sculptural forms. Extremely innovative are the pin and earring designs of Tasos Madamopoulos, a painter and art teacher who, inspired by the pebble designs of Dodecanesian courtyards, creates a mosaic texture with opaline stones. For those interested in elegant book bindings, there are several books, some first editions, bound by Kiki Dousis.

Throughout the year, paintings are always available by artists associated with the gallery – Nana Tokatli, Opy Zouni, Dimitris Yeros, Oxana, Panayiotis Gravalos, George Stathopoulos and many others.

*Anemos  
Kyriazi 36, Kifissia  
Tel 808-2027*

## Athenaeum Art Gallery

The original concept for this gallery took form when Nora Stamatiadou, an architect-engineer and the gallery's owner, was working on a study for the building of the Hotel Athenaeum Intercontinental back in the early 1980s. The easy availability of the constant passing public in a new, stimulating environment was a great incentive for the start of this venture.

It is noteworthy, though, that over the years the most interested public has not been transient tourists but locals who attend the hotel's social functions. This being the case, the gallery attracts many people who ordinarily do not attend art exhibitions. They have been rewarded by being introduced to a variety of art movements and artists through many interesting exhibitions which have included photography, tapisserie and the work of Polish and Bulgarian artists.



*Athenaeum Art Gallery: Michael Amarantos oil*



The selection of small original sculptures reflects the innovative use of modern materials: layers of seagreen shattered glass as used by Kostas Varotsos, best known for his giant runner racing against the wind in the center of Omonia Square; metal by Apostolos Petridis, who shapes complicated configurations with one continuous strip of thin wire; polyester by Nalpan-tis; and marble and wood rendered in unique geometric adaptations by Yiannis Parmakelis.

There is also available a good selection of silkscreens and lithographs of well-known older artists: Nikos Hadzikiyriakos-Ghikas, Spyros Vassiliou, Yiannis Gaitis, George Sikeliotis and others. Prices range from 10,000-60,000 drachmas. The gallery is closed Sundays.

*Athenaeum Art Gallery  
Hotel Athenaeum Intercontinental  
Syngrou Avenue  
Tel 902-3666*



*Yiannis Moralis' "Epithalamion" at Zoumboulakis*

## Gallerie Zoumboulakis

A sister gallery to Zoumboulakis on Kolonaki Square is Zoumboulakis on Kriezotou Street. Whereas the former concentrates mainly on art exhibitions, the latter focuses entirely on its large selection of prints – engravings, silkscreens, linolia – and sculptural multiples.

Here, too, one will find an interesting and varied selection of prints by noted Greek artists. All come in editions of 100-120 and there are a good number of artists' proofs for those who collect them.

The collection is constantly renewed – there is a new print by Harry Lambert, the Greek-New Zealander who now lives in Japan, depicting two African guitarists in strikingly bold color; another new one by Yiannis Psychopedis from his recent, colorful exhibition, "Nights in Belgium"; a small gem of a landscape by Nikos Hadzikiyriakos-Ghikas. And there are always works by Dimitris Mytaras, Sotiris Sorogas, Yiannis Moralis, Demosthenis Kokkinidis, Alekos Fassianos, and others. Prices range from 8000-100,000 drachmas.

The multiples are miniatures of or details from larger works – a ship's Gorgona or figurehead, by Frosso Mihalea; a small magnetic sphere by Takis; a Kouliantanos' bird rendered as a door handle. Moralis' "Erotic Couple" is a bronze plaque, reflecting the sensual figures of his oil paintings. Prices range from 20,000-90,000 drachmas.

Of interest also are the newest lithographs by Takis Katsoulidis illustrating a volume of poems by Yiannis Ritsos; a Fassianos' etched copper plate (not for sale) set under glass on one of the desks, and the large selection of posters from former exhibitions.

*Zoumboulakis Kriezotou  
Kriezotou 7, Kolonaki  
Tel 363-4454  
(store hours), closed Mondays*

## Skoufa 4

At Skoufa 4 Gallery one will come across many of the same artists already mentioned but an entirely different selection of art objects. As with most galleries with a heavy load of art exhibitions, Skoufa 4's print collection features the work of those associated with the gallery.

Looking through the lithographs and silkscreens, one comes across the work of Takis Katsoulidis and Constantine Grammatopoulos, two of the most prominent Greek printmakers; the rich colors of Nikos Engonopoulos' surrealistic work; George Varlamos' series of flowers; Kostas Malamos' nostalgic views of Athens; Dimitris Yeros; Vassilis Sperantzas. The price range is 7000-50,000 drachmas.



*Gonou terra cotta, Skoufa 4*

Starting in editions of 12, the multiples highlight the work of newer as well as of established artists: the remarkable baroque heads of Irimi Gonou in terra cotta and bronze; Apostolos Petrides' wire figures, playing ball or sitting pensively; the soaring forms of Kostas Dikefalos.

Most interesting are three large metal serving trays, each embossed with a different silkscreen: one by Dimitris Mytaras depicting one of his commedia dell'arte ladies; another by Spyros Vassiliou featuring his very colorful "Carnival Time in Plaka"; and one by Yiannis Tsarouhis showing a view of Kastella. They come in editions of 85 and are signed by the artists.

There are: a selection of lovely handmade jewellery by Despina Yeropoulanos; ceramic sphinx figures by Moralis; a classic Fassianos figure in plaster with flowing hair and scarf; a small silkscreen by Hadzikiyriakos-Ghikas printed directly on Plexiglas (100 ed.); a similar printing on round-shaped Plexiglas of Vassiliou's "The Tea Tray" (150 ed.); and several small sculptures, some up to eight multiples, by Yerasimos Sklavos who died so tragically, crushed by one of his sculptures.

Most galleries close in August; all begin their season towards the end of September with a steady round of art exhibitions.

*Skoufa 4  
Skoufa 4, Kolonaki  
Tel 360-3541*



# Tandy Beal – fresh, interesting, theatrical, magical



Tandy Beal is a very talented lady. She is a magnetic performer as well as a creative choreographer. Beal studied dance with Alwin Nikolais and Murray Louis and later became a member of the Alwin Nikolais Dance Theatre. She has performed with Remy Charlip, Keith Terry and Carolyn Carlson; started choreographing in 1971 and formed her California-based company in 1974. Both her parents were actors and she feels a strong connection with the theatre.

Here in Athens, Tandy Beal's company was an immediate hit due to its freshness and dynamism. Their first choreography, "Forest Dreams", was a lyrical piece for four dancers. Beal's style of movement is relaxed, featuring loose, flowing movements, soft lines and gently stretched toes. The choreography was pleasant to watch. The floor pattern was intricate and the 'relationships' between individual dancers were sensitively played out. The lighting – crucial to the choreography – was carefully planned and professionally executed.

Next on the program was something completely different: two solos, each unique, performed by Ms Beal herself.

Tandy Beal is very tall and has a thick mane of long hair. In the first

piece she used her hair like a curtain. As magician pulls objects out of thin air she produced a mirror, a small colored umbrella and a toothbrush from this unusual 'prop'. Next she 'choreographed with her hair', creating the image of a distorted, fairground mirror. She then covered her head with part of her black skirt and used herself as a backdrop for two puppets. Small children in the audience were spellbound as were the adults.

The program which, incidentally, was a complete Grenglish *salata*, stated that this dance was a protrait of a woman waiting anxiously for someone. What an ingenious and effective way of conveying such a state. The second piece was different – fast moving, humorous, combining both Beal's dancing technique and her talent as mime and mimic.

After the interval, the choreographies seemed to melt one into the other, all revealing a new and unexpected invention.

'Bone People' used the shadow of a solo dancer on the backdrop as part of the choreography; sometimes dancing with the dancer, sometimes looming over her menacingly, sometimes going against her and suddenly 'dissolving' into just a mirage of dancing shadows.

Later, Beal used the light of a single candle to illuminate first one situation and then another.

The dancers had speaking roles and used different phrases in several languages to emphasize the diversity of events occurring simultaneously. Then they appeared on stage as tall, almost mythical, figures.

All the corps are equally graceful and fluid, the men as well as the women. Apart from Tandy Beal herself, who has extraordinary stage presence, the quiet sensitivity and beauty of Ellen Sevy were particularly impressive. I do hope they will come again and offer seminars and master classes. □

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## The art of conferencing



Selga M. Sherrard: "Conferencing is a relatively new service industry"

For seven days in October, 8000 psychiatrists from around the world will converge upon Athens for the eighth World Congress of Psychiatry, in terms of numbers one of the world's largest conventions. It is hoped that the whole affair will run like clockwork. One Greek company that has already been working a year to that end, according to their Project Manager Selga Sherrard, 37, is Congrex, International Conference Organizers.

"Conferencing" is a relatively new service industry, according to Sherrard, and Congrex, a Swedish-Dutch franchise operation, now has 15 branches worldwide, "from Brazil to Taiwan to virtually all of Europe," she explains, "with the first US branch to open in Washington, DC in a few months". (There is a much more competitive market in the US where many large companies, such as IBM have their own in-house conference organizers.)

Congrex, which has been in Greece for two years, holds that there is a great potential here for conferences, and maintains that local building projects, such as the new Music Hall on Vasilisis Sophias, will facilitate bigger and bolder meetings. Finding indoor space to seat massive numbers of people is currently a problem in Athens and, in this case, the Peace and Friendship Stadium in Faliron is being converted specifically for the Psychiatry Congress.

What exactly do conference organizers do, one asks, especially for a year and a half before the occasion?

"There's a tremendous amount of work because of the number of people involved: registration, deposits and payments, hotel bookings and then the abstracts (each participant's speech) – it's all in there," says Sherrard, pointing to an inconspicuous computer terminal on her conference table.

The key to the Congrex system is a computer program which has been developed over the years specifically for conferences and which keeps on developing and trans-

forming to keep up with industry demands.

Once participants are registered, they send Congrex their abstracts, which are entered on the computer. A series of three or four letters must be sent to each participant concerning the abstracts – acknowledgement, acceptance/rejection by the Scientific Committee of the Congress, and recommendation for presentation.

"You can tell from a glance at the screen which of those letters has gone out, if someone has paid, virtually his or her hotel room number. Even name tags come out of it," laughs Sherrard. "It's quite a good little machine."

The abstracts end up as a book handed out to the delegates before the conference, along with a detailed program. There are printers' deadlines for these books, arrangements with florists and photographers, translators to be found. This conference will demand simultaneous translation into the four major European languages (English, French, Spanish, German) plus Greek.

"Most of the abstracts so far are in English but we have lots of requests for headsets for other languages," says Sherrard. "In different booths we'll use teams of interpreters in different booths who will have copies of each talk ahead of time."

And there are, of course, regular meetings with the Hellenic Society of Neurology and Psychiatry, the conference hosts, who have the final say on all details.

Sherrard, who worked for a Swedish company in London for ten years, speaks five languages herself ("four and a half actually; my Spanish has lapsed somewhat") and started with Congrex last September after a year's 'break' restoring a house in Euboea on the estate of her father (the noted Philip Sherrard).

"I really loved it. I taught children English, painted, did a bit of music, and then there's the garden. Mainly, though I had time to talk to people." □

Pat Hamilton



## Packing it all in, or how to avoid torture on the luggage rack

If half the fun of the vacation is planning for it, then half the joy of being there is having packed properly. In previous columns we have discussed documents and 'what to do before you go', so we will skip all that except for one tip so simple it is brilliant: if the worst should happen and your vital papers are lost or stolen (never keep them all in the same place) the disaster can be mitigated if you have covered all your signatures with cello tape! This makes it very difficult for an opportunist to copy, and impossible for a thief to trace over them.

These days, the wise traveller takes only what he or she can carry—not even *Love Boat* has steamer trunks—because luggage carts, not to mention porters, can be hard to find and, when found, expensive. In India, baggage is usually handled more than once and fees are mandatory. At New York's Kennedy International last year there were 3200 carts at five distribution points (with a rental fee of \$ per) and 90 porters at two terminals.

Don't worry, though, about the mob at Rangoon airport gathered just on the other side of where you clear customs: they don't want to be paid, they just want the privilege of buying your blackmarket booze and cigarettes! And don't forget that, wherever you go, there are miles and miles of connecting corridors, not to mention ramps to wrestle at every terminal.

Determining your wardrobe can involve agonizing decisions, but remember, the key word is comfort, not class. You don't have to impress anyone, and if you're lucky you will never see your fellow travellers again. If you really want people to know how fashionable you are at home, take along some snapshots of your partying days and formal affairs.

It is not a bad idea to pack some of your older clothing so you can discard it along the way in favor of something you find that is too much of a bargain to pass up. Avoid sequined sweaters that

can't be cleaned and slacks or trousers that soil easily but can't be washed. (Shaving cream is a good spot remover and a piece of white chalk will cover black marks on white clothes).

Stick with a few pieces that can be interchanged (three for the top and one for the bottom is good ratio) instead of a wardrobe that requires matching, down to the shoes. Which brings us to the most 'comforting' advice in this entire column, advice you will ignore if you prefer fashion to comfort: wear running shoes. You may think you look like the Little Old Lady From Pasadena, or the original Nebraska Cornhusker, but with the right pair you can walk all day without getting tired.

Whatever brand you choose, make sure the insides feel like rubber mattresses and the soles look like the treads on a tractor tire. They have a spring that can be compared only to a pogo stick and every night you will include the manufacturer in your prayers. Besides all this (and don't tell anybody you read it here) in some countries they can be sold for enough to pay for the souvenirs you bring back.

The Traveller's Creed: Pack half as much as you think you need, and take twice as much money.

After you have selected the clothing you absolutely must have, start packing the heavy things on the bottom of your

suitcase and then put in coats, trousers, skirts, etc by alternating them left and right, leaving the ends sticking out over the sides. Then start folding one end over the other until all the items are in. Using this method you'll avoid most of the wrinkles folding usually causes. The old saw about putting wrinkled clothing in the bathroom while taking a shower still works, however.

If possible, pack in reverse order of need. In other words, first pack the things you need last. It is wise to make little bundles of daily needs – underwear, socks, whatever – which can be packed in the corners and, since they are all together, won't send you rum-





maging through the entire suitcase to find something. Another good idea is to roll, rather than fold, as much as possible. This saves space and helps avoid wrinkles.

Some travel writers tell you not to bother taking along well-known cosmetics, remedies, toiletries and other items normally easily found. But why waste precious vacation time trying to run these things down when it is so easy to take a little of each and be done with it? There is another factor as well. Brand names are not always the same all over the world. In Asia, for example, everything tends to be 'sweeter'. One of the best examples of this is the popular hair tonic, Vitalis.

It has often been voted as having one of the 'sexiest' smells among men's toiletries, but in Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok, it evokes visions of a rosegarden rather than a birch forest! One has to admit, however, that worldwide necessities are usually available

and it is no longer required to take along a little gunpowder to explode in a snakebite wound!

Avoid glass bottles at all costs and if the content is liquid, pack it in plastic. Small containers are easy to find.

Fill them, leaving a little air space, and then squeeze the air out before capping. This creates a vacuum which renders the bottle leakproof. (If the cap has a little lever, make sure it is pressed down tightly).

With all the essentials now taken care of, you can think about a number of things that might make your daily routine a little easier. Here are a few suggestions from which to choose and add to your packing list. Although it is boring to compile such a list, if you keep one in each in each piece of luggage you will have a ready checklist which will help keep you from forgetting things as you move along.

- ★ A disposable flashlight
- ★ Cellotape, which has a thousand uses

and, wrapped around a comb, makes a good clothesbrush.

★ Plastic bags of various sizes. Besides their obvious uses, they are perfect wrappers in which to send back all the brochures and leaflets that are such good souvenirs of your travels. Just write your name and address on a piece of paper on the inside, tape shut and there will be no customs hassels.

★ If you don't already have one, it is worth buying a pocket calculator which is also a clock with an alarm. Some have many more features but are still inexpensive and well worth the price.

★ If tea or coffee is your drug, a small water heater is worth the space and, along with instant coffee, or a tea bag, may often save the day, if not start it right. There is no service like self-service.

★ Spring-type clothes pins clipped to standard hotel hangers make them into instant skirt, slacks or trouser holders.

★ Plastic shower caps, from whatever source, are excellent for carrying soiled linen or damp laundry.

★ Always carry spare passport photos.  
★ Believe it or not, sometimes you can write a real cheque. Slip in one or two just in case.

★ A small packet of transparent nylon thread, pins, needles, a few buttons, a tiny pair of scissors, a few paper clips and even rubber bands may at some time save the day. One woman literally saved her sole long enough to get back to her hotel by putting a rubber band around her shoe.

★ A few feet of light nylon cord are often very handy.

★ A few in Band-aids various sizes and Dr Scholl's moleskin, if you can get it, for putting on sore places before blisters appear.

★ If bites really bug you, take along an electric mosquito machine—you know, the one with the wafers—and it may save your (night) life.

★ Take along a few personal cards and put one in the pocket of every coat. They give you a better chance of getting your clothes back. And here is the chance to remind you to clearly mark cameras, radios, whatever. Even the most honest person in the world can't return an item if he doesn't know to





whom it belongs. If you are travelling in a group, check. You will be amazed at how few do this.

★ About here we can mention putting bright sticker or strip of tape on the front of your passport—saves lots of time in reclaiming it from a heap of others just like it.

★ If you need reading glasses, take an extra pair, and in case you have forgotten, we have cautioned you to take along a copy of whatever prescription you need for glasses or medicine.

★ Finally, if you are visiting Asia this summer and the incredible temple complexes, keep a pair of the double-soled socks airlines give out to put on while crossing the scorching courtyards. As you know, shoes are taboo.

Once you have arrived, there are a few things you can do to keep the things you have so carefully chosen, not to mention your money and valuables! Never leave these things in your room. Always check them in the hotel safe. If you have a lot of things scattered around that a thief could easily find and you want to step out of your room for a few minutes, it might help to keep the radio or television on and hang the 'Do not disturb' sign on the door.

On the street, men should never carry anything of value in their shirt or hip pockets. Women should always carry handbags on the insides of their arms with the shoulderstraps across their bodies if possible. Beware of people bumping into you—their fingers can be in and out of your pockets before they say, "Pardon!" Thieves often work in pairs; one distracts you while the other does the dastardly deed. Even mothers breast-feeding children have been known to take more than they give, while several urchins pressing around you are quite likely to be after more than just a few pennies.

But all this shouldn't make you apprehensive. You will probably never have anything unpleasant happen to you. Still, the chances are much better if you go prepared. And after all, everyone loves to give advice, even Oscar Wilde. He said, "I never travel without my diary. One should always have something sensational to read in the train." □

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## Oenophile Miles Lambert-Gocs and Wines of Northern Greece

**W**ine aficionados, lift your goblets. The wines of Greece finally have an advocate. Miles Lambert-Gocs, an agricultural economist with the USDA Economic Research Service, has surveyed the field during the last two decades and is writing a book: his view of Greek vineyards is a far cry from the usual expression of disdain for Greek wines put forth by some critics.

"I really want people to go out, look for and sample Greek wines to see for themselves what they like," he says when asked about his personal favorites. "They will find what I have: the really good bottled wines of Greece with distinctive character will all suit their tastes on one or another occasion, and therefore deserve a place in their wine cellars along with wines from other places."

This expert's favorites are not necessarily the 'best' wines. "For example," he says "I have a great liking for *Chevalier de Rhodes*, and yet do not think it is among Greece's best bottled wines." Lambert-Gocs, a black-haired man with fine features and a methodical approach to his work, has visited every Greek wine region and major producer, cooperative and grower, and has walked long distances among oak barrels in stone wine-cellars. His north-facing apartment walls in Alexandria, Virginia, cool in winter and air-conditioned in summer, are stacked with diverse vintages of Greek wines he has been sampling for a decade at various ages, a practice which, he believes, "is and always will be absolutely necessary to afford an honest assessment of Greek wines."

The researcher-oenophile recently lectured at a wine-tasting of Northern Greek wines sponsored by the Greek Trade Office in New York and the trustees of the American Farm School. At the convivial party, four northern wine exporters – Boutaris, Naoussa Wine Producers' Cooperative, Porto-Carras and Tsantalis – promoted their

labels (see list that follows).

During his talk, Lambert-Gocs focused on the gradual transformation of the industry since 1969 and the adoption of legislation for geographical labeling by *Appellation of Origin*. (See this column's "Renaissance of Greek Wines", September, 1979, for details on this topic and the Vine and Wine Institute at Lykovryssi).



Miles Lambert-Gocs

Later, Lambert-Gocs privately revealed his insights and qualms. "I am afraid that some producers, especially large firms, in their concern to be modern and contemporary, will pander to humdrum mass taste in making their wines and, thereby, present us with bland wines... I find that Greek wine firms too often flub it when they think only of marketability. For example, they know that lightness, elegance and finesse are desired on the world market, so they aim for what they think these highly subjective terms mean, and too often end up throwing out the baby with the bath... They go too far and the wine comes out innocuous and nondescript when it should have been anything but that."

But he also has hopes for the future. The Greek wines he would like to see exported ("because there is nothing quite like them in my experience") include the red wines of Rapsani in Thessaly, *Rapsani* from the Cooperative and *Kentavros* from A.A. Mitrakos, *Mantiko* from Peza on Crete ("a wine which needs to be given some age in bottle"), *Sitia* wines (from the Cooperative and Ioannis Kokolakis) in Sitia on Crete, and "virtually anything that comes from Santorini". Then he quickly adds, "I should also have mentioned *Theotoki Roppa* white wine from Corfu."

When comparing the northern wines to those of other regions, he says "Wines of the islands – Aegean and Ionian – have the advantage as concerns distinctiveness of character. But generally, the islands are rather behind the mainland in commercial development, and are either not bottling or not bottling as high quality products as yet (if we take the wines of Macedonia as the standard)." He goes on, "But this should by no means be construed as implying that the mainland is fully developed."

So try Greek wines with your favorite appetizers, or with the recipes included here, which I have adapted from those served at the wine tasting.

### NORTHERN WINES

JOHN BOUTARIS & SON (Thessaloniki)

*Chateau Matsa* – estate white wine of rich character made from Savatiano grapes. Suggested for white meat dishes and moussaka.

*Santorini Vintage 1987* – dry, light white wine vinted from Assyrtiko grapes grown on chalk soils. Aperitif wine to serve with kalamaria and grilled fish.

*Naoussa 1986* – full-bodied red wine made of *xinomavro Naoussis* variety of Naoussa.

*Grande Reserve 1983* – mellow, aged



red wine made of *xinomavro Naoussis* of the Boutaris single estate vineyard of Yanakochori. Serve with game, grilled meat dishes and cheese.

**NAOUSSA WINE PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVE** (Episkopi, Naoussa)

**Cava Vaeni** – blend of Cabernet Sauvignon (20%), *xinomavro* (80%), and alcohol (13%) with flavor of oak from oak barrels imported from Limousin, France, in which it is aged for three years.

**Naoussa** – fruity wine of *xinomavro* appellation, 1985 vintage aged for two years in Limousin oak. Like *Pinot Noir*, serve with roast quail or mild game, pork and veal dishes.

**Vaeni Rosé Sec** – made of *xinomavro* grapes and fermented (18°C/63°F) to maintain aroma.

**White Dry Vaeni** – aromatic blend of white Rhodes grapes (60%) and *xinomavro* (40%). Serve chilled with poultry and fish.

**PORTO-CARRAS** (Halkidiki)

**Chateau Carras** – rich, dry red wine with a tannic, fruity flavor derived from equal portions of *Cabernet Sauvignon* and *Cabernet Franc* grapes. Matured in oak barrels for about 18 months and stored for two years or longer when bottled.

**Carras Reserve** – dry white wine, and aromatic blend of Greek varieties, French *Sauvignon Blanc* and *Ugni Blanc* grapes.

**Carras Rosé Special** – dry, rosé wine of light bouquet, a blend of *Limnio*, *Cinsault*, *Merlot* and *Muscat* varieties.

**Domaine Carras Grand Vin Rouge** – full-bodied dry red vintage wine with less tannic richness, compared to Chateau Carras.

**Cotes de Meliton Blanc de Blancs** – dry white vintage wine of pale color and refreshing taste, produced from Greek varieties *Athiri*, *Assyrtico*, *Roditis*, *Savatiano* and the same French grapes as in Carras Reserve.

**TSANTALIS** (Halkidiki)

**Agioritikos** – dry white wine from vineyards on Mount Athos. Serve with fish, poultry and veal dishes.

**Makedonikos** – white table wine. Recommended as an aperitif and with fish and white meat dishes.

**Cava** – dry red wine of domestic grapes, aged in oak barrels and bottles for at least three years in cool, stone cellars.

**Naoussa** – robust dry red wine of *xinomavro* grapes, matured in oak and bottles.

**Kalamata Olive Canapés**

Have everything ready early to assemble just before serving these appetizing treats. Estimate your needs: each pita makes 12 canapés; each guest eats how many? Then add, subtract, multiply and try to divide!

**Pita bread**

**Cream cheese or thick yogurt**

**Roasted sweet peppers, drained and cut into one-inch squares**

**Kalamata olive spread or Kalamata olives, pitted and minced**

**Capers, rinsed**

Heat pitas slightly, if you have the time. Cut into 12 wedges. Spread with cream cheese and top with a pepper square. Coat pepper with olive spread and garnish with a few capers. Serve with wine.

**Dolmades with Yogurt Sauce**

Serving yogurt sauce on dolmades is not usual but certain to stimulate appetites and attention. Appetizers at the wine tasting were prepared from Peloponnesian products imported to the US by the Rockridge Trading Company in Richmond, California.

**2 C plain yogurt**

**1/2 C fine olive oil**

**Juice of 1/2 large lemon**

**fresh dill, chopped**

**40-45 dolmades, homemade or canned**

**Lemon wedges for garnish**

To make the sauce: in a bowl, mix the yogurt, oil, lemon juice, and dill. Taste and adjust seasonings. Arrange the dolmades attractively on a platter. Pour sauce over the dolmades. Garnish platter with lemon wedges. Serve chilled. □

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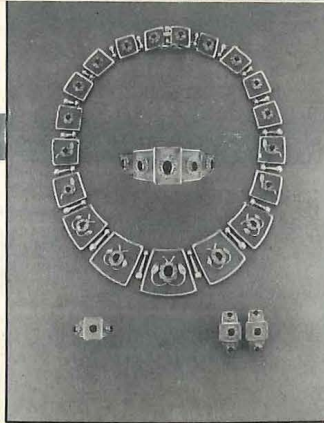


➤ The **House of Nakos** on Navarinou not only puts out a newspaper for music fans but has sponsored a whole series of classical concerts and recitals for young Greek talent at the Pallas Theatre on Voukourestiou. Music knows no language barriers and some young artists who have performed have a promising career before them – aided by the likes of Nakas, who not only sells musical instruments but promotes music too.

➤ The **Hellenic Society for the Protection of the Environment and Cultural Heritage** announced recently that they are all for the new movement to change the vehicle fleet in Greece. The average age of the Greek-owned car is ten to 15 years (as opposed to an average of six years elsewhere in Europe). The society stresses that freer importation of smaller cars, with newer technology, should be allowed; newer technology meaning engines that take lead-free petrol. The huge import tax on cars was recently lowered but not enough by far.

➤ **Chandris S.A.** has announced a new Cruise Line – **Chandris Celebrity Cruises** – which will initially operate two ships: the \$175 million *M/V Horizon*, now under construction in Germany, and the *S.S. Meridian*, which is a reconstruction of the *S.S. Galileo* (to be reconstructed at an estimated \$35 million cost). Both vessels will begin operation by spring 1990. Chandris hopes that these upgraded cruise vessels will attract higher income cruise fans.

➤ Jeweller **Ilias Lalaounis** has recently completely renovated the corner gallery on



*Lalaounis' "Arabesque" collection*

Voukourestiou and Panepistimiou, now featuring his latest collection (launched in London last November), "Arabesque", inspired by Islamic art. Worked mainly in 18 karat gold and rock crystal with ample use of rubies and other precious and semi-precious stones, the collection has already been hailed as a success.

➤ **SAS** is the most profitable airline in the world. According to **SAS District Manager for Greece and Cyprus, Costas Samartzis**, the airline is "very proud of its achievements" sentiments echoed by Finn Thaulow, G.M. for S.E. Europe and the Middle East. In this age of air travel, confidence is bliss.

➤ **Swissair** will begin flights to Los Angeles this autumn, creating a sixth US gateway. 1988 results were favorable we are told and showed gross profits of S.Fr. 418 million (up 43 million from 1987). Well done.

➤ Speaking of airlines, **British Airways** has announced a new service for travellers to and from Greece with direct connections between Athens and Heathrow's Terminal Four, England's gateway to North America, the Orient and Australasia. They have also begun two flights per day to facilitate travellers during the tourist season: mornings, Gatwick-Athens-Heathrow; afternoons, Heathrow-Athens-Gatwick.

➤ The **Goulandris Natural History Museum** in Kifissia celebrates its 25th anniversary in 1989. Established by Anghelos and Niki Goulandris in 1964, it was the European Museum of the Year in 1984, and in 1987 was nominated one of the 37 most influential museums among 35,000 in the world. A current fund-raising campaign should do much to continue

look to a time when we'll have a *real* choice.

➤ A recent visitor to Greece, holidaying on Epirotiki Lines' *M/V Oceanos*, was "Miss Roulette", an Austrian language student chosen by Casinos Austria S.A. (They run casinos aboard Epirotiki vessels plus provide know-how in several GNTO casinos in Greece.) Verena seems to



*Miss Roulette takes the "M/V Oceanos" wheel*

and expand the work they do to protect and preserve Greece's rich and threatened natural heritage.

➤ The **National Tourist Organization** has announced a projected 2.7 percent upsurge in tourism inflow to Greece in 1989, the projected figure seen as optimistic by several segments of the tourist sector. However, the GNTO projects an average seven percent increase in air traffic to the islands of Rhodes, Kos and Crete. They are spending an estimated 3.6 billion drachmas on promotion and marketing for 1989, part of a three-year plan.

➤ Rather like Russian Roulette, the satellite TV stations keep coming and going, confusing those of us who feel "Live from Parliament" is not a good choice for Saturday evening viewing. We

be an appropriate jackpot hit plus being Miss Roulette for 1989.

➤ For foreigners having difficulties adjusting to Greece, the Cross Cultural Association meets monthly to assist and advise. The group puts out a useful monthly newsletter and is producing a book on working in Greece. Anyone interested should call Zoe Loukopoulos at 263-2189.

➤ **USIT Student and Youth Travel**, at 1 Filellinon (Syntagma Sq) is once again celebrating the start of their 1989 student charter flight program. These direct flights, which operate thrice weekly between Athens and the UK and back, are apparently the best value around. At their newly renovated office at Syntagma, USIT staff assist all students with their international travel plans. For details, call 324-1884; 322-5165.



*This is the first installment of a new monthly column on beasts and birds of the field, and hearth, by Mylanos.*

You will discover, as we go on our safari searches for the weird and wonderful, that the term "animal" becomes one of great and varied definition! Indeed, fur, fins, scales or numbered feet make no nevermind: our Patsy award will go to the mad, the bad, maybe the beautiful, but always to the interesting – Lassie and Benji, Morris and Garfield, move over.

A popular song of the late 1920s was about a firefly – "little glowworm, glimmer, glitter..." – something quite common in those days. Children, unfortunately, loved to chase them and put them in jars, as it was a pleasure to see them on warm summer nights.

Pollution has taken its toll of these fragile creatures but officials in Tokyo have enough nostalgia in their souls to pay out over \$15,000 each year for breeding and raising them to be let out in the city parks.

Their "lanterns" light up because of a substance known as ATT which is in every firefly cell, but which lights up only in the presence of two chemicals possessed by the bug.

The glow of the firefly is to them what beautiful plumage is to a bird – a means of attracting the right opposite. Mating signals are a series of flashes which can be controlled by both males and females. Proving once again, that the female is more deadly than the male, the hungry *Photuris* female firefly imitates the mating signals of females of other species, attracts amorous males, and then eats them! But the *Photuris* male has learned to turn this trait to his own advantage. He imitates the flashes of edible species and lures the females to him for his own lustful purposes.

Male fireflies busy flashing their codes of love can get rid of rivals that try to outshine them by switching to

mimicking the signals of a predator that eats fireflies: their rivals flit off leaving them with a clear field. Who would have thought that there is as much intrigue and chicanery among the *Lampyridae* as in *Dallas* and *Denver*!

In tropical countries a would-be belle wears 'lightning bugs' in her hair at night, and ordinary folk just use them as lanterns by tying them to their ankles or carrying them in cages.

The smallest mammal in the world is only an inch long and just a fragile one-tenth of an ounce, smaller than a grasshopper. Yet the Etruscan pigmy shrew is a forest terror, eating every creature it can sink its teeth into.

Valium, the world's most popular tranquilizer, was first used to put zoo animals to sleep.

By using molecular biology, a highly disputed theory has arisen that men are more closely related to chimps than chimps are to gorillas!

#### Dog Tales

One of the most famous passages in the annals of mystery writing, and pointed out as a typical "Sherlockianism", occurs in *Silver Blaze* the case of a missing racehorse and its murdered trainer which Sherlock Holmes is called upon to solve. "Is there any other point to which you would wish to draw my attention?" "To the curious incident of the dog in the nighttime." "The dog did nothing in the nighttime." "That was the curious incident," remarked Sherlock Holmes. (Obviously, the murderer was known to victim and victim's best friend.)

Although not listed by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle himself as one of his favorite of Sherlock's adventures, it is generally accepted that this tale ranks among the mystery writer's top five.

One wonders if Sherlock knew that a pack of bloodhounds is called a "sleuth". A sleuth of another kind is a man in San Francisco who calls himself "Sherlock Bones". He makes his living by recovering lost and stolen pets and claims an 85 percent success rate. His fees are high, but how can one put a price on a faithful friend and family member?



*A Colorado bobcat after a deer mouse. Named for his seemingly 'bobbed' tail, this feline is twice the size of a house cat, lives in a den, and prowls forests, mountains, deserts and swamps in search of mice, rabbits and deer.*

#### ...and a Pause for Cats

Several years ago, Ellen Perry Berkeley wrote a charming book titled, *Encounters With Feral Cats*. She had moved from New York to a rural area and soon discovered that there were many prowling about. Feral cats are roughly defined as those not owned by anyone or dependant upon humans for food and protection but cats which once were domesticated or whose ancestors were domesticated.

Cat owners know that each cat has its own distinct personality and individual traits just as impressive as those of humans. Evidently cats don't lose these patterns of behavior in the wild; instead they pick up new ones. One ethologist has documented 16 different body and tail positions as well as nine facial expressions cats assume when meeting others of their kind.

We are all familiar with the many unfortunate feral cats we see in our neighborhoods and it is well to know that many of the old wives' tales concerning them do not apply. For example, they come last on a list of familiar animals that carry rabies, and they much prefer mice to birds, song – or otherwise! □



## Occupational therapy

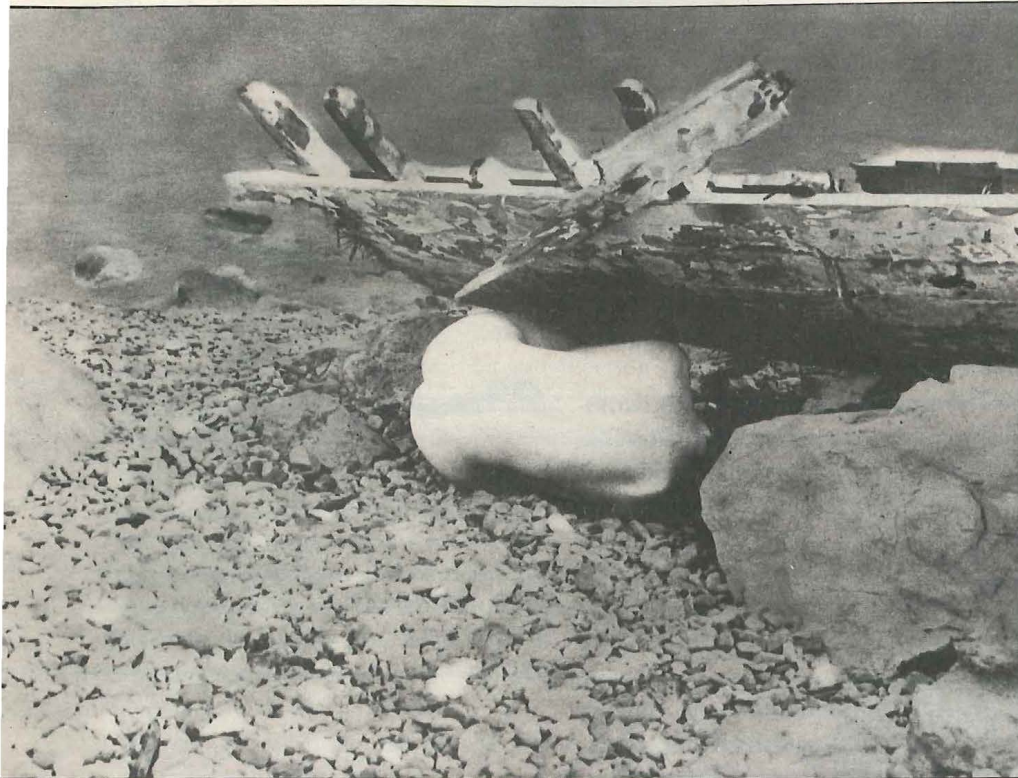
“Walking around with my camera is, for me, a form of meditation,” says sandy-haired Alexandra Klein. “I get so spacey, I have to really watch where I’m going: it’s safer for *this* photographer in the country.”

In the country is where Klein has chosen to live and work; in Kardamyla on the island of Chios. Born in Minnesota, she says the cold weather drove her nuts. It also drove her west, to Oakland and then, finally to Greece. “I showed up with an Asahi Pentax Spotmatic looking for a quiet place to do artwork.” Klein’s initial trip was enough to convince her she wanted to see more of Greece. She returned many times. A year and a half ago, she settled in Kardamyla, where she staged her first one-woman show last August. “The villagers loved it. Kids and adults came and asked questions: ‘What is this?’ ‘How did you do that?’ I sold a lot: in fact I’ve been filling orders since August.”

Klein’s April exhibition at the Photographic Center of Athens was made up of hand-colored black and white photographs. The photographer is also skilled in sepia and selenium toning. Both the toning and hand-coloring are especially dramatic on infrared prints.

“Natural compositions,” are what Klein terms ‘the work in her spring show. Some of the pieces were ‘sandwich printed’, juxtaposing two images such as a group of elderly Chiot women and the Corinthian columns at Ephesus. Other photographs were shot on Chios, in the Ionian Islands and in Athens.

Klein, an occupational therapist by profession, says, “I could easily go back to the States and work in a hospital, but I don’t want to. Photography, here, is what I want to do.” She’s just installed a darkroom in her bathroom in Kardamyla, and so is finally self-sufficient. “What more could I ask for?” she adds. □

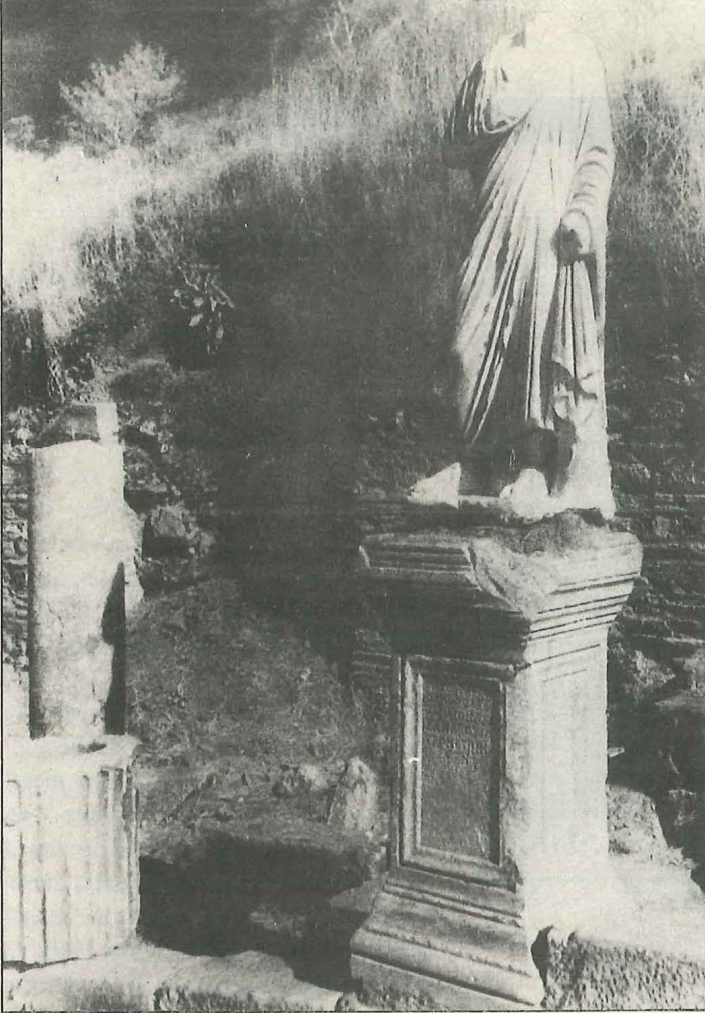


*“This is a very special, private place on Chios that is spiritually regenerative. It’s a place that gives me shelter and protection – thus, the ‘protected figure’. The colors here – vibrant blue, turquoise, orange – and the ruined boat, with so much ‘humanity’ still attached to it, express my feelings about the place.”*



*“This is called ‘The Farewell’. The figure – holding on with both hands – is actually releasing his grip on the relationship he has with the place, with...anything. He’s not ‘clutching’, which is a destructive force. His touch is light.”*





*"Infrared film here. I feel cut off from this photo, just as the head is cut off. It has a stark, dead feeling. It's the 'shadow' of the more 'complete', 'living' photographs I've taken at Ephesus."*



*"This is infrared film, sepia-toned, hand-painted in unnatural colors – a brown sky, blue trees; the column and rocks, pink. It was shot at Ephesus in 1987 on my first trip to Turkey. In Turkey, off season, you're free to wander: the antiquities are more accessible."*



*"These are very significant women for me. The interweaving with Ephesus is a way of visually preserving their essence in my mind. The columns of Ephesus and the women are equally important and eternal 'supports'."*



## Politics at the Istanbul Film Festival

The jury for films in international competition at the eighth Istanbul Film Festival 1-16 April, was headed by Greece's foremost director, Theo Anghelopoulos. Two other Greeks attended to represent their films, Costas Vrettakos, director of *Children of Helidonas*, a drama in official competition about the emotional reunion of a family scattered during the Civil War, and Lefteris Xanthopoulos, director of *Happy Homecoming, Comrade*, about a village in Hungary founded by dissenting leftists, also set during the Civil War.

Besides the three directors, journalists of several leading dailies and Mary Chronopoulou, star of *Children of Helidonas*, rounded out the Greek delegation. Greece's participation this

year in Turkey's major cinematic event was the strongest yet.

In addition to Anghelopoulos, the jury for international films was composed of celebrities including directors Krzysztof Kieslowski of Poland, Russian Nikita Mikhalkov, Spaniard Manuel Gutierrez Aragon, actress Greta Scacchi and Turkish superstar Müjde Ar. Anghelopoulos and Kieslowski, recipients of innumerable prizes for their film at international festivals, are also highly controversial, their audiences neatly divided between admirers and detractors. Both men merited sidebar tributes within the festival.

Theo Anghelopoulos has stated, "All films, even love stories, are political." This is clearly borne out in two of the films screened in his tribute, *The Travelling Players* (1975) and *The Hunters* (1977), which, along with *Days Of '36* (1972), form an historical trilogy about the social and political conditions from the 1930s to the 1970s.

Anghelopoulos' films most often incorporate both figurative and actual journeys. *The Travelling Players* focuses on a touring theatre company roaming through the Greek countryside from 1939-1952, during which time the actors, simultaneously witnessing and participating in historical events, weave an epic tale in the Brechtian tradition. In *The Hunters*, the director focuses on more recent Greek history, from 1949 to the 1970s, from the point of view of one of the bourgeoisie, as six protagonists begin to question their past after discovering a dead body.

Anghelopoulos' second trilogy, including *The Beekeeper* (1986), *Journey to Kythera* (1984) and *Landscape in the Mist* (1988), although including political comment, represents a break from broader panoramas in favor of a more intimate focus.

*Journey to Kythera* features Spiros, a partisan who returns to Greece after three decades of exile. Unable to adjust to the changes in his homeland, he ends up on a raft, bound for who knows

where. Anghelopoulos describes *Landscape In The Mist*, his latest film, as "my least allegorical, one with flesh-and-blood characters". This 'road movie', about two children in search of their father in Germany, won the Silver Lion at the Venice Festival, and the Golden Hugo at The Chicago Film Festival.

Krzysztof Kieslowski, one of the most talked-about directors on the contemporary film scene, and a jury member, had three films in his tribute. The first was *Blind Chance* (1982), banned by Polish censors for five years, about the painful transformation of the socialist system at the end of the 1970s in Poland. The other two, *A Short Film About Killing* (1987), and *A Short Film About Love* (1988), are episodes in a ten-part television series loosely based on the ten commandments.

In *A Short Film About Killing*, which won the Special Jury Prize at Cannes in 1988, the murder of a taxi driver provides the basis for a criticism of the legal process. *A Short Film About Love*, which won the Grand Prize at San Sebastian in 1988, is about a teenager's obsessive attraction to an older woman.

Four of Bernardo Bertolucci's films were screened in a sidebar tribute and he gave a press conference at the festival. *Before The Revolution* (1964), about a young man's inability to fully commit himself to Marxist ideals, brought Bertolucci to international attention. The lesser-known *Spider's Strategem* (1969), interweaves psychoanalysis, politics, literary criticism and sexuality, areas which Bertolucci has continued to investigate throughout his career.

In *The Conformist* (1970), Freudian preoccupations are assimilated into a brilliant study of prewar society, one that is considered a cinematic landmark and that introduced the director to wide audience.

*The Tragedy of A Ridiculous Man* (1981), in which a small factory owner is entrapped by the same cunning which



Bernardo Bertolucci



enabled him to rise above poverty, is the last film Bertolucci made before his blockbuster success, *The Last Emperor* (1987), about Pu Yi, the last emperor of the Chinese Qing Dynasty in the first quarter of the 20th century.

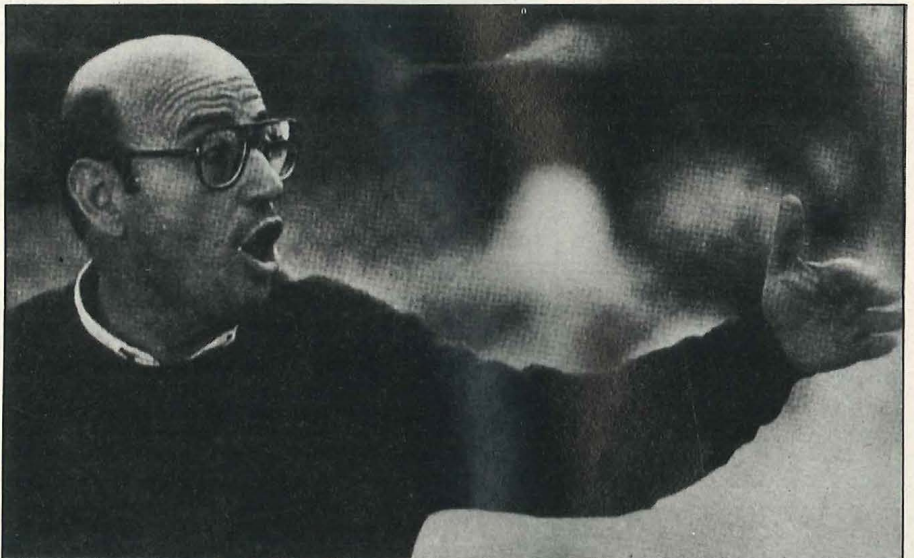
When Bertolucci was asked at the press conference if he had had a change in ideology, a reference to his shift from the militant political focus of his earlier films to a more humanistic, 'leftist' view admitting "an individual's potential for fundamental change" in *The Last Emperor*, he replied: "The change is not only in me; all of society's changed." When asked to comment on the refusal of the distributor of *La Luna* to allow it to be shown in the festival in a cut version, he said, "Turkey of the 1980s is like Italy of the 1970s." He expanded on this by saying, "They tried to destroy copies of *Last Tango in Paris* and sentenced me to two months in jail. I wasn't allowed to vote for five years."

Festival organizers painted a less gloomy picture of censorship in Turkey, an issue that has cropped up repeatedly at the Istanbul Film Festival. Last year, four films were banned from the festival, mainly for sexual explicitness. Ali Özgenterk's *Water Also Burns* was banned because it painted an unflattering picture of the Turkish police, and leading members of the film community took part in a silent protest march.

The Turkish Ministry of Culture passed a law this past winter which eliminates censorship in the international competition. No cuts were made in films in either the international or national sections, nor were any banned. Hülya Uçensu, well-respected executive director of the festival which is organized by the Istanbul Foundation of Culture and Arts with the cooperation of the Ministry of Culture, commented, "We thank all of the participants for their support in helping us achieve this goal. We hope that censorship will not only be removed in the national section but completely abolished." An upset victory by socialist Nurettin Sozen in the recent Istanbul mayoral race may help fulfill this aim



"Don't Let Them Shoot the Kite," Best Turkish Film



Director Theo Anghelopoulos

since it was former mayor Dalan's office that instigated the banning of films in last year's events.

Films with a socio-political message took top honors at this year's festival. The ambitious selection, skillfully shaped by peripatetic Program Director, Vecde Sayar, included 163 films from 39 countries.

Winner of the top prize for international films was Yugoslavian Srdjan Karanovic's *A Film With No Name*. Described as a "documentary fairytale", it focuses on the explosive Albanian-Serbian conflict centered in Kos-

sovo. A Romeo-Juliet romance between a Serbian worker and an Albanian erupts in violence.

The jury of the Eczabasi Foundation, presided over by well-known Turkish director Omer Kavur, named Tunc Başaran's *Let Them Shoot the Kite* as 'Best Turkish film Of The Year'. This touching drama about the friendship that develops in jail between the five-year-old son of a woman charged with drug dealing and a sensitive inmate, won both audience and critical approval: the prize is worth the equivalent of \$5000 in Turkish lira. □



# Katey's corner



Katey Angelis

☆ The Alexander Onassis Foundation, whose 1989 prize presentation took place at the old Parliament last month, is administering the George Seferis Award for "outstanding American scholars such as Nobel Laureates, Pulitzer Prize Winners, or MacArthur Fellows, to come to Greece for public lectures and consultations with Greek counterparts". The award is named for the 1963 Nobel Laureate in Literature, George Seferis, who was associated with the Fulbright Foundation in Greece and the US. His achievements as a poet and distinguished statesman will serve as a model in choosing Seferis Fellows who will come to Greece to give public lectures and work with Greek experts in their chosen fields. If you would like to hear more about attending these lectures, phone 724-1811.

☆ Many thanks to Jeanne Bourne and Lou Economopoulos, editors of **TV Satellite Action** published by the Free Press News and Photo Group, for trying to sort out all that is coming through our tellys these days. Ever since CNN News and other foreign satellite programs came into our lives, we have been in need of such a specialized publication.

☆ Did you know that there is a regular **Ethiopian Christian group** meeting regularly at St. Andrew's German Lutheran Church? Refugee status is precarious at best and finding a fellowship

meeting in Amharic, with regular Bible studies, a choir, and a church home must provide a wonderful feeling of support. The group may be contacted by calling 652-1401.

☆ The unique **Edward Lear** exhibition continues in the Basil Exhibition Hall of the Gennadeion Library through June. These lovely watercolor landscapes show the serene and unpolluted Greece of 150 years ago. A catalog is available.



*The second annual Swissair Golf Tournament held at the Glyfada Golf Club recently had a special feature for the younger set. While waiting for their parents to finish the course, the young people had a putting contest with proper silver cups awarded. Who knows, there may very well be a future Jack Nicklaus in our photo. Swissair organizer and marketing director Edy Roelli announced the winners of the Stableford Competitions: Men (55 and over) - Mr E. Hamilton, 74 points; Men - Mr V. Sasaki, 84 points; Ladies - Chrissoula Bafiadis, 74 points. Golfers have another big weekend coming up on 24-25 June when the Second Annual Independence Day Cup Propeller Gold Competition will be played. Contact the Glyfada Golf Course at 894-6875 or the Propeller Club Secretary at 770-1062 for information.*



*Business was very brisk in the take-home-a-plant corner of the Friends of the Trees Bazaar held at the Hellenic American Union recently. Organization Vice President and Bazaar Chairman Helen Tsalles made certain that all the booths would be beautiful and useful to the many customers and supporters attending. Board Chairman Michael Melas says it will be decades before the damage caused by last year's fires will be reversed - even though this year they have already planted 25,000 'replacements'.*

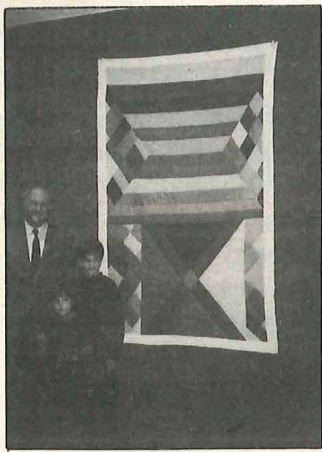
☆ The **Friends of Perivolaki**, needy organization. His many fans include a large number from the diplomatic corps, a wide audience from Arab countries and the Greek community. This year's concert, presented at Athens College Theatre, provided much-needed funds for mentally handicapped children. Currently Professor at the Ecole Normale de Musique de Paris, at the Conservatoire d'Etampes and the Summer School in Flaine, Mr Eidi was in Athens courtesy of Olympic Airlines.

☆ Have you noticed the new branch of the **French Cultural Institute** in Filothei at 15 Kapodistriou Street, sort of diagonally across from the Alpha Beta? This bright new building is already attracting long queues of students. Why not stop by - this may well be the most convenient location for you!

☆ Diplomatically speaking.... Congratulations are in order for: **H.E. Ambassador Eduardo Barajas**, who has served as Colombian Consul General for the past two years here.

☆ Big bravos to **Billy Eidi**, the Lebanese pianist who comes each year to present a concert to benefit a specified



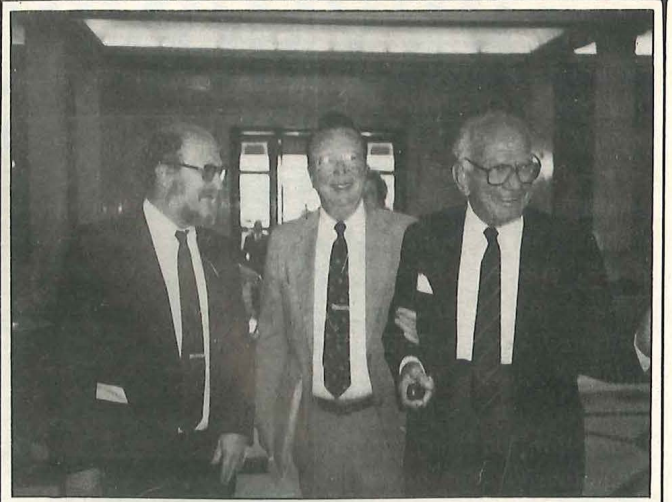


Fifteen students of Athens College, Kantza, under the supervision of their teacher, Sotos Alexiou, painted innovative watercolors which then served as designs for assembling quilts. The young people, between the ages of seven and nine, were justifiably proud of the results. In our picture, taken at the display in the foyer of the Athens College Theatre, eight-year-old Aris Dalamagkas shows the quilt made from his design to his sister and Kantaz Principal Spyros Brionis.

(The new Colombian Embassy may be reached by telephoning 723-6848.); Newly-arrived Philippine Ambassador H.E. Alberto A. Encomienda, his wife Rose and their four children. (The Ambassa-

dor has also served abroad as the Consul General in Ottawa). It is more fun to welcome than to bid farewell as we now must do to H.E. Ambassador Sir Jeremy Thomas and his wife, Lady Diana. Sir Jeremy has been called on to make remarks ranging from extemporaneous to lengthy on innumerable occasions during his tour and always produced exactly the proper mix of humor and substance required by every occasion. Together they have graced diplomatic, church and social gatherings and Lady Diana also served as President of the Women's International Club during their tour.

☆ Last month the Corner "mildly suggested" that you save your newspapers for recycling, bringing them to St. Demetrios in Psychiko on Fridays so that they might be sold to provide lunches for needy kids. Well, in the interim there have been many ecological disasters, and International Earth Day has come and gone. The Corner is no longer therefore 'mildly suggesting' - but 'strongly urging'! I have checked and all Greek Orthodox churches



The presentation of the Onassis Foundation prizes offers many opportunities for receptions held in honor of the recipients. One such was that given at the Grande Bretagne by the US Education Foundation in Greece, more commonly known as the Fulbright Program. Senator Fulbright especially requested that alumni be present and it appeared that he personally greeted every one of them. Above, the Senator arriving with his aide is being welcomed by the Executive Director of the foundation here in Greece, Mr William R. Ammerman.

collect newspapers for lunches (the paper is then recycled), so you no longer have the excuse that 'it is not convenient'. There is absolutely no neighborhood in Greece without a church. Remember that newspapers are trees. It is such a small item, but if each of you starts this month in just this small way and we add new ideas in the months ahead, perhaps we can develop new habits. Remember, ecology is not the 'other fellow's concern'; it is yours.



Long-time newcomer Moira Black displays the virtue of offering a home for the group on two different occasions - two interesting-looking packages! So you are a newcomer? Get acquainted by calling Marijane at 672-6489 or Lynda at 647-5490. They will help you locate a bridge foursome, somebody who can cook almost anything, a squash partner, a dominoes partner, a tennis teacher or a meditation guru.



A group of participants in the recent WHO-EC workshop on AIDS - more specifically dealing with its spread among intravenous drug users - was held at the Caravel Hotel. Representatives from all EC countries, as well as the US, attended. Professor G. Papaevangelou of the National Center for AIDS in Greece is in charge of the coordination of this program research for the EC. From left are: Dr R.A. Coutinho, Municipal Health Service, Amsterdam; Dr Rosemary Ancelle, WHO Collaborating Center, Paris; Professor Papaevangelou, and Dr Don Des Jarlais, Beth Israel Medical Center, New York.



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# THE ATHENIAN guide

Where to go... what to do

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

## focus

### art

**Jill Yakas Gallery** will be holding a special, early summer art sale featuring reasonable watercolors and prints, plus several oils, by gallery artist and others. This 'sale' is scheduled to begin Sunday 4 June at 6 pm.

Marilena Liakopoulos, owner of Athens Art Gallery, while reading through her father's notes for his book *Pericles Vyzantios, The Life of a Painter*, learned about his first teacher, **Evangelos Ioannidis**. Vyzantios wrote extensively about this artist,

**Vassiliki Yiorgioudaki**, who was born in Athens and studied at the School of Fine Arts in Rome, has participated in group shows in Athens and Nafplion.

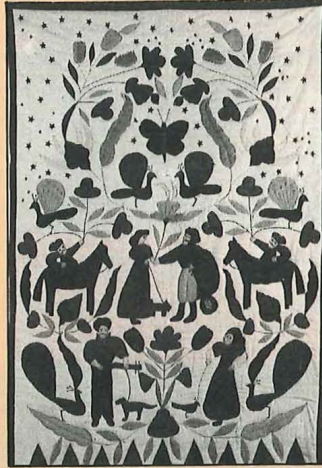
*Summer Salon 1989* is the title of a group exhibition of paintings at engravings showing at Iakinthos Gallery 26 June through 30 September. The artists participating are gallery regulars: Apergis, Botsoglou, Prekas, Psychopedis, Tetsis, Theophylactopoulos, Velisariopoulos and Venturas, among others.



Y. Papanelopoulos at Iakinthos



Evangelos Ioannidis at Athens Art Gallery



Jill Yakas Gallery greeting card

whom he remembered as cultivated and sensitive. Intrigued, Liakopoulos, along with the artist's grandson, Dimitris Georgantas, tracked down 25 of Ioannidis' works. Until 23 June, this Ioannidis retrospective will be showing at Athens Art Gallery.

Male and female figures illustrating the influence of POP Art and Photorealism will be exhibited at Dada Gallery from 5-21 June. The painter,

Another group show featuring engravings, paintings and sculpture will take place at Epoches Gallery, 1 June through 15 September. Among those artists participating are painters Apergis, Papadoperakis, Perdiki and Theofilis; sculptors Georgiadis and Moustaka; and engravers Arfaras, Economidou and Haros.

Trito Mati Gallery will present the work of painter

**Lamis D. Shawwa** from 22 June till 4 July. Born in Bethlehem, Shawwa studied at the University of La Verne in California. For the past eight years, she and her family have lived in Greece. Her work is figurative, with expressionist elements; the color scale inspired by ancient masks; the subjects, women's feelings and anxieties. Shawwa has participated at a group show in Washington, D.C. and in ULV exhibitions.

### exhibitions

Beginning 14 May, and lasting for two months, an exhibition of sculpture by **Andreas Papachristos** will run at the National Gallery. This is Papachristos' first exhibition here. The prominent Greek-born sculptor lives half the year in the artists' colony at Szentendre, Hungary, and the rest of the year outside Kifissia. Papachristos works primarily in white marble; his subject primarily the female form.

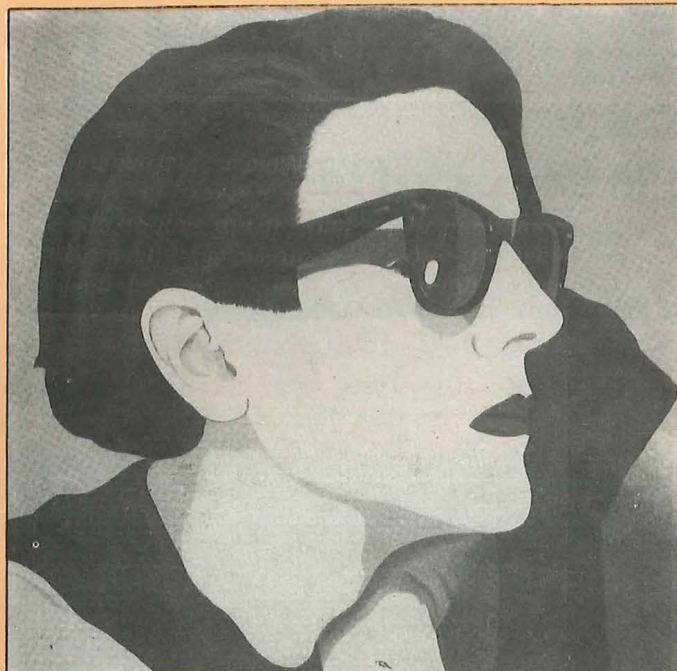
### theatre

The **University of La Verne Drama Society** will present *The Importance of Being Earnest* in the Roussos Hotel auditorium, 18 Pan. Tsaldari, Kifissia, on Sunday 11 June and Friday 16 June at 8 pm. Call 801-0111; 807-7357/8 for reservations; office hours Mon - Fri, 10-8.



"The Importance of Being Earnest"





Vassiliki Yiorgioudaki at Dada



Lemis Shawwa at Trito Mati

Arthur Beer, of the University of Detroit, will direct a rock musical, English language version of Aristophanes' *The Birds* at the The Athens Centre. The 33-member touring company composed of students and professionals will present the first performance on Spetses at the Anargyrios School Theatre on 20 June. A subsequent performance will be given on 24 June in the Theatre of Eleftherias Park. This will be the tenth theatre production sponsored by Beer and The Athens Centre. For information, call 701-2268 or 701-5242.

**conferences**

Anatolia College in Thessaloniki will host a conference in cooperation with the Modern Greek Studies Association 3-6 July. The topic will be "Migration and Settlements in Greek Lands Since 1453". This will be the third in the series of Anatolia - MGSA conferences, the two previous ones having resulted in MGSA publications. Papers strictly limited to 30 minutes will be delivered either in English or Greek. Observers are welcome to attend and to participate in the general discussions which will also be

bilingual. Visitors are welcome at the special college rate of \$20 per person daily for room and board, double occupancy. Direct inquiries to Dr John Koliopoulos, Director, School of Business Administration and Liberal Arts, Anatolia College, 54110 Thessaloniki; or to Dr William McGrew, President; Anatolia College.

**notes**

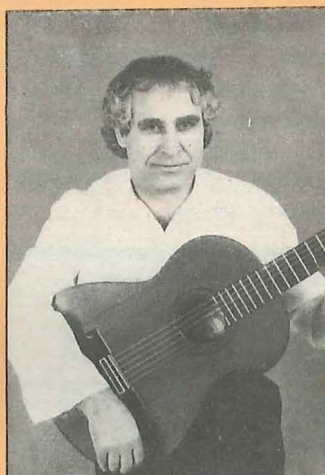
Under the auspices of H.E. the Ambassador of France, the **Annual Gala of the French Society of Assistance** will be held on Wednesday 7 June at 8:30 pm at the Glyfada Golf Club. The dinner will be followed by a recital by singer Melina Tanagri. Prizes will be awarded lottery win-

ners, among them an Athens/Paris roundtrip ticket. For reservations, call 324-1831, ext 204

The State University of New York at Syracuse, through its College of Environmental Science, has established a **Semester Program of Landscape Architecture** at The Athens Centre. Students from the home campus will spend a semester here working on individual projects in landscape architecture and topography.

Barbara McLauchlin, of the Classics Department of San Francisco State University, will conduct a series of on-site lectures during a three-week-long exploration of **Istanbul and the Aegean Coast of Turkey**. McLauchlin has been excavating at ancient Sardis for the past five summers and is setting up a museum to house finds from the site. The lecture tour will run from 22 July till 13 August. Call 701-2268 or 701-5242 for details.

San Diego State University is sponsoring a four-week 'journey' through **Classical, Byzantine and Modern Greece** from 26 June till 21 July. Steve Schaber, program director, will lecture on Greek mythology. Call The Athens Centre for information or stop by 48 Archimideous St (701-2268; 701-5242).



Andreas Papadatos



Athens Centre Theatre workshop "The Bacchae"



## Festival Guide

Tickets for performances at the **Odeon of Herod Atticus** may be bought at the *Athens Festival box office*, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), tel 322-1459 or 322-3111 ext 240. The office is open weekdays from 8:30 am – 1:30 pm and 6 pm – 8:30 pm. For the **National Theatre** performances, tickets are also on sale at the theatre box office, Ayiou Constantinou and Menandrou Sts: tel 522-3242, weekdays from 8 am – 1 pm and 6 pm – 8 pm; at the **Odeon of Herod Atticus** box office, tel 323-2771 and 322-3111 ext 137, on the days of the performances from 6:30 pm – 9 pm.

For shows at the **Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus** tickets may be bought at the *Athens Festival box office* at the **National Theatre** as well as at the theatre box office, tel (0753) 22026, on the days of the performances: Fri and Sat from 10 am – 1 pm and 5 pm – 9 pm. For Epidavros, tickets may also be bought at the *Olympic Airways* office in Nafplion, 2 Bouboulinas Ave, tel (0752) 27456 and 28054; also at *Bourtzi Tours*, 4 Syngrou, Nafplion.

### Herod Atticus

All performances begin at 9 pm.

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| June 7,9         | Ethniki Liriki, <i>Maria Stuarda</i> by Donizetti. Tickets 500-2500 drs.   |
| June 23,24       | National Theatre of Greece, <i>The Chronicle of Lord Manouilis</i> ; directed by Stavros Tsakiris. Tickets 200-1300 drs.   |
| June 27,28,30    | Bolshoi Ballet School, "divertissements". Tickets 500-3000 drs.  |
| July 1           | Bolshoi Ballet School, "divertissements". Tickets 500-3000 drs.  |
| July 2           | Greek Radio Symphony Orchestra, works by Mussorgsky <i>Night on Bare Mountain</i> , Skalkottas <i>Fairy Drama</i> , Strauss <i>Don Quixote</i> ; conductor Fyodor Glushenko, soloists Byron Fidetzis, cello, and Yannis Vatikiotis, viola. Tickets 400-1200 drs.                     |
| July 3           | Athens State Orchestra, works by Schumann <i>Cello Concerto</i> , soloist Werner Thomas, Stravinsky <i>The Rite of Spring</i> ; conductor Chu Hui. Tickets 400-1200 drs.   |
| July 4           | Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra, works by Smetana <i>The Moldau</i> , Mendelssohn <i>Violin Concerto</i> , soloist Vaclav Hudecek, Dvorak <i>Symphony No 9</i> ; conductor Zdenek Kosler. Tickets 500-1600 drs.  |
| July 5           | Slovak Philharmonic Orchestra, works by Skalkottas <i>Little Suite</i> , Brahms <i>Violin Concerto</i> , soloist Vaclav Hudecek, Dvorak <i>Symphony No 9</i> ; conductor Zdenek Kosler. Tickets 500-1600 drs.  |
| July 9,10        | Hamburg Ballet-John Neumeier, <i>Daphnis and Chloe</i> by Ravel, <i>The Firebird</i> by Stravinsky. Tickets 500-4000 drs.  |
| July 12,13       | Hamburg Ballet-John Neumeier, <i>Symphony No 3</i> by Mahler. Tickets 500-4000 drs.  |
| July 15,16       | National Theatre of Greece, <i>Oedipus Rex</i> by Sophocles, directed by George Michaelidis. Tickets 200-1300 drs.   |
| July 17          | Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra, works by Brahms <i>Variations on a Theme by Haydn</i> , Chopin <i>Concerto No 1</i> soloist Dimitris Sgouros, Brahms <i>Symphony No 3</i> . Tickets 500-2000 drs.   |
| July 18          | Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra, works by Beethoven "Coriolanus" <i>Overture</i> , Lalo <i>Spanish Symphony</i> , soloist Leonidas Kavakos, Rachmaninov <i>Symphony No 2</i> . Tickets 500-2000 drs.   |
| July 20,21,23,24 | Alwin Nikolais-Murray Louis Dance Theatre (USA), <i>Oracles</i> – world premiere, choreography by Nikolais and Louis. Also four more pieces choreographed by Alwin Nikolais and one by Murray Louis. Tickets 500-3500 drs.   |
| July 26,27,28    | Paris Opera Ballet, sponsored by the French Government, accompanied by the Sofia Opera Orchestra, <i>Swan Lake</i> by Tchaikovsky, choreography by Rudolf Nureyev. Tickets 800-4000 drs.   |
| Aug 2,3          | Theatro Technis, <i>Philoctetes</i> by Euripides, directed by George Lazanis. Tickets 500-1600 drs.  |
| Aug 4,5          | Concert by Manos Hadzidakis, singer Nana Mouschouri. Tickets 500-4000 drs.   |
| Aug 6,7          | Xenakis Ensemble, two concerts in memory of Nikos Skalkottas. Tickets 500-1600.  |
| Aug 8            | Philharmonia Orchestra, works by Vaughan Williams <i>Overture</i> , <i>The Wasps</i> , Mussorgsky <i>Night on Bare Mountain</i> , Rachmaninov <i>Piano Concert No 2</i> , soloist Yannis Vakarelis, Sibelius <i>Symphony No 2</i> . Conductor Nikos Athinaios. Tickets 500-2000 drs. |
| Aug 9            | Philharmonia Orchestra, works by Mitropoulos <i>Fete Cretoise</i> , Beethoven <i>Egmont</i> , <i>Overture</i> , Beethoven <i>Violin Concerto</i> , soloist Yannis Georgiadis, Elgar <i>Symphony No 1</i> . Conductor Nikos Athinaios. Tickets 500-2000 drs.                          |
| Aug 11,12        | Concert by Yannis Markopoulos, <i>On Stage</i> on a poem by George Seferis, <i>Six New Pyrrhic Dances</i> , and <i>Quarry</i> on a poem by Yannis Ritsos. Tickets 500-2000 drs.  |



- Aug 14 "Simon Bolivar" Youth Orchestra of Venezuela, works by Skalkottas *Concerto for two Pianos*, soloist Judith James, David Ascanio, DeFalla *The Three-Cornered Hat*, Franck *Symphony in D Minor*. Conductor Gonralo Castellano Yumar. Tickets 400-1200 drs.
- Aug 17 Greek Women's Lyceum, *Traditional Greek Dances*. Tickets 800-1300 drs.
- Aug 18 Kosice Orchestra (Czechoslovakia), Skalkottas *Fairy Drama (The Mayday Spell)*. Conductor George Hatzinicos. Tickets 400-1200 drs.
- Aug 20,21 Royal Danish Ballet, accompanied by the Kisice Orchestra, *La Sylphide* music by Lovenskjold, *Napoli Act III*, choreography by Bournonville. Tickets 800-4000 drs.
- Aug 23,24 Royal Danish Ballet, *Don Quichote*, music by Minkus, choreography by Grigorovich. Tickets 800-4000 drs.
- Aug 28 Salonica State Orchestra – Friends of Music Choir, works by Michaelidis *Archaic Suite*, Vaughan Williams *Concerto for Tuba and Orchestra*, soloist Yannis Zouganellis, Lloyd Webber *Requiem*. Conductor Alkis Baltas. Tickets 400-1200 drs.
- Aug 29,30 State Theatre of Northern Greece, *Cyclops* by Euripides, directed by George Armanis. Tickets 200-1300 drs.
- Sept 2,3 Amphi-Theatre, *Iphigenia in Lixourion* by Katsaitis, directed by Spyros A. Evagelatos. Tickets 500-1600 drs.
- Sept 4 Concert by Dimtris Sgouros and Leonidas Kavakos, under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture in aid of the new Acropolis Museum project. Tickets 1000-4000 drs.
- Sept 5 Kirov Opera Orchestra, conductor V. A. Gergiev. Tickets 500-1600 drs.
- Sept 7,8 Kirov Opera (Leningrad), Borodin *Prince Igor*. Conductor V. A. Gergiev. Tickets 1000-4000 drs.
- Sept 9 Kirov Opera Orchestra, works by Modest Mussorgsky on the 150th anniversary of his birth. Conductor Yuri Temirkanov. Tickets 500-1600 drs.
- Sept 11,12 Kirov Opera, *Queen of Spades* by Tchaikovsky. Conductor Yuri Temirkanov. Tickets 1000-4000 drs.
- Sept 16 "Athenaeum" International Cultural Centre, piano recital in memory of Maria Callas, works by Bach, soloist Tatiana Nicolaevna. Tickets 500-2000 drs.

## Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus

All Theatre tickets are priced between 200-1600 drs.

- June 23, 24 Modern Theatre (G. Messalas), *Lysistrata* by Aristophanes, directed by G. Messalas.
- June 30 Cyprus Theatre Company, *The Frogs* by Aristophanes, directed by N. Haralambous.
- July 1 Cyprus Theatre Company, *The Frogs* by Aristophanes, directed by N. Haralambous.
- July 7,8 National Theatre of Northern Greece, *The Trojan Women* by Sophocles, directed by A. Voutsinas.
- July 14,15 National Theatre of Greece, *Oedipus at Colonus*, directed by A. Minotis.
- July 21,22 National Theatre of Greece, *Hippolytus*, directed by J. Chouvardas.
- July 28,29 National Theatre of Greece, *Thesmophoriazousae* by Aristophanes, directed by C. Bacas.
- Aug 4,5 Athinaion Theatre (Karezi-Kazakos), *Oedipus Rex*, directed by R. Sturua.
- Aug 11,12 Theatro Technis, *Peace* by Aristophanes, directed by K. Koun.
- Aug 18,19 Amphi-Theatre, *The Clouds* by Aristophanes, directed by Sp. Evagelatos.
- Aug 25,26 National Theatre of Northern Greece, *Knights* by Aristophanes, directed by D. Chronopoulos.
- Sept 1,2 Desmi Theatre, *Medea* by Euripides, directed by A. Papathanassiou.
- Sept 8,9 The Regional Theatre of Larissa Municipality, *Electra* by Euripides, directed by K. Tsianos.

## Lycabettus Theatre

All theatre tickets are priced between 500-1800 drs and may be bought at the **Athens Festival box office** and at the theatre from 6 – 9 pm tel 722-7236.

- June 25 *Stylianos Bellos'* concert, Greek folk music.
- June 27 Concert by *Fernest Arceneaux and the Thunders*.
- June 28,29 Two concerts by *Nina Simone*.
- July 1,2,3 *Mama I Want to Sing*, Black Musical.
- July 5,6 Two concerts by *Jan Garbarek – Nana Vasconcellos*.
- July 10,11 Two concerts by *Thanassis Polykandriotis*, contemporary folk music.
- July 12,13 Two concerts by *George Benson-McCoy Tyner*.
- July 14 Concert by *Babis Pramateftakis*, folk music of Greece.
- July 15,16 Two concerts by *Modern Jazz Quartet*.
- July 17,18 Two concerts by the Italian troubadour *Angelo Branduardi*
- July 19,20 Two concerts by *Paquito D'Rivera*.
- July 24,25,26,27 Georgian Ballet
- July 29,30 Two concerts by *Christos Hatzis*.
- July 31 Concert by *Savina Yannatou*, modern Greek songs.



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25	26	27	28	29	30	30

## NAME DAYS IN JUNE

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

June 29 Petros, Peter, Paul  
Pavlos, Pavlina

## DATES TO REMEMBER

June 18 Pentacost (Orthodox)  
Father's Day  
June 19 Feast of the Holy Spirit (Orthodox)  
June 21 Summer Solstice

## GALLERIES

**AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS**, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Group show of paintings and prints, from 26 June through 30 September. *See Focus.*

**ATHENS ART GALLERY**, Gkykonos 4, tel 721-3930. Marilena Liakopoulou presents 25 works by Evangelos Ioannidis (1868 - 1942) till 23 June. *See Focus.* **BERNIER GALLERY**, Marasli 51, tel 723-5657. Gerhard Richter till 8 June.

**DADA**, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Paintings and collages by Vasso Maraliou till 3 June, followed by an exhibition of paintings by Vassiliki Yorgioudaki. *See Focus.* Mixed media works by Austrian artist Gabriele Kurzbauer will be presented from 21 June until 2 July.

**EPOCHES**, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Group show of paintings, engravings and sculpture, starting 1 June through 15 September. *See Focus.*

**JILL YAKAS GALLERY**, Sparti 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. Summer sale - read art bargains - starting Sunday 4 June at 6 pm. Watercolors, prints, oils, and wine! *See Focus.*

**MEDOUSA**, Xenokratous 7, tel 724-4552. Yiorgos Kazazis is exhibiting his work till 3 June.

**PINELIA**, Mesogeion 419, Ayia Paraskevi, tel 659-0209. Group show for the whole summer. **SKOUFA**, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Group show for the whole summer.

**TITANIUM**, Vas. Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. An exhibition of works by Zacharias Arvanitis till mid-June.

**TO TRITO MATI**, Xenofondos 33, tel 722-9733. Lamis Shawwa's first individual show 22 June through 4 July.

## EXHIBITIONS

**SCULPTURE EXHIBITION** by Andreas Papachristou at the Ethniki Pinakothiki till 2 July. *See Focus.*

**CHINA INKS** in various colors by Dimitris Tiniakos, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki till 2 July.

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



## MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

**THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST** by the University of La Verne Drama Society, 11 and 16 June at the Roussos Hotel. *See Focus.*

**THE BIRDS** by Aristophanes in a rock musical version performed by an English group, in the theatre of Eleftherias Park, 24 June and on Spetses. *See Focus.*

**DORA STRATOU - GREEK FOLK DANCES** are held at the Dora Stratou Theatre on Philopappou Hill until the end of September. The show begins at 10:15 pm on weekdays and 8:15 and 10:15 on Wednesdays and Sundays. For information and tickets call 324-4395 or 921-4650. Tickets 800-1200 drs.

folk dances. From 1-31 August the Monday show will be in Italian. For further details, call EOT (0661) 30520-30360. Tickets for foreign language programs 400 drs; students 180 drs.

## SUMMER COURSES

**THE ATHENS CENTRE**, 48 Archimidou St, tel 701-5242, offers Greek lessons. Immersion I, II, and III offered 5-30 June. Accelerated I, II, and III offered 5-30 June and 2-28 July. Advanced Proficiency offered 5-30 June and 3-28 July.

**THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION** Massalias 22, tel 362-9886. Modern Spoken Greek courses, intensive classes offered 19 June till 14 July.

## SOUND AND LIGHT

**ATHENS: ACROPOLIS-PNYX** - The show is conducted in English every day from 9-9:45 pm; in German every Tuesday and Friday from 10:10-10:45 pm and in French every day except Tuesdays and Fridays from 10:10-10:45 pm. For more information and tickets: the Athens Festival box office, Stadiou 4, tel 322-7944, or at the entrance gate at Ayios Dimitrios Lombardiari, tel 922-6210, on the day of the performance. Tickets 400 drs; students 200 drs.

**RHODES: MUNICIPAL GARDEN - PALACE OF THE GRAND MASTER** - Information may be obtained by phoning the Palace at (0241) 21992; the EOT office at (0241) 23255. Alternate performances are in Greek, English, French, German and Swedish. Tickets 450 drs; students 200 drs; children 100 drs.

**CORFU: OLD FORTRESS** - The program is conducted in English every day from 9:39-10:15 pm, in Greek every Saturday and in French every Sunday; also includes Greek

## CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

**AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG)** welcomes new arrivals. For membership and general information for women of all nationalities, phone 639-3250/9, ext 345, Monday through Friday from 10:30 am - 12:30 pm.

**ST ANDREW'S WOMEN'S GUILD** This Ecumenical Women's Group meets monthly and offers various outreach programs of interest to Christian women of all denominations. As an arm of St Andrew's Protestant Church, the guild will offer a hearty welcome to newly-arrived women. For more information telephone 651-7405, or the church, tel 652-1401.

**CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB OF ATHENS** welcomes new members to monthly meetings; activities. For information call Carole at 804-3823.

**THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIAL SOCIETY**, meets

## New Shop Hours

Days	Retail Stores	Groceries	Butchers
Monday	8.00-15.00	8.00-15.00	7.30-15.00
Tuesday	8.00-14.00 & 17.30-20.30	8.00-14.00 & 17.30-20.30	7.30-15.30
Wednesday	8.00-15.00	8.00-15.00	7.30-15.30
Thursday	8.00-14.00 & 17.30-20.30	8.00-14.00 & 17.30-20.30	7.30-15.30
Friday	8.00-14.00 & 17.30-20.30	8.00-14.00 & 17.30-20.30	7.30-13.30 & 17.30-20.30
Saturday	8.00-15.00	8.00-15.00	7.30-15.00



# this month

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:** "Open Forum" is the theme of the next meeting. Just come along and share your ideas, on 21 June 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 Andrea 452-3015 from 10 am to 2 pm.

## RELIGIOUS SERVICES

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

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

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

**SAINT PETER'S CHURCH,** St Catherine's British Embassy School, Kifissia. The Rev W. H. Chivers: 10 am, Holy Eucharist, Sundays except the first Sunday of the month, when Morning Prayers are followed by Holy Communion.

**VOULA SERVICES,** Daphni 1, Voula: 6 pm, Holy Eucharist, first and third Sundays of the month.

## LIBRARIES

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

**ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY.** Psychiko. Tel 671-4627, ext 50. Open Mon-Fri 8:30 am-4 pm, closed Sat. 25,000 books in English and Greek; English periodicals.

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

**BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY,** Kolonaki Sq, Tel 363-

3211. Lending and Reference libraries open Mon-Fri, 9:30-1:30; closed all of August.

**BENAKI.** Koumbari 1. Tel 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, gravures and water colors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon 8:30-2:00 pm; Sat closed.

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

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

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

**THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY.** Massalias 22, 7th floor. Tel 362-9886 (ext 51). Open Mon-Fri 9 am-1 pm and 6-9 pm. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room. Along with its 6,000 volumes of Greek books, it holds an impressive collector 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.

## 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 Gounaropoulos 6, Ano Ilissia. Tel 777-7601. Art and memorabilia of Gounaropoulos, one of Greece's best known artists.

**HELLENIC MARITIME MUSEUM,** Zea, Piraeus. Tel 451-6822, 451-6264. Open daily, except Sun and Mon from 9 am-12:30 pm.

**THE JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE,** 36 Amalias St, Tel 323-1577. The collections of the museum include religious and folk art representative of the centuries-old Judeo-Greek and Sephardic communities of Greece. Open Sun through Fri 9 am-1 pm Closed Sat

**KANELLOPOULOS MUSEUM,** Theorias and Panos Str. Plaka. Tel 321-2313. Art and artifacts from prehistoric times to post-Byzantine period. Open Mon-Sat 9 am-3 pm. Sun 9:30 am-2:30 pm. Closed Tues

**KERAMIKOS MUSEUM AND SITE,** Ermou 148. Tel 346-3552. The site includes the ruins of the Dipylon and the Sacred Gate and cemetery which stood outside the city walls of ancient Athens. Most interesting is the Street of Tombs, a funerary avenue containing the graves and monuments of famous Athenians. The museum houses many finds from the cemetery. Open 9 am-3 pm every day except Tues

**MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART,** Kydathinaion 17, Plaka (near Nikis St). Tel 321-3018. Open 10 am-2 pm. Closed Mon. Art and artifacts mainly from 18th & 19th centuries.

**NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM,** open daily 8:00-7:00. Sundays 8:00-6:00. Closed Mondays. Tel. 821-7717; 821-7724.

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

**HISTORICAL MUSEUM,** Stadiou, Kolokotroni Sq. Tel 323-7617. Open 9 am-2 pm weekdays (except Mon) and 9 am-1 pm weekdays.

**GALLERY OF ART,** (Ethniki Pinakothiki), Vas Konstantinos, opposite the Hilton Hotel. Tel 721-1010. A collector including permanent European masters. Tues-Sat 9 am-3 pm and Sun 10 am-2 pm. Closed Mon.

## Student Travel

WB-3

— **STUDENT CHARTER FLIGHTS** —  
ATHENS — LONDON — ATHENS or vice versa

Prices from: 14.900 drachmas (OW)  
28.800 drachmas (RT)

Departures: 11 June until 16 October

Student group inquires welcome

Contact USIT, Filellinon 1, Syntagma Square, Athens. Tel: 323-0483, 322-5165, 324-1884



## TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS



### CENTRAL

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

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

**DIONYSOS** across from the Acropolis, tel 923-3182; 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialties are charcoal-broiled shrimp, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignonnettes in oregano sauce. Note: Dionysos-Zonars at the beginning of Panepistimiou St, near Syntagma Sq, also has complete restaurant service. Tel 323-0336. A third Dionysos is on Lycabettus Hill.

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

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

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

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

**KENTRIKON** Kolokotroni 3, in arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel, tel 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito, beef in earthenware soup.

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

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

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

**THE THREE BROTHERS** Elpidos 7, Victoria Sq, 822-9322; 883-1928. Open after 8 pm. Closed Sundays. Specialties include swordfish souvlaki, shrimp with bacon,

shrimp salad, eggplant with cheese in tomato sauce. Extensive menu.

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

### HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

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

**CACTUS** 30 Papadiamantopoulou, (behind the Hilton Hotel). Wide selection of *mezes*, traditional appetizers and good Greek cuisine. Also available is a variety of charcoal

grills. Very reasonable prices. Open for lunch 12:30-3:30 pm and dinner 8:00 pm-2:00 am.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### PLAKA

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

**BAKALIARAKIA (TA)** Kydathinaion 41, tel 322-5048. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter usually served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads.

**DAMIGOS** where Kydathinaion meets Adrianou, basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, specialty: bakaliaro and skordalia. Extremely reasonable; friendly service.

**FIVE BROTHERS** Aeolou St off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8 am-1 am.

**HERMION** cafe and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou St cafeteria square). Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with exquisite Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open daily from 8 pm-midnight.

**MILTONS** Adrianou 19, Plaka, tel 324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large steaks, also fresh fish. Open lunchtime, perfect for business lunches and evenings. Reservations suggested.

**PICCOLINO**, 26 Sotiros Str, opposite the church. Best pizza in town plus many other Italian specialties including grilled prawns with bacon, scalloppine; all kinds of pasta. Also fresh grilled fish. The host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily 9 am - 3 am. Tel 324-9745.



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# restaurants and night life

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

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

## PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

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

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

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

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

**ROUMBA** Damareos 130, tel 701-4910. Specialties include fillet à la 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.

**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 specialties such as Chicken Kiev, pineapple curry and more; also US beef, and seafood. Tuesday through Sunday, 7:30 pm-00:30 am. Nightly, live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Mattola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

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

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

**MERIDIE HOTEL**, tel 325-5301/9.

**Brasserie des Arts**, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique service. Open for lunch, 1-3:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1:30 am. Last order taken at 12:45 am.

**Athenian Bistro**, snacks and buffet with Greek specialties, daily from 7 pm-2 am. Great for business conferences.

**CHANDRIS HOTEL**, tel 941-4824

**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 Sundays.

**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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

dinner every night except Sunday.

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

## KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

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

**BELLE HELENE**, Politeias Sq, Kifissia, tel 807-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. Greek madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms, chicken crêpes with ham, mushrooms, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily 10:00 am-2:00 am.

**BLUE PINE**, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia, tel. 807-7745. *Gourmet Magazine* made its cheese and eggplant bourekakia world-famous 30 years ago. One of the few restaurants left with a classical Greek international menu, featuring sweetbreads, brains, bitok à la russe, etc. Excellent charcoal grills and the single fish dish always Fresh. Closed Sunday.

**CAPRICCIOSA**, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia, tel 801-8960. Pizzeria. Open daily from 10 am-1:30 am.

**EKALI GRILL**, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali, tel 813-2685. A posh yet hospitable restaurant with a selection of some 20 wines mainly from small vineyards, the Ekali grill really provides a treat. Tantalizing salad bar, tournedos, Chateaubriand, fillet of sole. Cream pies, cakes, fruit salad or Crêpes Suzette. Soft piano music.

**EMBATI**, at the 18th kilometre of the National Road, Lamias, tel 801-1757. Turn off at Varibobi. International cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10:30 pm. Closed Sunday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**NICHOLAS**, 270 Kifissias Ave., Filothei, tel 681-5497. On Sundays and holidays also open for lunch. Crêpes with cheese stuffing, snails, dolmadakia (ground meat and rice-stuffed vine leaves) bekri mezes (meat cooked in wine).

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

**PEFKAKIA**, 4 Argonaton, 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 médaillons de boeuf and escalope with tropical fruits. Closed Sunday.

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

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

## HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

**ALATOPIPERO**, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi, tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gastras*. 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:

## DIOSCURI restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish  
Cooked specialties

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



## 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 ANTHENAUM INTER-CONTINENTAL** tel 902-3666

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

**O MORIAS**, Vas Konstantinou 108 and Pelopinissou, Ag Paraskevi, tel 659-9409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialties include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills (unusually good meatballs), salads. Wine from the barrel.

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

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

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

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

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

## PALEO FALIRON/ALIMOS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PIRAEUS

**DOGA**, 45 Delygiorgi, Evangelistria, tel 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, (*kokkoratsi*), 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**, Makryianni 3, Zea Marina, tel 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

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

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



## CHINA restaurant

Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere  
Open 12 to 3:30 p.m. and 7:30 to 1 a.m.

72 EFRONIOU STREET, ILISSIA TEL: 723-3200, 724-5746  
(Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)

## ΝΟΥΦΑΡΑ



Restaurant  
Snack Bar  
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pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508



## Red Dragon

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

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Dinner in the garden  
Take-away service with delivery within the area



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Piano and Song  
Emilios and Natassa

Specialty French and Greek Cuisine  
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The most wonderful, comfortable and tasteful Chinese restaurant in the world, and the prices are reasonable.

Fully air-conditioned.

Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am.  
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15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 4th street down from Damon Hotel.  
(parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right)



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TEMPURA SUKIYAKI

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by Authentic Japanese Chef

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# restaurants and night life

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

**ZILLER'S**, Akti Koundouriotou 1, tel 411-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of potables and a complete and reasonably-priced menu. Overlooks the sea and Votsalaki Beach. Daily from 12 pm-2 am.

## GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

**ANDONIS**, 22 Armenidos, Glyfada, tel 894-7423. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, charcoal grilled octopus.

**BARBA PETROS**, 26 N Zerva, Glyfada (Ag Konstantinos), tel 891-4937. On Sundays also open for lunch. Special cheese pies, kid, chicken, short orders.

**CHURRASCO**, 16 Pandoras St, Glyfada. Slick dining, outdoor terrace and bar; specialty: steak tartare, fixed at table. Elaborate; fairly expensive; elite Athenian crowd.

**DOVINOS**, 2 Plateia Fleming, Glyfada, tel 894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

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

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

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

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

**KANATAKIA**, 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, Glyfada. Open 7 pm-12:30 am. Closed Wednesday. Sunday lunch from 1:00 pm. For reservations call 896-2710

**TO SMARAGDI**, on the coastal road, Kato Voula, tel 895-8207. Shellfish, fresh fish, various hors d'oeuvres.

**Stathmos** (the Station) Restaurant, 131 Vouliagmenis Ave, Ano Glyfada, ☎ 963-3524. 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 Anastasiou, 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 cliffside view of the sea.

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

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

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

**LAMBROS**, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula, tel 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and usually a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Daily 10 am-1 am. Closed Monday.

**PSAROPOULOS**, Kalamon 2, Glyfada, tel 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful prices.

## STEAKHOUSES

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

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

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

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

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

## AUSTRIAN

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

## CHINESE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THE RED DRAGON**, Zirini 12 & Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Ziriron 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. Parking. Open daily 10:30 am-4 pm; 6:30 pm-1 am.

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

## FRENCH

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

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

**BAGATELLE**, Ventiri 9 & Hadziyianni Mexi (near the

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

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

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

## ITALIAN

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

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

**ARCOBALENO**, 14 Nap Zerva, Glyfada Sq, tel 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp 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 Boussole" in Glyfada. Fillet à la diavolo and "Triptiho à la Boussole" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

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

## LEBANESE/ARABIC

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SPANISH

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

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

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



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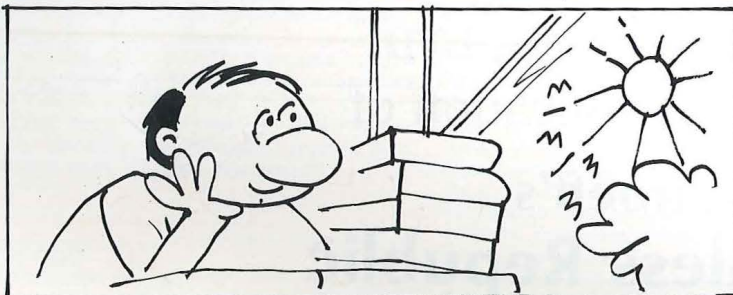


**ΤΑ** them

**Ο ΚΟΚΚΟΡΑΣ** **A COCK**

## Lesson 20.

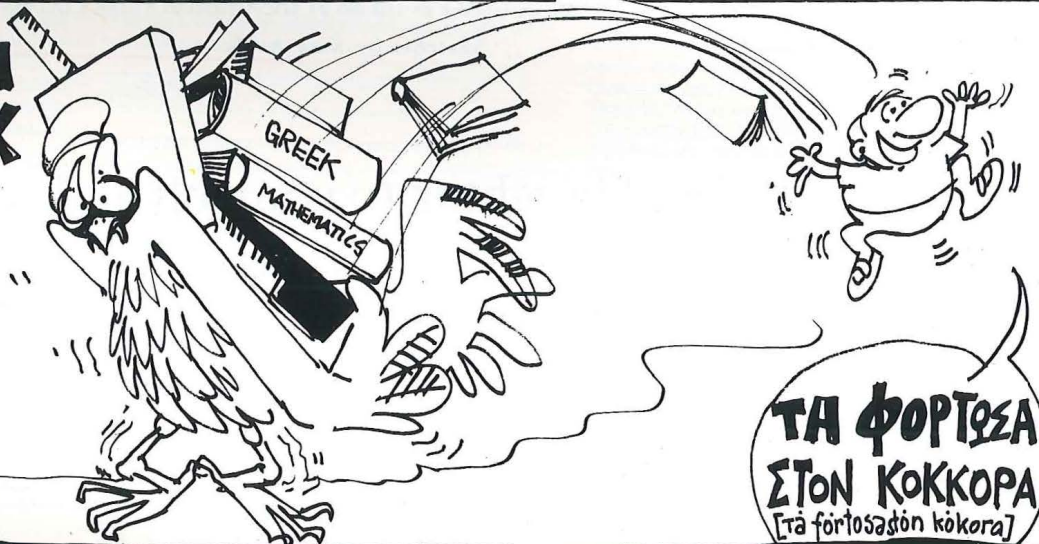
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### THE VERB

**ΦΟΡΤΩΝΩ**: I LOAD  
**ΦΟΡΤΩΣΑ**: [förtosa] I LADE.

**I LADE THEM TO THE COCK**



**ΤΑ ΦΟΡΤΩΣΑ ΣΤΟΝ ΚΟΚΚΟΡΑ**  
 [tä förtosastón kókora]

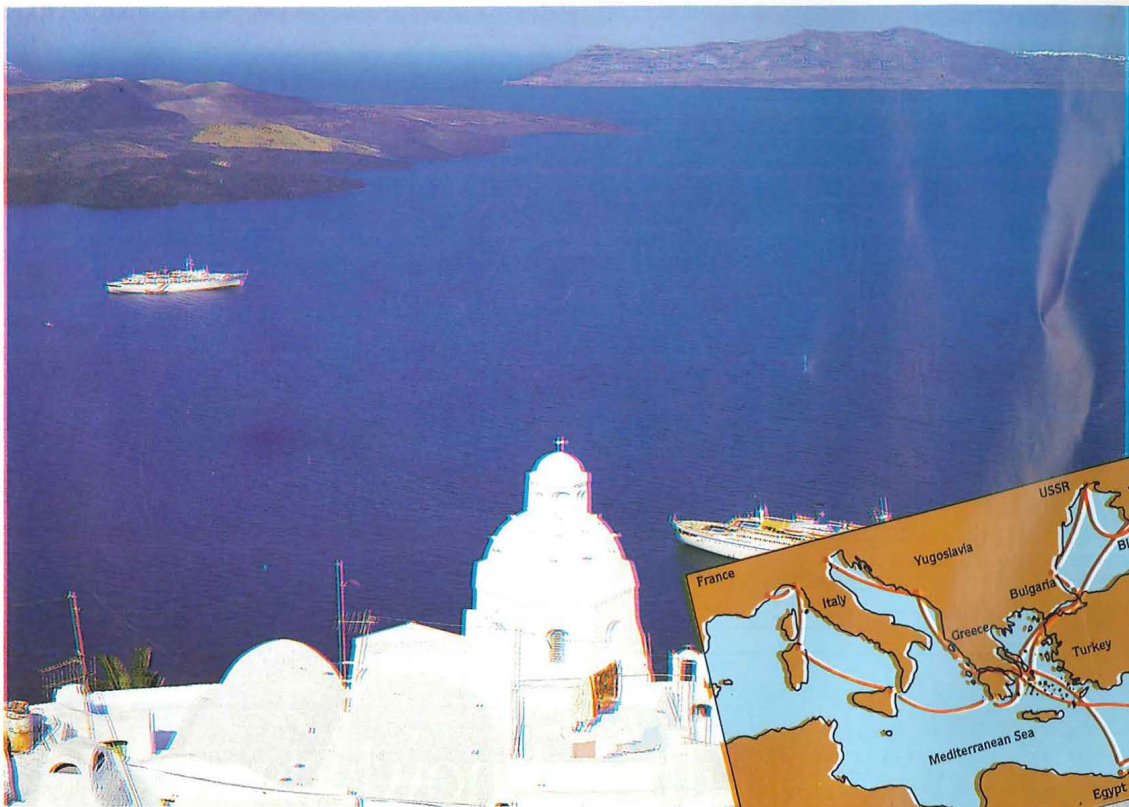
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