

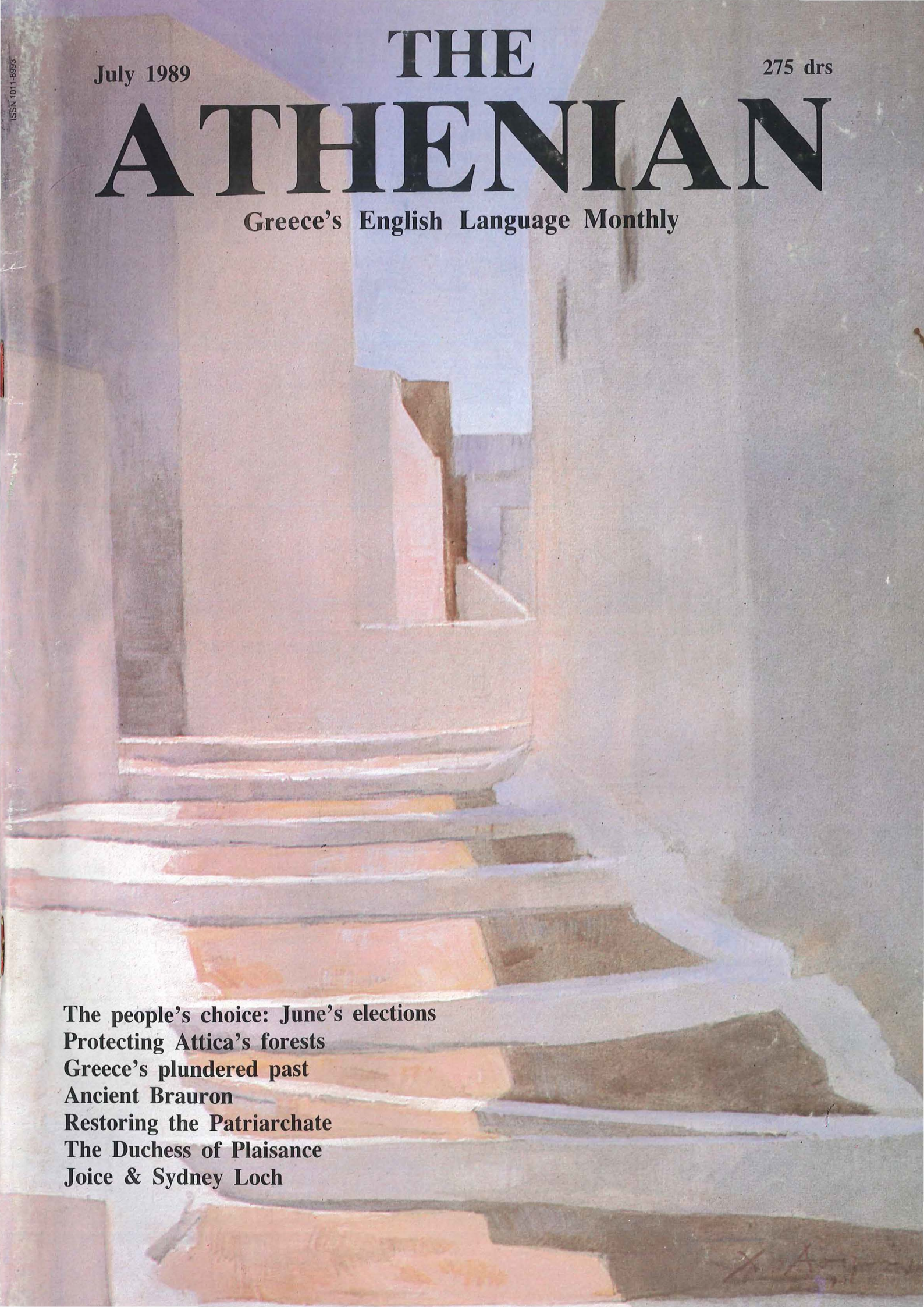
July 1989

THE

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ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



The people's choice: June's elections
Protecting Attica's forests
Greece's plundered past
Ancient Brauron
Restoring the Patriarchate
The Duchess of Plaisance
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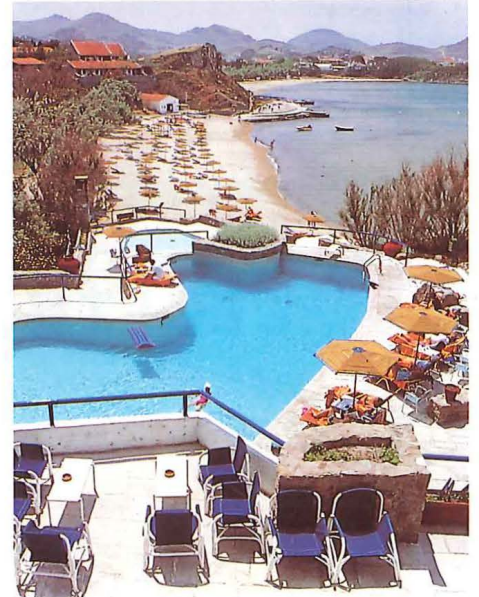
The hotel is situated on its own fine golden sand beach and offers its guests excellent windsurfing facilities, pedaloes, water-skiing, sailing boats, canoes, sun shades and easy chairs. Other facilities include swimming pool, paddling pool, beach and pool bar, 3 tennis courts, a disco, a caique/island schooner which offer daily mini-cruises around Lemnos, a boutique, T.V. room, lounge and hairdressing salon.

Myrina, the island Capital, is a pleasant ten minute stroll from the hotel and has several excellent fish restaurants and tavernas, a museum, colorful port where you can watch fishermen mending their nets and some interesting shops where you can buy local crafts and souvenirs. The Akti Myrina has consistently maintained the highest possible standards and earned an enviable reputation with its food and friendly service, a fact borne out by many of our clients who return there year after year. Lemnos and the Akti Myrina are an ideal location for those seeking a relaxing holiday in the most pleasant surroundings and is well suited to families with children. Accommodation in duplex cottages (a bedroom upstairs and a bedroom/sitting room on the ground floor) is available on request and can sleep up to five people.

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Greece's English Language Monthly
Founded in 1974

Vol. XVI No. 189 July 1989

Owned and published by
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Peta 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece
Tel 322-2802 Fax 322-3052

Sloane Elliott
EDITOR IN CHIEF

Drossoula Vassiliou Elliott
**PUBLISHER
MANAGING EDITOR**

Lily Matala
**ASSISTANT TO
THE MANAGING EDITOR**

Elizabeth Boleman Herring
DEPUTY EDITOR

Elizabeth M. Lowe
ASSISTANT EDITOR

William V. Bernson III
**ADVERTISING DIRECTOR
CIRCULATION MANAGER**

Katerina Papalaskaris
DESIGN DIRECTOR

Dimitra Vassiliou Fotopoulou
**COMMUNITY EDITOR
SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER**

Katerina Agrafioti, Katey Angelis,
Robert Bartholomew, Jeanne Bourne,
Vilma Liacouras Chantiles,
Jenny Colebourne, Pat Hamilton,
Elizabeth Boleman Herring,
Michael House, Dimitris Katsoudas,
Alec Kitroeff, Nigel Lowry,
Mary Machas,
Don Sebastian, B. Samantha Stenzel,
J. M. Thursby, Heather Tyler,
Jeanne Valentine
CONTRIBUTORS/COLUMNISTS

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

Olga I. Gaglias
ACCOUNTING

Niki Karabetsos
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Phototypeset by
FOTRON
Tsakalof 31. Kolonaki

Reproduction, film, montage
MEMIGRAF O.E.
tel. 363-6358

The Athenian, founded in 1974, is published monthly by THE ATHENIAN PRESS LTD. Tel 322-2802. Fax 322-3052. Single copies: 250 drachmas. Yearly subscription rates: Greece 2,800 drachmas. Air Mail: Europe \$US 25. All other countries, \$US 27. Send orders, changes of address and inquiries to The Athenian, Peta 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece. Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs and artwork are welcome. All manuscripts must be typed, double spaced and are subject to editorial changes. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with any submission. Letters to the editor are considered for publication but may be condensed due to space limitation and should include correspondent's telephone number.

Drossoula Elliott
Tatoiou 56, Kifissia, Greece

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FEATURES

20 The election nobody won

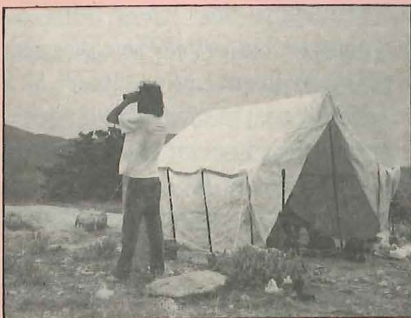
June's elections gave no party a sweeping majority, and PASOK's 1985 alterations of the Constitution assured the country a period of instability as a result. Jeanne Bourne reports

22 Mountains under fire

A.M. Stathi-Schoorel, a member of Volunteers for the Protection of the Attica Forests Against Fire, EDASA, fills us in on the organization's campaign to save our woodlands

23 The plundering of the past

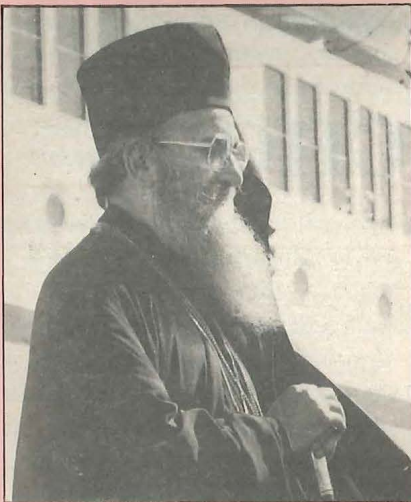
Friezes and metopes, pediments and marble goddesses, all have been carried off to enrich Europe's museums, leaving Greece the poorer. Michael House casts his cool barrister's eye on the plunder, plunderers and legal precedents



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26 A case for the Patriarchate

This citadel of Orthodox Christianity has for years been threatened by the elements, politics and neglect. Now, however, both Patriarchate and Patriarchy are in the international spotlight. J.M. Thursby reports from Turkey



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28 The tower by the sea

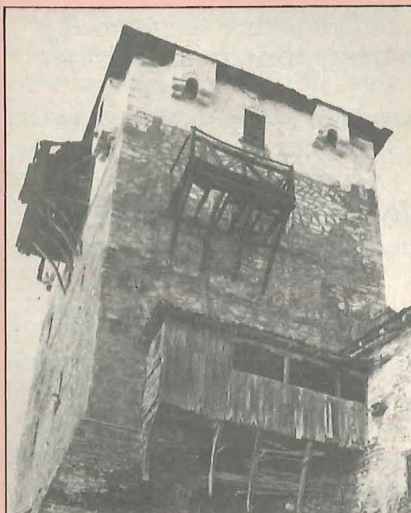
Lewis Wright turns in this portrait of Joice and Sydney Loch, whose tower-home was not made of ivory, and whose lives were, in every sense, a 'prosfora' – an offering – to the inhabitants of Ouranoupolis

32 The duchess and the mountain

Born Sophie de Marbois of Philadelphia, the Duchess of Plaisance was a true 19th century eccentric. Lely Kyriakopoulou profiles this remarkable character and the legacy she left Athens

38 The Brauron of Artemis and Iphigenia

Brauronians believe Agamemnon's daughter escaped her fate at Aulis to found Attica's most ancient shrine to Artemis. Kelly McCormick makes a pilgrimage to this site sacred to the 'Mistress of Animals'



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THE ATHENIAN

Cover: acrylic by Christophoros Assimis, Fira, Santorini

Our Town

Dear Editors,

In June's 'Our Town', you say this: "All Greeks know very well how every other country should be run; why can't they run their own?" Since most of your editorial staff come from a country whose last seven presidents have been a wimp, a cretin, a prig, a klutz, a crook, a megalomaniac and a playboy womanizer, the comment seems singularly inappropriate. For "All Greeks", read "All Americans"?

Sincerely,
Michael House,
Pangrati

Turtles and tourism

Dear editors,

My husband and I read with great interest your article on The Greek Sea Turtle Protection Society in the May 1989 issue. We would very much like to re-visit Greece but, in view of the damage which tourism is doing to the natural heritage, we are loathe to support the tourist trade and thereby hasten the

destruction. I cannot think that my husband and I are alone in being prepared to pay more for "non-touristy" holidays amongst the Greek people and being satisfied with simple facilities in private homes, instead of large tourist hotels - the last thing we want is high-rise accommodation in areas packed with tourists and discos.

I feel confident that eco-holidays may well be the answer - the local people would still enjoy extra income from tourists and the tourists themselves would enjoy that which they came to see (the proper Greece, with its culture and natural heritage intact and not a false tourist-angled image of the country).

Surely, properly organized, by offering more expensive, select holidays, Greece could get the same financial return and at the same time preserve the countryside and its heritage, instead of destroying everything for the sake of cheap holidays, which, inevitably, has happened around the coast of Spain, attract undesirable tourists and all the havoc they cause.

I wish the Society all the luck in the world in its fight to help the sea turtles and feel they are fortunate to have such friends to speak up on their behalf.

Sincerely,
Delia Burt
Old Storridge,
Alfrick,
Worcestershire

Unloading "lade"

Dear Editor,

I would like to make a correction. Page 70, June 89 - Greek Idioms: Lesson 20. The verb FORTONO: I load, FORTOSA: I lade.

According to the *Oxford Universal Dictionary on Historical Principles* prepared by William Little, "load" is a verb and the past participle is "loaded". Therefore the idiom should have read "I loaded them to the cock."

Yours,
Dr. Karina Rubinstein,
Halandri

Correction: It takes a load off our minds to know we have such careful readers out there!



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The wheel of fortune

Even in the last half of the last year of the decade, and even though he lost last month's elections, Andreas Papandreou continued to dominate the political life of Greece during the 1980s.

Although Constantine Mitsotakis led an effective campaign and his New Democracy party presented a sensible program, for the Greek people generally it was vote for, or against, Andreas.

After a year of devastating revelations of financial scandals involving many in high government posts; after the lurid international notoriety given to the PM's colorful private life; with his government's record of financial mismanagement so abysmal that the country teeters on bankruptcy, and with an educational structure in chaos and a public health service rather less than hygienic; after all of this – which would have caused any government in Western Europe to resign months ago – Andreas Papandreou's PASOK still received nearly 40 percent of the country's vote in a multi-party political system. This is certainly extraordinary and it is especially interesting because it not only tells us something about the personality in question, but also about the Greek voter and the political world he lives in.

Whether Andreas has (or had) "charisma" may now be beyond the point, one reason being that that word died of overuse some years ago. But he did give the impression that he knew his audience inside out, better than any other politician in our time, better even than Karamanlis. Andreas could appeal to its undefined hopes, arouse gregarious emotions, exploit shortcomings and echo, in turn, its vanities, its credulities, its resentments and its fears. His timing was faultless and his ability to manipulate extremely refined.

At the acme of his reign, he had that kindly, avuncular look around the mouth which, combined with the shifting, darting executioner's look around the eyes, was irresistible. His smile had

just the right touch of scorn, and the way he called out to the people below him, *laë*, was no less than imperial. He knew, of course, that the Greek people for the most part are intensely nationalistic and yet hugely contemptuous of their fellow countrymen. So, we, too, can appreciate the effectiveness of that carrot-and-stick look which broke out at moments he believed to be critical.

Certainly many will remember that thrilling session in parliament in 1985 during the presidential elections when, directly contrary to the constitution, the *paravant* assuring secret ballot was swept away and the "yes" and "no" votes which were supposed to be of the same color but were somehow different, were dropped by deputies one by one before the TV cameras – and, of course, before the prime minister's beady and benevolent gaze. That day paved the way to another when certain careful incisions were made in the constitution, and Andreas lovingly redefined the term 'democracy' in Greece.

In recent months ill-health and weight-loss may have reduced Andreas' ability to project so effortlessly that sense of command. Yet he is still effective. The budget vote held in parliament last December – blown up to be a vote of confidence – took place before his eyes (again the TV cameras whirring), so that all should see PASOK members, sheeplike, repeating *nai se ola* (yes to all). It was very impressive. Andreas had that touch of the tyrannical which so many fiercely freedom-loving Greeks love.

One can only speculate what the effect of triple bypass heart surgery, Mimi and Mr Koskotas had on the results of the elections. Andreas Papandreou has a hugely developed political instinct and having the whole campaign revolve around him like some epically filmed psychobiography may have been to his liking. Certainly, his many pre-election interviews were almost all of a confessional kind. Probably the press, both for and against the government, were accomplices to this.

In any case a three-and-a-half percentage increase in the voting total since 1985 is nothing for the conservatives to flap wings and cockadoodle-doo about.

In the long run, it is possible that Andreas was brought down by TV – like so many of us. Greece is a living cautionary tale of how television victimizes both performers and viewers. It started out, rather innocently, as a means of propaganda, but surreptitiously it has corrupted from within, creating a world of dangerous illusion.

One has to go back to clips of the golden oldies to see Andreas in his heyday, tieless and sideburned. That's when PASOK sank its green teeth into the Greek earth which ended up choking everybody. Forget the Khaddafi backing, the strains between father and son, the love-hate relationship with the abandoned homeland, the resentful but calculated return. Andreas was particularly good in opposition, poking holes in the country's socially and politically atrophied oligarchy.

Where did all that reality go? Well, as always, society matured and politicians didn't. Yet who can easily forget those images of oceans of people waving flags of plastic green suns against a background of bursting fireworks and smoking flares – Kavala, Kalamata, Iraklion, Ioannina, Thessaloniki, Athens – and the tired old man loomed into sight on his triumphal platform, in montage, waving – and always, but always, with the dubbed background chorus from Carl Orff's *Carmina Burana* "Fortuna Imperatrix Mundi" which nobody understood of course, being Latin, but which translates something like this:

*O Fortune, like the moon
you are changeable
ever waxing and waning...*

*Fate is against me,
in health and virtue,
driven on and weighted down,
always enslaved.*

□

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322-3052. Thank you!

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Jeanne Bourne

Pre-election violence

Bomb explosions and clashes among opposing party supporters marred the pre-election period. The Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA) claimed responsibility for the bombings of the Ministry of the Interior and other targets last month, while 'November 17' urged voters to cast blank ballots to protest the two main parties.

Clashes between rival supporters sent 25 people to the hospital in Thessaloniki last month. Ten people in Patras were reported injured in similar conflicts.

ELA also claimed responsibility for three other bomb blasts in Athens and Thessaloniki last month. The Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Justice in Athens and the Social Security Foundation in Thessaloniki were the targets. There were no injuries, but the Ministry of Justice suffered extensive structural damage.

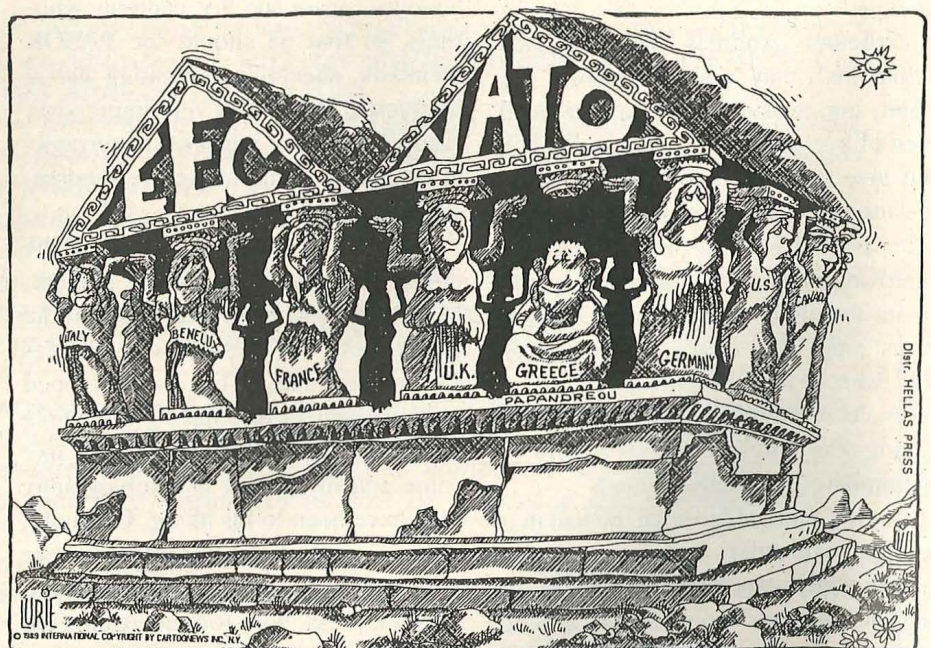
Turkish interference charged

The Greek government and New Democracy party united in charging the Turkish government with interfering in the election campaign through its consul in Western Thrace by promoting independent Moslem candidates.

ND leader Constantine Mitsotakis called for the expulsion of the consul. He accused the Turkish government of "undisguised and blatant intervention in the Greek election campaign by exercising psychological pressure on Greek citizens of Moslem origin to vote independent tickets and applying strong moral pressure on ND candidates to resign from their ticket".

"We have reached a point where a climate of intimidation and threats is being created by Turkish diplomats in Greek territory and the government is doing nothing about it," Mr Mitsotakis said.

The government spokesman responded that Foreign Minister Kapsis made an informal demarche to the Tur-



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kish Ambassador by outlining all the points that constituted intervention in the election campaign. He added that the government had acted in the best way to safeguard Greece's interests.

Koskotas charged

The Athens Penal Court Public Prosecutor filed charges against former banker George Koskotas and his lawyer, Alexandros Lykourezos and Panayotis Baltakos, for attempted blackmail, incitement to criminal acts and breach of faith on the part of the lawyers.

The action of the public prosecutor was provoked by charges pressed the day before by businessman Argyris Saliarelis against these persons.

Mr Saliarelis said the pilots of his private jet had been bribed by Mr Koskotas to fly the banker to America. He said he had no knowledge of the escape plan.

Mr Sarliarelis said he had been blackmailed by Mr Koskotas and his lawyers to gain his support of Mr Koskotas. The businessman also alleges that the lawyers told him that for \$10 million they would destroy an incriminating cassette tape.

Divorce proceedings

Caretaker Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and his wife Margaret were granted a divorce last month, just two days before the elections, after 38 years of marriage. Mrs Papandreou signed a waiver dropping all further demands of her husband. The state prosecutor can now authorize the Greek Orthodox Church to dissolve the marriage spiritually as well as legally.

In a recent interview with the *New York Times*, Mrs Papandreou expressed bitterness over the way her husband had publically flaunted his affair with Dimitra Liani.

Mrs Papandreou also said her former husband had used his position as prime minister to force her to accept a speedy divorce.

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Petsos quits PASOK

Former Minister of Public Order George Petsos quit PASOK after being dropped from the party ticket. He alleged that Caretaker Prime Minister Papandreou was involved in the November 17 group, which two months ago made an assassination attempt on the former minister's life.

The six

The leaders of the six-nation peace and disarmament initiative urged the United States and the Soviet Union to step up negotiations for the reduction of strategic arms and nuclear disarmament.

The group, made up of representatives of Argentina, Mexico, India, Sweden, Greece and Tanzania, met in Athens for their fifth anniversary.

The group sent a letter to the super-power leaders stating: "We urge you not to lose the momentum towards disarmament. We consider it particularly important that the negotiations on strategic arms reductions are concluded as soon as possible."

It continued: "In the five years since we launched our initiative, we have been encouraged by the support we have received from governments and parliaments, from the scientific community, from educational institutions, from people and non-government organizations around the world."

Jail break Briton sought

An escaped Greek convict was fatally shot by the police and military troops in a shoot out late last month on Crete, after five fugitives from a high security prison were surrounded in a tree-covered, mountainous area.

A young Briton and three Greek escapees, wanted after last month's bloody breakout in which two police guards were killed, escaped capture, after being surrounded by troops.

Police on Crete said, "The other four have escaped for the time being but are still surrounded by our men."

The bloody confrontation came after ten days of futile attempts to capture the group. In the shoot out, the

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THE ATHENIAN DIARY

convicts were armed with weapons they had stolen from prison guards.

The prison escapees were spotted after a French couple and a Greek they had taken hostage told police of their whereabouts. The convicts had taken over the French couple's camper and used it as their hideout, and then took the Greek's boat, food and fuel to make their getaway. They released the hostages unharmed after holding them for five days.

The Briton has been identified as Anthony Michael Bartley, 22. He had originally been sentenced to 20 days imprisonment last August for vagrancy, but was charged anew for robbery after investigations showed that he was involved in a series of burglaries on Greek islands. He was awaiting trial when he made his getaway along with the Greeks and a Tanzanian.

Yannis Felasakis, the chief of police in Heraklion and coordinator of the manhunt, said the runaway convicts now face charges of premeditated murder and of taking hostages at gunpoint. Under Greek law, they could face the death penalty by firing squad.

Policeman sued over book

Policeman Vassilis Keramas was charged last month for violation of confidentiality in the performance of his duties for writing a book on the caretaker prime minister's personal life.

The former bodyguard of Caretaker Premier Papandreou published a book titled *The Confidential Diary of Kastro* which allegedly details the caretaker premier's private life, purporting that he skipped state functions to have affairs with other mistresses and had dealings with Saudi arms dealer Adnan Khashoggi.

An Athens prosecutor said the charges did not concern the book's references to the caretaker prime minister's private life, but the photocopies published from his personal diary, which include references and notes on meetings and contacts.

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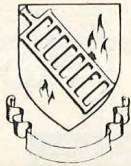
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THE ATHENIAN
DIARY

Tombras released

Greek Telecommunications Organization (OTE) Director General Theofanis Tombras, charged in connection with the Koskotas scandal, was released from prison on bail last month.

Mr Tombras had been imprisoned since 23 March on charges of "breach of faith" in performing his duties following a probe into the embezzlement scandal.

He must report twice monthly to the police station in his home district and has been ordered not to leave the country.

Tribune debate

The International Herald Tribune sponsored a debate on the course towards 1992 with parliamentary candidates Yannis Papantoniou (PASOK) and Sotiris Kouvelas (ND).

Mr Papantoniou said PASOK's target during the next three years would be the improvement of competition and macroeconomic balance.

He said the political parties should direct their attention to education and public administration issues. PASOK would give priority to social policy and the upgrading of life in cities, he said.

Mr Kouvelas said the social policy had been promoted by the country's entry into the EC, and the European idea, and added the single social space should be reinforced.

Responding to Mr Papantoniou on the education issue, he said it could not be claimed standards had been improved since the proportion of the budget devoted to education had decreased.

He said privatization of enterprises would be needed but not in sectors of social responsibility. □

Correction: Last month's "Katey's Corner" incorrectly attributed the sponsorship of the George Seferis Award. The award is actually sponsored by the Fulbright Foundation.

Seen From Athens

When an economist, however eminent, becomes first a politician and then a minister, you can be pretty sure that he will wreck his country's economy. This is certainly what my old friend's son, Andy Papandreou, achieved.

He also, of course, ruined his country's political and moral prestige as well.

I do not myself believe that Andy was ever actually a CIA agent, although many well-informed observers do. But he was certainly a CIA stooge when it set up an entirely unnecessary Economic Research Centre for Andy to head up in Athens, after abandoning a promising academic career at Berkeley University in California, where he - as I noted when I visited there, to lecture, at the time, was well thought of. The necessary funds were supplied by the Ford Foundation which was notorious for 'laundering' CIA money for innocent (or a bit too innocent) charities.

Now Andy pretends to shout (and actually does shout) against the United States and its policies, but complies in all respects with its government's wishes. "Out of Europe!" he screamed; "Out of NATO! Out with the bases!" But today, under Andy, Greece is firmly in Europe (with a hefty majority of Greek voters in favor). It is likewise in NATO (for fear of the Turks, as much as anything) and, of course, the bases will very much stay, for the same reason.

Poor Andy! But not to worry. He won't be with us much longer. His assets in Canada are huge - lifted from funds subscribed by idiotic anti-Junta 'resisters', although there was positively no resistance to Brigadier Pattakos and his comrades. Perhaps his assets are even enough to satisfy Mimi.

When Austrian President, Doctor Kurt Waldheim, first took office, his raucous and arrogant foes said he was a fascist criminal. If so, so was I. I was a good deal senior to him in military rank during the war, and I certainly knew more.

But he has weathered the storm and is now sailing in serene waters. Indeed, the *fassaria* actually helped him. The average Austrian naturally resented this boorish interference in their internal affairs. And quite right, too... Not so the Federal President of Yugoslavia whose brother, Nijaz, late Vice President of Bosnia, is also a friend of mine. He has his hands full. Not only with Kosovo, but also with the ethnic Hungarian areas to the northeast; Slovenia and Croatia in the northwest. Only Macedonia is docile - and miserably poor.

Kosovo, by any standard, is an insoluble problem. Now 90 percent ethnic Albanian, and backed, morally, at least, by the Albanian regime in Tirana, Kosovo is also the cradle of Serbian nationalism: Emperor Stepan

Dushan, the Orthodox Patriarchate and so on... The Serbs can hardly give it up. Yet this is what solid logic dictates. Northern Ireland, which is lately doing much better from a British point of view (Mrs Thatcher's, that is), pales into insignificance in comparison with unfortunate Kosovo.

Mrs Thatcher, however, is still sitting pretty, The Labour Party is as split as ever despite or, perhaps, because of its new home and defense policies, which its National Executive hopes to impose on its bolshie and restless rank-and-file. The Centre parties are fighting amongst themselves and beginning to hoist-in the disagreeable fact that, even united (they are split three ways at the moment), they have little chance at the polls. So, Mrs T is all set for a fourth term in office - or I'm a Dutchman (How do *you* know I am not a Dutchman, after all?). I must add a word about the British prime minister's excellent Consort, who took a drink with me, not long ago, at my club near Harrods: a most amiable person, satisfactorily wealthy, and never in the limelight, out of which he carefully keeps. Dear Dennis, you do a splendid job! Athenians will regret the departure from Athens of two excellent and friendly ambassadors: the delightful and modest Sir Jeremy Thomas of Great Britain and the American Bob Keeley. Inexplicably, Sir Jeremy has decided to retire - from the Foreign Service, at least - whereas he could have chosen one of the top-top diplomatic posts available: Moscow, Paris, Washington... Perhaps he will write. I hope so.

Unlike Sir Jeremy, Bob Keeley spent a good time of his life in Greece where his father was first Consul in Thessaloniki and then Political Advisor in the American Legation, as it then was, in Athens. Bob started living in Greece at the American Farm School - that admirable institution - at the age of six. No wonder he speaks such good Greek! Shall I risk a prophecy in this, my first monthly piece? Why not! I know more about Cyprus than any non-Cypriot alive. I was friendly with Field Marshal Sir John Harding and disliked Governor Foot. I was a friend, too of his Beatitude Archbishop Makarios. Now I am on good terms with President Vassiliou - a great improvement on his predecessor, Spyro (who became President by mistake, and enjoyed the prestige and the salary), and of the cheerful and friendly Mr Rauf Denktash: you really *cannot* make a bogey out of him!

So, my prophesy is that, by the end of July, the deadline set by the admirable UN Secretary General Mr Perez de Cuellar (who has so much else on his plate) will be met. And we shall be well on the way to a settlement for a united federal or confederal Cyprus. (What the hell is the difference? Perhaps the Swiss can tell us.) □

Attracting quality tourism

More than 365 million people around the world took a foreign holiday last year, and receipts from tourism made it the world's single biggest industry. Tourism's share of international trade already stands at eight percent and is rising as we approach the leisurely 1990s, posing the question 'Where does it go from here?'

Business journalists rarely have any personal experience which can shed light on the sectors they cover, but in this case a personal anecdote provides an example of the dilemma facing Greece and a number of other traditional tourist countries wishing to plan their holiday economies.

This summer I will be welcoming my near-penniless brother to Greece for the third time. Apart from the free accommodation which I will provide, he is attracted almost entirely by a single commodity which Greece has to offer, namely the sun.

Meanwhile, I have been trying in vain to get other dear, British-based friends to take advantage of my hospitality and choose Greece for their holidays. These are sophisticated, professional people in the middle-higher income bracket who holidayed in Greece years ago but today prefer destinations such as the US, Australia, India, Africa, and Italy for their vacations. One couple has a family summer house in Portugal at their disposal but rarely uses even that.

Not only Greece, but all those countries which, on the strength of their sunny climates, have been favored travel destinations for many years are facing the same challenge. Many feel they have reached, or are approaching the saturation point in terms of numbers of foreign holidaymakers, and are now seeking ways to attract better quality tourists with a higher level of purchasing power.

No difficulty, then, in identifying the general problem. As Nicholas Skoulas, Secretary General of the Greek National Tourism Organization (EOT) said recently: "We're convinced that Greece can no longer be a destina-

tion merely providing 'sun, sea and sand' type vacations and some tours to classical antiquities. It's common knowledge that the traditional interests of tourists coming to sunny countries must now be combined with the fashions of the times."

There are two important components in any drive to increase Greece's consumer appeal - marketing and reality. Marketing is obviously a key element in reaching more of the kind of tourists the country now wishes to

On the drawing board are improved winter sports facilities

attract, but changes in reality must not lag too far behind if those consumers who do choose Greece on the strength of better publicity are to be satisfied.

During 1988, EOT spent a total of \$250,000 on print advertising in Greece and abroad, out of a total publicity budget of \$8 million. The first thing to be said is that this is a pitiful amount, comparing particularly badly with Spain (a close rival whose tourist industry in many ways resembles Greece's) which spent a reported \$12 million on a widely-admired advertising campaign. Spain's campaign was itself considered inexpensive by industry standards.

Secondly, advertisements were placed in 21 foreign magazines and newspapers in nine overseas markets, while 88 domestic publications were used. Even allowing for the fact that many of the Greek publications may have consented to print EOT ads for little more than cost price, this seems to reflect a curious set of priorities. Campaigns in just 21 titles abroad will do little to raise the image of Greece, especially considering EOT wants not only to hang on to its position in countries where Greece is already one of the most popular travel destinations but also to develop such higher-spending

markets such as the US, Canada and Japan.

Linked to the spending on marketing, of course, is its quality. Again the comparison with Spain, which has settled on a similar strategy of trying to capture a higher percentage of 'quality tourism', is depressing. The current Spanish campaign, hinging on the excellent slogan "Spain. Everything under the sun.", encapsulates the idea of the variety awaiting the visitor to Spain while playing up the country's climate-appeal.

By contrast, Greece has not settled on a global marketing idea, and the quality of EOT's market-by-market campaigns is uneven to say the least. Main slogans last year ranged from the "Greece: You'll be farther away than you think." campaign in the UK, to "You are at the right time-distance for vacations." used in Scandinavia. In the difficult American market, Greece was unable to crystallize its variety-appeal into one strong message - as Spain has done - and instead split its campaign into three types of advertisements, each emphasizing one aspect of the country's tourist appeal: sun, value and history. But such a spread of messages requires a bigger budget than EOT's to maximize its effect.

The organization claims that this year marketing activities have been restructured and an unprecedented 3600 million drachmas will be spent. A special effort will be made to boost conference and incentive travel, areas where there is still untapped potential in Europe and where success would have the desired effect of attracting better quality visitors with higher spending power. However, the portion of this which is being devoted to direct publicity abroad is 1600 million drachmas, a mere 33 percent more than last year.

Greece has taken one decisive step which, it believes, will directly improve the average type of visitor to the country - namely, ending "seat only" ticket sales. This led to a decrease of 10 percent in the number of British tourists visiting Greece, and Corfu was particularly badly hit. This year a similar proportional decrease in the number of arrivals from the UK is expected.

However, overall there was another 2.8 percent increase in the volume of tourism last year, with 8.2 million people choosing Greece for their holidays. The industry earned Greece \$3800 million and was once again the nation's largest generator of foreign exchange.

What is being done to improve the reality of Greece's tourist product? Although many tourists go away completely satisfied with their vacation and return to Greece in following years, others point out negative factors including noise pollution and bad traffic conditions in the built-up areas, and poor hygiene standards outside of the urban centers. EOT can have little impact on some of these problems, while on others it has only just started to act.

For instance, the so-called "toilet battle" to improve sanitary facilities in Greece is still at the stage of a test-case, for which the Arachova-Delphi-Galaxidi region has been selected. Ominously, EOT is emphasizing the role of "private initiative groups" in emulating the project in other areas.

A similar situation exists with Greece's beaches. Only seven beaches

Only seven beaches comply with EC pollution standards

have so far been found to comply with the EC's anti-pollution standards (three on Rhodes, two on Crete, one on Chios and one in central Greece), but it is a private organization, the Hellenic Marina Environment Protection Association (Helmepa), which is spearheading clean-ups.

Greece currently ranks low in the European league for conference facilities, although new hotel projects are paying more attention to this activity and there are major projects in the pipeline to create state-owned conference centers in Athens and on the island of Kos.

Other EOT investment money is being channeled into improving

Greece's yachting marina facilities, which at present compare poorly even with those of Turkey, developing spas and hydrotherapy centers. Also on the drawing board are winter sports facilities to supplement the existing centers of Parnassos and Velouchi, and the restoration of Greek castles and other traditional settlements, particularly in northern and central Greece. This is a type of holiday which in recent years has become enormously successful elsewhere in Europe but has been largely ignored here. Last year, however, saw the opening under EOT's management of ten refurbished towers in the Mani.

These are steps on the road to making Greece a more varied holiday destination which will be able to compete not only on the basis of sundrenched scenery, which in any case is gradually being spoiled, but rather activities and quality of accommodation. Yet progress in turning round the tourist sector is painfully slow. To be fair, even if EOT were capable of rapid reforms (which it is not, budget-wise and in other respects), it is wise to seek partnership with the private sector.

Tourism is a highly profitable sector for private entrepreneurs to exploit, but too often the private sector has been responsible for slapping up second-rate accommodation in search of a fast buck. Is there a prospect of a good return on investment in higher class facilities?

Angelopoulos, owner of one of Greece's best new hotels, The Cretan Village, a spacious, well-equipped complex on the shore in Hersonnissos, Crete, believes the answer is yes. Angelopoulos, who is building an even more ambitious deluxe establishment next door, told *The Athenian*: "There is certainly a profit to be made in creating better-class facilities for tourists, but you have to be careful where." Angelopoulos is reluctant to take the risk of investing outside of Crete at the present, though he believes the Peloponnese could be the area of the future. "There are problems which exist outside the confines of the hotel," he added, "but hoteliers and other investors can't wait for the whole structure of Greece to catch up." □

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1992: You and I

There are three million stories in the big city. Names have been changed to protect the innocent.

A torrent of words pours off the multilingual presses in Brussels. By the time this river meanders down to the Greek university student, the Athenian taxi driver, the lawyer, the doctor, the candlestick maker, it loses a little something in the translation. Newspapers editorialize on instructions from their proprietors; politicians praise or damn (with both eyes on the votes of their constituents); government departments inform (!) in their own inimitable fashion; no one plain-speaks.

It is natural, therefore, that the average Greek citizen is confused and worried that his or her way of life will be disrupted, if not destroyed, by pushy Italians, suave Frenchmen and smooth English, let alone the frightfully efficient Germans.

It's easy to speak in generalities, but what does the man or woman in the street really think about 1992?

On a honking journey from Omonia to Kolonaki, Dimitris (the demon behind the wheel of a 20-year-old yellow Mercedes taxi) stated in no uncertain terms that he would fight to the death any foreigner taking away his living. His taxi, he rolled his eyes, was his old friend and the government had no right to stop him driving in the city on odd days: Greece for the Greeks and did you see the picture of Mimi in yesterday's paper, in color?

Dimitris sees 1992 (and anything promoted by the government) as a threat to his livelihood. When asked whether he thought the EC would enable him to buy a more modern, *cheaper* car, he laughed and spat out the window.

Panayiotis, a 23-year-old law student, was an avid follower of all news on the EC. To him, the very membership of Greece was an affront to Greek nationalism, and he was adamant in his objection to all forms of capital exploitation of the masses.

His party would win the next elections and take Greece out of the EC so that it could find its rightful place unexploited by the CIA. When its time comes and it's governing the country for the benefit of the Greek people he, personally, will see that the party carries out its promise to throw out the capitalistic American bases. He would give no opinion on what he thought would be the effect of 1992 on him personally. When asked why he was studying law, he scowled and spat, "Everyone studies law".

In Kateri, a village 50 kilometres south of Kiato in the Peloponnese, the local butcher, Yiorgos, stated that anything that helped him buy cheaper meat was welcome. He didn't know much about the single market and 1992 beyond what he had learned from his friend in Athens (he tapped the side of his nose) but if it meant that he could freely buy meat from abroad, sell it here and make more profit, he was all for it.

He was young, ambitious and much admired by his

extended family; he had just started his own chain of butcher shops. To him, 1992 meant bigger opportunities; through his family connections he controlled a large selling area. When pressed about whether competition would worry him, he tsk'd and raised his eyebrows: "What competition?"

Dr Angelos has studied and taken his medical degree in Germany. As well as being a successful heart specialist he is an educated man, "a Greek European" as he put it. He did not consider 1992 to be either a threat or a windfall for him personally. He said that, for Greece, the most important part of the single market program would be to make the country more efficient and more productive, particularly as regards education. He saw the free movement of professionals of every type as a first step to shake protected Greeks out of their lethargy.

Spyros works as an airline manager. He deals with marketing and has to liaise with the Ministry of Transport. He finds great difficulty in planning ahead and keeping his home office informed of local regulations. Agreements between his company and the Greek government are often honored primarily in the breach, he says, because the national airline tries to seize every segment of the market even though they usually don't have the facilities to offer the concomitant service.

In fact, no sudden '1992' will change our day-to-day life

As he has such difficulties with bilateral agreements, he sees an even gloomier situation looming in 1992: his country is outside the economic community and he foresees difficulties in competing within the EC area. As for himself, he hopes that car taxes will be forced down by the EC courts so that he can afford to replace his 1968 'wreck'.

The 'you and I' in Greece see 1992 through his or her own individual spectacles. Many have but the haziest idea of what 1992 signifies or even what the European Community is attempting to accomplish. Most of all, those who have read about it in their favorite newspaper, have a knee-jerk reaction to something they fear might negatively effect their lives.

In fact, there's going to be no sudden '1992' changing our day-to-day life in one fateful year. From now on, fresh breezes will be blowing into the cozy, comfortable corners of sloth and tradition that permeate this sunny but smoggy land.

Who can tell whether this will be good or bad? But, good or bad, the EC 'wind' is bringing with it the bill that Greece must pay if it is to survive and prosper in this new Europe. □



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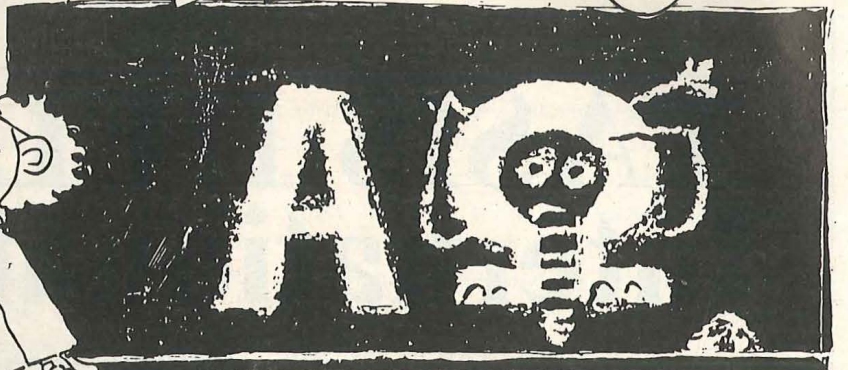
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The election nobody won

June's elections gave none of the country's three main contenders for political supremacy a clear mandate. Given PASOK's 1985 alteration of the Constitution, the country was plunged into an unstable, and troubling, post-election period

by Jeanne Bourne

When the leading opposition party, New Democracy, received the largest percentage of the popular vote in last month's elections, it was unclear whether it could form a government since it had not won a majority of seats in parliament.

The party's leader, Constantine Mitsotakis, announced to the press that he would try to form an interim government when he received the mandate from the President of the Republic. That government's main task, he said, would begin with catharsis, that is, clearing out and bringing to justice political figures involved in the financial scandals that had been plaguing the country.

New Democracy received the sup-

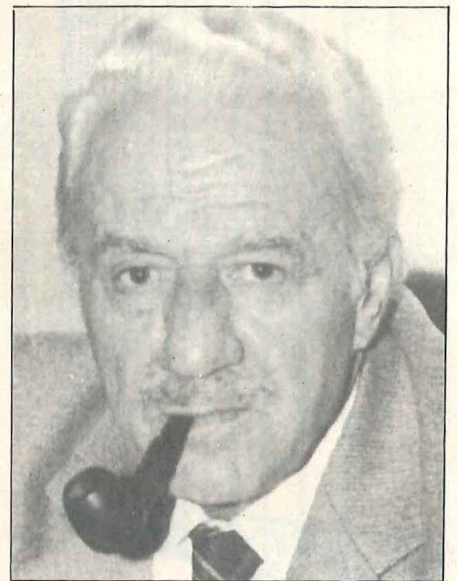
port of 44.37 percent of the electorate; PASOK, 39.10 percent, and the Coalition of the Left, 13.01 percent. The seats in parliament were split with ND receiving 144; PASOK 125; the Coalition of the Left 29; the center-right DHANA and an independent Moslem candidate from Thrace each receiving one seat.

Article 37 of the Constitution, defining the situation if no party wins an absolute majority of seats in parliament, was revised in 1985 after the PASOK-controlled chamber dropped President Karamanlis as a candidate and elected Mr Sartzetakis in his stead.

This article requires that the president give each of the three leading parties an exploratory, 72-hour man-

Legal problems may arise, however, for though the procedure for the mandates to form a government has a time limit, that involving the president's own initiative or the setting up of a caretaker government does not.

It may be necessary also to look at Article 84, which refers to the number of deputies who must be present when a vote of confidence for the formation of a government takes place. Since this is only 40 percent of the total, then a government could conceivably be elected simply due to the absence of



KKE's Harilaos Florakis



New Democracy's Constantine Mitsotakis



Mitsotakis at the polls

date to try to form a government. If each fails, the president convenes a meeting of all three party leaders to explore ways to solve the crisis.

In this way, he may try to form a coalition government led by himself for the purpose of holding new elections. If this fails, then a caretaker government is formed led either by the President of the Council of State, or of the Supreme Court, or of the Controlling Assembly.

certain members of other parties.

On 19 June, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou presented his party's resignation to the president, but he will remain as caretaker premier until a new government is sworn in. Papandreou flatly ruled out any cooperation with the conservative New Democracy party.

"The Greek people gave the majority of their vote to the democratic and progressive forces and barred their mandate to the return of the right and conservatives to power. PASOK cannot but respect this mandate without deceit or any other different methods. At the same time we state that we will never cooperate with New Democracy," he said.

Mr Papandreou said his party was consistent with its principle not to interfere in the internal affairs of other parties and would not allow such interference in its own ranks from wherever it came.

"The moments are decisive for the further course of the democratic and progressive forces and that of the country," he said. "We would like to believe that there won't be a negative stand toward the popular mandate and the historical challenge. Moreover, we remain determined, united and dynamic to keep the banner of the struggle, democracy, progress and the 'change' high."

If Mr Mitsotakis is able to form an interim government, he said its aims would be: "Firstly, to completely restore the functions of democracy (free and open radio and television) and put an end to the party-controlled state; secondly, to begin the process of catharsis; and thirdly, to institute a policy of openness in all state procurements and commissions; finally, to set the date for new elections." He said these would then be held in a few months.

As the electorate itself did not provide a mandate for Greece's future, backroom politics will now control the immediate outcome of the elections. The question of whether the Coalition of the Left will give its support to ND or PASOK is a crucial one. Before the elections, the Coalition announced that



Papandreou casting his vote

it would not cooperate with ND and would only do so with PASOK if it purged itself of those figures involved in the scandals.

Harilaos Florakis, leader of the largest party in the leftist coalition, rejected the New Democracy proposal in an announcement to the press, saying, "We have our own proposal to make." He said his coalition was "ready to assume the responsibility for the formation or support with other

forces, of a government that would have the confidence of progressive and democratic people." He added that the formation of an interim government to begin the catharsis could not be carried out by New Democracy, or PASOK under its present leadership.

The announcement stated the official proposal will be made when the president gives the exploratory mandate to the alliance.

Charges of widespread fraud also marked last month's elections. In an announcement to the press, shortly before initial results were made public, former minister of public order Andonis Tritsis charged that his Greek Radical Movement had been defrauded when his party's ballots were not delivered to many of the polling stations.

The former minister, who was dropped from the PASOK ticket last March, said his party was singled out because they "represent the soul of PASOK and not the guilty conscience". Tritsis, however, declined to specify who was responsible for the alleged fraud.

Interior Minister Panayiotis Markopoulos responded to the charges by saying the elections were "honorable" to the best of his knowledge and that any charges of fraud would be brought before a high court.

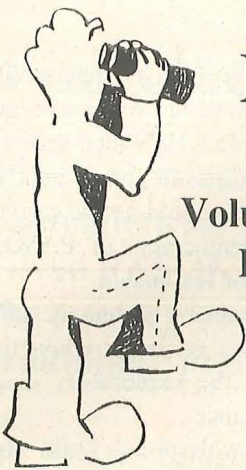
Meanwhile, reports in the conservative press said that a crisis looms within PASOK. The reports said that Mr Papandreou is being criticized within his own party. Ranking party members consider him responsible for the defeat and are trying to force him to relinquish his leadership. "They believe that such a move could partially improve the party's badly damaged image," the daily *Acropolis* wrote.

Eleftheros Typos reported that Mr Papandreou's hatred for Mr Mitsotakis is so strong that the caretaker premier spent most of a one-hour meeting with the president trying to convince him not to give the conservative leader a mandate to form a government before he secures the support of 151 deputies.

As this issue of *The Athenian* goes to press, the 72-hour mandates are being carried out by the three leading parties as the country's leaders struggle, within the bounds of PASOK-altered constitutional law, to establish a government. □



Papandreou and Liani at the polls



Mountains under fire

Volunteers for the Protection of the Attica Forests Against Fire have launched an all-out campaign to save Greek woodlands

by A. M. Stathi-Schoorel

From May through September, Greece's dry months, this is not a safe country for trees. Summer wildfires, pyromania, farmers' weed-burning fires gone out of control and simple land hunger – setting fires in order to clear 'public land' before making it 'private property' – have all taken their toll in Attica. To add insult to injury, last year a law was tabled which makes it no longer obligatory to reforest wooded areas ravaged by fire.

But last year, too, the EDASA, Volunteers for the Protection of the Attica Forests Against Fire, launched a campaign to save the region's trees. A concerted effort was mounted to involve as many small ecological splinter groups as possible, as well as other associations – and individuals – interested in the protection of the mountains and woodlands.

In the summer of 1988, many groups contributed to this 'watchdog' campaign, among them: EOS Athens (The Greek Mountaineering Ass.,

Athens); Krystallis (Mountaineering Club); Pezoporikos (Mountaineering and Hiking Ass.); SEP (Greek Boy Scouts Corps); Lychnari (Dutch periodical on Greece); the Activity Group for the Protection of the National Parks; OPHON (Club for Mountaineering and Nature, Nikaia) and many volunteers who had heard of EDASA's efforts through the media.

Until last year, EDASA was a subgroup of Athens' Greek Mountaineering Association, and is still housed by this organization. However, this past winter, it was decided that EDASA should become independent in order to work more effectively.

The work is now well underway.

Last summer, small groups of EDASA members gathered in the early evenings at Ayia Triada, near the summit of Mount Parnitha. Group leaders came equipped with binoculars, compasses and regional survey maps; group members brought along sleeping bags, flashlights, food and warm clothes.



EDASA lookout posted at Kyra

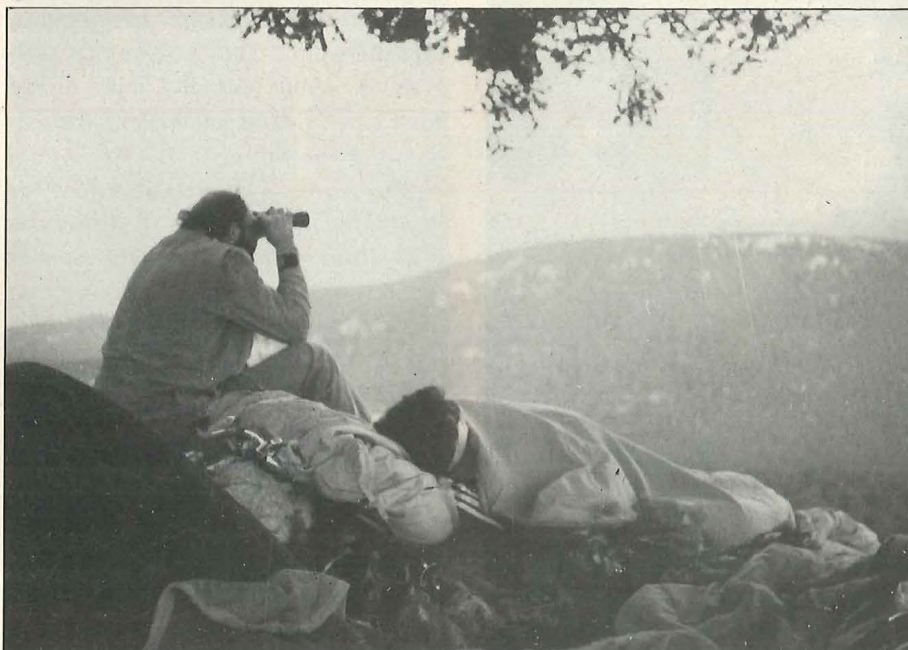
Each evening, the volunteers reconnoitered with the official government guard responsible for keeping watch by day and received from him the VHF radio used to communicate with the forest fire unit. The State does not currently maintain a night patrol on Parnitha, though most fires break out, or are set, at night.

At 1300 metres, Skipiza ('eagle's nest', in Albanian) is the groups' night headquarters. Any suspicious activity on Parnitha, any spark in the dark, can be seen from this lofty vantage point and reported immediately. Kyra, a location some 200 metres lower, should also be manned at night, but unfortunately there were not enough volunteer personnel to manage this last summer.

Though Parnitha is officially designated a National Park, the country's largest casino crowns the mountain, and a restaurant in Ayia Triada is scheduled for construction. Hunting is also permitted in the area.

EDASA hopes that the international ecological organization Greenpeace will visit Greece this summer and draw attention to the plight of the country's woodlands and mountains, as well as other issues. Some four million Athenians breathe more easily due to the work of Mount Parnitha's trees, but the city's forest-lungs are at risk if the fires of July and August are not stopped, once and for all.

The Ministry of Youth and the Greek banks have raised 1,600,000 drachmas for the cause, which EDASA will use to purchase equipment and build a proper observation deck. The rest is up to the Athenians. □



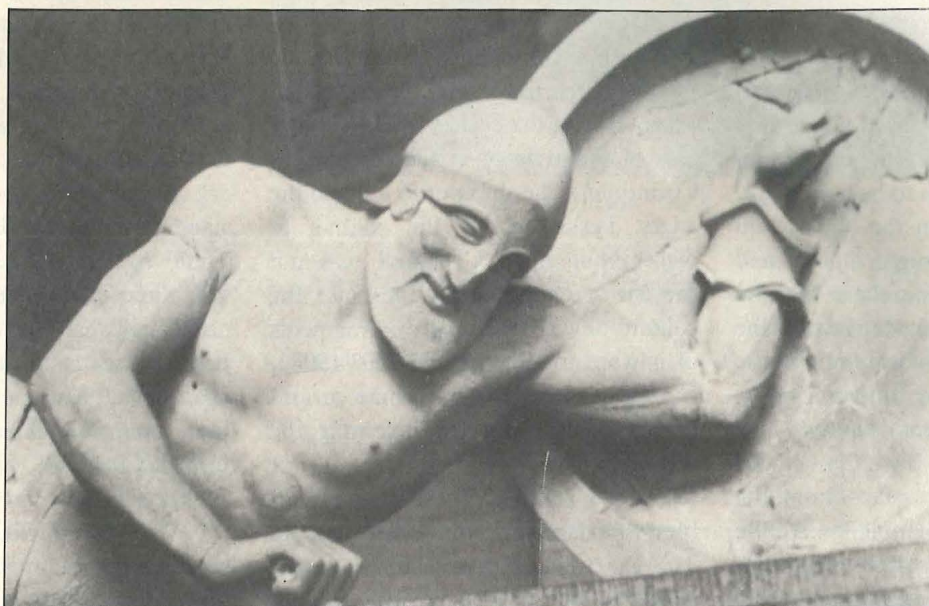
Group members at Skipiza

If you are interested in joining EDASA, please call the organization at 342-5749, from 7 till 10 pm, every day except Saturday and Sunday. The offices are located at Prodikou 3.

The plunder of the past

Greek marbles have enriched the great museums of London, Paris and Munich, but left a gaping hole in the Greek psyche...not to speak of the Parthenon

by Michael House



Dying warrior from the pediment of the Temple of Aphaia, Aegina

Melina Mercouri's campaign for the return of the Parthenon Marbles to Greece calls into question the whole issue of the looted treasures of ancient civilizations, and whether they should be restored to their countries of origin. Are the marbles a special case, the symbol almost of Greece's nationhood? Or should all of Greece's plundered heritage be restored? If the principle of return were pursued to its logical conclusion, many of the great museums of the world would be stripped.

The sections of frieze and the metopes which Lord Elgin's agents sawed and hammered off the Parthenon represent only a tiny proportion of what Greece has lost over the centuries. Rome started the process and pursued it vigorously. When Roman general Mummius laid waste Corinth in 146 BC as a warning to other Greek city-states to fall into line, that enormously rich city was plundered and vast quantities of statuary taken off to Rome. The Emperor Nero removed 500 statues from Delphi among many other depredations including the plunder of Olympia. Later, when Rome was under threat from barbarian hordes, the Greek art treasures went to Constantinople where many were des-

troyed in the recurrent fires that city suffered. Some survivors found their way to Venice and thence to Paris to stock the emperor's vast Mus'ee Napoleon.

After the Renaissance came the era of the 'collector', the 'scholar', the 'connoisseur'. A Citizen Kane mentality of acquisition for its own sake emerged. From the 17th century onwards, collectors were the main threat – English and French gentlemen antiquarians with little to do and the time, money and resources to grab what they fancied.

If not the worst, Lord Elgin was most notorious. As British ambassador to Constantinople, he used his influence to get the permits he needed, which he then proceeded to interpret beyond all reason, subsequently getting the Sultan to rubber-stamp his excesses *ex post facto*. His later justification to a Parliamentary Committee that he was saving the marbles from being used for mortar by the Turks we can dismiss: we are not talking of stray columns and broken statues, but huge slabs of carved marble sawn off the Parthenon with specially imported saws made for this purpose. Perhaps Elgin's abortive plan to borrow a warship to bring the entire Erechtheion back to Britain tells

us all we need to know about his motives. As he said in a letter: "Bonaparte has not got such a thing from all his thefts in Italy."

But Elgin was not alone. Another of Greece's oldest Doric shrines, the Temple of Aphaia on Aegina, dating from about 490 BC, was similarly looted. A party of English and German travellers, including C.R. Cockerell, later one of the best-known architects of his day and designer of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, visited Aegina in 1811. They hired laborers and began to dig, quickly uncovering the main outlines of the temple. On the second day they were startled to find a piece of Parian marble, since the temple was of stone. It was the head of a helmeted warrior in a perfect state of preservation. Two pediments with 17 statues depicting scenes from the siege of Troy, as well as many fragments were taken off to Athens while local officials were formally claiming the finds. A bribe of 800 piastres quickly defused the situation.

The four men who jointly 'owned' the marbles had to decide what to do with them. The marbles were shipped to Malta and it was resolved to hold an auction on the island of Zante (Zakynthos), then a British protectorate. The

reserve price was 6000 pounds. The Prince Regent sent the Keeper of Antiquities at the British Museum to bid up to 8000 pounds and – prematurely – a warship to Malta to pick up the marbles. The French would not go above 6000 pounds. Crown Prince Ludwig of Bavaria wanted to create for his future kingdom a collection of antiquities rivaling those of London and Paris, so he too sent an agent to bid. At the time of the auction the British agent was on Malta, believing it was to be held there. Ludwig's agent put in the highest bid but refused to buy a 'pig in a poke' and would not ratify the purchase until he had been shown the plaster casts of the marbles in Athens. They are now in the Museum of Sculptures in Munich.

The same team held another auction on Zante in May 1814. On sale this time were 23 marble slabs from the cella frieze of the Temple of Apollo Epikourios at Bassae. High on a lonely hill in Arcadia, the temple was one of the most complete in Greece. The architect was Ictinus, designer of the Parthenon, and the temple had been raised in the fifth century BC to thank Apollo Epikourios – the 'Helper' – for delivering the community from plague. Cockerell copied the capitals at Bassae in his design of the Ashmolean Museum.

Cockerell and his friends arrived at Bassae after abortive digs at Eleusis and Olympia. The local Greeks, fearful of the attitude of the Turkish authorities, had tried to make the visitors leave, but they pretended to have a *firman* (Ottoman authorization) for what they were doing. Disturbed by the commotion, a fox bolted from under a mass of stone. Cockerell, hanging upside down over the stone, was startled to see a sculptured bas-relief depicting the battle between the Lapiths and the Centaurs. Still inverted, he made a hasty sketch, but told no one what he had found. Since the Greeks refused to dig and the owner of the land turned up with an armed bodyguard, Cockerell and company were forced to follow the path to 'legality'.

They visited Veli Pasha, ruler of the Morea and son of the notorious Ali Pasha of Ioannina, at Tripolis. Vali issued a *firman* provided he was guaranteed half the spoils. The official dig began in July 1812. Not realizing

the value of the finds and in the process of being ousted from his *pashalik* by the Sultan, he sold out his share for 400 pounds, and threw in documents of dubious validity needed for the removal of the marbles from the country.

The embarkation at Bouzi was dramatic according to Cockerell: the new Pasha's troops arrived to intervene just as everything had been loaded except one of the earliest known examples of the style of column known as Corinthian. The ship put to sea and the angry Turks hacked the column to pieces; but since Cockerell was not present at embarkation and since the column never left the site – fragments of it were found there in 1902-1908 – Cockerell must have had some curious reason of his own for inventing the episode.

At the auction of the Bassae marbles, the British had greater success. The Bavarians did not bid, since the goods on sale were artistically inferior to the Aegina marbles. The French bid 8000 pounds and the British 15,000 pounds. Presumably a system of sealed bids operated, for the marbles are now in the British Museum.

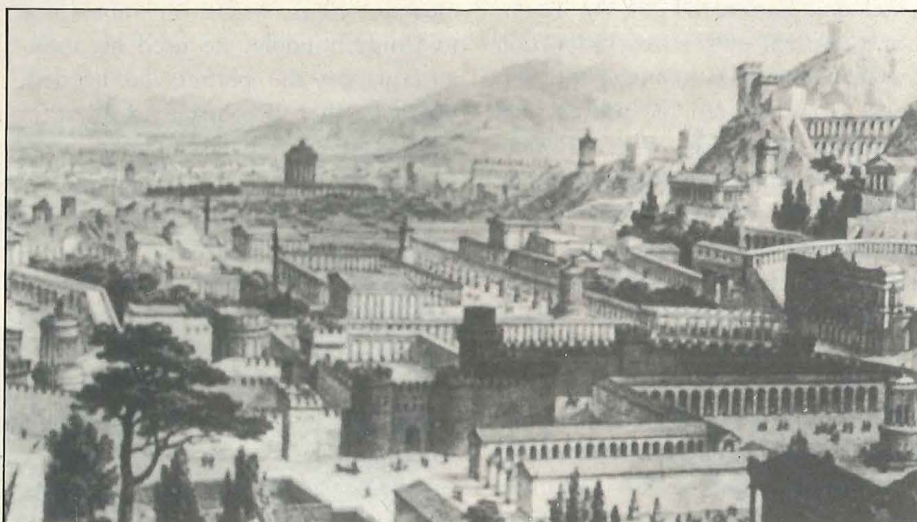
The spectacle of governments fighting a war using banknotes instead of bullets in pursuit of national prestige, and becoming receivers of stolen goods in the process, cannot have been an edifying one. The auctions had the effect of alerting the British to the value of Elgin's loot, which Ludwig of Bavaria was known to be willing to pay for handsomely. After much horse-trading, Elgin was offered 35,000 pounds and took it. Just as Napoleon's

ill-gotten gains were being dispersed from the Louvre following the French defeat at Waterloo, the British Museum was becoming one of the great museums of the world, and the impact of the Elgin Marbles on European artistic taste was enormous.

The sorry tales of the Aegina and Bassae marbles closely parallel the saga of the Elgin Marbles. One fact that tells in favor of Cockerell's group is that they removed fallen and buried statuary rather than hacking marble off standing temples as Elgin's people did. The Parthenon was left, as an Athenian schoolmaster recorded in 1803, "like a noble and wealthy lady who has lost all her diamonds and jewellery". As against that, Elgin at least got a *firman* first, even though he went beyond its terms. Cockerell's men operated by trickery, bribery and outright theft.

Two other incidents complete the catalogue of the most famous 19th century depredations. On the site of the Sanctuary of the Great Gods on Samothrace is the Nike Fountain. It once included a magnificently sculpted centerpiece, now called the Winged Victory of Samothrace. The French consul found it and made off with it in 1863. It is now in the Louvre.

Earlier in the century the French had resolved to restock the Louvre, now stripped of its Napoleonic loot. The consul-general in Smyrna was instructed that local consuls should purchase any available antiquities. In 1820, Yiorgos, a farmer on the island of Milos, dug out a tree stump in the path of his plough and found two halves of a nude female sculpture, two engraved slabs and a marble hand holding an



Reconstruction drawing of ancient Ephesus by Edward Falkener

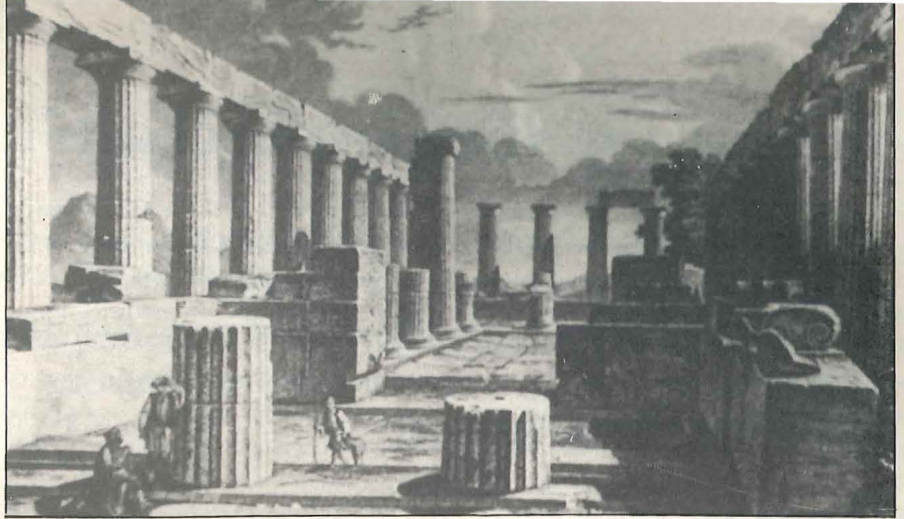
apple. There were two French ships moored in the harbor, and Yiorgos told the French consul of his find, no doubt hoping for a quick sale.

Uncertain of the statue's value, the consul sought instructions from Smyrna. In the meantime, Yiorgos sold the statue to an Armenian priest. There are several conflicting accounts of what happened next. According to one, when the Armenian tried to send the statue to an official in Constantinople whose favor he was trying to regain, the captain and crew of one of the French ships seized the box it was in by force, fighting off the Armenian priest and his Greek supporters and spilling blood. The consul was in the thick of the fighting, wielding sword and staff. According to another version, the French bought the statue from the priest for 30 pounds. The Venus de Milo is now in the Louvre.

It was not until 1874 that the Greek government developed the muscle to take a strong stand. The Olympia Convention was an agreement between the German and Greek governments over the fruits of excavations. The main stipulation was that all Greek finds should remain in Greece. Signed at a time when the Germans were plundering Asia Minor with their usual single-minded thoroughness, the convention probably saved Greece from depredations which would have made what had gone before look trivial: it undoubtedly prevented the treasures of Olympia and Mycenae going to a German museum. But the gold of Troy did go to Berlin and disappeared when the city fell to the Red Army in 1945.

The wrongdoing of Elgin and others of his ilk is not in itself sufficient reason for the return of all Greece's major art treasures. The case of the Venus de Milo, for example, is one where there are valid arguments on both sides. This was not a case of a great, visible monument being illegally, or at the very least immorally, dismembered, but of a statue previously unknown being dug up and sold, on the face of it legally, according to one version. The case for retention is at least arguable.

Since the marbles represent the cause célèbre in this field, it is worth briefly rehearsing the arguments surrounding their removal. Insofar as opponents to restoration can produce



Interior of the Temple at Bassae, O.M. von Stackelberg

coherent reasons for their position, they amount to these: firstly, that Elgin acted within the laws of his day; secondly, that had he not taken them, they would by now have been destroyed by the Turks, war or acid pollution; thirdly, that the British Museum, having bought them in good faith, has looked after them well and exhibits them to the public free of charge; fourthly, that Greek viewing charges for museum and sites are excessive and discriminatory; and fifthly, that a precedent would be set that could denude the museums of the world,

As far as legality goes, the Turkish *firman*, in the surviving Italian translation, allows Elgin to take "any piece of stone with inscriptions or figures". That clearly refers to pieces that have already parted company with parent buildings: it cannot possibly be taken to have granted permission to saw and chisel great chunks off standing temples. As to the preservation argument, it is hard to support at all, considering some of the marbles were shattered during removal, some broken in transit, some lost at sea, some stolen and the survivors left outside for years at the mercy of the English weather.

It is said the British Museum looked after them well. Sir Jacob Epstein, the great sculptor and enemy of philistinism, did not agree. In 1939, it became known that for two years the head cleaner of the museum, with six unskilled assistants, without any professional supervision, had been cleaning the marbles with a solution of ammonia. Prior to this, they had simply been blown with bellows, the dirtier bits being scraped with a blunt copper tool. Before the ammonia cleaning began, some had been, according to the head cleaner, as dirty as a used fire-gate. Sir

Jacob, who for years had been criticizing the restoration and cleaning methods at the British Museum, accused the authorities of ignorance, sloth and snobbishness.

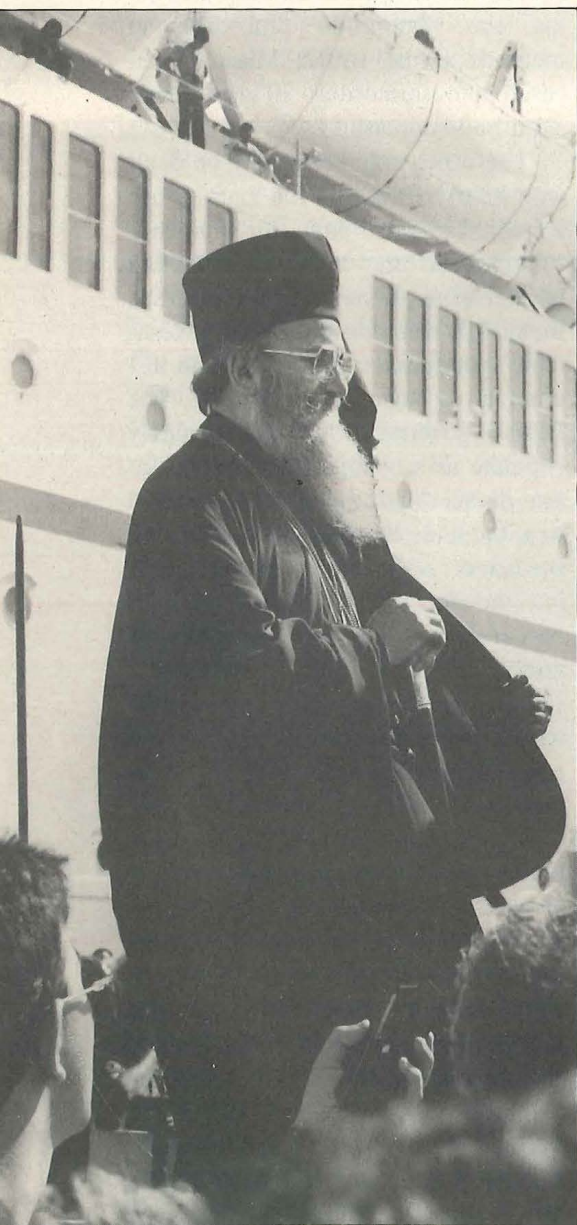
The other arguments may be dealt with briefly. It is true the marbles are exhibited free of charge, for what consolation that may be to an Athenian laborer or pensioner who wants to see them. It is true that the Greek government's charges are exorbitant and discriminatory against foreigners. The British government should certainly stipulate as a condition for the return that the marbles be exhibited free to all or at the same charge to all. Finally, the precedent argument: without going into the merits of other cases, the marbles are part of one of the most famous and beautiful structures in existence — standing for Greece in the eyes of the world. The marbles are clearly a special case: their return would set no precedent.

No one suggests that every artifact taken from Greece over the centuries should be returned. The problem is where to draw the line and one can only say that every case where the issue is raised must be considered on its own merits. It has already been shown that there are arguments both ways on the Venus de Milo. The removal of the Winged Victory was out-and-out theft. The only argument against returning the Aegina pediments is that the Museum of Sculptures in Munich is doing an excellent job in exhibiting them as the centerpiece of a fascinating reconstruction of the site. The frieze panels from Bassae do not have even that argument in favor of their retention. Certainly the arguments in favor of restoring the major temple sculptures seem unanswerable. □

A case for the patriarchate

The patriarchate – and even the Patriarchy – are threatened by neglect and the dwindling ranks of Orthodox ‘Turks’, but the attention of statesmen and laypeople, and timely renovation, are reviving this diminished Christian citadel

by J. M. Thursby



Ecumenical Patriarch Demetrios

In the shabby, long-beleaguered patriarchate of Constantinople a new spirit of cautious optimism prevails: its normally quiet courtyard – a place of

martyrdom – reverberates these days to nothing more threatening than the unaccustomed bustle of restoration and rebuilding work. The slight but nevertheless perceptible thaw in its chilly relations with the Turkish authorities is all the more remarkable considering that a little over two decades ago its very existence was endangered.

Many factors have led to the recent rapprochement, and kudos must go in part to reasonable men of goodwill; clerics like the Pope who paid a highly publicized conciliatory call on the Patriarch in an effort to heal the centuries-old breach between the churches of Rome and Constantinople, and statesmen such as ex-US president, Jimmy Carter, who expressed concern over the neglected state of the patriarchate during his visit there several years ago.

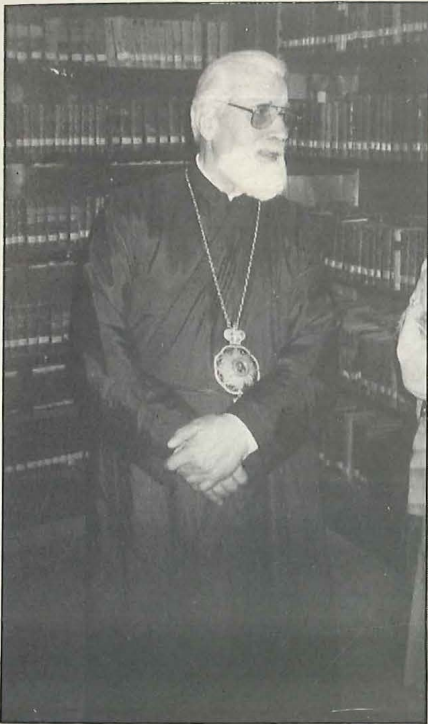
According to the spokesman for the church in Athens, Andreas Papan-dreou and Turgut Ozal also contributed. However much the “Spirit of Davos” may appear a public relations exercise, it did at least lead to Ozal’s meeting the Ecumenical Patriarch for the first time, and a certain amount of positive thinking, as opposed to sabre rattling, percolated down through various levels. Mayor Dalan of Constantinople/Istanbul (deposed in elections earlier this year) lent a sympathetic ear, and ministers, both Greek and Turkish, met to shed some light, albeit faint, on this dark corner of mutual distrust.

Private individuals have also played an influential role, many offering both money and personal assistance in the hope of ameliorating conditions in the historical patriarchate which has existed for over one and a half millennia as a focus for Christian Orthodoxy. One such man is the industrialist

Panayiotis Angelopoulos who, during the official visit of Patriarch Demetrios to Athens in November 1987, donated six million dollars for the rebuilding of the patriarchal offices and reception rooms destroyed by fire in 1941. Building permission, long withheld, was soon granted and the large timber wing, a replica of the original, is almost completed, awaiting only interior decoration. Mr Angelopoulos, presently abroad, was unavailable for comment, but in a previous statement said “...within 24 hours we decided on this gesture and acted, without publicity as is our custom. The Patriarch did not solicit it nor were we pressured into it by any other source.”

Dr Achilles Kanellopoulos, Dean of Athens’ Southeastern College, a devoted friend of the Patriarch, whose signed photograph hangs in the main office of the college’s Kifissia campus, believes that personal contact at all levels produces more lasting success in breaking down barriers of mutual suspicion between the two nations than much-publicized political talks. The college has quietly been running a limited scholarship scheme for needy Orthodox youths for the past six years and the dean encourages student exchange visits between Athens and Constantinople whenever possible. The college has also donated a computer system to the patriarchate and is training the personnel involved; this will update facilities and, it is hoped, ease the workload in its offices, secretariat and library, which is considerable.

Surprisingly, the Patriarch, after centuries of balancing on the high wire of local politics, still has jurisdiction over Orthodox churches of the diaspora from America to New Zealand, Australia to Western Europe, as well as those of Crete, Turkey, the Dodecanese islands and Mount Athos. Archbishops in those countries are selected, in part, by him, in counsel with his 12-man synod. Unlike the Pope in Rome, however, the Patriarch’s power is not absolute and the Orthodox Church is not centralized: the Patriarch does not have the right to interfere in the affairs of autocephalic churches with their own patriarchs, such as those in the Soviet Union. But since the final schism, or split, between the churches of the East and West in



Maximus, Metropolitan of Stavropolis, head of the famed theological college on the island of Halkis, near Constantinople

the 11th century, he is held in high esteem and embodies a marked spiritual preeminence.

Since Constantinople was conquered by the Turks 500 years ago and the original patriarchate (founded in AD 381) adjoining the magnificent church of Ayia Sophia became part of a mosque, the Orthodox premises have been moved five times. The present site, dating from 1601, overlooks the now run-down Greek district of the Phanar and the waters of The Golden Horn; its church of St. George, once part of a Byzantine convent, has suffered throughout the years, mainly from the twin curses of Constantinople – fire and earthquake – and has been much altered. Restoration work on its facade is now completed and a team of American architects is presently working on plans to renovate its somewhat drab and dingy interior.

Despite the historical meeting between the Pope and the Ecumenical Patriarch some years ago and the generally friendly spirit prevailing between the eastern and western churches, the latter appears to maintain its centuries-old disinterest in the sad plight of the patriarchate. It is left to Orthodox leaders around the world, such as Archbishop Iakovos of North and South America, and laymen to

exert whatever influence they can in whatever way possible.

The fact that the Patriarch, the only member of the patriarchate allowed to wear ecclesiastical robes, and his synod must, by law, be Turkish citizens is causing problems of continuity. Candidates are, of necessity, drawn from the fast-dwindling Orthodox communities of Turkey whose numbers, willingly or not, diminish every year. Demetrios, the present patriarch, was formerly the Metropolitan of the islands of Imbros and Tenedos whose Christian population has been reduced to several hundred, predominantly old people. Even in Constantinople itself the problem is acute. The renowned Greek high school, *Megali tou Yenous*, has only 20 pupils, and the venerable theological college on the off-shore island of Halkis

has none; there are not enough Orthodox Christians in the city to provide congregations for all the churches, some of which only function one day a year in order to prevent their being officially requisitioned for other uses.

Constantinople, the first city founded with Christianity as its official creed, dazzled the barbarian hordes of the early Middle Ages with the splendor of its magnificent churches; its influence on the first decisive ecumenical councils helped mould the form of emerging Christian Europe. There is surely a case for placing the patriarchate, as an historical center of Orthodox Christianity, under international protection and according its patriarch diplomatic status, which would enable ecclesiastics of other nationalities to fill the office, thereby ensuring its perpetuation. □



Courtyard of patriarchate where Patriarch Grigorious V was hanged in 1821 at the outbreak of the Greek War of Independence (Church of St. George in background)



Newly completed wing houses patriarchal offices and reception rooms donated by Greek industrialist Panayiotis Angelopoulos

The tower by the sea

Prosforion 20 years with sandbeach at the foot of its walls

For sixty years the Tower of Prosforion at the entrance to the Holy Mountain was the home of Joice and Sydney Loch. In Greek 'prosfora' means offering. The lives of the Lochs were offerings made in the service of mankind and they are remembered by many as legends in our own time

by Lewis Wright



Prosforion Tower built by Emperor Andronikos II in the 12th century

In recent years the great Byzantine tower rising from the beach at Ouranoupolis – still known by an ancient name, Prosforion – has undergone extensive repairs. So it may last another millennium. Built by the Emperor Andronikos II, the tower lies near the traditional frontier separating the monastic republic of Mount Athos from the rest of Greece. For much of the 20th century the tower was the home of writers Sydney and Joice Loch. They moved to the community in its formative years and are still remembered by many inhabitants.

Sydney Loch was born in London in 1889. At 17 he travelled to Australia and worked as a jackaroo at several sheep stations. He also tried his hand at pearling. In World War I he enlisted in the Australian Forces and participated in the Gallipoli landing. His first book, *Straits Impregnable*, is an account of that campaign. Contracting malaria, he

convalesced for a long period in Egypt and then returned to Australia. There he met a high-spirited young woman, Joice NanKivell. Of Scottish and English origins, she had been born in Australia in 1893. There she had published a novel, *The Cobweb Ladder*, and a collection of bush stories, *The Solitary Pedestrian*. Sydney returned to London in 1918. Later that year, Joice followed on a troop ship, working as a journalist for the *Melbourne Evening Herald*. In 1919 they married.

In short order they set out for Ireland and lived in Dublin as freelance journalists during the last 18 months of the Sinn Fein War. They collaborated on a book, *Ireland in Travail*.

Though not Quakers, the Lochs enlisted in the Quaker Unit in Poland and from 1920-1922 served there as well as for a brief period in Russia. Then they came to Greece. By international agreement there was an exchange of

populations following the war which drove the Greek army out of Anatolia in 1922. About a million and a half Greek refugees crossed the Aegean in exchange for a small number of people in northern Greece who considered themselves Turks. Many of the people moving into northern Greece had worked in Turkey as tradesmen or craftsmen and were now expected to earn their living by farming. The soil of Macedonia where they settled was poor and rocky and summers were dry. Much preparation of the land was necessary and therefore the Quakers had founded the American Farm School near Thessaloniki many years earlier. The Lochs came to work there in 1923. Sydney soon made the first of many visits to Mount Athos and both Lochs eventually fell under its mystical spell. The summer of that year they



"Over a stretch of sea was the peninsula of Athos, and rising out of it a huge Byzantine tower, mystic, wonderful, gleaming blue-white in the full moonlight, or pink-stained white in the setting sun. A sentry on the land frontier of the Holy Territory. The tower fascinated us from the first moment we saw it." Joice Loch



Sydney Loch with one of the great family cats (1951)

decided to live in tents on the small island of Amouliani just off the isthmus connecting Mount Athos to the mainland. About a mile away on the shoreline loomed an ancient Byzantine tower. Recently it had been deserted by the monks of Vatopedi Monastery and around it a new village was rising to house some of the refugees from Turkey. Many of its inhabitants were living in simple wooden huts or in tents. They lacked safe water, money and had no assistance in establishing their farms.

The Lochs made arrangements to rent the tower and moved into a few rooms of the vast structure. The villa-

gers helped them in constructing some simple furniture. Without really realizing it, the Lochs were becoming patrons, benefactors and physicians to the community. One of their first acts was to help destroy a wild pig which had been ruining the small rocky farms. Soon after they arrived, a young fisherman from the village crushed his hand between two fishing boats. With splints and bandages applied by the Lochs, he made a remarkable recovery. Within a short period, the Lochs began drawing other 'patients' both from the villages and monks from monasteries on the peninsula. Malaria was endemic to the area and the Lochs obtained an ample supply of atebine to treat the disease. They also constructed a tank at the tower for raising gambusia (a minnow-like fish that eats mosquito larvae) and gave numbers of these small creatures to people at monasteries situated near marshes. Joice often assisted in difficult births and together the couple treated many maladies of man.

The quietness of the tower provided a suitable atmosphere for writing. Sydney's *Three Predatory Women*, a collection of short stories, was published in 1925. Joice's *The Fourteen Thumbs of St. Peter* followed in 1927. For a number of years the village church was situated in a room on the top floor of the tower. The priest, assigned after settlement of refugees took place, had no salary. The Lochs provided him with

a small sum each month.

Some of the recent settlers at Ouranoupolis had worked in Turkey manufacturing carpets. They had become accustomed to artificial dyes and Turkish patterns. The Lochs encouraged dyeing wool with natural and natively available vegetable dyes as well as using local motifs. Sydney sketched some from nearby monasteries, and this local craft was encouraged. When first exhibited in a competition in Thessaloniki, one of their rugs won first prize. The local villagers became enthusiastic and within a short time the Lochs turned over the carpet industry to the village. Today, rugs of fine quality bearing Mount Athos motifs are still made in the village.

In 1932 a major earthquake shook the peninsula. Hardest hit was the village of Ierissos to the north. Only hours before, a fleet of British warships had departed from Ouranoupolis, having left large crates of medical supplies with the Lochs for their dispensary. No road connected the two villages at the time. With the help of villagers the Lochs moved this equipment to devastated Ierissos and began treating the injured. A day and a half later, the British fleet, hearing of the disaster, anchored offshore and provided food, clothing and other necessities. The Lochs and the fleet remained until the crisis had passed.

Sydney Loch explored the Holy



Sydney and Joice Loch with, left, Theodore Litsas, manager of the American Farm School

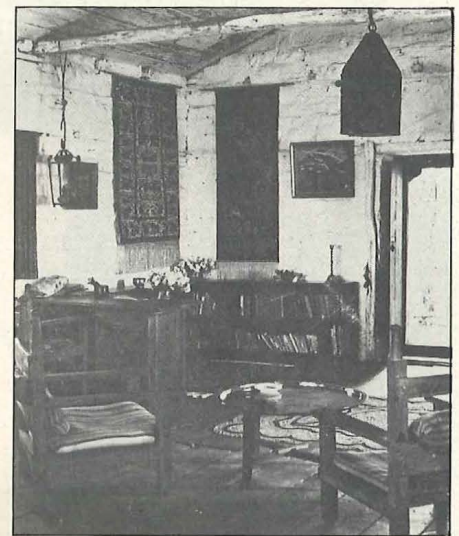
Mountain of Athos frequently and became friends with abbots, monks and hermits. Since the mid-11th century women had been barred from the mountain. Many foreign travelers to and from the mountain were the Lochs' guests.

During World War II, the Lochs left



The tower today

Greece and served under terrible conditions in the Quaker Unit in Poland and then Romania. They then returned to Thessaloniki and again began spending periods of time in the tower. This was 1945 at the height of the Civil War. The area was unstable and unsafe at the time because of intense guerrilla fighting. Sydney Loch worked from 1944-1951 for the British Military Liaison and at the American Farm School in Thessaloniki. By 1951, both Lochs were again living full time at the tower. Joice Loch's *Talks of Christophilos* (1954) won a prize at the Children's Spring Book Festival of the *New*



Mrs Loch's sitting room

York Herald Tribune. She used her prize money to pay for piping water down from unpolluted springs on a nearby hillside into the village of Ouranopolis. She also purchased several Chiro sheep, donating most of them to local farmers to establish flocks. A visit from the Oxford Relief Committee inspecting the waterworks led to more interest in the sheep – and in turn more sheep were donated to the community.

Animals, domestic and wild, played an important role in the lives of the Lochs. Turkish blue cats shared the tower with them. Many of the male kittens were given to the monasteries on Mount Athos to keep the rat and mouse population under control. The Lochs were especially concerned that the increasing human population in the area just outside the confines of the monastic enclave was resulting in the



Loch rug with owl motif held up by Kyria Fanny – the beloved Fani Mitropoulou who, Mrs Loch always said, "runs me and the tower"



Contemporary rug made in Ouranopolis depicts the tower



Mrs Loch on the site of the present Xenia hotel with the tower in the background (1961)

decimation of wild animals. They nursed many injured ones and, when they were healthy, released them beyond the barrier of Mount Athos – a safe refuge. An injured baby owl with one eye became a favorite pet in the tower and lived with them for 12 years.

Sydney Loch died suddenly in 1954. He was working on the final draft of the manuscript of his book, *Athos, the Holy Mountain*. Joice completed the editing after his death and it was published in 1957.

Joice continued to live in the tower. Two of her long-term companions live in the village today. Her door was always open to travellers bound for the mountain. No fee was ever accepted. Although, as a woman, she was barred from entering the monastic enclave, she clearly fell under its spell. In 1959, she published another book for children, *Again Christophilos*. Her autobiography, *A Fringe of Blue*, came out in 1968. Her *Collected Poems* followed in 1980.

Infirm in her last years, Joice Loch remained in the tower until her death in 1982. She is buried in the village cemetery on the hill above Ouranoupolis. The remains of her husband, who had been buried at the cemetery of the American Farm School, were disinterred and placed beside her. The spirit of this remarkable couple remains very much alive in the village. □

Conversations with Joice Loch

When we first came here, we found things in terrible condition. All round us refugees were dying from hunger and disease. Many of them had come from Caesarea, inland Turkey, and they had no idea how to live from the sea. The land here was granite-like and waterless. They found it impossible to farm. There were about 90 families, but many members had been lost or separated. They had no possessions. Many were suffering from malnutrition with big, bloated stomachs. Morale was low and they were desperate. They seized upon us to help them and wanted us to come and live in the tower.

The tower had then been abandoned by the monks, who, under governmental decree, gave the territory to the villagers. It was in a totally dishevelled state with mules and other animals using it as a stable. Sometimes the villagers themselves would pry loose some boards or some bricks for their own pitiful cement box houses.

For a while we could help the refugees with supplies from the Quakers and from work restoring the tower. We had to bring wood from Mount Athos and cut it into doorjambs, beams, floors, windows and furniture. We scrubbed, whitewashed and repaired the tower. Our friends began to visit and they too provided a market for the fisherman's catch and whatever meager produce the villagers could grow. It was an awesome responsibility being the only people providing work, and as our own needs decreased we realized we had to find a way to make the people self-sufficient.

We learned that many of the refugees had been weavers back in Turkey. They made us some rugs but they were too bright and unmarketable. Then we hit on the idea to make only Byzantine designs. Sydney took photographs on Mount Athos of famous mosaics, frescoes, carvings and illuminated manuscripts. The monks were helpful and gave old copper designs to be copied. I transposed the designs to graph paper and we decided to make them in natural colors of sheep's wool.

The villagers were horrified. They wanted to do them in their bright colors. But we insisted and commissioned the first lot. We sent them to be exhibited at the first International Trade Fair in Thessaloniki and they won the Grand Prix! The villagers were dumbfounded.

Soon orders began to pour in and we had a village industry going. But they wanted their colors and I was determined to do it by natural vegetable dyeing. Of course I knew nothing about it, but I experimented and finally through trial and error I found I could get 25 colors and shades from different boilings of different parts of the same plant! That rug went to the New York World's Fair. King George used to collect my rugs at the Royal Palace in Tatoi and Hitler had one at Bertschesgarten.

The villagers set up the rug industry with a loan from the Agricultural Bank which provided looms, equipment and a workshop. Everything was fine until the War broke out and we didn't get back here until 1949. And oh, my dears, what a horror! The communists had marked off the area. They'd shot many of the Resistance. Only Sydney was given a passport by both sides to pass safely through the borders. Others were only allowed to go ten miles. Those were terrible days. And we were heartbroken to return and see what had happened to the rugs. The villagers had gradually added acrylic dyes, mixed designs of different periods and sometimes even added a Turkish border!

You know, we've lived together so long we are like one family. We even have a family ghost, a friendly monk, whose bones are in a crypt in the tower. He often appeared from the balcony to wave at passing ships. But sometimes he was naughty, as when he teased the maid so often she went mad and danced naked about the tower. Regretfully, we had to exorcise the ghost, although when the maid also left he later returned.

You know, we had a vampire here who stole the bones of an unborn baby and put it in its father's grave. I've delivered a hare instead of a baby, taken fish hooks out of eyeballs, sutured stumps left from dynamiting for fish, sewed up heads cracked in arguments.

Occasionally Sydney Loch, who was quietly puffing on his pipe, would interject, "Oh, Joice, I don't remember it quite like that." □

Tad Lansdale

The duchess and the mountain



The workmen's building, known as La Tourelle

When the eccentric Duchess of Plaisance died intestate in Athens in 1854, her American and French relatives showed little interest in her property. So a big slice of today's central Athens and land on Mount Penteli was purchased for a pittance by Parliament. Some say it was the wisest act the legislative body ever passed. Sophie de Marbois of Philadelphia, however, would not have been pleased

by Lely Kyriakopoulou

In the summer of 1841, a party of Athenians was attracted by the thought of mountain breezes and the pleasant pine forest, but the group was also hoping for a little fun with the eccentric Duchess of Plaisance, one of the notables of Othonian Athens. In his memoirs, the poet and diplomat Alexandros Rizos Rangavis describes setting off at sunrise from Athens with three companions. They had all heard of the duchess's ambitious building plans, and hoped to have a look at her architect's latest work, to poke a bit of fun at her behavior and enjoy a nice meal at her expense.

The carriage took two hours to

reach the vicinity of the monastery in today's Palaia Penteli. The travellers were longing for breakfast when they arrived, but they found the duchess was still asleep. The fresh air had given Rangavis and his friends a tremendous appetite, but when the duchess appeared she offered them nothing more than a healthful glass of Penteli water spiced with a few drops of lemon juice. Though they had great hopes of a midday meal, when the time came for lunch she explained to them that eating twice a day was unhealthy. So there was very little served, and Penteli water made up the greater part of the meal. Thus, they had to wait for dinner to

ease their pangs of hunger.

Penteli was then so remote that Rangavis complained they could not even find a little honey to buy. They passed the day as best they could until dinner was served. But even then, one little hare was expected to feed ten hungry people, and the duchess's dogs roamed threateningly around the table begging for scraps. A sliver of melon and a spoonful of sugar completed the meal.

At last it was time to leave and, always polite, their hostess accompanied her guests on horseback as they walked down to where their carriage waited. Needless to say, Rangavis and

his friends stopped at Halandri, the first village they came to, and gobbled down bread and cheese.

The Duchess of Plaisance was tall and thin and given to dressing in flowing white robes. She had cut her greying hair and wrapped herself up in a white veil. Her dogs were famous for their size and the thickness of their coats. They accompanied her everywhere, some riding in her carriage, others running behind. Her many visitors were expected to wear white gloves if they hoped to please her. She was a grand but odd figure in Athenian society. Her only daughter, Eliza, had died while they were visiting Beirut in 1837, and unable to part from her, and perhaps fulfilling her daughter's last wish not to be left behind, the duchess had Eliza embalmed, or rather preserved in spirits, and brought her body back to Athens.

Sophie de Marbois was born in Philadelphia in 1785. Her maternal grandfather was William Moore, leader of the Pennsylvania Quakers. Her father, François Barbe Marbois, had been the French representative to the First Continental Congress, which met at Philadelphia in 1774. He had a distinguished diplomatic career and though he fell out of favor with Napoleon, he was rescued by his best friend, Charles-François Lebrun (1739-1824), the financial wizard whom the Emperor created Duke of Plaisance. His title came from the town of Piacenza (or ancient Placentia) where Napoleon had crossed the Po during the 1796 Italian campaign. Sophie married his son Anne-Charles Lebrun and their daughter, Eliza, was born in 1804. The marriage, however, was not a success, and after her father-in-law's death, Sophie and her husband separated on grounds of incompatibility. They appear, however, to have maintained friendly relations: they exchanged letters and he may have visited her in Greece. He pursued a brilliant military career and died a few years after she did.

The duchess and her daughter were very close, and both were enamored of Capodistrias, attracted by his educational reforms and the romance of the Greek revolution. They soon became ardent philhellenes. Eliza donated her diamonds to the cause, and the duchess gave various sums of money, promising

to support some of the destitute daughters of Greek revolutionary war heroes. The pair followed Capodistrias to Nauplia as soon as it was prudently possible, arriving triumphantly from Corfu aboard the brig *Ares* which Capodistrias had sent to meet them, commanded by a son of the great Admiral Miaoulis. The two adventurous ladies stayed in a small hotel in Nauplia, taking over most of its rooms and supplementing its furniture with their own.



The Duchess of Plaisance

The situation in Nauplia at the time was such that Capodistrias, who had brought his own furniture with him from Switzerland, gave orders to have it crated up again, lest he be thought too proud. The duchess soon fell out with him, finding him cold and arrogant.

She had meant to settle in Athens with Eliza, but her daughter's death made all her plans meaningless. On her return to Athens in 1837, she set up house on Piraeus Street and placed Eliza's coffin in a ground floor room, surrounding it with lighted candles and often visiting it to speak with her daughter. However, her energy was such that no matter how eccentric she became she could not stop organizing. Besides planning the education and care of the daughters of Greek revolutionary war heroes – she refused to help the poor, saying that she wanted to be generous but was not prepared to give charity – she engaged an architect to build her an elaborate townhouse in Athens, the Ilissia Palace, today the Byzantine Museum.

Together with her architect Stama-

tios Cleanthes (traditionally named her architect), she visited Mount Penteli in 1840 to choose building materials. The ancient marble quarries had been left largely unworked throughout the 400 years of Ottoman domination until the Royal Palace of King Otto was begun in Athens in 1836. While visiting the quarries not far from Penteli Monastery, the duchess was inspired by the beauty of the surrounding countryside, and feeling the need for solitude in a country retreat, conceived the idea of creating a new 'pleasance' in Greece. She had her representative speak to the *Igoumenos*, or Father Superior, at once, with the purpose of buying monastic property.

Though almost all sources refer to Stamatios Cleanthes as the Duchess's architect, recent research has revealed that Christian Hansen (1803-1883), a Danish architect resident in Athens at the time, may have been responsible for the design of the Duchess's houses.

At the time the duchess was negotiating with the *Igoumenos* for her Penteli property, the monastery was very much in need of money to repair the damage incurred during the War of Independence. In 1839 the duchess wrote the following letter: "Having heard that the *kaloyers* of the Penteli monastery have debts and need to spend money for repairs on their buildings, I repeat the suggestion I made in person last year, that I acquire a certain extent of mountain land and water so that I may build our tomb (for myself and my daughter) and there build a castle (a country house) and plant gardens in this area which is so beneficial to my health..."

Internal politics and maneuvering over terms delayed the acceptance of her proposal, but with a good deal of pressure from the government (which was delighted by her promise to build roads and bridges), the land was finally sold to her. She agreed not to build walls around her property despite the bandit-infested area, but only around the garden of the 'castello' she intended to build. The borders of her land were to be marked by roads. The springs of running water were also to be left free to run down to Halandri, and to be available to the flocks of goats and



The charming Villa Plaisance often served as a house for the duchess's guests

sheep owned by the monastery. By 1841 work had started on the Rhododaphne Castello (named after the flowering oleander bushes in the area) and she had built the Maisonette, the smaller house where she stayed when visiting Penteli.

Many of the roads today between Nea Penteli and the old marble quarries and Palaia Penteli, as well as the main road between Halandri and Palaia Penteli, owe their existence to the duchess. A charming bridge in Melissa was built to facilitate the passage of marble blocks from the quarries to her Ilissia Palace in Athens. The bridge still exists today on a winding road that deviates from the main Penteli road and crosses over into Melissa, coming out on Halandriou Street. Some years ago there was a sign near the bridge, attributing it to Cleanthes. But Dimitris Kambouroglou, the biographer of the duchess, states that her roads and bridges were built by the engineer, Alexandros Yiorgantas. Today the "Bridge of the Five Arches", as the sign in Melissa describes it, is as solid and attractive as it was 150 years ago, though the marble edgings on its parapet have disappeared. After crossing Halandriou, the road changes its name to Odos Palaio Latomeion, or Old Quarry Road. Here a jumble of wind-



The Rhododaphne Castello at Palaia Penteli was left unfinished at the time of the Duchess's death

ing streets leads one upwards alongside the ravine. The old church of Ayia Marina (near which the Marousiotes hid their famous miracle-working icon to preserve it from Turkish revenge during the revolution) is a dismal ruin today, but if one hunts one can find another small dirt road that winds down into the ravine, through the grove of plane trees, and across yet another small arched bridge, to lead up to the main Penteli road. Was this a section of the ancient winding road which the marble carts followed up and down the mountain?

In 1846 the duchess was kidnapped by bandits. Her kidnapper was the famous brigand, Bibissis, whose chief hangout was the Penteli cave with its Byzantine churches and spring of fresh water up near the ancient quarries. While driving up from Athens to visit her property, the duchess was waylaid by Bibissis, who had been hiding in the Ayia Marina ravine. He stopped her carriage and demanded money in return for her release. At first the duchess refused, and Bibissis threatened to kill her and her companions – her engineer Yiorgantas, and two or three others. As negotiations were going on, one of her companions escaped, or a foreman, coming down from the quarries to ask instructions, saw her pre-

dicament. In either case, someone went and warned the inhabitants of Halandri. They were very favorably disposed towards the duchess, who had built them a fountain and wash houses as well as the roads which gave them access down to Athens and up to the monastery. Thus an armed band of men was soon formed, and together with some Marousiotes, they set out to rescue the duchess. When Bibissis was warned of this, he let her go and escaped.

Poor Bibissis had an unfortunate end. The government paid another bandit to assassinate him, and his head was severed and brought back to Athens. They said of him that he never did anything wicked if he could avoid it, that he helped the poor, that the villagers respected him and that he had many friends in Athens.

A visitor driving up to Palaia Penteli today will notice first, on the right, before reaching the monastery, the huge, uncompleted stone building that stood at the entrance to the duchess's property. Known as La Tourelle, this was intended as housing for her many workmen. It was started after her other buildings. Next to it is a small white house whose charming original design may still be seen despite later additions and alterations. The name "Plaisance"



La Maisonette, where the duchess stayed during her visits to Mount Penteli

is engraved on a marble slab above the door. This was used primarily as a guest house. It seems the duchess would invite young married couples to stay in it. Somewhere in the meadow below these two buildings was a small lake she constructed called *Thalassi*, the little sea. Her biographer, Dimitris Kambouroglou, describes it lyrically, romanticizing the boat in which he spent hours floating about and dreaming. The daughter of a visiting philhellene, however, was very indignant to have made such an effort to get there, only to find it no more than 'une grenouille de lac'!

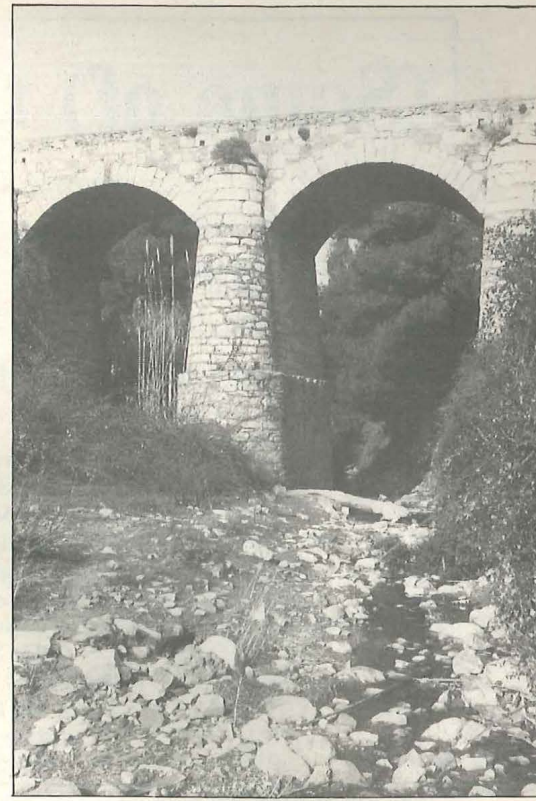
The Maisonette, built in 1841, where she stayed whenever she visited Penteli, still stands entire at the top of the hill just beyond the monastery. It has been recently repainted and looks very handsome. An energetic visitor will want to walk around the garden to view its grand southern exposure.

The Rhododaphne Castello is beyond the square, a few blocks lower down and left, on the southern slope. It was built on a small plateau cut out of the mountainside, and thus it has a very cramped entrance for such an impressive dwelling. Gothic arches ornament it and windows pierce its severely neoclassical facade. The building is both romantic and serious, expressing the duchess's yearning for a home that

would reflect both her French background and her tragic loss. It was never finished, remaining without roof or floors at the time of her death. The property eventually passed into the hands of the Greek government, and the castello was restored in 1957 by architect Aleko Baltatzis as a "garçonnière" for Prince Constantine. Though in a sad state of disrepair, the front courtyard of the castello is used for summer concerts and other cultural activities.

The duchess's tomb lies just beyond the Maisonette on the opposite side of the road. It was built after her death by the Skouzis family. Her close companion, Eleni Capsali, married George Skouzis in 1842, and he built the tomb and bought part of her property from her heirs. Her daughter's name is not engraved on the tomb. The most macabre part of the whole story is that the duchess's house on Piraeus Street burned down on 19 December 1847, and with it her daughter's precious preserved remains.

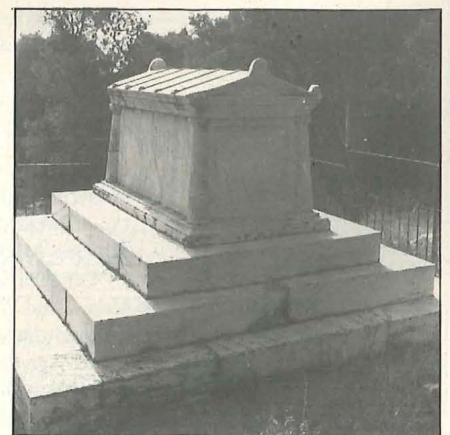
The explanation most commonly put forward for the fire was that it started from the candles surrounding Eliza's coffin, one of which was accidentally knocked over by a servant or by one of the duchess's dogs. Whatever the cause, the house burned fiercely, particularly the room containing the



The Melissia Bridge today

coffin. The duchess lost all her possessions, and despite her appeals for help, no one could be found to save her daughter's body. Perhaps the lead sarcophagus was too heavy? Thereafter she moved into the Ilissia Palace. Though her favorite residence was up on the slope of Penteli, her deteriorating health obliged her to remain in Athens, and she died there.

The duchess left no provisions for her tomb. She had once said that she would prefer not to be buried, but would like to be laid out in an airy open vault, with a bouquet of strong-smelling flowers on one side and a bottle of Bordeaux on the other, with some handsomely-paid shepherds keeping watch so that her body, in perpetuity, was not disturbed. □



The tomb of the duchess, across the road from La Maisonette

(Some of) the best of *The Athenian*

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The Brauron of Artemis and Iphigenia



The oldest shrine to Artemis in Attica, Brauron is said to have been founded by Iphigenia. Brauronians believed Agamemnon's daughter escaped the sacrificial knife at Aulis, and lived on to serve the 'Mistress of Animals'

by Kelly McCormick

“**Y**ou, Iphigenia, shall serve her shrine at the Brauronian steps and hold her sacred keys.” Thus did Euripides describe the founding of Artemis' shrine at Brauron by Agamemnon's daughter, at the command of the Goddess Athena. The lines are from his play, *Iphigenia in Tauris*, which opened in Athens in the late fifth century. By then, Brauron had enjoyed centuries of prosperity and prestige. It was the home not only of the oldest sanctuary of Artemis in Attica, but also of the great clan of the Philaids, a line that produced, among others, Peisistratos, tyrant of Athens, who made Brauron the first city of the land in poetry, art and commerce, Kimon, named the true founder of Athens' maritime empire, by many historians, and his father Miltiades, the victor of Marathon.

The flourishing of the goddess' shrine at Brauron was largely the result of the patronage and favor of this



Statue of a young acolyte of Artemis cradling a bird

powerful family. In the time of Peisistratos, who was in and out of power in Athens during most of the sixth century, the Philaids established on the Acropolis an extensive *temenos*, or sacred precinct, dedicated to Artemis Brauronia. It lay directly west of the Parthenon, and adjoined that of Athena Ergane. The close association of Athens with Brauron through the Philaids is demonstrated by the fact that it was from Brauron, not Piraeus, that the state galley was dispatched to attend the great festival of Apollo at Delos.

The story of the establishment of the shrine of Artemis at Brauron has its origin in the prehistoric legends of the Age of Heroes. There is always more than one version of these tales, usually reflecting local pride in ancestral connections with legendary figures.

The story of Iphigenia, daughter of Agamemnon, battle leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War, is familiar to

those acquainted with the chronology of that great conflict. The stock version of the story asserts that Agamemnon sacrificed Iphigenia at Aulis in exchange for a fair wind to carry the Greeks' ships to Troy: Father had lured daughter from Mycenae with the promise of a marriage to Achilles.

The Brauronian script contends that Iphigenia was saved from the sacrificial knife by Artemis, who substituted a deer for the princess at the altar, whisking her away to the Crimea to serve as a priestess at her shrine there.

When Agamemnon returned to Mycenae ten years later, after sacking Troy, his wife Clytemnestra was waiting, axe in hand, to avenge the outrage. Agamemnon was killed in his bath by Clytemnestra and her lover, Aegisthus, but his young son Orestes was bundled away to safety. Orestes grew up, returned and slew his mother and her lover in the familiar tit-for-tat of cthonic justice.

Pursued by the Furies for shedding the blood of his mother, Orestes in desperation consulted an oracle who told him to journey to Tauris in the Crimea, to Artemis' shrine, to steal a statue of the Goddess. Orestes obeyed, and was recognized there by his sister, Iphigenia, priestess of the temple. The two were subsequently ordered by Athena to return to Greece, there to establish in Attica two sanctuaries to Artemis; Orestes to found a shrine at Halae Araphinides, Iphigenia, at Brauron, four miles to the south.

The resurrection of Iphigenia in the alternate version is especially interesting in that her name means "she who grants healthy children", suggesting an identification with an early aspect of the Mother-goddess. Therefore, her presence at Brauron may predate that of Artemis, who eclipsed her.

Iphigenia was known to grant surviving children, if not an easy birth. The relatives of women who had died in childbirth would dedicate at Brauron the clothing of the dead to Iphigenia. Her tomb within the sacred precinct at Brauron was revered by pilgrims and suppliants for centuries. In Euripides' play, Athena prophesies: "There you shall die, and be entombed."

Prehistoric legend figures in the political history of Brauron as well. Brauron was one of the 12 demes that



The Church of St. George dates from 1450

celebrated at Athens the *Synoika* (union) commemorating the consolidation by the hero-king Theseus of all the petty kingdoms of Attica. The aristocracies of these previously autonomous settlements were forcibly transplanted to Athens, and the lesser folk resettled in villages. In this period, Iphigenia's presence was probably not associated with Artemis, but rather with the worship of the Mother-goddess.

The first appearance of Artemis at



Professor John Papadimitriou excavated Brauron from 1948 till 1963

Brauron is difficult to pinpoint, but the site possesses all the requisites for her worship: a rural setting, well-forested, with the sea and river (the Erasinos) close at hand.

Artemis is a goddess of several faces and a disputed pedigree. At Ephesus in Asia Minor she was worshipped as a mother-figure representing fecundity; many-breasted and as fertile as a plowed field of rich earth. This contrasts strongly with the Hellenic vision of Artemis as an ever-youthful maiden, a warrior-huntress chaste and fair.

Mythographers agree on the possibility of the importation of Artemis from the East, but the form we recognize as Greek more closely resembles that of a Pontian Goddess, Bendis, worshipped on the shores of the Black Sea. Bendis was a virgin huntress and archer, Maiden of the Moon. Another clue perhaps is the presence in legend of the Amazons, Artemis' most celebrated devotees, in the region of Pontus. The story of Iphigenia's tenure as priestess at Tauris, and her founding of the shrine at Brauron may be the history of Artemis' migration west.

Artemis and her brother Apollo were born on Delos, offspring of Zeus and Leto, daughter of the Titans Koios and Phoebe. Their delivery by Leto was effortless and swift, establishing Artemis as patroness of childbirth.

At Brauron, women granted an easy delivery would dedicate their *peplos* to Artemis, as the *chitons* of women who died delivering healthy

children were dedicated to Iphigenia. Artemis therefore, became the protectress of children of easy birth; Iphigenia of orphans.

Two famous myths show a less benevolent side of Artemis' character. She could be wildly vengeful when crossed, as with the hunter Actaeon and the nymph Kallisto.

Actaeon, while hunting, spied on Artemis as she bathed in a mountain stream. Artemis turned him into a stag and he was pursued and torn to pieces by his own hounds. Kallisto's fate was nearly the same. As a nymph attendant on Artemis, Kallisto was bound to chastity. Despite this she dallied with Zeus and became pregnant. Artemis, in rage, turned the unfortunate nymph into a bear. She was being run to earth by hunters and their dogs when Zeus saw fit to intervene. Snatching up Kallisto, he set her in the heavens, to shine as the constellation, *Ursus major*.

Artemis gradually shed her more forbidding aspects, over the centuries becoming more approachable. Eventually, she was seen as the protectress not only of wild animals, but domestic ones as well; a patroness of husbandry and agricultural increase. A fourth century votive relief in the Brauron museum shows her hand-feeding a goat, cattle grazing peacefully in the background.

The goddess' sanctuary was eventually abandoned, and the site covered with alluvial deposits from the river Erasinos. It was discovered accidentally a few years after World War II. A

request was submitted for permission to build a wall near the Church of St. George, and the Greek Archaeological Society dug some test trenches to ascertain that there were, indeed, no antiquities there that could be damaged or pilfered. (Black market collection was then, and is today, a serious problem).

Much to the chagrin of the contractor (and delight of the archaeologists) the site yielded up an ancient wall and five steps of a building that Dr Ioannis Papadimitriou, the director of the subsequent excavations, identified as the temple of Artemis, built in the late sixth century. The sanctuary was partly under water when Dr Papadimitriou made his first important discoveries, and flooding was perhaps the biggest problem faced by him during most of the years he dug at Brauron. It's likely that the site's tendency to flood caused its eventual abandonment in antiquity.

The task of draining the area was not fully accomplished until 1958, but despite this the site yielded to the ever-patient spade of the excavators a rich harvest indeed: figurines of terra cotta in prodigious quantity, inscriptions of inventories of votive objects, important for the dates inscribed thereon, and, most spectacular, a large stoa with projecting wings built about 420 BC.

In the stoa Papadimitriou unearthed numerous marble statues of young children, many of exquisite workmanship. These statues represent the *arktoi*, 'bears', who served Artemis at Brauron. These bears were young children dedicated as acolytes to the Mistress of Animals, to atone for the kill-

ing of a bear.

The legend is that a plague was visited on Athens because a young man killed a bear that had frightened his sister. The bear was the goddess' sacred animal, and Artemis demanded as a condition for lifting the plague that the young girls of Athens serve her at Brauron and "dance like bears" at the festival *Arkteia*, held every five years. Having served as an acolyte at Brauron was evidently a condition to be fulfilled before marriage. During the plague an oracle was consulted who said the Athenians should "not allow any virgin to live in the same house as a man before she had acted like a bear in honor of the goddess."

Papadimitriou found a room in a corner of the stoa with low stone tables and cuttings for the legs of beds in the stone floor and surmised that one of the functions of the building was to serve as a dormitory for the 'bears'. Since a number of statues of children found here are of boys, it has been postulated that the permanent residents of the sanctuary were orphans - brothers and sisters dedicated to the service of both Artemis and Iphigenia.

The great years of the sanctuary began in about 700 BC. From this date until the devastation of Attica's towns and shrines by the Persian King Xerxes in 480, virtually all the offerings to the goddess were received by the pond formed by the sacred spring that arises from near the steps of the temple. Bronze mirrors with carved ivory handles, jewellery, and vases of perfumed ointment were found here in great quantity. Many are on display in the museum.

Another important discovery was a bridge across the stream from the spring. It was found near the west side of the stoa, and is the only example extant of a fifth century bridge on the Greek mainland. It had a slight arch, was about ten by ten metres, and was floored with fitted stone tiles.

The most important festival in Attica honoring Artemis was the *Brauronia*, held annually. It is mentioned by Aristophanes in his comedies *Lysistrata* and *The Peace* as a women's festival when the men got drunk and behaved badly. The procession of pilgrims commenced at the temenos of Artemis Brauronia on the Acropolis at Athens



Artemis became the protectress of domestic, as well as wild, animals

and concluded at the Temple at Brauron. There the young girls of Attica danced like bears, and competed in foot races near the altar.

The great days of Brauron were the four centuries from about 700 to around 300 BC, after which the silting up of the area caused its abandonment. The deposits of the river helped preserve the vast trove of relics. The glimpse of daily life in classical times provided by the many personal articles found, and the knowledge gleaned of the practice of the cult of Artemis in Attica, make Brauron one of the most important archaeological sites in Greece. There is also much sculpture of superlative artistry.

Perhaps the most remarkable piece is a marble plaque in high relief depicting Artemis, Apollo, Leto and Dionysios, carved in the late fifth or early fourth century BC. The masterful treatment of drapery and physique, the relaxed, fluid posture of the standing figures of Apollo and Artemis and the delicate high finish make this work of an unknown master one of the finest examples we have of sculpture in classical times.

Another marvelous piece is a free-standing figure of a young girl, an acolyte of the goddess, gently cradling a young bird in a fold of her garment. The face with its tender smile is tilted downward in an attitude of love and protection; the young bird dozing in trust. Both of these splendid sculptures can be seen in the Brauron museum.

Though the sanctuary of Artemis was eventually flooded, buried in silt, and forgotten, the sanctity of the place was not. The site was eventually dedicated to St. George. The little church on the rocky shelf overlooking the sanctuary dates from the beginning of the Turkish hegemony, roughly 1450. It was acquired in 1580 by St. Timotheos of Euripos, the founder of the Penteli Monastery. The frescoes of the church were cleaned and restored in 1960 by Professor Lazarides, Ephor of Byzantine Antiquities, who discovered even earlier frescoes beneath those of the 16th century.

Professor Papadimitriou excavated the Sanctuary of Artemis over a period of 15 years, from 1948 until his death in 1963. His work here ranks among the most important achievements in classic-



Today, the reerected stoa is Brauron's most striking feature

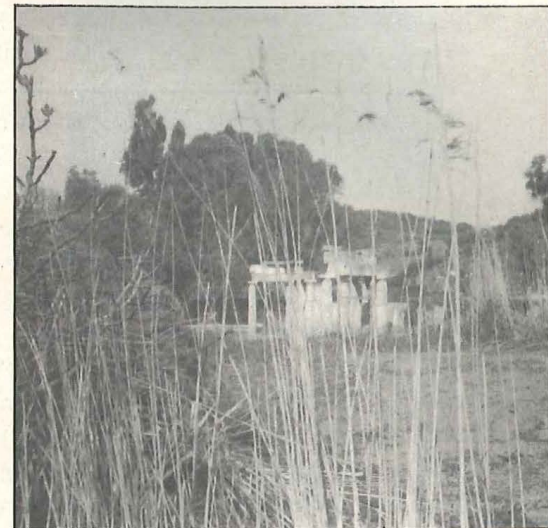
al archaeology. A marble stele in front of the museum commemorates his devotion and unstinting effort. Just inside the door is a photograph of the professor at work in the field cleaning a small object just unearthed.

The museum contains funerary monuments, geometric and black figure pottery, and the toiletry items and other personal effects from the pond of the sacred spring. The statuary is displayed to best advantage in this large, airy building, with its high windows through which stream copious amounts of light. There is also a fine model of the stoa as it appeared in the fifth century BC. (Admission to the museum is 200 drachmas.)

Brauron is only about 40 kilometres from Athens. Take the road going east for Stavros, Spata and Loutsa. When you arrive at Loutsa, turn south and drive along the coast. Brauron is only six kilometres from Loutsa.

When you arrive at the small coastal resort of Vraona (the modern Brauron) you'll see on your left a small island just offshore with a whitewashed chapel on it. About here the road turns uphill away from the sea. The road continues uphill for about 500 metres, ascending a promontory from which is a splendid view of the Bay of Vraona. The road from here is downhill to the valley of the Erasinos.

If a close watch is kept of the fields to the left of the road, the remains of the stoa can be seen through the trees from a considerable distance, soon after descending the bluff overlooking



It's likely the site's tendency to flood caused its abandonment

the bay. The columns and architrave of the façade having been reerected, the stoa is today the salient feature of the sanctuary. The sudden appearance of this weathered marble against the sea and ridges of rock is quite moving.

The road soon makes an abrupt turn to the left. The sanctuary is right next to the road, on the left. To visit the museum, continue past the site about 100 metres and turn left at the sign. The museum can be seen immediately from the road.

There are bright new leaves on the fig trees at the site, and the fruit trees are blooming. The fields around the sanctuary are cultivated and the road to it well-paved but there is a ghost of wildness about the place, as if the Mistress of Animals is still on the mountain, waiting for her bears to come dance for her before the altar. □

Farewell to the headmistress

The temptation is great, on hearing that a Miss Tutte (rhymes with 'hut') is resigning after some 30 years as headmistress at St. Catherine's British Embassy School, to anticipate pursed lips, sturdy brogues and stern views. Nothing could be further from reality.

Christine Warren-Tutte, MBE (awarded in 1978 for educational services to the British community) is 59 and gives the impression of being 39, laughs openly and easily, often at herself, and *is*, according to many grateful parents and friends, St. Catherine's School.

She became the school's headmistress in 1962, when classes were held in the back garden of the British Embassy, with occasional spillover into the ambassador's residence.

"Taking 25 children into those beautiful rooms was a hair-raising experience. The butler," she remembers, "kept us all in order. We were all so terrified of him that, other than setting off a fire extinguisher by accident, we did not do any lasting damage; the Meissen remained intact and so did the goodwill."

In those days she had five teachers: now there are 16. And from four prefab classrooms in the Kolonaki back garden, the school now sprawls on 12 *stremmata* in Kifissia, with a heated outdoor swimming pool, six computers and 220 students. Through it all, except for a brief leave in 1969 ("I ran away to Australia for 18 months, deciding nobody in their right mind could work in the same job for more than six years."), Miss Tutte has been at the helm. In addition to administrative duties, she has been teaching anywhere from full to half time.

Born on the Isle of Wight, she "slipped" into teaching ("In those days there weren't so many opportunities for women."), working first in a State school in London and then the other extreme, a boys' preparatory school in a massive country house with lots of grounds.

"I was the only female teacher," she laughs, "and spent a very pleasant three years, but fortunately for me I woke up to the fact that if I didn't get up and go, I'd probably still be there in my 90s."

She decided to go abroad and accepted a teaching post at the embassy school in Iran where she stayed three years. "In the late 50s, it was really fabulous with a small foreign community who all knew each other. We'd ski all winter and explore the countryside in Land Rovers in the summer."

Once back in England she began looking for a new post abroad and heard of "a nice little school" in Athens. They had no teaching positions available but offered her the headship instead.

St. Catherine's, a non-profit charity registered in London, is administered by a committee of ten people selected by the British, Canadian and Australian ambassadors. The current chairman will be the new British Ambassador, Sir David Miers. "He is my eighth ambassador," Tutte says, explaining the connections between



Miss Warren-Tutte: "I've spent half of my life out of England"

the school and the embassy. "I can honestly say they have all been nothing but helpful, and slightly amused by the whole thing, which suits us." St. Catherine's was originally set up for children of British personnel and although today it is not strictly limited to Commonwealth members, it is for English speakers. [

The job of finding a new head, as well as that of hiring other staff, naturally fell to the present head. An ad was placed in *The London Times* and Miss Tutte sorted the replies into three piles which were then sent on to the ambassador. They shortlisted to ten people and she went to London to interview them along with the Headmaster of St. Paul's Boys' School and an English businessman who had been on the committee of St. Catherine's. The final three were flown to Greece, with spouses, stayed at the ambassador's residence and spent three days of school visits and final interviews. "They all went back on the same plane," she groans, "I thought, how awful!"

St. Catherine's new headmaster is Michael Toman ("a very nice chap - I liked him straight off"), 40, headmaster for the past five years at the Craigerne School in Scotland. He and his new wife - they are being married this month - will rent the flat Miss Tutte is vacating.

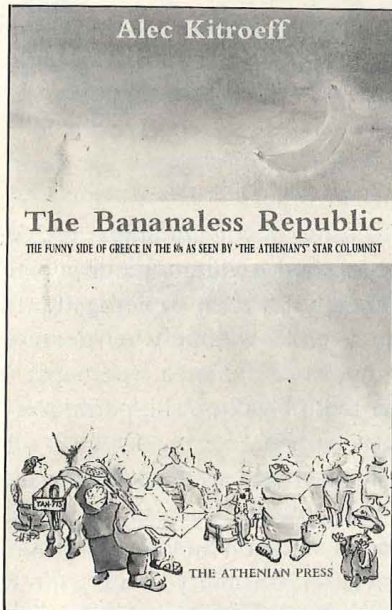
Miss Tutte has said in the past that she planned to spend the first six months following her retirement in bed reading a book before heading off to visit friends around the world. But in fact she has already been offered educational consultancy work in England and has arranged to do a year's course for a diploma to teach children with learning disabilities. She will live in Cambridge where she bought a small house three years ago.

"I've spent over half my life out of England, but I think it's right that one should at least establish a place in one's country. So I'll start in Cambridge and if I don't go stark, staring, raving mad..." □

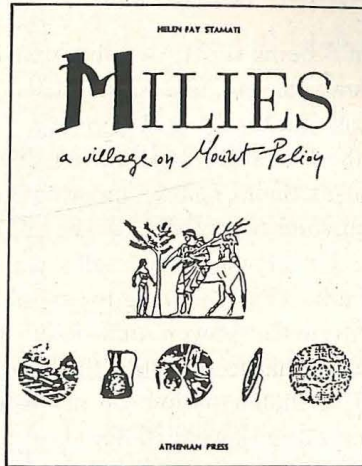
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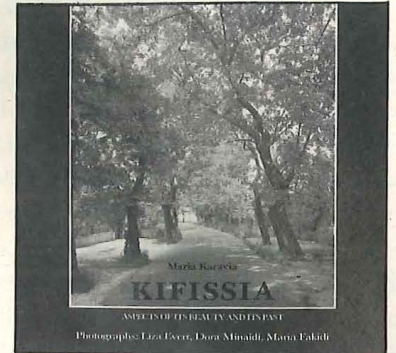
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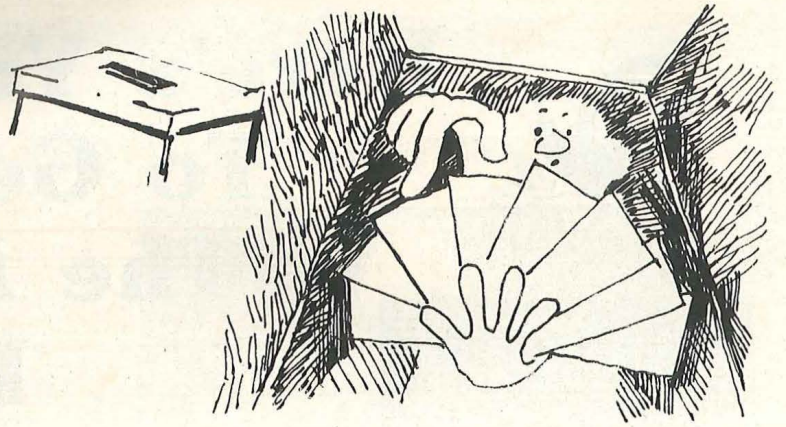
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Given these rubber-stamped, paper voting cards



As I write this, the country's general elections are less than a week away. I have here before me my Greek voting book. It's a pretty flimsy affair, though I went through hell and high water and mob scenes at City Hall to get it back in 1980: I last voted in the general elections of 1981. I also have before me my American voter registration card, another insubstantial slip of cardboard: perforated, green, impersonal. One would think democracies might invest a little more money in these civic documents. At least laminate them. Inscribe a word or two on the reverse about duty, responsibility. Instead, we all get these pathetic wafers of paper with lengthy numbers on them...and official stamps. (I notice Ms Marilyn W. Satterfield, identified as 'Member, Clerk or Deputy of The Board of Registration', has a rubber stamp of her signature. Her Greek counterpart's scrawl is illegible, if original, but several rubber stamps officialize it.) At least the Greek document is hand-lettered: the South Carolinian equivalent was produced by some anonymous Pickens County computer.

National elections in both the US and Greece have left me cold since the fifth grade. I generally experience complex feelings of impotence, sadness and that great French Symbolist non-emotion, *ennui*. Most years I feel my vote doesn't count or, worse, that I've been conned by the media into backing a mirage. Most years, in both homelands, I feel all the candidates are crooks or liars or incompetents or, in some elections, all of the above. Whatever choice I make - if voting in party-politics-gear elections involves choice - will be wrong.

Take Dukakis. I had such hopes he'd make it while, at the same time, on some level, I well knew 1) that he

couldn't, being short, swarthy, married to a Jew, etc, etc, and 2) that after TV and his packagers got through with him, the Dukakis served up was about as real as Santa Claus, and worse, 3) that anyone who gets to the White House hasn't got a snowball's chance on Matala beach in August of telling the-entrenched-powers-that-be-on-the-Potomac what to do. Still, that Christmas Eve hallucination of my vote's making a difference died hard last year, though all I (probably) managed to do was shoot down one of my staunch Republican family members' votes for Bush and (God help us) Quayle.

This summer in Greece, do I feel any less cynical? Not really. If I had believed, strongly, in any of the candidates I'd have said something in May or June, wouldn't I? Obviously, I can't give anyone named Papandreou a vote of confidence, let alone a vote, though there seem to be plenty who will. (I nearly got myself chucked out of a cab last week by a rabid pro-PASOK loony who told me a vote against Andreas was a vote against God.) Nor can I just 'throw my vote away' by casting it for that seemingly honest little fellow who generally carries two percent of the electorate, Mr Kyrkos. (Am I a chauvinist to believe that Greece is just not, due to national temperament, a country where socialism will ever be conceivable, even if desirable - a very large 'if' in this writer's book?) So no. No vote for Leonidas.

Which leaves me with that big, tall cipher, Mitsotakis. Which leaves me with the 'right'. Which leaves me with the uneasy psychic task of being a Democrat 'at home' and a 'Republican' abroad. Mitsotakis is the only logical choice this year, but damned if I don't feel I'm voting for a pig in a poke (just to keep the pig out of the poke from

staying in office).

For those of you unfamiliar with my albeit rarefied southern idiom, a pig in a poke is not a term of derogation. A pig in a poke is simply an unknown quantity, a gift horse (perhaps) in whose teeth I will not be permitted to look, a mirage.

Which brings me back to my feelings of impotence, sadness and *ennui*. I will do my duty on Sunday. I will fulfill my civic responsibility. I will vote for Constantine Mitsotakis. But I will go into the booth and come out of it with only a shred of hope that what I've done will or can make much, if any, difference in my quality of life, or yours.

In a square crowded with people adorned, like so many inmates of Bedlam, with plastic flags, buttons and

Close to Home



photo/Juliana Biasas

Elizabeth Herring



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All submissions: Elizabeth Boleman Herring, Editor; TSR; Amerikis and 18 Valaoritou St.; 106 71 Athens, Greece.

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crepe paper, I waited this past May for 'The Candidate' to land in his helicopter and address the gathered throng on Andros. The wait was a long one, so a woman party member mounted the podium and 'warmed up the crowd' with slogans bellowed against a backdrop of canned music. There was even a canned musical flourish when Mitsotakis himself arrived, in a very expensive four-wheel drive vehicle, and then, so much accompanying hooplah that I could hardly make out the pathetic, canned, ten-minute oration. It reminded me of another scene, back in 1985, when I was subjected to one of Papandreou's speeches. Not that the two men have anything in common, ideologically speaking. But the 'campaign machine', the 'great electoral beast', swallows candidates up these days the world over, processing them for consumption by the lowest common denominator. The thinking voter will gag on this concoction and be loathe to part with her or his vote.

I wish every candidate could be more like Kyrkos in the flesh. I wish I knew more about what goes on in Mitsotakis' head and less about how his party machine wants to package him. I wish everyone had seen through Papandreou, as I was fortunate enough to do, during his last campaign. But I wish, too, that voting in both my countries was not, so often, a matter of voting against rather than for.

When I was a child, I really believed in John F. Kennedy, back before I learned, along with everyone else, about his personal peccadillos and the truth behind the Bay of Pigs affair, if truth be knowable today. I also believed in 'Clean' Gene McCarthy (and still do) and Ed Muskie (and still do), and would have voted for Adlai Stevenson, forever, if I'd been of age.

But now, there's no belief left in this cynical cross-cultural citizen, unless it's the firm belief that casting a blank sheet of paper in lieu of one's vote is a grave civic sin. I will vote against a known evil, for an unknown, and I will not be alone. When the sound of the chopper's blades dies down, perhaps we will find, with joy, that we have done the country some good. Perhaps that's all we can expect, given these rubber-stamped, paper voting cards. □

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Alexander the Great was deified after his death. His life and military glories have been honored since the second century when Arrian first wrote of them, but little credit has been given to the animals that made his conquests possible – his mules.

It is understandable, perhaps, because the logistics of ancient armies were not recorded; even Xenophon's account of the march of the ten thousand completely ignores the animals involved in his campaigns except to say that they were slaughtered for food and cooked over fires fueled by the gathered arrows of their enemies.

Ancient Egyptian papyri contain some figures concerning camel and donkey loads, but these are atypical and give us little basis for recounting the daily grind of the beastly times. Our first hint of the working load of an ancient mule, and perhaps the only one, appears in the Edict of Diocletian (ruled AD 284-305) issued on wage and price controls – 300 pounds.

We don't know the size of these faithful animals nor much about their

working saddles, the size and shape of which would greatly effect the loading capacity. Mules were associated with as late as World War I, when healthy mules using the *aparejo* saddle could carry as much as 400 pound 15 miles a day at four miles an hour for as long as 30 days – and without steroids.

Mules, unglamorous, unlovable, shaggy and unbeautiful, have been second only to the camel in sharing the universal workload of mankind.

* * *

An adventurer of another kind was Leo the African who in 1562 published a book on his travels to Africa. When its English translation appeared in 1600 it was the first eyewitness account of the interior of Africa which Europeans have seen. Leo was a true son of his age. He had been born a Moslem in Granada, Spain and, with the overthrow of the Moors, he fled with his family to exile in Fez, Morocco.

But soon he was on his way again, financing his travels by doing legal work. While on board as Arab galley

headed for Constantinople, he was captured by Christian corsairs off the coast of Tunisia. The pirates were so impressed by the learning of their captive that they sent him on to Pope Leo X, son of Lorenzo the Magnificent. Leo had him baptized a Christian as 'Giovanni Leone' – the African part came later.

In describing his trip through Niger, he related how natives of the Bozo tribe hunted hippopotami on the River Niger. Although they carried amulets, wore special clothing and armed themselves with long poisoned spears, they took one further precaution. They girded themselves with live snakes sewn into goatskins. As long as the snakes lived, the Bozos believed themselves safe from danger.

Leo was also impressed by the fact that the Bozos were able to tame the hippopotami: "The Africans tame and manage some of these water horses as they prove exceeding swift; but a man must beware how he passes over deep water with them for they will suddenly dive under."

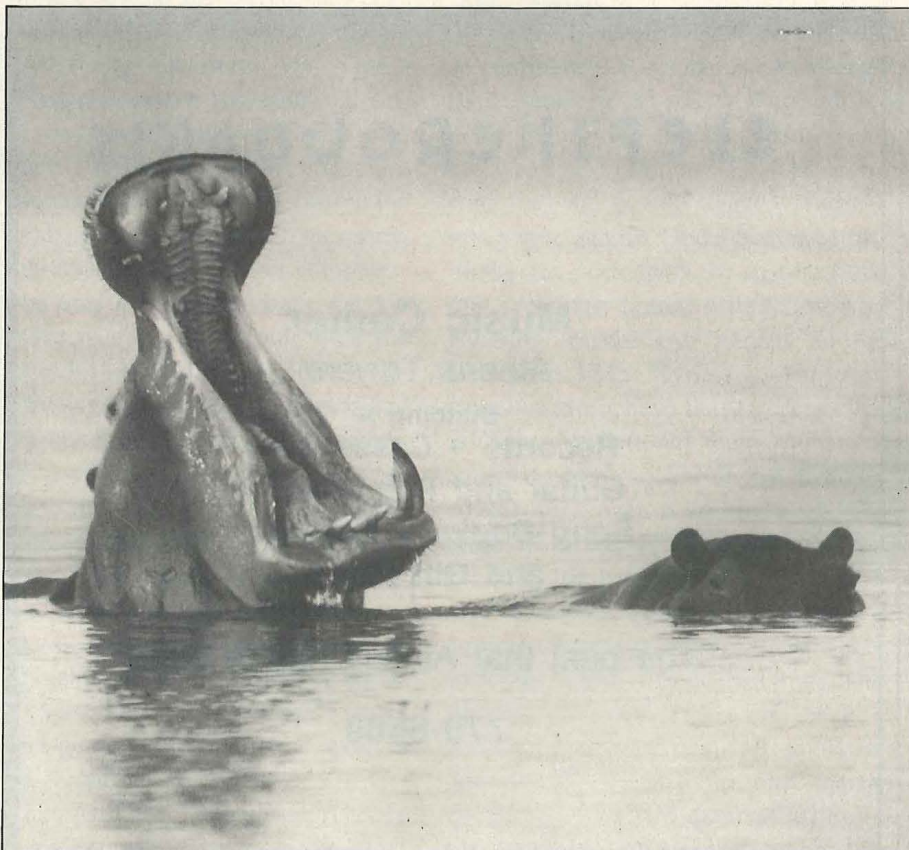
Dog Tales...

The name of the game in the past few years has been, 'Origins' – searching for one's roots as it were. Even American presidents are reaching out for coats of arms in England or Europe. Dogs have origins, too.

The first wild dog of North America goes back 35 million years although it is thought they were not domesticated until 10-12,000 years ago. It was then they became clever enough to let the two-legged animals do their hunting for them and were content to settle around cavemen campfires foraging for scrapes.

Two breeds claim the honor of being the oldest: the Ibiza hound, now found in Majorca and not in its native home, and the slender Saluki. The former is seen in drawings on the walls of the burial chambers of the Egyptian pharaohs, but the Saluki can be traced back to the ancient Sumerians 7000 years ago.

Many countries have developed breeds which have become world



The Bozos were able to train the hippopotami

famous. The US has the American Water Spaniel, Chesapeake Bay Retriever, the Coonhound and the Boston terrier. Germans boast the German Shepherd, Doberman Pinscher, the Great Dane and the Dachshund. The Boxer was also developed there although its origins were in the Grecian breed known as the Molossian dog. Boxers were used as hunting dogs together with packs of hounds.

...and a Pause for Cats

Cats are such home-loving creatures that moving to a new location can be a problem: they sometimes try to return to their old familiar surroundings. One suggestion to overcome this tendency is this: confine your cat in your home for the first three or four days, and two or three times each day during this period, dip all four paws in milk. The theory is that when your cat licks off the milk it will also remove the scent of its old home! This seems to work.

Another problem, that of messy litter boxes in crowded apartments, also seems to be on the way to a solution. The "Kitty-Whiz Frame Form", no less, brought out about ten years ago, is a plastic form which fits over the porcelain rim of a toilet. The cat is trained to sit on this while doing its duty and once this is learned, the frame may be removed and the cat will use the rim by itself. Of course teaching the cat to use the flushing device is another story! In any event, one happy owner declares her cat was so delighted with the device that she (the cat) practiced toilet leaps!

But not everyone has heard of this remarkable invention and kitty-litter is still very much in demand. Police in Lisbon found out just how useful the product could be.

Drug trafficking had become more of a problem than ever even after repeated drug busts. The street price was actually getting lower despite their confiscating great quantities of heroin. Finally, they checked the storeroom where drugs were supposedly secure and found you guessed it! The heroin had been replaced with bags of kitty-litter, probably bought in the shopping center across from the police station. □

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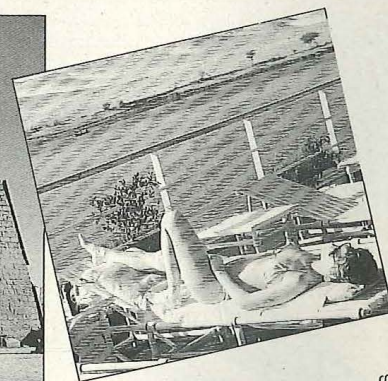
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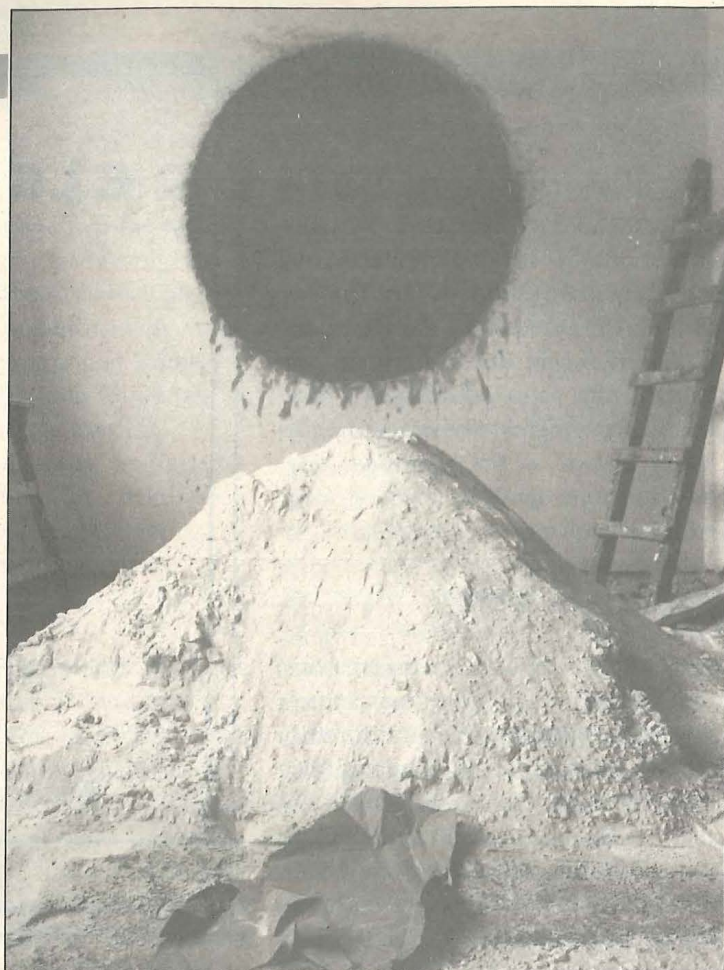
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Site & Sight

As part of the International Month of Photography program in Athens, Ileana Tounta Contemporary Art Center presented Lizzie Calligas' exhibition, 'Site & Sight'.

Large-format black and white photographs, 100 transparencies and a monograph made up the show, the result of two years' work. Lizzie Calligas shot inside and around the site of the abandoned Athens factory that became, before her lens, the Ileana Tounta Center.

Calligas' 70 x 100 cm and 50 x 60 cm stills record "the chance interventions, the richness of materials and the light". The color transparencies, viewed through peep-holes in a booth which housed projectors, followed the transformation of a dank, trash-filled factory building into a modern gallery. The slide show ended "in images of pure abstraction...brilliant colored graffiti across the walls".



"Naturally, the attempt to capture the neglected moment in its instability does nothing to stop the flow of time. ...this passing moment turns into a love for the catalytic role of what the trace infers..."



"The jumbled 'Objets' a oublier' and the forgotten moments have a right to a last opportunity to express their message."

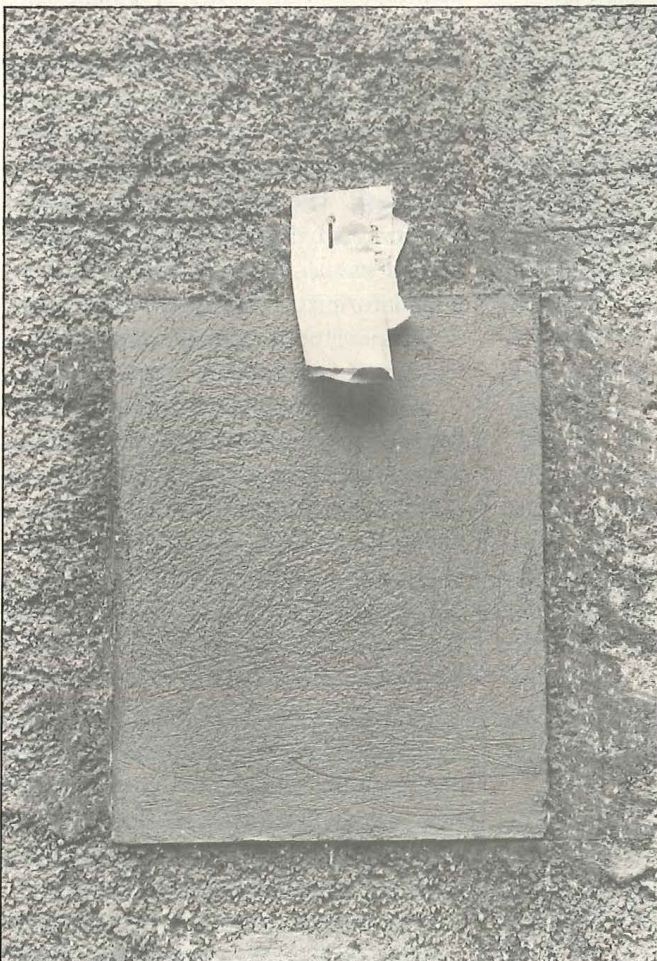


"Leonardo da Vinci writes in his 'Notebooks': 'It would not be difficult to ask you sometime to stop and look at the patches on a wall, or the cinders of a fire, or the clouds, or mud, or other things of this sort: you will find in them really wonderful ideas.'"

Born in Athens, Calligas studied here at The School of Fine Arts, has exhibited in Athens at Trito Mati, Gallery 3, and Anemos, and at the Cambridge Darkroom in England.

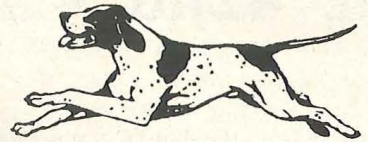
Calligas says of her experience in the factory/gallery, "What excited me and held my attention over two years' time was the seemingly natural, uncontrived way the changes occurred. All I had to do was to record the events, leaving art to take care of itself."

Agra Publications' beautifully produced monograph, *SITE & SIGHT* is available at Ileana Tounta. □



"In the first 'Futurist Manifesto' published in February 1909, Marinetti writes: 'We will sing...that the factories may hang from the clouds by the spiralling threads of their smoke.'"

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The 42nd Cannes Film Festival

Reports from the 42nd Cannes Film Festival, held 10-24 May, varied widely depending on whether you talked to a cineaste, one of *les badauds* (the gapers) or an industry figure.

Critics were for the most part impressed with the official selection – 22 feature films in all – and rated it as unusually interesting and lighter in tone than in previous years. “Last year we had a lot of long, somber films,” commented Gilles Jacob, Director of the Cannes Film Festival and responsible for selecting the entries. “This time it seems the pictures are shorter, denser and more humorous.”

Jacob attributed the change to a “deliberate choice of my own. I believe at Cannes we must show the *grand auteurs* and discover new talent, but we must from time to time lighten the ambience.” In addition to focusing on lighter, funnier films, Jacob added, “We also picked pictures which did not look like they were made for television.” Jacob explained, “We do not want to slight these films. It’s just that we want to choose people who advance cinema.”



Meryl Streep: “A Cry In The Dark”

Les badauds, the gaper contingent, who wait in sweaty throngs behind barriers in front of the official evening black-tie screenings and at the entrances of the luxury hotels, were rewarded by glimpses of stars Meryl Streep, Rob Lowe, Gregory Peck, Jane Fonda, Omar Sharif, Mickey Rourke and perennial Cannes favorite, Gerard Depardieu, on the Croisette. As an added bonus, the weather was perfect for people-watching, sunny and warm without a trace of the chill, torrential downpours that have often marred other festivals.

Almost 2500 market passes were issued this year to participants at the festival to buy and sell films, almost 200 more than last year. Yet industry representatives characterized the market in Cannes as “one of the slowest in years”. A number of reasons were given to explain this situation. Some observers blamed the two other large festival markets, Mifed in Milan (October) and the American Film Market in Los Angeles (February). But both of these markets were sluggish as well, so one must conclude that something has gone awry in the international film markets.

Another explanation is that the expense of attending the big festivals has escalated and the supply of top-grade films has declined. Buyers looking for tongue-in-cheek exploitation films such as *Rabid Grannies* (They love their grandchildren...well done!) or *My Mom's a Werewolf*, had a wide selection to choose from, but most of the big-name quality films had been snapped up by major distributors before the market opened. The market itself has become more of a meeting place for industry representatives to discuss release strategies and to negotiate pre-production deals to finance big-budget films.

A delightful addition to this year's festival was the American pavilion, a large tent set up on the beach a short distance from the Palais des Festivals cinema and right next door to the simi-

larly designed British pavilion. The American pavilion contained a number of offices, including Kodak's, one of its sponsors, and a snack bar that served hot dogs, popcorn and club sandwiches. Its terrace has a stunning view of the hills of Cannes and the picturesque old harbor and was a perfect place to plop down in the sun and recharge ones batteries or catch up on the latest news in the trade papers.

A highlight of the American pavilion's social agenda was a press conference with independent film makers and producers Spike Lee, Jim Jarmusch, Wayne Wang and Ed Feldman, followed by a reception. Vintage 1960s rock tunes poured out of the old-fashioned juke box as guests carrying cans of beer and Diet Coke mingled in small clusters and exchanged ideas and business cards.

For some Cannes regulars, a slight pall hung over the festival due to the demolition of the Ancien Palais, the splendid mid-1950s auditorium which was the main screening venue until the new Palais Des Festivals, more efficient but nicknamed ‘The Bunker’ because of its graceless design, was built seven years ago. The Ancien Palais remains the home of the ‘Directors Fortnight’ sidebar event, begun in 1969 to screen nonconformist, controversial fare such as Dennis Hopper's *Easy Rider*, Costa-Gavras' *Z*, and Lindsay Anderson's *If*.

‘Fortnight’ director, Pierre-Henri Deleau, fought down to the last minute to save the Ancien Palais, but lost out to a luxurious Japanese hotel complex, at which a screening room will be available when completed. Until that time, the Fortnight will use the Debussy Theatre in the Palais des Festivals and another nearby cinema.

At the earliest Cannes Festivals, there were only four awards, the Golden Palm for best film, plus awards for best actress, best actor and best director. The jury for the first Cannes Festival in 1946 had such a difficult time deciding between the entries that they split the Golden Palm seven ways, two

of the winners being from France.

As a general rule, winning a prize at Cannes, even the Golden Palm, has nowhere near the commercial impact on the film that winning an Oscar does. The effect in the United States is said to be almost negligible while in Europe, winning an award at Cannes will certainly boost the film's foreign distribution; but there's no assurance it will sell a large number of tickets. Greek distributors almost always snap up the prize winners for their winter rosters.

The French continued to dominate the awards in the early days of the festival (five of their nine Golden Palms were awarded before 1960) but they lost their hold on the top award after that. Besides France, the US, Italy and the UK have dominated the prize lists in the last 41 festivals.

This year the Yanks won the Golden Palm and two other awards for films. Meryl Streep won the award for best actress, although in an Australian film. Italy and France split the special grand jury prize. The UK didn't have any films in competition this year which reportedly irked its officials. Perhaps, as a concession, the festival threw in a pre-opening showing of a gloriously restored 70m *Lawrence of Arabia* and an after-midnight screening out of competition of the UK-made *Scandal* directed by Micheal Caton Jones, a film based on the sensational Christine Keeler-John Profumo affair which prompted the collapse of the conservative government in 1964.

Twenty-six-year-old Steven Soderbergh pulled off an incredible coup when he won the Golden Palm this year with *Sex, Lies and Videotape*, his first feature, which reveals a hotbed of barely suppressed sexual desire and infidelity in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The finely controlled psychological analysis of the quartet of principals is intriguing, and James Spader's award-winning portrayal of an eccentric and seemingly impotent loner who makes videotapes of women relating their sexual experiences is especially memorable.

Chameleon-like Meryl Streep seems able to master an endless repertoire of accents and mannerisms and she daz-

zles with yet one more facet of this skill in *Cry In The Dark* which won her the best actress award at Cannes. Based on an actual case, it relates the disturbing tale of an Australian woman accused of murdering her child who disappears during a camping trip, although she claims it was carried off by a killer dingo. The coverage of the actual trial sharply divided the Australian public, and a fanatical faction convinced the woman was guilty turned the case into a *Crucible*-style witchhunt.

Emir Kusturica won the award for best director for his portrayal of bohemian life in *Life Of The Gypsies*. An ambitious and sometimes humorous collage of impressions of gypsy experience, philosophy and charm is incorpo-

rated into the story of a teenager who is smuggled from Yugoslavia to Italy to steal on the streets. The plot runs off in so many directions that some viewers found it difficult to follow and the film lacks the less contrived appeal of Kusturica's Golden Palm winner, *While Father Was Away On Business*.

The special grand jury prize was shared by two significant and very different films. In Frenchman Bernard Blier's brilliantly shot and edited *Too Beautiful For You*, Gerard Depardieu is a successful businessman who is married to a flawlessly lovely wife and has two darling children. Josiane Balaski plays the stocky, plain, but passionate temporary secretary with whom he falls madly in love. Blier takes every roman-



Jim Jarmusch's "Mystery Train"

42nd Cannes Festival Prizes

Golden Palm: *Sex, Lies and Videotape* (Steven Soderbergh, US)

Special Grand Prized of The Jury: (shared):

Too Beautiful For You (Bertrand Blier, France) and

New Cinema Paradiso (Giuseppe Tornatore, Italy)

Best Director: Emir Kusturica for *Time Of The Gypsies* (Yugoslavia)

Best Actor: James Spader for *Sex, Lies and Videotape* (US)

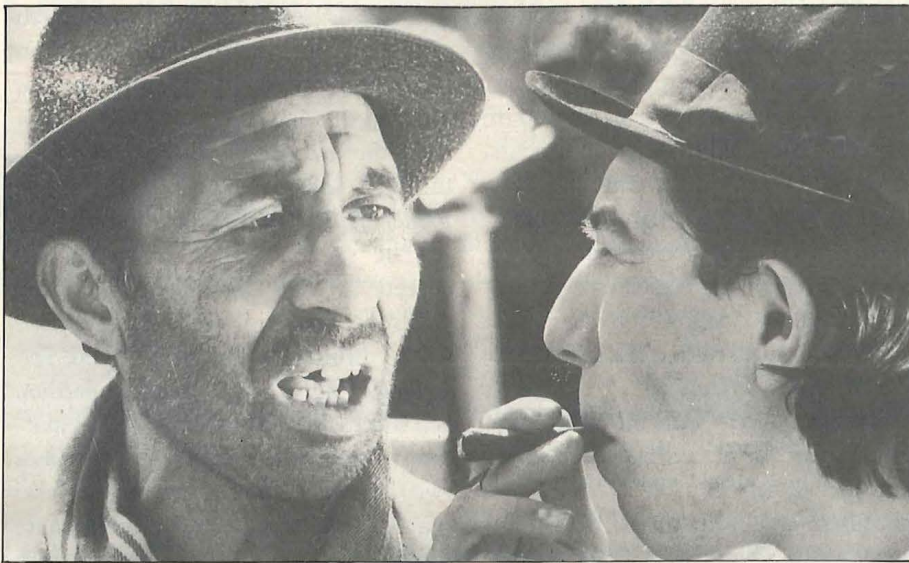
Best Actress: Meryl Streep for *A Cry In the Dark* (Australia)

Best Artistic Contribution: *Mystery Train* (Jim Jarmusch, US)

Jury Prize: *Jesus of Montreal* (Denys Arcand, Canada)

Golden Camera: *My 20th Century* (Ildiko Enyedi, Hungary)

Technical Prize: Shohei Imamura for *Black Rain* (Japan)



'Best Director' Emir Kusturica's "Time Of The Gypsies"



Steven Soderbergh's "Sex, Lies and Videotape", the director at left

tic chiché and turns it around, in the meantime bringing fresh insight and sweet sensuality to the only too familiar theme of marital infidelity.

The co-winner of the special grand jury prize was the Italian entry, *New Cinema Paradiso*, directed by Giuseppe Tornatore. The movingly sentimental journey through the hey-day of Italian cinema, when each seat in the local *bijou* was filled, relies on every cliché in the book, but manages to be endearing rather than hackneyed. The delightful friendship between Alfredo (Philip Noiro), a gruff but sensitive projectionist, and the young boy (Salvatore Cascio) he teaches the trade, is touchingly developed.

Winner of best artistic contribution, Jim Jarmusch's *Mystery Train* is an offbeat triptych about three groups of foreigners visiting Memphis who check into the same rundown hotel. The most entertaining sequence involves two laid-back Japanese teenagers who have come to pay homage to Elvis Presley and Carl Perkins, who glean what they can about the culture despite their minimal grasp of English.

The jury prize was won by French Canadian Denys Arcand's *Jesus Of Montreal*, one of the most audacious and original films in the festival. It manages to be marvelously funny and yet a piercing satire on a range of subjects from the distortion of the mes-

sage of Jesus Christ, to the dubbing of pornographic movies, media hype, the Big Bang and Paul Newman's salad dressing. The five engaging young actors, including director and Christ-figure Lothaire Bluteau, perform a provocatively rewritten version of the Passion Play that offends the local Catholic church and will no doubt offend a number of viewers. Yet it will stimulate and amuse even more.

The Golden Camera award went to the Hungarian *My 20th Century*, directed by Ildiko Enyedi, a playful first feature set at the turn-of-the-century when twin girls are orphaned and have to resort to begging. Shohei Imamura's *Black Rain*, winner of a technical prize for its contribution to black-and-white cinematography, is a powerful, sometimes grim account of the bombing of Hiroshima and the protracted deaths from radiation poisoning of a Japanese family.

Festival Director Gilles Jacob, already looking ahead to 1990's Cannes festivities, was satisfied with most of the policies initiated this year and plans to continue them next year. One change he will request, however, is that the board eliminate the 'pre-opening' screening and shorten the festival from 14 to 12 or 11 days, a more suitable length for most participants.

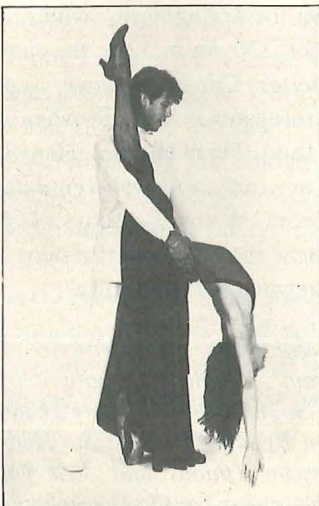
Jacob described the meeting of 130 film makers on 13 May, which included Theo Angelopoulos and Jules Dassin of Greece, in collaboration with the Bicentennial of France, as "invaluable for them. We'll do it again next year."

Another priority next year will be opening the fest to more young directors and to such countries as India, China and the Soviet Union, which "we haven't had here often. They'll have to reserve for us their best pictures." Another new priority Jacob wants to repeat next year: films with humor. He singled out the laughs provided the audience by screenings of Percy Adlan's *Rosalie Goes Shopping*, the triptych *New York Stories*, directed by Woody Allen, Martin Scorsese and Francis Ford Copolla, and Spike Lee's *Do The Right Thing*. He genially claimed, "Humor contributed to the *bonne ambience* of the festival." □

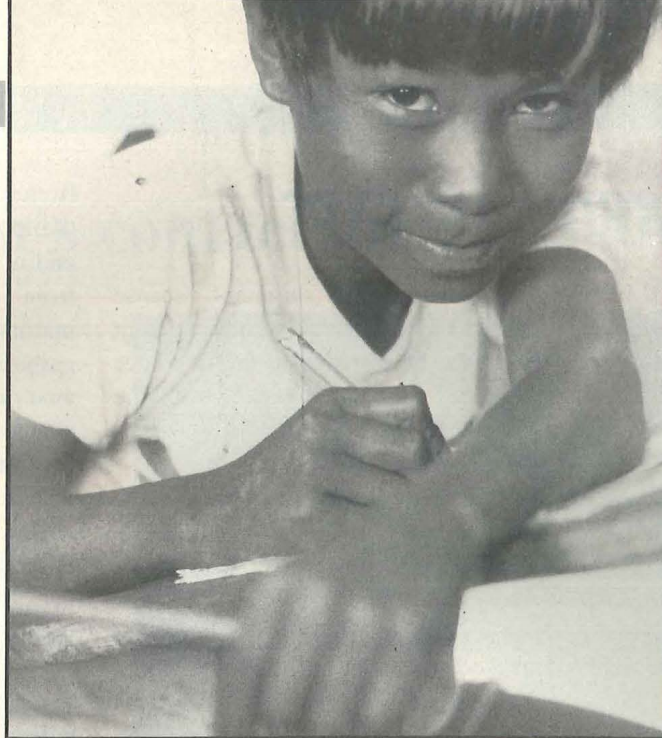
➤ **The Facts for Life Program** was launched by UNICEF, WHO and UNESCO early this year. The basic idea is to provide up-to-date health knowledge and help parents assure the normal growth of millions of children in the developing world. Saving the lives of a million children a year through immunization programs has long been one of UNICEF's major goals. They need help to carry out this vital work. (Offices are at 1, Xenias Street.)

➤ **Air France** announced another direct flight linking Thessaloniki and Paris following the success of this route, and has added a Friday flight through October Paris/Thessaloniki/Paris. Just in time to catch the Bastille Day celebrations, part of France's Bicentennial.

➤ The successful **Alpine Center Hotel and Tourism Management School** run by Sybil and Eric Hoffman has branched out into on-the-job-training for hotel staff. At the Hotel Athenaeum Intercontinental this season, the center is running a summer school for hotel staff. All 100 students in training at the hotel school have been placed at different hotels throughout Greece and Europe.



The Montreal Jazz Ballet



UNICEF, The Facts for Life Program

➤ Since its launch the new hi-tech **Ford Fiesta** has already found a home with 6 million customers worldwide. The new five-door car has very low running and service costs, which make it a plus for city motorists.

➤ Not to be outdone, **Jaguar** has leapt into Greece with Jaguar Greece Ltd. Their showrooms are on Kifissou Ave (near the Central Vegetable Market) and Jaguar looks forward to doing a steady business for their top-notch cars.

➤ More on the motor scene: **SAAB of Sweden** has signed an agreement with Vacar S.A. for representation in Greece. Vacar's premises are on Vouliagmenis Ave near the Hellenikon Airport. The president of SAAB, Jan-Erik Larsson, came to Greece for the signing of the contract.

➤ Doing their bit for the fight against gradual destruction of tropical rain forests, the **British Overseas Development Organization** has donated one million sterling to the WWF (World Wildlife Fund) for this purpose. The lion's share will go to the tropical rain forests which support millions of people worldwide. Two hundred programs in 20 different

countries are at present being carried out. Popsinger/actor **Sting** is also helping this same worthy cause.

➤ **Would-You-Believe-It-Department**: an idea for political catharsis in a literal sense? The latest political party to evolve here is aptly named the **Broom of the**



Jaguar arrives

Greek People. Looking for a clean sweep at the polls?

➤ One of the after effects of the **new ticket systems** on the public trolley buses: thousands of used tickets now line our sidewalks. So much for efficiency.

➤ According to the **Hellenic Academy of Wine**, unbottled wine is dead, and table wines are dying. We're speaking of connoisseurs, no doubt. On a brighter note, they also state that a new era is beginning: Vin Typique (established in

Geneva) offers a series of seminars on wine appreciation, the accent being on "good wines". A wine tasting and gastronomic festival series will also be organized in Athens restaurants to help develop our taste buds. Members will organize wine parties at their homes and special wine tastings prior to each seminar.

➤ **The Athens Centre** celebrates 20 years of service this year and their celebratory party attracted many Athenians to their premises in Mets. A useful and efficient series of programs has been supervised by Director John Zervos; exchange programs with the US are popular.

➤ After setting a record with nearly 4000 guests at the grand opening of their last casino end May, at the Austrian resort Velden, Casinos Austria S (they supply the

know-how to most of Greece's Casinos) opened their fourth casino in Hungary on 10 June, aboard the renovated steamship *DFS Schönbrunn* docked outside the Hotel Forum in Budapest on the beautiful Danube. As usual, a champagne party heralded in the guests who were able to enjoy the first "**European casino on a ship**". NB: Casinos Austria also run highly successful casinos on most of the world's cruise line fleet including Greek vessels.

Oregano (*rigani*) forever

Oregano is the favorite dried herb in Greece. Chefs and *mamades* and *yiayiades* cannot cook without it. Game hunters stuff their rabbits' and birds' cavities with stems and leaves of oregano to prevent bad odor.

This ancient herb with the confusing botanical history inspires all kinds of home remedies: dentists prescribe a glass of oregano tea for toothache and aching gums, and will tell you to chew on the stems for severe tooth pain. Sprinkled on clothes, *rigani* discourages moths. Villagers make a cologne from oregano, gathered in bloom and dried, then 'rubbed' into a bottle of pure alcohol. Greece exports almost 1800 tons of it annually and a new harvest begins in July.

"The increased demand for oregano has doubled its price in the last few years," said George Georgiopoulos, exporter of oregano and other aromatic herbs, during an interview. This energetic specialist and his vivacious wife, Artemis, shared their knowledge, tips and recipe in their warehouse at 110 Petras Street near the SPAP railway station in Athens. The air was heavy with herb fragrances and the floors weighted with bales of herbs stacked to the ceilings, ready to be shipped.

"I prefer to pack and export my oregano with the stems," George said, indicating the differences between his method and the crushed type, packed in plastic bags without stems. "You cannot be sure that crushed oregano is not mixed with other herbs or even weeds." Greece exports oregano mixed with *menta* (not the mint known as *diosmos*), according to an executive of the Hellenic Organization for the Promotion of Exports.

My meeting with the Georgiopouloses was serendipitous. I had bought one of their bags of dried oregano (with the stems) when shopping in Little Italy, the Bronx, New York, and was curious to meet the exporter. The bag was printed with their name and a "Minerva" label. When I finally tracked them down in Athens, George told me the oregano I had bought was from

the previous year's shipment because he had not exported to New York in 1988. The herb's long-lasting fragrance prompted a valuable lesson from the couple in what I call the "three S's" – source, sight, and scent.

"Oregano grows in various regions, but the best – the most *aromatiko* – comes from the Taygetos. Also thyme, savory, and *tsai tou vounou*," George said. "The area around Volos produces the second best, followed by Olympus." Artemis interjected, "It must be green. The stems should be very short. The cultivated variety may have longer stems."

The couple's business is centered in Volos, where Greek oregano is increasingly cultivated. They buy directly from various producers. Demand is so great, their herb sales hit one million dollars for 300 tons in 1987. Aware of the herb's value, the farmers set the price and it keeps rising.

About growing conditions George said, "Oregano is tiring to harvest and help is scarce. Twenty days of hard work. But the rest of the year, oregano needs no care at all." Once established, this tiny plant yields fragrant leaves and flowers for 50 years, returning 300 to 400 kilos from each *stremma*.

This prized culinary herb is one of 30 types of wild oregano – *Origanum vulgare* or *viride* – according to botanist Lamprou P Spyrou. The botanical confusion with marjoram and with the North and South American types began long ago. Theophrastus lists *Origanum viride* as "marjoram" (not the same marjoram known as *mantzourana* in Greece). The *Oxford English Dictionary* defines oregano as "the dried leaves of wild marjoram, *Origanum vulgare*". American types come from the *Lippia* plant and have a much stronger scent than the Greek types. Spain and Italy also have their own *Origanum* varieties.

But there's no confusion about the Hellenic fondness for *rigani*. You can always find it in herb shops or a Greek friend's cupboard. Buy carefully, using George's tips, and bring some to your kitchen. Store in a covered jar away

from sun and heat. Rub the leaves into the food toward the end or at the very end of cookery. Superb on everything from roasts to salads, especially in a marinade or dressing with olive oil, garlic, and lemon juice, oregano is divine on tomato and feta, and sublime, village style, on soaked homemade bread that has been anointed with olive oil.

Artemis' Keftedes with oregano

1/2 kilo (1 lb) ground veal
bread crumbs or soaked bread
2-3 eggs, lightly beaten
1 T dried oregano
salt and freshly ground pepper
a few sprigs fresh mint (*diosmos*),
chopped
olive oil for frying

In a bowl, mix the veal, crumbs or soaked bread, eggs, oregano, a little salt and pepper to taste, and the mint. Knead well and shape into walnut-sized balls. In a skillet, heat enough oil to come almost halfway to the top. When quite hot, slip the meatballs into the oil and fry on all sides until "reddened", turning once. Drain on paper towels. Serve hot. Serves four to five.

George's Tips for Drying Aromatic Herbs

Never gather or pull herbs. Always use scissors to cut stems. Never dry herbs in an oven or in direct sunlight. Never dry in a windy or humid place.

Method for drying herbs: wild oregano is short (30 cm or 12"); the shorter, the better. Cut stems when green and ripe (oregano is best cut when in bloom in July). Tie in bundles. Hang to dry in a dry, airy and well-ventilated room indoors. Wait a few days. Test: you can hear the sound of the stem as you snap it when the herb is dry. □

Note: I appreciate the assistance of George and Artemis Georgiopoulos; Dimitra, a librarian in the Clary Thompson Reading Room, The Hellenic American Union; and "Ta Farmakeftika Votana kai Oi Therapeftikes Tous Idiotites" by Lamprou P Spyrou.

Steve Paxton's contact improvisation

Steve Paxton was born and brought up in Tucson, Arizona. Starting out as a gymnast, he turned to dance to improve his gymnastic performance. He eventually abandoned gymnastics completely and concentrated on studying the Martha Graham technique with two different teachers. On his pilgrimage to New York, where he took classes with José Limon and Merce Cunningham, Paxton attended Robert Dann's first choreographic course. In 1961, he became a member of Merce Cunningham's company and was an outstanding performer. He was known for his "sensitively attuned weightiness of gesture and strong, alert bearing".

When Paxton left the company to concentrate on his own choreography and teaching, he started out by dissecting, examining and often discarding many of the accepted techniques of modern choreography. From the start he abandoned the need for a beginning, a middle and an end. He was not at all concerned with theme and variation nor even with fixing on a particular idea and developing it. By choreographing continuous streams of movement, he was able to examine the sources of movement itself. Although an excellent technician himself, he moved away from the slick gloss and dynamics of the professional dancer and used movements that were as natural and as close to everyday life as possible.

Paxton's experimentation carried right thought to props, music and even venues for performances. He choreographed pieces for himself, his pet dog and even a chicken. Once he had the audience move through a large inflatable replica of the human alimentary canal. He has used everything aural from employing individual transistor radios to the sounds of a vacuum cleaner. Lighting he has sometimes discarded entirely or used brilliantly. He has been verbally attacked during some of his performances and banned from some venues because of his use of nudity.

Nevertheless, Paxton has found more support from the art world than



Steve Paxton

the modern dance establishment. Since 1970 he has been developing a technique called 'contact improvisation' where dancers, working or improvising in pairs, emphasize touch and balance. During his visit here, he gave two three-hour master classes on contact improvisation, drawing participants from many disciplines, such as yoga, aikido, dance, sport and meditation.

Paxton's single performance in Athens, which took place at the Kava Theatre, was set to Bach's *Goldberg Variations*. He entered the performance area dressed extremely casually in soft white shoes, sweat pants and a rather worn T-shirt which he later exchanged for a bright yellow one. He then gave a casual but engrossing explanation of the history of the music and the eccentricities of pianist Glen Gould who liked to hum along while he played – you could hear the humming on the tape. Suddenly, we were plunged into total darkness to concentrate on the first exquisite notes of the music. When the lights came slowly back on again we were treated to a soft abstract backdrop. (Once again, Tom

Stone did a wonderful job with severely limited lighting.) Paxton's movements were constant except for the occasional pause for breath. The movements were pedestrian, suggesting the zombie-like quality of people moving along city streets. Sometimes his movements became jerky and spastic, suggesting intense anxiety, and then, when it seemed he was portraying an insane man he would suddenly resume more normal patterns of movement. The piece was devoid of beauty, but his presence in performance exhibited strength.

The Greek audience (mostly dancers) seemed receptive, enjoying the casualness of the presentation. For them it was something new, something different, but there was something missing. Paxton has spent 22 years choreographing and conducting experiments that are essential, useful, valid, even brave, but at times a bit of boredom creeps in, a feeling of depression, an absence of inspiration. If an artist doesn't inspire us, who is going to lift us up in the frenetic, zombie-producing world Paxton portrays? □

Refrigerator Ramble

(A companion piece to 'Freezer Frolics')

The principles of refrigeration have been known since the days of the cavepeople, and their prey, the woolly mammoth.

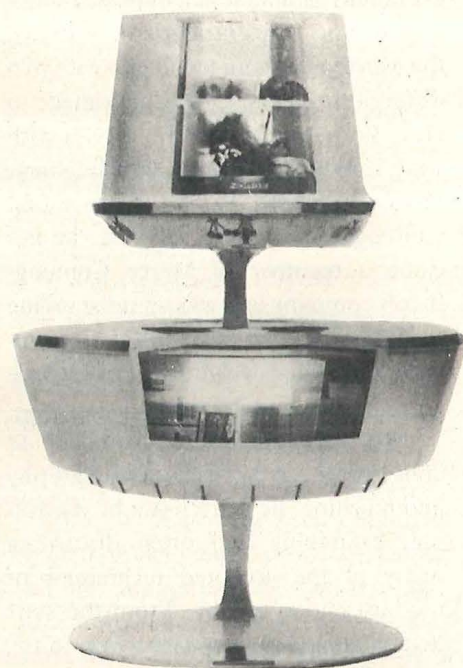
In Siberia, mammoths are still being discovered, supposedly edible, even after thousands of years of being frozen in the ice. It is then safe to assume that by the time knuckle-walking by gorillas had progressed (?) to *Homo sapiens* walking on his hind legs, man knew burying a leftover haunch under the snow was a good idea. Of course, we weren't quite so fastidious back then.

As we know from numerous films about Roman decadence, relays of runners raced with snow from mountain slopes to cool the wines and desserts of emperors who planned their banquets more carefully than their battles. A little lower on the social ladder, wealthy Greeks and Romans had large pits dug and lined with logs which were covered with many layers of straw. Slaves then brought snow from the mountains and packed it densely over the straw into a compressed mass. The snow then melted into solid ice which lasted many months.

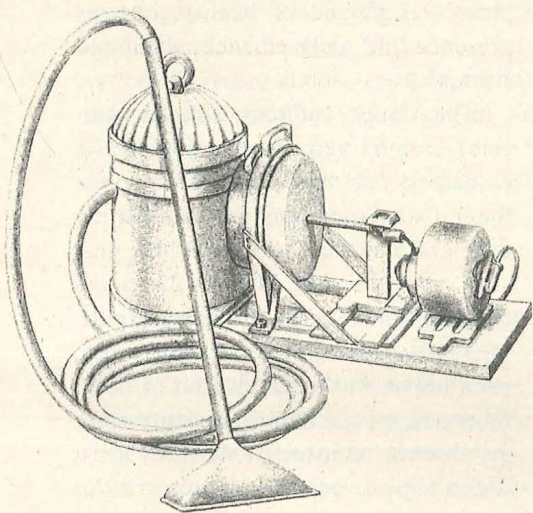
Another method, successful in dry climates like those of Egypt and parts of India, also produced ice, although

the air temperature never reached the freezing point. Clay trays filled with straw and then water were placed in the open air at sundown. When the action of extremely dry air, causing the water to evaporate on the surface and damp sides of the porous clay, combined with the rapidly falling night temperatures, sheets, and sometimes solid blocks, of ice were formed.

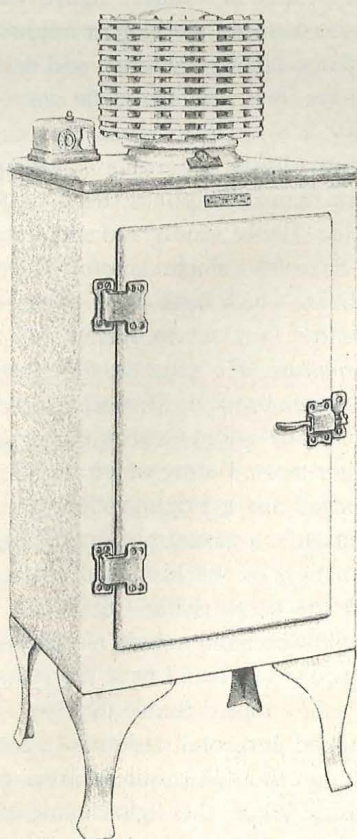
Leonardo da Vinci mentions that during the winter naturally-frozen ponds provided frozen frogs' legs all during the season. Deep, air-cooled caves and running water were other natural methods of preservation, as were pits dug and lined with sawdust and stacked with ice chopped from lakes and ponds. These all served as the refrigerators of centuries past.



Walter Dorwin Teague's 1964 refrigerator



A 1908-model vacuum cleaner



A 1938, 'monitor-top', electric icebox

Some of these methods are still practical today: a six-pack cooling in a running stream, a root cellar, blocks of ice buried in a hillside, and an unglazed clay pot set in water then placed in a draft with a damp cloth over it, use the principles of evaporation as a coolant. American pioneers dug caves in hill-sides, and using straw and sawdust, preserved food in 'snow cellars' until 'iceboxes' moved inside.

The refrigerator of today began its history when, in 1748, a Scot, William Cullen, experimenting at the University of Glasgow, evaporated ether into a partial vacuum and invented a practical method of vapor cooling. By 1834, after many experiments, the system had been improved to such an extent that the first really practical refrigerator was developed by Jacob Perkins using a compressor and a closed system with a volatile liquid. He patented this contraption but never brought it onto the market. Finally, in 1913, the

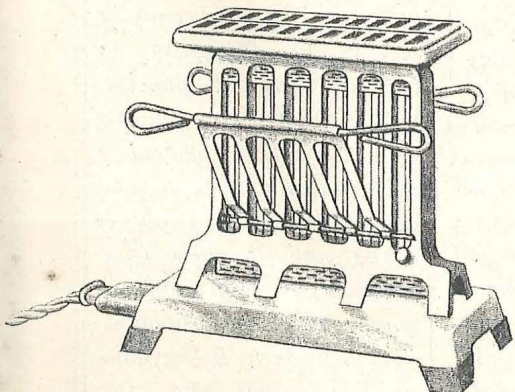
Domelre refrigerator appeared. It sold for \$900, the price of two Model T Fords – the famous ‘Tin Lizzie’ with the packing case floorboards that the wily Ford got free!

For decades, emptying water pans full of melted ice from under the refrigerator became the bane of generations of children (along with coloring margarine with the little packets of dye that came with every pound). How many quarrels arose because someone forgot to put out the ‘ICE’ sign for the delivery man, and how loud the clamoring around the truck when children rushed out to snatch the slivers of ice that splintered off the blocks being cut into 25 or 50-pound sizes!

Then there was the delicious agony of cranking the ice cream freezer filled with special salt and ice and the anticipation of ‘cleaning’ the freezer after scoops of incomparably good peach, strawberry or vanilla ice cream filled eagerly awaited dishes.

Even when electric refrigerators became common, they were called ‘ice-boxes’ until Frigidaire came along to coin the generic ‘Fridge’ still used today.

Our lives and our diets have been dramatically altered by refrigerators. Until the 1900s, the salt used for preserving fish and meats equalled that consumed at table. There would be no *Loveboats*, the fastest growing sector of the tourist industry, if passengers were faced with wormy biscuits and salt pork heaving with maggots.



1913 electric toaster

Refrigerator manufacturers have, however, made few improvements on their product since taking the motor off the top and hiding it below – really only two: frost-free and energy-saving models, which are relatively late innovations. The frivolous convenience of having ice cube and ice water dispensers hardly compensates for not having improved designs and providing thinner insulated walls which could double the storage space without increasing the overall size.

With the era of spacious kitchens and upstairs and downstairs maids long gone, it is time manufacturers did some drastic redesigning. Instead of twin-door refrigerator-freezer units or side-by-side models taking up precious floor space, there should be floor-to-ceiling cooler/freezers.

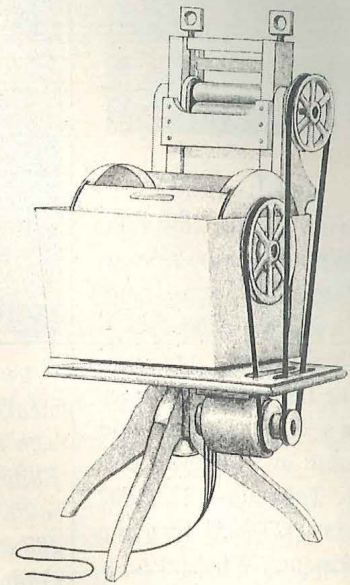
Thin-walled, five-door components, each with its own light and control unit, should start at the top with a cooler to hold, besides food, the many items that are not kept cool but should be: batteries, film, cigarettes, contact paper (24 hours before use), coffee, candles, brown sugar and other items we will mention later.

Directly under this should be two refrigerator doors, the first with pull-out shelves for easy access, primarily for large containers and packages; the second also with pull-out shelves, but divided into three sections, the two side-shelves tall and narrow for conveniently storing small items.

The two bottom units should be freezers with pull-out shelves and bins where food could be stacked in categories, with racks on the doors where all the food needed for the day could be assembled.

The two refrigerator doors placed, as you will have noticed, at the most convenient level, would have smaller built-in doors to be opened independently (a feature already on some models) but with narrow shelves to hold spices which should be kept cool (instead of being in the cute spice racks every kitchen has today) as well as various beverages.

Of course, when superconductors are perfected, design changes will be



1912 wringer-washer

dramatic and the condemned use of CPRs as coolants may force more radical changes than are now dreamed of. For example, laboratories have invented a way of using sound to trigger a cooling device.

Whatever the model of your present refrigerator, basic care will insure that it survives ten to 20 years of repair-free life. Keep the inside clean with baths of warm water and baking soda followed by a vinegar rinse if you are troubled by mold which, incidentally, is often the cause of the little drip bar at the back being clogged. (Blowing through a straw inserted in the drain opening will easily clear it.) Wiping the inside of your fridge with glycerine makes it easier to clean the next time, and when used in the freezer section, will keep the ice trays from sticking.

It is a simple trick to keep your refrigerator fresh. Odors will disappear, or not appear at all, if you: put in a dish of kitty-litter; fresh coffee grounds – used and dried; baking soda; or place small balls of cotton (are you saving the stuffing from vitamin and aspirin bottles?) soaked with your favorite extract – vanilla, lemon, almond, etc, or a little oil of wintergreen, or peppermint – you have the picture by now! Of course, the best medium is simply a dish of pure charcoal. □

(Coming next
– coffins, crackers and casseroles.)

Katey's corner



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◇ Bring Fido along and join in the fun at the Canine Capers Competition to be held at 82 Skoufa St (just off Tatoiou St) in Nea Erithrea opposite The Pirate's Taverna. Beginning at 6 pm on 12 July there will be lots of laughs as your 'friends' are put through their paces and compete in an obstacle race. With the proceeds going to the **Hellenic Animal Welfare Society** 'Animal Shelter' in Koropi, it certainly will be worthwhile. While doggie is doing his thing, humans can be enjoying the refreshments, a mini booksale, the clothes boutique and the kids can join in the special games. For information call 642-5301.

◇ Pre-election time disappeared in a flurry of activity. The **Hatzipaterion** School for spastic children held their Annual Spring Fair where they raise funds to support their programs and maintain their efficient plant.



Celebrating The Athenian's 15th anniversary, the management, staff, journalists, advertisers, and printers gathered with their friends under the ancient trees in the garden of Editor-in-Chief Sloane Elliott and his wife, Publisher Drosoulia Vassiliou Elliott. Features of the very special 'family' gathering were the presentation by B.K. Jayanti on behalf of Global Co-operation for a Better World, Peace Messenger Initiative Dedicated to the United Nations, the cutting of the enormous anniversary cake appropriately emblazoned with "The Athenian" masthead, and the availability of the latest book published by The Athenian Press, "Milies, A Village on Mount Pelion", by Helen-Fay Stamati.

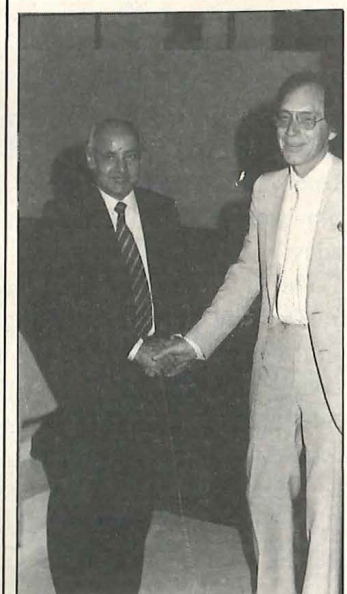


Southeastern College recently held a garden party cum Open House at the Kifissia Campus to introduce prospective students and friends to their facilities. The President and Academic Dean, Achilles C Kanellopoulos, was on hand to welcome guests and many students served as meeters and greeters as well as guides and demonstrators. Sporting Southeastern College T-shirts, they were easily identifiable. For information on the extensive programs of the college, telephone 325-0845 or 325-0869.

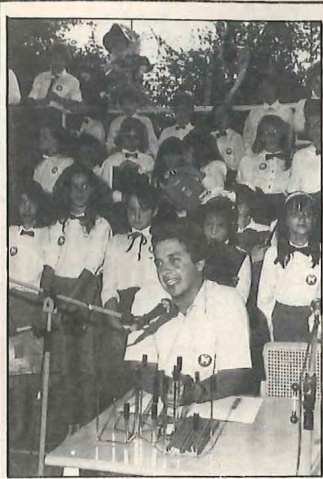
If you weren't able to attend, but would like to help them with their project, just phone 282-6913 or 282-5622. The **Greek-Swiss Society** presented a special Chamber Music Concert in the auditorium of the French Institute.

The trio was made up of local musicians including the wife of the Swiss ambassador, cellist Beatrice Frenel, pianist Hara Tombra and violinist Spyros Tombras. The Jill Yakas Gallery presented the delightful fantasies of artist

and sculptress Angela Makris. Her work just somehow makes you feel happy about yourself. The Jean Bernier Gallery together with the Goethe Institute effectively presented the works of **Gerhard Richter**. Art critic Dennis Zaharopoulos gave a lecture prior to a film examining the artist's spiritual approach to his painting and life. H.E. The Soviet Ambassador Mr Anatoly A. Sluser gave an address at the Institute for the Study of the Greek Economy at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Athens. Guests had an opportunity to mingle over cocktails following the speech. The **Polish Food Festival** at the Athens Hilton was inaugurated with a special dinner sponsored by the general manager of the hotel, Sotiris Georgiou, the general

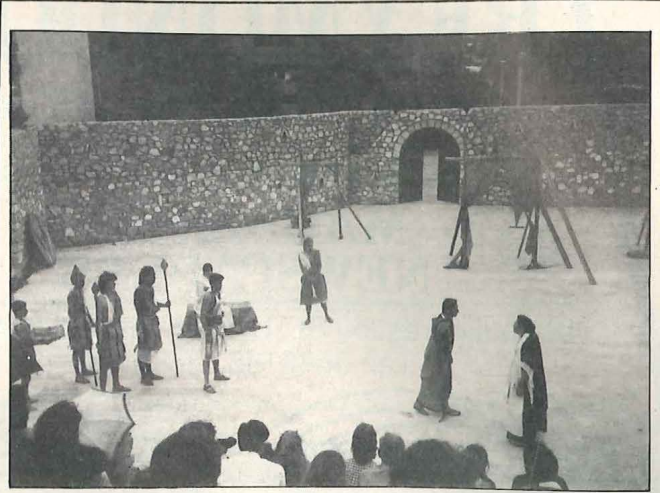


It was a very happy occasion when The Athens Centre celebrated its 20th anniversary of service to foreigners in Greece. Over 300 students, friends, alumni and alumnae and well-wishers gathered to enjoy the beautiful garden and congratulate Director John G Zervos and Rosemary Donnelly. In our photo John welcomes Pakistan's ambassador, H.E. Moh. B Deryamani, whose staff have often been students there.



Last month, the Ziridis School honored the world wide efforts of Global Cooperation For A Better World with a series of cultural events in which students expressed their own "ideas for creating a better world" through the media of art, music, song and literature created by the children themselves. In our photo is Mr Anthony Strano, who spoke about the aims of this non-profit peace messenger initiative dedicated to the United Nations.

manager of Lot Polish Airlines Jerzy Siwicki and Stelios Golemis, general manager of Goldair. The sixth annual **Gina Bachauer Memorial Concert** featured this year a wonderfully dynamic and talented piano soloist at the American College of Greece. Xiang-Dong Ping, a native of Shanghai, is a Gold Medalist in the Gina Bachauer International Piano Competition. Referred to as one of the most gifted pianists of his generation, he held a capacity audience spellbound performing Chopin's Concerto No. 1 in E Flat Major with the Deree Symphonette under the direction of Dr Emmanuel Piculas. The **Foreign Press Association** organizes press conferences for its members on subjects as diverse as our own Athenian Press's publishing of *Milies* to "Announcement of matters concerning the genocide of Pontians" to speeches by each and every candidate



An ambitious – and successful – project was undertaken this spring by the students of The College Year in Athens. The young people presented Euripides "Iphigenia at Aulis", directed by Therese Sellers, in English, with the choral passages in ancient Greek. A hardy but enthusiastic audience was present at the amphitheatre of Eleftherias Park under threatening skies and in chilly weather. It was only after the final curtain-call that the rains came – sending audience and participants alike scurrying for cover.

running for national office. These press conferences enable the non-Greek-speaking foreign correspondent to provide accurate summaries for his home publication. The **Athenaeum International Cultural Center** presented two concerts by talented student musical groups in the Maria Callas Auditorium. With the help of some corporate sponsorship, the institute is able to provide extraordinary programming from time to time. **The Financial Times** sponsored a pre-election debate between ex-Mayor of Athens and New Democracy candidate Miltiades Evert and ex-National Economy Minister and PASOK Deputy Kostas Simitis at the Hotle Athenaeum Intercontinental. The subject "Government Policy towards Private Enterprise in view of the European Market Integration in 1992" made for lively discussion. Held in Greek, simultaneous translation was offered.

◇ The wonderful season of **Greek Dances – Dora Stratou** has reopened for the summer season and this pleasure can



be yours every night of the week. After the presentation of the Sound and Light on Philapappou Hill, just follow the signs up the hill to the Dora Stratou Theatre where the evening performances begin at 10:15 pm and last about an hour. If you would like to hear more about the organization, phone 324-4395 or 324-6921.

◇ Environmental Request: Please do not throw plastic items into the sea. Our unique *Caretta caretta* sea turtles believe that the plastic tops for a six-pack of beer are food and die after ingesting them. It requires 450 years for plastics thrown into the sea to degrade. Enjoy the beautiful sea of Greece and leave it as you found it for your children.



The school chorus of St Lawrence College waits with anticipation for its place on the program during Prize Giving Day in the garden of the school in Glyfada. Numerous book and silver cup prizes were awarded at all grade levels and the important President's Prize for overall contributions to school life was awarded to Mercury Mercuroglou for the High School and Bieata Johanssen for the Junior School. The much-coveted Headmaster's Prize for Academic Excellence was won by Nadia Pometkova – who already has been awarded quite a library for her achievements. The featured speaker was H.E. Ambassador André Couvrette of Canada who also awarded the prizes.

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THE ATHENIAN guide

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

focus

art

Opsis Gallery on Matoyianis Street, Mykonos, will sponsor two important exhibitions this month. Photographs by **Pierre Couteau**, whose postcard, calendar and poster publications are well known throughout Greece, will be on show 1 through 14 July. Couteau, son of French painter Genevieve Couteau, is widely travelled, and the author of the important 1978 black and white publication, *Mykonos: Album of Photographs*. Following Couteau's show, **Giorgos Nikas** will exhibit mixed media works at Opsis, 15 through 28 July. Born in Athens, Nikas studied at the Vakalo School in Athens and at Paris' Ecole des Beaux Arts. He has exhibited in Paris, Brussels, California, Zurich and other major cities, and is noted for his distinctive profiles rendered on various materials – oil on aluminum, cardboard, fabric, silver paper.

Summer Panorama, a group show of the artists that have exhibited at Epoches Gal-

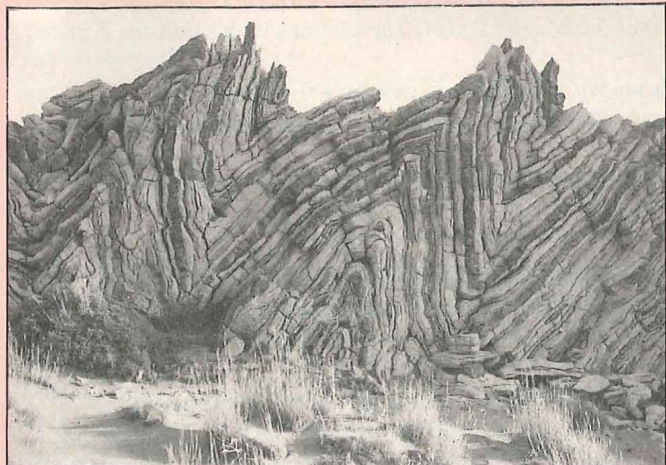
lery, (See and Shop Shopping Centre). During July and August the gallery will be closed on Saturdays and Mondays.

exhibitions

Andros' capital city of Hora will host "the" artistic event of the summer: the Goulandris Museum of Contemporary Art's presentation of works by **Vasili Kandinski** and **Yiorgo Bouziani**. Kandinski's paintings are being borrowed from France's Museum of Contemporary Art, the Munciple Pinacothek of Munich and New York's Guggenheim. A sym-



Rania Kapeliari at Epoches



Pierre Couteau at OPSIS



Giorgos Nikas at OPSIS

posium titled "Art Crisis or Crisis of Criticism" will mark the opening day's activities on July 9; the exhibition closes 18 September.

music

The Faithful Shepherd (Il Pastor Fido) by Handel, an opera set in ancient Arcadia, will be performed, on 5 and 6 July at 9 pm, at Halandri's open air amphitheatre. The opera will be directed by John Trevitt with full orchestra. Paliatsaras, Thoma, Ralli, Christofellis and Marketou will perform. The Halandri festival is an interesting one and runs from July to September. For more information call 682-0464.

theatre

"The Language of Tragedy and Contemporary Universal Theatre" is the theme of a symposium being held in Delphi through 6 July, to be held concurrently with the Meeting of Ancient Greek Drama. On 1 July, there will be a performance of *Prometheus Bound* by Aeschylus,

by Theatre Sopanan of India. On 2 July, Sophocles' *Philoctetes* will be performed by Italy's Unit Theatre. Aristophanes' *The Frogs* will be performed on 3 July by the Theatre Organization of Cyprus. On 4 July, Sophocles' *Antigone* will be performed by the Theatre of Crakow, directed by André Vaida. Euripides' *The Bacchae* will be performed by the Spanish Theatre Guarda.

Following these performances will be a Dance Meeting titled **Terpsichori** and a Symposium whose theme is **Dance At the End of the 20th Century**. Meeting and Symposium will run 15 July through 1 August.

notes

Why adopt a sea turtle? **The Sea Turtle Protection Society of Greece** has a helpful pamphlet that will tell you why, and how. There are even adoption categories. People under 16 years of age – only – may adopt hatchlings (for an adoption fee of 1000 drachmas). Previously tagged tur-

tles may be adopted for 5000 drachmas, and, as "parents", you will receive your adoptee's complete nesting history, along with a report on her nesting activities for this sea-

son. Newly tagged turtles, clutches, monitored nests and hatcheries may also be adopted. **Caretta caretta**, the loggerhead sea turtle, is listed in the IUCN Red Data Book

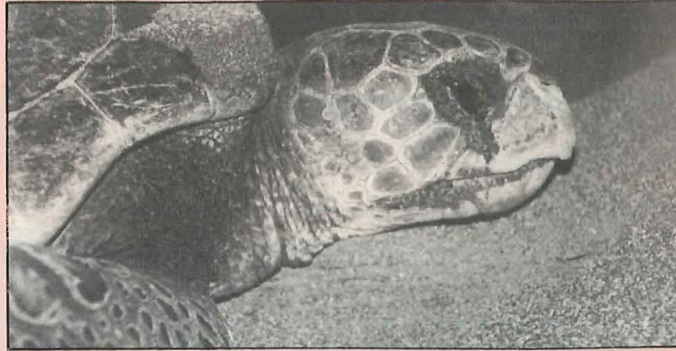
as a threatened species, and this is your special opportunity to help Zakynthos' most unique visitors survive into the 21st century. For more information contact the society at P.O. Box 51154, 145 10 Kifissia, Greece.

This past spring, **Democrats Abroad, Greece (DAGR)** hosted the annual conference of the executive board of the Democratic Party Committee Abroad (DPCA) at South-eastern College's Metro campus.

In addition to providing news about US Social Security and Medicare, DAGR is also fol-

lowing up on the protection of the human rights of US citizens and their children living abroad. (This is especially important as regards children of cross-cultural parents.)

The American Citizens Abroad, a Geneva-based group, is working on the following points with reference to the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952: 1) Transmission of citizenship to children born abroad 2) Retroactivity of the citizenship law change 3) Guarantees against statelessness 4) Redefining birth abroad as 'natural born'. □



Zakynthos sea turtles

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.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 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 *Overture, The Wasps*, Mussorgsky *Night on Bare Mountain*, Rachmaninov *Piano Concert No 2*, soloist Yannis Vakarelis, Sibelius *Symphony No 2*. Conductor Nikos Athinaios. Tickets 500-2000 drs.
 Aug 9 Philharmonia Orchestra, works by Mitropoulos *Fete Cretoise*, Beethoven *Egmont, Overture*, Beethoven *Violin Concerto*, soloist Yannis Georgiadis, Elgar *Symphony No 1*. Conductor Nikos Athinaios. Tickets 500-2000 drs.
 Aug 11,12 Concert by Yannis Markopoulos, *On Stage* on a poem by George Seferis, *Six New Pyrrhic Dances*, and *Quarry* 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 Zouganelis, 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, *Iphigeneia 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.

- 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, *Thesmophoriazusae* 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.

- 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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NAME DAYS IN JULY

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

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

DATES TO REMEMBER

July 1	Canada Day
July 4	US Independence Day

GALLERIES

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

AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Group show of paintings and prints, till 30 September.

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

JILL YAKAS GALLERY, Sparti 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. Summer sale - read art bargains - till 4 July. Watercolors, prints, oils. [**OPISIS GALLERY**, Mykonos, tel (0289) 22083. Works by Pierre Couteau will be exhibited from 1-14 July, followed by an exhibition of works by Yiorgos Nikas, 15-28 July. Margarita Bakopoulos will then exhibit her work from 29 July through 11 August. See *Focus*.

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

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

EXHIBITIONS

SCULPTURE EXHIBITION by Andreas Papachristou at the Ethniki Pinakothiki till the end of July.

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

VASILIS KANDINSKI AND YIORGOS BOUZIANIS at the Museum of Contemporary Art on Andros, from 9 July through 18 September. See *Focus*.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

THE FAITHFUL SHEPHERD (ll Pastor Fidor), an opera by Handel will be performed at the open-air amphitheatre in Halandri, 5 and 6 July at 9 pm. 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.

SUMMER COURSES

THE ATHENS CENTRE, 48 Archimidou St, tel 701-5242, offers Greek lessons. Immersion I, II, and III offered 3-28 July and 31 July until 25 August. Accelerated I, II, and III offered 2-28 July. Advanced Proficiency offered 3-28 July and 31 July till 25 August.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

DANISH BUSINESS ASSOCIATION IN GREECE This association can be contacted in care of **Esser Travel, SA**, 9 Zissimopoulou Street, Glyfada 166 74, ☎ 894-8848. Tlx 224522 Estr Gr.

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

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

LA LECHE LEAGE is holding a meeting: 'Baby arrives; the family and the breast-feeding baby', 6 July at 10 am. Art of breast-feeding and overcoming problems, 19 July at 10 am, in Greek. For more information call 672-5961 or 639-5268.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS, ☎ 962-7122; 962-7218.

OVEREATERS ANONYMOUS, ☎ 346-2800; 971-4687; 864-5644.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CENTER, Kessarias 30 (Ippokrateion), tel 770-5829. The 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.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Phililinnon 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.

ST. 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.

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 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.

FESTIVALS THROUGHOUT GREECE

VEAKIO AMPHITHEATRE OF PIRAEUS - Music, ballet, theatre, Greek and international, 4 July through 15 September. For information call 417-8351 or 417-0940, box office 412-5498.

32nd FESTIVAL OF PHILLIPI AND THASSOS - Ancient drama, ballet, concerts, July, August, September. For information call (051) 223-504, 227-820.

EPIRUS FESTIVAL 1989 - Cultural events organized by the Municipality of Ioannina. For information call (0651) 20090.

ANCIENT THEATRE OF DODONA - For information call The Municipality of Ioannina (0651) 20090 or the Archaeological Service (0651) 25989.

HERAKLION - The Municipality sponsors an extensive program of artistic events during July and August.

3rd RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL OF RETHYMNON - Various events in 27 Cretan towns and villages from 4 July through 13 August. For information call Rethymnon Prefecture (0831) 27875 or the Municipality of Rethymnon (0831) 22522.

PATRAS INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL 1989 - Various cultural events from 1 July until 11 August. For information call (061) 336-390, 332-578.

PATRAS' 8th SUMMER FESTIVAL - Drama, music, ballet, the Tennessee Symphony Orchestra and various other events till 23 September. For information call (061) 272-911.

RHODES - Various cultural events at the Medieval Theatre of the Palace of the Grand Master until October. For information call (0241) 29678.

WINE FESTIVALS

DAPHNI - The festival is open daily from 7:45 pm until 12:30 am beginning 1 July through 20 August. Admission is 300 drs; 200 for groups and 150 for students. Tickets are purchased at the gate. For information call 322-7944.

RETHYMNON - The festival takes place at the Municipal Garden 22-30 July, from 9 pm to 2 am. Tickets at the entrance gate. For information call (0831) 22522.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, open weekdays 7:30 am - 6 pm; Sunday 8 am - 5 pm. The entrance fee of 600 drs includes the museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, open 8:30 am - 2:45 pm. ☎ 323-6665. Sculptures, vases, terra cottas and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, open 8:30 am - 2:45 pm daily. Closed Mondays. Entrance fee 150 drs, student discounts.

AGORA MUSEUM, same hours as the Agora; closed Mondays. ☎ 321-0185. Entrance fee 400 drs. 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 Trikoui 31, Piraeus. ☎ 452-1598. Open 8:30 am - 3 pm daily; closed Mondays. Entrance fee 200 drs; students 100 with ID; holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1, (corner of Vas Sofias). ☎ 361-1617. Neoclassical mansion housing Anthony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artefacts, textiles and costumes as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Open 10:30 am - 1:30 pm daily. Closed Tuesdays. Entrance fee 200 drs.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vas Sofias 22. ☎ 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 Mondays and holidays; Sundays open 9 am - 2pm. Entrance 200 drs; 50 drs for students.

CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, Angeliki Hadzimihali 6. ☎ 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Open 9 am - 1 pm & 5 pm - 8 pm; closed Sunday afternoons and all day Monday. Entrance free.

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. Open daily from 10 am - 4 pm; closed Tues and Sundays. The museum was built to house the private collection of the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation. 230 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 2000 years of Greek civilization from 2000 BC to the 4th century AD. On Saturday mornings the museum organizes activities for children. Call 723-9706 or 724-9706 for bookings.

D. PIERIDES MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 29 King George Ave, Glyfada. ☎ 865-3890. Open Mon & Wed 6 - 10 pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern Art. **GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY**, Levidou 13, Kifissia. ☎ 808-6405. Open daily 9 am - 2 pm; Sundays 10 am - 4 pm; closed Mondays.

GOUNARO MUSEUM, G. Gounaropoulos 6, Ano Ilissia. ☎ 777-7601. Art and memorabilia of Gounaropoulos, one of Greece's best known artists.

HELLENIC MARITIME MUSEUM, Zea, Piraeus. ☎ 451-6822, 451-6264. Open daily from 9 am - 12:30 pm; closed Sundays & Mondays.

THE JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, 36 Amalias St, ☎ 323-1577. The collections of the museum include religious and folk art representative of the centuries-old Jewish-Greek and Sephardic communities of Greece. Open Sunday through Friday 9 am - 1 pm; closed Tuesdays.

KANELLOPOULOS MUSEUM, Theorias and Panos Strs, Plaka. ☎ 322-3213. Art and artefacts from prehistoric times to post-Byzantine period. Open Monday-Saturday 9 am - 3 pm; Sunday 9:30 am - 2:30 pm; closed Tuesdays.

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM AND SITE, Ermou 148. ☎ 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 graves, and monuments to famous Athenians. The museum houses many finds from the cemetery. Open 9 am - 3 pm every day except Tuesdays.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathinaion 17, Plaka (near Nikis St). ☎ 321-3018. Open 10 am - 2 pm; closed Mondays. Art and artefacts mainly from the 18th & 19th centuries.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, open daily 8 am - 7 pm; Saturday 8 am - 6 pm; closed Mondays. ☎ 821-7717; 821-7724.

VORRES MUSEUM, Paiania, Attica. Open Saturday & Sunday 10 am - 2 pm. Contemporary Greek art and folk art, plus four acres of gardens. Open by appt. for groups. ☎ 664-2520; 664-4771. Entrance 100 drs; children & students free.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Sq. ☎ 323-7617. Open 9 am - 2 pm weekdays (except Monday); 9 am - 1 pm weekends.

GALLERY OF ART, (Ethniki Pinakothiki), Vas Konstantinos, opposite the Hilton Hotel. ☎ 721-1010. A collection including permanent European masters. Tuesday-Saturday 9 am - 3 pm; Sunday 10 am - 2 pm; closed Monday.

LIBRARIES

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

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

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.



It's really funny...

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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 scallopine 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. Cosy nook with piano. Excellent Greek and French cuisine. Seats 50 max. Reservations necessary. Tel 922-9773/7417. Serves dinner from 6 pm to midnight.

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

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

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

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

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 Arkinou 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.

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 PARADISE, informal restaurant overlooking the pool featuring international and Greek specialties. Lavish salad buffet and Weight Watchers' corner. Daily: 6:00 am - 2 am, for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Cypriot and seafood; Tues & Thurs nights, poolside barbeques.

PREMIERE, restaurant and bar. Unique kebab specialties from around the world as well as grilled meat and fish favorites served on the terrace overlooking panoramic Athens. Daily: 8:30 pm - 1:00 am. Bar: 6:00 pm - 2:00 am.

CAFE VIENNA, featuring "Café des Artistes" (permanent contemporary art exhibition). Elegant indoor boulevard café and bar serving a variety of delicious Viennese pastries, ice cream, coffee and fresh seasonal fruit "flam-bée" in the evening. Daily: 11:00 am - 12:30 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

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Steak and Kidney Pie plus delicious new specialties for Winter
88/89

Traditional Sunday lunch with choice of Roast Beef or
Pork with all the trimmings
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Catering for small recreational and business lunches
Open for Christmas Day - Reservations ONLY

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. Teppanyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

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

MERIDIEN HOTEL, tel 325-5301/9.

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

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

CHANDRIS HOTEL, tel 941-4824

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

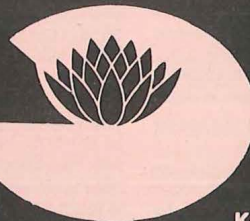


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 (Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)

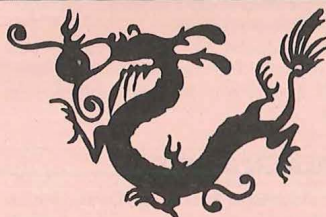
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Restaurant
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Piano and Song
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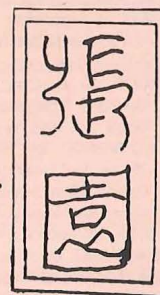
Fully air-conditioned.

Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am.
 (No lunch served on Sunday)

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restaurants and night life

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

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

CHRISTOS, Serron and Ethnikis Antistaseous Sts, Halandri, tel 671-6879; 647-2569. Grills, unusually delicious zucchini chips, "bifteki special" smothered in chopped fresh tomato, tasty hors d'oeuvres.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TO SPITI, Frankopolous 56, Neo 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 diabolò, Italian and Capriccio salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and "cake of the day".

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VASILENA, Etoilikou 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

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 *mezédés*, 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 Avenue, Ano Glyfada, ☎ 963-3524. Offers great traditional Greek and international cuisine & live piano entertainment. Open 6 days a week beginning at 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, Hadzigianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton), tel 723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly from 7 pm-1 am.

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

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

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

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

AUSTRIAN

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

CHINESE

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou, tel 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet

and sour. The chef adds chili sauce, making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 pm.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 & Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Ziron 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 mediterrannée, seafood, seasonal salads. Pianc

ITALIAN

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

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

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

DA WALTER, Evzonon & Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, tel 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four

cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8 pm-1 am.

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

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

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

LEBANESE/ARABIC

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SPANISH

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

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

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

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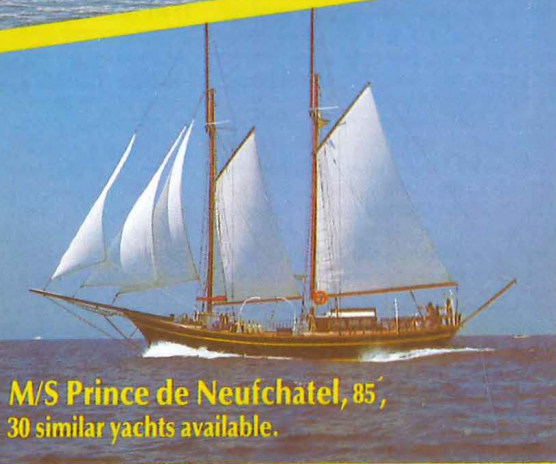
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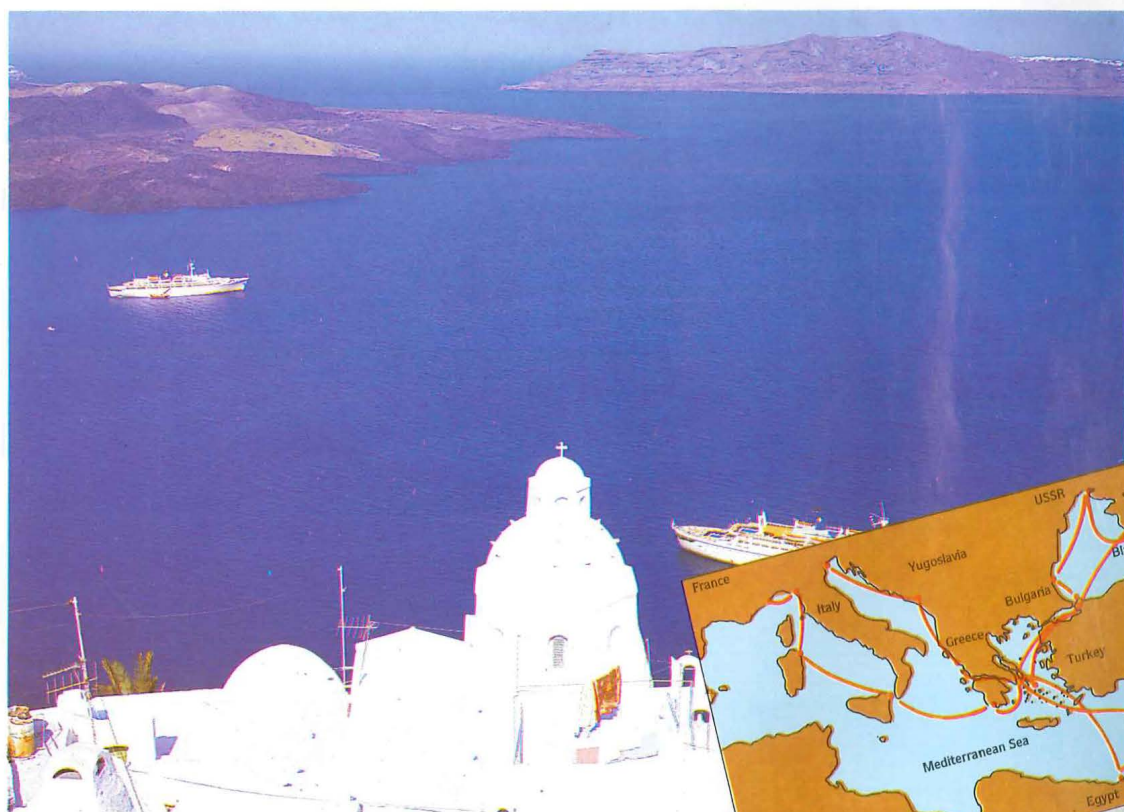
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