

August 1989

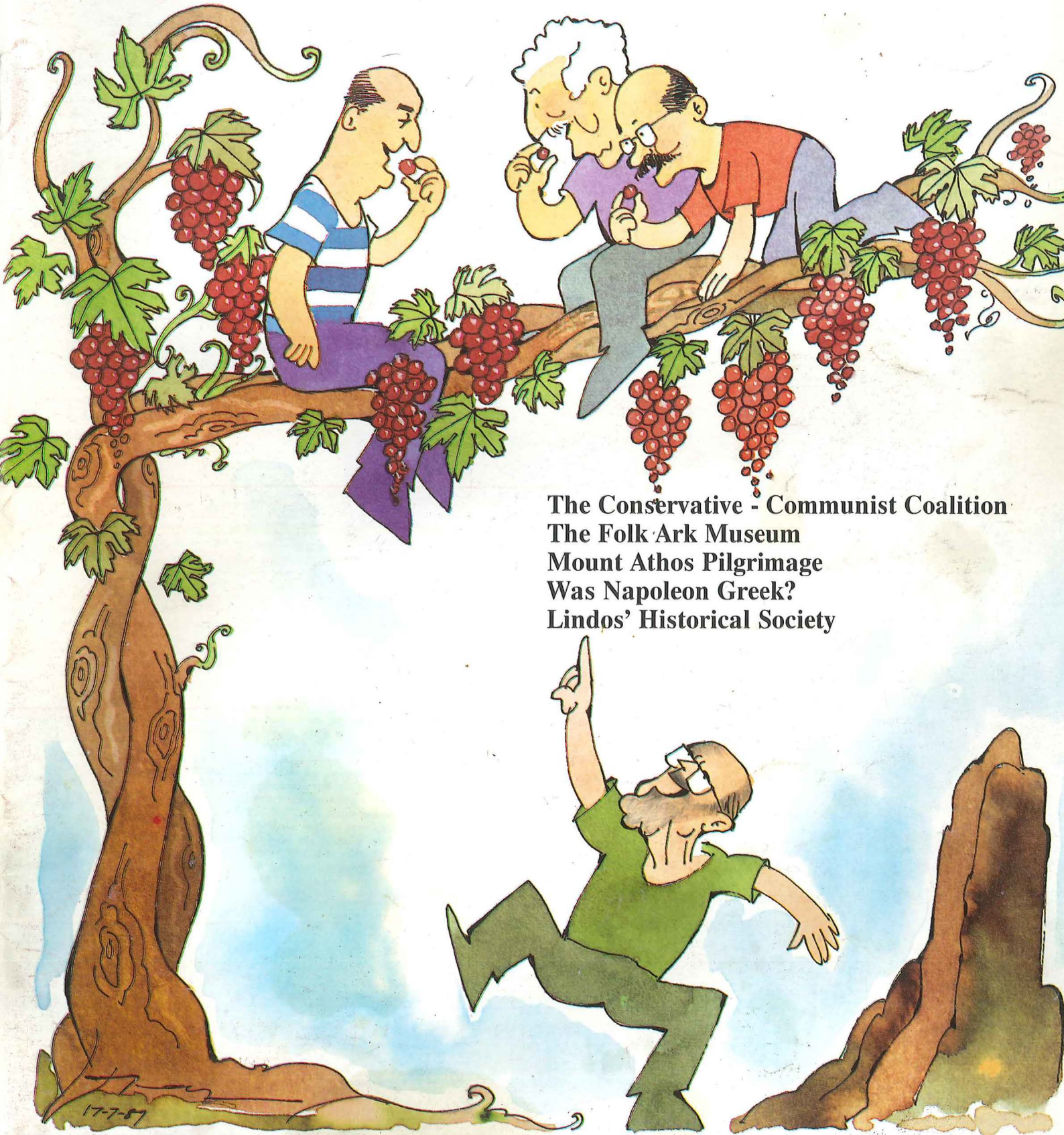
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ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

ISSN 1011-8993



The Conservative - Communist Coalition
The Folk Ark Museum
Mount Athos Pilgrimage
Was Napoleon Greek?
Lindos' Historical Society

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



PIAGET
Polo

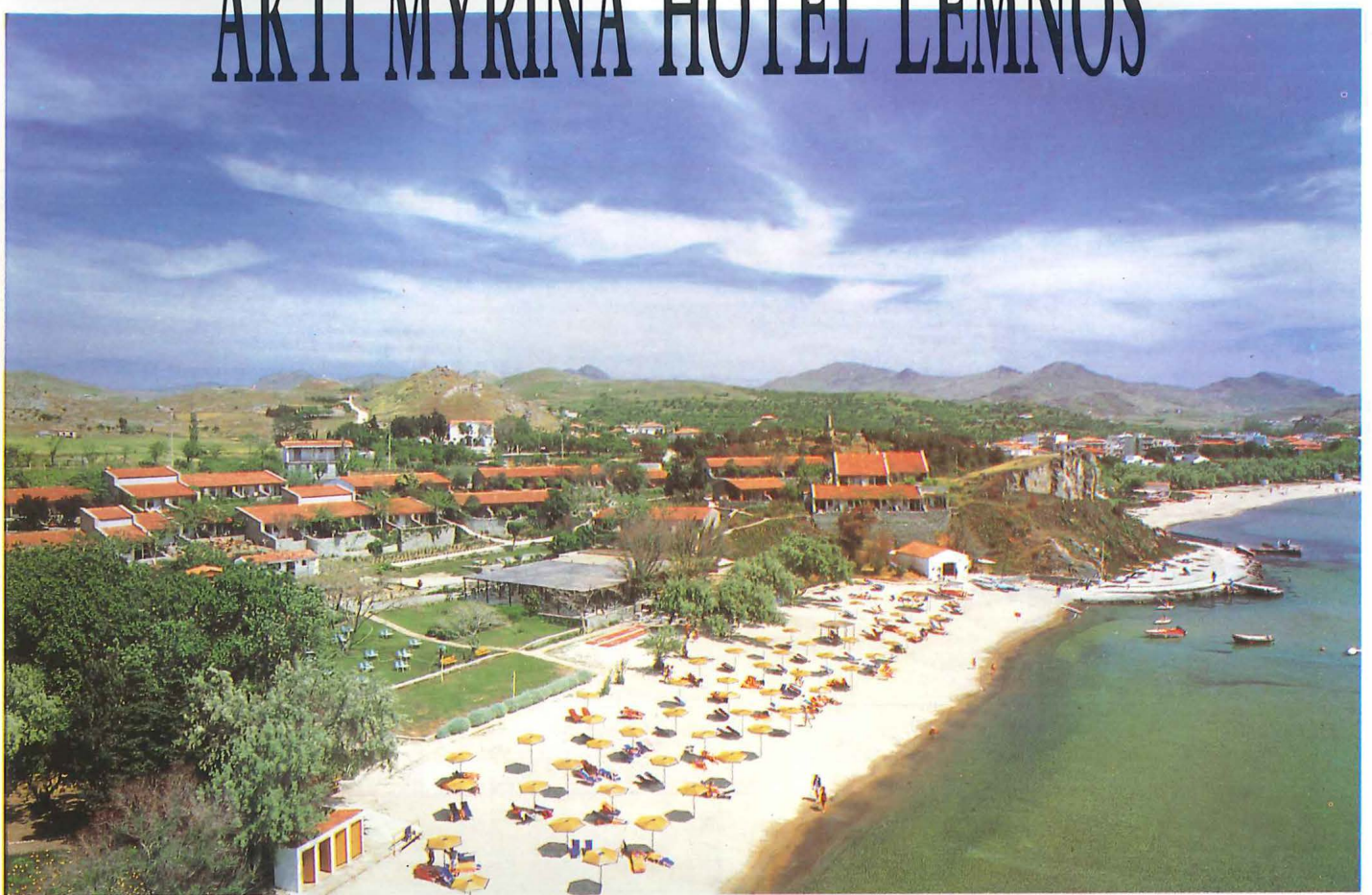
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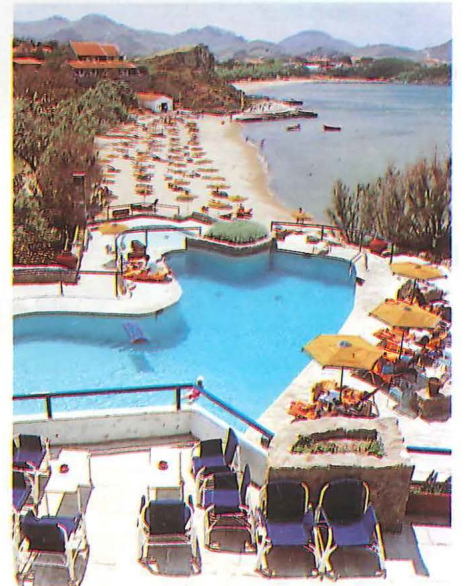
The hotel is situated on its own fine golden sand beach and offers its guests excellent windsurfing facilities, pedaloes, water-skiing, sailing boats, canoes, sun shades and easy chairs. Other facilities include swimming pool, paddling pool, beach and pool bar, 3 tennis courts, a disco, a caique/island 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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Founded in 1974

Vol. XVI No. 190 August 1989

Owned and published by
The Athenian Press Ltd

Peta 4, 10558 Athens, Greece
Tel 322-2802 Fax 322-3052

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Phototypeset by
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Printed by
Makarouni Brothers
D. Kamaropoulos O.E.

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: 275 drachmas. Yearly subscription rates: Greece 3000 drachmas. Air Mail: Europe \$US 25. All other countries, \$US 27. Send orders, changes of address and inquiries to The Athenian, Peta 4, 10558 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.

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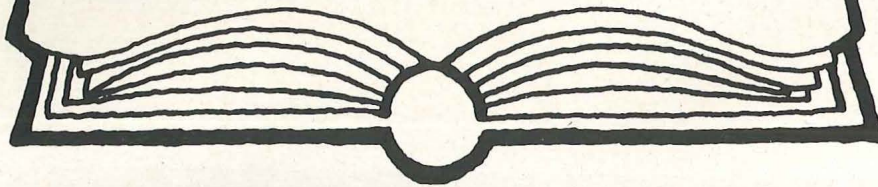
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letters

Quality tourism

Dear Editors,

Having just spent several interminable days in Greece, I do have a few comments to make on your article "Attracting Quality Tourism" (July '89). Long before your writer's suggestions are considered, a massive program educating Greeks in common courtesy must be launched.

After putting up with intimidating shopkeepers, demanding beggars, barbarian taxi drivers, neurotic waiters, schizophrenic bank tellerse, discourteous policemen, abusive sheep-herders posing as ferry boat officers, why should I possibly return or, for that matter, recommend Greece to friends?

Sincerely yours,

Elliott Vern

Casselberry - Florida

Conscientious objection

Dear Editors:

I am writing out of deep concern for Dionisios Milesis and the hundreds of other Greek conscientious objectors who have been imprisoned for refusing to perform military service.

In September 1988, after hunger strikes by Greek conscientious objectors received world-wide attention, the government of Greece introduced legislation in parliament providing civilian alternatives to military service for conscientious objectors. However, no action has been taken on this legislation since it was introduced. It is especially troubling that the government's commitment to resolve this issue through alternative service has been contradicted by the severe sentences, including long prison terms and loss of civil rights, that several conscientious objectors have recently received.

The government of Greece's present policy contravenes the Council of Europe's resolution of 9 April 1987 which recommended that member nations recognize conscientious objection to military service and permit civilian alternatives, as well as the United Nations' Commission on Human Rights resolution of 10 March 1987 recommending that all nations offer conscientious objectors civilian alternatives to military service.

Sincerely,

Carl Schacter

New York



our town

Coming up for air

It's said the Greek people are easily bored by routine and become inattentive. But the moment something unexpected happens, they perk up and the adrenalin begins to flow. One of the major refrains of former premier Papandreou during the recent election campaign was that there were no problems. And this seems to have encouraged political dozing on a wide scale — to about 39 percent, to be precise. But come a crisis, particularly at the eleventh hour, which is always when Greece first stirs, and the powers of intellect and ingenuity come rushing to the fore.

For this reason, the things that seemed to be going wrong in the aftermath of the June elections turned out to be all for the best. The fact that no party won an absolute majority in parliament — which, if one had, might have put many back into the arms of Morpheus — meant that bright, alternate solutions had to be thought up.

If the Right had won outright it might have become arrogant; in its pursuit of exposing scandals alone, accused of witch-hunting; in its zeal to punish, thought vengeful. As it is, mandates were handed out by the president to each party in turn to form a government, thought about, rejected and returned.

Then, at the last moment, good sense prevailed. This must be credited to the Left, which has recently learned what benefits may be reaped from alliances. And in so far as PASOK would have nothing to do with sharing power with the party which had defeated it, while Mitsotakis not only agreed to a general coalition but to stepping aside as well for someone else of his party to lead it, it didn't need Solomon the Wise to discover who had the true interests of the country at heart and who didn't.

While the socialists fumed over this elopement of Right with Left and claimed it would result in giving birth to some terrifying political monster, the cohabitants themselves assured the people that all family planning devices would be employed except those which

might inhibit exposure of the alleged scandals in the previous government. The trial shack-up, both sides insisted, was one of convenience, not of passion.

As a result, the Left beamed in the new light of recognition and respectability, which the conservatives, who always had a sneaking fondness for Leonidas Kyrkos and think it's just a funny quirk in his character that he happens to be a communist, were delighted with his scathing anti-PASOK statements in parliament. So popular have these sessions become on depropagandized TV that all the junk food people are clamoring to stud the debates with their advertising spots.

Holding ideologically such opposing views of society, this new coalition is very limited in what it can accomplish. Little can be done about freeing the economy which seems to be in a desperate state. But even if the country does go under, as financial pessimists fear — never mind! The ingenuity of Greeks has taken care of that, too. If the country has hit bottom, the only way left is up.

So obvious, yet so original was the solution, it's amazing it hadn't been thought of earlier. If the ship of state is floundering at the bottom of the sea, why not put it in the capable hands of a former submarine commander?

The new prime minister, Tzannis Tzannetakis, born in the port town of Gytheion at the entrance to the Mani, is a rugged man of the sea. Making a career of the Navy, he was the only commander to resign his commission when the junta took over. He spent nine months in cell 13 in the Secret Police Prison near Drossia and then was forcibly embarked for Kythera where he spent another nine months. After that he developed administrative skills as a manager in industry. In 1975 he became General Secretary of the National Tourist Organization, so he's as well informed on what goes on topside as below. As befits a submarine officer, he keeps a low profile, drives his own car to work and doesn't need the whole Hellenic Police Force to monitor his comings and goings.

The qualities implied in such a career seem ideally suited to the tasks that lie before Mr Tzannetakis and his government. May morality be joined with modesty.

Though accustomed from his naval career to having everything tidily organized into a small space, even he must have been impressed by the shipshape neatness and austerity of former premier Papandreou's work area: empty safes, cupboards bare, typewriters and faxes gone, cabinets empty of files, no archival material, no pending correspondence with the Great. Not even a paper clip. The only thing that the new prime minister is on record to have found is a rubber stamp.

It seems that almost all other ministers had this same Old-Mother-Hubbard problem. Not a bone to be found. The directive that no new minister should be greeted by a former one is said to have emanated from Papandreou himself, as a deliberate breach of etiquette. It was certainly a brilliant final display of the PASOK style. But to find no files, no official papers, no records, no briefs, no accounts, was astonishing — if not foolhardy — for the destruction of state documents is a severely punishable offense. It was, as many said, like the quite well organized flight of a not very well organized Army of Occupation.

Mr Tzannetakis tried to get in touch with Mr Papandreou on this matter but couldn't get through. The latter's office airily informed him that there were no files because their existence implied unsolved problems. PASOK, however, he was told, had solved all its problems and, therefore, files were unnecessary.

Maybe even bare cupboards are a blessing. For countries with very long histories, like Greece, the past can be a burden. The poet Seferis compared it to a marble head lying heavily in one's lap. Maybe, without files, the present government will feel more flexible. Freed of that weight, the new captain of the ship of state may more easily command: "Batten down the hatches; we're going up". □

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Jeanne Bourne

Mortgage Bank Scandal

The US government accused the National Mortgage Bank of Greece of running a money-laundering scam by encouraging Greek-Americans to send money to Greece to avoid American taxes.

Fourteen employees of the bank's New York office were arrested last month. According to the charges, the bank was involved in the illegal laundering of \$700 million since 1983.

The Mortgage Bank apparently took out advertisements in Greek-language newspapers announcing "National Mortgage Bank of Greece Builds Your Tomorrow, Today, Tax Free, High Interest, Secret, Guaranteed Deposits in Dollars in Greece!"

The governor of the bank in Athens, George Anomeritis, denied the charges, saying the activities were legal, according to a Reuters report.

The National Mortgage Bank of Greece, 47 percent owned by the National Bank of Greece, could, if found guilty, be fined up to \$250,000 for each violation.

Post-Melina austerity

"This place needs a bit of tidying up," said George Mylonas, the new Minister of Culture at the first press conference

he held in his new work area. Speaking of his predecessor, the legendary Melina Mercouri, he added, "She's a fine artist but management didn't really suit her." The Spiritual Center at Delphi, for instance, has a 250 million drachma deficit.

Mylonas is no newcomer to the job. He handled the government's role in cultural affairs when he was Minister to the Presidency in the cabinet of George Papandreou.

Born in Paris while his father was a member of the Greek delegation led by Venizelos at the Versailles Conference in 1919, Mylonas is a long-standing liberal centrist who lately has joined the Alliance of the Left.

Although Melina followed top PASOK orders by not turning over her ministerial post in person (and disappointing many of her admirers thereby), she did congratulate by phone the then pro-tem minister, now general secretary, Anna Psarouda-Benaki. A highly popular vote-getter and representative of the new women in parliament, Psarouda-Benaki presents the flip side of women in public life today, substituting personal politics for professionalism. She is professor of Penal Law at the University of Athens.

Although the ministry is thought to be overstaffed, employees were assured no

one would be fired unless wholly incompetent or totally extraneous. Reversing Melina's policy of "Bringing Bert Brecht to the Boondocks", there will be cutbacks in costly, politicized, pop cultural fiestas.

Kostotas update

An appeal to rescind the court order banning Aliko Koutsogiorgas, wife of former minister to the prime minister Agememnon Koutsogiorgas, from leaving Greece was rejected by the Athens Court of Appeals.

Mrs Koutsogiorgas had been prosecuted on charges of receiving products of a crime. She and her husband allegedly received \$2 million, deposited by fugitive banker George Koskotas in a Swiss bank account.

Meanwhile, some 160 people involved in the Koskotas financial scandal were prosecuted by the chief Athens Public Prosecutor on charges of a crime, fraud and the use of false documents.

The names of the accused were not released, but sources said they were included in Bank of Crete reports and had allegedly received funds from Mr Koskotas.

In another development, the Athens Court of First Instance ordered the freezing of assets of Anastassios Sifakas, an Athens broker, up to the amount of 1.5 billion drachmas following a Bank of Crete request.

The bank alleged that Mr Sifakas, who was Koskotas' broker, received 715 million drachmas from the bank between 6 July and 1 September 1988, although no contractual relation existed between them.

KKE changes

With a structure of change in the Greek Communist Party, Harilaos Florakis was promoted to chairman. Grigoris Farakos was appointed to replace the former as secretary general.

A few days later, following a two-day

Legal at last

To the great relief of the ethnic heart, the marriage of the decade took place more or less quietly at the church of Panayia Eleftherotria in the Politeia district of Kifissia on 13 July. In a third marriage for both, former prime minister Andreas Papandreou was wed to former airline hostess Dimitra Liani in a double ring ceremony.

Even the politically hostile had to admit that the bride looked lovely. Eschewing her miniskirt, half combed-out dreadlock style — without even her anklet — with her pretty blonde hair parted in a soft wave on one side and the other gently caught up and dropped in a simple coil behind, with a few flowers and a bit of veil — a well-below-the-knee skirt and a fine lace jacket, the latest Mrs Andreas Papandreou looked fetching.

That great self-elected leader of the ethnic chorus, Melina Mercouri, called it the final consummation of a great love. Well... since, at least, *this* isn't being investigated in parliament, let's leave it at that. *Kai na zisoun ta paidia!*

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

meeting of KKE's central committee, MP Kostas Kappos was removed from KKE's ranks for violating the KKE charter by openly opposing the policy of the Alliance of the Left. He will remain as parliamentarian of the Alliance after pledging to follow its policies.

Mr Kappos abstained from the vote of confidence in parliament last month and publicly voiced his disagreement with the Alliance's support of the conservatives.

No extradition now

Jailed Palestinian Mohammed Rashid, who is wanted by the United States, will not be extradicted by the present interim government, according to Justice Minister Fotis Kouvelis.

Mr Rashid is wanted in connection with a 1982 mid-flight explosion aboard a Pan American airliner in which a Japanese teenager was killed.

Greece's Supreme Court approved the extradition request last spring and the decision now lies with the Ministry of Justice.

Reaction to China

The executions of Chinese students in Beijing were condemned by 32 university professors and Members of the Academy of Athens.

"We express our abhorrence of, and stress our grief over the executions of Chinese students, who paid for their love of freedom and their wish for their country to enjoy the benefits of democracy, with the ultimate sacrifice — their lives," the statement said.

Athens University students held a rally in support of the Chinese people. The students, who marched from the University to Syntagma Square, signed a resolution which underscored the fact that "the mobilization of the people and students has a basis in the aggravation of the social problems, especially those of youth, that are a result of the explosive contradictions of Chinese society."

The resolution expressed support for Chinese youth and working people, underlining the need for "social demo-

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cracy, revolutionary renewal of the true vision of social liberation and socialism".

The Standing Committee of the Greek Left party also issued a statement condemning the executions and legal actions taken against the Chinese students and people. The committee said the these practices "bear no relation to the democratic ideals of socialism".

Tanker captain arrested

The captain of a Greek tanker that polluted the sea off Rhode Island with 420,000 gallons of oil last month was arrested and charged with violating federal law, a US Justice Department spokeswoman said.

Captain Iakovos Yiorgoudis, 42, was charged with violating the Clean Water Act and Refuse Act by unlawfully discharging pollutants into Newport harbor, the spokeswoman said.

Yiorgoudis surrendered to US marshalls in Newport and was taken before a US magistrate. His bail was set at \$100,000.

Stuntman killed

An American stuntman was killed and three others injured when their helicopter crashed in the rocks below the old fortress on Corfu last month, during the filming of *Freedom and Death*.

The stuntman was indentified as Lee Carpenter, 23, and the injured as Phil Odell, 33, Mike Caine, 30, and Lee Linquist, 32.

The helicopter's British pilot, 41-year-old Marc Wolf, was also injured in the crash. Wolf is said to have taken part in the shooting of several James Bond movies.

The accident occurred when the helicopter hit a tree top and plunged into the embankment below the fortress. Nikos Spinoulas was seriously injured as he jumped off a rampart into a ditch to avoid the aircraft.

The five were taking part in the shooting of scenes for a film directed by Nikos Mastourakis, starring Oliver Reed, José Ferrer and George Kennedy.

In Brief

■ According to the French city andsub-urban planning service **DATAR**, Athens is one of the most livable urban areas in Europe. Of 105 metropolises, Athens placed eleventh on a list whose criteria were based on civility, safety and economic factors. Only Vienna came ahead of Athens as a city of equivalent size - the much smaller cities of Geneva, Strasbourg and Bonn led the pack - while Paris and London, Rome and Madrid trailed far behind.

■ Shipowner **Yiannis Karras** died recently in Athens. Unlike many of his wealthy contemporaries, he maintained a low profile publicly but a very high one among his friends and social concerns. Foreseeing the socially disruptive implications of tourism in the Mediterranean world 25 years ago, he created Porto Carras on Halkidiki less as a luxurious vacation paradise than as a complex where locally grown products - wine in particular - and cottage industries would keep native producers and craftsmen together in a dynamic community whose benefits all would share. Karras also took an active interest in environmental groups The Greek National Trust for the Preservation of the Heritage, and was particularly close to SOS Children's Villages which are celebrating their 40th anniversary.

■ During PASOK's eight year reign, the **Athens Metro** advanced 800 metres and even that only in the form of a trench. A new station also opened near the KAT hospital in Kifissia. The present and future governments had better hasten work on the projected plan of the Underground if it is to be ready when Athens hosts the bicentennial of the Olympic Games in 2096.

■ Actress **Elsa Verghi** died in Athens on 25 June. Although she played a great variety of roles opposite every famous actor of our time in the theatre she founded on Voukourestiou Street 30 years ago, her first and great love was for the ancient tragedies. She played Clytemnestra at the First Epidaurus Festival. As guest star at Dimitris Rondiris' Peiratiko Theatre she played Electra and Medea at the Edinburgh Festival in 1966. For many years she was a dedicated member of the board for cultural affairs at the municipality of Athens. □

My old friend Margaret, and my newer friend Dennis (guess who?) were most kind in receiving me for a talk and a drink (talk with M, drink with D) at Downing Street. Not the first time. They are sailing high. The ailing Labour Party is terminally split. Middle Democrats in a muddle. Middle-muddle. And no good.

President Ceausescu and his family *mafia* – a disgrace to Romania – won't last long either. He'll soon get the push. And Gorby won't mind much. High time! And the poor, oppressed Hungarians in Transylvania will be delighted. They *ought* to be part of Hungary, not Romania at all.

What about Taiwan? A long way away. But closer to China than ever. Like Hong Kong, perhaps. Greece does substantial business with T.

Margaret, ex-Mrs Andy: £2 million down, Drs 5 million a month, and a plushy house. Lucky old she. And Mimi laughing.

His Beatitude of Cyprus was brighter in 1960. In August that year, he swore-in full ambassadors from Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and... Israel. And no one complained. Anyway, the A's do a lot of business with Israel through Cyprus. Through Jordan, too.

About King Hussein, next time. □

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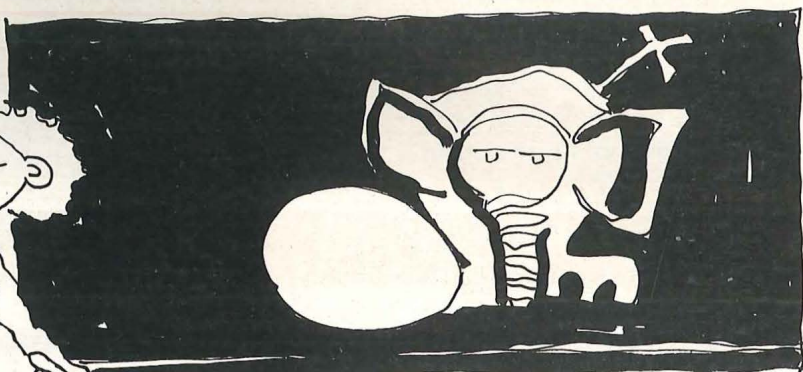
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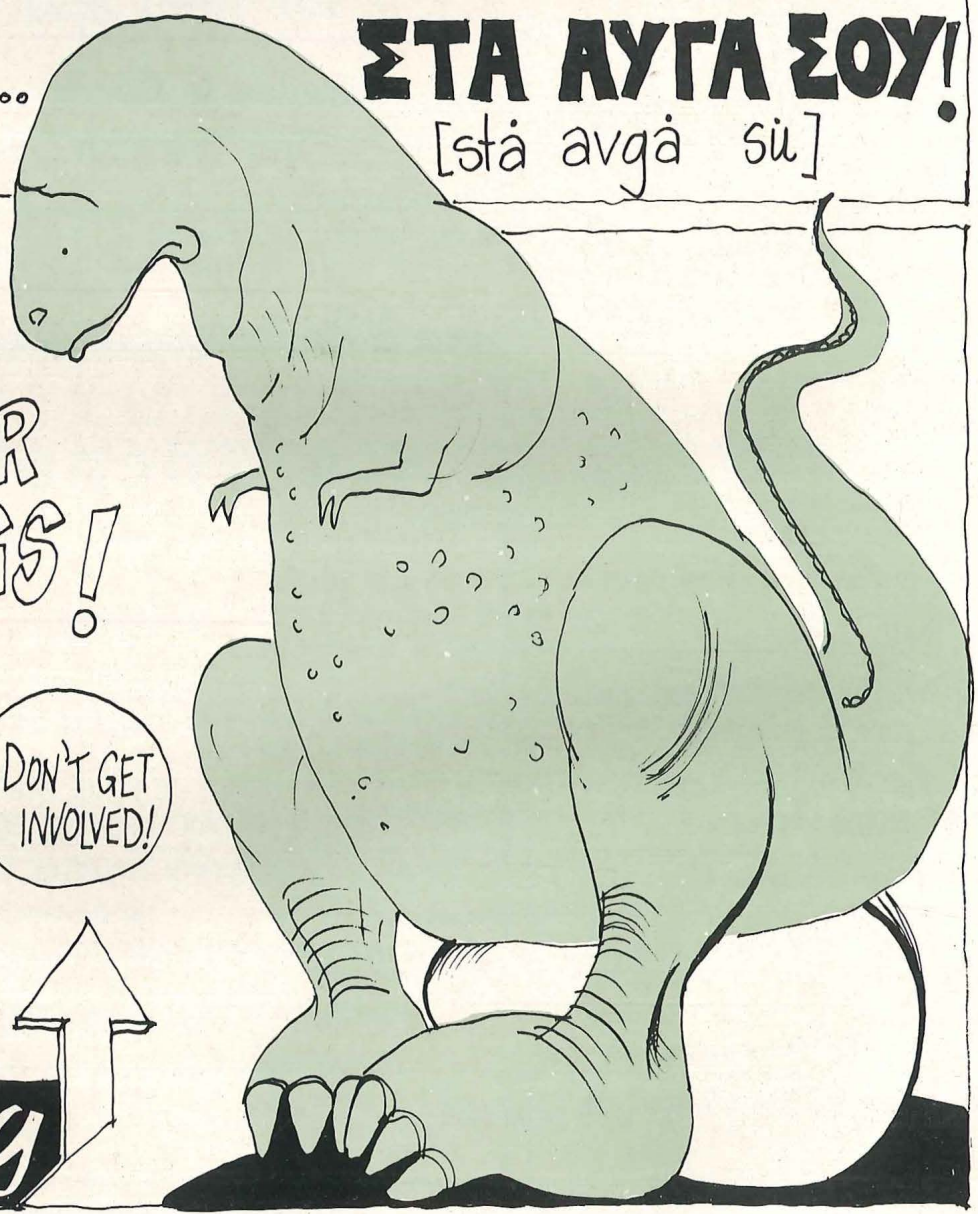
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1992: Greece and the Tax Unsystem

What price 'in'? For the last two years there has been a concerted drive by the foreign companies to establish themselves within the fences on the green grass of the European Economic Community. Each firm has used its own criteria in choosing its meadow and also in deciding whether to go it alone or to mate with an indigenous species. One such company was a second generation go-getter from across the pond.

Nick Marios, owner and president of American Twiggets (world leader in Twiggets and Twogs), decided to set up a plant inside the European Community in order to take advantage of the large single market of twigget users (not forgetting twogs). After a frantic four-day survey of Dublin, London, Brussels and Frankfurt, he arrived in Athens where he was entertained enthusiastically by his cousin Thanos. During the next ten days, he ate and drank his way through seven kafeneions and 11 tavernas; he met and practiced his Yankee Greek on three male and seven female cousins, four *pitsirikia* and one bearded, black-eyed *papas*; he sought the help and advice of the American Commercial Counselor and the President of the Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce. Despite the kilo a day that was distending his already ample girth, he decided that Greece would be the ideal location for his European factory. He was sold.

He had brought with him a list of all twigget and twog manufacturers in Europe. He knew how much business they were doing, their financial state and what they were worth. He'd done his homework. He'd already decided that it would make more sense for American Twiggets to buy an existing plant than to start from scratch: in Greece there was one wobbly twog maker. With his cousin Thanos, he approached Hellenic Twog AE and after only a few days of haggling and sweet thick coffee, they agreed upon a deal subject to no hidden liabilities.

Nick Marios hadn't got where he was by sloppiness; he and his attorney checked everything that could be checked. He was satisfied with the factory and the extra land at hand for expansion; the machinery he would replace; the union did not need convincing that new management and substantial investment would keep their members in jobs. Dan Draman, his legal watchdog, had checked the real estate, the union contract and sundry mercantile agreements; the tax situation was not so easy. Draman had requested an audit from the tax department. Not possible. The owner of Hellenic Twog would not sign a waiver protecting American Twiggets against past tax liabilities. The tax department was then approached on the basis of a lump settlement for possible past liabilities: not possible but, sometime, they said, they would make their six-year retroactive assessment.

Problem: Real value of business? Solution: High places! Cousin Thanos knew a man who knew a minister who

had clout this month. How much? Ridiculous! Seller wouldn't pay; buyer couldn't pay — not unless the deal was renegotiated. No way, no deal.

Fortunately, Nick still had his list. He regretted his inability to use Greece as a foothold in the EC, but, on the other hand, he had been putting on too much weight. In the end he invested 12 million dollars in Twiggets Eire Ltd., which pleased forward looking Irish and disconcerted the Greeks not at all. American Twiggets provides initial employment for 650 additional workers and penetrates the single market of 320 million and this is only the beginning. Hellenic Twog has since gone out of business.

* * *

What Greece has to offer a potential investor:

1. Relatively low labor cost compared to every EC country except Portugal.
2. Relatively cheap assets compared to northern EC members.
3. Good location with good climate; gateway to the Middle East
4. Pool of university graduates presently either unemployed or sucked into unproductive public sector.

And, on the other side of the coin?

1. A tax system that is not particularly onerous but is definitely uncertain — anathema to investors.
2. An overstuffed government bureaucracy unable to make decisions except at top political levels — if then.
3. National credit financial pool drained by demands of the public sector.
4. Perceived political instability compared to other members of the EC
5. Telecommunications, road and rail infrastructure, and utilities often unable to cope with growing demand.

Despite all this, the impetus of 1992 will stimulate profitable growth in Greece and profitable growth will lead to a bigger internal market. This in turn will encourage more outside businesses to invest here. As Greece starts from a rather low plateau, this growth, percentage wise, will exceed that of the northern EC members and in a virtuous spiral, will entice more outsiders.

Greek entrepreneurs will be facing an increasing challenge; they will have to become leaner, more efficient and more productive. They will have to husband, train and trust their human resources. The public sector will have to follow suit, privatize or close up shop. If they remain the soakers-up of credit for their over-manned organizations, they will be the biggest factor in holding down real growth in Greece, and, in the long run, forcing down the standard of living of the Greek population. □



WELCOME TO GREECE

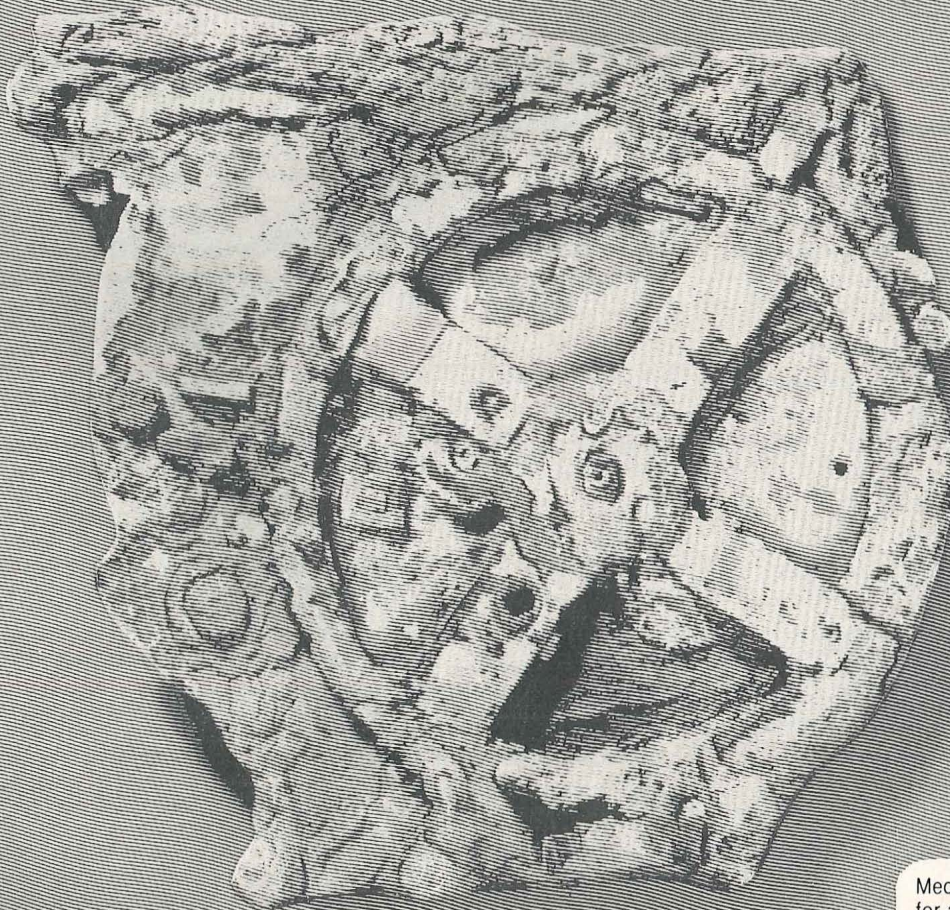
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Order of merit

Before the 18 June elections, Greek industry was putting on a brave, comparatively apolitical face and predicting rapid growth for the Greek economy during the 1990s, whatever the results at the polls. Politicians right across the ideological spectrum had singled out, with varying degrees of conviction, the country's huge public sector deficit as the main problem to be tackled by the new government. That, at least, was something with which businessmen could agree.

But from the point of view of productivity, the actual election outcome was a disaster. By the end of 1989, a key year in the effort to turn Greece's economy round, it will have been seen that the country did very little work at all during the 12 months. During the first part of the year everyone's minds were on the mid-year elections, including those of unionists who judged — correctly — that it was a strategic moment to strike for better pay and conditions. Immediately after the elections, there has been little sense of direction to the economy under the control of an interim administration. Now we have entered the usual 'summer fiesta', during which business contacts are unreachable, and the nation shortly faces yet another election fiesta.

The most fundamental question facing Greece as a country and economy was amply demonstrated by the election process. It is a question which runs even deeper than whether or not the public sector should be cut back. It is whether Greece wants a system founded on professional ability, or not. In other words, is the country, at long last, going to become a meritocracy? Professionalism at every level, not only in business but also in the public services, has taken a back seat to politics and personal favors for many years.

There are exceptions in some sectors. However, apolitical technocrats at the head of major public corporations are rare. Hence there was a spate of resignations at the top by political careerists who had to quit their posts in order to seek election to parliament. In a number of cases, such as the problematic port sector, this left an embarrassing management void and caused considerable disruption. The result: Greece

again lost huge sums of much-needed money.

At the other end of the scale, a recent poll conducted by the Athens Labor Center among workers employed in the private sector shows that problems run right through Greek industry and business. Sixty-three percent of the employees admitted they got their jobs through a friend or a relative, rather than on an open jobs market. Only 13 percent of the jobs were advertised in the press, six percent gained by sitting competitive exams, and a smaller number were found through jobs agencies.

Turning back to the public sector — both industries and services — surely the priority is to make these efficient and to improve quality rather than to indiscriminately apply cuts. In the long term this would have the desired effect of reducing the sector's deficit. Privatization of selected state companies and services also depends on a change of management mentality, and in the process of hiring managers in the first place. Otherwise there will be no buyers. Such a change will not take place without a similar attitude shown by government leaders.

Many eyes are now on Greece's quickly developing banking sector

Leadership was not in evidence during the run up to the elections. The worst example was the decision by Minister of Shipping, Antonis Dendidakis, not to attend a crucial meeting of the European Community's transport ministers in Luxembourg because he was too busy with his party's election campaign. Greece's shipowners were furious because a set of controversial new proposals to integrate the member countries' shipping industries was discussed for the first time at this meeting. The contents of the EC document were leaked in advance and were known to be more against Greece's interests than those of any other European country. Yet Dendidakis was the sole transport minister absent. Basically, the minister failed to do his job.

There is an alternate theory that none of this matters too much because

Greece's economy, now firmly locked into the European market, is going to modernize with or without political reform. There is some statistical justification for this view. Thanks to a huge increase in receipts from the Community, the country's current account deficit has steadily decreased from a record of \$3300 million in 1985 to last year's shortfall of around \$1000 million.

There has been a belated flood of foreign investment in the Greek market, particularly in the food and beverage industry, insurance, and isolated go-ahead sectors such as advertising agencies. Among the most eye-catching deals have been Grand Metropolitan's buy-out of Metaxa, the famous brandy and ouzo company, Jacobs Suchard's takeovers of the Pavlides chocolate company, the purchase of Interamerican by a French insurer, and investments by both Coca Cola and Pepsi, which are now squabbling about which of the two is the more 'Greek' enterprise.

Many eyes are now on Greece's quickly developing banking sector which at present arguably offers the best potential of all for foreign investments. France recently entered Greece's mining sector in a big way and this industry, too, is judged to be ripe for foreign exploitation, with American, German and Scandinavian multinationals already having shown considerable interest.

However, the influx of European wealth into Greece is masking a still-desperate situation. Greece's balance of trade is deteriorating. The budget deficit for this year is almost certain to exceed the trough of 1985, thanks to the government's pre-election strike settlements and the attempt to 'buy' votes by public sector appointments on a grand scale. It goes without saying that inflation is on the way up again. Conservative economists have said that by 1992 simply servicing the public debt will eat up more than half of the state's entire tax revenue.

In the present situation it's difficult to see how any government can rapidly, and simultaneously, put Greece's productive sector and its social infrastructure on a par with Western Europe, though this is of course what is required. But there's no hope at all if the country's leaders do not set a new professional code for the country, and live by it themselves. □



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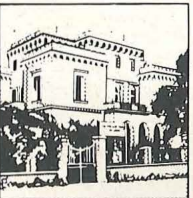
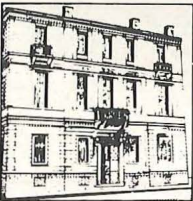
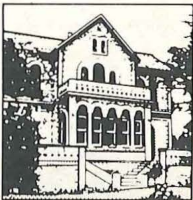
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CONQUEST EUROPE

The Conservative-Communist Coalition

“Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows.” So Shakespeare wrote. Now Right and Left have set up housekeeping together to clean up the scandals which have undermined the country’s confidence at home and its reputation abroad

by **Jeanne Bourne**

In an unprecedented political maneuver, conservative and communist parties united to form a coalition government after the June elections failed to designate a clear winner.

Cooperation between the Right and the Left, who only 40 years ago were fighting a savage civil war, is seen as only a temporary solution. The two sides, so opposed on most social issues, have stated their common mission is to prosecute members of the former administration who are allegedly involved in a series of financial scandals and to prepare the path for new elections which, at the earliest, will be held in October.

This “historic compromise” ended nearly two weeks of political impasse and subsequent backroom negotiations between the three major parties just two days before parliament was scheduled to convene. If no government had been formed by that time, new elections would have been held within 30 days and those former members of government implicated in the scandals could not have prosecuted.

Tzannis Tzannetakis, 62, a conservative member of parliament, took over as prime minister, ending eight years of rule by Andreas Papandreou and his Pan Hellenic Socialist Movement.

While the coalition does give the country temporary stability, political observers say outstanding issues such as the American military bases, the extradition of alleged terrorist Mohammed Rashid and Greece’s economic crisis cannot wait for new elections. Since the governing parties hold opposing ideologies on these issues, it is nearly impossible to make policy decisions. It seems political maneuverings and smoke-filled backroom negotiations have only just begun.

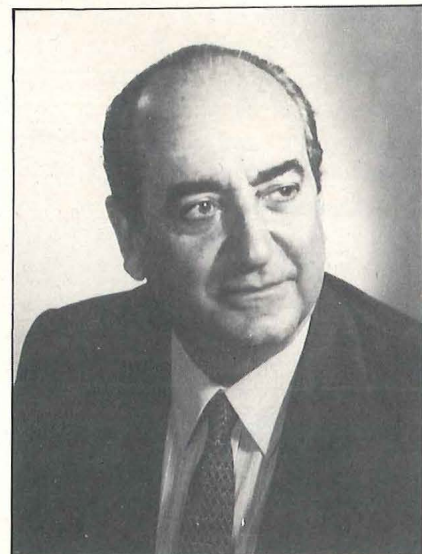
After the final vote count on the 18

June elections, Constantine Mitsotakis, leader of the conservative New Democracy party which won a 145 plurality in the 300-seat parliament was handed the first mandate by President of the Republic Sartzetakis. Three days later, with Mitsotakis unable to form a government, the mandate was passed to former prime minister – now interim premier – Andreas Papandreou, whose party had received 125 seats. Hospitalized at the time for pneumonia and kidney problems, Papandreou was also unable to entice any other party to cooperate. Harilaos Florakis, President of the Coalition of Leftist and Progressive Forces, holding the balance of power with 26 seats, was also forced to return it. The fourth mandate, then, was to be an attempt at cooperation by all parties represented in parliament, but in an unexpected announcement, the Leftist Coalition decided to support New Democracy.

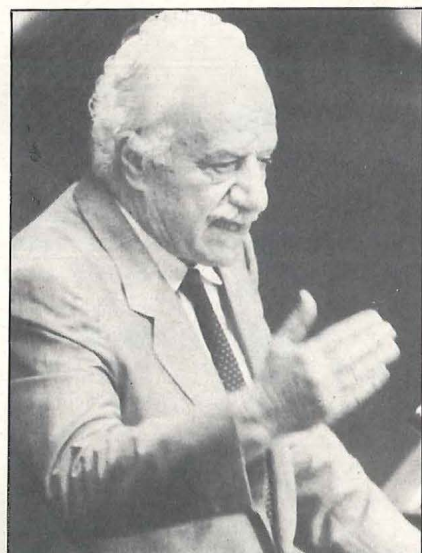
Pressured by the communists, Mitsotakis withdrew his candidacy for premiership to “facilitate a coalition government”, saying his resignation was to help “find a way out of the political impasse”. He turned to Tzannetakis, a very close associate who was acceptable to the Leftists. Mr Mitsotakis remains, however, the president of the New Democracy party and will be its candidate for premier in the new elections.

One New Democracy official said, “This cooperation is indeed an encounter between strange bedfellows, but it is one that allows both parties to keep their principles intact.”

On hearing of Mitsotakis’ withdrawal in favor of Tzannetakis, Papandreou also hurried to offer a “third person” to lead a PASOK-Coalition government. “With a sense of political responsibility, I propose the formation of a PASOK and Leftist alliance government with a third person serving as premier,” he



Constantine Mitsotakis



Harilaos Florakis

said, suggesting Kostas Stefanopoulos, whose Democratic Renewal party won a single seat in the new parliament.

But it was too late. The Leftist Alliance, which had stated it would not cooperate with a Papandreou-led PASOK, decided to forsake the seven cabinet positions offered by the socialists for the two proposed by New Democracy. The Leftist Alliance, composed of old Stalinist communists, Euro-communists and dissident socialists, now holds the Justice and Interior portfolios.

The Alliance’s leader, Harilaos Florakis, said that in addition to initiating catharsis, the interim government would reinstate the country’s “democratic institutions”. It is the first time the KKE has participated in a Greek government since 1944, on the eve of the Civil War. Florakis said he came close

to an agreement coalition with PASOK but rejected it when Papandreou demanded that New Democracy be excluded completely.

In his opening speech the moderate conservative Premier Tzannetakis described the governmental agreement as "historic". He commended both sides for demonstrating "unique political maturity and compromise in making such a government possible".

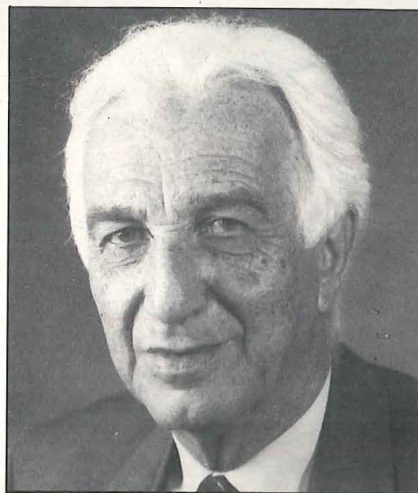
The conservative daily *Kathimerini* was elated with the coalition, pointing out in a front page editorial that communists and conservatives had joined forces in the only country in Europe which had witnessed a bloody, four-year civil war between Right and Left only 40 years ago. "This leap of political daring which has taken place in Greece is unique not only in Europe but elsewhere. The eyes of the world are upon us... the Greek experiment is a political prototype of global significance. Without exaggeration, we can claim to have made a leap forward into the next century."

The surprise formation — both sides had said before the elections that they would never cooperate with one another — of a conservative-communist coalition government is described by both parties as having been motivated by three key reasons.

The first is to commence the necessary legal proceedings for so-called 'catharsis', the prosecution of government officials implicated in financial scandals, a key campaign issue. The constitution states that failure to form a government from the parliament elected in June would have necessitated new elections within the month. This in turn would have led automatically to immunity of all ministers charged in connection with the scandals.

Secondly, the communists could not agree with Papandreou on his party's proposals for cooperation because they included the participation of certain PASOK members tainted by the financial scandals. Even though Papandreou offered to step aside and tempted the Alliance with seven cabinet posts, including that of deputy prime minister, they could not be persuaded. To do so would have been to risk losing credibility by being seen as cooperating with the scandal-ridden socialist government.

Opting instead for the two cabinet positions offered by the conservatives, the Alliance has secured for itself unparalleled influence and acceptance. A Communist party was prohibited by law in Greece until 15 years ago, a ban prolonged by the tensions caused by the civil war of the late 1940s. The Alliance is considered by some to have won an ideological victory by being accepted as a partner in a government by the traditionally anti-communist conservatives. Simultaneously, the formation of this government has provided a temporary end to the political crisis and



Prime Minister Tzannetakis

offered hope of stability and the reestablishment of economic confidence. It is indicative of this that the Athens stock market soared within 24 hours of the new government's being sworn in.

The third reason cited is the common need to dismantle the socialist party controlled state machinery and to prepare for honest elections by October. To this end, these odd bedfellows have conceded that theirs is only an interim government and that the real battle for power is yet to come.

Interim premier Papandreou, hospitalized at the time, appeared to be caught out while calling the communists' bluff. Despite his last minute offer to withdraw his candidacy for premier and his proposal to give them seven cabinet positions, including that of deputy premier, he could not lure the communists to cooperate.

Mr Papandreou accused the conservatives of "lying and violating all their proclaimed ideological positions, for the sole sake of getting into power." The pro-Papandreou press charged that "a monster has been born by artificial means."

The 23-member cabinet includes a number of familiar conservative names, such as former Athens mayor Miltiades Evert and former ambassador to Washington George Papoulias, no relation to former foreign minister Karolos Papoulias. Both communist ministers are also well-known. Mr Tzannetakis has kept the foreign ministry for himself, saying matters of this portfolio would be frozen during the interim period.

Concern has been voiced over the choice of the two Communist ministers. Justice Minister Fotis Kouvelis, president of the Athens Bar Association, was to have been the chief prosecution witness in an unsuccessful attempt to take the US government before an international tribunal for allegedly creating the AIDS virus for biological warfare. Interior Minister Nikos Konstantopoulos was one of Mohammed Rashid's defense lawyers. Both men have been actively involved in committees pursuing the expulsion of the US military bases.

New Democracy deputy Athanassios Tsaldaris was elected parliament president. First of the vice-presidents is the Leftist Coalition's Maria Damanaki, heroine of the 1973 Polytechnic uprising.

The government has announced that hiring in the public sector will be frozen and that no civil servant will be fired for political belief or affiliation. But according to sources in various public organizations such as the police department, PASOK supporters are being transferred to undesirable locations and positions.

While the heads of many state organizations as well as military chiefs have resigned, Minister to the Prime Minister's office Thanassis Kannelopoulos said "No one was forced to resign and the government has stated that there would be no changes in the leadership of the Armed Forces."

While Papandreou accuses the new government of witch hunting, the process of catharsis has been initiated. A law has been put into motion regarding the accountability of ministers, a sort of impeachment process. The proposal was signed by 144 ND parliamentarians and 28 deputies of the Leftist Alliance. PASOK ministers abstained from the vote.

After the committees present their

reports, in which they will recommend whether or not a certain minister is liable for wrong-doings during his term, parliament will have 15 days to decide whether to accept the recommendation. If it does, then a special court will be set up with the President of the Supreme Court and 12 members of the high court (the Supreme Court and the Council of Appeals), who will be chosen by lot. That court will then hear the case. There will be no possibility of appeal.

Parliament also voted last month to set up a special board to proceed with investigations of the first of a series of scandals. A 12-member committee composed of six ND members, five PASOK deputies and one Leftist Alliance member will investigate the alleged involvement of former deputy finance minister Nicholas Athanassopoulos in the sale of Yugoslavian corn, which was presented as a Greek product, to the EC. The scandal damaged Greece's reputation abroad and cost the country \$3.7 million in fines imposed by an EC court. The committee has three weeks to investigate the case and present its findings to parliament.

Parliament will also debate whether three other scandals will be investigated. They are the George Koskotas embezzlement case; alleged kickbacks from military purchases; and the telephone tapping issue.

PASOK tabled a motion, which parliament unanimously approved, to investigate alleged illegal acts by ministers with regard to arms purchases made from 1974 to the present. A 30-member parliamentary committee will conduct the investigation. It will have two months to submit its report.

Although the government has said new elections will be held in the first fortnight of October, it is not bound by law to do so. As long as the two sides cooperate, they have a majority in parliament and may govern for up to four years.

The outcome of political strategems preceding the upcoming elections will be hard to predict. The communists and the conservatives could lose potential votes by those opposed to their cooperation. Mr Papandreou has charged that the communists have "betrayed the left-wing and progressive movement".

He warned that they would suffer heavily in the upcoming elections, because of their supporters' disillusionment over collaboration with the Right. It is unclear if a series of bomb attacks against the Alliance's party offices, which took place the day after the government's formation, was due to disgruntled communists or to socialist provocateurs.

On to the other hand, if the communists continue to support the conservatives, the two parties together could easily come to power again. As one observer said, the communists now have had their first taste of power since 1944 and are not likely to give it up.

What remains to be seen is what will be left of PASOK after 'catharsis'. Rumors that the party is breaking up are running rampant throughout Athens. Insiders say many top PASOK officials are blaming Mr Papandreou personally for the elections. It does seem unlikely, however, if top party officials are proven guilty, that even Mr Papandreou with all his Machiavellian magic can pull together enough support to win new elections. □



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Grabbing Greece where it lives: The Folk Art Museum

The seventy-year history of this very special institution is the heart-warming story of how a people who scorned their past came to love and respect it

by Katerina Agrafioti

Some museums, like wines, grow better with aging. Not only do they become richer in content but their material in time acquires greater preciousness. This is particularly true of collections which relate to a country's traditions and its folklore. Certainly this is the case with the Museum of Greek Folk Art situated in Plaka, right in the heart of old Athens. The museum is celebrating its 70th anniversary this year.

Strolling up the pedestrian walkway of Kydathinaion Street, the unsuspecting passerby can have little idea of the treasures that lie just behind the plain, unprepossessing facade of a three-storey building standing opposite the church of Ayios Sotiris. The only hints are a small plaque bearing the museum's name and some posters pasted up to the right of the entrance.

During visiting hours the main door is always wide open and the smiling faces of Kyrios Leonidas, one of the guards, and that of Kyria Kaiti at the small information booth, establish at once the friendly atmosphere of the place. This informal hospitality radiates from the museum's dedicated director, Eleni Karastamati, and her hard-working young colleagues.

As an example of this informal cheerfulness, take a recent musical event,

played live on traditional instruments, which included popular folk pieces from all over the country. Members of the audience joined in the singing as they ambled around and were offered *mezedes* prepared by a country woman from central Greece and wine which flowed à gogo. From the old neighborhood lady who escapes here from lonely evenings at home, a pair of young Japanese tourists and a family accompanied by their children to people who reminisce together about their youth in a small village and the expert specialized in some field of anthropology the museum's 'open houses' gain their kefi, their cheerful mood.

The Museum of Greek Folk Art came into being as a result of 'The Return to the Roots' movement which swept through Athenian society around the time of World War I. Before that, Athenians looked back on their folk traditions either in shame or with contempt.

Among the leaders of this movement were the writer and poet Periklis Yianopoulos, architect Aristotelis Zahos, and the pioneer folklorist, Angeliki Hadzimichali. Fortunately, the poet George Drossinis headed at this time an important department in the Ministry of Education and he initiated the reopening of the abandoned Tzisdaraki Mosque to displays of folk art. Its

organization was given to Anna Apostolaki who, despite public indifference, safeguarded and augmented the collections put into her hands for 30 years.

It was only after World War II, however, that the museum reached maturity, and for 25 years Popi Zora can be said to have been its soul. In short, she turned a warehouse into a museum.

"When I took over the directorship in 1953," says Mrs Zora, now retired, "there was an enormous amount of bric-à-brac, most of it foreign. There was, for example, an Empire coffee set donated by a Danish collector, a small library of French literature and Coptic textiles."

Starting with a hundred Cretan embroideries which Apostolaki had acquired on her native island in the 1930s, Zora decided to transform the material into a purely Greek collection and eliminate everything else.

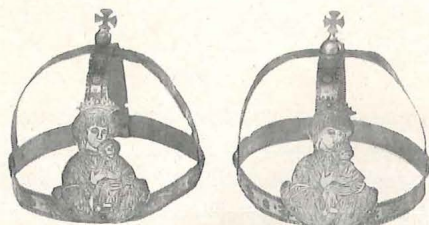
"Apostolaki was an exceptional woman. Many of the museum items she had paid for with her own money. At the time of her retirement I was graduating from the Faculty of Archaeology at the University of Athens and was dreaming of becoming a Byzantinist. But I decided to try everything to secure Apostolaki's vacated position, and I succeeded."

The mosque had at one time been used as a prison and that dismal atmosphere had never quite been dispelled. For two years Zora dusted and cleaned the items, put in running water and installed a bathroom. In 1959, the renovation was complete and the institution opened its doors to the public under its present name.

Because rural folk had come to despise folk art, gypsies would buy the contents of whole country houses by the oka — the standard weight of the time — and hawk them on the sidewalks of the Flea Market in Monastiraki. Rum-maging through these heaps, Mrs Zora came up with treasures: costumes, embroideries, utensils, jewellery and furnishings.

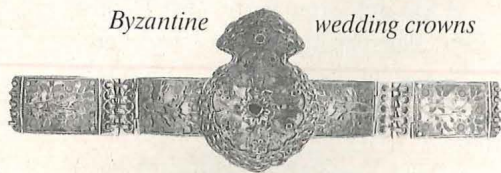
Although the funds of the museum remained modest, Mrs Zora was able to add objects from more sophisticated markets. One of these was a boutique, in Boulevard Haussmann in Paris, owned by Joseph Soustiel, whose forebears had been wealthy Jewish merchants from Salonica.

Another source of supply were the previously well-off families who had been forced to leave Egypt when Nasser came to power in 1956. About 200



Byzantine

wedding crowns



Belt with enamel work and semi-precious stones

magnificent national costumes were acquired at this time, as well as the unique Vassilis Kyriazopoulos collection, comprising 600 ceramic objects. In two decades Mrs Zora built up a total of 12,000 items.

While the mosque was picturesque, it no longer had the space to show these large quantities of objects. The exhibits became cramped and the personnel felt suffocated. After years of house-hunting and flirting with the idea of acquiring some fine old neoclassical house, the decision was made to move into the present premises. This utilitarian building had been built as a nightclub with offices above, but its layout had possibilities and above all it was spacious: 1200 square metres compared to the 150 square metres of exhibition space in the mosque.

In 1972 the new museum was inaugurated. In it a workshop for restoration and conservation had been set up employing specialists, and teaching

students the science of preserving popular art and folklore. This led to the first mobile exhibition of crafts which went around to nine countries, mainly in Europe.

In 1981 the first Karaghiozis shadow theatre performances took place at the museum and then travelled all about the country. Today, a specialized library contains 3000 books, and a photographic archive has been set up along with documentary videos of traditional festivals.



Traditional headdress

The third woman in the museum's life and its present director, Eleni Karakatsani, is young and eager and she is the one who has given the institution its modern, up-to-date air.

"The idea of presenting items one by

one, as pieces of art, and displaying only well-conserved examples while setting aside used or damaged ones is not the contemporary concept of museology," she explains.

"Today, each item is presented in its overall environment, in its context of use. In this way it comes alive, appeals to the visitor and is educational all at the same time."

The museum's most recent renovations have introduced both didactic flavor and a certain aesthetic charm. In the basement there is ample lecture and projection space. The ground floor is given over to the museum's remarkable collection of embroideries from all over Greece, particularly the islands.

On the mezzanine is a collection of ceramics recently donated by Efi Micheli, masquerade costumes, wood carvings, as well as the puppets and construction materials from the Karaghiozis shadow theatre.

The floor above contains more embroideries and many frescoes and paintings by Theophilos (1867-1934), the most celebrated of Greek naif artists.

The second floor is devoted mostly to jewellery and ornamentation of gold, silver and precious stones. Some are ecclesiastical, some decorative. Photographs beside the exhibits help to explain them. The texts describing the various techniques of casting, filigree, enamelling, embossing, et cetera, are detailed and concise at the same time. There are



Costumes exhibited in cultural context

headdresses, crosses, amulets, buckles, belts, breast ornaments and talismans. There are, as well, special sections devoted to ex votos and to weaponry.

On the top floor are vitrines displaying mannequins of men and women in full regalia, with maps identifying the provenance of the costumes and explanatory texts in Greek and English. In a corner on this floor a group of ladies may be found practicing the art of stitchery. Once a week, in collaboration with the Centre of Asia Minor Embroidery, Vasso Argentou leads a class in this handicraft free of charge.

Because visitors, and especially children, who have all been brought up with television, have a strong audiovisual bent Mrs Karastamati employs recorded popular folk music and takes the greatest pains to project the most attractive displays.

Since 1983, the museum has systematically introduced programs directed towards children and students as well as foreigners. For children, seasonal events are organized, especially at Christmas and Easter, with songs and music and dance, along with educational aids to help them understand their traditions better. There are even special programs for the blind.

One of the most festive and popular events in recent times was the reenactment of a traditional marriage in all its details. Accompanied by music and dance, song and serving up of special local dishes, the ceremony was explained and its symbolism pointed out.

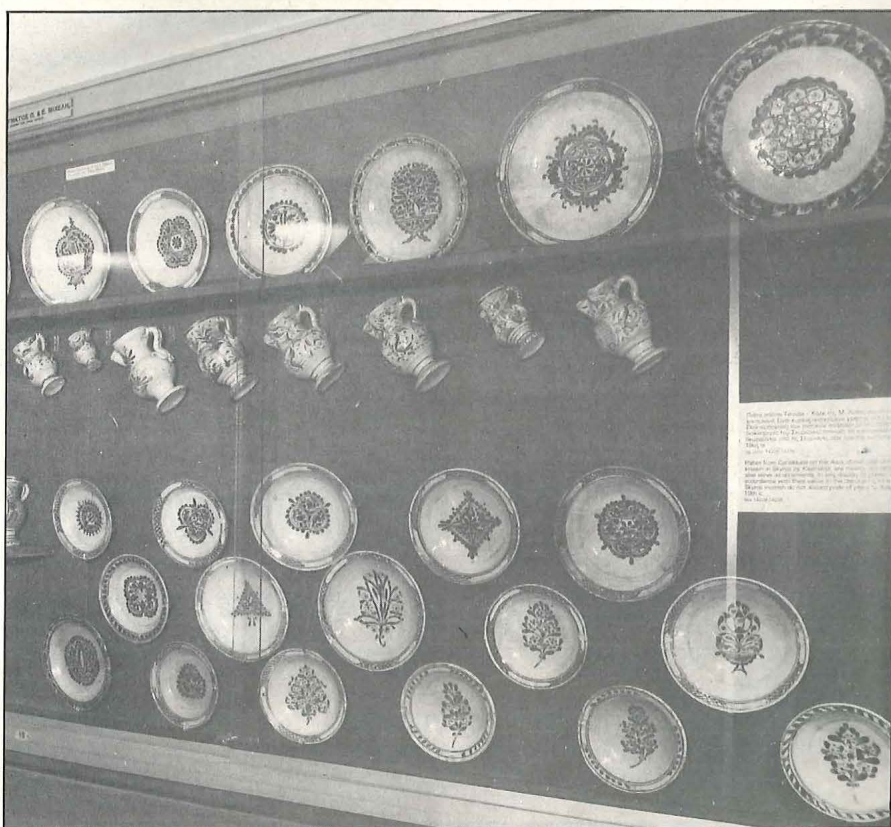
Mrs Karastamati is not only planning to expand museum space but envisions creating a traditional, early 19th century Athenian neighborhood with buildings in Plaka which the Ministry of Culture has offered. These include a Turkish bath, or *hamam*, and a three-storey pre-Revolutionary building.

Meanwhile, constant efforts are being made to augment the collections. One way to achieve this is to foster exchanges with other museums. In this way the 600-piece collection of jewellery donated by Angheliki Hadzimichali was acquired from the Byzantine Museum.

"Our staff is overworked and make huge personal sacrifices," says Mrs Karastamati. "All of them have studied the history of art or archaeology and have completed advanced studies abroad. But real expertise in folklore only comes with practice." Echoing every museum director and curator in the world, she adds, "We need more hands and more money." □



Lead flasks for wine and "raki"



19th century Skyros plates and pitchers



Young monk at the Monastery of the Pantocrator

Mount Athos: where heaven rests on earth's back

Personal reminiscences
of a pilgrimage towards
spiritual awakening through
the monastic enclave sometimes
called the Holy Garden of the Virgin

by S.D. Salamone

photography by Anthony Gallias

The winds sweep the visitor ashore at the sacred harbor of Dafni. Here he is met with the hustle and bustle of merchants, woodcutters, pilgrims, tourists, sailors, and monks – all hard at work. All manner of cargo and luggage is off-loaded and exchanged for other goods for export: walnuts, lumber, olives and olive oil, crates of icons and incense, products of the Holy Mountain's numerous monastic industries. Faces all round gleam with sweat – swarthy complexions burnt by sun and salt spray.

My first impression is of entering a teeming workshop: can this be the *Holy* mountain of Athos – the *spiritual* home of hermits and of the other-worldly 'Fathers' of Christian Orthodoxy: the great mystic theologians of the Christian East? Is this the place from where, in the 14th century, St. Gregory Palamas (1296-1359), father of the revolutionary "Prayer of the Heart", led the revolt of Orthodox Byzantium against the invading theology of Thomas Aquinas and the Roman Catholic Church? Is this Athos truly a place of miracles and of great souls afire?

My reflections intermingle with the myriad worldly activities of the solitary harbor of Dafni and yet, come to rest on the looming heights above this little

port town. Here, rising up to 6500 feet above sea level, are the rich, dense forests of the Holy Mountain, the precipitous heights that lead its "black angels" deep into solitude and the abandonment of the ordinary world.

It was on these craggy heights, before AD 850 and the establishment of monasticism per se, that the first hermits were drawn to practice the "eremitic" or solitary life of prayer, renouncing all forms of secular or even religious communalism.

The busy port town is the last emblem of Greece's outward-looking, gregarious persona: here, at busy little Dafni, the visitor passes through the first gate into the recesses of the Greek soul.

Mount Athos, located in the region of Halkidiki, a four-and-a-half hour bus ride from Thessaloniki, occupies almost the entire expanse of the Akti Peninsula, some 35 miles in length. Under its own jurisdiction, with a status akin to that of the Vatican, the Holy Mountain draws its monks from all over the Orthodox world – Serbs, Bulgarians, Russians and other nationalities, as well as Greeks. They are now, according to the Holy Mountain's Constitutional Charter of 1926, all Greek citizens. It was this provision

which allowed the Greek government to expropriate some monastic territory to house the Asia Minor refugees who flooded the country (almost 1.5 million) after the Greeks lost the Greco-Turkish War of 1919-22.

The tiny island of Amouliani (where I've lived, on and off, for years as an anthropologist) and the villages of Nea Rhoda and Ouranoupolis nearby all came into existence at that time. Their refugee settlers now operate all the ships and caiques that service the Holy Mountain with its considerable commercial traffic.

It was on board a Dafni-bound caique 20 years ago that a visiting Athenian theologian concluded: "There is indeed a *Greek* soul!"

"So souls, too, will now be issued passports!" an old monk aboard wryly retorted, an oblique reference to the then current dictatorship of Colonel Papadopoulos which had been harassing the Holy Mountain. His eyes flashed as he receded back into silence.

The journey to Dafni is generally a pleasant one, 40 minutes from Ouranoupolis, "City of the Sky", the last lay town on the peninsula before the approach of the monastic community's foreboding forests. These forests stand as a landward barrier, dark and im-

penetrable – or nearly so.

There is a story of a German woman who crossed into Athos, where no female is allowed, from Ouranoupolis. She entered where the only female footsteps ever reported were those of the Ever-Virgin Mother of God, the Most Holy *Theotokos*, as she wanders in Her holy garden of Athos, dedicated to Her exclusively of all females.

The German woman was discovered unconscious, as the story goes, nearly dead of exposure in a monastery vineyard after having wandered into the maze of Athos' forests. She had reached only as far as the first of Athos' 20 great monasteries – Hilandri (the Serbian monastery) – before she dropped in exhaustion.

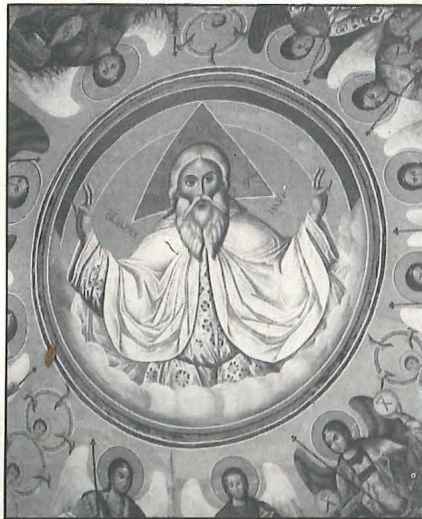
"Lucky the wild boars didn't get to her and the weather was still warm!" an old monk exclaims as he recounts for me the uncommon tale.

But Holy Athos is not misogynist. Quite the contrary. If women have not been permitted here since 1060, it is because this greatest of Orthodox Christian monastic enclaves aspires to the virginity of the Holy Virgin Mother of God Herself; they chant to Her who holds the key to human immortality, daily at midnight services, on Sundays and holy days; She is the key to *theosis* – to the metamorphosis of "Man into God, and God into Man", as St. Athanasios the Great formulated it.

On the Holy Mountain not even female animals are kept and bred, again in remembrance, and as a symbol



The Monastery of Simonas Petras, or "Simonopetra"



God the Creator in a domed monastery entryway

of the pledge of chastity each monk must take to the Virgin Mother: "She is my mother, sister, wife and daughter." She is the "mantle" upon which all creation rests, the monks chant, the *Platitera Ton Ouranon*, since She contains the seed of God the Father, God the Son, Creator of the entire universe – and so, it is She who gives birth to all the world, the sons and daughters alike of all redeemed mankind.

The German woman was sheltered and nourished back to health by astonished monks who perceived her survival as one of a million tiny and greater miracles which happen daily on the Holy Mountain.

They bade her farewell at Holy Dafni as she again embarked for the outside world. Rumors swiftly spread that although she must not be seen again on Athos, she had become Orthodox; she had slipped in only because of her zeal for the "True Faith" (which is the literal meaning of "Orthodoxy"); she had become a monk herself, they gossiped!

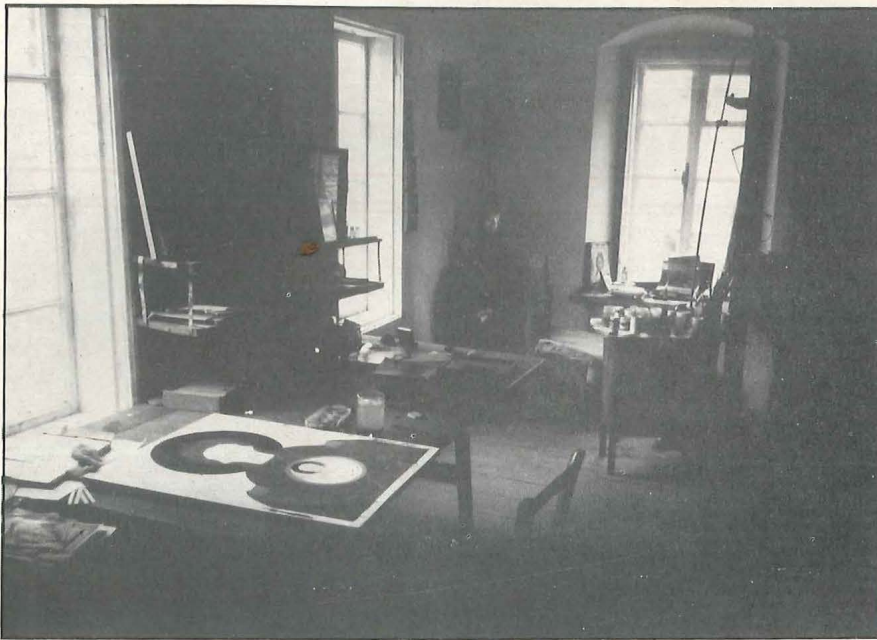
"Bah," another monk tells me. "Women could never enter here at Dafni. Even if dressed as a man, we monks can smell a woman right off!"

But women did enter the Holy Mountain at Dafni once – by force. During the Greek Civil War (1944-49), when Halkidiki was a leftist guerrilla stronghold, the communists sent a patrol of women soldiers to search for political, anti-communist refugees.

"They came ashore with bandoliers, with rifles and other arms," the same



Monks unloading supplies on the quay at the Monastery of Koutloumoussiou



Icon painting room in a "skete" of the Monastery of the Pantocrator

monk recalls. "They searched through the monasteries, prying here and there... They dressed like men, but they were even worse than the male guerrillas. Totally unrepentant! They never found who it was they were looking for, but they warned that they would return again if they found cause."

Beyond Dafni, then, one sheds the mantle of the world and approaches Heaven's gate. The next way station is Karyes, a medieval town, which, totally unchanged in almost a thousand years, awaits the pilgrim. With unpaved roads, enormous gardens, great stone buildings, and no electricity, Karyes extends outward to blend into a rolling valley overgrown with rich vegetation of immense variety.

Karyes is the administrative capital of the Holy Mountain. Here the visitor presents his passport, acquired in Thessaloniki or Athens, to the authorities, and must await a personal interview with the *Hegemon*, or Spiritual Father, of the Holy Mountain.

Sometimes a man is tied up in Karyes for days awaiting an audience. Again he sees the busy monks at work everywhere. Some are out in their vineyards or gardens, the sleeves of their soiled black cassocks rolled back, pruning or hoeing or chopping underbrush, gathering wood. There are monk carpenters here, with little shops, icon makers, and worldly merchants

who, even if not monks themselves, and with families on the outside, become extremely pious from living and working here.

There are tavernas for buying food and drink to sustain one, and housed in such a taverna along the main road leading from Dafni, unpaved and scattered with boulders, I watch the rickety bus rattle in daily from Dafni, filled to overflowing with male visitors. Others arrive on foot along the same road, or are carried by donkey guides over the mountain ridge which separates these two Athonite urban centers.

I enter a great hall in the Palace of the Hegemon and I am asked to wait by a stubble-bearded, non-clerical attendant. Many of the locals are employed here as servants and workmen. The monks of Athos have dwindled to just over a thousand; its numerous estates require hundreds of hired hands to attend to its thousands of square hectares of fertile, productive land. Besides the 20 great monasteries, there are a dozen "sketes", or monastic refuges, and many hermitages where more reclusive souls seek greater solitude.

Waiting and abandoned, I sit alone to contemplate what I might be asked and what responses I should provide His Eminence. Suddenly I am called. I enter a great room. The Hegemon of the Holy Mountain sits at his large mahogany desk. Great icons resplendent in precious metals and stones cover the walls. On my side of the desk are

two young, bearded monks in fine, clean, black monastic robes. His Eminence bids me present my passport.

"Ah, you are not Greek," he notes sternly in Greek.

"Yes, I am American."

"And what would you be interested in here?" he asks.

"I have come to see the *thisavrous*, the precious treasures," I foolishly answer.

"Treasures?" he chides.

"Yes," and I repeat my formula: "*thisavrous*".

"Here, my son, the only *treasures* are those of the heart! Do you not seek solitude and prayer?" he asks incredulously.

A young monk motions to me and I move closer to him as the Hegemon reexamines my papers. The young monk bends over close to my ear and whispers in Greek: "One must answer, *Na proskinoso*: 'I have come to worship.'" This is the proper response.

When the Hegemon looks up again quizzically, I answer, "I have come to worship, Your Excellency!" He is delighted by my informed response and stamping my special visa bids me look after my soul.

"You are free to travel wherever you please on the Holy Mountain," he proclaims, "for two weeks' time." End of audience. I bow and, when he extends his hand, I kiss it dutifully and depart.

A young Yugoslavian travelling companion awaits me outside. "Well, how did it go?" he asks.

"I am to tend to my soul!" I answer.

Here, on Athos, just as the monks bend their backs to cultivate the rich garden of the Most Holy Virgin, so also do they labor to procure the fruits of the soul: for it is here, as they say, that "heaven rests on earth's back."

It is here that one sees how, in the world, the other-worldly philosophy of Orthodoxy takes root. Monasticism is not easy. It is a struggle with the inertia of worldly matters. It is a discipline of mind and body and spirit. Even if one seeks solitude, one must labor in the Virgin's garden, just as She labored to give worldly form to the Son of God. The lessons of Orthodoxy take root through pilgrimage and prayer, through ordinary labors and extraordinary labors to mold the flesh – not to

flee it – into the image of God... *Theosis*. I am pleased that I am becoming an initiate into the mysteries of the heart!

And if my formulaic response to the Hegemon is born of the world's foolishness, what an array of worldly treasures, in fact, intermingles here with the true treasures of spirit. For Athos is a genuine treasure trove of sacred objects and holy relics. Many of these are of great antiquity – each individual artefact often of inestimable value – the gifts of Byzantine emperors and empresses and of the czars of Holy Russia, of Slavic princes, the donations of the great patriarchs of Constantinople, Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria – even of the Popes of Rome.

Athos is famous for its own school of iconography which still flourishes today. After the fall of Constantinople in 1452 to the Turks, Athos became the center of sacred Orthodox Christian painting – or iconography. Among its celebrated iconographers is Manuel Panselinos, whose startling, original frescoes decorate the Church of the Protaton, the central cathedral of the Holy Mountain at Karyes, as well as the cathedral of the monastery of Vatopedi (built shortly after the Great Lavra in the tenth century). With the end of Imperial Byzantine patronage, mosaic works were replaced by those of fresco: but several monasteries still retain rare and beautiful examples of one of Byzantium's highest art forms – at the monasteries of the Great Lavra, Vatopedi, Stavronikita, Xenophontos, and elsewhere.

The 16th century was perhaps the most important period for iconographic art on Athos with the coming of what is called the Cretan School. The Cretan School began in Greece at the great monastic enclave of Meteora and, led by one Theophanes, reached Athos later, where it took root and flourished, creating some of the best examples of its imaginative and colorful style. Vatopedi, Lavra, Dionysiou, and St. Paul's all preserve masterpieces by Theophanes and his disciples.

All the greater and lesser estates are adorned by wall paintings and panel icons, many glowing with gold and silver and jewels, illuminated by the light of beeswax candles and by the red and



The gold and green domes of the Monastery of St. Panteleimon



The Russian Monastery

gold oil lamps adorning the myriad churches and chapels. The eye is dazzled and drawn to the sacred figures of austere saints and martyrs and to images gleaned from Orthodox dogma: the life of Christ and of the Virgin; of the Holy Apostles and Evangelists.

At first, these glowing figures, these great and precious works of art, are disorienting, but then the soul settles into itself and joins them in this visual exaltation of God's glory and of the mortal, material sacrifice of His Son. It is an article of Orthodox theology that all this outward beauty is only an emblem of the glory to come: iconography is "a window on the spiritual world," according to St. John Damas-

cene; it is a work of the Holy Spirit which, the Greek theologians expound, guides the soul on its pilgrimage of spiritual metamorphosis. This world and that are inextricable intertwined – matter is sanctified by the Holy Spirit and mankind is invited to the banquet table of the Holy Angels in the here and now.

Nowhere is this doctrine of mortal glorification more perfectly explicated than in the great spiritual guide of Orthodoxy, the *Philokalia*, written by St. Nikodimos the Hagiorite (1749-1809), one of the most prolific scholars of Athos. "Philokalis" means literally "love of beauty", which is also love of



The Monastery of the Great Lavra in spring

the true good, for “kalos”, the Greek word for beauty, also means the “true” and the “good” as well as the beautiful.

The *Philokalia* was collated by St. Nikodimos as a compilation of the mystical teachings of the greatest Orthodox holy men, beginning with the early Christian era; a guide to the life of prayer and “spiritual athleticism”. It contains, in particular, the most profound teachings on the centrality of the ‘Jesus Prayer’ – the mystical “Prayer of the Heart”. Since its first publication in Venice in 1782, the *Philokalia* has become a cornerstone of Orthodox Christian teaching. It has been translated from Greek into Italian, German, French, English, Slavonic and Russian. Perhaps no other single work of piety has so deeply affected the Orthodox world and given more definitive form to the radical doctrine of Christian repentance and love.

My companion and I spend a week, on foot, travelling to Greek monasteries and sketes, or dependencies (some larger than the monasteries which spawned them), and stop at a few hermitages to break bread with welcoming solitaries. Of the 20 monasteries, 17 are Greek, one is Russian, one Bulgarian, and one Serbian. Of the sketes, one is Bulgarian, two are Romanian, two Russian, and seven Greek. The hermits generally cluster in the vicinity of a common church, or *kyriakon* – from the Greek word for Sunday – since it is only on the Sabbath that they leave their haunts for communion in the liturgy.

The weather is turning bad; it is late autumn. The monks warn us that we may be trapped here indefinitely, awaiting a caique. So the young Yugoslav and I part ways: after all, I will return to nearby Amouliani.

Continuing my pilgrimage, I arrive at St. Panteleimon, a Russian monastery established before 1400, situated above a seaward cliff on the western shore of the Athos peninsula.

Like all the Athonite monastic estates, St. Panteleimon’s is a quadrangle of buildings surrounding a central church or *katholikon*. This monastery has undergone centuries of additions. At the height of its architectural glory, in the 19th century, St. Panteleimon’s was greatly embellished by the Russian czars. Their appreciation for monasticism was influenced by Tolstoy and other eminent Russian writers who, in turn, were influenced by the Slavonic and Russian translations of St. Nikodimos’ *Philokalia*. It was especially Dostoevsky’s *Brothers Karamazov*, with its portrayal of Alyosha and the saintly monastic, Father Zossima, which inspired the czars to patronize the Holy Mountain so lavishly.

A small band of monks, all Russian, now dwindled to only eight or nine, inhabits the giant monastery which easily housed a thousand souls before the October Revolution of 1918. The Russian monastery follows the coenobitic rule, or *typikon*, laid down by St. Athanasios the Athonite, founder of the Holy Mountain’s first and largest monastery, the Great Lavra,

established in 963.

Orthodox Christian monasticism differs from that of the West in that there are no special orders of mendicants or teachers. Orthodox monasticism focuses entirely on the inner life of solitude, continuous prayer, and personal ‘glorification’. The coenobium is a communal rule where all the monks share in common the property of the monastery, dining together and submitting themselves to the authority of an abbot who leads them in their personal struggle towards holiness.

The Russian abbot, a *starsy*, is now ancient; and although he is friendly, we cannot communicate, since he and his Russian monks, although residents of the Holy Mountain for over half a century, still barely know Greek. From this fact alone, it is clear that they have maintained the sternest asceticism and seclusion – even from the numerous surrounding Greek monasteries, sketes and hermitages.

I join them at their communal meal, after midnight services, where the Russian monks appear mysteriously, as if from nowhere, abandoning their solitude to pray and commune together as a symbol of their shared brotherhood in the life of Christ. They focus their attention on their meager portions of vegetable stew and bread: the monks of Athos are vegetarian – allowed cheese, fish and olive oil only on special feast days. They eat in silence in their abandoned *trapeza*, or refectory, while one of their number reads from the lives of the Saints in Old Slavonic, texts dating back to the conversion of Russia at the end of the first millenium. Luckily, their cook is a Greek monk who whispers to me that he can offer me an extra portion of stew if I so desire.

Left alone in a large, communal boarding room with a fireplace, the only Russian monks with whom I come into contact are those who gather for prayer at midnight. A solitary knock on my door rouses me to join them in the monastery’s magnificent cathedral, but by the time I reach the great oaken door, the mysterious Russian monk has already departed. The Greek monk and I become soul mates as I frequent the kitchen to eat my promised extra portions and chat with him as he offers me *tsipouro*, a potent licorice-flavored eau de vie manufactured on Athos.

He is a gruff old fellow who insists I not kiss his hand – a common act of devotion here. He insists that he is not a holy man. He has come here, he explains, to “chase after holiness”, and he is apparently deeply skeptical of his ability to transcend his former life as a sailor. He tells me of the ships he travelled on, like many Greeks of humble origins, from Tokyo to Buenos Aires, to New York. Now, without a suitable pension or close relatives to look after him, he has come to Athos seeking shelter and a resolution to his life of wandering.

One day, while I roam about St. Panteleimon’s dusky, abandoned corridors, passing empty monks’ cells once occupied by generations of struggling, solitary ascetics, I come across the Russian abbot. He is gazing intently, from the top storey, out across the open expanse of the Singitikos Gulf. Recognizing me, he smiles gently and bids me join him. He is visibly excited and clasps my hands.

“Look,” he says in broken Greek. “It is from here that the Patriarch will come!”

He is awaiting a miracle. I pity his poor, deranged delusions. He expects the Patriarch of Moscow after over half a century to come to reclaim the great, silent Russian monastery and to bring a new generation of younger ascetics to revitalize the dying institution and, thus, begin the redemption of Holy Russia: to wrest his fallen, atheist motherland from the hands of the terrible Bolsheviks.

“Miracles!” he whispers in his thick, barely intelligible Russian accent. “Miracles are the answer to prayer!” And he quotes St. Paul: “Pray unceasingly!”

I am troubled by this pathetic old man, by the abandonment of this once great center of Russian spirituality and pillar of Holy Orthodoxy. Is Athos nothing more than a deranged visage of the past, a medieval monument of decaying churches, a symbol of the decline of spirituality in our self-important, haughty age of materialism? Why have I come here? I am now trapped by the bad weather, languishing day after day in isolation. Even the Greek monk is nowhere to be found. I am left all alone to ponder the irreversibility of history – the steady decline of faith and

the end of the age of miracles.

Night after night I respond to the solitary knock on my chamber door, motivating myself to join these ravaged old men in their constant ritual of prayer and fasting, of continual repentance on behalf of a world that has renounced their faith in the miraculous. I slip deeper into my own sullen refusal to succumb to the delusions of Athos’ forlorn piety. Nothing but a miracle will save me, I fear, from the cynicism that is creeping upon me.

After countless days of hapless introspection, I begin to despair. When will I be rescued from the Holy Mountain – from the purgatory of these inflamed hermits?

Suddenly, one day, I awake to clear skies. It is already late in the day. I wrestle to free myself from the lethargy of my wait and quickly dress to go out to see if there is any hope of departure.

As I approach the little wharf of the Russian monastery, I am shocked to see the abbot in his finest priestly vestments together with the assembly of Russian monks. They are carrying Imperial Russian standards adorned in gold and purple in the old Byzantine style. They are carrying censers and bejeweled crosses and holding aloft a great, ancient icon of the Virgin Mother. Have the abbot’s personal delusions now spread to others as well? Have they all fallen victim to hysteria?

“Look,” the Greek monk greets me, “We await the great Patriarch of Moscow!”

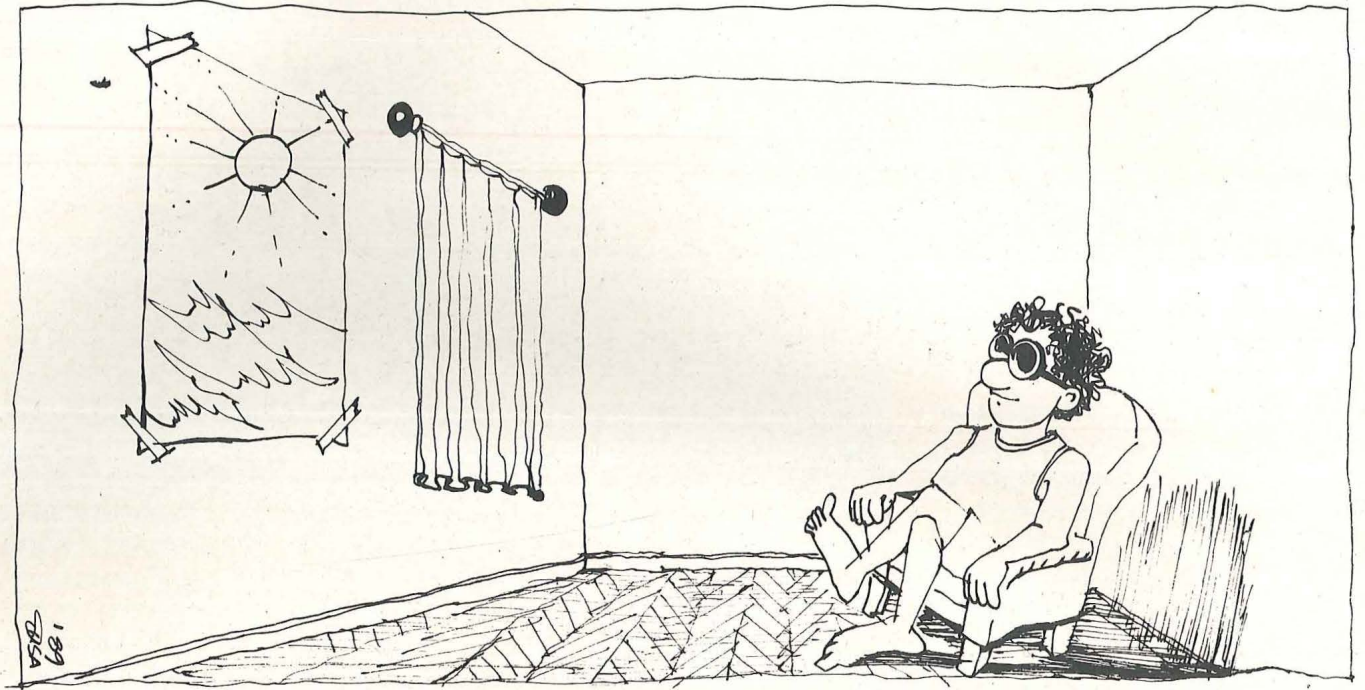
And, sure enough, as if appearing from a cloud of salt spray, approaching our shore is a flotilla of caiques and Greek patrol boats. Flying aloft from their masts, along with the blue and white cross of the Greek flag, are innumerable Byzantine banners just like those carried by the Russian monks! There, at the prow of the lead boat, beneath the standard of the double-headed eagle – once the Imperial Russian emblem – stands a giant of a man in bright scarlet robes with a long, flowing white beard; and, encircling him, also in scarlet robes, grasping against the wind tall crimson Russian caps, stand a group of younger prelates with golden, youthful beards. It is indeed Patriarch Pimen of Moscow, coming to reclaim the Monastery of St. Panteleimon – hastening to initiate the repentance of Holy Russia and a new age of Athonite miracles.

I was able to depart with the patriarch. On our voyage back to Ouranopolis, and then on to Amouliani for me, I reflected upon the lessons which the Holy Mountain still offers a world in rebellion against piety and faith. Would the Soviet regime one day truly repent and allow a return to Orthodoxy? Would Athos survive as the heart of Orthodox Christianity?

Athos’ lessons are those which quietly penetrate the pilgrim’s life, strengthening one’s resolution to pursue the difficult course towards spiritual awakening in an age bereft of miracles. □



Monastery of the Great Lavra



Pale safe

By the end of July, most Athenians have acquired a tan — some by swimming and sunbathing and others by just walking in the streets of central Athens. The first-mentioned tan is usually a healthy, brown one. The second is a combination of sun and smog, giving the skin a dark yellow tinge which darkens considerably when one walks past a truck, a bus or a taxi stopped at the lights and emitting noxious exhaust fumes.

So when I ran into my friend Dionysios Colovakifovos at a garden party the other day, and saw him looking pale as a winter moon, I thought there must be something seriously wrong with him.

"Have you been ill?" I asked him with concern.

"No, why, do I look ill?" he replied with equal concern.

I realized I had made a faux pas. Dionysios is a bit of a hypochondriac at the best of times and I shouldn't have been so blunt in remarking on his pallor.

"Well, you do look a little pale. Haven't you been out in the sun lately?"

"Only to go to the pharmacy and to the State Lab to hand in my sea samples."

"Sea samples? What are those?"

"Samples of the sea that I take from those areas that were declared non-polluted at the beginning of the summer."

"If I remember rightly," I corrected him, "certain areas were declared polluted but no areas were declared non-polluted."

"Exactly," he said. "They told us where

it was dangerous to swim but they didn't tell us specifically where it was safe, leaving us to infer that the areas they did not mention were non-polluted. But who trusts them? I take my own samples, take them to the State Lab and pay a small fee to have them analyzed."

"You go to all that trouble?" I asked incredulously. "And what have you found?"

"I've found that there are bugs that can give you enteritis, colitis, hepatitis, dermatitis, typhoid, dysentery and athlete's foot in all the sea areas around Attica, to a greater or lesser extent, and as I am rather vulnerable to disease, as you know, I have decided to give swimming a miss."

"Then why don't you just lie on the beach and get a tan?"

"The paying beaches are too crowded and the open ones are too full of garbage and tar.

"I thought the boy scouts had picked it all up."

"If they did, somebody must have brought it back again."

"Well, how about the Hilton pool?"

"Too expensive, and I'm allergic to chlorine anyway."

"Look," I said, "why don't you come with me to Hamolia where I have been swimming regularly for many years. It's a stretch of rocky coast between Vavrona and Porto Rafti where the water is clean and clear and there's a good fish taverna there where you can have a seafood lunch with ice-cold beer after your swim. How about it?"

He looked at me pityingly and said:

"I haven't tested the water there, but

considering there's a promontory with a caravan camp at the north end of Hamolia and a Ministry of Welfare summer camp for children at the south end, Lord knows what you swim in when the wind blows from either direction. And tell me, can you swim off those rocks when the northeast *meltemi* is blowing during most of July and August and bringing over all the flotsam from Euboea across the way?"

I admitted there were days when swimming at Hamolia was not very pleasant and sometimes not possible because of the pounding waves, unless one went to the sheltered bay below the children's camp by walking past piles of garbage, negotiating a precipitous narrow path and coming to a beach decked out with more garbage and tar.

"Now you've made me feel depressed," I told my friend.

"Oh, don't let me put you off Hamolia. If you've been swimming there for years and haven't caught anything serious, chances are you've either built up an immunity against the bugs that flourish there or you're just plain lucky. But don't recommend it to other people, and especially to me."

Then, trying to cheer me up, Dionysios said: "Look, old man, I don't mind looking pale and wan. I'd rather look pale and wan naturally than become like that after a couple of months in a hospital. Also, all you brown and suntanned Apollos don't seem to realize that even if you escape the hazards of enteritis, colitis, hepatitis and the rest, skin cancer's always there, waiting round the corner to get you in the end."

□



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Useful numbers

Police

Tourist police	171
City police	100
Traffic police	523-0111
Coastguard patrol	108
Aliens' bureau	770-5711

Fire

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Health care

Doctors 2 pm - 7 am	105
First aid	166
Poison control	779-3777
Pharmacies open 24 hrs	107
Hospitals	106
SOS Support Line	644-2213
US Military first aid	981-2740
US citizens' emergency aid	721-2951
National AIDS Center	644-4906

Animal Welfare

Garby, Enosis Zoofilon Ellados	882-2356
Greek Society for the Protection of Animals	346-0360
	770-6489
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society	643-5391
St Francis Society	643-5391

Automobile and touring

Automobile and Touring Club (ELPA)	779-1615
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Tourism

EOT information, Kar Servias 2	322-2545
EOT office, Amerikis 11	322-3111
Athens Mayor's office	524-2369
For items in buses or taxis	642-1616
Peace & Friendship Stadium	481-9512

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Utilities

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

Main post offices

(open 7:30 am to 8:00 pm)

Aiolou 100	321-6023
Syntagma Square	323-7573

Parcel post offices

(For parcels over 1 kg going abroad)	
Koumoundourou 29	524-9359
Stadiou 4, in arcade	322-8940
Psychico	671-2701

Parcels should not be wrapped until after inspection.

Travel and transport

Flight information

Olympic Airways	981-1201
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International flights except Olympic	969-9443

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	322-0986
Aerolineas Argentinas, Voukourestiou 36	360-7936
Air Canada, Othonos 10	324-7511
Air France, Karageorgi Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Omirou 15	360-3584
Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39	323-9101

Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4	324-1377
Alitalia, Nikis 10	322-9414/19
Austrian Airlines, Othonos 8	323-0844
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23	322-6684
Bangladesh Air, 4 Xenofondos	322-6544
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	322-8089
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	323-0344
CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15	323-0174
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3576
El Al (Israel), Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	325-4831
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	322-1228
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	324-5514
Icelandair, Syngrou 5	923-0322
Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Iranair, Panepistimiou 16	360-7615
Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	922-0018
Japan Airlines, Amalias 4	324-8211
JAT (Yugoslavia), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM (Dutch), Voulis 22	Info:323-0755
	Reservations:325-1311
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	323-4506
Korean Airways, Psylla 6	324-7511
Libyan Arab-Airlines, Mitropoleos 3	324-4816
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Karageorgi Servias 4	32-944
Luxair, Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10	323-5683
Olympic Airways, Syngrou 96	929-2111
Pan Am, Othonos 4	323-5242
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15	323-1931
Qantas (Australian), Nikis 45	325-0521
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	324-4302
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	323-6821
SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6, Vissarionos	363-4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	322-8211
Singapore Airlines, Xenofondos 9	323-9112
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 14	323-7857
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-1871
Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39	323-8711
Tarom (Romanian), Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Thai International, Lekka 3-5	324-3241
Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19	322-1035
Tunis Air, Filellinon 19	322-0104
TWA, Xenofondos 8	323-6831
Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10	8685
Yemenia, Patission 9	524-5912
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 7-9	413-3244

Coach (bus) stations

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Trains

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To northern Greece and other countries	524-0601
To Peloponnisos	513-1601

Ships

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Flying Dolphin	452-7107

Marinas

Floisvos	982-9759
Glyfada	894-5258
Vouliagmeni	896-0012
Zea	452-5315

Embassies and consulates

Algeria, Vas Constantinou 14	751-3560
Argentina, Vas Sophias 59	722-4753
Australia, Dimitriou Soutsou 37	644-7303
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq 14	721-3039
Bulgaria, Stratigou Kallari 33	647-8105/8
Canada, I Gennadiou 4	723-9511
China, Krinon 2a, Pal Psychico	672-3282
Colombia, Marathonodromo 91	647-4457
Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	681-3042
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	723-7883
Czechoslovakia, George Seferi 6	671-3755

Denmark, Kolonaki Sq 15	724-9315
Egypt, Vas Sophias 3	361-8612
Ethiopia, Davaki 10	692-0565
EC, Vas Sophias 2	724-3982
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	751-9795
France, Vas Sophias 7	361-1665
German Democratic Republic, Stef. Delta 2-4, Filothei	684-9722
German Federal Republic, Vas. Sophias 10, Maroussi	369-4111
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychico	671-4889
Iceland, Paraschou 5, Pal Psychico	672-6154
India, Meleagrou 4	721-6227
Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16, Psychico	647-1436
Iraq, Mazarki 4, Pal Psychico	671-5012
Ireland, Vas Constantinou 7	723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromo 1, Pal Psychico	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1723
Japan, Mesogeion 2-4	775-8101
Jordan, Pan Zervou 30, Pal Psychico	647-4161
Korea, Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Psychico	647-3593
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Liberia, 2 Efpilas, Piraeus	453-1046
Libya, Vyronas 13, Pal Psychico	647-2120
Luxembourg, Platonos 12, Piraeus	417-9515
Malta, Filellinon 7	323-0068
Mexico, Vas Constantinou 5-7	723-0754
Morocco, Mousson 14, Psychico	647-4209
Netherlands, Vas Constantinou 7	723-9701
New Zealand, An Tsoha 15-17	641-0311
Norway, Vas Constantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	729-0214
Panama, Vas Sophias 21	360-2992
Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus	411-9497
Paraguay, Alopekis 2	724-9511
Peru, Vas Sophias 105-107	641-1221/1321
Philippines, Kanara 5-7, Piraeus	452-3015
Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, Pal Psychico	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0096
Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal Psychico	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromo 71	671-6911
South Africa, Kifissias 124	692-2125
South Korea, Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Spain, Vas Sophias 29	721-4885
Sweden, Vas Constantinou 7	729-0421
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromo 79, Psychico	671-1604
Thailand, Taigetou 23, Pal Psychico	671-7969
Tunisia, Ermou 8	323-1739
Turkey, Vas Georgiou B8	724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	723-6211
United States of America, Vas Sophias 91	721-2951
USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, Pal Psychico	672-5235
Uruguay, Lykavittou 1c	360-2635
Vatican, Mavlis 2, Psychico	647-3598
Venezuela, Vas Sophias 112	770-8769
Yemen (North Yemen), Patission 9	524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas Sophias 106	777-4344
Zaire,	
Vas Constantinou 2, 116 35	701-6171/701-5932

UN Offices

UNIC, Amalias 36	322-8122, 322-9624
High Commission for Refugees, Skoufa 59	363-3607

Ministries

Agriculture, Abarnon 2	524-8555
Commerce, Kaningos Sq. 15	361-6241
Communications, Xenofondos 13	325-1211
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14	324-3015
Education, Mitropoleos 15	323-0461
Energy & Natural Resources, Mihalakopoulou	770-8615
Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10	322-4071
Foreign Affairs, Akademies 1	361-0581
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Interior, Stadiou 27	322-3521
Justice, Sokratos & Zenonos	522-5903
Labor, Pireos 40	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Greg Lambraki 150, Piraeus	412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq	646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq	323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	{031} 26-4321

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Presidency, El Venizelou 15	364-0502
Press & Information, Zalokosta 10	363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Irodotou Attikou 19	724-0654
Public Order, Katahaki 1	692-9210
Social Security, Stadiou 29	323-9010

Banks

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

National Bank of Greece, Kar Servias 2	321-0411
Commercial Bank of Greece, Sophokleous 11	321-0911
Ionian and Popular Bank, Panepistimiou 45	322-5501
Bank of Attica, Panepistimiou 19	324-7415
Bank of Greece, Panepistimiou 21	320-1111
Credit Bank, Stadiou 40	324-5111

The following exchange centers are open extra hours:

8 am-9 pm, Mon-Fri; 8 am-8 pm Sat, Sun:	
National Bank, Kar Servias & Stadiou	322-2738
Mon-Fri 8:30 am-1:30 pm. - 3:30 7:30 pm:	
Hilton Hotel, Vas Sophias 46	722-0201

Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank, Nederland, Paparigopoulou 3, Klafthmonos Sq	324-3973
American Express, Panepistimiou 31	323-5401
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10	325-5401
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Panepistimiou 43	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	325-1901
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	324-3891
Bank Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25	324-9531
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	322-9835
Banque Franco-Hellenique de Commerce Int. et Maritime S.A., 12 Amalias	323-9701
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari	364-3713
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	364-4311
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank, Othonos 8	322-7471
Kolonaki Sq	361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus	452-3511
Credit Banque Commercial de France, Amalias 20	324-1831
Grindlays Bank, Merlin 7	362-4601
Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus	411-1753
Midland Bank, Seki 1A, Kolonaki	364-7410
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	413-6403
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq	360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Il Merarhis 7, Piraeus	411-7415
Stadiou 24, Athens	325-0924
I Dragoumi 3, Thessaloniki	(031)531-007
Société General, Ippokratous 23	364-2010
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC, Akti Miaouli 61	452-7483

Churches and Synagogues

Agia Irmii, Aeolou	322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	646-4315
Chrisospilottisa, Aeolou 60	321-6357
Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos	322-1308
Sotiros, Kidathineon	322-4633
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezii 10	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8	325-2823
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66	361-2713
Crossroads International Christian Center, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi	770-5829
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Vissarionos 7A	721-1520
Jehovah's Witnesses, Kifissias 77, Maroussi	682-7315
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Thermistokleous 282, Piraeus	451-6564
St Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	362-3603
St. Andrews Protestant Church, 3 Papanikole St, Papagou	652-1401
Services (former Hotel Roussos) 9 am 18 Tsaldari Pan., Kifissia Sina 66, 11:15 am	
Christos Kirche, Sina 66, 11:15 am	
St Paul's (Anglican), Filellion 29	721-4906
St Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellion 21	323-1090

Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58	895-0165
Church of 7th Day Adventists, Keramikou 18	522-4962

Cultural organizations and archaeological institutes

American School of Classical Studies Soudias 54	723-6314
Australian Archaeological Institute, 23 Zacharitsa, Koukaki	324-4842
Belgian Archaeological School, Lavrion	(0292) 25158
British Council, Kolonaki Sq 17	363-3211
British School of Archaeology, Soudias 52	721-0974
Canadian Archaeological Institute, Gennadion 2B, Kolonaki	722-3201
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6	361-2518
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	362-9886
Institut Francais, Sina 31	361-5575
Branch: Massalias 18	361-0013
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47	522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women Dimokritou 14	361-1042
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872
Swedish Archaeol Inst, Mitseon 9	923-2102

Educational Institutions

The Alpine Center, 39 Pat. Ioakim	721-3076/3700
American Community Schools	639-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	665-9991
Byron College (Maroussi)	804-9162
Campion School	813-2013
College Year in Athens	721-8746
Deree College (Ag Paraskevi)	639-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower)	779-2247
Dropfeld Gymnasium	682-0921
Green Hill School, Kokinaki 17, Kifissia	801-7115/872
Institut Francais, Sina 31	361-5575
Branch: Massalias 18	361-5575
Italian School	228-0338
Italian Archaeol School	923-9163
Kifissia Montessori School	808-0322
The University of La Verne	801-0111
Lycee Francais	362-4301
Mediterranean College, Akademias 98	364-6022/5116
Pooh Corner Kindergarten/Nursery	801-1827
Southeastern College	364-3405, 360-2055/56
St Catherine's British Embassy	282-9750
St Lawrence College	894-2725
Tasis Hellenic International School	808-1426
Ionic Center, Strat Syndesmou 12	360-4448
The Old Mill (remedial)	801-2558
3-4-5 Brit. Nursery Sch., Pal. Faliron	983-2204
University Center for Recognition of Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 112	923-7835
TASIS Elementary	681-4753

Social/Sports Clubs

The Aikido Assoc., 3 Sept. 144	881-1768
Alcoholics Anonymous	962-7122, 962-7218
Al-Anon	981-5711
Amnesty International, Mavromichali 20	360-0628
Athenian Hockey Club Club Secretary: D Faulkner	722-9716
Vice Pres: A Tipper	807-7719
American Legion (Athens Post) Tziraion 9 (near Temple of Zeus)	922-0067
ACS Tennis Club, 129 Ag Paraskevi, Halandri	639-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas Olgas 2	923-2872
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei	681-2557
Canadian Women's Club	804-3823
Belgian-Greek Business Circle, Othonos 8	322-0723
Cross-Cultural Association	804-1212
Daughters of Penelope (Ladies Auxiliary of AHEPA), Formionos 38 Pangrati	751-9731
Democrats Abroad	722-4645
Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali	813-2685
English Speaking Society	672-5485
Fed of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	321-0490
Fed of Greek Excursion Clubs, Dragatsanou 4	323-4107
Gliding Club of Athens, Patsaniou 8	723-5158
Golf Club, Glyfada	894-6820
Greek Girl Guides Association,	

Xenofondos 10	323-5794
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1	724-4437
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	524-8600
Hash House Harriers Jogging Club,	807-6864
Hippodrome, Faliron	941-7761
Overeaters Anonymous	346-2800
The Players	666-6394
Republicans Abroad (Greece)	681-5747
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	661-1088
Spastics Society	701-5634
Sports Center, Agios Kosmas	981-5572
Politia Club, Aristotelous 18	801-1566
Vera Tennis Club, Nea Filothei	681-3562
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	417-9730
YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's Club, Ag Zonis 57	861-3522
Athens, Cosmopolitan Lions Club, (Mr P Baganis)	360-1311
Danish Business Assoc., 9 Zissimopoulou, Glyfada	894-8848
European Economic Community (EEC), Vas Sophias 2	724-3982
Fed of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5	323-7325
Foreign Press Association, Akademias 23	363-7318
Greek Productivity Center (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistriou 28	360-0411
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Stadiou 24	323-6641
Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150	922-5011
Hellenic Export Promotion Council, Stadiou 24	322-6871
Hellenic Olympic Committee, Kapsali 4	724-9235
Hellenic Shipowners' Association, Akti Miaouli 85	411-8011
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16	324-7805
Propeller Club	778-3698
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo, Egnatious 154, Thessaloniki	(031)23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

Greek Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Akademias St 7-9	360-4815/2411
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece, Mitropoleos St 38	323-1230
Geotechnical Chamber of Greece, Venizelou St 64, Thessaloniki	(031)27-8817/8
German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12	644-4546
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries, 180 Kifissias, Neo Psychico	671-1210, 672-6882
Handicrafts Chamber of Athens, Akademias St 18	363-0253
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Stadiou 4	323-6641
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, Akti Miaouli 85	411-8811
International, Kaningos 27	361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Loudovikou St 1, Plateia Roosevelt	417-7241
Professional Chamber of Athens, El Venizelou St 44	360-1651
Professional Chamber of Piraeus, Ag Konstantinou St 3	412-1503
Foreign American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17	361-8385
Arab Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, 180 Kifissias	647-3761
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 4	362-0168
Far East Trade Center (Rep of China) Vas Sophias 54	724-3107
French Chamber of Commerce, Vas Sophias 7a	362-5516, 362-5545
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Dorilaou 10-12	644-4546
Hong Kong Trade Development Council, Vas Alexandrou 2	724-6723
Italian Chamber of Commerce, Mitropoleos St 25	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Koumbari 4	363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17	361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents, Voulis St 15	323-2622



Campion School Athens

Gateway to Harvard

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The school will be closed from the 31st of July to the 15th of August.



"Believe that their normal/Vision can/Walk to perfection"

Anghelika's "Yes"

If we are fortunate, at some juncture in mid life we may be granted a second chance.

As a sort of 'visitation of grace', we may find ourselves asked, by some inscrutable inner voice, whether we are willing, once again, to 'suspend our disbelief', to say "Yes", in no uncertain terms, to life.

A great deal — not the least of which is our own happiness, our capacity for wonder — hinges on whether or not we can bring ourselves to answer in the affirmative. If we are very fortunate, and life has not buffeted us about to the point where our wings have fallen off for good, we may just rise to the occasion. We may find a lump in our throats, rice and rose petals in our hands.

But even if we do say yes, or even whisper yes; say we *will* join the dance (despite our creaking kness), say we *will* sing the second stanza (despite having 'fallen' from first to second soprano), say we *will* bury the hatchet (despite those nicks on our own precious throats), we may not, at the time, appreciate the enormity and sheer beauty of our decision. Doesn't matter though. A yes is a yes is a yes.

Early this summer, I attended a beautiful wedding. Anghelika's wedding. It was celebrated and yes, solemnized, in a perfect garden in Kifissia. Garlands of flowers linked old dowager pines; the nightingales were silenced, temporarily, by a brass quintet. Children gamboled (yes, they did) on a green knoll and, after the vows were exchanged, the guests sat down to a feast and champagne. Toasts were drunk. The bride and groom danced; Anghelika, exquisitely shy in Chantilly lace, hid her face against David's shoulder.

We were all in tears. We were all, great elegant-motley group that we were, spell-bound, thunderstruck.

I sat in an aisle seat on the lawn and,

before the *Wedding March* began, surveyed my fellow guests. There were couples, the veterans of long marriages, with their progeny; divorced and widowed single people, of both sexes; a woman who'd recently broken off an engagement; a young cross-cultural pair about to wing their way off to America to celebrate their own nuptials. There were optimists and cynics among us, and people with broken hearts. There were prospective parents, and children from shattered homes. It was a good cross-section of Athenians from a certain walk of life; and, of the family of man.

The service incorporated elements from the Protestant sacrament, and the fragile, immortal *steffana* of the Greek Orthodox ceremony. (Anghelika's mother is Greek; her father, American). It was a long, literate service. The Reverend Pederson took the opportunity to remind us all of the omnipotence of love, the reality of responsibility; we listened, chapter and verse. Anghelika and David, so obviously in love, listened most attentively of all.

And somewhere, between Randall Thompson's *Amen* and Henry Purcell's *Trumpet Voluntary*, I myself distinctly heard a voice ask the adults among us, one and all, if we were, once again, willing to say yes to life, along with the bride and groom. Anghelika's yes was inaudible, as was mine, but the rice and rose petals filled the air. (A sure sing of affirmation all round). I had an unmistakable lump in my throat. The notorious cynic to my right had discernably damp eyes.

What memories visited the others that evening I can only guess at. I was thinking of Dag Hammarskjöld's *Markings* at one point in the ceremony — a particular passage where he discusses his own affirmation of life, his own spoken yes to the ineffable. I was also thinking of

Anghelika's parents' wedding on tiny Ayia Triada, years ago, an event depicted in one of Spyros Vassiliou's paintings: a bride in white — now the mother of a bride in white — standing in a boat, her veil billowing out behind her. I was thinking of all the things, too, that can put asunder those whom God has joined, and yet believing — not simply hoping — that these two sweet children would remain, hand in hand, to dance at their own children's weddings.

Before the wedding, I had scribbled out, for David and Anghelika, a few lines from Auden's "For The Time Being"; the last chorus, actually, which is a celebration of the Christian faith, and union with the Church — of belief, and hope and love in the "Land of Unlikeness", the "Kingdom of Anxiety", the "World of the Flesh". It was a scholarly little epithalamium for two recent graduates of Bennington College.

But, during the exchange of vows, among so many other things — and forgive me, Reverend Pederson, for my inattention — I thought of another chorus from the same long poem. It reads: "Blessed Woman / Excellent Man, / Redeem for the dull the / Average Way, / That common ungifted / Natures may / Believe that their normal / Vision can / Walk to perfection."

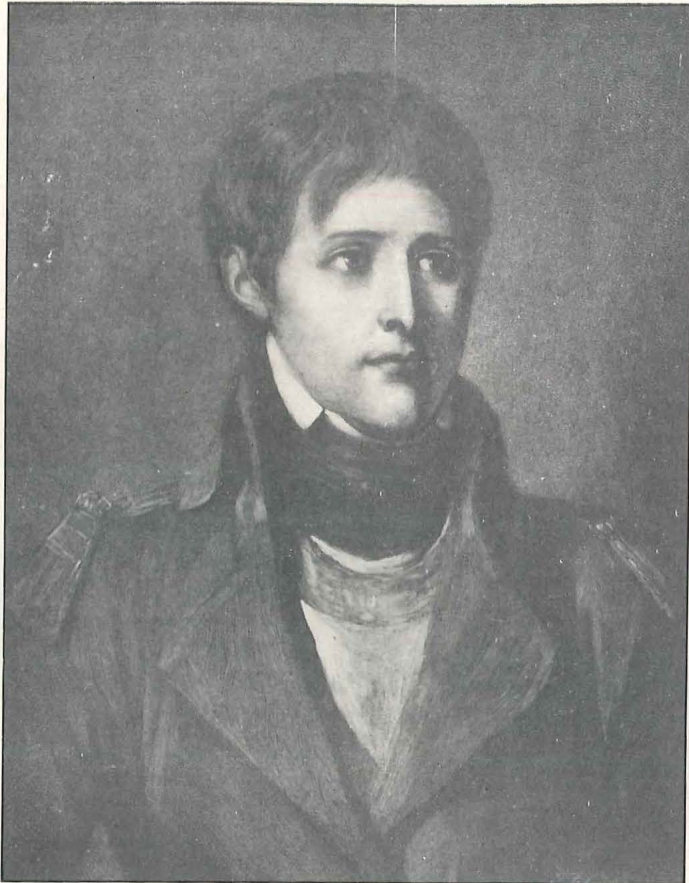
Auden had a way with words. Indeed. But so does Anghelika: one little, resounding "yes" in June transformed our common ungifted natures. Her affirmation, and David's, enabled so many of her guests to answer, right along with her, in the affirmative. □

Close to Home



photo/Juliana Bialas

Elizabeth Herring



Napoleon as Lieutenant of Artillery

Was Napoleon Greek?

The Greeks of Corsica always claimed Bonaparte was descended from the aristocratic Kalomeros family. Whatever his origins, however, the emperor was a philhellene: he was a close friend of 'Prince' Demetrios Comnenos

by J. M. Thursby

After Napoleon's death, a small, beautifully bound book bearing his imperial coat of arms embossed in gold was found in his personal library at the palace of St-Cloud outside Paris. It describes the genealogy of Demetrios Stephanopoulos-Comnenos, an 'almost' direct descendant of David Comnenos II, last emperor to rule the break-away Byzantine empire at Trebizond on the Black Sea before it too fell to the Turks.

The book also contains a copy of the official document issued by Louis XVI on 15 April 1782 which recognizes the genealogy as authentic and grants Demetrios, an "honoured member" of the French court, the right to be known as 'Prince' and the use of the double-headed eagle with crown as his insignia.

As unlikely as it seems, Napoleon, the reforming Jacobin, and aristocratic Demetrios, a far-flung scion of the Byzantine Imperial Dynasty of Comnenos, knew each other well: both belonged to the Corsican nobility.

Trebizond, originally a Greek trading station founded about 756 B.C., became a prosperous Black Sea port on the main Asia — Europe caravan route via Armenia and claimed the added privilege of being an Apostolic See whose church had been founded by St. Andrew. For two and a half centuries, it was also the

magnificent capital of an off-shoot empire created by the brothers Alexius and David Comnenos after the Crusaders had occupied and savagely looted Constantinople in 1204.

A microcosm of the later, Trebizond too, had its Hippodrome, Cathedral of St. Sophia and splendid churches and palaces some of which are still extant; it remained a thriving center of Byzantine culture until 1461 when it fell to the Turkish sword.

Its last emperor, David II, was captured and later executed, but prominent members of the imperial and leading families were rescued by Genoa, then the most powerful trading nation in the Black Sea area. After many adventures, they were eventually resettled in the southern Peloponnese where there were still some lingering family connections. There they formed distinctive communities with their own habits and leadership under the Stephanopoulos-Comnenos family: a small tower allegedly belonging to a member of the Comnenos family still exists at Astros.

Towards the mid-17th century the Turks began a series of ruthless probing attacks in the area in an attempt to subdue the semi-independent Laconians. It was time for these now-large communities which had grown from

original refugee nuclei to move on. Helped once again by the Genoese, they were offered yet another new home on the island of Corsica, then under the jurisdiction of Genoa.

Culturally advanced, Orthodox and Greek-speaking, it wasn't long before these families into conflict with the hybrid local population which spoke a Latin-based dialect and embraced Roman Catholicism. Inter-family squabbles and vendettas arose which apparently still smolder on, and a pitched battle even took place near Ajaccio which is depicted in a painting in the church of Madonna delle Carmen near the capital.

In these hostile circumstances, the Greek communities remained tight-knit and closely integrated. Descendants survive today around Cargese. Like most refugees claiming aristocratic lineage, each was acutely aware of his own birthright as well as that of his neighbor and, despite counter claims, they continued to recognize the leadership of the Stephanopoulos-Comnenos line.

Many countries have claimed Napoleon as their own and his origins are still a contentious subject. Whatever it's worth, the Greeks of Corsica always believed he belonged to their aristo-

cratic stock and was descended from the Kalomeros family, one of whose members had some centuries earlier gone to Florence and Italianized his name to Buonaparte. Baron d'Henri de Cavigliers, in his history of the Imperial House of Comnenos, even refers to him as Buonaparte-Comnenos.

According to contemporary Corsican gossip, the Bonaparte family were known as the 'Kalomeroi' or 'Kalomeriano'. Be that as it may, the Buonaparte (they did not change their name to the French Bonaparte until after 1976) and the Comnenos families were close friends.

In 1768, Genoa off-loaded the island and its unruly, independant citizens by selling it to Louis XIV. Consequently, Napoleon, born the following year, was sent at the age of nine to be educated in France, briefly at the College d'Autun and then, on a state scholarship granted to sons of impoverished nobility, to the military academies of Brienne and Paris.

Members of the Comnenos family also moved to France: Demetrios to claim his title of 'Prince' and his sister, Panoria, who was married to a rich army missionary, Permon, and was known as Madame Comnenou-Permon. Regarded as foreigners in their new homeland the friends kept in touch and the Comnenou-Permon homes at Place Conti in Paris and Montpellier were always open to all members of the Bonaparte family.

They looked after Marie-Anne, and visited her when she attended an aristocratic girls boarding school at St-Cyr, and Napoleon, a penniless cadet, often dined with them and on occasion stayed the night. A voracious reader, well-versed in the classics, Voltaire and Rousseau, he apparently often argued with Demetrios regarding the merits of constitutional as opposed to absolute monarchy and extolled the virtues of ancient Sparta while Panoria's young daughters Cécile and Laure nicknamed him "Puss in Boots".

The teenage cadet was not quite 16 when his father Carlos died of stomach cancer in the Comnenou-Permon home, leaving his large family in impoverished circumstances. Shortly afterwards, as a newly-commissioned artillery officer, Napoleon shouldered the family's responsibilities, dividing his time between Corsica and France; later rising with amazing rapidity to the rank of Brigadier-General after his brilliant

attack on royalist-held Toulon which gained him the patronage of the Robespierre brothers.

In the ever-changing political quicksands of revolutionary France nothing was secure and when, in 1794, Maximilien and Augustin Robespierre fell from power, Napoleon was briefly placed under house arrest. Still regarded as politically unsound, he was back in Paris some months later on 'leave' and reduced pay, his splendid uniform threadbare when he attended his dying friend, Permon.

He had always enjoyed a warm relationship with Panoria Comnenou-Permon, now a widow, and took to calling on her regularly, making sure she had enough bread during the shortage and escorting her to the theatre. With his future now uncertain, he desperately needed social stability and had noticed that generals and politicians often chose



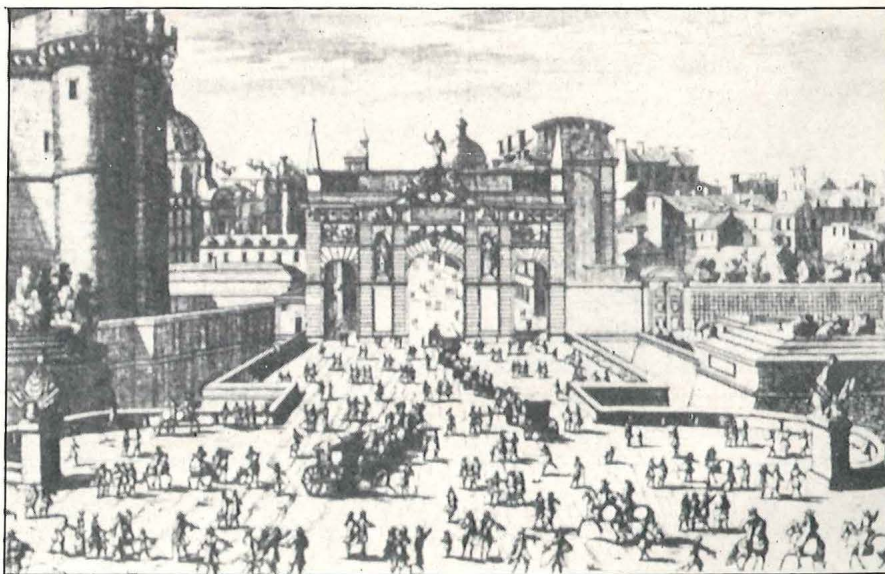
Laure Comnenou-Permon, Duchess D' Abrantès

mature, well-established, influential women as wives to help them with their careers. Perhaps with this in mind, he apparently proposed to Panoria, his mother's friend. According to Laure, her mother broke into such hearty laughter at the thought that it was heard all over the house.

Soon after, Napoleon fell in love and married another widow six years his senior, the renowned Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, two days before leaving for the Italian campaigns and his meteoric rise to prominence and power.

Even as emperor, Napoleon retained the friendship of the Comnenou-Permon family and persuaded his friend and former adjutant, the impetuous general Andoche Junot, nicknamed 'The Storm', to marry Laure, giving them 100,000 francs and a house on the Champs Elysées as presents and making him, at 29, governor of Paris. In 1807, Junot who had accompanied Napoleon on most of his campaigns, seized Portugal for France at the head of a small army and was rewarded with the Portuguese title, Duc d'Abrantès.

After the restoration of the Bourbon monarchy Laure, now a widow, befriended the young writer Honoré de Balzac who egged her on to write her memoirs. Addicted to opium and motivated more by profit than truth she produced a 'best-seller' describing her family's long connection with the Corsican 'eagle'. To the end, she was inordinately proud of the drop of Comnenos blood running in her veins and, on an old tombstone in the cemetery of Montparnasse in Paris, are carved the words: "Here lies Comnenou—Duchess d'Abrantès". □



Le Place de la Bastille, where the French Revolution began



1920s photo of Lindian immigrants to the US

Lindos' one-man historical society

Mihalis Mavrikos' private collection of Dodecanesian memorabilia of the 19th and early 20th centuries tells the story of a lost, but still valued, way of life

by Willard Manus

The beautiful and famous village of Lindos on Rhodes has a museum in one of the ancient mansions inhabited by the Knights of St John, but visitors wishing to learn something of the contemporary history of Lindos would do better to head to the Arches restaurant in the main square instead and ask for its co-manager, Mihalis Mavrikos.

The 33-year-old Mavrikos not only has a master's degree in international relations from the London School of Economics, but has spent the last ten years putting together a private collection of artefacts which tells the history of Lindos in the 20th century in a unique and comprehensive way. The collection includes photos, kitchen equipment, books, envelopes and stamps, official documents, letters, postcards, folk art, maps and newspapers dating from Lindos' Turkish, Italian and Greek periods.

Although Mavrikos considers himself an amateur historian and has made no attempt to exploit his collection for personal gain, news of it has reached the mass media. Two years ago, Greek TV sent a camera team to film Mavrikos' collection and interview him. The resulting show, titled *Mama Lindos* was broadcast in 1988. A German magazine has also done a similar kind of story, which will be published in a

comprehensive feature on Rhodes in the autumn.

Mavrikos got interested in the history of Lindos when he was a child. "I was given two post cards from the Italian period by my grandmother. She had lived under the island's Italian occupation which lasted from 1912 to 1943. One of the cards showed Lindos in those days. I was struck by the beauty of it and, in talking to her about her life, came to realize how important it was to preserve the past and keep it from being forgotten."

Mavrikos began collecting seriously at 23, when he graduated from college and decided to return to Lindos. First he went to his own family, a large and

illustrious Rhodian clan, and got them to dig around in old trunks and safes for memorabilia. Then he began asking friends and neighbors to do the same. He also used his own funds to buy items from private individuals or at commercial auctions in Athens.

"The collection just kept growing over the years," says Mavrikos, who is unable to place a monetary value on it. "It filled one room, then another and another in my house, and its focus widened as well. To delve into the history of Lindos naturally leads one to the overall history of Rhodes and then on to the entire range of Dodecanese islands, since they shared so often a common fate. But that's where I've had



Rhodian newspaper from the Italian Occupation

to draw a line – at the Dodecanese. One man can only do so much,” he laughs.

Proud as he is of his collection, Mavrikos is also disappointed that it is not being made available to the general public. “Since I don’t have the space or resources to open a gallery, my hope is that the municipality of Lindos will house the collection in its museum and charge a small entrance fee which will go towards its upkeep and funding staff. I don’t want a single drachma for myself,” he emphasizes.

“The problems is, the Archaeological Service has kept the Lindos Museum shut in recent years. It’s listed in all the guide books, but when tourists show up at the door, they find it locked up tight.”

The mayor of Lindos has made a personal appeal to the Archaeological Service and to Greece’s Minister of Culture, Melina Mercouri, for help in opening the museum, but his letters to date have not been answered.

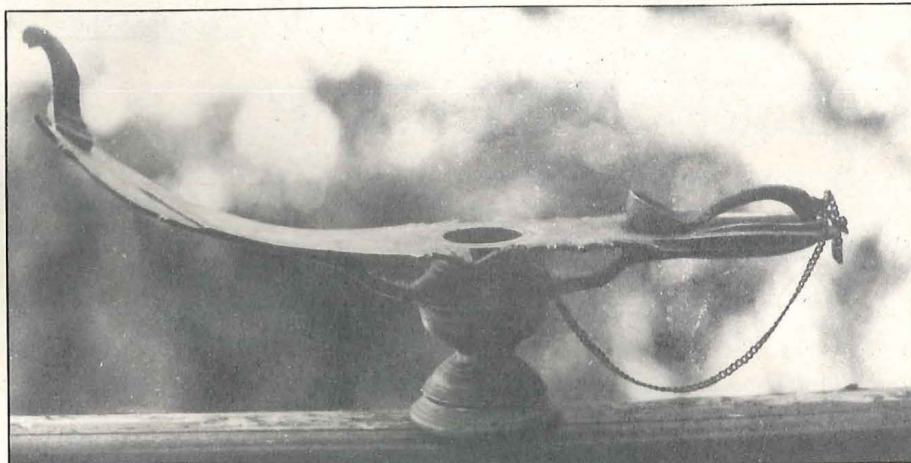
Officialdom’s cold shoulder has not caused Mavrikos to abandon his historic mission, however. “I still get a thrill from making important finds,” he confides. “Just a few months ago, for example, I came across a packet of hand-painted post cards from the Italian period, one of which shows a huge cross which used to stand on a mountaintop at Filerimos, until it was destroyed during World War II by the Italians who feared it showed the RAF the way to the military airport.”

The Italian post cards also depict such scenes as the arrival of General Ameglio and his 33rd infantry regiment in 1912, the parade of his troops through the heart of Rhodes city, and a military deer-hunting party in the mountains of Profitis Ilias.

It’s the human side of collecting that motivates Mavrikos to keep travelling around the Dodecanese islands each winter and to stay in touch with a network of friends in Turkey, Italy and England who search out artefacts for him.

“Two Lindian brothers came from Canada a few years ago,” Mavrikos says by way of elucidation. “They wept when they saw a photo of their father taken in the 1920s in front of the family house.

“Later, one of the brothers asked



Oil lamp from Rhodes’ Jewish synagogue, early 20th century



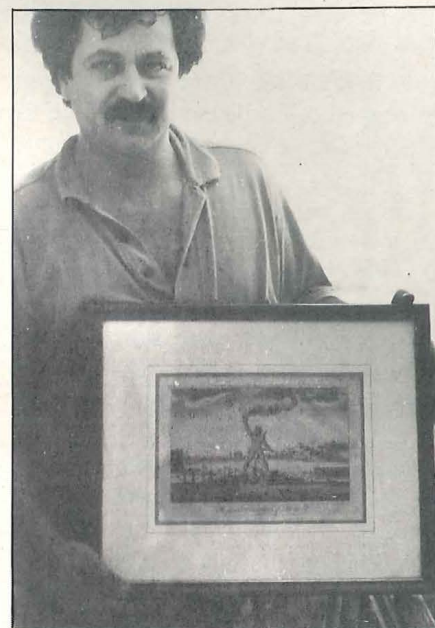
1950s Cyprus issue poster

me how I could live like this, in a house filled with all these memories. I had never thought of it like that,” Mavrikos admits, “that all these bits and pieces had memories attached to them, memories that had real meaning for people today.”

Mavrikos’ collection is presently stored in a corner house on the main square of Lindos, the former site of the Albergo Italia, café and Ristorante, during the Italian occupation of Rhodes.

“The Albergo was run by my grandfather Dimitris, who had also lived under the Turks and given me many kinds of memorabilia from those days – post cards showing the Turkish quarter of Rhodes, newspapers from the period, a land deed dated 1897 with Turkish stamps, signed by the Mayor of Lindos.

“My mind stopped when I saw the



Mihalis Mavrikos, holding a rare print of the Colossus of Rhodes

deed. It was incredible to think about it – the history that I was holding in my hands, a piece of paper that many people would have thrown away. I felt like an archaeologist who has been digging for months and finally unearths something wonderful,” Mavrikos recalls.

Being the guardian of such rare and important historical artefacts gives additional urgency to Mavrikos’ desire to find a public showroom for his collection. “These are things our children must be able to see because, if they can’t, they will never know what the island was like in the past and how it was to live here,” he says.

Mavrikos hopes that a historical society or charitable foundation will materialize one day to either fund his museum or publish a book illustrating items from his fascinating and unique collection. □

Refrigerator Ramble II

(Everything you *should* know, but may not want to know about your refrigerator!)

You never, never put food in the refrigerator uncovered, do you? Commercials on TV showing shelves overflowing with bowls and plates of food (fully exposed to the little man who sits in your refrigerator and turns off the light when you close the door) are enough to give you food poisoning just by visual exposure. Wrap it, bag it, put in containers, or whatever, but, with the exception of fresh eggs, which have the perfect container already, all food, fresh or cooked, must be protected if for no other reason than to save its nutritive value.

Brown paper bags are a good start. Store lettuce and celery in them and these vegetables won't wilt so readily or turn brown so quickly. In them mushrooms won't get that slimy coating because in the bags they can 'breathe': chili peppers keep their heat in the cool of a brown paper bag.

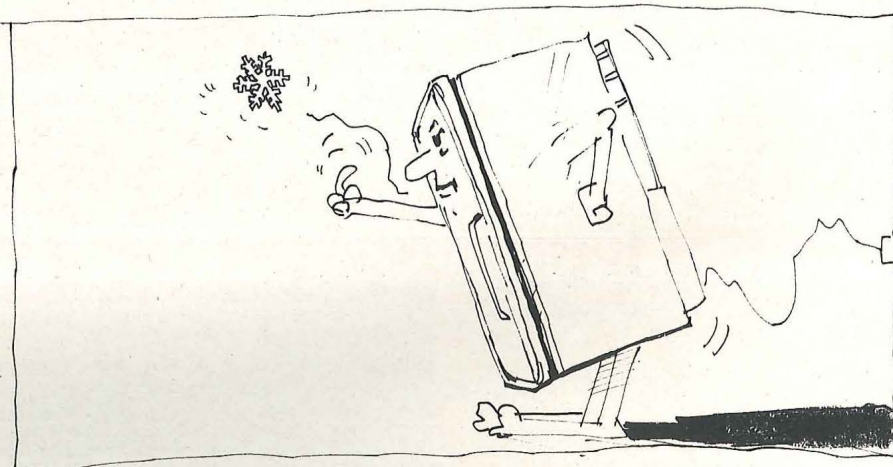
Excess moisture causes wilt and rot, so line the vegetable bins with cellulose sponges. Believe it or not, crackers, tightly sealed and placed in the refrigerator, will stay crisp in humid weather. Despite the little *Chiquita* jingle we all know so well, bananas last longer in you know where. Place in a tightly-closed container: the peel will turn dark, but within they ripeneth not.

When buying strawberries, cull them carefully, store *unwashed* in a colander (with a plate underneath), and they will keep better because the cool air circulates freely around them. (Wash *before* hulling).

If for you serving food is part of the fun of entertaining, you might be surprised to know just how much can be prepared days in advance: an entire menu, as a matter of fact.

Salad cucumbers crisp and crunchy: peel and cut, sprinkle with salt and let stand in the refrigerator for a few hours. Remove, pat dry with paper towels, then cover with plastic wrap until needed. Celery may be served at its white and crispy best by washing the whole shebang, cutting off the bottom and standing it in a pitcher of cold salted water with a little lemon juice added to maintain the pristine flavor.

Dill and parsley keep well when



washed and stored in tightly closed jars. Potatoes, pared and placed in cold water with a little vinegar added, will keep for days. Asparagus may be kept two days by trimming the ends slightly and wrapping the cut ends in wet paper towels. You can't buy mayonnaise better than you can make yourself. To keep it from separating in the refrigerator, pour into a jar and stir in one teaspoon of boiling water per cup.

Prepare your favorite casserole several days in advance but shorten the baking time by 20 minutes. Fifty minutes before serving time place in oven on low heat, gradually increase heat to the proper temperature and bake for 40 minutes in toto. Remove from oven and let stand for ten minutes.

Even fresh chicken may be stored several days without freezing but *only* if it is washed thoroughly, cut in half and cleaned of all offal (lungs, kidneys, etc) and with the giblets removed. If you are serving chicken with a flour coating, chill for a few hours before frying and it will be crisper because the coating adheres better.

And when you have finished frying chicken, doughnuts or whatever, the best way to clarify the shortening is to pour the warm fat into a jar of cold water and put inside the you guessed it! The dross will sink to the bottom and the fat will rise to the top.

By the way, if you have had an accident while making mayonnaise and it won't thicken, even after adding another egg, here is one solution: heat it all until the eggs coddle, pour into a jar of

cold water and refrigerate. Everything but the oil will sink to the bottom and you can strain it out and begin all over again.

Want to serve freshly baked bread or rolls of your own? Make a large batch of dough several days in advance. Remove each day and knead slightly to release the carbon dioxide from the yeast and replace after lightly brushing with oil.

Beautiful whipping cream, fluffy and with every calorie present, may be made a day ahead of use and stored without its separating if you add, while whipping, one teaspoon of corn syrup for each cup of cream. This does not affect the taste. Oddly enough, your so-called 'refrigerator cookies', which can be mixed days in advance, store better in the freezer.

A few odds and ends: hardshelled squash is sweeter when stored in the refrigerator until use; onions may be chopped without tears if first chilled; cut flowers refrigerated at night last longer — as does nail polish — it will remain smooth and not harden; vodka (Pepsi Cola imports millions of cases of it as its the only way they can get money out of Russia) has a smoother flavor when cold; plastic wrap won't stick to itself when cold, and, of course, you know where to store dampened laundry you haven't had time to iron.

You can make a short-term freezer out of your refrigerator but it is a bad idea to do it for long periods. When away for a time, turn the thermostat down to low. The temperature extremes

should never be lower than 50 F nor higher than 32 F.

On the other hand, never store anything dirty in your refrigerator, including dirty eggs: refuse to buy them. Be sure all containers are clean on the bottom and, as large containers empty, transfer the contents to smaller ones. The less air and surface leftovers are exposed to, the better they keep. Never put hot food within the Nordic walls: the steam wastes energy and the condensation promotes mold growth. Chill hot open containers first in ice water.

Since cloudy iced tea is strictly for amateurs, this is another thing *not* to put in the refrigerator. Serve at room temperature poured over ice cubes and it will sparkle like topaz. (The cubes will be crystal-clear if you fill the trays with warm water). Finally, a crowded refrigerator is like a crowded room: cold air can't circulate and cool the contents. Also, check the sealing gaskets around the doors from time to time. If they are warped or loose your refrigerator can't function properly. Check them by putting a flashlight inside when the room is dark. If light shows it is time to replace or reseal. Should there be so much radiance coming out that you expect E.T. to step through the door, there is an easy remedy. On the body of the refrigerator directly opposite where the door gasket fits, simply apply a frame of foam weather stripping.

With your refrigerator now so perfect on the inside you naturally want it looking its best on the outside. If it has a yellowish tinge instead of a frosty white, or its hue is no longer new, here is what to do: mix a compound of 1/2 C baking soda and 1 litre of warm water. Sponge on and let it do its thing for ten minutes.

Rinse and rub dry with a soft cloth. While its gleam still lights up the kitchen (or the parlor, as the case may be) spray on appliance wax, rub on car wax, or even use Johnson's *Pledge* (it's really amazing what it will do) and then apply a very generous coating of elbow grease. After all that, you can relax knowing that your appliance will be a lot easier to keep clean for a long time to come.

Oh! There are a few scratches that show? No problem, as the T-shirts want us to believe: just fill them in with the appropriate color of wax crayon, wipe off the excess and polish before applying wax. □



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The wonders of *Filo*

It once terrified me, this supple, amazing, not-as-delicate-as-it-looks, versatile, flaky, whit, thinner-than-paper pastry dough called *filo*. How I suffered and struggled, rushing my layering of pita and baklava and tyropitakia to avoid it drying up in my fingers. Oh, the humiliating woes as it taunted me, crumbling like snowflakes all over the counter before I could even get my creation into the oven. So why should I love it now?

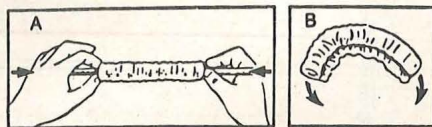
I cannot imagine a finer manmade ally for baking-savories and sweets. *Filo* will bend and roll, curl and twist or lie flat as gossamer silk. You only have to master it, let it know who is the boss. Show affection and admiration for it and *filo* will work wonders for you.

When fresh, *filo* pastry dough is as fine and supple as a *fyllon* (leaf). I think of the dough as leaves to turn, twist, roll and stuff into beautiful, delicious, edible packages. A homonym of *filo* means 'friend' (as in philosophy, philology, etc). So think of this fine pastry dough as both as leaf and friend. It is much lower in calories than doughs containing eggs and butter and you can use much less of it to do the same job.

Filo contains no cholesterol; it is made from vegetable sources. Calories in 1 1/2 leaves: 90 calories; 19 grams carbohydrate; 3 grams protein; 1/4 gram fat (six small triangles or four larger ones, depending on whether you cut each *filo* leaf into three or four strips).

You can imaginatively use the whole *filo* leaves as you buy them; layer your large pitas or sheet pastries, such as baklava and galaktoboureko. Cut your large pastries as you like — into diamonds, a la your Greek friends at home — or into triangles as the pastry makers do. The latter method involves first cutting the pastry squares and then slicing each square diagonally into triangles. Or cut *filo* into halves, thirds, or quarters to make small pitakia and strudels, ramekins and shells, as suggested in the recipe below.

Roll *filo* with stuffing into tiny flutes or cut *filo* in circles to make crepes, or cut squares to seal like little gifts. I've seen *filo* squares lifted over a fruit-nut filling and just twisted lightly with the top corners standing up like a linen handkerchief and then baked to golden crispness.



Ramekins, or Shells

In Athens, we're lucky to have excellent, freshly made *filo* available from Georgos and Manolis Roumpakis, young nephews of Roumpaki *Filo* Kroustas. Every weekday you can see them gently pulling it wider and wider, finer and finer, on a mammoth table at the workshop at Tositsa 20, in Athens, preparing up to 150 kilos daily.

They also make *sfoliata*, in squares of four inch circles to stuff and bake into puffy pastries. *Sfoliata* is rolled with large quantities of butter and is therefore not as calorie-friendly. You can buy specialties at 20 Tositsa, at the Maroussi patisserie on Marathonodromou, and at the Halandri patisserie on the square in Halandri. Yassou!

Working With *Filo*

If frozen, refrigerate a day in advance. Remove from fridge two to three hours before using, but keep it wrapped. When ready to work, unroll it flat. The only trick is to keep it flat on the table, covered with wax paper and a dampened towel.

If planning to slice it, lift a corner of the towel and count the leaves you need. Plan carefully, then uncover it and cut *filo* with a sharp knife. Stack it and cover it again. Remove as many sheets as you can work with at a time. When finished stuffing, brush top with melted margarine of butter. Bake or wrap and freeze for another time.

Ramekins Or Shells

Delicately crisp when baked, these ramekins can be frozen to fill with any filling you like for a party. Delicious with mushroom, shrimp, crab meat or mixed vegetable fillings.

Use a dowel or long-handled wooden spoon handle to make these (the thinner the dowel, the smaller the ramekin). Take one *filo* leaf, brush with margarine, and fold in half or until about eight by 11 inches. Place dowel along edge near you. Loosely roll *filo* around dowel to the other end. Using thumb and forefinger of each hand, gently crimp

the *filo* towards the center. Slide the dowel or handle out. Unroll less than 1 inch of the end and curve crimped *filo* to make a circle. Seal ends with melted margarine. Place on baking sheet. Brush with margarine or butter. Bake ramekins in a moderate oven until golden, about 15 minutes. Cool. Fill and serve, or wrap and freeze.

HORIATIKI PRASSOHORTOPITA (Village Pita of Leeks and Greens)

Strewn with black pepper and olive oil between *filo* leaves and filled with fresh leeks and seasonal greens, the pita emerges golden, flaky and scrumptuous. A shopper buying *filo* at Roumpaki Bros. told me how he makes his own pita at home. He wished to remain anonymous, but was generous with good tips. He uses *chrysoharito* (baking paper) on the pita to help with the baking. Bake it when your garden-market overflows with leeks and leafy greens. And be sure your feta has a delicious flavor before mixing your pita.

Filling:

- 2 leeks, thinly sliced (3C).
- 4 green onions, chopped (scant cupful)
- 1/2 kilo (1 pound) fresh spinach, washed, thoroughly dried and thinly sliced, or mixture of spinach, curly-leaf endive, chard, escarole, etc, thinly sliced
- 2 large or 3 small eggs, lightly beaten
- 300 gr (10 oz) feta or graviera, crumbled or chopped
- 3 milk or milk *armi* (soaking solution) from feta.
- Small handful fresh dill, chopped, 'to add aroma'

Layering:

- 6-12 *filo* leaves, depending on thickness of *filo*.
- Olive oil for drizzling
- Ground black pepper
- Milk or melted butter for brushing top

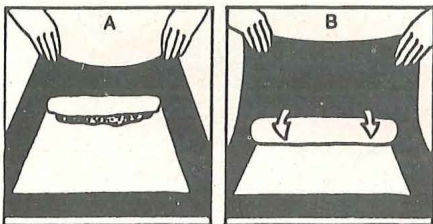
In a large bowl, mix the leeks, onions, spinach, eggs, cheese, milk, and dill. Taste for flavor and add more cheese or dill or onions, if you wish. To layer the pita: lightly oil a 9 by 12 inch pan. If the *filo* is thick, layer three sheets on the bottom of the pan, sprinkling pepper and oil between each. Spread the filling over the *filo*. Cover with remaining *filo*,

sprinkling pepper and oil between each. Tuck the filo. Brush top with milk or butter (oil makes the surface very, very flaky). Decide on number of squares you plan to cut (12 or 15) and, using a very sharp knife, cut squares all the way to the bottom of the pan. Cover pita with baking paper. Bake in moderate oven (175° C/350° F) for 45 to 50 minutes until you can see that the leeks and greens are tender. Remove paper for the last ten minutes until top is crisp and golden brown. Serve warm or cold.

Serves 12 or 15.

Cherry Strudel

A Northern European speciality that your friends will like — made with delicious fruits and not too sweet. Takes a few minutes to roll and about 35 minutes to bake. You'll need cheesecloth, towel or plastic to help you roll the strudel.



Strudel rolling technique

- 1 1/2 C fresh or canned pitted cherries, drained
- 1/3—1/2 C sugar, depending on cherry sweetness
- 1/2 C cake or cookie crumbs or 1/4 crumbs and
- 1/4 C chopped nuts
- 3 filo leaves
- 3 T margarine or butter, melted

In a bowl, mix the cherries, sugar and crumbs or crumbs and nuts. Spread a large cheesecloth or plastic wrap on table. Place waxed paper on the cheesecloth or plastic and then place one leaf filo over that. Sprinkle with margarine and repeat with remaining filo. To stuff, spread cherries along shorter side of filo near you. Using cheesecloth or plastic, lift carefully and roll it around the filling, jelly-roll fashion. Leave sides open. Brush top with margarine. Place roll, seam side down, on baking dish. Slash top of strudel with tip of sharp knife in two or three places. Bake in moderate oven for about 35 minutes until golden and flaky. Slice across into six or eight pieces and serve. □

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➤ FIJET, an international association of travel journalists, has awarded EOT's **traditional homes and mansions** in Pelion their award for excellence. FIJET, which has 45 member countries, specifically noted that the Pelion mansions have been fully restored to their original charm. EOT was well pleased as this is the first such FIJET award for Greece.

➤ **Elan Print Extra** is a new type of paper designed, its makers say, to be "ecologically safe". Although ordinary paper has low Dioxin levels, this new product, manufactured by East Lancashire in Manchester, U.K., is revolutionary. The company proposes that there should be a world movement

➤ **G'day Fosters!** The well known Aussie lager was recently launched in Greece with a big reception at the Astir in Vouliagmeni. The Directors of Courage in London – Nick Holmes, Michael Trotman and David Fyffe – were on hand to witness the warm reception of the popular cold lager. Genial Australian Ambassador, H.E. Kevin Gates, lent his enthusiasm to the occasion as did many members of the diplomatic corps.

➤ HELMEPA (The Hellenic Marine Environmental Protection Association) advises that a total of **14 blue EC flags** (issued for quality and cleanliness) were awarded to Greek beaches and marinas. Near Athens, EOT's Varkiza

worldwide. SKF Hellas were instrumental in persuading the parent company to hold their seminar in Greece, and Director Phillip Avratoglou was in charge. SKF Hellas have represented SKF Sweden successfully here for over two decades.

➤ At least one other lady besides Mrs M knows what ties Mr Constantine Mitsotakis prefers. **Mrs Marianna Samouchou-Pagoni** has opened her own tie shop on Tsakalof St stocking her own designs, plus splendid imports from Italy, British Regimental, plus the Pagoni family ties. "Tied" to the business from childhood (Pagoni ties have been around for 50 years), Mrs Samouchou-Pagoni decided the time was ripe to launch her own shop and, frankly, she has some of the sexiest and smartest ties, cravats and silk handkerchiefs in town.

➤ A new diet product from Roussel, **Lighty Line**, has been introduced in Greece as a 15-day diet in a can. It is claimed that "Lighty Line" can help us lose 4.4 kilos in two weeks with no harm to our health since the product has proteins and vitamins and

everything else required in a balanced diet. Beats not eating at all! Available in selected pharmacies and health food stores.

➤ Our scoop of the month! A new French designed perfume from our very own Hydra. "**Orloff**" of Hydra has been launched by Petros Kladdakis, who owns and runs the ten-room **Orloff Mansion** on Hydra (considered one of the best pensions around) and visitor **Dominique Camilli** who is one of the best 'noses' in aromas and essences in France. Camilli was so enchanted with the discovery of an old perfume found in the mansion, that he came up with *Orloff* which is a light musky fragrance. On sale in Hydra, Athens and of course, Paris at selected stores and pharmacies.

➤ Lord King, Chairman of **British Airways**, recently called on European Transport Ministers to unite in supporting airline liberalization throughout the EC. Lord King issued the airline's manifesto for Europe which states: "Civil Aviation needs a Europe-wide free market. This cannot come about while some national airlines remain state-controlled." □



(From left) Ms Alexandra Ghika, Messrs M Trotman and N Holmes, H.E. Kevin Ian Gates, and Mr G Giannoulis at Foster's Lager launch

to use ecologically-safe products.

➤ The **National Westminster Bank**, in cooperation with the National Bank of Greece, has agreed that NatWest branches may offer cash advances to holders, in Greece, of Ethnocarta, Eurocard, Mastercard and Access. The NBG already allows access to these cardholders and, with the addition of the NatWest branches, extends the network for customers, Greek and foreign residents alike.

beach got kudos, as did the marinas at Alimos, Vouliagmeni and Zea. The rest were farther afield on Rhodes and Andros and in Thessaloniki and Halkidiki. Come on, Greece, we can do better!

➤ Got your bearings? Well, **SKF Sweden** certainly have. They chose the Hotel Athenaem Intercontinental for the six-day seminar they organized for their world distributors. SKF make steel bearings and are the best-known company in their field



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Portrait of a dancer: Christina Beskou

Christina Beskou started dancing on the cobbled streets of Hydra at the age of three. Her mother could always locate her by the crowds which formed around her, mesmerized by this miniature performer.

Unlike many dancers, who are sent to dance class to correct a health problem, Christina's mother was actually afraid to send her active little daughter to class because she was anaemic. Eventually, Beskou started her career at Nelly Calvo's school here in Athens where she got good basic groundwork. At 17 she set out for London and the Royal Academy of Dancing. She came from a rather strict home, so resisted the temptation of the big city's bright lights and bowed to the iron discipline of the Academy.

I first remember Beskou from the years when I was teaching Body Control at the London School of Contemporary Dance. She had an extremely strong character, great determination, and legs that opened past 180 degrees. She was born with exceptional flexibility (which many a fellow dancer envied) but rather than making her dancing life easier this 'talent' meant she had to work hard at strengthening her muscles to gain control her body.

Beskou took classes with the Hungarian refugee and ballet teacher, Maria Fay, at the London School of Contemporary Dance. Fay, who teaches the Vaganova system of classical technique, became Beskou's close friend and mentor as well as teacher. Beskou started to demonstrate for the older dancer; to ease Beskou into teaching professional dancers without causing her to panic completely, Fay would phone up five minutes before classtime and tell her star student, "O.K., you're teaching today," and there Beskou was, teaching company members as well as students. Beskou admits Fay would never have got her to do it any other way.

Beskou then went down with a knee problem which kept her in bed for two months. Fay revived a floor barre system which she had taught in Hungary

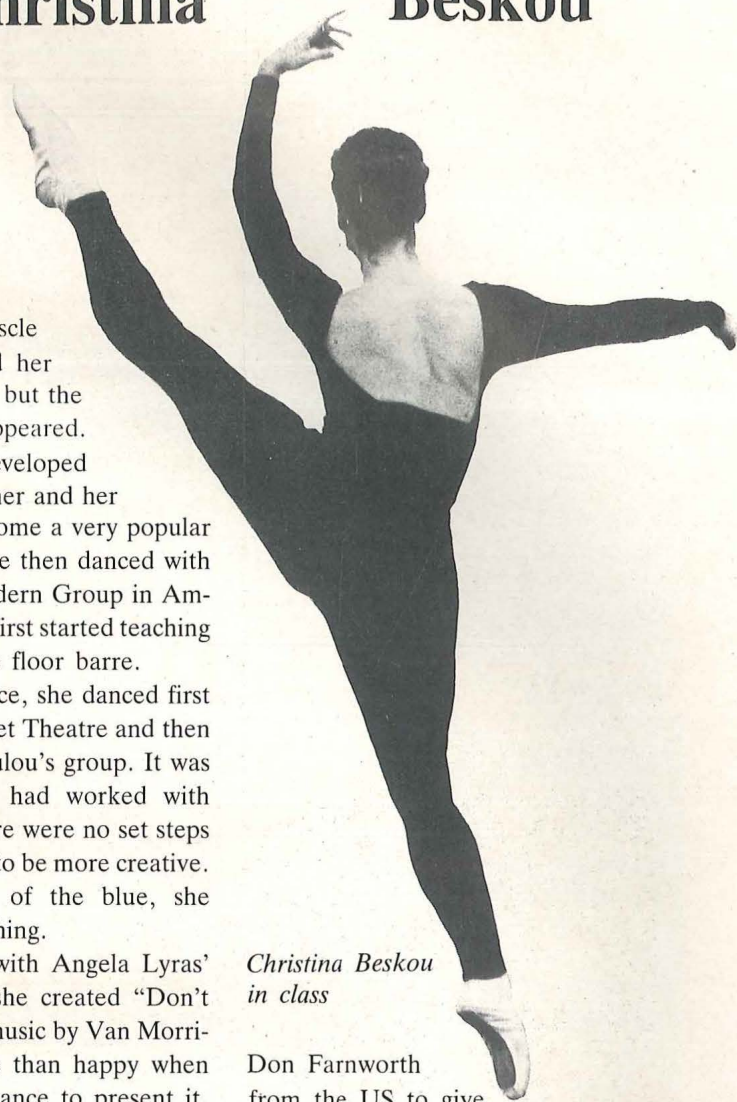
so Beskou would at least maintain some muscle tone. Not only did her muscles stay strong but the knee problem disappeared. Beskou has now developed this technique further and her floor barre has become a very popular class in Athens. She then danced with Susanne Reits' Modern Group in Amsterdam where she first started teaching and developing the floor barre.

Settling in Greece, she danced first for the Athens Ballet Theatre and then with Lia Meletopoulou's group. It was the first time she had worked with improvisation. There were no set steps and she was forced to be more creative. Shortly after, out of the blue, she started choreographing.

While dancing with Angela Lyras' Dance Company, she created "Don't Look Back", with music by Van Morrison, and was more than happy when she was given a chance to present it. Her piece for the opening performance of the Dance Center, "It's Been a Long, Long Time", with music by Louis Armstrong, was very popular.

Beskou's favorite choreographers are Jiri Kylian, whom she considers to be a genius, and Christopher Bruce. Music inspires her with images, a story line, and then, the steps. "I never count," she says emphatically. "My dancers must feel the music." She believes a performer's ability to move the audience, to make them laugh, is more important than technique, and she has worked very successfully with less-experienced dancers. She is a hard task master; often demanding the impossible from her dancers and, sometimes, getting it.

Most recently, she organized an Easter course with Maria Fay in Athens. The course was full and she had to turn people away. In October, we will be combining strengths to bring



Christina Beskou in class

Don Farnworth from the US to give classes.

In the future, Beskou would like her own studio so she does not have to spend all her money paying for rehearsal space. She is still very much a performer and would like to work in the like theatre or cinema. She has many concepts for choreographies vying for her attention now; the most recent, "The Hat," with music by Sidney Becket. She will be in New York this summer taking classes and 'looking around'.

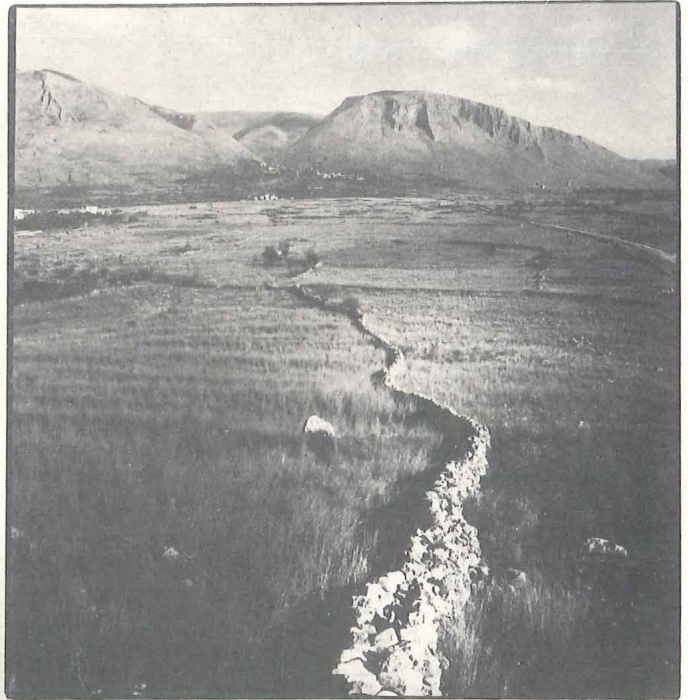
Beskou was seen recently at the electrifying Dizzy Gillespie concert at Herod Atticus, emerging from the back stage area virtually hand-in-hand with Paquito Di Rivera. "I just had to tell him," she said, "that I choreographed to his music." He is going to see her work in July when he comes for his concerts. If he likes the work, they will perform it. "Just imagine," she says, "dancing to that music *LIVE*." □

The noon-day hush

Elke Geiger, the well-known West German photographer has exhibited widely in Germany, and in Greece, where she makes her home with poet Roland Geiger. They are the authors of a two-volume collection of work titled *Kefi*; in the fall, a collection of 52 poems by Roland, accompanied by Elke's photographs, will be published under the title *Mirror in the Hoof of Pan*.

This portfolio of work by Elke Geiger is a creative montage linking four artists: Elke's photographs have been 'captioned' with Roland's poems by novelist Bertrand Mathieu; the translations were done, from the German, by Betty Ryan, who once played Beatrice to Henry Miller's Dante. □

*Outside my door
the endless hole,
somewhere above
horns once noted...
on the move
to tend the
stonebuilt veins,
the small field
and the whistles
of the eagles*



*This stone
The brow
of the early hour
slays
the cock-crow
of creation -
idea
falters,
and clots
to stone*

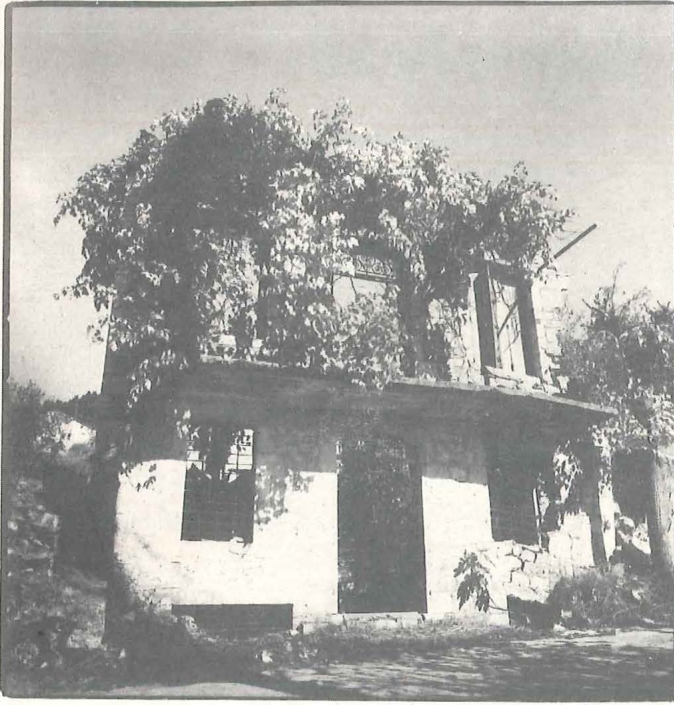


The Elegiac Greece of Elke and Roland Geiger

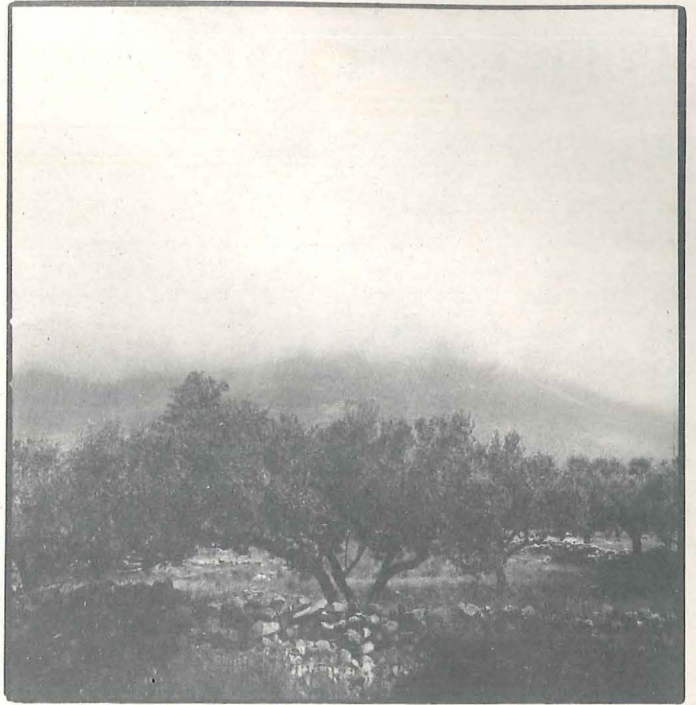
Most of us, when we permit our thoughts to linger on the Greek landscape, are decidedly partial to the god Apollo and what he's able to do to that landscape. We think of light. We think of the lissomness of ancient marble blazing in the morning sun, of the scintillant blue-green of the sea around mid-afternoon in August. Those of us who know the poetry of Elytis, and Henry Miller's *The Colossus of Maroussi*, are especially partial to the obstinate appeal of that light.

But Apollo's Greece is far from being the only Greece. There are others. One of those which I love most is the one which the West German photographer Elke Geiger and her poet-husband Roland are so starkly and faithfully keeping alive in their work. It is a somber, brooding, ominous, a slate-grey Greece, this Greece of the Geigers — a place of unidentifiable terrors and shadowiness and strange, archaic forebodings, a place where Dionysos is much more at home than Apollo. It might even be called the playing-fields of merciless Pan.

For over 20 years now, Elke and Roland Geiger have lived — off and on — in an ancient stone house which they have restored in the tiny hamlet of Veria in the primitive mountain fastnesses of the Peloponnese, outside of Sparta. Just across the way, craggy Taygetos looms sullenly before them. This crumbling world which the Geigers are documenting, high up there, in their memorable poems and photos, is a world that was once thriving with shepherds' families and small farmers'



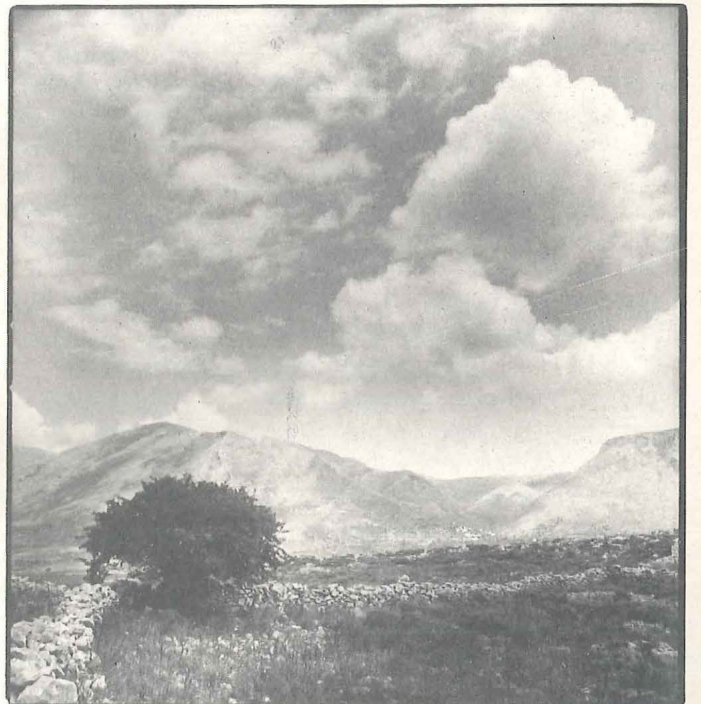
Echo / of embers - / Pan / knocks



Rite in the tree, / Pan's breath / etches the blackbird



Chippings / of slate - / the cicadas / whittle away / the midday



A stone's throw away / whistle / and / a cry... / mirror in the hoof of Pan

holdings but which is now virtually deserted — by all, that is, but the dark gods and the whistling eagles that know nothing of economic and social hardship.

Elke Geiger's photographs are pitilessly true to the barrenness and the crepuscular loveliness of the places which she records. Her eye is inexorable, fully a match for this hard and unconsoling topography. As for the poems of Roland Geiger, they are as spare and as angular as the broken stones and capricious elemental presences and gnarled trees by which they are haunted — and from which they derive their eerie power.

These poems and photographs were not meant to be coupled together. They were done at various times, in various places in rural Greece, by a gifted couple who seem to see eye-to-eye when it comes to recognizing the cloven hoofprints of Pan in the desolate but captivating landscapes of the darker Greece which they've made peculiarly their own. The works of Elke and Roland Geiger manifestly give the lie to Nietzsche's untimely conclusion. The "great god Pan" isn't dead. He's lying in wait behind some stone wall in one of Elke Geiger's photos. He's alive and up to no good in one of Roland Geiger's prankish poems. This muted landscape knows his ways well. He wears a mirror in his hoof.

Bertrand Mathieu

Polar bears, pandas and 'hippo-heads'

Of all the undomesticated animals there is no doubt that the most popular is the bear. Bears come in all sizes, shapes and colors. As toys, no other creature has ever displaced Teddy; not Mickey, Garfield or even Snoopy. They look cute and cuddly, but they can be dangerous. (A polar bear can bat an 800-pound seal, its favorite food, around as easily as the seal can bounce a ball.) They are also disappearing.

Fortunately, there are now laws in almost every country protecting native species and international cooperation is helping guarantee bears' survival. A French satellite is tracking the grizzlies that roam the mountains of Montana in the US.

Once these bears were found in North America from Canada to Mexico and numbered at least 100,000, but now they number in the hundreds and have only two major habitats left — Montana and Alaska. Weighing in at around 200 kilos, they travel 100 miles a day in search of their food which varies from wild berries to elk. But little of the once vast wilderness remains to them and the pitiful sight of these bears scavenging in park trash cans is a poignant reminder of man's unrelenting intrusion into nature.

The thrill of seeing koala bears munching eucalyptus leaves or pandas stripping bamboo shoots in their native lands is something few of us will ever experience firsthand. At one time China started 'Pandamania' everywhere by sending pairs of bears to world zoos. Unfortunately, their own bear population is in danger and they are no longer dispatching these ursine ambassadors. But the next time you are in Shanghai you can see a giant panda getting a free ride in a cart at the Shanghai Circus.

Polar bears are having more luck, probably because man has not yet completely taken over their territory. These magnificent creatures were placed under international protection in 1973. Since then, the polar population has built up to such an extent that tundra buggies with tires six feet high are taking groups out to capture them, but this time on film.

During the reign of Queen Victoria, another kind of a hunting party was arranged which took participants across Europe to Constantinople and finally to

a Turkish fortress on the Danube. The leaders were an ill-matched pair out to hunt wild boar and bear in the mountains of Transylvania. Both have become famous, but for vastly different reasons.

One was the young Duleep Singh, deposed ruler of a Punjabi Kingdom the size of Italy and the former owner of the glorious Koh-i-noor diamond. This jewel was stolen from him by Lord Dalhousie, the Governor-General, who graciously passed it on to Queen Victoria by way of Amsterdam after it had been cut to fit into the imperial crown. By way of recompense Duleep was turned into a Christian and made lifelong ward of the Queen.

His mentor was Stanley, later Sir Stanley, Baker who was to become one of the most famous African explorers. But on the journey in question in 1858 he set the stage for a great Victorian scandal. In his search for bears, Sir Stanley-to-be found a bride (a wife seven years after the event) and set the tea-trays of Victorian court circles a-trembling because his bride-to-be was a beautiful blonde teen-age Hungarian girl bought for Turkish lire as a slave!

Dog Tales...

Besides being home to the panda, China also claims some remarkable dogs. Two of them share the unique feature of having blue-black tongues. While the Chow is quite familiar, his copatriot, the Shar-pei, or 'hippo-head' as he is fondly called, is just now coming into prominence. So ugly he is beautiful, this dog has skin that looks like velvet and feels like sandpaper, hence his unusual name.

Shar-peis date back to the Han Dynasty (206 BC-AD 220) but nearly became extinct when Mao Tse-tung came to power and taxed the owners of the dog with "socks around his hocks" (deep folds of skin falling around the ankles). The owners could not afford to pay the taxes, so ate the dogs instead. Finally, when only a few were left, a Hong Kong breeder pleaded for help from the US to keep the breed from becoming extinct. After many difficulties, the first litter of Sharpei puppies was born in the US in 1973.

When these puppies are old enough to open their eyes the deep folds of skin around the sockets must be surgically tied back or the dogs will grow up blind not realizing they are supposed to see!

...and a Pause for Cats

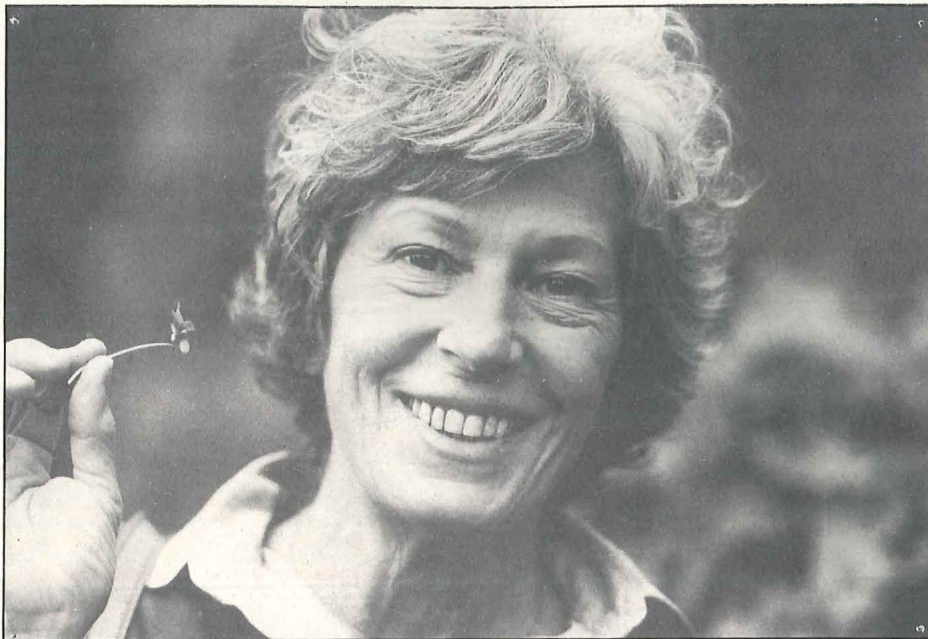
Despite their fondness for dogs, the Chinese have always had a deep regard for cats. They were valued not only as pets, but as family members that helped control the rodent population which devoured so much of the grain before it could be stored. The government also protected them because they killed the rats that ate the silkworms which were the basis for China's most important export. Even temples had their cats to keep the rats from eating temple manuscripts.

In the Peruvian Andes, the center of the "Cult of the Feline" was at a mysterious place called Chavin de Huantar. Here, and all over Peru, cat symbols were woven into the fine fabrics produced by this ancient culture. Their technique has been lost: the cats remain forever *sui generis*. □



"I told you we should have taken a right at the North Pole"

The road to all others



Toulia Mavridou: "The body is the receptacle of the soul, and one expression of well-being, so it is not selfish to take care of one's body for it is the road to all others"

For some people, "Life begins at forty" is more than an amusing rebuttal to creeping middle age. Toulia Mavridou found at 40 a discipline which combined her love of sport with her need for an inner spirituality — yoga.

Now a widow in her late sixties, she has been teaching hatha yoga for 22 years in a cool garden apartment down the street from her central Athens home. And although she started teaching on her own, there is now a society supporting six instructors with some 80 students who attend hatha yoga classes and participate in seminars on related topics. Recent speakers have included Dr F. Leboyer on 'Birth without violence', a Greek homeopath and Eva Ruchpaul, whose method of yoga the society follows.

Mavridou was born in Alexandria to Egyptian-Greek parents, her father an Orthodox priest, and grew up a tomboy and a dreamer.

"Boys always chose me for their team because I was ready for action," she recalls. "I became one of the best young athletes of the city, winning medals and carrying the flag in competition, but I was also a sensitive girl who loved music and the Byzantine psalms my father taught us".

Through marriage and motherhood (she has three daughters, now 48, 46, and 42), she kept up with her sports, and when the family moved to Greece in 1962 she began private lessons in a gymnasium.

"My new gym teacher here told me my way of exercising was different; I took time in each movement; that it was a kind of yoga. I thought, 'That's it! Movement with meaning.'"

Looking for a teacher, someone to follow, Mavridou left Greece for Belgium, Switzerland, then France. "For three years I grew apart from my family, got close to divorce, until I met Eva Ruchpaul in Paris."

Ruchpaul, partially paralyzed by polio as a child and greatly helped by yoga herself, had developed a balanced

method of hatha yoga for Westerners which allowed followers to incorporate the discipline into their normal daily lives: no hair shirts or shaved heads. Mavridou studied with Ruchpaul and received a diploma entitling her to teach, as have the other five society instructors, all students of Mavridou's at one time.

"Eva's instruction is very strict," insists Mavridou, "and she doesn't believe that just being able to teach the exercises and breathing is enough. She looks at the whole person before granting diplomas."

Mavridou stresses that what she teaches is hatha yoga, which consists of exercises and breathing. During lessons she sees herself as merely one of the group "but with more knowledge and experience that I try to pass on". She does not teach meditation, although people often come to her for spiritual help, because "there is danger in this path".

The Ruchpaul method, which Mavridou feels so strongly about, fits yoga into lives filled with other things. "My life, too, is full — the guitar, a house in the Peloponnese full of children and grandchildren, cooking, and yoga".

A visit to her apartment makes it clear that she is very much of this world. It is filled with carved, wooden pieces brought from Egypt, family photos, books and music. There is also a definite feeling of calm and order, of peace and quiet; a sense that everything will get done in its own good time.

Mavridou's three daughters visit often and all practice yoga, sometimes in her class. She describes her relationship with them as intense and unconventional.

"My daughters know the body is the receptacle of the soul, and one expression of well-being, so it is not selfish to take care of one's body, for it is the road to all others. Through yoga we have all learned to bear more lightly the burdens that come our way". □

Pat Hamilton

katey's corner



★ This month and next — in addition to other events — ‘the corner’ will be talking of schools and of graduations. We can’t put them all in the same month, so plan to catch the August issue, too.

★ Due to space limitations, ‘the corner’ is a bit tardy in welcoming of the Ambassador of The Netherlands, **H.E. H.A.L. Vijverberg**, and his wife to Athens. The ambassador was actually on hand — with credentials duly presented — just in time to attend the always-beautiful festival of spring flowers that is held annually at the **Athens Hilton Hotel** in cooperation with the flower growers of Holland. Quite a welcome! The Vijverbergs come to Athens following a posting in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and have served in Belgium and Poland in prior postings... A more recent arrival is **H.E. Sir David Miers** from the United Kingdom together with his wife **Imelda**. They have three children and have served tours of duty in Beirut, Tokyo, Vientiane, Paris,

Teheran and the Foreign and Commonwealth Offices in London... We are also welcoming this month **H.E. Ambassador Jacques Thibau** and his wife who are the parents of four daughters. They come to Greece from Nigeria and have also served in Belgium and in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Prior to the ambassador’s diplomatic career, he was a director of television and is further a widely published author... We hope that all of these new arrivals will thoroughly enjoy their posting in Greece... Among those who have left us recently are **H.E. Vladimir Sultanovic** of Yugoslavia, **H.E. Moh. Rawal Veryamani** of Pakistan and **H.E. Samuel Taferra** of Ethiopia.

★ **Snippets** - A card announcing a delightful pre-summer event to be held on the roof garden of the **Hellenic-American Union** reminds me to remind you that it is a good idea to be a member of the Union. First of all, it supports this bi-cultural organization, but you also receive notices of the many cultural events that are sponsored by the Union through the year — art shows, lectures, plays, musical evenings, etc. This is not to mention the extensive library facilities and the wide variety of learning opportunities that are avail-



Our photo of guests gathered on board the Epirotiki Lines’ “Pegasus” serves a dual purpose, commemorating a fun annual event and reminding you that the Spartathlon is approaching. It will be held this year Friday and Saturday 29 and 30 September and, as usual, can use lots more enthusiastic volunteers. For those of you new to Greece, the Spartathlon is an ultra-distance race from the Panathenaïko Stadium to Sparta — a distance of some 250 kilometres. Now in its seventh year, this international event will attract over 80 international athletes as well as television coverage from many countries including Japan and France. Volunteers do everything: man the check points along the route, keep track of the progress of runners assist journalists, serve as liaison with the Greek government, organize housing, etc. There is sure to be a job that will suit your time and talents, so sign up. For information, telephone 823-3398 or 822-8409. Embassy participation is enthusiastic in support of runners from particular countries and present on board the “Pegasus”, among many other guests, was this group including (from r) Belgian Ambassador H.E. Gilbert Lognet and his wife, H.E. Ambassador Kevin Gates of Australia and Belgian Embassy First Secretary René Dillembourg and his wife.



Gathered together during their performance intermission at the Athens College Theater, the members of the Chorus of the University of Princeton all responded positively with ‘feta’ in order to produce these winning smiles. Their Director, Mr Walter Moliner (rear left) was fervent in his thanks to the College for providing a venue for a formal musical program that included works by Stravinsky, Monteverdi, Brahms, Mozart, Copland and American spirituals.

able — everything from Greek dancing lessons to art classes. Give them a call at 363-3167 or drop by the Union at 22 Massalias Street to join up...

Everyone attending the rock version of Aristophanes’ *The Birds*, cosponsored by **The Athens Centre** and the University of Detroit Theatre Department (in Spetses, Argos and here in Athens), had a good time. It was especially fun if you were familiar with the original; that is to say, after you passed the initial shock!

At first blink the idea appears incongruous, but the group, under the direction of Dr Arthur Beer, so obviously enjoyed themselves and made their enthusiasm so evident, that there was no way to be critical. Maybe they will come again... A beautiful evening in the garden of Mr and Mrs

Takis Theocharakis was dedicated to introducing new friends to the Athens **Friends of the American Farm School** of Thessaloniki. Following a congenial get-acquainted hour, Director of the School Bruce Lansdale spoke of its history and progress, but particularly of its students, who come from villages all over Greece to learn modern farming techniques to be applied in ancient ways. **Would you like to be a ‘friend’?** Just telephone 721-0846 to hear more about this unique school... A very special reception was held recently in the home of the Counsellor of the Embassy of Finland and Mrs Jaakko Halttunen with many diplomats and Athenian friends in attendance. **Svetlana Halttunen** is well known here in Athens for her opera performances last season. The reception was held prior to



This lovely wedding photo is a 'first' for the Corner, but it is also a 'first' for our Athenian family. Recently, the daughter of Sloane and Droussoula Vassiliou Elliott married David Patrick Maddalena in the beautiful gardens of the family residence. With a backdrop of the St. Spyridon memorial chapel dedicated to the late, famous Greek artist Spyros Vassiliou and 'pappou' of the bride, the floral bedecked gardens welcomed many members of the family and friends to this special occasion.



Mr. George Aronis, the very happy winner of the Second Annual Propeller Club Independence Day Golf Competition displays the permanent cup on which his name will be inscribed. Golf players as well as many members and friends of the Propeller Club wined, dined and danced at the delightful awards banquet that capped the day's endeavors. Principal sponsors Diners Club, Epirotiki Lines, Delta Travel, SAA and the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental helped to make the evening a very special one. Certainly the Door Prize winner, who will be flying off to the United States on TWA to stay at the fabulous Marquis Marriott Hotel in New York, will never forget it! President George D. Kallimopoulos (center) of the Glyfada Golf Club assisted George Angelis, organizer of the event and National Propeller Club Vice President for Greece, ME and Africa, with the prize-giving ceremonies.

her departure for a full summer in Europe that is to include performances in Moscow and Germany among others. We will look forward to having her back with us for the coming opera season... Elsewhere, *The Athenian* bids a formal farewell to Miss **Christine Warren Tutte M.B.E.**, who has been the headmistress of St. Catherine's British Embassy School for so many years. But this is my own personal farewell and expression of appreciation to this remarkable woman who has been a source of inspiration to so many children here in Greece. A retirement reception given by the School's Support Committee around the new swimming pool on campus included many expressions of thanks and deep regard... Both the Hellenic Canadian Association and the American University Alumni Clubs in Greece are grateful to **Epirotiki Lines** for making the *MN Hermes* available to them for fund-raising dinner cruises. Organization members and their friends had a wonderful evening dining and dancing as the ship sailed for Aegina — with just time enough on shore for a dock-side *metrio* — and back they came in the wee hours having

enjoyed a super evening secure in the knowledge that the scholarship funds of the organizations have been increased... The wildly-intriguing collages of **Gabriele Kurzbauer** enjoyed a presentation at the Dada Art Gallery, opened under the patronage of H.E. the Austrian Ambassador Hellmuth Strasser. A very appreciative crowd showed up for the opening, turning it into quite a festive occasion... A special performance of the Swedish choir, **Allmanna Sangen** from Uppsala for the members of the **Greek-Swedish Club** provided a major test of loyalty. The performance was held at the exact hour that Swedish tennis star Stefan Edberg was fighting for the French Open Title: what to do?...

★ **Wendy's** hamburgers are finally available in the center of Kifissia where I promised they would be in a column in *The Athenian*, November 1988. I guess I owe at least one hamburger to the homesick couple from Glyfada who followed my suggestion that they climb in the car and drive all the way up; they did and Wendy's did not, at that point, exist. In any event, the burgers are worth waiting for... **Happy summer!** □



The British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce has recently moved to bright new quarters. Acquired through the good offices of many supporting firms, individual members and the generosity of Her Majesty's Government, the new premises were the culminating effort of outgoing Director Mr Bernie Edridge and a dedicated board. Mr Keith Baker, the new Chamber Director, who has been on board since June of last year, has viewed the many changes both in personnel and location with a great sense of humor while, at the same time, developing a plan for the future. Our picture was taken at the opening ceremony of the new premises (Vas Sofias 25) and includes (from r) the Hon. Francis Maude M.P. and Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Corporate and Consumer Affairs (in Athens to inaugurate the offices), Chamber Co-President Costas Petropoulos, the recently departed British Ambassador H.E. Sir Jeremy Thomas and Chamber Co-President Tony Cook.

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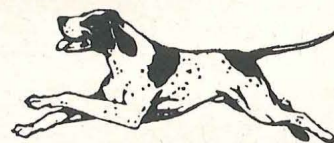
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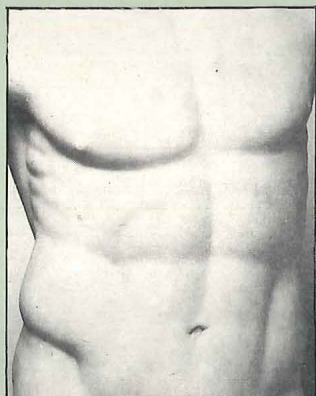
focus

exhibitions

Summer impressions is the title of an exhibition organized by the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental in cooperation with the Athenaeum Art Gallery at the Cafe' Vienna. The artists participating in this group show are M. Amarantos, G. Droutsas, D. Nalbantis, T. Siderikoudis, M. Venios and P. Prekas. The exhibition will last until 22 August.

Through 15 January 1990, exhibitions titled **Mind and Body: The revival of the Olympic Idea 19th-20th Century** and **Mind and Body: Athletic Contests in Ancient Greece** are being presented at the National Gallery and Alexandros Soutzos Museum and the National Archaeological Museum, respectively. The first exhibition, sponsored by Marianna Latsi and organized by the Ministry of Culture was conceived by Spyros Mercouris. Melina Mercouri, former Minister of

Culture sums up the aim of the show, which includes paintings, prints, sculpture, photographs and films: "What we celebrate in this exhibition is the Beauty and Miracle. The Miracle of the Human Spirit that inspires and creates. At the heart of the Olympic Animus is a plea for the preservation of Beauty. It is a Manifesto for Peace in which mankind can flourish when exalted by the ideal of Brotherhood." Of the exhibition at the Archaeological



Mind and Body: the National Archaeological Museum



The Royal Danish Ballet at Herod Atticus Theatre

Museum, Dr. Olga Tzachou-Alexandri, Director of the museum states: "Mind and Body... aims to acquaint the wider public with the objective values and characteristic features that led to the formation of the Greek ideals.... The exhibition also aims to give a picture of the athletic events which took place at the great Panhellenic sanctuaries and the most famous of the local religious festivals, the Panathenaea." Two beautiful illustrated

catalogues have been issued in conjunction with the exhibitions, available at the museums.

music

At the Herod Atticus Theatre on Friday and Saturday, 4 and 5 August, **Nana Mouschouri** will present a concert of song cycles by **Manos Hadjidakis**. Hadjidakis, the unofficial dean of modern Greek music, has influenced the course of the medium here for over four



Torso of a Woman Athlete, Michael Tombros, part of the Mind and Body exhibition at the National Gallery



The cover of a cookbook illustrated by Tsarouchis



The Tsitouras Collection, Santorini

decades. Since 1985, he has dedicated himself to the activities of the Sirius Society, which records his music and promotes concerts of new, dynamic Greek music. Internationally renowned Mouschouri will sing *Blood Wedding*, songs for Frederico Garcia Lorca's play; *Five Different Songs*; *Mythology*; and *A Woman's Myths*. The latter cycle was written especially for Mouschouri in collaboration with Nikos Gatsos. Stelios Tachiatis (cello) will accompany Manos Hadjidakis on the piano.

On Sunday 6 August and Monday 7 August, **The Xenakis Ensemble** will present two concerts dedicated to violinist Nikos Skalkottas on the 40th anniversary of his death. Originally organized by Austr-

lian pianist and composer Geoffrey Douglas Madge in 1981, The Xenakis Ensemble is made up of the finest interpreters of contemporary music in Holland and Belgium. The ensemble's basic repertoire comprises some 25 works by Xenakis. On 6 August, the ensemble, under the direction of conductor Diego Masson, will perform works by Francois-Bernard Mache, Iannis Xenakis and Nikos Skalkottas; Geoffrey Douglas Madge on the piano. Monday's program features works by Giacinto Scelsi, John Cage, Wim Laman, as well as Skalkottas and Xenakis.

The International Musical Meeting Apollon will take place at Delphi from 2 to 7 August. The theme of this meeting is *Music at the End of the 20th century*. The meeting includes a symposium, discussions and musical events.

theatre

Karolos Koun's Greek Art Theatre will be presenting Sophocles' *Philoctetes* on Wednesday and Thursday, 2 and 3 August at the Herod Atticus Theatre. Founded in 1942, during the Nazi occupation of Greece, Koun's company has remained a seminal force in theatre, incorporat-

ing world theatre trends, old and new, with Greek; the hybrid result – under the watchful eye of Koun – something unique, but uniquely Greek. The current production of *Philoctetes* is Sophocles' interpretation of the story of one of the Greek chieftans who set sail for Troy with the Greek navy. Bitten by a snake and abandoned, with Herakles' bow and arrows, on the island of Lemnos, Philoctetes spends ten years in exile before an oracle demands his rescue. Philoctetes rejoins his compatriots, slays Priam's son, Paris, and shares in the Greek victory at Troy. Directed by Giorgos Lazanis, with sets and costumes by Dionysis Fotopoulos, the production also features Giorgos Lazanis in the role of Philoctetes; Periklis Karakonstantoglou plays Odysseus.

books

A new cookbook of old, and nouveau, recipes has been released by the Greek Society For The Protection and Rehabilitation of Invalid Children (ELEPAP). The friends of ELEPAP edited this cookery collection – with a cover by Yiannis Tsarouchis – in order to generate funds which will be used to equip a special high school for children with special needs. The book is available at the society's offices at 16 Kononas St, Pangrati (Tel 721- 5303; 723-0142).

ballet

On Sunday and Monday, 20 and 21 August, **The Royal Danish Ballet** will perform *La Sylphide* and *Napoli*, Act III at the Herod Atticus Theatre. Choreographed by the great 19th century master, August Bournonville, the two Bournonville ballets to be performed here display the influence of French Romanticism as well as the choreographer's characteristic elegance, grace and attention to the roles of male dan-

cers. On Wednesday and Thursday, 23 and 24 August, the company will perform *Don Quichote*, choreographed by Marius Petipa, revised by Alexander Grosky; with music by Ludwig Minkus.

notes

A mini-resort that is more than a resort has opened on Santorini: **The Tsitouras Collection**. Named for Dimitris Tsitouras, the collector whose museum of antiques, prints and paintings so enriches Santorini's capital, Fira, this miniature resort consists of five elegant houses furnished with objects d'art from the Tsitouras collection. Open July through October, the resort affords special visitors a luxurious and one-of-a-kind look at Santorini. Tel 362-2326; 360-6208; 672-5471.

The 2nd International Art Meeting of Delphi will run 25 August through 27 August.

There will be discussions, and works specially made for the meeting by the artists participating will be exhibited at the International Sculpture Park or the International Pinakothek of Delphi.

The American Community Schools of Athens will start the registration of new students on 24, 25, 28 and 29 August from 9 am to 2 pm. For information call 639-3200; the address is 129 Ayias Paraskevis St, Ano Halandri.



"Philoctetes" at Herod Atticus Theatre

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 Epidaurus, 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.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| Aug 2, 3 | Theatro Technis, <i>Philoctetes</i> by Euripides, directed by Georgos Lazanis. Tickets 500-1600 drs. |
| Aug 4, 5 | Concert by Manos Hadzidakis, singer Nana Mouschouri. Tickets 500-4000 drs. |
| Aug 6, 7 | Xenakis Ensemble, two concerts in memory of Nikos Skalkottas. Tickets 500-1600. |
| Aug 8 | Philharmonia Orchestra, works by Vaughan Williams <i>Overture</i> , <i>The Wasps</i> , Mussorgsky <i>Night on Bald Mountain</i> , Rachmaninov <i>Piano Concert No 2</i> , soloist Yannis Vakarelis, Sibelius <i>Symphony No 2</i> Conductor Nikos Athinaios. Tickets 500-2000 drs. |
| Aug 9 | Philharmonia Orchestra, works by Mitropoulos <i>Fete Cretoise</i> , Beethoven <i>Overture</i> , <i>Egmont</i> , Beethoven <i>Violin Concerto</i> , soloist Yannis Georgiadis, Elgar <i>Symphony No 1</i> Conductor Nikos Athinaios. Tickets 500-2000 drs. |
| Aug 11, 12 | Concert by Yannis Markopoulos, <i>On Stage</i> on a poem by George Seferis, <i>Six New Pyrrhic Dances</i> , and <i>Quarry</i> on a poem by Yannis Ritsos. Tickets 500-2000 drs. |
| Aug 14 | "Simon Bolivar" Youth Orchestra of Venezuela, works by Skalkottas <i>Concerto for two Pianos</i> , soloist Judith James, David Ascanio, DeFalla <i>The Three-Cornered Hat</i> , Franck <i>Symphony in D Minor</i> . Conductor Gonralo Castellano Yumar. Tickets 400-1200 drs. |
| Aug 17 | Greek Women's Lyceum, <i>Traditional Greek Dances</i> . Tickets 800-1300 drs. |
| Aug 18 | Kosice Orchestra (Czechoslovakia), Skalkottas <i>Fairy Drama</i> (The Mayday Spell). Conductor George Hatzinicos. Tickets 400-1200 drs. |
| Aug 20, 21 | Royal Danish Ballet, accompanied by the Kisice Orchestra, <i>La Sylphide</i> music by Lovenskjold, <i>Napoli</i> Act III, choreography by Bournonville. Tickets 800-4000 drs. |
| Aug 23, 24 | Royal Danish Ballet, <i>Don Quixote</i> , music by Minkus, choreography by Grigorovich. Tickets 800-4000 drs. |
| Aug 28 | Thessaloniki State Orchestra – Friends of Music Choir, works by Michaelidis <i>Archaic Suite</i> , Vaughan Williams <i>Concerto for Tuba and Orchestra</i> , soloist Yannis Zouganellis, Lloyd Webber <i>Requiem</i> . Conductor Alkis Baltas. Tickets 400-1200 drs. |
| Aug 29, 30 | State Theatre of Northern Greece, <i>Cyclops</i> by Euripides, directed by George Armanis. Tickets 200-1300 drs. |

Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus

All Theatre tickets are priced between 200-1600 drs.

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| Aug 4,5 | Athinaion Theatre (Karezi-Kazakos), <i>Oedipus Rex</i> , directed by R. Sturua. |
| Aug 11,12 | Theatro Technis, <i>Peace</i> by Aristophanes, directed by K. Koun. |
| Aug 18,19 | Amphi-Theatre, <i>The Clouds</i> by Aristophanes, directed by Sp. Evagelatos. |
| Aug 25,26 | National Theatre of Northern Greece, <i>Knights</i> by Aristophanes, directed by D. Chronopoulos. |

Heraklion

The Municipality sponsors an extensive program of artistic events. For more information call (081) 282-221 or 282-163.

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| Aug 2,3,4,5 | Program organized by the Heraklion Radio Station in collaboration with the ERA orchestra of Thessaloniki and Creten artists. |
| Aug 7 | Concert by Antonis Kalogiannis |
| Aug 8 | Guitar recital by Liza Zoe and Evangelo Asimakopoulo |
| Aug 9 | Song recital by Haroula Alexiou and Dimitra Galani |
| Aug 11 | Municipal Philharmonic of Heraklion |

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6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

NAME DAYS IN AUGUST

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

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

DATES TO REMEMBER

August 6	Hiroshima Day
August 16	Total Lunar Eclipse, 10:08 pm

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

August 15	Assumption of The Virgin Mary
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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.*

OPIS GALLERY, Mykonos, tel (0289) 22083. Works by Margarita Bakopoulos will be exhibited till 11 August, followed by a Mykonos group show 12-25 August. Costis Triantafyllou will then exhibit his work starting 26 August through 8 September.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Group show throughout the whole summer.

LIBRARIES

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

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

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

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq. Tel 363-3211. Lending and Reference libraries open Mon-Fri, 9:30-1:30. Closed all of August.

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

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

THE GENNADEION, American School of Classical Studies, 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 collection of English books on ancient Greek literature and drama modern literature, Greek history and Greek art (ancient to contemporary), travel atlases and maps. Membership costs 100 drs per year for Greek citizens or foreigners who hold a residence permit. Other users can check out books as well by paying a deposit of 500 drs. One can check out 2 to 5 books for a period of 2 to 3 weeks.

SUMMER COURSES

THE ATHENS CENTRE, 48 Archimidou St, tel 701-5242, offers Greek lessons. Immersion I, II, and III offered 4-22 September. Accelerated I, II, and III offered 1-26 August.

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, tel 362-9886. Modern spoken Greek courses, intensive classes offered 18 September till 13 October. Registration: 3 July till 14 September.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

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

THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIAL SOCIETY, meets 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 LEAGUE is holding a meeting: Art of breastfeeding and overcoming problems, 3 August at 10 am. Nutrition and weaning, 30 August 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, Philellion 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.

EXHIBITIONS

MIND AND BODY is the title of an exhibition at the Ethniki Pinakothiki till 15 January. *See Focus.*

VASILIS KANDINSKI AND YIORGOS BOUZIANIS at the Museum of Contemporary Art on Andros till 18 September.

SUMMER IMPRESSIONS is the title of a painting exhibition at the Cafe' Vienna till August 22. *See Focus.*

THE METAMORPHOSIS OF THE GREEK HEROINE is the title of a photographic exhibition by sisters Alkisti and Tina Agiorgiti, at the Loulaki Gallery on Hydra till mid August.

REMARKABLE WORK IN BLOWN GLASS by Nikos Troulinos will be on permanent exhibition at Loukianou 18, Kolonaki. Lampshades, vases, and other decorative objects comprise the show.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

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.

PHILOCTETES by Sophocles performed by the Greek Art Theatre at Herod Atticus 2 and 3 August. *See Focus.*

MANOS HADJIDAKIS' concert with Nana Mouschouri at Herod Atticus, 4 and 5 August. *See Focus.*

THE XENAKIS ENSEMBLE will present two concerts at Herod Atticus, 6 and 7 August. *See Focus.*

THE ROYAL DANISH BALLET will perform at Herod Atticus, 20, 21, 23 and 24 August. *See Focus.*

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, when it runs from 10:10-10:45 pm. For more information and tickets, call the Athens Festival Box Office, Stadiou 4, tel 322-7944; or go to the entrance gate at Ayios Dimitrios Lombardiaris, 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, till 15 September. For information call 417-8351 or 417-0940, box office 412-5498.

32nd FESTIVAL OF PHILLIPI AND THASSOS - Ancient drama, ballet, concerts, 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 in August.

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

PATRAS INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL 1989 - Various cultural events from 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 till 20 August. Admission is 300 drs; 200 for groups and 150 for students. Tickets are purchased at the gate. For information call 322-7944.

PATRAS - The festival is open daily from 7:30 pm to 12:30 am from 25 August till 10 September. Admission is 200 drs; 150 for groups and 100 for students. For information call (061) 279-866.

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 Trikoupi 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

including permanent European masters. Tuesday-Saturday 9 am - 3 pm; Sunday 10 am - 2 pm; closed Monday. 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 Hadzimirhali 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 monu-



ments 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

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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

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 Bouzou & Moustoxidi 20, tel 642-0306. Piano Bar and restaurant. International cuisine with full cocktail bar. Open daily except Sunday. Lunch 12 noon to 5 pm. Dinner 8 pm-5 am.

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

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

HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLAKA

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

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

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

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

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

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

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

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

MAYEMENOS AVLOS (Magic Flute), 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 ANTENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL tel 902-3666

HOTEL ANTENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, 89-93 Syngrou, tel. 902-3666.

PREMIÈRE, restaurant and bar. Terrace restaurant with a panoramic view of Athens. Live entertainment. Unique kebab specialties from the world over; grilled meat and fish. Daily: 8:30 p.m. - 1 a.m. Bar: 6 p.m. - 2 a.m. (9th floor).

CAFE VIENNA, elegant indoor boulevard café and bar. Viennese coffee, pastries, ice cream and fresh seasonal fruit flambée in the evening. Daily 11:00 a.m. - 12:30 a.m. (Viennese pastry takeaway!) (Atrium Lobby).

PERGOLA PARADISE, informal restaurant overlooking pool. International and Greek specialties, salad buffet, Weight Watchers' corner. Daily: 6 p.m. - 2 a.m. (Atrium Lobby). Tues.: Cypriot Barbecue. Thurs.: Seafood Barbecue.

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

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

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restaurant



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American-style steakhouse
Kifissias 267, Kifissia
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New and Extensive menu with some old favorites like
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Coffee Lounge and Asteria Restaurant, ideal for quick snacks or complete, leisurely lunches: crêpes Poseidon, cheese pie, lamb curry, sweets galore. 7:00 am - 1:00 am. Athos Bar, with live piano. Open 9:30 pm - 1:00 am.

ASTIR PALACE Vouliagmeni, tel 896-0211.

Grill Room, downstairs cafe-restaurant, piano music; sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1-3:30 pm, and from 8 pm-2 am.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, tel 934-7711.

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

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Open Monday through Saturday from 7 pm-12:30 am. Expensive but well worth it. 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, Akademies 18, tel 360-2492. International and Greek cuisine.

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

BRUTUS, Voulgaraktonou 67, Lofos Strefi, tel 363-6700. Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatball Brutus" stuffed with cheese, bacon and mushrooms served with a baked potato and special sour cream-like sauce, tiny skewered meatballs, a "plat du jour" which changes daily. Desserts include homemade chocolate cake and lemon pie on alternate days, baked apples and yoghurt with sour cherry sauce. **DIONISSOS**, Mt Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarchou St, Kolonaki), tel 722-6374. A top one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 am-11:45 pm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere
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Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508



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Open every evening including Sunday from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.
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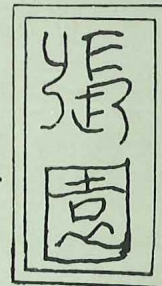
Fully air-conditioned.

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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.

KIFFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

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

BELLE HELENE, 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 Erythra.

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

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

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

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

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

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi, tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti 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 Pelopinisou, 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, Moraito 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico), tel 671-7775. Pleasant "village" atmosphere, good service. Specialties: lamb cooked over grapevines, *frigandeli*, charcoal-broiled quail.

TI PRASINO, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei, tel 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs.

Salads. The meat is all top quality. Lunch from 12-4:30 pm, and dinner from 7:30 pm-midnight.

TO SPITI, Frankopoulou 56, 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.

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

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

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

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

PIRAEUS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

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

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

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

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

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

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

FRUTALIA, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at 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, Vouliagmenis, 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.

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

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

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada, tel 894-5677. One

of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful prices.

STEAKHOUSES

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

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

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

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

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

AUSTRIAN

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

CHINESE

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

CHINA, 72 Efroniou St, Ilissia; tel 723-3200; 724-5746 (Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus). Open daily for lunch & dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan & Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking Duck, spararibs, 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 méditerranée, 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 Faliro, tel 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, fillet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Nightly from 7:30 pm-2 am. Lunch Saturday and Sunday.

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

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

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

IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Pal Faliron, tel 981-6765. Specialties: fileta, 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 diabolio 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 à 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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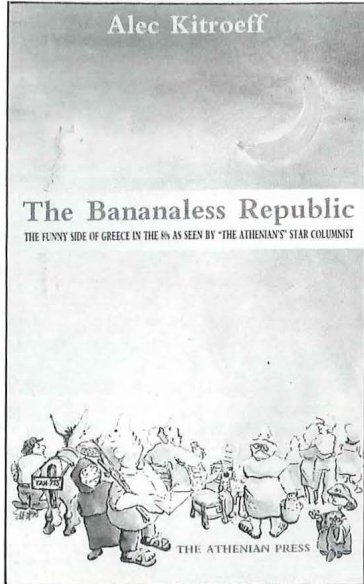
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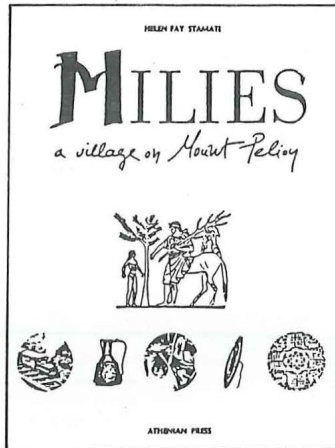


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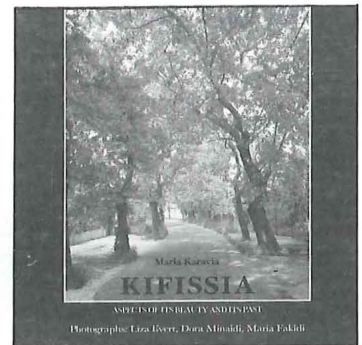
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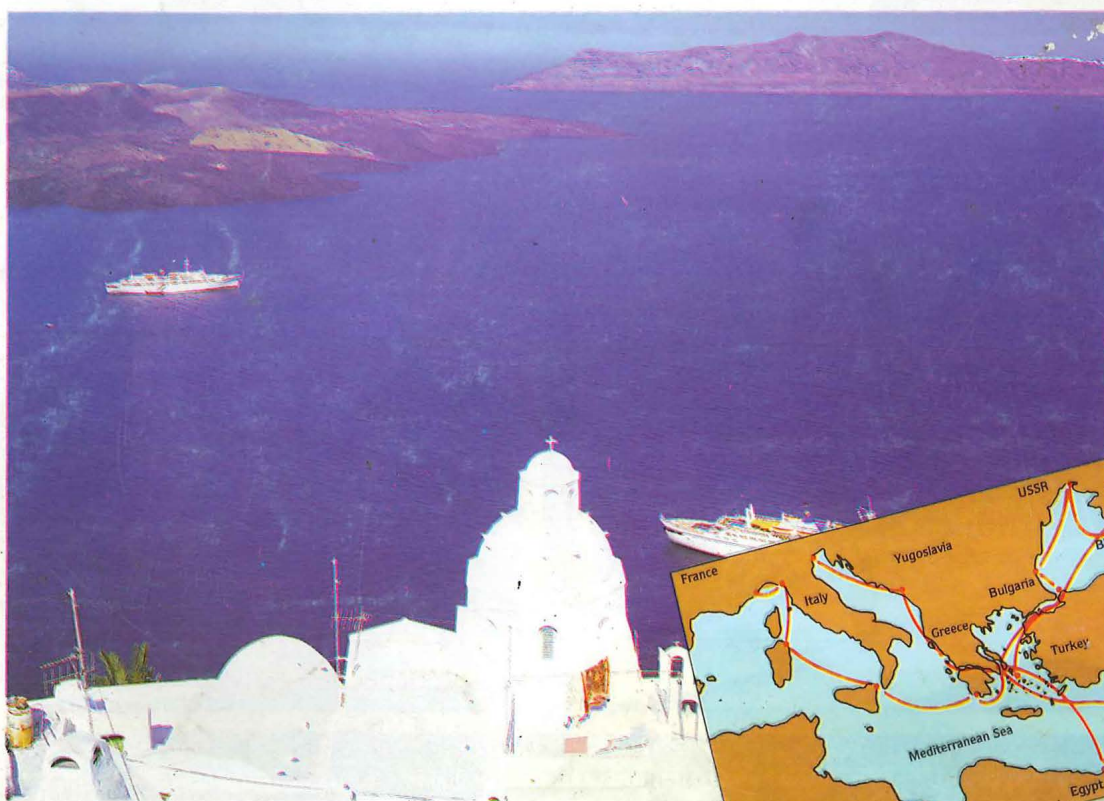
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