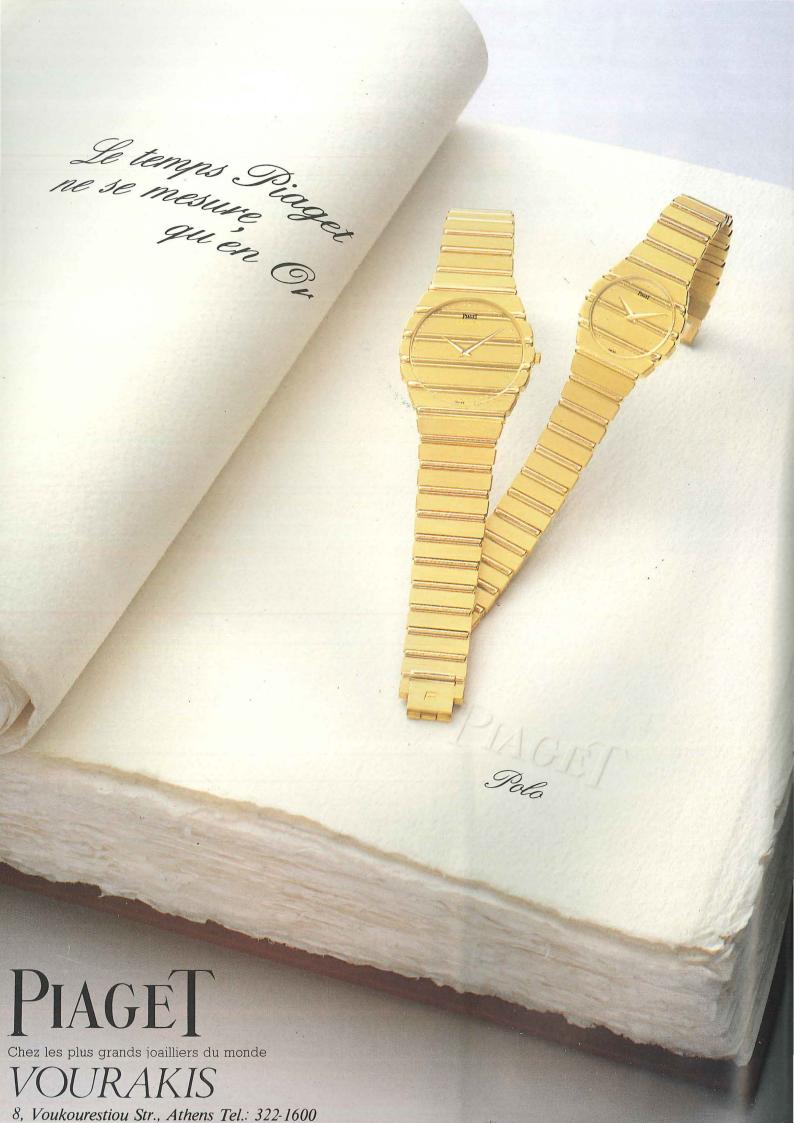
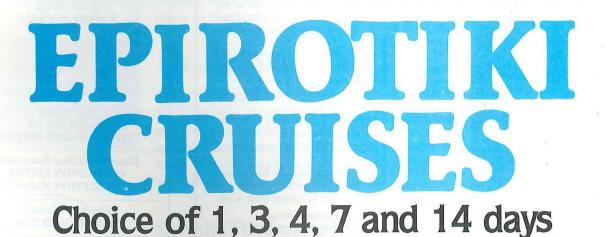
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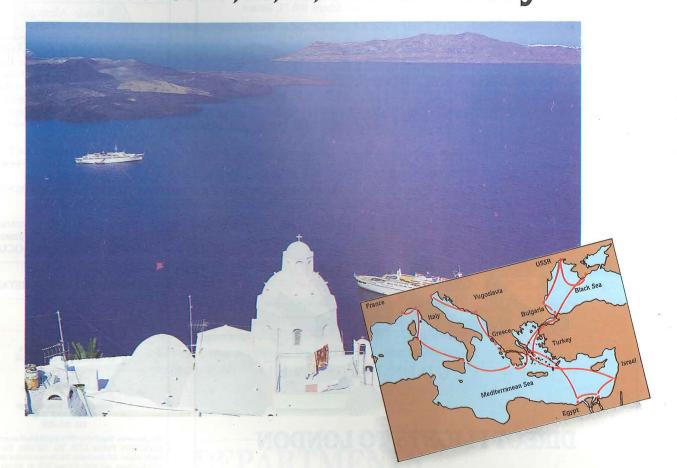
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Salvaging the Shattered Economy American Tourism Save the Turtle Rhodes: Behind the Clichés Wood Song



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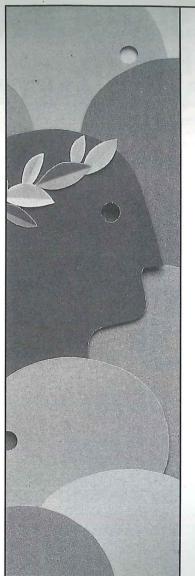






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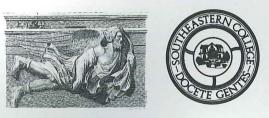
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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly Founded in 1974

Vol. XVII No. 200 June 1990

Owned and published by The Athenian Press Ltd

Peta 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece Tel 322-2802 Fax 322-3052 Sloane Elliott EDITOR IN CHIEF

Drossoula Vassiliou Elliott PUBLISHER MANAGING EDITOR

Carine Kool ASSISTANT EDITOR Lily Matala

ASSISTANT TO THE MANAGING EDITOR

Dimitra Vassiliou Fotopoulou COMMUNITY EDITOR SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER

> Elizabeth Moutafis DESIGN DIRECTOR

> > Roula Alexiou TYPESETTING

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

Katey Angelis, Spyros Ornerakis Susa Avela, Antonis Kalamaras ART/PHOTOGRAPHY ASSOCIATES

Niki Karabetsos ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

> Phototypset by FOTRON Tsakalof 31, Kolonaki and SET • E. ANTONIOU Co

D. Soutsou 24, Tel.: 646-4835

Printed by Kraniou - Tsatsanifos Co.

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; 325 drachmas. Yearly subscription rates: Greece 3900 drachmas. Air Mail: Europe \$US 30. All other contries, \$US 32. Surface, world: \$US 30 Send orders, changes of address and inquiries to The Athenian, Peta 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece. Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs and artwork are welcome. All manuscripts must be typed, double spaced and are subject to editionial 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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FEATURES

Salvaging the Shattered Economy 16

The new government is determined to meet the challenge of the EC's 'ultimatum' that Greece put its house in order. New York Times correspondent in Athens, Paul Anastasi, tells how Premier Mitsotakis plans to tackle it.

A Warmer Homecoming

The Greek National Tourist Organization in New York, Robert Bartholomew found recently, is bubbling with enthusiasm. It is emphasizing the country's special 'heart and spirit' rather than the mere 'pleasures' equally available in other countries - and appealing to Americans with success.

Save the Turtle: Into High Gear

The Mediterranean Association to Save the Turtle is now helping Lily Venizelos in her decade-long campaign to preserve the Loggerhead species. Haris Livas updates the struggle.

Rhodes: Behind the Clichés

The often hackneyed mise-en-scene of deer, butterflies and glamorous Nordic tourists also has some entertaining, lesser-known residents and byways, Hall Winslow discovered on a somewhat surrealist visit backstage.

Wood Song

One of the most accomplished crafts of Romiosyni, woodcarving especially flourished during the centuries of Ottoman domination. Katerina Agrafioti believes it was an outlet by which the free spirit could express itself

DEPARTMENTS

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letters

Papandreou's 'Policy' Questioned

Dear Editor

As a reader of your magazine since its inception, I should like to congratulate you on its success. I look forward with anticipation to each new issue. Your articles are excellent – informative, intelligent, and well chosen, and your comments on contemporary Greece are always balanced and sane, even when the latter quality is not wholly appropriate to the local conditions.

I especially admired the Our Town column in the May issue, which managed to summarize the two views of Andreas Papandreou in a comprehensive and succinct way – the best brief summary I have seen anywhere, and a fair representation of both views.

However, in elaborating on your larger observation that Greece's position lies between the East and the West, you are led to comment on Papandreou's 'policy' of what "might be called an *apertura* towards the East," and say that in this he was "following the policy of Xenophon and Alexander," which is sheer nonsense.

Alexander's policy was one of conquest (expansionism), and the perhaps incidental spreading of Greek culture by military means. There wasn't much West for him to react to. Papandreou's *apertura*, on the other hand, was merely an effort to tweak the nose of the West in a very safe way, and perhaps incidentally to make Greece free from terrorism from the East.

Alexander's policy changed the world. Papandreou's policy (if a series of twitches can be called a policy) changed nothing. In fact, if there was an *apertura* at all, it wasn't to the East so much as to Marxists, socialists and revolutionaries anywhere.

C.M. Woodhouse writes in his short history of Greece about Karamanlis' period in office: "Greece's relations with the Arab states had long been friendly...Now a great expansion of trade, investments and political activity took place. Karamanlis and his ministers visited most of the Arab states, and he himself travelled still further into Asia, including Pakistan, Thailand and India, as well as China. At the same time Papandreou was establishing contact with the more revolutionary Arabs in Libya, Syria and the PLO..."

Anyone who was present in Greece after the fall of the junta and during the period of Karamanlis, will recognize how much of what Papandreou now claims to be his own accomplishments are in fact accomplishments of those who came before. This includes the nationalizing of industries, as well as the legitimizing of the Left. His own legacy to the working classes is a bloated bureaucracy and a bankrupt economy. Not even Mr Florakis, in Parliament, would buy Papandreou's assertion that the economy was fine until he lost the June election.

This is not to suggest that your summary of the views of Papandreou's followers is in any way inaccurate. On the contrary, it is right on target. Alas, that *is* what they believe. But as a friend of mine once remarked, "one's view of the apple does not change the apple."

Sincerely, Ken Hanson Thiseos 11 Paleon Faliron

In Domestic Service

Dear Editor,

We wish to refer to the letters to the editor which appeared in the May 1990 issue of *The Athenian* concerning the article of Ms Sylvia Kierkegaard, "In Domestic Service" published in March.

The most difficult accusations to answer are those made behind the anonymity of a 'name withheld upon request' as these are irresponsibly made and, as in this case, blatantly malicious. Alas, even sophistry flourishes in this regime of namelessness as there is something virulently askew in the analysis of D.A. in what Kierkegaard described as the Filipino image problem in Greece.

The Embassy has plenty of friends and, in fact, we would like to be friends with everybody. We also attend a lot of social events for professional and personal reasons where plenty of our real and apparent friends (one would not imagine our difficulty in distinguishing) attend. And we would be damned if the misbehavior of our 'friends' in these gatherings are vicariously imputed to us as D.A. seems bent to do. We are prepared to assume a certain amount of moral responsibility in the behavior of Filipinos in Greece being their official representatives here, but only to the extent that we are, as government officials, to comport our lives in a manner worthy of our calling. But we can't, by any stretch of credulity, be morally responsible for any personal misconduct of our citizens here, be they friends or not. This underhanded attack of D.A. against the Embassy is truly pathetic. And if it is meant to

erode our credibility as such, then D.A., is harping on the wrong issue.

D.A. also alluded to an "illegal recruitment agency" which is, again, supposed to be a friend of the Embassy. We would like to assure D.A. and the whole Filipino community for that matter, that the Embassy has been closely monitoring all complaints of illegal recruitment and other similar cases. Admittedly, numerous complaints have been aired against specific persons but no one has been bold enough to put down his complaint in writing or to confront face-to-face the alleged felon. The Embassy will not treat any malefactors, be they friends or not, as untouchable, but we would need evidence to start specific action against them. A slip of the pen that gave away D.A.'s ignorance on the role we play here is that D.A. seems to believe that we in the Embassy could arrogate upon ourselves the power of the police to arrest and detain felons. For all our virtues, this is just too much to claim.

In fact, we have, in the past, confronted certain people on some complaints even without written basis and we have reported and recommended to Manila the withdrawal of permits of certain agencies which we felt have taken advantage of our workers coming to Greece. If D.A. would come forward with specific complaint against our purported felonious 'friend' and stop remaining a faceless accuser, then perhaps we could solve some problems by concrete actions and not through fruitless imputations of guilt by association in anonymous letters to the editor.

The Embassy conducts a dialogue with the Filipino community every other month to thresh out the problems which should be ventilated in public to improve the plight of the Filipino workers and citizens here. The dialogue is jointly sponsored by the Embassy and the Filipino community in Athens. Obviously, neither D.A., R.S.M nor N.N. have attended the two we have held so far this year as the issues they have raised in their letters have been proven to be non-issues in these dialogues. We would like to invite them to the next four which we will have this year. There they will have all the time to ventilate freely their gripes against the Embassy and avoid shooting from the hips in the future.

> Sincerely yours, Anacleto Rei A. Lacanilao III Third Secretary and Vice-Consul Embassy of the Philippines

"Time, Hard Work and Sacrifices"

Some men are born great; some have greatness thrust upon them. Others are great because they are the only ones around who are capable of picking up the pieces.

There is no team of scriptwriters of any TV maxi series alive today which has either the imagination, the verbal skill, the sense of incongruity, the wit, the stamina or the sheer bravado to concoct situations anything like what passes for normal, everyday political life in this country. Prosaic countries may take centuries to pass through the whole Aristotelian cycle of all possible types of government known to man, but Greece can go from infrared Left to ultraviolet Right in the course of a few years. Still, it helps to have the Man with the Bushy Eyebrows waiting in the wings when the juggling act gets out of hand.

During the inaugural reception held at the Presidential Palace on 9 May, newly-elected President Karamanlis became slightly indisposed and retired to an antiroom. The reception, scheduled to last 30 minutes, went on for one hour and 40 minutes, and the chief of state, 83, felt faint from standing so long under bright lights and video, shaking hands with his guests.

Afternoon daily *Eleftherotypia* is said to have paid two million drachmas for three photos of the president slightly reeling as he shook hands with MP Theodore Katsikis which it splashed on its ever-thrilling front page. This gesture, in a way, was appropriate since Katsikis, the single Democratic Renewal Party deputy, by voting for Mitsotakis, gave the conservative party the one-seat majority it needed to come to power.

Members of all parties were hugely relieved to see the president re-emerge after an absence of 10 minutes, smiling and quite recovered. One reason for the relief is that, should it be necessary for any reason to replace a president, it is most likely under present circumstances that the country go to general elections again. This is a fate that no party wants to inflict on the country's harassed 8,654,668 registered voters who've spent quite enough time lately shoving bits of paper into the slots of wooden boxes.

The other reason for relief was more profound. Although the socialists and communists had put up presidential candidates of their own, Karamanlis was as indispensable to the country as a leader can get.

On 4 May, Karamanlis took the presidential oath. He had been elected president by parliament with 153 votes, 150 coming from all, well-obeying members of the New Democracy party which Karamanlis had founded in 1974, another from Mr Katsikis and two more from independent Moslems.

After the ceremony, Mr Karamanlis regained the Presidential Palace out of which he had walked in a huff five years and two months ago. Now he strode, smiling, back into it, received by outgoing Christos Sartzetakis. Karamanlis had resigned in 1985 when, just before the presidential elections, Andreas Papandreou switched support to Sartzetakis. So, now, Karamanlis replaced the president who had replaced him.

In agreeing to become a candidate for election, Karamanlis seemed to have changed his mind. Several months ago he had made a stir when he remarked, out of semi-retirement, that the country resembled "an extended madhouse". As recently as February, he turned down a proposal that he stand for presidential elections, saying that the ailing state of the country's political life would make his presence in the public world "of doubtful value".

OUR TOWN

More likely he wanted greater assurance in becoming a candidate that he would be certain of winning. This proviso was satisfied when ND won half the seats in parliament in April and the vote of Mr Katsikis was assured.

In the end, just as de Gaulle did whom he so admired, Mr Karamanlis condescended to save his country twice, and like Cincinnatus, too, was pursuaded to leave his plow in Politeia high up on the terraces of Mount Pendeli and return to the city.

About the multi-faceted (an old PASOK epithet) mess in Athens, Karamanlis had no illusions at all. In his acceptance speech he reminded his listeners of the crisis "which all Greeks acknowledge even when they disagree as to its causes...Time, hard work and sacrifices will be required from all Greeks."

With the return of Karamanlis, some said Greece was moving forward into the past. But the famous eyebrows, if whiter, are as bushy as ever. It means an end to the empty slogans, "Never again the Right" and the rest of them: there is a great deal of political hot air still to be got rid of along with the nefos. And after the recent adventures, it's good to be back home, especially as the house is in great need of repair.

It isn't healthy for a democracy to be so dependent on one person, yet it's better than not having no one around at all. But the country isn't healthy; it needs healing. Its suffers from excess and needs a spate of hard work to trim it back into shape under a seasoned trainer who knowns what's best for it.

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

A 'Macedoine' of Quarrels

n 19 May, local merchants from the Yugoslavian town of Skopje blocked the Greek border for several hours at the crossing points of Evzoni, Niki and Doriani. Although the demonstrators, estimated at 8000 people, claimed they were airing their sef-proclaimed 'Macedonian issue', it was generally suspected that the action of the Skopje merchants was prompted by the very large number of Yugoslavs who daily cross into Greece to buy goods at a much lower price.

Ever since the foundation of the Yugoslavian Socialist Republic of Macedonia in 1944, there has been an aggressive movement emanating from its capital, Skopje, which has made some success of itself for its nuisance value.

The 'Macedonian Question' has been a notorious irritant in European affairs on and off for a century. This is partly due to geographical and historical confusion (deliberate or otherwise) and to the age-old Ottoman policy of 'divide and rule'.

In the rich ethnic mix of the lower Balkans, the Ottoman government saw to it in the 15th and 16th centuries that the inhabitants of no two adjacent vilages were of the same racial or linguistic stock, resulting in that mélange which led the French and Italians to name after the region a tasty dish of mixed vegetables or fruits.

Over the millennia, geographical Macedonia has had Protean changes of shape. Greeks, quite rightly, see ancient Macedonia as lying in great part within the confines of modern Greece. In Roman Imperial times, however, it sometimes extended down into the Peloponnese and even the islands. Centuries later, the Ottoman villayet of Macedonia crawled up north to Serbia.

It is in the context of this latter, Turkish-created region that Skopje has come up with *its* Macedonia. To them the Macedonians are and never were, Greeks, at all, but Illyrians who merged in some obscure time and way with Slavs, creating a language and heritage of their own. It has exported this artificial culture and even made inroads into academic Balkan Studies groups abroad with its linguistics and ethnology subjects found proper for doctoral theses.

The Greek government has called all of this a deliberate historical distortion and a 'non-issue'. It feels that Skopje's definition of Macedonia has no more to do with the real Macedonia than, say, the West Indies have to do with the Asian sub-continent; in the latter case by mistake, in the former by complicity.

In the past, the Skopje crowd has won a tacit nod from Belgrade, but in the present case, the Yugoslavian government has been less sympathetic. Perhaps with civil unrest in Kosovo to the west, Serbia is not at all anxious to have disturbances as well in the south, what with secessionist movements going on in other parts of the country.

Belgrade, therefore, is being conciliatory, believing that the smooth operation of the border crossings and their full functioning, along with suitable and liberal travel visa regulations, constitute permanent obligations of mutual interest to Greece and Yugoslavia.

Relations between the two Yugoslavian constituent republics have soured to the point that an editorial in *Nova Macedonia* has claimed that Belgrade's stand on the border incidents is insulting to Skopje, showing a misunderstanding of "the problems faced by the Macedonian people" and siding with "anti-Macedonian propaganda" coming from Athens.

Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras brought the matter up at the meeting of EC Foreign Secretaries in Dublin. As a result, the '12'hoped that "this obstruction, provoked by Yugoslavia, will end immediately and that a permanent solution to the problem will be found."

Vote of Confidence

The newly-elected conservative government won a vote of confidence in parliament on April 27 after a threeday debate on its policy statement. The government received 152 votes in the 300-seat parliament, namely the 150 votes of the ND deputies, the single vote of the centre-right DI.ANA party and one from independent Moslem deputy, Ahmet Sadiq. The 146 deputies of PASOK and Left Coalition voted against it, while the Ecologist deputy and the other independent Moslem cast blank votes. Constantine Mitsotakis said the *de jure* recognition of Israel and the normalization of Greek-US relations would be one of his government's foreign policy priorities. He also said the continuation of the negotiations on the future of the US bases in Greece, and their successful conclusion, would be another key goal.

Speaking on economy, Mitsotakis said that "it was going through the worst crisis in Greece's post-war history."

"The country is collapsing under burden of heavy state deficits, burdened with foreign debts, its prestige harmed internationally and its credibility heavily injured," he said, adding that the government would take drastic measures to reduce a huge public deficit which at present is estimated at 22 percent of the gross domestic product. But the Prime Minister ruled out a devaluation of the drachma.

Mitsotakis also strongly supported the idea of a united Europe. "Our country's destiny is identified with that of Europe," he said.

Leader of the opposition PASOK party, Andreas Papandreou, accused Mitsotakis of eliminating Greece's negotiating power with the US, by supporting in advance a potential agreement between the two countries. He also stressed his long-standing view that Israel's recognition should be accompanied by the simultaneous recognition of the self-proclaimed Palestinian State.

US Report on Terrorism

The US State Department annual report on terrorism, issued in May, said that Greek guerrilla organizations were among the most active in Europe in 1989.

The report said the number of international terrorist attacks in Greece fell from nine in 1988 to five in 1989, but domestic terrorism was still an acute problem. Guerrilla groups concentrated on targets linked to the Koskotas scandal, the parliamentary elections and the procedure for the extradi-

THE ATHENIAN

tion to the United States of Palestinian Mohammed Rashid, wanted by the US for the bombing of a PAN AM flight to Hawaii in 1982, which killed a Japanese boy and wounded 14 other passengers. The Greek Supreme Court has backed the US extradition request but the decision remains to be ratified by the Minister of Justice.

Strict Measures to Revive Greek Economy

Steeper price hikes for gasoline, cigarettes and alcohol were decided on by the government in a first effort to deal with the country's collapsing economy.

National Economy minister George Souflias announced a 10 to 12 percent rise on the alcoholic beverages tax, a 10 to 15 drachma rise in cigarette prices, while petrol prices rose by almost 22 percent.

The minister also announced a further rise in public utility costs. Electricity would go up by 12 percent, train fares by 25 percent, Olympic Airways tickets by 25 percent, and postal charges by 15 percent. Moreover, the government decided to deal with the problem of water shortages by increasing water bills by between 150 and 300 percent.

The Ministry of National Economy estimates that the new measures will yield about 260 billion drachmas. Bank of Greece governor Dimitris Halikias said in his annual report that the measures were "a decisive step in the right direction" and urged further measures to curb the country's huge state deficit. He forecast that the inflation rate, which is currently running at 17.8 percent, would rise further by the end of 1990.

In May the government decided on a further series of price rises in meat and dairy products. Bus fares increased from 40 to 50 drachmas, while free bus rides in the early morning hours were abolished. In protest, groups of angry workers got on trolleys, shouting "we won't pay." In fact, most workers were unaffected as they already have monthly passes.

De Klerk Gets Greek Support

South African president F.W de Klerk, during his visit to Greece last month while on a European tour, apparently secured the Greek government's support for a proposal within the EEC to



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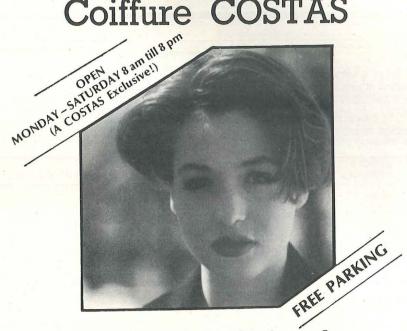


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remove all European Community sanctions against Pretoria.

Prime Minister Mitsotakis said in a joint press conference with the South African President that recent reforms in South Africa could lead to an improvement in Pretoria's relations with the European Community.

"I am impressed by Mr de Klerk's program," Mr Mitsotakis said. "In the light of the most recent developments in South Africa the European Community should re-examine its [antiapartheid] policy".

The EC, which has waffled in its attitude towards apartheid, imposed a ban on new investments in South Africa. South African officials accompanying de Klerk said that Greece could play a pivotal role by supporting the proposal.

The South African President's visit to Greece was part of an eight-nation European tour to brief Western governments on his government's plans to reform the 41-year old apartheid system. "An irreversible process has begun in South Africa," de Klerk said during press conference. "A new reality has affected our country.

Despite de Klerk's promises and the cordial reception given him by President Mitterrand earlier, his visit here was marred by socialist demonstrations and clashes with police. Three youths were arrested and charged with throwing petrol bombs at police.

'Positively Inclined'

Prime Minister Mitsotakis returned to Athens from London on 16 May well satisfied. His talks with Premier Margaret Thatcher took place, he said, in a very cordial and friendly climate.

As in his recent talks with leaders of other EC countries, the discussion focused on the 'pathetic' state of the Greek economy and the determination of the present government to do something about it. Emphasis zeroed in on how British investment in Greece might be encouraged and further developed.

Mrs Thatcher thanked the Greek government for its handling of the Paul Ashwell case, the British lorry driver detained at Patras from transporting what is believed to be part of the alleged Iraqi 'super cannon'. An Athenian journal has suggested that there are more parts of the weapon scattered about Southeastern Europe than there are relics of Saint George of Cappadocia.

Mr Mitsotakis was accosted at the door of 10 Downing Street by the driver's mother and brothers sporting the

'Bring the innocent truck driver home t-shirts. They handed him a letter containing 3500 signatures requesting the driver's release.

Naturally, the Cyprus issue was explored at the 90-minute, top-level meeting and Mrs Thatcher was found 'positively inclined' towards the renewed effort for a Cyprus settlement and its inclusion on the agenda of this month's EC summit as a European initiative.

Mr Mitsotakis was accompanied by his finance minister John Palaiokrassas who tactfully agreed that the economic measures now being taken in Athens were reminiscent of those taken by Mrs Thatcher in 1980.

The word *Thatserismos* was used in a pejorative sense so frequently by opposition parties during the election recent campaign that the British Embassy felt obliged to lodge a formal complaint.

In fact, the only plausible reason for anti-Thatserismos in Greece today is that Neil Kinnock has promised when Labour comes into power to ship the entire contents of the Duveen Room in the British Museum (that is, The Elgin Marbles)back to the Acropolis from whence they came.

Bases Talks (17th Round)

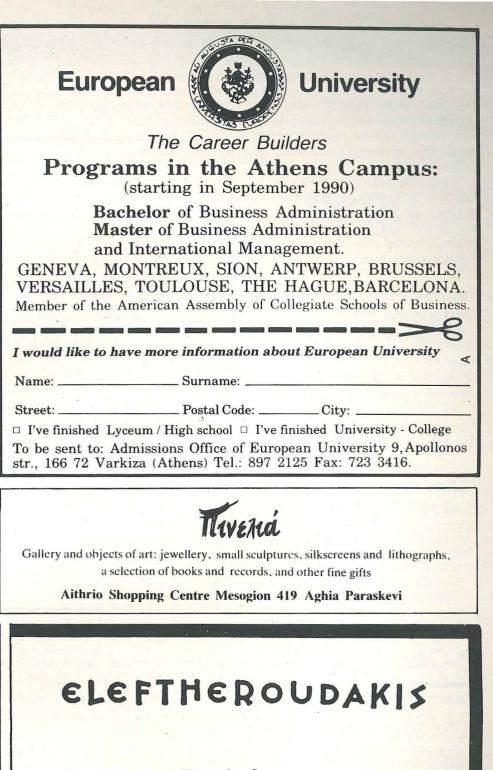
Talks between Greece and the United States on the future of the US military bases in Greece resumed last month in Athens and continued in Washington after being suspended for a year.

Government spokesman Byron Polydoras said after the end of the first round that if negotiations continued without any complications, their positive conclusion was imminent. He said talks started from the point where they had stopped last May and focused only on the points that had not been agreed upon yet.

A government statement issued in April said that the views of the two negotiating parties coincided on 90 percent of the agreement. Foreign ministry sources said that the two crucial issues now being negotiated are whether a new agreement will have a five or eightyear duration, and whether the operation fo the two bases being shut down will be transferred elesewhere, and if so, where to?

Pentagon announced in February that the Ellinikon Airbase and the naval station at Nea Makri would close down as part of defence budget cuts over the next five years.

The Defense and Cooperation Agreement (DECA) on the four major US military bases, and the 20 smaller



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facilities existing in Greece, expired in December 1988. After 17 inconclusive rounds of talks towards the signing of a new agreement, the socialist government, then in power, suspended the talks last May.

Under the previous agreement, the US had 17 months to dismantle the installations unless a new agreement was signed. But the deadline was extended for six more months by the Zolotas government.

Iraq Supergun (Greek Part)

Greek customs authorities in Patras impounded a British lorry and arrested its driver in April for carrying part of an alleged Iraqi 'super cannon' believed to be capable of launching nuclear and chemical weapons.

Mr Steve Dunn, a British customs official who went to Patras, confirmed that the truck's cargo was part of the



ENGLISH STAFF LOVELY CAT QUARTERS BOOK EARLY FOR SUMMER PHONE 667-7252 or 667-7075 barrel of a huge cannon illegally exported from Britain, capable of firing missiles over a 500-mile range. Documents presented by the driver described the item as 'steel piping' and its destination as the Iraqi Ministry of Industry.

The 26-year old British driver, Paul Ashwell, was jailed pending trial on criminal charges of transporting weapons. Ashwell, who was freed on bail after staying almost three weeks in jail, said that he did not know he was carrying a weapon part.

"How can you ever possibly know what you are carrying?" he asked journalists. "I am a hard-working British truck driver and I just want to go home."

The equipment found aboard the truck is believed to be destined for the construction of Iraq's famous 'Doomsday gun'. The US and Britain have also accused Baghdad of trying to buy electronic devices which could be used as triggers for nuclear weapons.

Iraq has denied it is building nuclear weapons and the Iraqi Embassy in Athens said that the consignment was intended for the construction of a petrochemical plant. Iraqi Ambassador in Greece, Abdel Fatah Al Khezreji, called on Greek government officials and asked that the giant steel pipe be sent on to Iraq for the construction of the plant.

Diodoros I in Athens

"Greece will give the Orthodox Patriarchate of Jerusalem its whole-hearted suupport." This was the pledge given by Premier Mitsotakis to Patriarch Diodoros I during his visit to Athens last month.

The church leader arrived on 8 May to rally support from the government in his attempt to evict a group of Jewish squatters who had occupied the medieval Hospice of Saint John, a property in the Christian Quarter of the Old City belonging to the Orthodox patriarchate.

The occupation of the premises by settlers during Holy Week and the venerable Patriarch himself thrown to the ground during an attendant scuffle caused the Israeli government international embarrassment earlier this year.

In spite of repeated protests by church groups as well as an Israeli court's decision ordering eviction, 20 of the 150 occupants, refugees from the USSR, remain in the building.

In Brief

• While crowds heckled Soviet leaders and a priest carrying a life-size crucifix called out, "Christos anesti, Mikhail Sergeyevich" in Red Square, the May Day rally held in the park of Pedion Areos here ignored the events which have recently swept through Eastern Europe. Traditional Marxists slogans were shouted and a resolution was passed to resist the government's 'onesided policy of austerity' and fight for the economic measures to be withdrawn.

• The fateful swerve of a steering wheel just before midnight on 6 May in Amfithea has led to the recovery of four fragments of the national heritage.Investing the minor traffic accident, police discovered two marble busts and two steles with inscriptions in the boot of one of the cars involved. Both the vehicle and the marbles had been stolen, but the driver had fled. The provenance of a head of Hermes and of Pan as well as the epigraphical material is unknown, but they are not from the museums of Corinth, Epidaurus or Rhodes where there have been recent break-ins.

• Architect Aris Constantinidiswas awarded the Herder Prize by the Austrian Academy of Arts and Sciences on 9 May in Vienna. Established in memory of the German philosopher, the award is presented annually to those who have contributed to the preservation of the European heritage. One of the earliest architects to mold the modern international style into a Greek context, Constantinidis has always been active in the preservation of whole traditional Greek habitats.

• Libyan strongman Muammar Gaddafi revealed last month that he had decided in 1986 to launch a missile attack on two US bases on Crete in reprisal for the US attack on Tripoli. He informed the PASOK government so that residents could be evacuated from the areas. Then he changed his mind, remembering that "Greece was friendly then and fighting for peace."

• At Mauthausen in Austria on May 5 the Assisting Orthodox Bishop Michael of Vienna led a memorial service in honor of the 3700 Greeks who died in the Nazi concentration camp there. The event, held on the 45th anniversary of the liberation of the camp, took place beside the famous memorial designed by the sculptor Agamemnon Makris.

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The EC And The Magic Carpet

y the end of the millennium the skies of Europe will have twice as many planes crowding the airlanes, overwhelming the air-traffic control systems and choking the already congested airports. If you think air travel is horrendous now...wait!

Fortunately neither the EC Commission nor the European Parliament is waiting. Both are aware of the problems engendered by the growth of air traffic; both are hearing loud and clear the demands of passengers for better and cheaper service. The thrust towards a competitive European air market is unstoppable, despite the actions of most countries fighting to protect their cossetted national airlines.

Up to 1987 the area of civil aviation was ignored by the signatories to the 1957 Treaty of Rome (inaugurating the European Economic Community). Ministers adopted the following rules: 1. Governments may no longer prevent a carrier from charging cheaper fares where there is passenger demand.

2. Greater freedom will be given regarding sharing of capacity. In the past this was shared between the national airlines strictly on a 50/50 basis. Now a 60/40 basis can be agreed between two carriers. (This will, by giving more seats to a more efficient airline, increase capacity for the public.)

3. Each Member State can now authorize more than one airline to provide air service between itself and another state.

4. Existing carriers between two Member States are now allowed to serve regional airports as well as main airports.

5. Carriers are allowed, subject to certain limits, to carry passengers between

Brussels is forging way ahead of most individual member countries in trying to liberalize air traffic

National carriers, cosily sharing passenger seats, flew to each others' airports; the bargaining was between states. France made sure that Air France got favored treatment on home territory; the Greek Government did the same for Olympic and so on down the line. It should not be surprising that a transatlantic flight was and still is usually cheaper than one between two European cities.

National carrier is God to most individual countries, and the passenger often a necessary evil to be charged a maximum rather than a competitive market fare. Monopoly is the game, but the game is changing too slowly for consumers, too fast for some overmanned airlines. Under the umbrella of the Single European Act of 1987 (and its pressure to complete the internal market by 1992), the Council of Ministers can now take decisions by a qualified majority. No longer, under the old rule of unanimity, can one country block the will of the rest. Not much better, but it helps.

Pushed by the European Commission, in December 1987 the Council of two Member States other than their own. Olympic could, for example, pick up passengers in Rome and take them to London.

Brussels is forging way ahead of most individual member countries in trying to liberalize air traffic. With the whole concept of the Single Market of 1992 it wants the market to force the airlines to give the traveller choice based on *his* or *her* needs, not the its Members play in the aerospace industry. In the five years leading up to September 1988, the European Investment Bank (EIB) has loaned the equivalent of 1.75 billion dollars for air-related projects such as the Airbus, air-traffic control and airports. Co-operation has already paid dividends. Between 1970 and the mid-80s, the EC share of the world market in the aircraft manufacturing industry increased from five percent to 25 percent.

However, competition is rough, particularly from the vast industry of the United States. Boeing is still number one in civil aircraft, and US plants produce and sell more warplanes than the rest of the world put together (though you would get an argument from the USSR on that). Furthermore, the USA spends three times more on high technology research than the whole of EC Europe.

The costs of sophisticated technology are too great for one company to bear. Brussels knows this and has initiated many programs for multi-business mergers. Unfortunately, there is still too much fragmentation in the research efforts between EC Members. To counter this and to make Europe more competitive in the field of aerospace technology, the Commission will, in 1990, launch a comprehensive research program covering the whole of the industry. This, it is hoped, will help to keep Europe on the leading edge of research in order to retain or increase its world market share. This effort will be industry-driven on a shared cost

National carrier is God to most individual countries, and the passenger often a necessary evil to be charged a maximum fare

airline's convenience. With this in view, the Council of Ministers in 1990 will adopt further measures to bring air transport into the competitive market of 1992.

As well as the European Community's commitment to a better air-deal for passengers it has now taken on the further challenge of increasing the part basis; it will include collaboration both from universities and small/medium businesses. With this concerted march to open skies (if you'll pardon the mixed metaphor), the year 2000 air passengers might... will!... travel more happily, more comfortably and more swiftly than their parents. Hope springs eternal....

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Salvaging the Shattered Economy

If the country is to avoid bankruptcy after a decade of charisma, irresponsibility and extravagance, it must sober up, tighten its belt and get back to work

by Paul Anastasi

s political passions appear to die down on the domestic scene, and the country settles into a period of political stability, all the new government's efforts are concentrated in a single direction: salvaging the economy and instilling the business confidence that has been lacking for close to a decade. Not only must the government persuade the Greek public it can achieve economic rehabilitation, but more importantly, it must likewise convince the international – especially

Christophersen said he was satisfied with the government's initial measures to turn the economy around.

"Mr Christophersen shares the view of the Greek government in its assessment of the Greek economy and on the need for strong measures to be taken to correct current imbalances," the Commission communiqué said at the end of the talks. It added: "The Commission has been following developments in the Greek economy with great concern-.....The measures already taken and

An annual inflation rate of 18 percent, a 12.5 billion dollar public deficit and a 20.5 billion dollar foreign debt are figures which describe Greece as developing a 'Latin American-style economy' public enterprises to private interests.

The government has announced that there will be no more automatic index-linked wage increases as of 1991, and, to the contrary, the public's spending power will be reduced by the price increases imposed for water, electricity, telecommunications, public transport, cigarettes and alcoholic beverages, and certain foodstuffs. Mr Mitsotakis said he had to take the measures "irrespective of the inevitable political cost for the government.... even if it means losing the next elections."

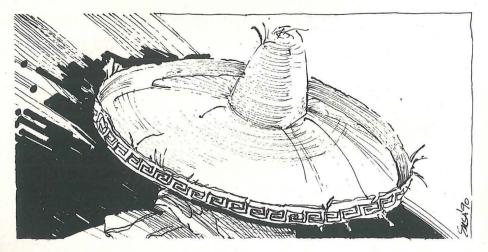
The reasons for the drastic measures are well-known. They stem from the latest economic indices, which show that Greece has an annual inflation rate of just under 18 percent, which is nearly four times the EC 5.3 percent average, a 12.5 billion dollar public deficit, which comes to about 22 percent of the

the western European – Community.

Over the past few weeks, conservative Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis' primary foreign policy goal has been to convince Greece's European partners that it means business, that in fact it is meeting the challenge of Europe's 'ultimatum' that Greece put its house in order. Several trips abroad by Mr Mitsotakis to Britain, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, were designed to assure European leaders that Greece can recover and should not be excluded from the integrated European market of 1992.

Greek concern stems from the now almost celebrated, or notorious, letter from European Commission President Jacques Delors earlier this year, in which he warned that Greece needed an economic overhaul to avoid finding itself "outside the mainstream of European developments."

Soon after the New Democracy government took office in April, the EC Commissioner for Economy Affairs, Henning Christophersen, came to town to reiterate the Community's warning. Upon his departure, however, Mr



those to be taken in the near future mark a substantial step in the right direction, but further steps will be necessary."

The EC has reason to be satisfied, however painful these measures may be for the Greek public. Indeed, the government has taken several actions almost unprecedented in the last 30 years: restrictions on wage increases, sharp increases in the cost of public utilities, increases in Value Added Tax, and proposing the sale of money-losing gross domestic product, and a foreign debt at the end of 1988 which came to 20.5 billion dollars. All these figures led the government to describe Greece as developing a 'Latin American-style economy'.

So far the public has taken these harsh measures surprisingly well. Having been warned numerous times – indeed such admonitions were a cornerstone of the New Democracy party's election platform – labor unions have reacted with relative restraint to the

economic crackdown. One or two-day major strikes have taken place, and the opposition left-wing press has gloated over its vindicated claim that a Mitsotakis victory would mean "serious losses for the working classes". But so far, the opposition seems to understand the need for such measures and has refrained from mass mobilization to bring down a government which relies on a single-seat majority in parliament. The fiery oratory and grass roots politics of socialist leader Andreas Papandreaou and of the communists, at least for the time being, appear to have lost their sting. All seem to realize that they must cooperate to save the economy.

Similarly, there has been relative consensus over key foreign policy issues, which in the past would have triggered acrimonious bickering and violent demonstrations. For example, the government has made clear it will shortly sign an agreement on the US bases. It also intends to initiate a new round of talks with Turkey over Aegean airspace and sea rights. And it has taken a tough stand over what it sees as Yugoslavia's attempts to create the so-called 'Macedonian' issue, Belgrade's claim that there is a Slavic minority in the Macedonian region of northern Greece and that an independent state should be created. Greece interprets such moves – and particularly Yugoslavia's recourse to the United Nations over the matter – as a desperate attempt to whip up nationalist ferconsensus has been achieved through the government's promise that due to the country's close ties with the Arab world, diplomatic relations will also be upgraded further with the Palestine Liberation Organization. At present, the PLO and Israel have an identical di-

The fiery oratory and grass roots politics of socialist leader Andreas Papandreou and of the communists, for the time being at least appear to have lost their sting

vor in order to deflect public attention from Yugoslavia's strong separatist movements.

Greece was particularly relieved when the EC rushed to Athens' aid, signalling to Yugoslavia that further action such as its blocking the transport of Greek produce to Europe, could lead to a freezing of Community aid to that country.

Finally, there has been relative consensus over the government's announced intention to recognize *de jure* the State of Israel, ending a situation in which Greece was the only EC member not to recognize Israel. Such plomatic status in Greece – they have 'diplomatic missions' instead of embassies.

Therefore, Greece's hoped-for economic revival and political tranquillity might not be quite a case of the phoenix rising from the ashes, but a fulfillment of the popular Greek sayingOuthen kakon amiges kalou; namely, that out of evil at least some good will evolve. Out of a decade of financial mismanagement and bitter squabbling, common sense has prevailed among all parties on the need to close ranks, to sink political differences and to forge ahead together to remedy the situation.



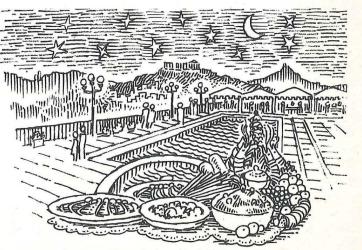
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ONN

n the banks of the Euphrates, three thousand years ago (give or take a millennium) civilization, as we have come to love it, commenced. The newly-developed cuneiform writing made it easy for Nebuchadnezzar to chisel his edicts on stone tablets. For the next few hundred years sovereigns ruled and subjects grovelled until the year 510 BC when something happened in Athens. That something was ' Democratia'. A new idea of government took hold and the world has not been the same since.

In Greek cafenions, Newcastle pubs, Paris bistros and now on the sidewalks of Moscow people, depending on their state of mind or body, praise or deride their elected representatives. It was ancient Athens that started this whole noisy, inefficient kind of government exactly 2500 years ago. A few years after its inception, Aristotle declaimed: "Democracy arises out of the notion that those who are equal in any respect are equal in all respects." Idealistic perhaps but commencing the long word, pen and sword battle to be free.

What has all this to do with tourism? Only this: Greece is patently more than jewelled islands set in the blue Aegean, more than classic columns and Byzantine churches, more than *pastitsio* and ouzo. "It is spirit, heart and soul", says Lisa Antonaki-Thanopoulos, Director of the Greek National Tourist Office (GNTO) in New York. She decided that, to welcome Americans to Hellenic shores, a little more emotion should be stirred into the advertising mix... and she's right.

It has taken GNTO a long time to realize that the greatest asset they have to sell to Americans, including over two million Greek-Americans, is the psyche of the country itself. Greece does indeed have beautiful islands but competing Caribbean beaches lie much nearer by.

Antiquity? The competition from Stonehenge to the Taj Mahal and beyond is fierce. As for churches, all of Europe and the Middle East are selling their quota. Furthermore, to attract tourists from the US, each country paints its own ensnaring picture, but no country can boast that it is the Spring of Democracy. From classic Greece 'democratia' civilized the western world.

Back in the 60s, the Greek spirit did touch America. Who can forget the famous Olympic Airways 'No dancing in the aisles' advertising campaign which defined so vividly the spirit of Greece? That leap of exuberance gave

American Tourists:

As competition for capturing the affluent US tourist market increases Greece is favoring an emotional approach in order to lure more travellers back to the West's cultural roots

by Robert Bartholomew

way to a more measured tread until in 1985 George Lois created a new and exciting commercial campaign for GNTO. He got famous Americans and their families to visit Greece and express on TV the joy that they found there. GO HOME TO GREECE – WHERE IT ALL BEGAN was the telling theme. Unfortunately, the terrorist bombings that year halved the number of American tourists. Nevertheless, the campaign was eminently successful in fighting the bad press that Greece received in 1985-6.

In 1987 the political ballgame in Athens threw up a new man to head the tourist office in Athens, Nick Skoulas. He liked the program but wanted, naturally, to put his own imprint on American advertising. He was restricted to a budget of 1.2 million dollars to spread around the States and decided that TV commercials were out. For the next two years, the battle for American vacation dollars was waged ineffectively in travel magazines and ethnic newpapers. But nothing stays the same. In October 1989 Skoulas resigned from the Government to manage Mega Channel, the first of two new private television channels in Athens. His sojourn there was short; he left in April but during his reign he must have seen the benefit of TV commercials, in which view he is joined by the new top brass at the Ministry of Tourism; they have allocated 700,000 dollars to the tube, not much by American standards but a move in the right direction.

As soon as Antonaki-Thanopoulos took over the New York office of GNTO last October, she pressed for a new promotion program. The head office in Athens agreed, and the winners from four advertising agents, Kaufman and Moraffi, were given the go-ahead at the end of January. She got her way on the emotional content and, once more, an attempt has been made to sell something more than the same or similar 'pleasures' available in other countries.

"Tourism is the second largest earner of foreign currency", she says, "and Athens allocated us a budget of 2.5 million dollars for advertising in the US."

"Who decided on the advertising strategy?"

"Both the Ministry in Athens and this office," she says.

"They wanted to promote the 1996 Olympics and we proposed emphasizing 1990 as the 2500 year anniversary of the Birth of Democracy in Athens. We also suggested a more emotional feeling in the commercials."

"Whose idea was it to go back to TV commercials?"

"Actually, after the last two years everybody thought we should exploit TV even in a small way. But it's the theme I like, GREECE - IT ALL STARTS HERE."

When asked about market surveys, she admitted that little research had been done lately and that statistics from Athens were inadequate. There is no long-term marketing policy – yet. Tourist executives in Greece and advertising agencies are switched too frequently.

"This office was set up in 1965," Lisa said, "one year before Olympic Airways inaugurated its transatlantic route. Now we have a staff of eight (three from Athens). The Chicago office has five, Los Angeles, four and a new office in Argentina one, whereas in Greece some 1050 people are employed by GNTO according to the Ministry of Tourism."

"Do you think there will be an upsurge of American visitors to Greece?"

"Since taking over here, I have worked hard to improve our image and to broadcast the fact that there is no European country that has as much to offer as Greece. Upsurge perhaps not... steady growth, yes."

A Warmer Homecoming

Of all the Americans visiting Europe, how many find their way to Greece?

In 1987 about six million travelled to Europe of which 4.2 percent (260,000) vacationed in Greece. Compare to 1984 when 5.6 million came to negative impact on all Greek industries including tourism. The GNTO recognizes that the opening of Eastern Europe can only entice American visitors away from traditional destinations. That's not all. For years the PASOK government has encouraged foreign in-

giving its New York regional manager, Nick Coliniatis the authority to make decisions. A fresh new advertising program went on the air and in the travel magazines in April. New efforts are being made to encourage Greek-Americans to seek out their emotional



Europe of which 8.4 percent (485,000) visited Greece. Some of this large decrease can be attributed to the issue of terrorism, but checking the competition, it is seen that Turkey has been vigorously promoting its tourist industry. Even Israel, with its own problems, had a better record of attracting American tourists. Right now the yearly growth is slow and at the present rate it will be well into the next decade before Greece wins back the number of Americans it hosted in 1984 by which time Turkey may well have caught up or surpassed the Greek figures.

There is also the fear that the new freedoms in Eastern Europe may have

vestment by word, while stultifying it by deed. Owning to past public service apathy, the new conservative government will find it difficult to build the infrastructure and services necessary to compete in the tourist market. Nevertheless, nothing can take away the natural resources of Greece.

In the meantime, what is being done in the States to revive the 'No dancing in the aisles' spirit of 1965? The GNTO in New York is bubbling with new enthusiasm. In March, the Greek Ministry of Commerce representative arranged a Greek food fair in all 39 Food Emporiums. Olympic Airways has re-organized its American district, and cultural roots back in the home country.

Another factor is the cash-spreading benefit of American tourists. Visitors from the US will happily spend about four times as much as the European tourist. Optimism is a Greek trait; add the dedication of Antonaki-Thanopoulos and her staff at GNTO, a perceived stability in the new government, a 'try harder' attitude in tourist service and the natural Hellenic scene, then the 'Glory that was Greece' will be reborn. Once more, Americans will flock to the land of Democracy's birth and will come home to Greece where it all began. -

Saving the Turtles: Into High Gear

Although the campaign to save the Loggerhead turtle of Zakynthos is drawing wider attention abroad, there is a conflict with tourist developers at home.

uch has been written about one endangered species in the Mediterranean area the Caretta Caretta (or Loggerhead) sea turtle. The campaign to save the turtle on the island of Zakynthos has been largely a one-woman effort – the woman being Lily Venizelos, who is on the UNEP*Roll of Honor for her commitment. Ms Venizelos arrived in Zakynthos many years ago to discover that Laganas Bay was a turtle-nesting ground and that the turtle was in grave danger due to tourist development. The situation is worsening every year on supposedly "protected" beaches with the result that the turtles are prevented from nesting, and killed.

In spite of the considerable attention drawn to the plight of the turtle, especially on the international scene, the Greek government has been, to put it mildly, apathetic. But it was not only the government, national or local, that proved to be unsympathetic; the inhabitants of the island were downright hostile.

So it seemed to Ms. Venizelos that a much more powerful organization was necessary to fight the turtles' case. the Mediterranean MEDASSET, Association to Save the Sea Turtles, was then established in October 1988 and has now offices in London and Athens. The purpose of MEDASSET is "to rationalize and update the conservation requirements for Marine Turtles in the Mediterranean and to assess and advise on the considered priorities to all funding and involved bodies. We are presently concerned over the numbers of overlapping 'research projects', their poor compatibility, the parochial nature of their reports and conclusions, and rather repetitious meetings and symposia which serve more to publicize these researches than to apply their results to the obvious conservation need... Our aims are thus to maximize efficiency in this field by updating, pursuing, and publicizing the conservation priorities including all sound projects of applied research.'

*UN Environment Program

by Haris Livas

Current projects are a comprehensive survey of all potential nesting beaches on the mainland and islands of the North Aegean and a nesting beach assessment of Southeastern Sardinia, including the reported exploitation of *Loggerheads* in this region. There are five other projects, the first two of which have been promised EC funding if MEDASSET can raise the core sum of 3500 British pounds. Fund-raising is thus the main problem.

There is indeed a plethora of meetings and symposia on the subject; MEDASSET attended seven of them last year. Two took place in Turkey, in the village of Petara on the Southwestern coast of Anatolia. Petara, like Zakynthos, is a nesting ground endangered by tourist development and government indifference. Since Turkey set a good example applauded by the Council of Europe in 1988 by stopping tourist development at Dalyan, another important nesting site near the ancient ruins of Caunus, there is hope that the same could be applied to Petara.

On the other hand, MEDASSET's report to the Council of Europe shows. that on the seven beaches of Zakynthos which are nesting grounds, public land has not been officially defined; existing roads leading to the beaches have not been barred, with the result that loads of vehicles and people criss-cross the beaches daily; new roads to the beaches have been built; all newly-built hotels have electricity so the lights at night disconcert the turtles; discotheques have not only lights but noise; not all beach guards are doing a good job; illegal buildings remain on many beaches; bulldozers are used to clean beaches; sun umbrellas and deck chairs abound and are not taken in at night; night flights come in low over the beaches and further disorient the turtles; permanent refreshment kiosks have been placed on the beaches, and this list is not exhaustive. Not only is the lack of protection on the beaches a problem, but in the sea also. There are no permanent buoys to keep away speed boats and yachts so turtles are killed by propellers.

Local landlords have been intimidating the foreign and Greek researchers. Even worse, physical violence has occurred. Last August, when charges were brought against the operators of illegal sun umbrellas and deck chairs in Gerakas and Sekania, the newly-elected island MP (Mr Pylarinos) intervened and had them released on bail from the police station. They then returned to Gerakas and Sekania and, along with some local troublemakers, smashed the turtle-information kiosk and its monitoring equipment and assaulted the researchers. Pylarinos later denounced the Sea Turtle Protection Society's actions against the beach umbrella operators to the Special Secretary of Environment, Professor Zerefos. The MP said to the press that "the people of Zakynthos do not need interference from outsiders to protect their sea turtles."

The Ministry of Environment has been a little more helpful lately, but is still fond of passing the buck to the Ministries of the Interior, National Economy and Merchant Marine. Professor Zerefos has sent letters to the nomarch of Zakynthos urging measures to protect the sea turtle. So far, no results. As Lily Venizelos says, "I wish the local administration of Zakynthos had the will, the intention and the power to implement Mr Zerefos' recommendations."

The islanders may be killing the goose that laid the golden egg. There is a threat of tourist boycott on Zakynthos by European tourists who are more ecologically-minded than we are at home. The World Tourist Organization has come out strongly in favor of alternative tourism, i.e. tourism to environmentally-protected areas.

MEDASSET leads a campaign to turn parts of Zakynthos into a national park. Inhabitants should be encouraging, not thwarting, this plan.

Though all is not well for the turtles, there is one small encouraging sign: the Greek Post Office, after years of persistent lobbying, has finally issued its first Nature Conservation stamp series. These include the Loggerhead turtle.

Rhodes: Behind the Clichés

The third Aegean island, the most visited, the most prosperous, the habitat of deer and butterflies – and the least Greek. These catch phrases conceal a way of life in which ancient ruins, Mussolini Gothic walls, and strobe-lit discos peacefully co-exist

n early Sunday flight lands its passengers on the northwest shoulder of Rhodes in a cool Aegean breeze and diaphanous sunlight. From the ragged bushy edges of the two-lane road leading from the airport to town one looks in vain for the familiar brochure vistas of Rhodes. There are merely a series of villages, a few bearing ancient names, with some glassy modernized shops and newlyadded second storeys. When the shore comes into sight it is lined with large and small unpretentious hotels, the smallest ones decked in grapevines. Nearer the city, the first postcard cliché quivers into sight: beach umbrellas marching along the sand below the road in platoons varying in color and pattern.

On the palmy Miami-like harbor drive, the first surprise: several huge buildings with massive pilings in front, round-bellied like abutments, their sand-colored porous stone suggesting seashells like the sort of material from which the temple of Zeus at Olympia is made. One is the city hall, another the courthouse, and a third a bank: all of them 'Mussolini Gothic'. The massive walls, running within a stone's throw of the three calm harbors, don't at all snake around. Rather, they crush down upon the earth. They are handsome, at least seven meters thick, and the Mediterranean sun and winds have Were they of gray honeyed them. granite, rather than seabed rock uplifted tectonically, the scene would be Carcassonne. As they are 'adopted Aegean', perhaps they are acceptable as part of Grecian magic.

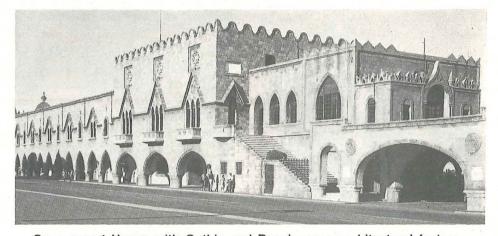
The smallest harbor has, fittingly, small boats, the second one moors the medium draft, and the biggest is dominated by three bulky white cruise ships that dwarf the historic windmills on the long broad mole. These pet windmills ground the imported grain to flour directly as it was unloaded into Rhodes' always brisk harbor.

Cars and vans are roaring through

by Hall Winslow

the Gate of Italy. There is no pedestrian passage. But the Islamic name of the street – Al Hadef, meaning the Target – may be fitting. Though lined with trees and walkways and a few delightful plebian dwellings, it is a favorite channel for fast traffic. At its seaward end, the street planners have cut through the site of Our Lady of the City, leaving the desolate rear wall on the left and its apse and frayed vaults crumbling on the right. It is the lowestlying sector of the City of the Knights. The downhill arm of a shopping/eating quarter winds through simple stuccoed uberance of the Caretto Bastion squats in smooth, curved arrogance. The wide moat below spreads out like a parched plain. A pickup truck with theatre flats raises a cloud of dust. The source of these flats, a temporary wood stage, lies abandoned further along. A stretch of the meters-thick wall has poured into the moat, the victim of time or rain or earthquake.

At another bastion, a bridge over the moat leads to the Koskinou Gate, "the Sieve", named for a village farther south. The fortress is double-walled with a narrow moat between. In the



Government House with Gothic and Renaissance architectural features buildings, and a plaza spreads around late 15th century it was the most a

the bronze sea-horses of a fountain. For swimming there is the 'south' shore. The town of Rhodes, long and vaguely arrow-headed, perversely points northeast. On the way there are shops, warehouses, small factories, junkyards. Gravelly paths skirting a wide bay branch down to the shore. Copious drains flowing out from concrete arches look suspiciously like sewer outfalls. A few local lads swimming; a picturesque schooner; a larger steelhulled freighter: somehow the ensemble is pleasing.

The sun is overhead and bright. Circling back and climbing under the ilex grove to the stone glacier of a fortress, the road leads to the wide moat. (Never designed for water, the guide books say.) The immense protlate 15th century it was the most advanced military architecture in the world. The handsome coat-of-arms over the gate is one of some hundred escutcheons built into the two-and-ahalf miles of the fortress wall.

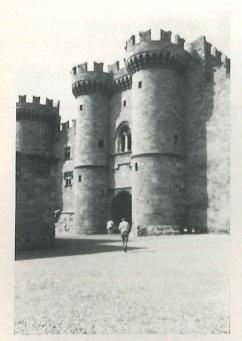
After we pass beyond another entrance with its bridge (the Tower of St. Mary), cheering is heard wafting through the pines from the east. Yes, it's a Sunday afternoon: an intercity football game.

The stadium is white, and the gnarled pines reflect dark traceries over the seats. The turfed field is emerald from regular watering. The noisy crowd is 99 percent male. Messenia, by one point midway in the second half, is winning. The stadium is, of course, 20th-century. The ancient stadium lies outside the city in a bleak plain, below the three-and-a-half re-erected columns of the temple of Apollo and a square, rebuilt theatre. The ensemble marks the ancient acropolis, a site dusty and almost treeless.

Beyond the football stadium there is a preserve more opulently forested than any other ancient site. Passing through this Eden and the dark passage of the d' Amboise Gate one finds oneself among the easels of portraitists and the booths of craftspeople under giant eucalyptus. At one of the half-dozen restaurants, explaining their ethnic menus by elaborate photo-friezes, it is time to order dinner and do one's homework leafing through guidebooks and pamphlets.

"The ancient city of Rhodes had a heyday of only 250 years. But, of course, the three Rhodian cities that cooperated in its founding were part of the Dorian Hexapolis, so it is necessary to add their heydays, too."

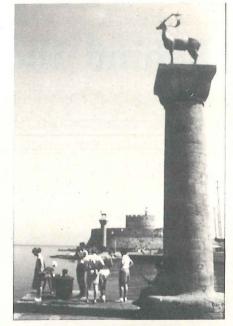
The Dorians arrived on the stage via Crete and the lower Aegean and got toeholds on Cos and the southwest corner of Anatolia at Halicarnassos and Knidos. No particular dates...they just



The Palace of the Grand Masters succeeded the Minoans and the Mycenaeans ... Oh yes, the Rhodians, probably a Mycenaean colony then, fought at Troy. The Persians subdued them in 490 BC and later they became a sort of vassal to Athens. Hardly a heyday – too long and diluted.

But they were tough sailors and traders. They really founded colonies, the old site of Naples, Gela and Agrigento in Sicily, Rosa in Spain, and something in the Balearics.

What makes a heyday? Culture ...self-awareness. Sculpture...but of



Mandraki, the small harbor

course sculpture was everywhere around the Aegean between 500 and 150 BC. The first nude female goddessstatue, that of Knidos, the Hexapolitan capital, was by Praxiteles. He was from Attica, but the Rhodians were rich from seafaring, they could get sculptors to settle. Chares did the Colossus. Two brothers did the Farnese Bull. And three sculptors together did the Laocoon group ...stolen by Romans and rediscovered in 1506 in Rome.

The Colossus stood thirty-one metres high for only 66 years and then lay quake-felled for almost nine hundred. One hopes the revisualization is wrong. The Rottiers sketch shows the god Helios, patron of Rhodes, in an ambiguous crouch, holding his overhead torch something like an antique bomb.

Helios was of the Titan naturetribe, not really Olympian, and had an important but tedious job: to drive the four-in-hand of the sun chariot.

Why had the Dorians chosen Helios? Were they closer to simple, natural forces? Did the civic identity of Rhodes congeal before Olympian patronage was fashionable? Did choosing Helios really have a connection to the marvellous sunlight of the island? Pheidias had him attend the birth of Athena on the east pediment of the Parthenon. His head, outstretched arm and wave-covered torso were in the extreme left angle; the waves were to show his rising from the eastern sea at dawn. A weathered plaster cast of this figure had rested, as of 1987, in a storage yard just to the south of the Parthenon.

Rhodes fell to the Persians, welcomed Alexander, successfully withstood one of those Macedonian generals who didn't like the Rhodian alliance with the Ptolemies. The Romans dominated them, inevitably, and choked off the harbor taxation which had made them rich by declaring Delos a free port. Delos became a fabulous trade fair and slave market as a result. Then later, Cassius wrecked Rhodes and carried off, they say, 3000 works of art.

The Sound and Light show in the evening provides a medieval fix that raises more historical appetite than it satisfies. The mellow lights reveal the Palace of the Grand Masters above the piney slope. Although the English version is spoken in BBC voices, the selections from history have a French-fried flavor (after all, the Grand Masters were mostly French). The noble accents of grand masters and oaths of squires swearing obedience to the death are heard, and later the thunder of Turkish cannon.

The climax is the six-months' siege by the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman ending with the capitulation of the knights. During the audio performance, lights ineffectually wink on and off in the few small high windows of the palace. Finally, the alternate stormings and defensive forays end with a "betrayal" by one Amiral, a Spanish knight, who as keeper of the stores quite simply kept informing the Grand Master that they had plenty of food and ammunition for a prolonged siege.

The self-defense of the traitor is interesting. The character says he did it for the good of Christianity, to start a new era, to put an end to the distortions brought to their religion by the knights. It makes sense. The knights were feudal, blindly aristocratic, and imperialistic. After definitively losing the Holy Land, they tried to conceal under their monastic robes their abiding greed and hunger for power.

Thus, after 213 years the knights lost Rhodes, but wrenched further existence in an island further west in the Mediterranean. The eccentricities of Don Quixote quieted their zeal considerably, but as the Knights of Malta they survive even now, harmlessly selling noble titles to Americans rich and nostalgic enough to pay knightly prices.

Sound and Light only mentions Greeks once: officials of the Greek communities, during Suleiman's siege, beg the Grand Master to surrender under honorable terms because they knew that if resistance continued until the inevitable defeat, the Turks would massacre innocent Greeks as well as knights.

Down shop-lined Socrates Street, one makes for home under the moon, where dwells Helios' sister, Selene...

Rhodian work-week starts off full of noise. The metal shops on Kanada Street are resounding. Trucks through the Gate of Italy pass the desolate Our Lady of the City, the large Plateia Simi with its foundations of a temple of Aphrodite, various medieval inns and armories, and finally enter the swirling roundabout where again pedestrians take their chances. Just outside the Gate of Freedom, ten feet below the street, is a herd of deer, probably of the species introduced by the knights for sport and re-introduced later by the Italians for nostalgia.

Ahead are the harbors and the palm-lined Boulevard Eleftherias. Beyond a long block along the boulevard, and shaded walks, the New Market appears. Built by the Turks, it's a charming antidote to Gothic walls: a polygonal compound of stores below and offices above. Its harbor frontage is an arcade with fingers of awnings and address. Since the morning is too young for serious sightseeing, it is better to stroll up into the 'new city' above the Mussolini-Gothic row, with its larger hotels, the Cathedral, the Prefecture, and the National Theatre, ending with the restored mosque and minaret of Murad Reis. Mandraki, the small harbor, sparkles in the morning light. The doe and the stag on their separate pillars at each side of its mouth are black silhouettes against the early sun. Beyond the mosque, the umbrella beaches begin long, glorious, wellkept.

Behind the Dimarcheion, in a prefab 'temporary' structure is the office of retired Americans. The name for them is *omoyeneis*, literally 'same people', thus stressing origins rather than experience abroad.

Marietta Pavlidis, is director of the Office for the Dodecanese Diaspora. (Yes, the word so frequently, even exclusively, used for the Jews, is a Greek original.) She herself is Greek-



Marietta Pavlidis, director of the Office for the Dodecanese Diaspora

hundreds of tables for drinks and snacks.

The Tourist Information Office, handy to the New Market generous with maps and pamphlets, is run by two stylish, chatty women.

"From America? Oh, we have a lot of Americans living here, retired, you know."

"Greek originally?"

"Yes...There's an office behind the Dimarcheion that looks after their passports and so on. In every kafeneion you can find some; just ask. Or here's a suggestion. Call this newspaper editor; he knows about everybody."

She jots down a name, number and

American, youthful, pretty, poised, and very informative: about 3000 Americans are in residence. But for a few Yankees, most are Greek-Americans. They display all sorts of residence patterns: some stayed put, others travelled often, others had the habit of returning to the US at certain seasons for longer or shorter periods. Many lived on retirement plans, but others worked at all kinds of jobs. Climate is perhaps the main card drawing them back, but Rhodian roots, serenity, and a safe environment are also strong reasons.

A return to reside in Greece, however, can be a Kafkaesque experience. It involves opting for dual citizenship at a Greek consulate in the US, translations of documents, verification by a Greek attorney in the place of origin, a final okay from Athens. Those with technical degrees deliver transcripts, but since recent graduates may be scared away by military service, Parliament is considering a shorter tour of duty to encourage young, educated returnees.

No Greek passport or voting privileges are allowed since such would threaten US citizenship. Another proposal in Parliament would increase the area around cities – to 15 kilometres in Rhodes, for example – where *omoyenes* can take advantage of development grants.

Might it not be nice to visit someone who has given up America? Marietta Pavlidis begins looking through her lists, and after obvious deliberation, offers three telephone numbers...

Beyond the New Market, the somnolent deer and the Aphrodite sanctuary, there is a door leading in to a medieval building near a massive uphill arch. It has no sign, but within is found a fascinating small collection of Dodecanese decorative arts. It is an immediate relief from the overweight Gothic edifices outside. A half-hour there slakes a thirst for Greek island motifs in fabrics, woodwork, metal objects and *mousandra* ensembles, carved and curtained wood frames for bedroom enclosures.

A big gate opening into a long cobblestoned space combining street and square leads to the telephone office. The first number given by Marietta Pavlidis introduces Mrs A. who immediately offers to talk on the telephone American-style rather than getting together. She was born in Rhodes and went to the States at the age of 15. When she returned from New Jersey two years ago, she had difficulty finding a job. Now she works as a secretary for a medical supply concern where her English is useful. Her husband expects to follow the family to Rhodes when finances are adequate.

With her are her daughter, 19, who works in a travel agency and also uses English on the job; and her son, 15, enrolled in a special 'helping' program to improve his Greek. Mrs A. laughs at this because she herself taught the Greek language in New Jersey. The family feels more independent in Rhodes, she says, and they appreciate the freedom from crime. Her son seems to enjoy basketball and soccer. They have a pleasant flat in a two-family house. What do they miss in Rhodes? It used to be only US television and its variety. But now, with the new satellite programs, the tube is much better. Visitors from the US drop in frequently and thus Mrs A. keeps in touch with the land she left.

A second contact is a man living in

next room. One map shows the ancient capital designed in a strict grid pattern by Hippodamos of Miletos or a follower thereof, and the later walls and precincts of the medieval city of the Knights. Somehow, the rectangles got lost in the two-and-a-quarter millennia of the city's existence – the Street of the



Video monitor in the Palace

Damatria, a suburb of the city. There is no answer. Maybe he's on his US jaunt. A third contact lived way down on the 'south' coast, below Lindos, in Yenadi. The gentleman who answered said that Mr F. was in Ameriki. We have a lot of *omoyeneis* here."If you come to us, you will find many."

Meanwhile we must get the Knights and the Grand Masters under our belts, so let's turn up the Street of the Knights, promising to come back for the Museum in the former Hospital another time. On this uphill cobblestone lane there are two- and three-storey stone buildings presumably restored by the Italians. Some delicate windows and carved doors but principally the handsome escutcheons, relieve the prevailing grimness. The façade of the Inn of France and a chapel of the Virgin at the top of the slope are ornate. The Turks used the inns for quarters - for officers, probably - and built harem balconies.

At the top of the slope a portal and a series of great arches lead into the expansive forecourt of the Palace. The three entrance towers, at least fourstorey high, glare in the sunlight. Inside is a huge courtyard surrounded by galleries above. At the first level of a two-storey staircase there is a chapel with a stone altar. On the altar a blank video monitor.

Charts and enlarged antique prints of the ancient town are exhibited in the Knights and Socrates Street are the only decently long straight streets left.

The great reception halls of the Palace two flights up are Gothic-arched. Splendid mosaic floors brought by Italian restorers from churches in Cos, and now roped off from visitors, are in mint condition. The video in the chapel below has a partner here on one of the mosaics. An abstract artwork projects from it onto a screen. In almost all the various large and small rooms of the Palace are video screens with shimmering hues. In one large hall there is a post-expressionist sculpture of scarlet plastic. The knights host contemporary art exhibitions these days. The art is by Tsoklis, a prominent contemporary painter, and the exhibition is a pilot attempt to use the palace for something besides an attempt to revive history and an interest in medieval architectural aesthetics. Some of the rooms have bulky antiques; a few of these are Greek, but it is difficult to guess what innovations the Greek Archaeological Service has introduced since the Dodecanese became part of Greece in 1947. The poetry of time here is nowhere to be read.

Beaufort and Krak des Chevaliers, Crusader castles in the Levant, and at least one in Cyprus from which the Hospitallers, the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, had been ousted, are beautiful anomalies which provide two of the four stages of the knightly apocalypse. Rhodes is third, but seems too much of the West to stir nostalgia....

Oh, yes the editor! The entrance on the side street below the vertical newspaper sign is piled with rubbish, including dusty piles of old issues. The stairs are cluttered, too, and on the third landing, a relatively clean passageway leads to a locked double door. A machine clatters loudly behind the door. But no one answers.

It is early evening still, and, nearby, an old part of town dog-leg, sometimes unpaved streets make up the Turkish quarter. The mosques are closed and will be restored. Rhodes has more Turkish remains than any other part of Greece; there is even a library with Islamic volumes. Because of the late Greek takeover after World War II, the Rhodian Turks post-dated the wholesale exchange of populations in the 20s and their buildings persisted with them. On a square overlooked by the Sultan Mustafa Mosque the beautifully-domed Turkish hammam, now rebuilt, again functions as a municipal bath-house.

The Archaeological Museum in the former Hospital of the Knights is an unassuming two-storey square building. Beyond the racks of postcards and booklets the great courtyard is still gracefully shadowed in the early light. Statuary stands about informally and piles of stone cannon and catapult balls give geometric accents.

In the classical section, first the heads of Helios, Menander and a Hellenistic Dionysos, and other incomplete pieces mainly from the Roman period are scattered around. Several Aphrodites droop on their pedestals, including the celebrated Marine Venus, or Venus Pudica, of the 3rd century BC. The funerary steles of the 5th and 6th centuries BC are more affecting than the later statuary. Opposite, a portico gives onto rooms of pottery recovered from Kamiros and Ialysos, making vivid the tactile life of those two resilient cities. Then come Minoan pottery and Mycenaean jewellery to recall early settlements on the island.

The large Infirmary Hall somewhat quiets a sense of unease about the whole of Gothic Rhodes. Treatment wards once filled the great room as well as the smaller ones on the portico, and when there were many wounded, the courtyard portico below also became a series of wards.

The memorial chivalric steles of white marble were taken from the church of St. John which was later destroyed in 1856 when lightning struck

it, igniting forgotten gunpowder stores in the cellars. The graceful carving, in low relief is restrained and minimum use is made of ornate forms like leaves. The steles are noble in effect but stop short of ostentation, thus suggesting the monastic aspect of the Order. Names on the memorials convey the international composition of the fanatical corps: Nicholas de Montmirel (commandant of the Hospital), Tomaso Provena, Thomas Newport, Fernando de Heredia. A sarcophagus of classical antiquity which dominates one end of the great hall became in 1355 the tomb of Grand Master Pierre de Corneillan. The lid is in the Cluny Museum in Paris; here there is only a copy.

A second attempt to find the editor 'who knows everyone' is successful. A freight elevator leads to the floor of cacophony where now the door is unlocked. In the front office a tanned young man at a cluttered desk readily admits to being Editor Sachariadis. Alert and smiling, he understands immediately what is needed.

"Paul Pavlidis knows all the Americans. He knows everybody. He'll be at his night club, the Hi-Way Disco, this evening. All the taxi drivers know the Hi-Way."

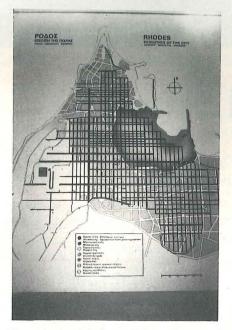
The taxi ride takes 12 minutes. At an ill-ordered intersection on the coastal road, in a district obviously developed only recently, a brilliant neon display announces the Hi-Way; it lies at the top of an imposing flight of wide steps giving on a surrounding terrace. A tuxedo-clad host worthy of Manhattan's Upper East Side and several likewise attired attendants, usher the guest through flashing glass doors, over carpeted steps, around a dance floor, and up the rear stairs to a rather plain office.

Pavlidis is personable, talkative, and informative. He has had a full life and wants to reveal it.

The Disco King of Rhodes describes his rise from a beauty parlor operative in Rhodes to an entrepreneur with three discos and several apartment houses. Arriving in Warren, Ohio, in 1962 he attended a state university for a while and then established a chain of beauty shops. By his undoubted talent, he reached a six-figure gross with his and then opened a restaukomotiria rant. He married a Greek-American and they produced three children. His American citizenship dates from 1964. The period 1966-72 marks his successful ventures in the stock market.

A joiner and organizer, Paylidis was for many years an officer in both AHEPA and in the Pan-Rhodian Association, being for five years a supreme vice-president in the latter. He participated as an officer in Greek church and school affairs and in 1966, more adventurously, founded the Hellenic Stars soccer team. His brother Polyvios, still in Ohio as proprietor of a large laundry business, is now president of the Pan-Rhodian organization.

With such a seemingly prosperous and useful life in the New World why has Paul Pavlidis returned to his home island? As he tells the story, the reason would seem to be a largely economic one. After a period of testing the profit potentials of Rhodes, he decided in 1972 after ten years in the States, to sell



The urban grid plan of Hippodamos of Miletus

his holdings and plow his considerable assets into Rhodian soil. It was just becoming obvious that the island was becoming a sea-and-sun resort alternative to Spain and Italy. He built a second apartment house and in 1980 he opened the first of three discos. 'Inferno' was its initial name but it now operates successfully as 'John Player Special'.

The second disco, now his 'leader,' is the Hi-Way, opened three years ago, this time in his first partnership arrangement. Its polyglot staff numbers seventy-five. The third disco, starting in 1985, is named "New York". The disco season is relatively long in such a sunny isle - from the 25th of March till the end of October. Two of his discos close for the winter but Hi-Way continues through the winter on Friday and Saturday evenings, indicating a perceptible appeal to Rhodian people.

Mr Pavlidis interrupts his biograp-

hy to announce that the light-show is about to begin. He leads down suspended stairs to a domed circular arena then through flashing lights to a banquette below a rampart-like bar where bartenders mix drinks, and brings attention to an overhead structure of hinged black metal beams and braces. Deafening symphonic music pours out of the speakers Pavlidis has imported from Germany. Then the great contrivance above begins to open, colored light and strobes play about the whole complex, and perfumed smoke pours from a dozen vents. The ceiling unfolds like the space station it has been designed to suggest, recalling all of the blockbuster Encounter films of the past decade. Yawning wider, revealing more floodlights, Richard Strauss, Rimski-Korsakov and finally Beethoven issue from the magnificent audio system.

After ten minutes or so, when the overhead monster has refolded its tentacles, and the music has modulated into disco, once again the Disco King of Rhodes can be heard. Now, he is extolling the marvellous climate of Rhodes, one of the factors that led to his return.

He goes on with a resumé of the omoyeneis. Among the 3000 or so American citizens living in Rhodes are a few purely Yankee retirees who find the island pleasanter and less expensive that the US. Returned Greek friends of his have invested in business like renta-car, bus service, and apartment houses. But, quite a few of the omoyeneis, estimated at about 25 percent, eventually return to live in their adopted land. Teenage children are apt to find Rhodes uninteresting in spite of the California-like climate (330 days of sunshine) and the marvellous swimming. Many older people miss the comforts that ancestral villages do not offer. They hate waiting in lines at government bureaus and the sometimes arbitrary money controls dismay them. They get angry at the red tape snarling a simple matter like getting a driver's license.

Did he feel any prejudice from the Rhodians who haven't been abroad? None! One surmise the *omoyeneis* is an accepted Rhodian tradition.

Are they selling their birthrights? one wonders, thinking of the sand, the sun, the serrated shores, the edifices of vanished cultures. And one concludes, No, they are just renting them out.

But those hotels crowding around exquisite bays are of permanent concrete, stronger than the walls and bastions of the knights. Who knows? It will be necessary to come back and look again in 500 years.



Wood Song

"Wood has a grain and if you go against it, you will have to throw the work away." Two woodcarvers speak of their traditional craft as an intimate relationship between material and artisan

by Katerina Agrafioti

Wood has always been a beloved material in the hands of artisans who work it. It is as if Nature, through this material, worked its way through his hands up into the spirit of the woodcarver and filled him with the desire to create aesthetic beauty from the inspiration of the natural world around him. More than most crafts, woodcarving is selftaught and its mastery dependent on instinct.

It's a strangely itinerant craft. Often it is the massiveness of the material which necessitates the artisan to go to the source of his craft rather than the other way about. In Homeric times carpenters were called from place to place to build ships, cut beams for palace walls and hew roof timbers. The earliest effigies of the Gods were made of wood *xoana* often said to have fallen from heaven. In later, more opulent times, the wood was vividly colored or plated in hammered gold. Divinity was thought to dwell in wood just as sacred groves of trees were 'full of gods'. In classical times, Athena was patron of woodcarvers and the profession was practiced under her specific instructions. This sense of the closeness of the material to the divine continued into the Byzantine era, and the places of Christian worship were filled with the woodcarver's art.

Being a 'live' material, wood is also perishable, susceptible to all the shocks that flesh is heir to – and especially to fire. Though there are wooden houses nearly a thousand years old which still stand (or sag) in Constantinople, there is almost nothing of the woodcarvers' craft remaining from ancient times, and little from the Middle Ages, either.

Nevertheless, woodcarving has been one of the most accomplished crafts of modern Greece, especially during the 18th and 19th centuries. It is as if during the dark period of Ottoman occupation woodcarving became an outlet by which the free spirit could express itself.

The craft may be roughly divided according to use into four catergories: ecclesiastic, domestic, maritime and rustic. It is not surprising that the finest woodcarving is to be found in the most deeply forested areas of the country: the central Peloponnese, Mount Pelion, Macedonia and, above all, Epirus. Yet there is a background of fine woodcarving on the islands of Chios, Mytilene and mainly Crete where the tradition is still lively. Constantinople, of course, was an important centre since it attracted woodcarvers from so many regions. The peripatetic nature of the craft led to the formation of strong guilds. Groups of woodcarvers often left their villages in springtime and did not return till autumn. This was true not only of Greece but other areas in the Balkans and Asia Minor. In cities like Constantinople they lived together in ghettos and spoke their own dialects to conceal their thoughts and feelings from their employers.

The interior decoration of churches reveals the woodcarvers' art at its zenith. The seats, pulpits, chandeliers and the throne were all carved from wood, but above all the iconostasis, or altar screen, separating the nave from the sanctuary. Originally it was low and usually made of stone or marble as can be noted in the early Byzantine style from Ravenna to Syria. But as the mysticism of Eastern Orthodoxy grew and the Holy of Holies became even holier so the iconostasis screening off the sanctuary itself grew taller, until it reached the ceiling. This architectural



Moschos' daily scenes from a Greek village 'Memories from My Childhood'

transformation suggested a lighter material, and eventually these screens, encasing the holy icons, were made entirely of wood. The earliest examples of these masterpieces of the woodcarvers' art in Greece are the 13th century portal of the Monastery of the Panaghia Olympiotissa at Elassona and that of Saint George in Kastoria.

The wood most often used was walnut and lime. The tree was felled in winter when the sap had gone down into the roots. The lumber was then plunged into running water at regular intervals over the course of three to four years in order to 'fix' the sap and prevent the wood from warping. It was then left a time in the shade and later in the sun.

In the early ecclesiastic period, the decorations were simple and sparse and the bas-relief low. But as the craftsmen's technique grew more sophisticated, imagination took wing and produced masterpieces. Not only did the decoration become denser, but the work grew more open and threedimensional. This elaborate filigree and fretwork known as 'carving on the air', created open designs as delicate as lace.

The subject matter was either biblical or drawn from the lives of the saints, though elements of folklore were strong, too, with demons and spirits represented drawn from some mythical and atavistic memory; the most striking image of these was the snake-dragon symbolizing the evil principle, the domain of Hades and later of Hell, overcome at the top of the screen by the Holy Cross. In the early days, carvers left the wood in its natural color, later they covered it with a compound of powdered zinc and glue. After it dried, they rubbed it with the dried skins of fish. Over the wood they then applied an adhesive called *amboli* superimposed with gold leaf, using a tool called a 'cushion' as well as the talon of an eagle. The gold sheets were usually



Distaff with figure of St George

imported from Constantinople and Smyrna. Vivid colors were also employed, creating a burst of joy amid the holy and solemn mysticism of the church interior.

Splendid examples of this art from the 17th to the 19th centuries can be found throughout the country though especially on Mount Athos. Among the most splendid examples of woodcarved altar screens is that in the church of Saint Nicholas at Galaxidi. The master carver was Anastasios Moschos of Metsovo. Legend has it that he died at an advanced age falling from the top of the scaffolding, hardly had the screen been completed. Metsovo was then, and remains, the woodcarving centre par excellence in Greece. The iconostasis of the church of Aghia Paraskevi there is so densely decorated that it is said to portray all the animals on earth, ants included.

xamples of domestic woodcarving are rare in the early centuries of the Turkish occupation since the people were poor and furniture scarce. Even the houses of well-off merchants who traded successfully with the West had only the simplest and most essential furnishings, even when the panelling on the walls and ceilings were elaborately decorated. A major exception was the kassela, the chest in which the dowry of the daughters of the house was kept. Usually only the front panel was meticulously carved, though some had carved side panels as well. Most of these chests were made of walnut which the owner of the house provided for the artisans.

Woodcarvers would move into the



Church entablature in the pierced style by Faliaridis

villages of these merchants and stay for months. Some of the ceilings in these mansions were highly decorative. Around the central section of the ceiling, usually round or octagonal, painted panels were set. Other elements of the house which were carved were the lintels above doors, walls of the reception rooms, balustrades on interior balconies or lofts, and bannisters along staircases. There are mansions like these to be found today in Macedonian towns, on Pelion and the island of Mytilene. Unfortunately, most of them have been destroyed by time, earthquakes or man, and many of the woodcarved pieces have been sold over the years in the antique shops of Athens and Thessaloniki.

Fortunately, two superb rooms entirely woodcarved from Northern Greece mansions have been donated to the Benaki Museum. The first has been installed piece by piece; the second is being assembled and not yet open to the public.

The decorations on all these panels were drawn from the artists' immediate environment, everyday life, and as tradition has dictated: animals like the deer, the hare or the Byzantine peacock; cottages or urban panorama; vases filled with stylized field flowers. The cypress, most beloved among all trees, often adorned the dowry chests. These trees were painted in pairs and their tops inclined to each other in a gesture of embracing, surmounted with a little bird. This last was an idyllic scene, symbolizing the love which the future bride and husband would feel for each other. Part of the charm of these delightful scenes is the liveliness of the elements, for they are fine examples of naive painting.

Other woodcarved furniture in these households were beautiful cradles. Among the carved chairs, those of Crete are famous still, as are the stools of Skyros.

Another important category of woodcarving was derived from the long tradition of Greece with the sea. To this category belong the *akroprora*, the carved figureheads set into the prow of ships. Sometimes they represented the wife of the captain, but more usually an imaginative female figure, an ancient Greek goddess, or the Panaghia Gorgona (the Mermaid Madonna). At other times they represented famous



Faliaridis' copy of the frame of the icon of the Virgin, Zakynthos

warriors of Greek antiquity or the heroes of the War of Independence. These *akroprora* were painted in vivid colors and represented the spirit of the ship.

Rustic woodcarving includes some of the most familiar categories of folk art. It was most often created by shepherds, not by professional woodcarvers, and the method of work can



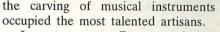


Front panel of dowry chest

generally be called whittling. With their innumerable hours of solitude up in the mountains, shepherds with penknives pared sticks into pipes, spoons, needlecases and magnificent distaffs for their womenfolk. On these they carved images of Saint George, patron of shepherds, as well as birds, crosses, symbolic animals and human figures.

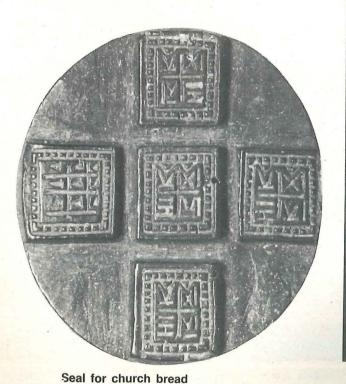
Another kind of popular rural woodcarving are the seals used for stamping special loaves of bread as church offerings and remarkable stamps used for printing on textiles, cut into floral decorations or geometrical designs. While shepherds whittled simple musical instruments like recorders,

Panels for the church in Amman



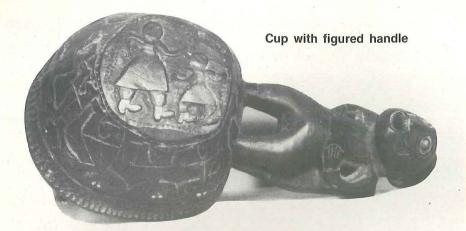
In contemporary Greece, ecclesiastical woodcarving is flourishing once again. During the period between the two world wars, the architect Aristotelis Zahos, leading a group of artists and anthropologists under the motto 'return to the roots' started what has come to be called the neo-Byzantine style of woodcarving. Today, centres of this renaissance are found in Ioannina, Metsovo, Skyros, Crete, Thessaly, Mytilene, Rhodes and elsewhere.

As they still say, "The skillful carver can depict everything that exists on earth."





Elaborately framed triptych



Interviews with Two Woodcarvers

Evangelos Moschos, who has his workshop in Koukaki not far from Hadrian's Gate, is the patriarch and master of an important guild of Attic woodcarvers. His reputation has spread throughout Greece not only because of a long artistic career in state or private professional schools, but also because of the excellence of his work. In admiration, younger woodcarvers call him 'master'.

He was born some 75 years ago in the little mountain village of Dafnoti, in Epirus. His last name, Moschos, recalls the famous Moschos family of woodcarvers of the 19th century.

"Maybe we are a branch of that family," he wonders.

Orphaned at a very early age, Evangelos had a hard childhood, and at 15 came to Athens to find a place in the sun. Talent and perseverance led him to the School of Fine Arts of Athens where he studied painting and woodcarving. He continued his career in Ioannina where, for several years, he directed the professional school of woodcarving which was located on the same premises as the orphanage where he had spent his early years.

So attached is he to his work that at the age of normal retirement today, Evangelos does not do anything but work on wood. In his basement workshop, far from the noise of the street, surrounded by all sorts of tools and piles of wood covered with layers of shavings and dust, he creates miracles.

"I can work here," he explains, "where I don't hear even the flight of a bird."

He demonstrates his series of tools, most of them fashioned by himself, some as fine as a needle. With them, he has mastered the secrets of wood. "I don't go out in the evenings," he goes



Evangelos Moschos at work



Giorgios Faliaridis with decorative column

on, "I like to spend many hours working here alone or with my assistants."

On the ground floor, a magnificent woodcarved fireplace mantle is almost finished. He has made it for the house of an industrialist in Preveza. Two columns and a central panel, all of them carved with flowers, birds, vine leaves and other decorative elements, give the impression that they will suddenly burst into life.

Against the wall two large woodcarved panels depict in the most unbelievably detailed way, daily scenes in a Greek village: "Memories from my childhood," Evangelos says.

He is also preparing the designs for a church in Crete along with instructions to his colleagues there. He has done many carvings for churches all over Greece as well as abroad.

On the upper floor, where he lives with his wife and daughter, the rooms are choked with meticulously carved furnishings, chandeliers and decorative objects.

Evangelos Moschos is a phenomenon. During the many years he has been teaching privately or for the National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts and its various branches around the country, dozens of woodcarvers have learned this exquisite craft through him.

"I don't have the primitivism of a popular woodcarver because I have studied," Evangelos admits, "but I do take many elements from popular art and blend them into my work."

Much younger than Moschos he was born in Athens during the German occupation, Giorgos Faliaridis is another very talented woodcarver.

"I wish to join this little branch with the hare, the deer and the peacock," he said, pointing to a panel for a church, "in order that the whole depicts a unified scene from the woods, and not a vision without soul."

Faliaridis, too, had a hard childhood, since he had also spent some of his early years in an orphanage in Mytilene.

Wood always appealed to him as a boy, and he began by learning to make furniture at a professional school in Athens. This inclination for carving propelled him to become a devoted assistant to two of the best workers in the craft at the time, Domenikos and Nomikos. While studying with them he won his first prizes for designing and making woodcarved furniture.

In his workshop at Vyronas, a worker and refugee neighborhood of Athens, Giorgos Faliaridis, lives and breathes with the song that wafts to him from the wood.

With excitement and joy he describes a two-month trip he undertook in a lorry escorting his work to Amman. It was an entire iconostasis, completely carved, executed on the command of the Patriach of Jerusalem for



Giorgios Faliaridis measuring plans for an iconostasis

the Greek Orthodox church in the capital of Jordan.

Giorgos Faliaridis adores his work and regrets not having the time to achieve a style of carving which he feels he could give to portraits, and, most of all, to altar screens and other church decorations, not typical or traditional or standard designs, but following the richness of his imagination.

A close and attentive look at some of the carved panels spread out in his workshop reveal the true artist. All of them carved by hand according to the pierced style have a charming variety and an authentic line. No flower is the same as another, no animal climbing the branches of trees has the same standard appearance.



Faliaridis working in his atelier

"Wood has a grain and if you go against it, you will have to throw the work away," he says and he gives the impression that, in referring to wood, he speaks of somebody with whom he cooperates. "Wood is alive," he continues, "and because of that I never repeat the same design."

His son plays the violin and his wife has artistic inclinations too, but Giorgos is at his happiest when he holds a piece of wood and whispers to it and talks to it as he molds it. And the wood responds, freeing itself, and giving itself to him. This is the ideal love between the material and the artisan.

Many altar screens of his can be found in churches in Athens and elsewhere, as well as *epitafioi*, the biers which symbolize the Entombment at Good Friday services. Recently he finished the iconostasis for the church of the Virgin Mary at Paleo Faliron, which he undertook after winning the first prize for its design in a Panhellenic contest.

Now he is carving the iconostasis for the famous church of Faneromeni in Zakynthos which was ruined in the 1953 earthquake. He has also copied the exquisite woodcarved frame of the icon of the Virgin from a photo of the original which is preserved in very poor condition in the museum of Zakynthos. His work is as gorgeous as the original.

Such are these two artisans, two woodcarvers, whose hands have wings and who converse with their material, projecting the most beautiful songs in the traditional rhythm of their ancestors.

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| Algeria, Vas Constantinou 14 | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Argentina, Vas Sophias 59 | |
| Australia, Dimitriou Soutsou 37 | |
| Austria, Alexandras 26 | |
| Belgium, Sekeri 3 | |
| Brazil, Kolonaki Sq 14 | |
| Bulgaria, Stratigou Kallari 33 | |
| Canada, I Gennadiou 4 | |
| China, Krinon 2a, Pal Psychico | |
| Colombia, Marathonodromo 91 | |
| Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei | |
| Cyprus, Herodotou 16 | |
| Czechoslovakia, George Seferi 6 | |
| | |

| Denmark, Kolonaki Sq 15 | | |
|---|-------|------|
| Egypt, Vas Sophias 3 | 361- | 8612 |
| Ethiopia, Davaki 10 | 692- | 0565 |
| EC, Vas Sophias 2 | .724- | 3982 |
| Finland, Eratosthenous 1 | | |
| France, Vas Sophias 7 | 361- | 1665 |
| German Democratic Republic, | 001 | 1005 |
| Stof Dolta 2 4 Filathai | 684- | 0722 |
| German Federal Benublic | 004- | 5122 |
| German Federal Republic, Vas. Sophias 10, Maroussi Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychico | 369- | 4111 |
| Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychico | 671- | 4889 |
| Iceland, Paraschou 5, Pal Psychico | | |
| India, Meleagrou 4 | | |
| Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16, Psychico | | |
| Iraq, Mazarki 4, Pal Psychico | | |
| Ireland, Vas Constantinou 7 | | |
| Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal Psychico | | |
| Italy, Sekeri 2 | | |
| Japan, Mesogeion 2-4 | 775-1 | 8101 |
| Jordan, Pan Zeryou 30, Pal Psychico | 647- | 1161 |
| Korea, Eratosthenous 1 | | |
| Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Psychico | | |
| Lebanon, Kifissias 26 | | |
| | | |
| Liberia, 2 Efplias, Piraeus | 453- | 1046 |
| Libya, Vyronas 13, Pal Psychico Luxembourg, Platonos 12, Piraeus | 647-2 | 2120 |
| Luxembourg, Platonos 12, Plraeus | 417- | 9515 |
| Malta, Filellinon 7 | 323-0 | 1068 |
| Mexico, Vas Constantinou 5-7 | | |
| Morocco, Mousson 14, Psychico | | |
| Netherlands, Vas Constantinou 7 | | |
| New Zealand, An Tsoha 15-17 | 641-0 |)311 |
| Norway, Vas Constantinou 7 | 724-6 | 5173 |
| Pakistan, Loukianou 6 | 729-0 |)214 |
| Panama, Vas Sophias 21 | 360-2 | 2992 |
| Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus | | |
| Paraguay, Alopekis 2 | 724-9 | 9511 |
| Peru, Vas Sophias 105-107 | 221/ | 1321 |
| Philippines, Kanara 5-7, Piraeus | 452-3 | 3015 |
| Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, Pal Psychico | | |
| Portugal, Karneadou 44-46 | | |
| Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal Psychico | 671-8 | 3020 |
| Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71 | 671-6 | 5911 |
| South Africa, Kifissias 124 | 692-2 | 2125 |
| South Korea, Eratosthenous 1 | 701-2 | 2122 |
| Spain, Vas Sophias 29 | 721-4 | 1885 |
| Sweden, Vas Constantinou 7 | 729-0 |)421 |
| Switzerland, lassiou 2 | | |
| Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Psychico | 671-1 | 604 |
| Thailand, Taigetou 23, Pal Psychico | 671-7 | 7969 |
| Tunisia, Ermou 8 | | |
| Turkey, Vas Georgiou B8 | | |
| United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1 | | |
| United States of America, Vas Sophias 91 | | |
| USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, Pal Psychico | 672-F | 5235 |
| Uruguay, Lykavittou 1c | | |
| Vatican, Mavlis 2, Psychico | | |
| Venezuela, Vas Sophias 112 | | |
| Yemen (North Yemen), Patission 9 | 524.6 | 324 |
| Yugoslavia, Vas Sophias 106 | | |
| Zaire, | 11-4 | 544 |
| Vas Constantinou 2, 116 35 701-6171/ | 701-5 | 099 |
| vas Constantinou z, 110 35 701-01717 | 01-0 | JUC |

UN Offices

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

Ministries

| Agriculture, Abarnon 2 | 524-8555 | |
|---|----------|--|
| Commerce, Kaningos Sq. 15 | | |
| Communications, Xenofondos 13 | 325-1211 | |
| Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14 | 324-3015 | |
| Education, Mitropoleos 15 | 323-0461 | |
| Energy & Natural Resources, Mihalakopoulou | | |
| Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10 | 322-4071 | |
| Foreign Affairs, Akademias 1 | | |
| Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17 | | |
| Interior, Stadiou 27 | 322-3521 | |
| Justice, Socratous & 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(03 | | |
| | | |

THENIAN

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| Planning, Housing & Environment, | |
|---|--------------|
| Amaliados 17 | 634-1460/1/9 |
| Presidency, El Venizelou 15 | |
| Press & Information, Zalokosta 10 | |
| Prime Minister's Office, Irodou Attikou 19. | |
| Public Order, Katahaki 1 | |
| Social Security, Stadiou 29 | |
| | |

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 |
| Commercial Bank of Greece, Sophokleous 11 321-0911 |
| Ionian and Popular Bank, Panepistimiou 45322-5501 |
| Bank of Attica, Panepistimiou 19 324-7415 |
| Bank of Greece, Panepistimiou 21 320-1111 |
| Credit Bank, Stadiou 40 |
| |

The following exchange centers are open extra hours: 8 am-9 pm, Mon-Fri; 8 am-8 pm Sat, Sun:

| Hillon Holei, | vas | Subling | 40. |
|---------------|-----|---------|-----|
| | | | |

Foreign Banks

| Algemene Bank, Nederland, | |
|--|------------|
| Paparigopoulou 3, Klafthmonos Sq | 324-3973 |
| American Express, Panepistimiou 31 | |
| Arab Bank, Stadiou 10 | 325-5401 |
| Arab-Hellenic Bank, Panepistimiou 43 | |
| Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39 | |
| Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37 | |
| Bank Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25 | |
| Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3 | |
| Banque Franco-Hellenique de Commerce Int. | |
| S.A., 12 Amalias | |
| Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari | |
| Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15 | 364-4311 |
| Chase Manhattan, Korai 3 | |
| Citibank | |
| Othonos 8 | 322-7471 |
| Kolonaki Sg | |
| 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, | |
| Sekeri 1A, Kolonaki | 364-7410 |
| Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus | 413-6403 |
| Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq | 360-6456 |
| National Westminster Bank, | |
| II Merarhias 7, Piraeus | |
| Stadiou 24, Athens | 325-0924 |
| l Dragoumi 3, Thessaloniki | 31)531-007 |
| Société General, Ippokratous 23 | |
| The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC, Akti Miaouli 6 | 1 452-7483 |
| | - |

Churches and Synagogues

| Agia Irmii, Aeolou | 322-6042 |
|--|----------|
| Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi) | |
| Chrisospilotissa, Aeolou 60 | 321-6357 |
| Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos | |
| Sotiros, Kidathineon | |
| Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezi 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, Pireaus | 451-6564 |
| St Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24 | 362-3603 |
| St. Andrews Protestant Church, | |
| 3 Papanikole St, Papagou Services (former Hotel Roussos) 9 am 18 Tsaldari Pan., Kifissia | 652-1401 |
| Sina 66, 11:15 am | · · |
| Christos Kirche, Sina 66, 11:15 am | |
| St Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29 | 721-4906 |
| St Nikodimos (Bussian Orthodox). | |
| Filellinon 21 | 323-1090 |
| | |

Church of 7th Day Adventists, Keramikou 18..

Cultural organizations and archaeological institutes

| American School of Classical Studies | |
|--|---------------|
| Souidias 54 | |
| Australian Archaeological Institute, 23 Za | charitsa, |
| Koukaki | 324-4842 |
| Belgian Archaeological School, Lavrion | (0292) 25158 |
| British Council, Kolonaki Sq 17 | |
| British School of Archaeology, Soudias 52. | 721-0974 |
| Canadian Archaeological Institute, | |
| Gennadion 2B, Kolonaki | 722-3201 |
| French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6 | |
| Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16 | |
| Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 | |
| Institut Francais, Sina 31 | |
| Branch: Massalias 18 | |
| Instituto Italiano, Patission 47 | |
| Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8 | |
| Lyceum of Greek Women | |
| Dimokritou 14 | |
| Society for the Study of Modern | |
| Greek Culture, Sina 46 | |
| Swedish Archaeol Inst, Mitseon 9 | 923-2102 |
| Educational Institutions | |
| The Alpine Center, 39 Pat. loakim | 721-3076/3700 |
| American Community Schools | |
| Athens Center | |
| Athens College (Psychico) | |
| Athens College (Kantza) | |
| Byron College (Maroussi) | |
| Campion School | |
| College Year in Athens | |
| Deree College (Ag Paraskevi) | |
| Deree College (Athens Tower) | |
| Dropfeld Gymnasium | |
| Green Hill School, Kokinaki 17, Kifissia | |

Green Hill School, Kokinaki 17, Kifissia 801-7115/87 Institut Francais, Sina 31 361-5575 Branch: Massalias 18 361-5575 Italian School Italian Archaeol School923-9163 Kifissia Montessori School808-0322 Lycee Francais Mediterranean College, Akademias 98 364-6022/5116 University Center for Recogniton of Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 112 TASIS Elementary923-7835

Social/Sports Clubs

| ooolan oporto stato | |
|--|----------|
| The Aikido Assoc., 3 Sept. 144 | |
| Alcoholics Anonymous | |
| Al-Anon | |
| 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 | |
| Attica Tennis Club, Filothei | |
| Canadian Women's Club | |
| Belgian-Greek Business Circle, Othonos 8 | 322-0723 |
| Cross-Cultural Association | |
| Daughters of Penelope | |
| (Ladies Auxiliary of AHEPA), Formionos | 38 |
| Pangrati | |
| Democrats Abroad | 722-4645 |
| Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali | |
| English Speaking Society | |
| Fed of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6 | |
| Fed of Greek Excursion Clubs, | |
| Dragatsanou 4 | 202 4107 |
| Gliding Club of Atnens, Patsaniou 8 | |
| Golf Club, Glyfada | |
| Greek Girl Guides Association. | |
| aroun ani adiado rissociation, | |

| 3052, 322-2002. Thank you. | |
|---|--|
| Xenofondos 10 | |
| Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1 | |
| Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12 | |
| Hash House Harriers Jogging Club, | |
| Hippodrome, Faliron | |
| Overeaters Anonymous | |
| The Players | |
| Republicans Abroad (Greece) | |
| Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos | |
| Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas | |
| Spastics Society | |
| Sports Center, Agios Kosmas | |
| Politia Club, Aristotelous 18, | |
| Vera Tennis Club, Nea Filothei.681-3562 | |
| Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano | |
| YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28 | |
| YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11 | |
| | |

Business Associations

| | Business Associations |
|---|--|
| | Athens Business and Professional Women's |
| | Club, Ag Zonish 57 |
| | Athens, Cosmopolitan Lions Club, (Mr P Baganis) |
| | Danish Business Assoc., 9 Zissimopoulou, |
| | Glyfada |
| | European Economic Community (EEC) |
| | Vas Sophias 2 |
| | Foreign Press Association, Akademias 23 |
| | Greek Productivity Center (EL-KE-PA), |
| | Kapodistriou 28 |
| | Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Stadiou 24 |
| | Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150 |
| | Hellenic Olympic Committee, Kapsali 4 |
| | Hellenic Shipowners' Association, |
| | Akti Miaouli 85 |
| | Mitropoleos 9 |
| | National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16324-7805 |
| | Propeller Club |
| | Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3 |
| | Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo, Egnatious 154, Thessaloniki |
| | |
| | Chambers of Commerce |
| | Greek American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, |
| | Kanari 16 |
| | Athene Chamber of Commerce |
| | and Industry, Akadimias St 7-9 |
| | British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce. |
| | Vas. Sophias 25 |
| | Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece, Mitropoleos St 38 |
| | German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12 |
| | The Hellenic Chamber for Development and |
| | Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries, |
| | 180 Kifissias, Neo Psychico671-1210,672-6882 Handicrafts Chamber of Athens, |
| | Akademias St 18 |
| | Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Stadiou 4 |
| | Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, |
| | Akti Miaouli 85 |
| | International, Kaningos 27 |
| | Loudovikou St 1, Plateia Roosevelt |
| | Professional Chamber of Athens, |
| | El Venizelou St 44 |
| | American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, |
| | Valaoritou 17 |
| | Arab Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, |
| | 180 Kifissias |
| | Valaoritou 4 |
| | Far East Trade Center (Rep of China) |
| | Vas Sophias 54 |
| | French Chamber of Commerce, Vas Sophias 7a |
| | German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, |
| | Dorilaiou 10-12 |
| | Hong Kong Trade Development Council, Vas Alexandrou 2 |
| | Italian Chamber of Commerce, |
| | Mitropoleos St 25 |
| | Japan External Trade Organization, |
| | Koumbari 4 |
| | Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17 |
| | Athens Association of Commercial Agents, |
| | Voulis St 15 |
| 6 | |

a Greek wine to the French was at an evening organized by Calligas in which the wine Chateau Calliga was sampled amply by the stars of the film The Painted Lady shooting in Athens recently. The French and Greek crew plus young Antony Delon, every bit as handsome as his famous father Alain, showed his prowess as a dancer during the evenings' celebrations as well as his appreciation of Chateau Calliga.

A unique way to show off Greek wine to the French vas at an evening organized y Calligas in which the wine **Chateau Calliga** was sampled mply by the stars of the film *Che Painted Lady* shooting in A thens recently. The French

> ► ICAP has published the 25th issue of their informative guide to the Greek Economy and businesses. In five volumes, two large and three smaller, the ICAP guide covers Manufacturing, Trade & Services, Greek Tourism,



Antony Delon a Chateau Calliga

➡ I have to thank Shirley for making our names famous. To date, the film has wowed cinemagoers worldwide and has gained numerous awards for its star Pauline Collins, and the film's author Willy Russell. In the aftermath of the film, an influx of bored housewives from abroad can be expected to hit these shores...

► The absence of baggage carts in the arrivals hall of the Eastern International Airport continues to puzzle visitors. I am informed there are three porters employed specifically to handle the carts (ie, bring them in from the taxi rank) but they are highly invisible. If you don't know the gimmick of crossing the street to get your own cart (and few visitors do), then you're in for a hassle.

➡ Takis Shacalis, ebullient owner of Grecian Holidays in London does more to move Brits to Greece and Cyprus (first time added as subject), new companies and statistics showing the top companies and how they have fared over the past 12 months. Makes interesting reading.

- Talented barman George Granas of the Intercontinental Hotel won in the finals of the International Young Bartender competition Greek rounds held under the auspiced of the Alpine Center and Metaxa, and the winner will go on to compete in the finals in Portugal on July 4th. Enthusiastic competitors included Alpine Center students plus bartenders from the Athens Hilton and the Intercontinental. The winner overall of the Martini Grand Prix Cocktail Competition will also be able to participate in the International Bartenders Association

meeting in Mexico. Italian nights can be flavored at the Zephyros restaurant, Ledra Marriott hotel

each Wednessday. Authentic Italian menu, such as antipas-Minestrone, Tortellini to, con Crema, Spaghetti Bolognese or Ravioli plus a glass of Italian wine offered by the chef. Marriott Hotels opened a 350-room hotel in Munich recently which is already attracting of the guests Munich fairs. Marriott opened its first Eastern European hotel in Warsaw last October plus its first hotel in the Pacific Rim, the Hong Kong Marriott in February 1989.

Another Conrad Hotels opened last month in Hong Kong. The Hotel Conrad Hong Kong the flagship property of the Conrad Hotels in Asia with 513 rooms and a 24 hour Business Centre. After the success of their Conrad Hotel in London's Chelsea Harbour this year plus a planned opening of the Conrad in Cancun this autumn, Conrad Hotels are really going places.

The American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce is instrumental in organizing a seminar in Paris from 13-15th June with the theme: "Economic and Trade Relations Between Europe and the USA". Speakers will include French Minister Michel Rocard, Sir Geoffrey Howe, Deputy Chairman of the British Government, and US Trade Secretary Robert Mosbacher. The congress is under the auspices of the Board of the American Chamber of Commerce in Europe and the International Herald Tribune. Further details from Tsomokos, Mr Simeon. General Director of the Chamber in Greece on 361-8385 or 363-407.

► Olympic Airways now share their facilities at Kennedy International Airport with KLM. KLM's modern terminal in the East Wing of the International arrivals building at JFK has roomier lounges with convenient departures and arrivals from the same location. It is hoped the move will eliminate unnecessary delays which Olympic passengers from New York have experienced. Olympic claims to be the only airline offering year-round non-stop Boeing 747 service between New York and Athens. That their safety record is considered to be the best in the industry is without doubt.

Educator Dr John Brademas, President of New York University for the past eight years was here recently for the Onassis Foundation awards. Dr Brademas has now been honoured by the League of Women Voters recently on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Education Fund of the City of New York. The honor was for unique educational and cultural contributions to the City of New York.



Tourtel, the latest born non alcoholic beer from Henninger

 Before anyone suggests AA to the writer, we must just introduce the latest beer from Henninger - Tourtel from France. The difference is that there is no alcohol in this particular beer! Happy drinking with no hangovers. This is the Year of Mozart and to help celebrate for Greece Austrian Airlines together with the tourist boards of Vienna, Salzburg and Austria, a grand dinner was held in the Grande Bretagne.



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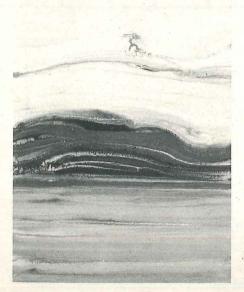
Breath of the Sea

The sea has long woven its magical spell upon Kostas Paniaras' art. Even when he worked with vinyl, the rippling quality of those panels registered associations of surging crests and undulating motion. So it is most fitting that his current presentation of seascape paintings be seen within the confines of the Museum of Cycladic Art whose treasures are native to the sapphire blue of the Greek seas.

The simple statement of Paniaras' vocabulary unfolds the beauty of this country's sea and sky. Expressed by strong gestural brushwork and by an immensity of deep blue color, he evokes the pulsating breath of the sea. Its anasa, as Paniaras puts it, describing the murmur, the panting, the roar of the waves that stretch from one end of the canvas to the other endlessly flowing or moving upward into infinity becoming one with the sky. At times a large white horizon dominates, casting glorious rose-colored tonalities on a twilight sea, or the reverse happens, with sensual swelling waves in the starring role.

An expressive narrative is articulated on the different moods of each seascape: raging and turbulent or overwhelmed by calmness, and enhanced by different shades of blue. A brilliant light casts silvery rays on the sheer waters, the effect intensified by aluminum paint.

Especially striking is the painting of the sea's currents moving vigorously



Painting by Kostas Paniaras



Panel by Kostas Paniaras

towards the left edge, carving bold paths of white foam. The motion, so quick, seems to flow out right of the canvas; the brushwork, lush and sensual, traces rich patterns of color and texture.

Paniaras studied painting at the Athens School of Fine Arts and at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He has travelled extensively and lived for many years in Paris and New York. His long exhibition list includes many oneman shows in Europe and the United States, and a recent participation in a group show of Contemporary Greek Art in Dallas, Texas.

Museum of Cycladic Art Neofytou Douka 4, Until 25 June

A Painterly Geometry

Opy Zouni has been exploring the intricacies of space and geometry since the early 60s and is somewhat a forerunner of the Neo-Geos, the group of artists whose work relating to geometry and technology finally gained recognition during the 80s. Her remarkable perception of the landscape as a linear design is evolved through geometry. And as she moves from two to three dimensional space she couples painting with sculpture and the environment.

The element of contrast is an essential of Zouni's work: the geometric shape and the painterly form, primary colors as well as black and white, light and shadow. These positive and negative elements are kept in constant play as Zouni reverses color and line direction, or transforms geometrical designs into painterly compositions evoking the sense of a landscape.

Linear perspective defines the basic compositional structure. In the Horizon series, Zouni creates the impression of depth and infinite space with rows of receding perpendiculars based on a logarithmic pattern of progression. A secondary picture plane in the distant background reveals, in one painting, a skyline of soft caressing clouds, or, in another, a burst of blazing orange-red hues recalling fiery flames. An optical illusion is generated by the linear progression suggesting imaginary curves on a flat surface. Although nonfigurative, as the eye traces the direction of the perpendiculars, it becomes, in a sense, a figure walking and disappearing into an infinite landscape.

The Boxes are a series of wall installations made of wood whose changing dimensions have been achieved with a computer. Keeping always one edge in front and one side stable, by changing the point of view a variety of impressions are attained. To infer a sense of chaos, Zouni blackens one side of the interior and lines the other with a progression of black horizontals. As they recede and diminish they create the illusion of curves and rolling motion.

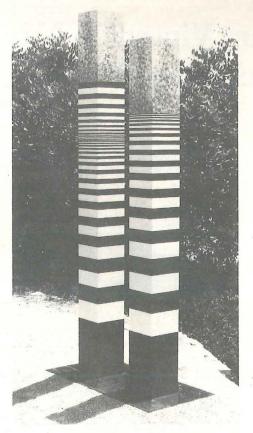
Opy Zouni was born in Egypt and has been living and working in Greece since 1963. She has had more than 25 one-man shows both here and abroad and a critical analysis of her work has frequently appeared in noted international journals, such as "Computers and Mathematics with Applications" and "Leonards", an index/directory of the International Society for Arts, Science and Technology.

> Athens Art Gallery Glykonos 4, Kolonaki Until 30 June

Surging Landscapes

E milia Tsekouras is certainly one of the young emerging artists to watch. During the four-year period since her last one-man show her art has been maturing and developing as is evident by her current exhibition at Desmos Gallery.

'Night Landscapes' is the theme of this presentation inspired somewhat by



Sculpture by Opi Zouni

Santorini's rough terrain and wild winter weather. The dark colored paintings evoke a dramatic merging of night and deep blue-black sea, raging winds exploding against the rocks, the accelerating force of charging waves.

Following an expressionist style of painting, Tsekouras intensifies the imagery with forceful gestural action and a dark palette of blue, black and purple tonalities. The large canvases pulsate with motion. One painting suggestive of an earthquake depicts a nebulous sky and a highly turbulent sea whose rising peaks discharge tiny rings of foam spreading out into myriads of shapes. Color, glistening like enamel, flows freely, creating its own path of glossy shapes and rich textural surfaces.

Two smaller-sized paintings are particularly interesting. One is a study of a breaking wave whose dramatic leap reveals a treasure of hidden depths. The entire canvas seems to be rolling towards the arched foam of the wave. The other pays homage to El Greco's atmospheric treatment of sky and clouds. Tsekouras creates a sense of inner mystery and drama with brilliant flashes of light and broad strokes of sweeping motion. Layers of color creeping through the satiny dark surface add to its beauty of texture and to the elusive imagery.

Tsekouras, a graduate of Tufts University and of the Boston Museum School of Fine Arts, teaches drawing and painting at Athens College in Psychiko. This is her third one-man show and she has had many group participations both here and in the US.

Desmos Gallery Tziraion 2 / Dion. Areopagitou Until 30 June



Night Landscape by Tsekouras

Vinegar, Victorian Vapors and Vanquishing Varnish Veils

"He has a mind as narrow as the neck of a vinegar cruet"

hen Samuel Johnson uttered this acidic quip against an MP, he not only drew a vivid cartoon of the past but reminds us that for centuries past as well the present day, vinegar cruets have taken their place along with salt and pepper on our tables – what would fish and chips be without it?

If Noah was the father of wine he probably invented vinegar as well because all vinegars, like wine, are products of fermentation. Fruit vinegars come mainly from apples (popular as cider vinegar in the US) and from grapes (most popular in Europe), the white grape considered superior. Malt vinegar, favored in England, is made from fermented barley malt and other cereals and has a very distinctive flavor.

Although these cultural preferences are being eroded by intercontinental trade, white distilled vinegar, useful for many purposes vegetable and mineral, has not yet become an universal product. This vinegar also comes from fermented grains such as corn (maize), barley malt and rye.-Like fine whisky, white vinegar is aged in wood to mellow the flavor. It is colorless, without the fruit flavor of cider or grape vinegar. White vinegar, because it is distilled, does not form 'mother'.

Vinegar is 40-50 percent acetic acid which is why it both stains and cleans and can often be used in place of lemon juice. White vinegar is generally more mellow, as is wine vinegar, the reason both are used to such delicious effect on many delicate foods.

Although it is not necessary to refrigerate vinegar, it should not be kept long enough to form 'mother', the nebulous ghost in a bottle one sometimes sees. Its appearance is an indication of age and loss of flavor. It is useful, however, in hurrying the process of making soured wine into vinegar.

To make either red or white wine vinegar just add a little 'mother' to the bottle and cover with gauze or filter paper so that oxygen can get in to start the process. This is an excellent way to use wine which has soured. Undistilled



All this and a cruet too ! (C.1900)

vinegar can also be added to wine for the same effect.

If you love to experiment, here is a wide-open field for your artistic urge. You can create entirely new flavors for salads by using vermouth, bitters, kummel and various other bottled delights as flavorings to stimulate your salads. Even plain wines or a little left-over champagne (if there is such a thing) create a piquant flavor for salads. But whatever the magic potion you finally conjure up, don't add it until the last second. Wilted salad is as welcome as wet noodles on a cracker tray.

Herbal Vinegars

There is a vast assortment of herbal vinegars on sale, usually at 'gourmet' prices. It is not necessary to be robbed merely for having a preference for this type of vinegar, especially since it is so easily made at home.

Tarragon has now replaced the favorite of medieval times, fennel vinegar, but many other herbs make delicious flavorings and there is no reason why you cannot have a full shelf of them in small quantities. Parsley, bay leaves, chili peppers, pepper, celery seeds, dill mint, clove and ginger are among the many herbs and spices to be used. Garlic vinegar requires only about 24 hours. Crush the cloves first. It is important not to use too much of the seasoning – about three tablespoons per litre or quart is maximum. Let steep 2-4 weeks, depending upon the herb used and the flavor desired. Keep in a cool dark place, preferably in opaque glass – an ideal way to recycle spirit bottles. When your vinegar is cured, strain through a fine cloth or a coffee filter. Store in sterilized bottles. Keep tightly closed.

White vinegar was used for an oldfashioned drink called "Shrub" which dainty ladies drenched in patchouli and dressed in flowing lace served to their gentlemen callers. It was a delicate substitute for alcohol because it had a nip rather than a bite.

Shrub was made by boiling equal parts of sugar and fruit juice to form a light syrup. One fourth cup of sugar was used for every cup of fruit juice and one fourth cup of white vinegar was added for every cup of syrup. It was served over crushed ice and was the cola of the era. Quite often during the same era ladies had the 'vapors'. A good antidote was to apply vinegar on temple and wrists.

Along with the fashion of trailing lace and smelly patchouli was the Victorian persuasion for acres of varnished wood. To keep the varnish from 'crawling', or drying with more veils than Salome, the wood was first stripped, and then sponged with vinegar before the varnish was applied. A treatment still valid today.

Another old and unusual recipe is the one below for clover vinegar. It gives an insight as to how people once lived and how they made the best use of their resources:

"Pour a large bowl of molasses into a crock and pour over it nine bowls of boiling rainwater; let stand until lukewarm. Put in two quarts of fresh clover blossoms and two cups of baker's yeast; let stand two weeks. Strain through linen towel. Nothing will mold in it."

This is an heirloom recipe handed down by the pioneers of the American western plains. Today one would have to use distilled water; our modern rainwater would probably make the clover blossoms disappear in a cloud of acrid smoke.

Despite its cheapness, vinegar was often adulterated, and even made from pulp residue of sugarcane or beets, wood, spirits and highly colored with burnt sugar caramel. Housewives were warned to detect the difference by the odor. Many different formulas were used which usually involved smaller amounts in hogsheads or barrels.

One involved using apple or pear peelings, a little vinegar to start it and water, wine or beet juice. Another, which required larger facilities – and some ingenuity – used beechwood shavings, and corn cobs soaked with vinegar to absorb the acetic acid. A mixture of water, wine and molasses was repeatedly poured over the cobs to leach out the acid. Less scrupulous operators used remnants of beer, wine and ale gathered as dregs from various bars around town and scavenged rotten fruits as the fermenting agent!

The first vinegar was made from the pulp of wine grapes. This was dumped into vats, water was added and it was allowed to ferment naturally. For centuries, this slow process of natural fermentation was used substituting casks half-filled with beechwood shavings for the vats. In the 19th century this was superceded by a method of generation using tall cone-shaped tanks and then aged to remove harshness, clarified and pasteurized.

In ancient Rome, every feast featured meat covered with a sauce of vinegar and savory. This herb with its peppery taste was known before pepper, and remained, along with fennel, the most popular herb for dressings until it was replaced by tarragon. Vinegar, as a piquant sauce, was also popular during the Middle Ages when meats were served cooked with nuts and various sweets.

Vinegar first became an item of export during the 16th century. At that time trading ships hugged the Mediterranean coast picking up cargo at one port and exchanging it for another at the next. At the time vinegar was a major commodity in Nice.

During these centuries there was one compulsive exception to the popularity of the usual vinegars. When Marseille was overwhelmed by the plague of 1722, every living soul rushed to the pharmacy for the Vinegar of the Four Thieves, whose main ingredient was garlic.

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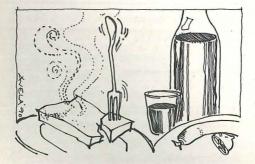


Lunch in Metsovo

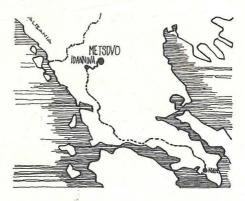
The main route from Ioannina snaked up the rugged violet Pindos range, cloaked in a spring morning mist, passed mottled white goats grazing on the slopes, passed lush quilts of cypresses and vegetable patches dotted with homes, passed radiant white and yellow wildflowers along the road – then suddenly paused in Metsovo. It was lunchtime.

The cool hamlet, 1200 metres high in the pristine air near Peristeri, Zigos and Katara Pass, bustled with the activity of a flourishing center. A 600-year old plane tree in the square cast shadows over the buses and cars clogging the lanes. Townsfolk and a woman in Vlach dress paraded among the tourists. Metsovian weavings and carvings gleamed at the giftshops. Here, life is esteemed by the fame of its arts and flavor of local dishes. So we tracked the cooking aromas first, and then climbed a steep hill to the resplendent Tositsa Museum.

At the Galaxia restaurant where we lunched, a few metsovitika specialties were featured along with familiar veal and lamb braised and broiled dishes. Among the local preparations, loukaniko (spicy pork sausage) and smoked metsovone cheese were recommended as delicious starters with local red wine. We heard about pispilita later, when we visited the Tositsa.



Pispilita of Metsovo may seem whimsical – actually a *pita* using cornmeal to form a crust instead of filo. But when fresh leeks are sautéed and layered with homemade *trahana* and local feta, the whimsy becomes a creation par excellence with delicious country flavor. *Trahana*, a milk and wheat barley-like food made in most provinces of Greece, becomes a village endeavor in August when the sun is bright and the air dry. *Trahana* can be made of sour or sweet milk and the taste of each is quite different. Metsovites like the sour kind. But *pispilita* is often made without *trahana*, as in the *Spinach Pispilita* recipe that follows. Either way the dish is easy, distinctive and as good as the flavors of its ingredients.



The unique ambience of the town lingered at the Tositsa Museum, where Triandafyllos Zouvias, the custodian, escorted us to every corner of the mansion.

Restored in 1954, the Tositsa has been exquisitely furnished with handwrought silver and brass, wonderful old trays and pitchers, chests and chandeliers. Floors have been spread with patterned blue rugs, and sofas along the walls with red pillows of inlaid weaving characteristic of Metsovo. Entire wood-carved ceilings and walls glow with reddish gold patina. On the floor a huge copper mangali heater stood ready for burning coals to heat the room as for the Tositsa family. The mountain view from the second-storey window seems untouched by time and trouble.

Such a mansion was fashioned by those who created *pispilita*.

Pispilita Metsovou

(Leek-Trahana-Feta Pita of Metsovo) A favorite recipe of Triandafyllos Zouvias, custodian of Tositsa Museum. When your homemade *trahana* supply runs out, you can buy a much less flavorful commercial proxy. Lacking *trahana* of any kind, I tried this with *pligouri* (bulgur or cracked wheat) and it provided crunchiness if not that inimitable *trahana* flavor. Olive or corn oil

1 kilo (2.2 lbs) leeks, washed and sliced 2 cups yellow cornmeal for sprinkling 3/4 cup sour itrahana

1 1/2 cups feta of good flavor

Heat 1/4 cup oil in a skillet. Add the leeks and sauté over low heat, stirring constantly. Cover, and cook for 10 minutes until softened and liquids are released. There should be at least a cup of liquid with the leeks; if not, add water. Wet the inside of a 9 \times 12 \times 3-inch tapsi (to prevent sticking during baking) and shake out excess water. Drizzle the bottom of a casserole or pita pan with oil. Top with a thin layer, about 1 cup, of cornmeal. Spread leeks and all liquid over the cornmeal. Scatter the trahana or a handful of bulgur over the leeks. Top with a layer of feta and one of cornmeal. Press and smooth the top lightly with your fingers. Moisten the surface lightly with oil and enough water to dampen the cornmeal. Bake in moderate oven (175°C 350°F) until the top turns golden brown and forms a crust, about 40 minutes. Serves 5-6.



Spinach Pispilita

For a quick *pita* with lots of fiber, try this crispy specialty of Nafsika Tzelepi. Nafsika's method is slightly different. 2 kilos (4 1/2 lbs) spinach, leeks and onions, cleaned, washed and sliced or chopped

Salt

Bunch fresh dill

- 1 1/2 cups feta of good flavor, crumbled
- 2-3 eggs, lightly beaten
- Freshly ground pepper
- 2 cups yellow cornmeal

Mix the spinach, leeks and onions in large bowl. Lightly salt them. Rub and squeeze the vegetables and discard the excess liquid. Add the dill, feta, eggs and pepper to the vegetables. Mix to make a moist filling. Prepare the pan as described in *Pispilita Metsovou*. Spread a thin cornmeal layer in the bottom of the pan. Cover evenly with the filling. Sprinkle a layer of cornmeal and press lightly. Moisten cornmeal with water shaken from your fingers. Bake in moderate oven for 35 to 40 minutes until the top is crispy. Cut into 9 or 12 squares.

Prassa me Keftedes

(Leeks and Meatballs, Metsovo Style) A hearty supper dish for the family, cooked over a burner. Another specialty of Triandafyllos Zouvias.

1/2 kilo (about 1 lb) ground lamb or beef Dried oregano

Fresh parsley

Pinch salt and freshly ground pepper 1 kilo (about 2 lbs) leeks

In a bowl, knead the lamb or beef with oregano, parsley, a pinch of salt and lots of pepper. Shape into balls. Broil, bake or fry on non-stick skillet, turning to brown on all sides. Drain on paper towels. Slash the leeks lengthwise, wash thoroughly and finely slice them. Sauté in a fine film of olive oil until soft and tender. Tuck the meatballs into the leeks. Simmer to blend the flavors. Serves 4-5.

Gida Vrasti

(Stewed Goat)

An entrée on the menu of the Galaxia restaurant. In the kitchen, family members Eleni and Yolanda, suggested how to cook the dish at home.

2 kilos (4.4 lbs) goat, cut into large portions

3 carrots, scraped

2 ribs celery, scraped

2 onions, peeled

Herbs: bay leaf, thyme, parsley, tied with string

5-6 potatoes, peeled and sliced in half Salt and freshly ground pepper

Wash the goat and place in a soup pot with just enough cold water to cover. Slowly bring to a boil. Skim off the foam. Add the carrots, celery, onions and herbs. Simmer gently about 1 1/2 hours until goat meat is almost tender. Add the potatoes and continue cooking until tender and most of the liquid has been absorbed. Discard herbs and skim off any fat floating on surface. Mash half a potato and stir into the liquid to thicken. Taste and season. Serve warm with fresh salad. Serves 6.

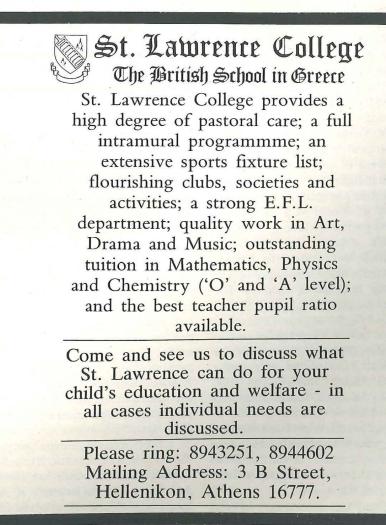
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The Istanbul Film Festival

In the years since its humble beginnings as a week's screenings of seven films sponsored by two publications in 1982, the Istanbul International Film Festival has burgeoned. This year's ninth season confirmed the festival's reputation as a rich panorama of world cinema, with particular emphasis placed on Eastern European and Middle East films, besides, of course, the current crop of Turkish features.

This year's festival was its most ambitious yet. Over the course of 16 days 182 films were screened. Despite the consensus of praise from foreign guests for the imaginative selection, there were some indications that the event is in danger of becoming unmanageable. According to respected festival Executive Director Hulya Uçansu, "I will recommend we shorten the festival next year." Some local cinephiles complained they felt overwhelmed by the vast selection, and there are budget limitations to consider.

Under the guidance of Uçansu, the festival has unflaggingly campaigned for the total abolishment of censorship. It has been finally successful in having a 'hands-off' policy implemented in the international competition – but not in the domestic section.

The battle continued this year, successfully waged to prevent cutting or banning of Yusuf Kurçenli's powerful drama *Blackout Nights*. Loosely based on the novel of the same name by prolific Rifat Ilgaz, the film recreates a poet's arrest as a suspected Communist at the end of World War II and his subsequent period of hiding from the law. Tarik Akan, the handsome matinée idol best known to foreign audiences from his performance in Yilmaz Güney and Sherif Gören's The Road, has matured into a fine actor.

Blackout Nights approval came just a few days before its première and it triumphantly captured the award for Best Turkish Film of the year and a sum of 20 million Turkish lire (8000 dollars). Aydin Ilgaz, son of Rifat and publisher of his novels, was present at the sold-out première and represented his father, who had spent time in prison after turning himself in during post-World War II period and again in 1981 at the age of 72.

A similar focus on political imprisonment also figured strongly in the plot of Memduh Un's All The Doors Were Closed, which, like Blackout Nights, demonstrates a greater maturity than the socio-political films of previous years.

In All The Doors Were Closed, glimpses are given of torture endured by a young student in her six years of incarceration, but the emphasis is on the psychological wounds and prejudice that taint her life upon release. The movie won a Special Jury prize.

Politically-oriented films have dominated the festival awards in recent years. According to Attila Dorsay, well-respected film critic of *Çumhurriet* and author of a number of books,



"The Unforgettable Director of Hollywood Movies"

"Turks have been unable to deal with current events until the last couple of years, because of censorship. It is natural they are doing so now.

"Producers, however, rate a film according to its commercial possibilities and most felt political films would never be popular," explained Dorsay. This has been proven incorrect by recent box office figures which show well-made films with political overtones such as Don't Let Them Shoot The Kite and The Fog scoring solid successes. Both deal with prison life – a seemingly endless source for plot material.

Other festival entries praised by viewers include Yavuz Turgul's The Unforgettable Director of Hollywood Movies and Reha Erdem's A Ay. Beloved comic Şener Şen, often cast as a beleaguered rural aga, displays new depth as a has-been director of popular romances who attempts a comeback via a meaningful movie about social problems. In one especially memorable scene, the defeated and embittered director attempts suicide in a suitably symbolic fashion as he ravels a reel of his film around his neck and tries to ignite it. His fumbled attempts highlight Şen's excellent timing and convey a striking blend of humor and pathos.

The French training of director Erdem is evident in A Ay, a sensitive study with sparse dialogue that is a radical departure from traditional Turkish cinema. The black-and-white tone poem about the relationship between a lonely girl and her dead mother who appears to her on a boat passing her Bosphorus home, makes the most of the unspoiled beauty of the waterway. It invites speculation about psychological and mythological associations.

Sa'ied Ebrahimifar's *The Flame Of Pomegranate In The Cane*, winner of the Golden Tulip, top prize in international competition carrying a sum of 8000 dollars, demonstrates the imagination and technical finesse of the New Iranian cinema. It begins like a routine thriller with a photographer finding an elderly man collapsed on the street and taking him to the hospital, but it soon launches into a nostalgic symbolic journey relying on poetic images to relate its tale.

A mingling of the flesh and spirit among literary figures and political dissidents in both Berlin and Palestine in the century's first decade, highlights Amos Gitai's *Berlin Jerusalem*, winner of a special award for 'the conviction which animates it.'

The entire crew of Eliseo Subiela's Argentine-Spanish entry Last Images Of The Shipwreck, was cited for 'its contribution to the diversity of a national cinema.' Shipwreck focuses on the ultimate effort of a failed writer to produce his great novel which involves him in a fanciful romance with a suicidal woman from an unorthodox family.

Among the many imaginative sidebar sections were tributes to Michelangelo Antonioni, Bernard Tavernier and International Festival Jury President Hungarian Miklos Jansco. Other interesting presentations were A Country - A Cinema: Yugoslavia, with directors Srdjan Karanovic, Sasha Petrovic and Zivojin Pavlovic in attendance, and Dreams Of America.

Kostas Ferris' rousing musical drama *Rembetiko* was the hit of the 'Forbidden Images' section. *Rembetiko* was scheduled to be screened at the Istanbul Festival four years ago but was banned because of the sensitive nature of its background set during the period following the 'Great Catastrophe' when the Greeks were driven out of Anatolia in 1922. *Rembetiko* is now slated for commercial release in Turkey.

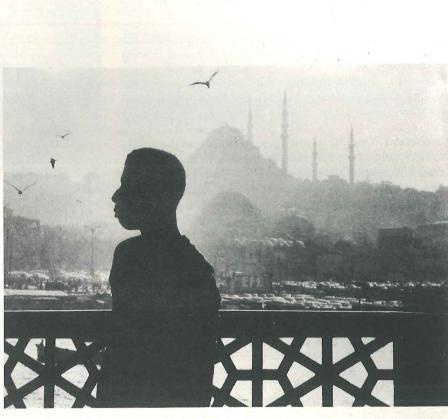
George Karapidis' In The Shadow Of Fear, a Kafkaesque thriller about a composer fleeing from unknown pursuers was in the official competition. Nikos Antonakos' Further Right Than The Right, a political drama about victims of the junta, was also screened.

The elevated status of documentaries was reflected in the choice of a number of outstanding examples for separate screenings. Many focused on Black Americans, one of the festivals most popular was Karen Thorsen's James Baldwin: The Price Of A Ticket. The enlightening portrait of the brilliant and angry American author includes footage from Istanbul, a city he called home for seven years.

Marceline Loridan, longtime collaborator of recently deceased Dutch master Joris Ivens, appeared at a screening of his latest documentary A *Tale Of The Wind*, a free-flowing collage about his quest to film the wind in China.

An Emotional Portrait

ne of the most popular entries at the Istanbul Film Festival was James Baldwin: The Price Of A Ticket, directed by Karen Thorsen and coproduced by Thorsen, William Miles and Douglas K. Dempsey, which demonstrates the power of a well-made non-fiction film. James Baldwin articulated the frustration of the Blacks in America in the 60s who were weary of being told to remain patient about getting their 'slice of the pie'. His hardhitting novels such as Another Country, Blues For Mr Charlie and Notes Of A Native Son, plus plays and short stories made him a favorite of both



James Baldwin in 1964 in Istanbul

White liberals and Black militants, although eventually he came into disfavor with both.

The film is remarkable for the intimacy it conveys and one has the feeling when it ends of having had a leisurely visit with Baldwin in the places he loved: New York, Paris, Istanbul, or Saint Paul de Vence where he died in 1987. The gathering of extensive archival clips over three years of painstaking research was a labor of love, and the personal insights offered by his family and friends paint a portrait of a charismatic and gregarious man, although the film also emphasizes the fact that he was driven and often angry at injustice, ignorance, exploitation, stupidity, and vulgarity.

The marvellous footage of Baldwin conveys his conflicts such as his need to leave his country for long periods in order to establish a balance that would allow him to write, but also the compulsion that forced him to return at times to take his place among his brothers in the fight for civil rights.

Some of the most memorable sequences are those in which Baldwin, or 'Jimmy' as he was known, expresses himself. His dry sense of humor, a survival skill honed from an early age, is apparent when an interviewer said to him, "when you were starting out as a writer, you were black, impoverished, homosexual. You must have said to yourself, Gee, how disadvantaged can I get?"

"No," Baldwin quickly responds," I thought I hit the jackpot!"

Baldwin is largely forgotten in present-day English language television programs, and one commentator accredited this 'American Masters' TV segment, now released as a feature, of 'singlehandedly reviving his literary career.' One may be tempted to label Baldwin an anachronism in the modern world but actually the philosophy underlying his work fits right in with 'New Age' spirituality. It has never been more relevant.

As 'an emotional portrait', one devoid of the traditional narration of a documentary, it can best be described in Baldwin's own words: "Love has never been a popular movement and no one's ever wanted to be really free. The world is held together by the love and passion of a very few people. I really do believe that we can all become better than we are. I know we can. But the price is enormous and people are not ready to pay it."



* Everyone (probably even including the Opposition) is breathing a sigh of relief that Greece now has a proper government. One big bonus may well be that the International Olympics Committee will consider more favorably the country's application to host the 1996 Golden Olympics. Certainly all members of the Application Committee are busy contacting the many members of the Deciding Committee while work is proceeding furiously with infrastructure projects. Have you been by the Olympic Stadium area in Kalogreza recently? We are beginning to look like Hong Kong where they say the national bird is the crane. There must be 20 or 30 of these ungainly creatures waving around in the the western skies on periphery. Greek-Americans of the various cities of the US have apparently agreed to raise matching funds to back Greece's bid - that may very well provide just the needed impetus to put them over the top, financially, that is.

* It was great fun having Jim McCredie, former Director of the American School of Classical Studies, long-term Director of the 'dig' in Samothrace and current Chairman of the Board, in Athens for annual meetings and presentation of the Annual Report of the School. If an opportunity comes to tour the site on Samothrace, be certain to grab it. Part of its charm is that it is sort of hard to get to, and it is well worth the effort.

★ The British had a very busy time culturally recently, but two outstanding events presented at Athens College demand mention. For starters the British Graduates Society organized a recital by the famous Greek pianist Yiannis Vakarellis (who donated his time), under the sponsorship of His Excellency Sir David Miers, KBE, CMB. All the proceeds went to provide a scholarship for a Greek student to study in Britain for one year. An appreciative audience enjoyed the English Brass En-



onorary Consul Mario Dalezios of Paraguay recently dedicated a room at the Gennadius Library in memory of his father, Eugene Alexander Dalezios. The formal opening, presided over by Professor William Coulson, Director of the American School of Classical Studies, was attended by many friends of the Gennadeion and included a special reception. The new room will be housing the extensive collections, personal writings and papers of Eugene Dalezios and is a major addition. Our picture, taken on the occasion of the opening shows (from left in front) Mrs Papageorghiou, Professor Donald Nichol, Library Director, Mrs Dalezios, Mrs Coulson, Mr Ian Vorres and Consul Mario Dalezios.



Everybody showed up to admire and to purchase the beautiful items at the recent Jewellery (and other hand-designed items) Sale in aid of Greek charities held under the patronage of Lady Miers at the British Embassy residence. In our photo, the shoppers are (from right) Mrs Aimée Vijverberg, wife of the Ambassador from the Netherlands; Bridget Coscoros, one of the two organizers of the event (Rosemary Taylor was the other prime mover); Lady Miers and Maria Clements, wife of the general manager of Barclays Bank and one of the co-presidents of the British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce.

semble which was brought to lish the lecture following his Athens by the British Council. It is a rare privilege to hear such an ensemble especially one with such a broad repertoire. 'From Bach to Broadway' sums up the program and they were nothing short of amazing. ICI Hellas sponsored the performance and also sponsored an invitational performance at the Vorres Museum in Paiania later in the week complete with cocktails and a buffet supper. What a super backdrop for such special music!

★ In the it was sure to happen sooner or later department: a Greek mail order catalogue has arrived on my front doorstep. If you would like to 'Post Shop' as they call it, contact Krini at Artis 5, 143 42 Nea Filadelfia (telephone 277-0345 or 277-8080) to acquire a catalogue of your very own.

* On the occasion of the Byron bicentennial in 1988 the late author, Kevin Andrews, gave a most considered and empathetic lecture at the Athens Centre. To John Zervos and Rosemary Donnelly it seemed a most appropriate memorial to pubtragic death, for distribution to friends and members of the Centre. Thus 'Byron in a Capsule for a Coffee Break', a lecture by Kevin Andrews, has been published by the Athens Centre Academic Press this year.

★ Big bravos for the Softex company here in Greece which has been recycling paper since 1960. They collect over 150,000 tons of paper each year and recycle up to 70 tons everyday. They have eight factories in Greece which produce a wide variety of paper products, including wrapping, writing and tissue paper. We can all try to patronize people who care about the environment and remember not to throw anything away which can be given to some bazaar to be used again. This is all a matter of mind set. (Although the greengrocers laugh pretty hard when I want my bananas without a bag and insist they do not put a small bunch of parsley in its own separate one. So far I haven't been able to get them to take my carefully folded bags back to use again - maybe you can?) * The Kifissia Cultural Cen-

tre located in the Municipal Building is proving to be a great boon to artists and performing groups. It is a nice size hall and, whereas the acoustics are not the best, it is a pleasant place for musical events, too. A recent wellattended program featured The Athens Singers under the direction of Larry Tharp in a program that was as delightful as it was varied. Deftly working its way from 1180 to the present with composers as diverse as Peire Vidal, Handel and Aaron Copland, the chorus and soloists received deservedly enthusiastic ovations. The group was accompanied by the two hands and four hands of Stephen Atherton and Margaret Roberts.

★ Madame Vladislava Semionovna Slusar, wife of the

★ Last month we talked about a fund-raiser of the Greek Girl Guides, but many of you would probably also like to know something of the activities of Girl Scouts for Foreigners. Well over one hundred girls between the ages of 6 and 18 (organized by age groups) are active in fulfilling the scouting program: 1. self-developing to achieve one's full individual potential, 2. relating to others with increasing understanding, skill and respect, 3. providing foundation for sound decision making, and 4. contributing to improvement of society. So you can see that a scouting experience is an important one. Their environment activities include water conservation and cleaning up of beaches. Their summer camp in late June



A few members of Republicans Abroad (Greece) recently had an opportunity to meet with some Congressmen visiting from Washington DC. Current events are more fun when they can be discussed with those who are where the action is. From left back row, are congressmen Gilman and Parris, RA member Bill Jordan and congressman Oxley. In front from left are Joanna Staikos, Jenny Rodes, Charlotte Scarpidis, Katey Angelis and Tony Rodes.

Soviet Ambassador, recently combined with the Athens Chamber Orchestra and other instrumentalists to perform an evening of Russian music in support of the Therapy Centre for Narcotic Addicts. It has been operating informally for four years and was formalized two years ago as the umbrella organization for help with narcotics addiction. It includes consulting offices, information centres in Athens and Thessaloniki, detoxification programs and the Therapeutic Centre "Ithaca" as well as attendant functions.

will have a German trained camp director. For more information call 6517-405 or 6831-989; there is always room for adult volunteers, too.

★ Basketball star Ron Seikaly, well known in Beirut and then here in Athens at the American Community Schools may be coming to Greece to play for Aris in Thessaloniki. He learned the game at ACS, matriculated to Syracuse University where he became only the second student in the school's history to accumulate 1000 points and 1000 rebounds. His pro-



A great time was had by all when The Choral Music Department of the American Community Schools presented 'Don Giovanni' and 'Carmen' in a café theatre setting complete with snacks and appropriate libations. Maybe none of the young people is destined for an operatic career, but the voices were true, the enthusiasm was catching and the importance of introducing opera at an early age is certainly recognized by all. Music and Stage Direction was by Larry Tharp and parents and the young people themselves carried on from there. Our photo shows the 'Carmen' production.

fessional career was with the National Basketball Association's Miami Heat and we understand he will be coming to Greece with a two-year contract. Good luck, Ron... ★ Two wonderful 'evenings under the stars' are planned for June. On 2 June the annual Greek-Glyndebourne in support of St. Paul's Anglican Church will be held in the garden of the South African Embassy Residence Psychiko. In this formal setting, formally-attired guests, complete with their picnic baskets and copious amounts of champagne, will enjoy a specially-prepared musical evening (including a welcome performance by the Fortuksimo Male Chorus from Pretoria University). Now a tradition, this popular event should not be missed. For more information and/or reservations, telephone 6525-525 or 8019-452. And finally, on 23 June fol-

And finally, on 23 June following the occasion of the **all-day Propeller Club U.S. Independence Day Golf Tournment**, the awards-presentation cocktail and dinner is open for non-golf players to enjoy in the garden at the Glyfada Golf Club. An evening is planned with live music, complimentary cocktails, a dinner and door prizes. Principal sponsors include Nissan, Epirotiki Lines and American Express. For information and reservations, telephone 7792-727.

* At the reception commemorating the Dalezios Collection at the Gennadeion (see photo), the Assistant Director of the Library, Sofi Papageorghiou stressed the importance of private donations to the Library and the value of the Collection whose in most significant contribution to letters was the publication, along with Severien Salaville, of the three-volume bibliography of the Karamanlidika books. "For those who are familiar with these not books," she said, "they were printed in Turkish but with Greek characters." They were published for the Greeks in the Karaman region of Asia Minor who, after long subjection to the Ottmans, began to forget their own language since so much of everyday life was spent among Turks. However, they forgot neither their religion nor Greek writing. Therefore all important writings, and above all, the Bible were translated into Turkish but printed in Greek letters. Such books were printed between 1584 and 1920 and the great contribution of Dalezios and Salaville was the detailed registration of those books.



Greece's foreign-language radio station brings you an exciting combination of the best programs available on The BBC World Service, VOA Europe and CNN News: 24 hours a day on 102.1 FM

SCHEDULES • JUNE • SCHEDULES • JUNE • SCHEDULES • JUNE • SCHEDULES

MONDAYS

HIGHLIGHTS

THE KEYS TO CREATIVITY 10:30 am

- Mozart is said to have composed entire works in his head and then written them down. Most composers work for a long time on preliminary sketches, refining their ideas again and again before the final score emerges.
- Is creativity the result of inspiration or sheer hard work? Peter Evans tackles this question June 3rd and others later in the series with the help of experts from many areas of creative endeavour.
- Creative thinkers acknowledge the value of relaxing, letting the unconscious take over in the generation of new ideas: June 10th.
- Are creative individuals motivated by money or fame, or is it a case of "art for art's sake"? And how true is the popular notion of the artist as being in some way mad? June 17th.
- Successful creators pass on advice which includes walking, wine and hot baths! June 24th. ON THE MOVE 11:15 am
- From hitch-hiking to hang-gliding, cycling to canoeing, the ways in which we humans get about are a fair demonstration of human ingenuity. They can be a source of varied thrills, too, when the fun is in the travelling rather than the arriving. On the Move is for those who enjoy getting about, but equally for those who ask only that their train,

plane or car arrives on time. WORLD SERVICE PHONE-IN 1:01 PM

- This year's season of World Service Phone-Ins could hardly take place at a more exciting time. The past 12 months have seen, among other momentous developments, the collapse of communism in Easter Europe, the continuing reforms of President Gorbachev, the Tiananmen Square massacre and the release of Nelson Mandela.
- The series begins Sunday June 3rd with the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Western Europe's longest-serving head of government. Her visit to the Bush House studios precedes a trip to the Soviet Union, so the future of East-West relations is likely to be a principal theme in her question-and-answer session.
- COMPOSER OF THE MONTH 2:30 pm
- Like many composers of his generation, the young Ralph Vaughan Williams felt that the established Romantic style had all but played itself out. The freshness he sought, however, came not from something new but from the oldest traditions.
- While putting together a collection of church hymns in 1906, he rediscovered many forgotten tunes from earlier centuries. At the same time he became interested in English folksong, and saved many traditional tunes from obscurity
- Combined with his studies with Ravel, these influences produced a new distinctive musical voice. This voice stayed with him from the Sea Symphony of 1909 through to his final works of the 1950s, including the celebrated Antarctic Symphony

BRAIN OF BRITAIN QUIZ 1990 3:15 pm

The search is on for this year's Brain of Britain. For 12 weeks contestants will tackle the usual wide range of general knowledge questions set by Ian Gillise. Robert Robinson is back as quizmaster, and the series begins with contestants from London.

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL:

- 7 AM NEWSDESK (BBC)
- **GERMAN NEWS Headlines in** 7:35 English and French (BBC)
- 7:47 PRESS REVIEW (BBC)
- 7:52 THE WEEK ON 648 (BBC)
- VOA EUROPE NEWS 8 AM
- THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit 8:09 music, information, features (VOA)
- 8:45 **HIGHLIGHTS & LOCAL NEWS**
- 9 AM NEWSDESK (BBC)
- THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW (VOA) 9:30
- **10 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS**
- 10:06 THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW (VOA)
- 10:30 THE KEYS TO CREATIVITY (BBC)
- 11 AM NEWS (VOA or CNN)

11:06 GREEK NEWS/CULTURAL EVENTS

- BBC SPORTS COVERAGE BRINGS YOU WIMBLEDON, WORLD CUP FOOTBALL AND THE BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP
- Sportsworld takes you to Wimbledon every day of the championships from 25th 4:40 pm and 7:15 pm for commentary, reports and results. There is also a full review of each day's play 5:15 am and 10:45 am from 26th, plus commentary on the women's singles final July 7th from 4:09 pm and on the men's singles final July 8th from 4:09 pm.
- Harry Pearst reports from the famous "Old Course at St Andrews" for the British Open
- Championship in all editions of Sports Roundup 19th-22nd and there is extended coverage 21st between 4:45pm and 8 pm.
- In FOOTBALL MAD! on Saturday 9th 10:01 pm repeated Monday 4:01 am and 6:15 pm Alenka Lawrence gives her own view of the romance of football as the teams of 24 countries converge on Italy to battle for the World Cup. She delves into football's colourful history and presents a layperson's guide to the preparations for one of international sports' most prestigious prizes.
- 11:15 ON THE MOVE (BBC)
- 11:30 ANYTHING GOES (BBC) A variety of music, comedy and much more.
- 12 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 12:06 SETH WARNER SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA)
- 12:30 CNN NEWS
- 12:33 SETH WARNER SHOW (VOA)
- 1 PM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)
- 1:01 PHONE-INS (BBC)
- FRENCH NEWS & FEATURES (BBC) 1:30
- 2 PM WORLD NEWS (BBC)
- NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN (BBC) 2:09
- 4th & 18th HEALTH MATTERS (BBC) 2:15 Keeping track of new developments in the world of medical science, as well as ways of keeping fit
- 11th & 25th SPORTSWORLD (BBC)
- 2:30 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH (BBC)
- 3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
- 3:15 BRAIN OF BRITAIN QUIZ (BBC)
- SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC) 3:45
- **4 PM** VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 4:06 THE CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA) Hit music, information, features
- 5 PM **VOA WORLD NEWS**
- 5:06 THE CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA)

TUESDAYS

HIGHLIGHTS

THE WORLD OF RAP 9:30 am

Ten years ago a new sound emerged from the ghettos of America - a quickfire, slang-filled rhyming verse chanted over sparse drum patterns and fragments of music: the sound of rap.

At first reviled or ignored by the mainstream music industry, rap not only survived but became more and more popular. In this four-part series Geoff Young is your guide through this exciting and often controversial scene.

Geoff deals first with the roots of rap: its origins in black culture and oral poetry, its forerunners like Gil Scott-Heron and the Last Poets, and the techniques of sampling and scratching which give it its unique flavour.

- PROGRAMS IN DETAIL:
- 7 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 7:06 THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA)
- **NEWS IN GERMAN (BBC) Headlines** 7:35 in English & French
- FINANCIAL NEWS & REVIEW (BBC) 7:52
- VOA EUROPE NEWS 8 AM
- THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW (VOA) 8:09
- NEWS IN FRENCH (BBC) 8:30

6 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)

5:30

5:32

- NEWS IN GERMAN (BBC 648) 6:30
- 7 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS

CNN NEWS

- 7:15 **BBC ENGLISH**
- NEWS IN FRENCH (BBC) 7:30 8:14
- THE ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW (VOA)
- **VOA EUROPE NEWS** 9 PM

THE CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA)

- 9:30 THE ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW (VOA)
- **10 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS**
- 10:06 MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA) "Off the Record" with Mary Turner
- 11 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 11:06 EVENING REPORT (VOA)
- 12 midnight onwards: regular VOA EUROPE schedule till the early morning.
- 8:30 **NEWS IN FRENCH (BBC)**
 - TODAY'S O.A.R.'s PROGRAM



8:45 TODAY'S O.A.R.'s PROGRAM **HIGHLIGHTS & LOCAL NEWS**

9 AM NEWSDESK (BBC) THE WORLD OF RAP (BBC) 9:30 (ex 5th COUNTERPOINT) **10 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS** 10:06 THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW (VOA) 10:30 EUROPE'S WORLD (BBC) 10:45 NETWORK UK (BBC) (ex 12th SPORTSWORLD 26th WIMBLEDON REPORT) 11 AM NEWS (VOA or CNN) 11:06 GREEK NEWS/CULTURAL EVENTS 11:15 THE WORLD TODAY (VOA) 11:30 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH (BBC) 12 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS 12:06 SETH WARNER SHOW (VOA) Hit music, information, features

- 12:30 CNN NEWS
- 12:32 SETH WARNER SHOW (VOA)
- 1 PM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)
- 1:01 **DISCOVERY (BBC) An in-depth look** at scientific research
- 1:30 FRENCH NEWS & FEATURES (BBC)
- 2 PM WORLD NEWS (BBC)
- 2:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN (BBC)
- 2:15 WAVEGUIDE (ex 12th & 26th SPORTSWORLD) (BBC)



- BOOK CHOICE (ex 12th & 26th 2:25 SPORTSWORLD contd.) (BBC)
- 2:30 MEGAMIX (BBC) Compendium of music, sport, fashion, health, travel, news and views for young people
- 3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC) News of events as they happen and dispatches from **BBC** local reporters
- MULTITRACK ONE: TOP 20 (BBC) 3:15
- 3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC)
- 4 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 4:06 THE CAROL PARKER SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA)
- 5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 5:06 CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA)
- 5:30 **CNN NEWS**
- 5:32 CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA)
- 6 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
- 6:30 GERMAN NEWS & FEATURES (BBC) PROGRAMS IN DETAIL:
- 7 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 7:15 **BBC ENGLISH**
- 7:30 FRENCH NEWS & FEATURES (BBC)
- 8:14 NEWS HEADLINES (BBC)
- onwards: regular BBC World Service 8 AM 8:15 schedule till the early morning.

WEDNESDAYS

HIGHLIGHTS

NOVEL IDEAS 11:30 am

The panel game with questions (and most of the answers!) based on fiction, returns for a new series, under the guiding hand of chairman John Timpson. Guests ranging from author Douglas Adams to anthologist John Julius Norwich and Meridian's Brian Sibley test their knowledge on the scenic route through literature, from Charles Dickens to Agatha Christie via Winnie-the-Pooh.

On the way they face such burning questions as: "Is there really such a publication as "A Toddler's Guide to the Rubber Industry"?"

OMNIBUS 1:01 pm

The Marquis de Sade is one of those rare beings whose name has become general currency. Sadism associates sex and violence in a single word.

De Sade was born 250 years ago this month. In such novels as Justin and Juliette, he interweaves cruel sexual fantasies with social and political philosophising. Libertine or libertarian; a pervert or a free spirit; a force for progress or repression? Will Cantopher examines the place of de Sade today

MERIDIAN 2:30 pm

THE POETRY OF THOMAS HARDY 3:15 pm One of England's greatest writers, Thomas Hardy, was born 150 years ago, on June 2nd 1840. The arts program Meridian marks the occasion with three programs about the man and his work.

A stone-mason's son, Hardy spent much of his life in the countryside. In such famous books as Far from the Madding Crowd, Tess of the d'Urbevilles and The Mayor of Casterbridge, he describes rural life in vivid detail, combining the eye of a painter with the tongue of a poet.

Hardy's characters are among the great heroic and tragic figures in literature, caught up in the injustices and cruelties of a society with a class system as rigid as any in the world. His devastatingly accurate portrayal of relationships between the sexes and their psychological and physical origins was considered very daring in its time.

In an accompanying series of eight shorter programs, a range of Hardy's poetry is set in context by Desmond Hawkins, a writer and broadcaster who has studied Hardy for many years. WINSTON COMES TO TOWN 6:30 pm

Soon after moving from the village of Winterleaf Gunner to London, the Empson family and their lodger Winston Hayballs face financial ruin. All is not lost, however; William has managed to have one of his books published.



- 7 AM NEWSDESK (BBC)
- NEWS IN GERMAN (BBC) Headlines 7:35 in English & French
- FINANCIAL NEWS & REVIEW (BBC) 7:52 VOA EUROPE NEWS

THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit 8:09 music, information, features (VOA)

TODAY'S O.A.R's PROGRAM 8:45 **HIGHLIGHTS & LOCAL NEWS** 9 AM NEWSDESK (BBC) THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW (VOA) 9:30 **10 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS** 10:06 THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW (VOA) 10:30 DEVELOPMENT 90 (BBC) 11 AM NEWS (VOA or CNN) 11:06 GREEK NEWS/CULTURAL EVENTS 11:15 BUSINESS MATTERS (BBC) A weekly survey of commercial and financial news

NEWS IN FRENCH (BBC)



11:30 PANEL GAME:

8:30

- 6th & 13th JUST A MINUTE
- 20th & 27th NOVEL IDEAS (BBC)
- **12 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS**
- 12:06 SETH WARNER SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA)
- **12:30 CNN NEWS**
- 12:32 SETH WARNER SHOW (VOA)
- 1 PM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)
- 1:01 **OMNIBUS (BBC)**
- 1:30 FRENCH NEWS & FEATURES (BBC)
- 2 PM WORLD NEWS (BBC)
- 2:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN (BBC)
- 2:15 COUNTRY STYLE (ex 6th NEW IDEAS)(BBC)
- 2:25 BOOK CHOICE (6th only) (BBC)
- 2:30 **MERIDIAN (BBC)**
- 3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
- THE POETRY OF THOMAS HARDY 3:15 (BBC)
- 3:25 THE FARMING WORLD (BBC)
- 3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC)
- 4 PM **VOA EUROPE NEWS**
- THE CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA) 4:06 Hit music, information, features
- 5 PM **VOA EUROPE NEWS**
- CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA) 5:06
- **CNN NEWS** 5:30
- CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA) 5:32
- 6 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
- WINSTON COMES TO TOWN -6:30 comedy (BBC)
- (ex 20th THE JOKE'S ON US
- ex 27th TWO CHEERS FOR JUNE)
- 7 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- **BBC ENGLISH** 7:15
- **NEWS IN FRENCH (BBC)** 7:30
- 8 PM **VOA EUROPE NEWS**
- THE ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW (VOA) 8:06
- VOA EUROPE NEWS 9 PM
- THE ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW (VOA) 9:06
- **10 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS**
- 10:06 MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA) "On the Radio" with Big Ron O'Bryan



11 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS 11:06 EVENING REPORT (VOA) 12 midnight onwards: regular VOA EUROPE schedule till early morning.



THURSDAYS

HIGHLIGHTS

PLAY 2:30 pm

- THE SITTAFORD MYSTERY June 7th & 14th The concluding episodes of Agatha Christies' thriller, dramatised by Michael Bakewell: Emily is sure that Mrs Willett and her daughter Violet were involved in Captain Trevelyan's murder. But how to prove it?
- PROGRAMS IN DETAIL:
- 7 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 7:06 THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA)
- 7:35 NEWS IN GERMAN (BBC) Headlines in English & French
- 7:52 FINANCIAL NEWS & REVIEW (BBC)
- 8 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 8:06 JEFF ROBERTS SHOW (VOA)
- 8:30 NEWS IN FRENCH (BBC 648)
- 8:45 TODAY'S O.A.R'S PROGRAM
- HIGHLIGHTS & LOCAL NEWS
- 9 AM NEWSDESK
- 9:30 VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 9:33 JEFF ROBERTS SHOW (VOA)
- 10 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 10:06 THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW (VOA)
- 10:30 CNN NEWS
- 10:32 JEFF ROBERTS SHOW (VOA)
- 11 AM NEWS (VOA or CNN)
- 11.06 OBEEK NEWS/CITITUDAL
- 11:06 GREEK NEWS/CULTURAL EVENTS 11:15 GOOD BOOKS (BBC)
- 11:30 JOHN PEEL (BBC)
- Internationally-renowned host John Peel selects tracks from newly released albums and singles from the contemporary music scene.
- 12 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 12:06 SETH WARNER SHOW (VOA)
- 12:30 CNN NEWS

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- 12:32 SETH WARNER SHOW (VOA)
- 1 PM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)
- 1:03 ASSIGNMENT (BBC) Weekly examination of a topical issue
- 1:30 FRENCH NEWS & FEATURES (BBC)
- 2 PM WORLD NEWS (BBC)
- 2:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN (BBC)
- 2:15 NEW IDEAS (BBC) Radio shop-window for new products and inventions
- (ex 7th & 21st SPORTWORLD) (BBC)

- 2:25 BOOK CHOICE (BBC)
- (ex 7th & 21st SPORTSWORLD contd) 2:30 PLAY (BBC) including 7th & 14th
- "THE SITTAFORD MYSTERY" 3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC) News of events as they happen with dispatches from BBC correspondents all over the world
- 3:15 MULTITRACK TWO (BBC) New pop records, interviews, news and competitions
- 3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC)
- 4 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 4:06 THE CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA)
- 5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 5:06 CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA)
- 5:30 CNN NEWS
- 5:32 CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA)
- 6 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
- 6:30 GERMAN NEWS & FEATURES (BBC)
- 7 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 7:15 BBC ENGLISH
- 7:30 NEWS IN FRENCH (BBC)
- 8 PM NEWS HEADLINES (BBC)
- 8:15 onwards: regular BBC World Service schedule till the early morning.

FRIDAYS

HIGHLIGHTS

THE CHINESE PEOPLE STAND UP 3:15 pm 1989 will be remembered as a year in which popular movements, both peaceful and violent, resulted in the established order being overturned in many countries.



Events in China, however, went against this international trend, its own upheaval ending in the bloodshed of Tiananmen Square and reaffirmation of the old order. Last June, when the student uprising in Peking was put down, also marked the 40th anniversary of the Chinese People's Republic and a chapter of brutal campaigns of which this was only the latest.

Now you can hear again the six-part history of the people's republic made last year by the BBC Chinese Service's program organiser, Elizabeth Wright.

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL:

- 7 AM NEWSDESK (BBC)
- 7:35 NEWS IN GERMAN (BBC)
- 7:52 FINANCIAL NEWS & REVIEW (BBC)
- 8 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 8:06 THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA)
- 8:30 NEWS IN FRENCH (BBC)
- 8:45 TODAY'S O.A.R'S PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS & LOCAL NEWS
- 9 AM NEWSDESK (BBC)
- 9:33 JEFF ROBERTS SHOW (VOA)
- 10 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 10:06 THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW (VOA) 11 AM NEWS (VOA or CNN)
- 11:06 GREEK NEWS/CULTURAL EVENTS

- 11:15 MUSIC REVIEW (BBC) News and views from the world of music
- 12 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 12:06 THE SETH WARNER SHOW (VOA)
- 12:30 CNN NEWS
- 12:32 THE SETH WARNER SHOW (VOA)
- 1 PM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)



- 1:03 FOCUS ON FAITH (BBC) Comment and discussion on the major issues in the worlds of faith
- 1:30 FRENCH NEWS & FEATURES (BBC)
- 2 PM WORLD NEWS (BBC)
- 2:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN (BBC)
- 2:15 GLOBAL CONCERNS (BBC)
- Keeping ahead of environmental issues (ex 8th & 22nd SPORTSWORLD)
- 2:30 MERIDIAN (BBC) Topical program about the world of the arts
- 3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
- 3:15 THE CHINESE PEOPLE STAND UP (BBC)
- 3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC)
- 4 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 4:06 THE CAROL PARKER SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA)
- **5 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS**
- 5:06 THE CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA) 5:30 CNN NEWS

GERMAN NEWS & FEATURES (BBC)

THE ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW (VOA)

THE ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW (VOA)

10:06 MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA) Friday Night

EUROPE schedule till early morning.

Saturdays

JUSTE PLAIN MADNESS 2:15 pm June 16th &

Adrian Juste is back with a series that combines his

love of radio comedy with some of the best pop

Adrian grew up with classic British comedy shows

like Hancock's Half-Hour and The Goons, and his

style is to punctuate the pop with snippets of these

THE ATHENIAN JUNE 1990

5:32 THE CAROL PARKER SHOW (VOA)

NEWSREEL (BBC)

BBC ENGLISH

10 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS

11 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS

11:06 EVENING REPORT (VOA)

12 midnight onwards: regular VOA

Oldies Party

HIGHLIGHTS:

music around.

and more recent comedians.

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL:

7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS

June 30th

VOA EUROPE NEWS

VOA EUROPE NEWS

NEWS IN FRENCH (BBC)

6 PM

6:30

7 PM

7:15

7:30

8:14

9 PM

9:06



JR RUSS SHOW Hit music, 7:06 information, features (VOA) NEWS IN GERMAN (BBC) 7:35 (Headlines in English & French) 7:47 PRESS REVIEW (BBC) 7:52 FINANCIAL NEWS (BBC) 8 AM **VOA EUROPE NEWS** 8:06 JR RUSS SHOW (VOA) 8:30 NEW IN FRENCH (BBC 648) 8:45 TODAY'S O.A.R's PROGRAM **HIGHLIGHTS & LOCAL NEWS** 9 AM NEWSDESK (BBC) including world news and despatches from BBC correspondents all over the world 9:30 JR RUSS SHOW (VOA) **10 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS** 10:06 JR RUSS SHOW (VOA) 10:30 CNN NEWS 10:32 JR RUSS SHOW (VOA) 11 AM NEWS (VOA or CNN) 11:06 GREEK NEWS/CULTURAL EVENTS 11:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW (BBC) Dave Lee Travis presents your record requests and dedications 12 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS 12:06 THE SETH WARNER SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA) 1 PM **VOA EUROPE NEWS** 1:06 THE SETH WARNER SHOW (VOA) FRENCH NEWS & FEATURES (BBC 1:30 2 PM WORLD NEWS (BBC) NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN (BBC) 2:09 2:15 2nd DANCING FIDDLES (BBC) 9th & 23rd SPORTWORLD 16th & 30th JUSTE PLAIN MADNESS

- MERIDIAN (BBC) Topical program 2:30 about the world of the arts
- VOA EUROPE NEWS 3 PM
- CASEY'S TOP 40 with Casey Kasem 3:06 (VOA) A four-hour countdown of Billboard Magazine's top 40 songs of the week
- **CNN NEWS** 4:30
- 5 PM CASEY'S TOP 40 (VOA)
- 5:06 **CNN NEWS**
- CASEY'S TOP 40 (VOA) 6 PM
- 7 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- ROCK'N'ROLL NEVER FORGETS 7:06 (VOA) with Steve Downes & Marc Coppola
- 9 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- DANCE TRAXX (VOA) with Jeff Wyatt 9 AM 9:06 10 PM onwards: regular VOA EUROPE schedule till early morning.

Sundays

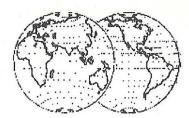
HIGHLIGHTS:

- CROWNING GLORY June 3rd 11:15 am
- William the Conqueror set the precedent in the 11th century: ever since his time kings and queens of England have been crowned in Westminster Abbey. This magnificent building, which overlooks the Houses of Parliament, has also been the scene of royal wedding and funerals.

These state occasions have inspired some of the finest church music, including Sir Hubert Parry's anthem I was Glad, written for the coronation of Edward VII, and Handel's Zadok the Priest, sung at every coronation since 1727. Henry VIII granted the abbey a royal charter which

sealed its special relationship with the monarchy 450 years ago. In Crowning Glory the choir sings a program of music which echoes some of the great occasions celebrated at Westminster Abbey, while the Dean, the Very Reverend Michael Mayne, recalls some behind-the-scenes moments from past coronations.

- MUSIC FOR A WHILE 11:15 am
- Music for a While with Richard Baker, unlike the show it replaces, The Pleasure's Yours, is not a request program. But Richard hopes for feedback from listeners and is "happy to have comments and suggestions as to what they want to hear."



SHORT STORY 12:45 pm

After many years, Tanya returns to her birthplace in what was once Manchuria, but the way of life she remembers has vanished. The Homecoming is by Mara Santamaria, who was born in this part of China and now lives in New York, June 3rd. Haashim's Honour is compromised when his daughter is seen alone, embracing a man. He kills her to wipe out the disgrace. Or does he? The story is by J F Jones, who lives in Australia, June 10th. K P Hennelly in Ireland wrote Welcome Haw, about a widow coming to terms with her solitude. The decision to take in a lodger brings surprising revelations, June 17th.

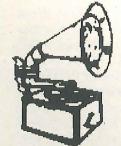
Akame has got problems. Home, after getting his university degree, he finds village life unbearable. And to his father he's nothing but A Thorn in The Flesh. Nkwelle-kang Ngabe Primus from Cameroon wrote the story, June 24th.

- PROGRAMS IN DETAIL:
- 7 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA) 7:06
- NEWS IN GERMAN (BBC) (Headlines 9 PM 7:35 in English & French)
- PRESS REVIEW (BBC) 7:47
- FINANCIAL REVIEW (BBC) 7:52
- **VOA EUROPE NEWS** 8 AM
- MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA) 8:06
- NEWS IN FRENCH (BBC) 8:30
- TODAY'S O.A.R's HIGHLIGHTS & 8:45 LOCAL NEWS
- NEWSDESK (BBC)
- JAZZ FOR THE ASKING (BBC) 9:30

10 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS

- 10:06 VOA EUROPE MORNING -**WEEKENDS**
- **11 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS**
- 11:06 WORDS OF FAITH (BBC)
- 11:15 MUSIC FOR A WHILE WITH **RICHARD BAKER (BBC)**

(ex 3rd CROWNING GLORY) 12 PM WORLD NEWS (BBC)



- 12:06 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW (BBC)
- 12:15 TECH TALK (BBC)
- 12:30 FINANCIAL REVIEW (BBC) A look back at the financial week
- 12:40 BOOK CHOICE (BBC)
- 12:45 SHORT STORY (BBC) Readings of various short stories
- 1 PM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)
- followed by SCIENCE IN ACTION (BBC)
- NEWS IN FRENCH (BBC) 1:30
- 2 PM WORLD NEWS (BBC)
- 2:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN (BBC) 2:15 FROM OUR OWN
- CORRESPONDENT (BBC)
- THE KEN BRUCE SHOW (BBC) 2:30 Music and much more
- 3 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- 3:06 AMERICAN COUNTRY
- COUNTDOWN (VOA) with Bob Kingsley -- four hours of the latest country music hits and interviews with the artists.
- 4 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- COUNTRY COUNTDOWN (VOA) 4:06
- 5 PM **CNN NEWS**
- COUNTRY COUNTDOWN (VOA) 5:06
- 6 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- COUNTRY COUNTDOWN (VOA) 6:16
- 7 PM VOA EUROPE NEWS
- MUSIC/FEATURES (VOA)
- 7:06
- **BBC ENGLISH** 7.15
- NEWS IN FRENCH (BBC) 7:30
- NEWS HEADLINES IN ENGLISH 8:14
- 8:15 CLUB 648 (BBC)
- NEWS IN GERMAN (BBC) 8:30
- onwards: regular BBC World
- Service schedule till early morning.

LISTENERS:

Please be advised that any last minute changes to the program, such as broadcasts on local news and events, will be announced on the air as early as possible.

Olympic Action Radio's telephone numbers: 724.8496/724.592 and fax 723.3061

G U I D E

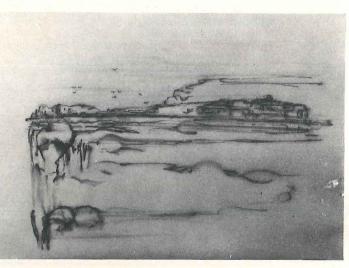
focus

WHERE TO GO WHAT TO DO

ART

Lakes and hills is the theme of an exhibition with watercolors by **Rena Anousi-Elia** at Tholos Gallery, till 8 June. She studied with the famous engraver Yiannis Kefallinos at the School of Fine Arts in Athens. She has been teaching and painting since 1965.

Anne-Marie Imhoof-Lauterburg known as Ami is exhibiting her work at Pleiades till 8 June. She was born in Switzerland and studied at the School of Fine Arts in Zurich and Geneva. At the beginning of her career she paints still-lifes, landscapes and portraits. Later her work is influenced by her trip to China, the Architecture and the colours of the Greek islands. Her Athenian exhibition, entitled The Gods of Olympus is influenced by the gods of Ancient Greece. Christina Markesini will ex-

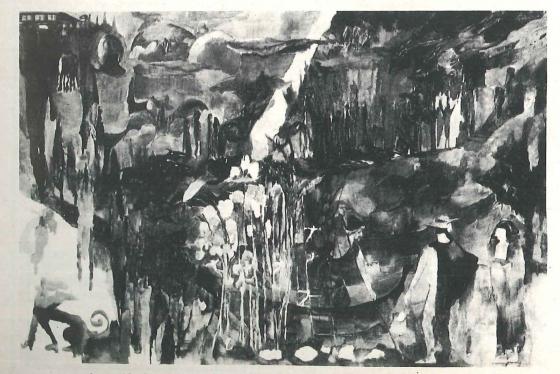


Rena Anousi-Elia at Tholos

hibit oils in her first individual show at Epoches till 20 June. Her work belongs to the realistic painting. She made her first steps with the painter Leonidas Xenos and then she studied at the School of Fine Arts in Athens with Dimitris Mytaras.

A photographic and video-art exhibition by Manolakis

Mylonakis will take place at Dada from 18 June through 2 July. Mylonakis was born in Cephalonia in 1967 and studied at the TEI in Athens. Since 1986 the art of photography has been his hobby and recently the video-art. This is his first individual show and the themes of his photographs and video tapes



Anne-Marie Imhoof-Lauterburg at Pleiades

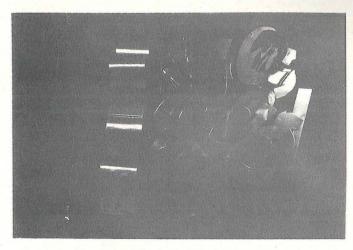
are human figures in nature, arcades, tunnels, buildings in European cities and compositions with swirls and whirlwinds.

EXHIBITIONS

Haralambos Retzepopoulos was born in Athens in 1940. He studied in Athens at the Technological Institute and the School of Decorative Arts and he continued his studies in graphic art in Paris at the Estienne School of Graphic Arts. He has participated in many group shows and salons in France and Greece and he shares his time between Paris and the island of Tinos. He will exhibit his work at the French Institute Thessaloniki, Leoforos in Stratou 2, from 5-15 June. An important exhibition entitled Chryssa 60/90 of the worldwide known sculptor Chryssa takes place at Stavros Mihalarias Art till 20 July. Representative works of three decades are exhibited. Neon sculptures of the 'golden' decade of the 60s and 70s, with alternating multicolored neon light in plexiglass, similar to those belonging to the Museum of Modern Art, and the Tate Gallery of London. Those sculptures are inspired by neon signs, the columns of Sundays' newspapers, the Times Square in New York, all symbols of the contemporary urban civilization. A sculpture dedicated to Marilyn Monroe is also exhibited. Other paintings are inspired by everyday life, the newspapers, the advertisments, the Stock Exchange and the Chinatown ideograms. Her recent sculptures made of aluminium and direct or indirect neon light are inspired



Manolis Mylonakis at Dada



Chryssa at Stavros Mihalarias Art



Christina Markesini at Epoches

Monday, 11 june at the Glyfada Golf. Tickets are on sale at the Association's Desk at the French Consulate, Tuesday-Friday 10:30-12:30, Vas. Georgiou Ave 5-7, (in front of Stadium).

MUSIC

Paco de Lucia, Jose Maria and Bandera Sanchez will perform at Lycabettus Theatre at 22 June. The Paco de Lucia Trio with the collaboration of the two new guitarists give a new flamenco atmosphere. Paco de Lucia was born in the south of Spain from a very poor family. His first guitar teachers were his father and his older brother Ramon de Algeciras, with whom he



Paco de Lucia at Lycabettus Theatre

by the urban landscapes of travels around the world. press with inscriptions the ties including the gypsies. newspapers are also on show. College Theatre, 13 June at 9 A colored and detailed cata- pm. A reception will follow. logue is available.

GALA DINNER

French Mutual Aid will be held on Zakynthos from 2-14 July.

cities like New York, Athens, Flamenco is the music of the Paris and London, and ex- Andalusian fringe communicharacter of each city. The Friends of the Child Sketches and studies for the Association is organizing a neon sculptures and engrav- concert with Stamatis Spaings with Chinese ideograms, noudakis to help families in American banknotes and Ano Liosia. At the Athens

SEMINARS

A Classical guitar seminar by The annual gala dinner of the Andreas Papadatos orga-Association for nized by the municipality of

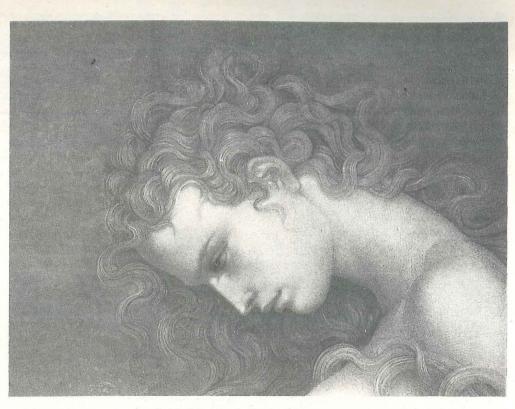
THE ATHENIAN JUNE 1990



The seminar will take place at the Cultural Centre of Zakynthos. The deadline for participations is 22 June. For information call 562-1934 or 223-4430.

A Pedagogical Seminar will take place at the Hellenic American Union from 25 June through 25 July everyday except Saturdays and Sundays. The Pedagogical Seminar is a member of the International Association for the child's right to play, the Preschool Playgroup Association, the National Association for the play-staff Hospital. For information and registrations at the Hellenic American Union, tel 360-7305, till 15 June.

Educational and Training Consultants offers a 2-week EFL Methodology Update Course for beginning teachers and/or a week long refresher for experienced teachers featuring sessions run by Cynthia Beresford, Sheelegh Deller and John Morgan, from The Pilgrims Teacher Training Courses. Two weeks full of practical teaching ideas and techniques

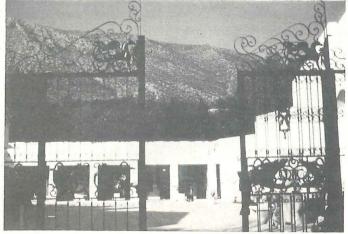


Jean-Paul Cleren at Kostas Karras

right before the beginning of the school year. For the first time the course will be offered in Thessaloniki as well. The course starts 27-31 August and/or 3-7 September. Deadline 15 June, for information call 523-2598.



Arleta at Patras Festival and Lycabettus Theatre



The Vorres Museum

Finance Planning and Control for the Successful Manager, a three day workshop seminar organized by Sigma Ltd. will be held at the Holiday Inn Hotel, 11-13 June. A special extended session 14 and 15 June will focus on Financial Management – key factors in making investment and financing decisions. The closing session involves a full day case study. For further information contact 646-1628.

AUCTION

Stavros Mihalarias is organizing an auction with 300 pieces of art, part of the personal collection of Ion Vorres. The

works that have been chosen to be auctioned will help the expansion of the Vorres Museum. Among the art pieces are paintings of contemporary Greek artists, modern sculptures and engravings, and three-generation family heirlooms of the Vorres family as well as folk objects, ceramics and furniture. An exhibition till 5 June and the auction on 6 and 7 June at 9 pm, will take place at the Vorres Museum. An illustrated catalogue will be available at the Museum in Paiania and The Mihalarias Art, Herodotou 22. For information call 721-3079 or 664-2520.

I FESTIVAL GUIDE

TICKETS FOR PERFORMANCES

— at the Odeon of Herod Atticus can 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 - 2:00 pm and 5 pm - 7 pm. For the National Theatre performances, tickets are also on sale at the theatre box office, Ayiou Konstantinou and Menandrou Sts: tel 522-3242, weekdays from 8:30 am - 2 pm and 4:30 pm - 9 pm; at the Odeon of Herod Atticus Box Office, tel 323-2771 and 322-3111 ext 137, on the days of the performance from 5 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 Nauplia, 2 Bouboulinas Ave, tel (0752) 27456 and 28054; also at Bourtzi Tours, 4 Syngrou, Nauplia.

- for Lycabettus Theatre tickets may be bought at the Athens Festival Box Office and at the Lycabettus Theatre Box Office before each performance from 7 pm - 9 pm, tel 722-7236.

Advanced sales of tickets begin 20 days before each performance. All events are subject to change.

HEROD ATTICUS

All performances begin at 9 pm. From 1st September at 8:30 pm

| June 8, 10, 13 | Ethniki Lyriki Skini, Nabucco by Verdi. |
|---------------------|---|
| June 17 | . Amphi-Theatre, Eumenides (Oresteia) by Aeschylus, directed by Spyros Evangelatos, music |
| | by Mikis Theodorakis. |
| June 21, 22, 24, 25 | . Béjart Ballet Lausanne, The Ring by Wagner. |
| | . Ensemble Intercontemporain, conductor Pierre Boulez. |
| | . Greek Radio Symphony Orchestra. |
| | The Academy of St. Martin in the Fields, conductor Iona Brown, works by Handel, Mozart. |
| | Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Yuri Termirkanov, works by Prokofiev, |
| | Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky. |
| July 9, 16, 23 | Athens State Orchestra. |
| | Het National Ballet Netherlands, choreographies by Hans Van Manen, Rudi Van Dantzing, |
| | Ioer Van Shayk. |
| July 18, 19, 21, 22 | Martha Graham Center of Contemporary Dance. |
| | National Ballet of Spain. |
| | Theatro Technis (Karolos Koun), Ulysses, Come Back Home by Iakovos Kambanellis, |
| | directed by Mimis Kouyoumtzis. |
| Aug 7, 18 | National Theatre of Greece. Fuente Ovejuna by Lope de Vega, directed by Korais Damatis. |
| Aug 9 | Piano recital by Nikita Magalov. |
| | State Theatre of Northern Greece, <i>Erofili</i> by Chortatsis, directed by Dimitris Exarchos. |
| | The Monte Carlo Ballets, works by Mahler, Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky, Bournoville, Dvorak, |
| | Offenbach. |
| Aug 22 | Boys and Girls Orchestra of Maîtrise des Hauts de Seine. |
| | Piano recital by Nikolai Petrof. |
| | Thessaloniki State Orchestra. |
| Aug 29. 30 | National Theatre of Greece, <i>Thesmophoriazusae</i> by Aristophanes, directed by Kostas Bakas. |
| Sept 1. 2 | Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra with Vienna "singverein", conducted by Miltiades |
| 5°P* 2, = | Karydes, works by Mozart, Bruckner, Kodaly, Bartok, Skalkotas, Ravel. |
| Sept 5, 6, 8, 9 | Hungarian State Opera, La Forza del Destino by Verdi, Madame Butterfly by Puccini. |
| Sept 11, 12, 14, 15 | Joffrey Ballet (U. S. A.) |
| Sept 16 | International Cultural Centre "Athenaeum", recital in memory of Maria Callas. |
| Sept 20, 21 | Comedie Française, Le Mariage de Figaro by Beaumarchais, directed by Antoine Vitez. |
| | Zorba Ballet composed by Mikis Theodorakis, orchestra conductor Loukas Karytinos. |
| | |

ANCIENT THEATRE OF EPIDAURUS

| - | June 29, 30 | Cyprus Theatre Organization, The Phoenician Women by Euripides, directed by Nikos |
|---|-------------|--|
| | | Charalambous. |
| | July 6, 7 | Lambeti Theatre, Antigone by Sophocles, directed by Minos Volanakis. |
|) | July 13, 14 | National Theatre of Greece, The Persians by Aeschylus, directed by Kostas Bakas. |
| | July 20, 21 | National Theatre of Greece, Prometheus Bound by Aeschylus, directed by Stavros Doufexis. |
| | July 27, 28 | State Theatre of Northern Greece, Medea by Euripides, directed by Andreas Voutsinas. |
| | Aug 3, 4 | Open Theatre. The Frogs by Aristophanes, directed by George Michailides. |
| | Aug 10, 11 | Amphi-Theatre, Oresteia (Agamemnon - Choephoroi - Eumenides) by Aeschylus, directed |
| | | by Spyros Evangelatos. |
| | Aug 17, 18 | Theatro Technis, Iphigenia at Aulis by Euripides, directed by Giorgos Lazanis. |
| | Aug 24, 25 | The Municipal Theatre of Larissa (Thessalian Theatre), Iphigenia among the Tauri by |
| | | Euripides, directed by Kostas Tsianos, |

LYCABETTUS THEATRE

All performances begin at 9 pm.

| July | 1 | Folk music concert by Stylianos Bellos. |
|------|--------|---|
| July | 3, 4 | Guitar concert by B. B. King. |
| July | 9 | Seirios presents; concert by various Greek singers. |
| July | 11, 12 | Concert by Ross Daly. |
| July | 17, 18 | Pop concert by Tanita Tikaram. |
| | | Concert by Bob Geldof. |
| July | 25, 26 | Electrofolk music concert by Steeleye Span. |

Ancient Greek Plays – American Style

American interpretations and productions in Greece have been almost non-existent. An important exception is the Theatre Company of the University of Detroit, under the aegis of the Athens Centre.

Under the guiding light of Arthur Beer, the Theatre Company has been producing classical plays in English, using American students and professionals, since 1974. Each play has been rewritten specifically by Beer to reflect trends in American theatre, contemporary Greek political situations, Greek music, opera, slapstick and in general incorporating the themes of classical theatre with modern American traditions.

In 1974 and 1975 Aristophanes' Lysistrata was performed as a musical, using the Greek military junta as the background setting. It was followed by different versions of the Bacchae and The Trojan Women of Euripides. The perform- Last summer they used the ancient theatre of the Anargyrios ances were held on the rarely used ancient Greek theatre School on Spetses. sites of Eretria and Argos, in addition to later theatres in Athens, Spetses, Hydra and Nauplion.

Eretria, for example, has a tunnel under the stage for ex work in difficult conditions in the hot sun, setting up the *machina* appearances of Gods, or Bacchus. In one particular stage, rehearsing on site, and performing that same evening. show, the tunnel had to be cleared of snakes, water and Each show has an immediacy, a refreshing vitality often other beasts before the actors ventured forth. Almost all missing in more 'professional' productions. theatres lacked basic amenities such as toilets, changing rooms, electricity and staff.

every pun, but they enjoyed the music, dance, pomp and the Athens. power of the show.

injections, casts the production in America, using profes- 701-2268 and 701-5242. Performance dates: in Spetses 21, 22 sional and student talent, and brings the company to Greece, June, in Nauplion 24 June, in Argos 25 June, and in Athens where they rehearse for three weeks before going public. 30 June, 1 July.



The Birds by the University of Detroit Theatre Group

The Athens Centre coordinates the logistics, sets, and equipment. Mountains of lights, sets, costumes and musical Each theatre presented different logistical problems, instruments follow the company around. The actors often

This summer Arthur will return with a company of 46 actors. They plan to revive The Birds in addition to Aeschy-Last summer Beer staged The Birds of Aristophanes as a lus' Agamemnon, the latter as an opera. Productions of both musical, drawing on such themes as Greek banking scandals, plays are scheduled in Spetses at the Anargyrios Theatre, at American musicals, pop artists, and Donald Trump. Perhaps the Railway Theatre in Nauplia, the Ancient Theatre of the Greek audience in the theatre in Argos could not catch Argos and the Municipal Theatre Eleftherios Park, in

Information and invitations can be obtained at The Beer rewrites the plays, conceives the contemporary Athens Centre, 48 Archimidous St, 116 36 Athens tel

this month

| S | М | Т | W | Т | F | S | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|
| • | • | • | • | • | 1 | 2 | |
| 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | |
| 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | |
| | | | | | | | |

NAME DAYS IN JUNE

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

June 29

Petros, Peter, Paul Pavlos, Pavlina

DATES TO REMEMBER

| June 3 | Pentacost (Orthodox) |
|---------|--------------------------|
| June 4 | Feast of the Holy Spirit |
| June 17 | Father's Day |
| June 21 | Summer Solstice |

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

June 4 Feast of the Holy Spirit

GALLERIES

A.D. GALLERY, Lykavittou 39-41, tel 360-2949. Stavros Bonatsos till 6 June.

ASTROLAVOS, Androutsou 138, Piraeus, tel 412-8002. Miltos Pantelias till 2 June. ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Opi

Zouni till 25 June. *See Art.* DADA, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. A group show

by five women artists, Smaragda Avramidou, Louiza Kentrou, Theano Kontargyri, Eleni Bountali and Nana Stergiopoulou, till 17 June. Photography and video-art by Manolis Mylonakis from 18 June through 2 July. See Focus.

DESMOS GALLERY, Tziraion 2, tel 922-0750. Emilia Tsekoura till 30 June. See Art.

EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Oils by Christina Markesini till 20 June. See Focus.

JEAN BERNIER, Marasli 51, tel 722-6189. Giorgos Lappas till 4 June.

KOSTAS KARRAS GALLERY, L. Kifissias 208, tel 672-6555. Jean-Paul Cleren till 20 June.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9, tel 361-6165. Marigo Kassi till 6 June. Engraving exhibition by Michalis Arfaras, Panayiotis Gravalos, Rena Tsolaki, Magda Siamkouri, Roubina Sarelakou and Manolis Haros, from 7-27 June. OPSIS, Mykonos, tel 0289-22083. Gouaches, drawings and textile relief paintings by Lilly Kristensen, 2-15 June. Alexis Akrithakis, 16-29 June.

PLEIADES, Davaki 3-5, tel 692-9950. Anne-Marie Imhoof-Lauterburg, known as Ami, till 7 June. See Focus. THOLOS, Filellinon 20, tel 323-7950. "Lakes and Hills" is the title of an exhibition by Rena Anousi-Elia till 8 June. See Focus.

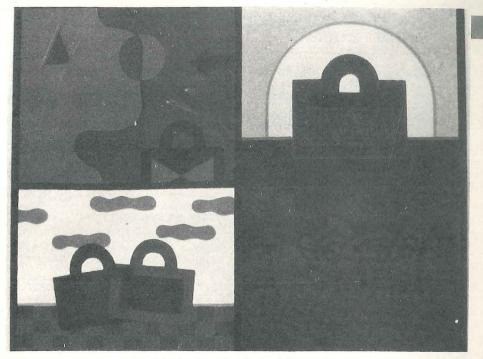
TITANIUM, Vas. Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Titina Halmatzi, through 11 June.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki sq 20, tel 360-8278. "Art and Design" is the title of an exhibition with furnitures and objects by Rena Dumas, till 20 June.

KOSTAS PANIARAS will exhibit a series of landscapes at the Museum of Cycladic Art, through 30 June. See Art. JILL YAKAS, 16 Spartis, Kifissia,tel 801-2773. Paintings, drawings and etchings by V. Ameresh Babu, 10-23 June. Open Tues. through Fri 10:30-7:30; Sat, 10-4, and by appointment.

CHARALAMBOS RETZEPOPOULOS will exhibit at the French Institute, 5-15 June, Leoforos Stratou 2, Thessaloniki, tel 031/846-108. See Focus.

CHRYSSA 60/90 the famous sculptor is exhibiting her work at Stavros Mihalarias Art, Herodotou 22, till 20 July. See Focus.



Alexis Akrithakis at Opsis

EXHIBITIONS

FRANCISCO ECHAUZ exhibits his work at the Spanish Cultural Institute, Skoufa 31, tel 360-3568, till 12 June.

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

DWARF AND GIANT ELEPHANTS an exhibition at the Goulandris Museum till September. ARLETA the well-known singer will give two concerts, at the Patras Festival, 23 June and at the Lycabettus Theatre, 29 June.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

SUMMER SHOP HOURS

| | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday | |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--|
| Bakeries | 7.30-3.00 | 7.30-2.30 5.30-9.00 | 7.30-3.00 | 7.30-2.30 5.30-9.00 | 7.30-2.30 5.30-9.00 | 7.30-3.00 | |
| Foodstores | 8.00-3.00 | 8.00-2.00 5.30-8.30 | 8.00-3.00 | 8.00-2.00 5.30-8.30 | 8.00-2.00 5.30-8.30 | 8.00-3.00 | |
| Butchers | 7.30-3.00 | 7.30-3.30 | 7.30-3.30 | 7.30-3.30 | 7.30-1.30 5.30-8.30 | 7.30-3.00 | |
| Fish Markets | 7.30-2.00 | 7.30-2.00 5.00-8.00 | 6.00-2.30 | 7.30-2.00 5.00-8.00 | 7.30-2.00 5.00-8.00 | 7.30-4.00 | |
| Clothing, optical | 8.00-3.00 | 8.00-2.00 5.30-8.30 | 8.00-3.00 | 8.00-2.00 5.30-8.30 | 8.00-2.00 5.30-8.30 | 8.00-3.00 | |
| Hairdressers/ barbershops | 8.00-2.00 | 8.00-1.30 5.00-9.00 | 8.00-2.00 | 8.00-1.30 5.00-9.00 | 9.00-6.00 | 8.00-4.00 | |
| Pharmacies, photocopiers | 8.00-2.30 | 8.00-1.30 5.30-8.30 | 8.00-2.30 | 8.00-2.00 5.30-8.30 | 8.00-2.00 5.30-8.30 | | |
| Dry cleaners | 8.00-2.30 | 8.00-2.00 5.30-8.30 | 8.00-2.30 | 8.00-2.00 5.30-8.30 | 8.00-2.00 5.30-8.30 | | |
| Gas Stations | 7.00-7.00 | 7.00-7.00 | 7.00-7.00 | 7.00-7.00 | 7.00-7.00 | 7.00-7.00 | |
| Tire repairs | 8.00-6.30 | 8.30-6.30 | 8.00-6.30 | 8.00-6.30 | 8.00-6.30 | 8.00-3.00 | |
| Car dealers | 9.00-2.30 | 9.00-2.00 6.00-9.00 | 9.00-2.30 | 9.00-2.00 6.00-9.00 | 9.00-2.00 6.00-9.00 | 9.00-2.30 | |
| Florists | 8.00-3.00 | 8.00-3.00 | 8.00-3.00 | 8.00-3.00 | 8.00-3.00 | 8.00-9.30 | |

PACO DE LUCIA TRIO will give a concert at the Lycabettus Theatre, 22 June. See Focus.

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

NELLY DIMOGLOU DANCE GROUP is performing at the old city theatre in Rhodes, everyday except Saturdays, till October. For information call (0241) 20157.

SUMMER COURSES

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, tel 362-9886 ext 53 or 360-7305. The HAU offers Modern Spoken Greek courses; Intensive 4 week courses, 5-29 June and 3-30 July.

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

THE ATHENS CENTRE, 48 Archimidous St, tel 701-5242 or 701-268, offers Greek lessons; Immersion I, II and III, 3 weeks, 11-29 June; Accelerated I, II and III, 4 weeks, 2-27 July; Grammar Review, 4 weeks, 18 June-13 July; Advanced Proficiency, 4 weeks, 4-29 June, 2-27 July.

EFL METHODOLOGY UPDATE COURSE a 2-week course for beginning teachers and/or a week long refresher for experienced teachers featuring sessions at the ETC Seminar Room, Polytechniou 12, tel 523-2598, 27-31 August and 3-7 September, deadline 15 June. See Focus.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB OF ATHENS welcomes new members to monthly meetings and activities. For information call 652-0772.

THE ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIAL SOCIETY meets every Wednesday from 8-10 pm at the Athenian Pastry Shop, 320 Kifissias Ave, Neo Psychiko. Ask for Dr Agis Sarakinos, tel 672- 5485.

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

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION Meetings of the association will take place at the YWCA (XEN) on Amerikis St (next to Pandelidis Bookshop) on the third Tuesday of each month. The meeting starts at 8 pm. Non-members are welcome. For more information call 951-3595 after six, or 347-6370.

THE CULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PORTU-GUESE COMMUNITY is a new association recently formed. Its intention is to strengthen the ties between the Greeks and the Portuguese Community here, and to unite the Portuguese Community. The address of the association is Michalakopoulou 125, tel 775-5032. New members are welcome.

LA LECHE LEAGUE is holding a meeting: Advantages of breastfeeding to mother and baby: 5 June at 10 am for Athens South and 19 June at 10 am for Athens North. Baby Arrives: The family and the breastfeeding baby: 13 June at 6 pm in Greek. For more information call 672-5961 or 639-5268.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

UNITED PENTECOSTAL CHURCH INTERNATIONAL, Lambrou Katsoni 58, tel 644-6980. Weekly services: Sunday 10:30 am, 3 pm; Wednesday 7:30 pm; Bible Study, Prayer Service Saturday 7-9 pm. HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH,

HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Tsaldari 18, Kilissia, tel 692-7373, in the former Roussos Hotel. Sunday service is at-11 am and there is also a Sunday School. For more information call 807-8946. 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. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Philellinon 25. The Rev John F. Maddock-Lyon, tel 323-4790; 721-4906; 8 am, Holy Communion, first Sunday of the month; 9 am Sung Eucharist, every Sunday; 10:30 am Morning Prayer, every Sunday. Church open daily, except Mondays and holidays, 9 am till 1 pm.

ST. PETER'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, St. Catherine's British Embassy School, Kifissia, tel 721-4906. The Rev W H Chivers: 10 am, Holy Eucharist, Sundays except the first Sunday of the month, when Morning Prayer is followed by Holy Communion.

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

ST DENIS CATHOLIC CHURCH, Panepistimiou 31, tel 362-3603.

ST NIKODIMOS, Russian Orthodox Church, Filellinon 21, tel 323-1090.

FESTIVALS THROUGHOUT GREECE

VEAKIO AMPHITHEATRE OF PIRAEUS – Music, ballet, theatre, July through September. For information call 412-0333 or 417-0940.

PATRAS' 5th INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL – Various cultural events, 13 June through 25 August. For information call (061) 336-390 or 322-284.

PATRAS' 9th SUMMER FESTIVAL – Drama, music, ballet and various other events. For information call (061) 272-911 or 279-866.

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-12:30 am beginning 1 July through 20 August. Admission is 300 drs; 200 for groups and 150 for students. Tickets are purchased at the gate. For information call 322-7944.

SOUND AND LIGHT

ATHENS: ACROPOLIS-PNYX – The show is conducted in English every day from 9-9:45 pm; in German every Tuesday and Friday from 10:10-10:45 pm and in French every day except Tuesdays and Fridays from 10:10-10:55 pm. For more information and tickets: the Athens Festival box office, Stadiou 4, tel 322-7944, or at the entrance gate at Ayios Dimitrios Lombardiaris, tel 922-6210 on the day of the performance. Tickets 500 drs; students 200 drs.

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

CORFU: OLD FORTRESS – The program is conducted in Greek, English and French and it includes Greek folk dances, until 30 September. For information call EOT (0661) 30520 or 30360.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS,open weekdays 7:30 am-6pm; Sunday 8am-5pm.The entrance fee of 600 drs includes the museum. ACROPOLIS MUSEUM,open 8:30am-2:45 pm 323-6665. Sculptures, vases,terra cottas and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

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

AGORA MUSEUM, same hours as the Agora ; closed Mondays. a 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 Tri-

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, Harilao Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. 2 452-1598. Open 8:30am-3pm 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). 28 361-1617. 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 10:30am -1:30pm daily. Closed Tuesdays. Entrance fee 200 drs.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vas Sofias 22.2 721-1027, Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art, including permanent European masters. Open Tuesday-Saturday 9am -3pm; Sunday 10am -2pm; closed Monday; weekdays 9am -3pm. Closed Mondays and holidays;Sundays open 9am -2pm. Entrance 200 drs;50drs for students. CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, Angeliki Hadzimihali 6. 🕿 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Open 9am -1pm & 5pm -8pm; closed Sundays 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 Tuesdays 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 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. 885-3890. Open Mon &Wed 6-10pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern Art.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Levilou 13, Kifissia. 28 808-6405. Open daily 9am-2:30pm Sundays 10am -4pm; closed Friday.

GOUNARO MUSEUM, G. Gounaropoulos 6, Ano Ilissia. T77-7601. Art and memorabilia of Gounaropoulos, one of Greece's best known artists.

HELLENIC MARTIME MUSEUM,Zea, Piraeus. 451-6822, 451-6264.Open daily from 9am -12:30pm; 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 9am - 1pm; closed Tuesdays.

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

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM AND SITE, Ermou 148.23 346-3552. The site includes the ruins of the Dipylon and the Sacred Gate and cemetery which stood outside the city Tombs, a funerary avenue containing graves, and monuments to famous Athenians. The museum houses many finds from the cemetery. Open 9am -3pm every day except Tuesdays.

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

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM,open daily 8am - 7pm; Saturday 8am - 6pm; closed Mondays. 28 821-7717;821-7724.

VORRES MUSEUM,Paiania, Attica. Open Saturday &Sunday 10am -2pm. Contemporary Greek art,appt. for groups. 2664-2520; 664-4771.Entrance 100drs; children & students free.

LIBRARIES

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY.Psychico. 26 671-4627, ext 60. Open Mon-Fri 8:30am-4pm, closed Sat. 25,000 books in English and Greek;English periodicals.

AMERICAN LIBRARY, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor).☎ 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 micro film. Mon-Fri 9:30am-2pmand Mon & Thurs 5:30pm-8:00pm.

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY,Kolonaki Sq.28 3633211. Lending and Reference libraries open Mon-Fri, 9:30- 1:30; closed all of August.

BENAKI,Koumbari 1 23 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, engravings and watercolors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon 8:30- 2:00pm ;Sat closed. THE GENNADEION,American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61. 2721-0536. Refernce words on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibition of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Non -Fri 9am -5pm.

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY. Massalias 22, 7th floor 3 362-9886(ext 51).Open Mon & Thurs 10am -7pm rest of the week 9:00am til 2:30pm. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room.

restaurants and night life





CENTRAL

CORFU, Kriezotou 6.2 361-3011. Menu includes popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as some variations from Corfu. Daily noon -1am.

DELPHI, Nikis 13.2 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food, reasonable prices.11am -11pm.

DIONYSOS, near the Acropolis.
2923-3182; 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialties are charcoal-broiled shrimp, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignon in oregano sauce. Note:Dionysos-Zonars at the beginning of Panepistimiou St, near Syntagma Sq. also has complete restaurant service.
2323-0336. A third Dionysos is on Lycabettus Hill.

DRUGSTORE,Stoa Koral. 28 322-1890. Take-off on its Parisian cousins. Open 8am -2am,except Sundays.

EVERYDAY, Stadiou 4 and Voukourestiou corner. **3** 323-94422.Caféteria convenient for coffee, croissants, pastries and ice cream. Open from 7 am-2am.

FLOKA,Leoforos Kifissias 118.26 691-4001. A complete restaurant,pastry shop and catering service. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies("Black Venus"etc).

IDEAL, Panepistimiou Ave 46. 23 361-4001. The Restaurant of Athens, founded in 1922. Pleasant atmosphere in a succession of well-decorated rooms, discreet stereo music, attentive service extensive menu. Open from 12pm -2am. Ideal for late dinners. Don't let the unprepossessing entrance put you off.

KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3, in arcade next to the AthenéePalace Hotel 23 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito; beef in earthenware.

KOSTOYIANNIS, Zaimi 37(Pedion Areos), Exarchia. 28 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are, among others rabbit stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon, and quail. Closed Sunday.

LENGO,Nikis 29.2 323-1127. Charming bistro restaurant with good Greek cuisine;a little expensive.Open daily 12pm -1am.

NO NAME, Bouzou and Moustoxdi 20. 23 642-0306. Piano Bar and restaurant International cuisine with full cocktail bar. Open daily except Sunday. Lunch 12 noon to 5pm. Dinner 8pm -5am.

THE THREE BOTHERS, Elpidos 7, Victoria Sq. 282-9322 833-1928. Open after 8pm. Closed Sundays. Specialties include swordfish, shrimp with bacon, shrimp salad, eggplant with cheese in tomato sauce. Extensive menu. SINTRIVANI, Filelinon 5, near Syntagma. 28 323-8862. Greek cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaka.

HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27 and Vournazou.☎ 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the US Embassy. Restaurant and attractive bar. Menu includes scaloppine with cream, spaghetti and a different curry daily. Fresh salads. CACTUS, Papadiamantopoulou 30 (behind the Hilton). Wide selection of mezedes, traditional appetizers and good Greek cuisine. Also available are a variety of charcoal grills. Very reasonable prices. Open for lunch 12:30 -3:30 and dinner 8pm -2am. FATSIOS, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton). 271-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialities. Daily from 12pm -5pm.

OTHELLO'S Mihalakopoulou 45, Illissia. 729-1481. Specialty: beef stroganoff. Open daily from 12pm -2am. Closed Sunday.

THE PLOUGHMAN, Iridanou 26, Illissia (near the Holiday Inn). 7 721-0244. Dartboard, English cuisine and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12pm -2am; closed on Sundays.



LE BISTRO, Holiday Inn Hotel, Mihalakopoulou 50, Illissia. 78 724-8322. French and Greek cuisine. Piano bar. PAPAKIA, Pondou 40, (parallel to Mihalakopoulou, behind the Riva Hotel). 779-3072. Bar and restaurant. Specialty:duck as the name suggests, in cream sauce. Open daily after 10am.

ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers). 36 692-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialities are charcoal broils. Daily from 12pm until late.Bakaliaros, bifteki, snailsbaked fish (gavros).

PLAKA

ANGELOS'CORNER, Syngrou Ave 17, near the Temple of Olympian Zeus. Cozy nook with piano. Excellent Greek and French cuisine. Seats 50 max. Reservations necessary. Serves dinner from 6pm to midnight.

BAKALIARAKIA (TA), Kydathinaion 41.23 322-5048. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads.

DANIGOS, where Kydathinaion meets Adrianou. Basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, bakaliaro and scordalia. Extremely reasonable; friendly service. FIVE BROTHERS, Aeolou St off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8am -1am.

HERMION, café and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou St caféteria square).Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with good Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open daily from 8pm -midnight. PICCOLINO, Sotiros 26, opposite the church. Best pizza in town plus many other italian specialties including grilled prawns with bacon, scaloppine; all kinds of pasta. Also fresh fish. The host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily 2:30pm -3am. Saturday open from 11am -3pm. 18 324-9745.

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

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

SOCRATES' PRISON,Mitseon 20,Madriyianni. 29 922-3434,Charocoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roasted lamb with mushrooms,meatball casserole. Pikermi wine laced with wine from Santorini (barrel).

THESPIS, taverna on Thespidos St. Special menu, lambliver, roast lamb. bite-sized tiropittes, roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon -2am.

XYNOS, Ag Geronda 4. 2 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricasee. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

ILLISSOS, Aminta 6. 273-5746. Lunch and dinner everyday except Sundays. Banqueting facilities, receptions and meetings. Business lunches at reasonable prices.

KARAVITIS, Arktinou 35, Pangrati 2721-5155. Traditional old taverna serving wine drinkers' mezedes and meat with potatoes and vegetables served in earthenware crocks. Wine from the barrel.



LUNCH AND DINNER LEOFOROS KIFISSIAS 18 (PARADISO)

TEL. 684 6995 or 671 0091 (6-8 pm) CLOSED SUNDAY

MAYEMENOS AVLOS, (Magic Flute), Klevkou and Aminda T22-3195. 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. 2701-2276. Greek cuisine, large variety of hors d'oeuvres. The specialties include lamb in lemon sauce. Garden and guitar music. Closed Sunday.

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

THEMISTOKLES, Vas Georgiou 31, Pangrati. 2721-9553.Extensive taverna fare, charcoal grills but the specialty is meat in lemon sauce.Delicious fried meatballs.

HOTELS

THE ATHENS HILTON, Vas Sofias 46.2 722-0201. Kellari, 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 cusine in an elegant atmosphere, with a fabulous, groaning board of a buffet

THE ATHENIAN LOUNGE, serving morning coffee, sandwiches and snacks for lunch; and afternoon tea (accompanied by music) or any of your favorite drinks. THE PAN BAR, with soft piano music.

POOL GARDEN RESTAURANT, (operating spring/summer) with Barbacue Parties every Monday. Call the Hilton for information and/or reservations.

HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER -CONTINENTAL, @ 902-3666

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

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

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

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

Kublai Khan, unique Mongolian barbecue and Firepot; Chinese specialties. Mon - Sat, 8pm -1am.Atrium 1 Kava Bar, special cocktails and drinks; piano music. Daily 6pm -2am.

ASTIR PALACE, 2 364-3112 - 364-3331.

Apocalypsis, Astir's gournret 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, 8:30pm -1am. Coffee Lounge and Asteria Restaurant, ideal for guick snacks or complete, leisurely lunches; crêpes Poseidon cheese pie lamb curry, sweets galore. 7:00am -1:am. Athos Bar, piano. Open 9:30 -1:00am.

ASTIR PALACE Vouliagmeni, 2 896-0211.

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

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, 2 934-7711. Ledra Grill, international specialties such as Chicken Kiev pineapple curry and more; also US beef, and seafood. Tuesday through Sunday, 7:30pm -12:30am. Nightly, live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Mattola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

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

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily from 6:30am, served a la carte or buffet, specialty:eggs à la minute; all day menu 11am -11pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of intermational, local dishes; late night menu 11pm -1:30an; Sunday brunch 11an -3:30 pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house. MERIDIEN HOTEL, 2 325-5301/9.

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

daily from 7pm -2am. Great for business conferences. CHANDRIS HOTEL, 3 941-4825.

The Rooftop, snack bar by the pool, from 10am till 6pm. Restaurant/buffet dining, 9:30pm till 1am.

KOLONAKI

ACT 1, Akademias 18. 2 360-2492. International and Greek cuisine.

BAYAZZO, Ploutarhou and Dimodrarous, Kolonaki. 28 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical Clown" in German. Lunchtime salad "fountain", champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include bouzouki frivolitef (calamaria stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, eggplant with ouzo-flavored mincemeat and yoghurt

BIBLOS, 35 Dimokritos, Kolonaki. 2 362-6033. Various beef specialties. Garden.

BRUTUS, Voulgaroktonou 67, Lofos tou Strefi. 2 363-6700. Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatballs 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 alternate days, baked apples and yoghurt with sour cherry sauce

DIONISSOS, Mt Lycabettus (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarhou St, Kolonaki) 2 722-6374. A top one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9am -12:45pm.

DEKAOKTO, Souidias 51, Kolonaki. 2 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks).Daily fro 12pm-5am.Closes in the summer.

FAIYUM, Kleomenous 44, Kolonaki. 2724-9861. Open every evening. Specialty: crêpes and desserts. A few Chinese and Arabic dishes.

GEROFINIKAS, Pindarou 10. 2 362-2719; 363-6710. Fine Greek and Constantinople cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruit and eggplant puree. Cosmopolitan atmosphere. One of the city's grand okd restaurants. Open daily from 12pm-11:30am.

JE REVIENS. Xenokratous 49. Kolonaki, 2721-0535:721-1174. French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner. Restaurant with garden.

LA RIOGA,50 Kleomenous St, Kolonaki. 2 724-8609. Piano music accompanies your dinner. Among the entrées are steak with Cafè de Paris sauce, baked potatoes, paella,schnitzel, liver and steaks with various sauces. For dessert try the crèpes Suzette Flambées, chocolate crêpe, and finish your meal with Irish coffee.

NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq 21. 2 362-7426. Restaurant, snack bar, spaghettaria.

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

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

VLADIMIR, 12 Aristodimos, Kolonaki. 2 721-7407. Swordfish in Hollandaise sauce, crêpes.

KIFISSIA/NORTHEN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, Gortinias 11, Kifissia. 28 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, fillet of beef, ovenbaked cutlets. Open on Sundays for lunch.

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Sq. Kifissia. 28 807-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. Green Madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms, chicken crèpes with ham, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily 10:00am -2:00am.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia. 28 807-7745. "Gourmet Magazine" made its cheese and eggplant bourekakia world famous 30 years ago. Specialties: sweetbreads, brains, curries.Excellent charcoal grills and the single fish dish always fresh. Closed Sunday.

CAPRICCIOSA.Kassaveti and Levidou 2. Kifissia. 38 801-8960. Pizzaria. Open daily from 10:00pm -2:00am.

EKALI GRILL,(part of the Ekali Club),Lofou 15, Ekali. 28 813-2685.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. 28 801-1757. Turn off at Varibobi, international cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10:30pm. Closed Sunday.

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

HATZAKOU, Plateia Plakas 1, Kifissia. 28 801-3461. Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Specialty:Schnitzel Hoffman

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia. 28 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs. Very expensive; very fine.

KATSARINA, Plateia Tsaldari 43, Kifissia. 28 801-5953. Specialties:fried cod with garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.

LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus Eater), Ay Lavras 4, Kifissia, behind the station. 28 801-3201. Closed Tuesday and Wednesday. 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. 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

MT.PARNES CASINO RESTAURANT, 246-9111. Smoked salmon, prosciutto, Fournedos Rossini. Piano, guitar, song. Closed Wednesday.

NICHOLAS, Kifissias Ave 270, Filothei. 2 681-5497. On Sundays and holidays also open for lunch. Crêpes with cheese stuffing, snails, dolmadakia, bekri mezes.

NIKOS, Scopelou 5, Kifissia. 28 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erythrea.

PEFKAKIA, Argonafton 4, Drossia. 28 813-1273; 813-2552. Youvetsakia stifado and large array of mezedes. PELARGOS, G.Lyra 83, Nea Kifissia. 28 801-4653. Closed Sunday. Specialties:roast goat, kokoretsi, apple pie. Retsina from the barrel.

PICCOLO MONDO, Kifissias Ave 217, Kifissia. 28 802-0437. Phone for reservations. Piano-restaurant with French cuisine. Main dishes include medallions de boeuf and escalope with tropical fruits. Closed Sunday.

PITSOUNIA, Halkidos 26, terminus of Kato Kifissia. 801-4283. Open for lunch and dinner. Bakaliaros skordalia, snails

SARANTIDI, Plateia Elaion, Nea Kifissia. 28 806-335. Large variety of food, good wine. Music. Also open for lunch on Sunday.

HALANDRI/MAROUSSI **PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS**

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/tsavella, Maroussi. 28 802-0636. Youvassi and chicken sti gastra. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15pm -3am.

AU CAP LYONNAIS, 144 Mesogeion, Maroussi. 2 681-4705.Garden;closed on Sunday.

CHRISTOS, Serron and Ethnikis Antistaseos Sts, Halandri. 2 671-6879; 647-2469. Grills, unusually delicious zucchini chips, "bifteki special" smothered in chopped fresh tomato, tasty hors d' oeuvres.

HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT Hospital). 28 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo.

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

ROUMBOS, Ay Antoniou, Vrillissia. 2 659-3515. Closed Friday. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, garkoumba.

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

THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico). 2 671-7775. Pleasant village atmosphere, good service.Specialties:lamb cooked over grapevines, frigandeli, charcoal-broiled quail.

TI PRASINO.Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei. 2 681-5158. 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 7:30pm midnight.

TO SPITI.Frankopoulos 56, Neo Psychico, & 672-1757, Private home converted into cozy taverna. Menu offers grills, meatballs, pork in wine cheese, fava, salads, retsina.

WEST SUBURBS

PISINA, 78 Iroon Polytechniou, Dasos Haidariou. 2 581-2780. Piano songs, garden, swimming pool.

PALEO FALIRON/ALIMOS

CAMINO, Pizzaria - trattoria, Posidonos 54, Paleo Faliron. 2 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat ae special; draft Heineken and Santorini bottled house wines. Not as pricey as neighboring Italian restaurants.

FONDANINA, Vas Georgiou 31. 2 983-0738. Specialties include stuffed pizza Calzone, spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, saltimbacca à la Romano, filleto diabolo, italian and Capricioso salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and cake of the day.

GASKON TOMA, Poseidonos 20, Paleon Faliron. 2 982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, plaki (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free. KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron. 2 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner, 12- 4:30pm and 7:30pm -1am.

MOURIA, Ahileos 101, Paleo Faliron. 8 981-3347. Specialty: squab in season. Retsina from the barrel.

PAPAGALO,Leoforos Posidonos 73,Eden. ☎ 983-3728. Menu which will accommodate all moods and tastes. Snacks and salad bars, charcoal grills, ice cream and crêpes. Inside there is also a disco called BOX open after 8pm.

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

SEIRINES, Seirinon 76, Pal Faliron. 2981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, bakaliaros (cod).

SIXTIES,Leoforos Poseidonos 42, Vas Georgiou. Elegant restaurant with nouvelle cuisine, bar and live music.

STA KAVOURAKIA, Vas Georgiou 17, Kalamaki. 28 981-0093. Open only at night 6pm -2am. Crabs kavouria, charcoal-broiled octupus, various fish.

NAIADES, Naiadon 58, P. Faliron. @ 983-4557. Veal cutlet stuffed with prosciutto and mozzarella. Garden. Closed Sunday.

PIRAEUS

DOGA,Deliyiorgi 45, Evangelistria. The 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, kokoretsi,puréed yellow peas with onions (fava).

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

LANDFALL CLUB, Makriyianni 3, Zea Marina. 28 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

VASILENA, Etolikou 72. T 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. The owner provides a parade of up to 24 different courses (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, Koletty 28, Freates. To 451-3432. Bakaliaros, bitteki done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as The Garage locally for its big front doors opening into a large courtyard. Open daily from 8pm 2am.

ZILLER'S,Akti Koundouriotou 1. 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 12pm -2am.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI/ SEASIDE

CHURRASCO,Pandoras 16,Glyfada. Slick dining, outdoor terrace and bar. Specialty: steak tartare, cooked at table. Elaborate, fairly expensive, elite Athenian crowd.

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

EL GRECO, Cnr. Kyprou and Feves Sts, Glyfada. & 899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled. EL PRIMO, 15 I. Metaxas, Glyfada. & 894-1501. Filets and

schnitzel. Piano.

EPICURE, 17 Poseidonos, Vouliagmeni. 8 896-1237. Hamburgers, filets. Open Tuesday through Sunday. EVOI EVAN, behind the Zeus boat factory, Ano Glyfada. 8

893-2689. International cuisine . Music. FRUTALIA,Kelsou 5 (from Athens turn left at Vouliagme-

nis 63). 28 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8pm.

GEO, Venezuelas 17, Ano Glyfada. 🕿 962-6504. Filets, "sofrito".

IMBROS, Selinis/Iliou, Kavouri. 28 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat. Constantinopolitan cuisine. KANATAKIA, I. Metaxa/Pandoras Sts, Glyfada. 28 895-1843. Short orders, hilopottes. Wine from the barrel. KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, vari. 28 895-9454. Open from 11pm. Baby lamb, suckling pig, souvlaki, kokoretsi, spleen, choice of appetizers.

LA BOUFFE,Aghiou Alexandrou 67, Paleo Faliron. 981-8547. French cuisine. Specialtities include moules marinière, soupe á l'oignon, coq au vin, bourgingnon, Baigné aux pommes, profiteroles.

LE FAUBOURG, Metaxa 43 and Pandoras, Glyfada. a 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.

NAFTIKOS ONILOS VOULIAGMENIS, 28 896-0741. Fish. Terrace.



CHINA restaurant Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere Open 12 to 3:30 p.m. and 7:30 to 1 a.m. 72 EFRONIOU STREET, ILISSIA TEL: 723-3200.724-5746 (Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)



Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508



Red Dragon

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

Open every evening including Sunday from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m Dinner in the garden Take-away service with delivery within the area

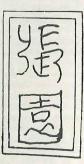
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新にりはの RESTAURANT ヨ 赤 狩姫 エビMPURA SUKIYAKI SUSHI SASHIMI by Authentic Japanese Chef 27 KYDATHINEON ST. PLAKA 322-0980 — 324-6851 NIRIDES, M. Kavouri Harbor, Kavouri. 28 896-1560. Filets.

PANORAMA,Iliou Kavouri 4 (opposite Hotel Apollo). 895-1298. Constantinopolitan mezedes, lobster, fish of all kinds

TO SMARAGDI, on the coastal road, Kato Voula. 28 895-8207.Shel fish, fresh fish, various hors d'oervres

STATHMOS, (the station). Vouliagmenis Ave 131, Ano Glyfada. 28 963-3524. Offers great traditional Greek and international cuisine and live piano entertainment. Open

varkiza, Poseidons 8, Varkiza. 28 897-0789. Filet in cream sauce, T-bone steaks. Garden.

CYPRIOT

AMMOHOSTOS, Bousiou 43, Erythros. 28 692-0269. Closed Sunday.

APHRODITE, Konitsi 12, Goudi. 2 775-2467. Garden. GALATEIA,50,52 Voukourestiou, Exarhia. 🕿 360-1930. KIRKI,L.Pentelis 1, Kefalari. 28 808-0338. Garden. THE BEAUTIFUL CYPRUS, Idraspou 11, Ano Illisia. 2 775-6176. Garden.

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 transportation take the metro to Faliron station. Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at FRATES, around from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offer fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea.

NAUTILUS, in Ambelokipi, one block south of the Presi-dent Hotel (off Kifissias at Fthiotidos 6), features fine cuisine, an elegant mahogamy and linen decor, and Big Band Music. The cocktail bar is well-stocked and a great place for after theatre/cinema get-togethers. Open 8pm-2am. 2 693-0089 (Mykonos devotees will recognize Jimmy's Ornos Bistro specialties). ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. 🕿 894-5636.

An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Open daily from morning to midnight.

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

LAMBROS, on the shore road, Posodonos 20, Voula. 28 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Daily from 12am -2pm. Closed Mondays

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada. 28 8945677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round; tasty dishes, tasteful prices. Open from 12am-4am and at night 8pm-12pm.

STEAKHOUSES

FLAME STEAK HOUSE, Hadziyianni Mexi 9(near the Hilton) a 723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Daily from 10am-1am.

PONDEROSA, Kifissias 267, Kifissia. 28 801-4493. Restaurant - Charcoal Grill Steak House. The specialty is American - style steaks and salads. Behind Olympic Airways, near Plateia Kifissias. Open Monday - Friday from6pm -2am. Saturday and Sunday, from 3pm -2am. THE STAGE COACH, Leoforos Kifissia 18, Parakiso 28 671-0091. Specializes in steaks, salads., and baked spuds, with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily lunch and dinner. Closed Sunday.

STEAK ROOM, Egintou 6 (between Hilton and US Embassy). 2 721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable

KOREAN

GO RYEO JEONG, Alimou 33, Argyroupolis. 2 991-5913. Authentic Korean, Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Parking. Open daily 10:30am -4pm; 6:30pm -1am.

SEOUL. Evritanias 8. Ambelokipi (near President Hotel). 3 6924669.Specialties: beef boukouti (prepared at the table) yaste bocum (hors d'oeuvre), haimon gol (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), tsapche (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms).

AUSTRIAN/GERMAN

ALT BERLIN, Lolokotronis 35, Kefalari. 28 801-5792. "Filetakia" Alt Berlin. Live music. Garden. VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri and Ourania 13, Holargos. 2 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music. Fireplace.

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Athidon, Kalithea. At Syngrou Ave 190-192, turn right. 2959-5191; 959-5179. Reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch & dinner. Special chefs from Taipei and Hong Kong. 160 varieties of Chinese dishes.

CHINA, Efroniou St 72, Illissia. 2723-3200; 724-5746.(Between Caravel Hotel and Uiversity Campus). Open daily for lunch and dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan and Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking Duck, spare ribs, shark's fin soup etc.

GOLDEN DRAGON, Syngrou Ave 122 and G. Olympiou 27-29. 2 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30 - 3:30pm and 7:30pm - midnight. Closed on Sundays. KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12pm - 3pm for lunch and 7pm - 1am. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LONG FUNK TIEN, Alkionidou 114, coastal road near EOT Beach B. 🕿 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 and Leof Alexandras 3. 2 643-1990; 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.

HUNG LU, 55 Efroniou (opposite the Caravel Hotel). 28 724-2735; 724-2736. Restaurant with Chinese specialty. Open daily from 1pm-4pm and from 7:30pm - 12:30am. THE PEKING DRAGON, Zinni 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zinnon Sports Center). 28 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou. 28 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chili sauce, making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1pm.

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Sq, Kifissia. 28 801-7994. 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 in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10am-2am.

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

LE CALVADOS, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton). 722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu from house pâté to ousse 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'ABREVOIR, Xenokratous 51, Kolonaki. 2 722-9106. Steak tartare. Garden.

LES AMIS,Kon Palaiologos 13, Nea Smyrni. 2 935-1165. Filets with pineapple, avocado with shrimp. Piano and guitar. Closed Sunday.

PETIT FLEUR, Plateon 6, Maroussi. 28 802-7830. Garden. PRECIEUX, Akademias 14, 28 360-8616. Restaurant above the upmarket "deli". Flounder filet, salmon filet. Open only at noon. Air -conditioned.Closed Sunday. PRAPAS, Ventiri 9, and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton-).Restaurant/bar. Open from 9am -1pm.

SPANISH

CASA MADRID, Akti Koudourioti 4, Kastella, Piraeus. 28 412-3032. Plus 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, Polyla 39, Ano Patissia. a 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella and sangria. Specialties:sepias con olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork madarin (baked pork fillet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8pm.Closed Monday. SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ay Sostis Church). (2) 932-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla sangria.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. 2 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: pasta and scalloppine. Nightly from 8pm -1am. Closed Sunday.

AL TARTUFO, Poseidonos 65, Paleo Faliro. 2 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scaloppine, fillet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la creme. Open daily from 12:30am 1:30am.

ARCOBALENO, Nap Zerva 14, Glyfada Sq. 28 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provencale.Open daily from 6:30pm 1:30am.

BELLA ITALIA, Leof Alexandras 203. 2 642-6888. Open Saturday Sunday and also for Lunch.

BOSCHETTO, Evangelismos Park, Hilton area. 2721-0893

DA BRUNO, Ag Alexandrou 46, P. Faliron. 2 981-8959. Closed Monday.

DA WALTER, Evzonon and Anapiron Polenou, Kolonaki. 2 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8pm -1am.

GINO, Xenofondos 40, Glyfada. 2 963-0907.

IL FUNGO, Poseidonos 68, Paleo Faliro. 2 981-6765. Specialties:filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scaloppines. Nightly from 8pm -2am. Saturday 12:30pm -2:30am. Closed Wednesday for lunch.

LA BOUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. 28 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno".Under the sane management as "La Boussola" in Glyfada. Filet à la Diabolo and "Triptiho à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

LA FIAMMA, Plateia Dimokratias 5, Holargos. 2 6517355. Large variety of Italian dishes and oven-baked pizza. Takeout service. Open daily from 7pm -2am and on Sunday and holidays from noon-2am. TAORMINA,Plastira 116, Nea Smyrni. & 942-6143.

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leof Kifisias 267 (near the Trohonomo). 28 801-5335. The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of dishes. Open Monday - Thursday: 6:30 - 11:30pm; Friday and Saturday; 6:30 -12:00pm. VIVA MEXICO, grigoriou Lambraki 49, Glyfada. 28 894-5302. A new Mexican restaurant for Athens. Specialties are pariglada and tacos viva Mexico. Chef:Frederico Ramirez. Guitar music.

VEGETARIAN

CHLOROPHLLI, Soultani 12, Exarchia. 2 364-1677. EDEN, Flessa 3, Plaka. 2 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travellers; juices, salads and sweets. Specialties-:lasagne (soya), boureki and hot chili. Terrace in the summer. Open 12am -12pm. Closed Tuesday. JUICY,Loukianou 34, Kolonaki. 18 722-4817. Menu includes large array of exotic juices and fruit cocktails. 'Juicy" salad, cheese and vegetable sandwiches, soya

burgers and a daily vegeterian special. Prices tend to be steep but portions are generous and quality of produce excellent. Open Monday through Saturday, 11am -2am and Sunday, 6pm -2am.

SPECIALTY SWEET SHOPS

HIGH LIFE, Akto Posidonos 43, Paleo Faliron. A specialty shop with Turkish delights: Taouk Gloksu - chicken breast mousse - traditionally ordered with Kalmaki ice cream; Ekmek, Turkish sweet made from honey and flour; profiteroles. Take-out service.

FAROUK HANDBALI, Messinias 4, Ambelokipi. 2 692-5853. Lebanese sweet shop and patisserie specializing in delicious baklavadakia with walnut and pistachio fillings. Near the President Hotel. Open daily from 8:30am -9pm.



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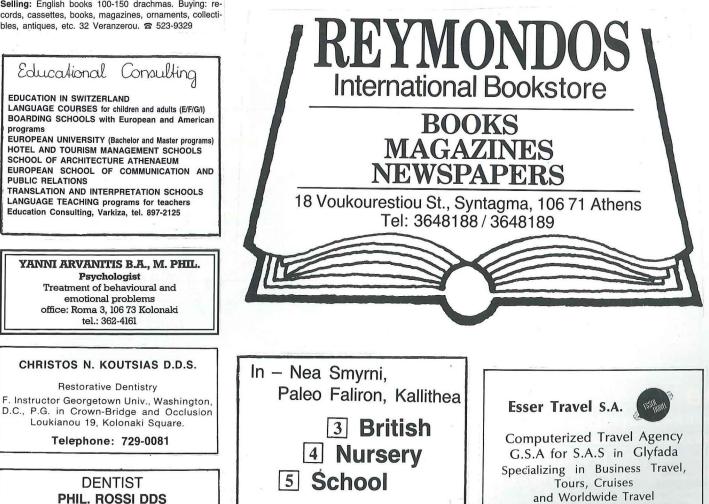
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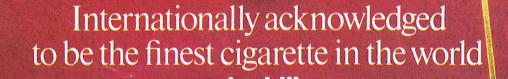
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