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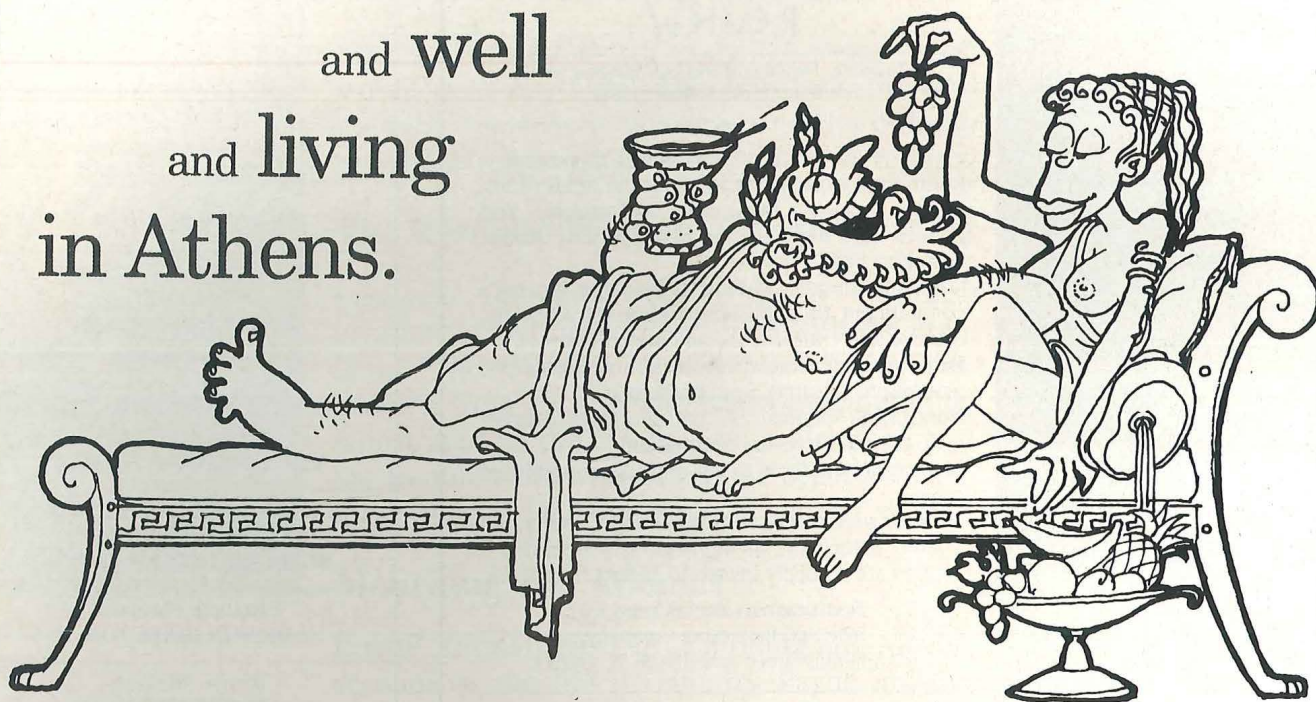
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and well

and living

in Athens.



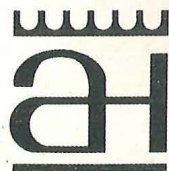
As a matter of fact Jupiter, his jealous wife Juno, the beautiful goddess of love Venus and the rest of the gang live at the Astir Glyfada Hotel. Every night despite modern technology they are still in business watching, predicting, plotting and doing all those things you would expect your average friendly God to do.

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20 Amerikis Street, Athens 106 71, GREECE.



THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly
Founded in 1974

Vol. XVII No. 201 July 1990

Owned and published by
The Athenian Press Ltd

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

Sloane Elliott
EDITOR IN CHIEF

Drossoula Vassiliou Elliott
PUBLISHER
MANAGING EDITOR
Carine Kool
ASSISTANT EDITOR
Anna Pyromallis
**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,
Wilma 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
Susana Avela, Antonis Kalamaras
ART/PHOTOGRAPHY ASSOCIATES

Niki Karabetsos
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Phototypeset by
FOTRON
Tsakalof 31, Kolonaki
and
SET • E. ANTONIOU Co
D. Soutsou 24, Tel.: 646-4835

Printed by
Kranioi - 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 countries, \$US 32. Surface, world: \$US 30 Send orders, changes of address and inquiries to The Athenian, Peta 4, 10558 Athens, Greece. Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs and artwork are welcome. All manuscripts must be typed, double spaced and are subject to editorial changes. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope with any submission. Letters to the editor are considered for publication but may be condensed due to space limitation and should include correspondent's telephone number.

Drossoula Elliott
Tatoioi 56, Kifissia, Greece
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The cover, entitled 'Caique', is by Hilary Adair. (Courtesy of Jill Yakas Gallery, Kifissia)

Remains to Be Seen

Dear Editor,

Have you thought about the aesthetic vandalism inflicted on the world by archaeologists? They lay bare large tracts of city centre land to expose the stones and foundations of ancient cultures, but when their excavations are complete, the resulting heaps of ancient rubble are left on display in perpetuity.

Piraeus, where I work, has several classic examples. Let us look at one of them in detail.

After years of talking, the city finally acquired a site on which to build a new, and much needed, Court House. But when digging footings for the building, substantial chunks of ancient masonry were unearthed and work was abandoned while the archaeologists moved in to examine them. Up to this point I have no complaints. It is clearly right that ancient sites should be methodically excavated so that we can record for posterity whatever knowledge there is to be gained from the stones and artefacts beneath the surface. But thereafter, do they have to remain on view forever?

If excavations uncover something of lasting beauty like mosaic floors or the vaults of an ancient building, then, if necessary, I will be the first to organize a petition to protect them and keep them on permanent display. Let us be clear that I am not advocating to tear down the Parthenon or anything else of lasting value. What I want to see is a measure of selection.

Consider the consequences of the Piraeus Court House that might-have-been but will not be. Not only are we asked to accept a permanent open-air exhibition of unwanted foundation stones on a prime city site, but their discovery has blighted development in adjacent areas. Many of the surrounding buildings are old, and in some cases decrepit, but no neighbouring landowner dares contemplate redevelopment for fear of what his own spade may hit when it goes into the ground. Such reluctance to redevelop may even hinder archaeological research, for, if interesting material lies beneath the present buildings, it will remain hidden until landowners are released from the threat of having their land confiscated.

The situation in Piraeus is mirrored in scores of places in Greece and thousands around the rest of the world. My plea is that we should preserve what ancient civilizations built rather

than the rubble the barbarians left in the wake of their destruction.

If items of arcane specialist interest are found in a particular site, do they have to remain in their original site? The temples at Abu Simbel in Egypt were moved at almost unimaginable expense to protect them when the water rose inside the newly built Aswan Dam. If those giant structures could be relocated, how difficult can it be to move a choice example of Roman drains? I will warrant that most owners of city centre sites would, in any event, rather foot the bill for removal and relocation work than have their land held permanently hostage by archaeologists.

My proposal raises one problem: someone has to decide what goes and what stays. But this is not insoluble, for even now minor remains are sometimes obliterated after being excavated. I can think off-hand of one site in Kavouri which was excavated and then wiped out as a fine new villa went up, so presumably some kind of committee already exists to make such decisions. I suspect that at present it consists almost exclusively of archaeologists. But cultural and commercial interests, to say nothing of public opinion, do not have to be mutually antagonistic. All that is needed is some common sense.

Before writing out these ideas, I walked over to the former Piraeus Court House site to take a couple of photographs and to refresh my memory. There it was, just as I remembered it, except that it is now littered with plastic bottles, ice cream wrappers and old newspapers. It is a real eyesore. At its extremities, however, the local authorities have planted grass and flowers to create two tiny parks. Now there's a compromise solution, if I ever saw one. If bulldozing this eyesore is too radical a solution, then how about covering it with earth and planting more flowers?



A real eyesore

That would even allow for a larger park while leaving the underlying rubble intact. Heaven knows, Piraeus is short of pleasant open spaces, so if we cannot have a Court House, let us at least have a park.

Yours truly,
P.J. Rowe
Piraeus

Anti-Thatserismos

Dear Editor,

I have been reading the Athenian for many years now and continue to appreciate most of its content. As an anthropologist, I particularly value the semi-ethnographic articles and informative pieces about cultural practices in Greece. In general, I think you also manage to steer a reasonable path through the hazards of Greek political life.

In view of this, I found the offhand comments about *anti-Thatserismos* in 'The Athenian Diary' of June a bit startling.

Are you unaware of the growing hostility to 'Thatcherism' in Britain? Of the devastation these policies have wreaked on public education, social welfare, public utilities, local government and on the autonomy and quality of life of most British people?

Greece is not easily comparable but one shudders to think of an increase in Greece in the 'private affluence, public squalor' mentality that has changed Britain from a civilized social democracy into a profit-hungry, uncaring, and desperately divided polity.

Anyone with any real knowledge of *Thatserismos* in practice will tell you that the 'Elgin' marbles will be the least of your problems if such policies are adopted in Greece.

Sincerely,
Gillian Bottomley
Australia



OUR TOWN

Athens: The Human Resource

Like city people everywhere, Athenians go through periods when they revel in self-criticism. They like to think they have the most polluted atmosphere, the noisiest streets, the most congested traffic jams, the fewest green areas, and the greatest concentrations of concrete.

So when the new Minister of Environment, City Planning and Housing, Stefanos Manos, made the statement last month, "In a little while this city will die of arteriosclerosis," everybody wallowed in the pleasure of the idea. Tell Athenians, when this fit is upon them, that Belgrade is more polluted (let alone Mexico City), that Rome has fewer parks in its centre (let alone Venice), and that Istanbul is noisier, and they become quite militant and anti-chauvinist, as if asking, "How dare you say there is a city worse than ours?"

Nor did Mr Manos' statement merely inspire city editors to write flowery obituaries for their hometown. The whole country was thrown in for good measure: its water, its soil, its beaches, its forests, its atmosphere, its seas – all contaminated – as well, of course, as its people.

Have some high government officials run off with a few Pamper boxes full of money stolen from state-controlled agencies, and moralists will have a heyday condemning the Greek people *in toto* to perdition. It easily explains to these ethic killjoys why Greece is scorned by the West, castigated by the EC, condemned by the IMF, kicked out of history by French intellectuals, its northern borders closed by southern Slavs, its southern parts threatened by North African terrorists, its air space (already polluted) violated by Turks and Americans everyday, and even being scolded by Israel (even though the relationship was upgraded) for not having done so earlier.

Luckily, when these bouts of irrationality appear, it is well to remember that when bureaucrats employed by international bodies like the UN,

OECD and the EC have nothing better to do, they produce global or continental reports comparing cities and states by a variety of standards.

One of these, released by the UN last month, places Greece commendably high among the countries of 'human development'. Rather than using the Gross National Product (or, thank God, the gross national deficit) as the criterion for assessing a country's wealth, this report is based on the extent to which economic growth can be translated into human development. The criteria, among other things, are health, education, employment, and child mortality.

In calculating wealth purely by GNP, Greece ranks considerably lower than it does by the standard of human development, which indicates right off that the level of affluence alone is not the true measure of the Hellene.

It lies elsewhere, but it is not quite clear where. Literacy is not a strong point. In the first 13 countries on the list, only one percent of the population is illiterate; in Greece it is seven percent. Here the poll shows a northern European bias: in the north they read more; in the south they talk more. If points were given for verbal skills, southern Europeans, and Greeks in particular, would have done better.

In medicine, Greece had mixed results. There is a large number of doctors – one for every 400 people – but a shortage of nurses. In Greece, for every ten doctors there are eight nurses, whereas in Norway there are 75.

Due to its sensitive geopolitical situation (which seems unlikely to change, since its immediate northern neighbors have freely and enthusiastically voted to remain communist), Greece rates low on the list in the relation between military spending vis-à-vis spending for education and health. In Greece, money spent on the military is about equal to that spent on health and education combined. Western European countries, however, in-

stead of frowning on this state of affairs should be thankful for their more protected geographical positions.

In this mixed bag of goods and ills, why does Greece come out as well as it does – among nations it places 22nd to the US's 19th – if it is not for the wealth of its human resources?

For these, other reports must be examined, too, and other polls weighed. When it comes to those which are said to measure 'life-styles' or described as 'leisure arts', Athens always rates high. This is attributed to climate and topography. Whatever the degree of sea and air pollution, the proximity of mountains and seashore, the many days of sunshine and the agreeableness of the temperature have long made Athens a desirable place of residence. The soaring real estate prices being paid for office space by European companies is solid evidence that it remains desirable.

The factor most difficult to measure, the one that defies percentage points, is the potential of its human resources. Yet even the most casual visitor would agree that Athens, except for its obvious interests, is, for the most part, an indifferent city inhabited by extraordinary people. Athenians' sheer zest for life fills the air (polluted) with pure energy night and day. Their capacity for enjoyment is unlimited and contagious. When it comes to 'human development,' one could say, without exaggerating, that this is every Athenian's purpose in life.

Greek politicians, no less than Greek moralists, have never understood their fellow countrymen. Junta colonel Papadopoulos would have put the Greek people into a cast; Karamanlis would have them 'belong' to the West; Andreas would have them 'belong' to the Third World – whereas they only belong to themselves. If Greeks only had the wit to accept themselves as they are, and develop that resource, most of the problems they moan about would solve themselves.

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

New Military Bases Accord

Greece and the United States initiated an eight-year Defence Cooperation Agreement at the end of May for the continued operation of the American military bases in Greece in exchange for American military aid.

Greek government spokesman Byron Polydoros said the terms of the agreement would remain confidential until the signing ceremony, expected to take place at the beginning of July. He assured, however, that Greece's best national interests have been safeguarded.

The agreement was reached just six weeks after the conservative government came to power, following several years of strained relations between the two countries under the previous Socialist administration of Andreas Papandreou.

Two of the four major US bases, the two Cretan ones in Souda Bay and at Gornes, as well as most of the 20 smaller installations, will continue

functioning as before.

Earlier this year, the US decided to shut down the other two major bases, Ellinikon and Nea Makri, as part of the Pentagon's general cost-saving reduction of military forces abroad. The two bases are now being dismantled.

Greek and American officials have said that most of the operations at Ellinikon and Nea Makri would be transferred to the two remaining bases in Crete, a fact that has already provoked the reaction of Greek leftists. They accused the government of turning Crete into an 'American bridge-head'.

The previous agreement on the US military bases expired in December 1986, following 17 inconclusive rounds of negotiations between the US and the former Socialist government. Negotiations were interrupted prior to the Greek general elections last June and were frozen for about a year by the weak coalition governments that followed.

Corn Scandal Trial Opens

The so-called 'Yugoslav corn scandal' trial, the first of a series involving the alleged corruption of members of Greece's Socialist administration, opened on May 28.

Former Alternate Minister of Finance, Nikos Athanassopoulos, is accused of complicity in the fraudulent re-sale by ITCU, the Greek state-owned trading company, of nine million tons of Yugoslav corn to the European Community in 1986. Falsified documents presented the corn as Greek.

Greece was fined 2.5 million dollars by the Community in 1987 for the illegal sale, to cash in on the EC subsidies that are paid for agricultural exports.

Athanassopoulos, who along with six other employees faces charges of moral instigation and complicity in fraud and forgery, told the court that his acts were political and not punishable.

He said that the decision to cover up

Tsatsos Olive Grove Dedicated

The Constantine Tsatsos Memorial Olive Grove was dedicated on Saturday 19 May as part of the American Farm School's 85th anniversary celebrations and 1990 Commencement exercises. The grove lies in front of Cincinnati Hall, just east of the beehives.

The late president of the Republic was a close friend of the School. "In working the soil of Greece," he told students at the institution's 75th anniversary celebrations, "I would have each of you put not only your hands and your mind, but your spirit, too... I wish I had had the honor, the very great honor, of being able each evening to break my bread with hands that smelled of the Greek earth."

Minister of the Interior Sotiris Kouvelas, Minister of Thrace and Macedonia George Tsitsikostas and Mayor of Thessaloniki Constantine Kosmopoulos were present at the celebration. The former president's widow, Ioanna Tsatsou, herself a noted poet and sister of Nobel laureate George Seferis, addressed the guests as follows:

"How eloquent their trunks are.

The first tree he planted in our garden was an olive tree. Now he will look at his own olive grove, and he will rejoice at the sight.

Now he will listen to the song of the nightingales in the foliage which he loved so much.

From deep inside I want to say 'thank you' to the American Farm School, to the students who worked on the grove, to the inspired Bruce and Tad Lansdale, and to their worthy successors, George and Charlotte Draper.

And I want to close with a few words from one of Bruce's remarks about the School:

A precious gem; a gem for what it is; a gem for what it is for.

And I would like to add: A gem, the cornerstone of friendship."

After walking among the trees in the moonlight, Mrs Tsatsou wrote the following poem and dedicated it to Bruce Lansdale.

The Olive Grove

Slowly, very slowly, we walk on,
each olive tree has its own grace,
a silence that was strange,
as though it was getting something ready,
dominating the place,
a receiving.

And suddenly you could hear
the night's sacred mystery

love

and let it be known by all who expect it,
'the nightingale'

discourse of the Archangel,
song with a melody unheard of before.

I listen, listen, and lose myself.

the actions of the state company was a "national duty and obligation" and had been the result of a series of meetings with other government officials. 22 production and 30 defence witnesses are scheduled to testify.

Most importantly, the court unanimously rejected appeals from Athanasopoulos' defense that the offences had been written off and that there were irregularities in the procedures.

As a result of this decision, judicial sources said the green light was given for the commencement of trials against other former PASOK government members, including Andreas Papandreou himself, in connection with the 200 million dollar Koskotas banking scandal and telephone tapings of political opponents under Papandreou's eight year administration.

Hybrid Budget Unveiled

The annual budget for 1990 was presented to Parliament last month, after a seven-month delay.

Finance Minister Yiannis Paleokrassas said that this budget was "unique", as it was prepared only 40 days after the government gained a vote of confidence and because half of the budget had already been determined.

Therefore, he said, "this budget cannot reflect the financial policy the government considers necessary to face the economy's acute problems but it is a compromise between the 1989 budget and the need to curb increased deficits."

The budget should have been prepared last November, but it was postponed due to political instability and incessant elections. "The financial policy of the government will only become clear through next year's budget," Paleokrassas said.

According to the budget, expenditures will reach 5530 billion drachmas, a 29.8 percent rise from 1989. Paleokrassas said that the sharp increase in expenditure figures was caused mainly by a 600 billion dollar rise in the public debt, one third for wages and pensions and the rest for other government expenditures.

Revenues will increase by 39.9 percent and will reach 3460 billion drachmas, while the deficit will exceed two trillion drachmas and is predicted to reach 2.07 trillion, a 15.6 percent rise from 1989.

Borrowing needs will reach 16 percent of the Gross Domestic Product but, when state companies and social welfare organizations are included, then they will reach 17.6 percent of GDP as compared to 20 percent in 1989.

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Strikes Paralyze Greece

A number of strikes last month hit schools, petrol stations, hospitals, airlines and other means of public transportation, as well as post offices and government services. Overall, they almost brought the country to a standstill.

The General Confederation of Greek Workers (GSEE) staged a 24-hour general nationwide strike in June, the second after a series of tough economic measures were taken by the conservative government.

More than two million workers in government services, airlines, post offices, railways, buses and hospitals participated in the strike to protest against recent tax and price rises and wage restrictions. Private cars and buses also nearly came to a standstill due to a four-day strike by petrol station owners who demanded a one percent increase in their profit margin. The strike ended after an agreement was reached with the government, but, despite drivers' relief, it eliminated all hopes of a drop in smog levels - which are soaring this summer.

University entrance examinations had to be postponed because teachers refused to suspend the strike after several fruitless meetings with Educational Minister Vassilis Kontoyiannopoulos, who said that the examinations scheduled for June 14 would be held in July.

'November 17' Rocket Attack

The notorious, extreme left terrorist group 'November 17' staged an unprecedented rocket attack on June 11 against an office block housing the American multinational firm Procter and Gamble.

In a statement sent to an Athens daily, the group said they chose the American firm as their target in retaliation for having bought an ailing Greek company at a low price, and warned that "in the future any Greek or foreigner who buys state-owned ailing companies without paying their debts will have the same fate."

The organization added: "We will automatically consider such a move as robbing the Greek people and we will strike without any further warning."

Police said that the rocket, identical to those stolen early this year from an army depot in Larissa, for which 'November 17' claimed responsibility,

was apparently lanced from a bazooka. The group had also stolen two World War II vintage bazookas from the War Museum in February.

The attack caused minor damage to the exterior of the Procter and Gamble pharmaceutical company offices, and to the premises of Italy's Fiat car manufacturers located in the same building. There were no casualties because the rocket failed to explode.

'November 17' said it had intended to cause more damage, as its target was the window of the office and not the balcony which it in fact hit.

Police sources said the attack was probably a show of strength by the guerrilla group, demonstrating its ability to carry out a much larger attack than those staged in the past. Since it first made its appearance 15 years ago, 'November 17' has claimed responsibility for 14 assassinations, including several American diplomats and military personnel, and for a large number of bomb explosions.

In an earlier statement, on June 7 the terrorist group warned Filipinos working as household servants in luxury villas to quit their jobs, because such homes could be the group's next target. Before that, the group had claimed responsibility for a series of bomb blasts in the suburb of Ekali.

Bomb Blasts in Luxury Cars

Home-made bombs placed under expensive cars with Greek license plates, such as Mercedes and BMWs, exploded in several Athens areas on three different occasions over the last two months. The blasts rocked Kolonaki, Psychiko and Filothei, as well as the area behind the Athens Hilton.

In the case of the car bombs that exploded in Kolonaki and behind the Hilton, two people who happened to be passing by at the time of the explosions were slightly injured.

The identity of the organization which staged the blasts remains mysterious as no group has claimed responsibility yet. 'November 17' scorned taking part in such unprofessional attacks.

Truck Driver Freed

A Patras council of judges decided in May to drop all charges against 26-year-old Northampton truck driver, Paul Ashwell, for transporting part of an Iraqi supergun.

The three-member panel of judges

ruled that the charges should be dropped because there was no evidence that the driver knew the true nature of his cargo.

The council also supported a public prosecutor's proposal that "the truck and its trailer, as well as the five million drachma bail, should be returned to the owner."

Ashwell left Greece along with his wife and two-year-old son on the same day of the court's ruling. He travelled from the island of Zakynthos on a private jet provided by *The Daily Mirror*, which strenuously took up his case from the beginning. Meanwhile, his truck was to be driven back to England by his father-in-law, Michael Hall, a partner in the family business.

The trucker was arrested on April 19, after British customs authorities ruled that the 29.5 ton steel tube he was carrying was part of an Iraqi supergun allegedly capable of launching nuclear and chemical missiles. He spent 20 days in jail on charges of transporting weapons.

S.O.S Pets

A Supreme Court decision which bars pets from apartments has provoked strong reactions from Greek pet owners and ecologists, who along with their pets staged protest rallies in Athens and Thessaloniki last month.

The court decision said that people with pets must get rid of them if landlords or neighbours demand it.

Hundreds of pet owners and ecologists staged a protest rally outside the Ministry of Agriculture to protest the court's ruling.

The demonstrators, who brought along their pets, held banners saying "No to the expulsion of the animals", and "Keep hands off our companions". They handed a statement to Agriculture Minister Mihalis Papakonstantinou demanding the ban to be lifted.

In their statement, they said the ban was a threat not only to the animals but also to those who love them. They pointed out that throwing the pets out on the streets could prove a great risk for public health. "The court's ruling is unacceptable because we will have to abandon our pets in the streets," said Ioanna Karagouni, a representative of the Animal Friends Federation.

There are about 800,000 apartment tenants with pets in Greece. Under the previous regulation, they could have up to two pets.

In Brief

• The 'wedding of the year' took place in Pylos on 26 May when Foreign Minister and MP for Messenia Antonis Samaras wed civil engineer and *Kyknos* heiress Georgia Kritikou. There were 10,000 invited guests, 200 spitted lambs, and a four-metre-high, 15-tiered wedding cake weighing half a ton. Prime Minister and Mrs Mitsotakis were present, as well as many other members of the 'government of austerity'.

• On the Feast of the Holy Spirit, former Premier Andreas Papandreou and his wife **Dimitra** travelled to the shrine of the Virgin on the island of Tinos. It is said that Mrs Papandreou was fulfilling a vow made at Harefield Hospital when Papandreou had heart surgery in 1988. Some, however, speculate that she is hoping for a 'happy event'.

A month earlier, **Marika** Mitsotakis fulfilled 'her' vow by visiting the newly restored Orthodox Patriarchate in Constantinople.

• The Museum of Cycladic Art of the Nikos Goulandris Foundation has been enriched with 115 works of art dating from the sub-Mycenaean period to the 7th century BC. They are a legacy of the late industrialist **Charles Politis**, a philanthropist who was very active in Athenian business circles.

• In an act of solidarity with MEDASSET (Mediterranean Association to Save the Sea Turtles), environment organizations in Britain and Germany, with a total of 180,000 members, as well as the large German tourist agency HETZEL, are **boycotting Zakynthos** until serious measures are taken to preserve the hatching of *Caretta caretta*.

• An audience of over a thousand jammed the Pallas Theatre on 14 June to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the death of **Jorge Luis Borges**. Among the celebrities gathered at the function organized by the Argentinian Embassy was the writer's widow, Maria Condama de Borges, who spoke about Borges' deep affection for Greece.

• In the latest salvo aimed at bringing **an end to history**— that is, to sink the semi-official, EC-sponsored *History of Europe* written by a French scholar who has ignored the contribution of Hellenism to Europe — an Athenian lexicographer has assembled a list of

66,000 French words that derive from Greek.

• One of the leading artists of 'The Generation of the 30s', **Yiannis Spyropoulos** died at his home in Ekali on 19 May. He was 78. He studied in Paris and was influenced at first by Fauvism. Later he moved into Abstract Expressionism and became a foremost exponent of the style in Greece. He became well-known abroad after winning the UNESCO Prize in 1960 at the Venice Biennale.

• Environmentalist Eleni Psarrou, publisher Spyros Doukas and the Onassis Foundation were the recipients of prizes awarded by the International Union of **Friends of Robert Schuman** at a ceremony held at the Zappeion on 25 May. The function commemorated the 40th anniversary of Schuman's presentation of the proposal for a European Coal and Steel Community, which later earned him the title of 'Architect of the EC.'

• A joint decision by the Ministries of Health and Transportation has banned smoking on all Olympic Airways domestic flights.

• On 30 May, President Karamanlis unveiled a bronze bust of former president **Constantine Tsatsos** in the garden of the Church of the Transfiguration of the Saviour in the Plaka. For decades,

Tsatsos lived in a house next door. The informal ceremony was also attended by Ioanna Tsatsou, the former president's widow, and city officials. On this occasion, President Karamanlis made public a letter he received from Tsatsos on 7 October 1987, the day before he died. The letter closed with the words, "May God grant you years for the good of Greece."

• Former president of Athens College **John Summerskill** died on 14 June in Belle Mead, New Jersey at age 65. In the 1960s, he was president of San Francisco State College during a critical period of social unrest.

• The United Nations Environment Program has named two Greek women, **Niki Goulandris** and **Roula Anghelakis-Malakias** to their Global 500 Roll of Honor. Mrs Goulandris is an artist, naturalist, and co-founder with her husband, Anghelos, of the Goulandris Museum of Natural History. Mrs Anghelakis-Malakias, a journalist, writes about environmental issues for the women's magazine *Gynaika*.

• **Axel Wuestenhagen** was recently named director of the UN Information Centre. He succeeds **Theo Loir**, who was transferred to a similar position in Geneva. Mr Wuestenhagen was born in Hamburg and received his doctorate in law from the University of Vienna.

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The World Shipping Market Place

Nearly 20,000 executives from companies pertaining to the shipping industry were in Greece last month to attend the week-long **POSIDONIA 90 EXHIBITION**. POSIDONIA, a biannual event, was first held in 1969 and over the years has evolved into a prestigious international exhibition. This is largely due to what is known as the "Greek shipping miracle."

Greek shipowners, unlike their counterparts from other large shipping nations, rely very little on their own country's trade for business; they are

companies.

As usual, the week produced its fair share of fun, tension and mishaps. A group of high-powered foreign maritime lawyers boarded a public trolley in Piraeus instead of going everywhere by limousine and were enraged to be fined 1,000 drachmas a head because they had not been forewarned to buy tickets from a kiosk. In the ensuing argument with the inspector, they went past their stop and left the trolley threatening that the state transport company would be hearing from their lawyers.

If this was an example of foreign

aware that POSIDONIA directly and indirectly brings several millions of dollars into Greece, and his plans for the shipping sector are not, thankfully, influenced by the contents of a coffee cup.

Pavlidis himself was the victim of confusion at the POSIDONIA Forum, an international shipping conference traditionally staged during the same week by the exhibition organizers. Pavlidis was just about to stand up to give the opening speech when Forum Chairman, the President of the Union of Greek Shipowners, Stathis Gourdo-michalis, introduced the Chinese Minister of Communications, Qian Yongchang, instead. The confusion of the shipowners' leader was understandable since the shipping ministers of no less than five different countries were among the 350 conference participants.

Amid the courtesies and good humor, however, a good deal of important debate and big business was conducted at this year's POSIDONIA. At the Forum, for example, UK Minister McLoughlin announced that the British government was willing to compromise with Greece on the sensitive issue of the country's right to monopolize some of its coastal shipping services, something which is deemed socially and strategically important in the Aegean but which had led to confrontation between the two countries during the

Greece, in the eyes of many suppliers of marine equipment and services, is the world's largest shipping market place.

'crosstraders' providing ships to compete worldwide for cargoes between third nations. Nonetheless, the fleet under the Greek flag became the world's largest national armada in 1981. Since then, shipowners have placed an increasing emphasis on cutting costs, and the national Greek fleet, like that of all traditional maritime nations, has declined as companies prefer to register many vessels under cheaper 'open' flags, such as those of Liberia, Panama and Cyprus. Still, Greeks today own more shipping capacity than any other nationality, including the second-ranked Japanese, who are intimately involved with the transportation needs of their powerful national economy.

Hence, Greece, in the eyes of many suppliers of marine equipment and services, is the world's largest shipping market place. Moreover, POSIDONIA, according to British Aviation and Shipping Minister Patrick McLoughlin, is "the world's major international shipping exhibition." No less than 900 companies from 48 countries booked exhibition space at POSIDONIA this year. Seventeen of these countries organized national pavilions for their

overreaction to Greek reality, it was counterbalanced by the antagonism of a handful of Greek journalists to the internationalism and success of POSIDONIA. Their long-held conviction that the event would be better run by the Greek government than by a privately-owned Greek company was strengthened when, due to an organiza-

Greek shipowners are crosstraders providing ships to compete worldwide for cargoes between third nations.

tional slip at the opening press conference, they were made to pay for their first cup of coffee instead of receiving the customary free drinks (from which they otherwise benefited for the rest of the week). The reporters by now felt so strongly that they took their 'nationalize POSIDONIA' plan to Alternate Minister for Merchant Marine Aris-totelis Pavlidis. The minister is fully

preparation of a more liberal EC shipping policy. Hans Peters, a World Bank high-ranking official, gave a gloomy forecast of seaborne trade for the 1990s, particularly in the bulk transportation of the raw materials on which most Greek shipping companies depend. Dimitris Krontiras, head of Citibank in Greece, warned Greek shipowners that they are lagging behind

their competitors in exploiting the full range of modern financing methods for their ships. This, he predicted, would restrict their ability to expand in the future and could affect Greek shipping market share.

On the commercial side, exhibitors were buoyant about the number of enquiries received for their products and services. The ever-courteous Japanese, who traditionally have a large and colorful national pavilion close to the exhibition's entrance, are more optimistic now about doing business with Greek shipowners, since owners of the calibre of Onassis and Goulandris have recently started ordering costly new tankers from Japanese shipyards after a break of many years.

Multi-million dollar ship and engine contracts are rarely concluded on the stands, though. According to a leading European diesel engine manufacturer, "We've received a huge number of serious enquiries and within the next few weeks we expect several of them to be followed up."

While the international contingent has traditionally come to POSIDONIA in full force, the local marine equipment and services industry has been of secondary importance. But the presence of 170 Greek companies at this year's exhibition highlighted the expansion of Greece's marine manufacturing and support sector.

Dennis Andersson, marketing manager for Candia Co. SA, a Piraeus-based shipping company specializing in servicing ships in the Suez Canal and China, said: "Our decision to take part in POSIDONIA again was absolutely justified." He said that "there had been a great deal of interest in Candia's new venture in providing port services for ships calling in Romania, which will ultimately be expanded to other Black Sea countries, such as Bulgaria and the Soviet Union."

Greek shipping companies have long enjoyed good informal relations with the Eastern Bloc and are now among the first to exploit the opening up of trade with these countries. Many business discussions took place between Greek companies and visiting eastern European officials. Commercial representatives at POSIDONIA hinted at a number of joint ventures which are likely to materialize in the coming months. ■

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Shape up or Ship out

There comes a time in the affairs of men when taken at the flood... and Jacques Delors, President of the European Commission, will be waiting anxiously for that high tide to be taken by the new government of Greece. His is only the loudest voice in Brussels castigating Greece for both its poor showing in the EC development stakes and its non-credibility on the financial and economic front.

The EC Commission points out that Greek inflation is three times the EC average and climbing; that the public debt is equivalent to 55 billion dollars, which is equal to its gross domestic product (GDP); and that public service employees, numbering half a million, account for 15 percent of the total labor force. Just a few highlights!

Yesterday's unused – and now lost –

The view from Brussels is that, unless urgent steps are taken by Greece to cut government expenditure and improve the climate for private enterprise, then the flow of funds from the EC will slowly dry up. EC auditors have already been to Greece and indicated their dissatisfaction with the sloppy accounting in various Greek ministries and government-owned companies. They say that, in many cases, budgets are not kept nor objectives reached. At this rate, it is not without the bounds of possibility for the other members of the club politely to ask Greece to resign. Not likely, of course, but where there's talk...!

In the meantime, trying to determine the future of the EC itself is like walking down a multiforked road, each turning marked 'EC, my way'; too many outside factors pulling, too many

In the meantime, trying to determine the future of the EC itself is like walking down a multiforked road, each turning marked 'EC, my way'.

EC development funds are now merely a club to bash former governments with. But the spectre of future losses haunts the corridors of the Ministry of National Economy. There is no doubt that Spain and Portugal are worried, too, by the new EC emphasis on the struggling economies on the east of the Elbe. This will continue, spearheaded by West Germany (soon to be 'Germany'), the strongest financial member of the EC. But, unlike Greece, Spain and Portugal have been working to adapt and compete within the single market of 320 million people. Their economies grew last year by 5.2 percent and 5.5 percent respectively, while the Greek economy languished. Last year, according to the Ministry of National Economy, it grew by 2.9 percent.

But all is not lost. After eight years of PASOK's 'give-our-voters-what-they-want' rule and one year of politicking, the opportunity for action has arrived. New Democracy has it in its hands to do what it said it would do and knows must be done, namely, to put Greece back to work.

inside forces pushing.

For example, there is the rush to join the club. Towards the front of the queue, Austria, Cyprus, Hungary and Turkey are being jostled by Poland, Czechoslovakia and the rest of the new eastern European democracies. East Germany, meanwhile, disappears into

The trouble is that the EC has enough on its plate now, without having to encourage and help its poorer members climb to the level of the richer countries.

the arms of her big brother.

There is also bickering in the ranks. France and Germany push for closer political ties; Britain for loser ones. Delors has his own grand scheme: to form the whole of Europe into three orchestras with him on the podium, conducting all three. The best rehearsed would be the existing EC with its twelve members. Surrounding this

would be a band consisting of the EFTA of countries (Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland) which already have strong economic ties with the EC but shy away from political strings. Outside this, would be a 'combo' made up of eastern European countries, Cyprus and Turkey, plus Malta, all encouraged with financial aid to join *eventually* their brothers in the big band.

But the fog thickens as Gorbachev talks of a 'common European house', whatever that is, and George Bush of a 'Europe whole and free', whatever that means. François Mitterrand is eloquent with his 'broad confederation,' while Margaret Thatcher is definitely for a 'community of free nations'. The only thing they all agree on is that a new Europe has to be hatched out of the parson's egg laid by the Yalta and Potsdam agreements in 1945.

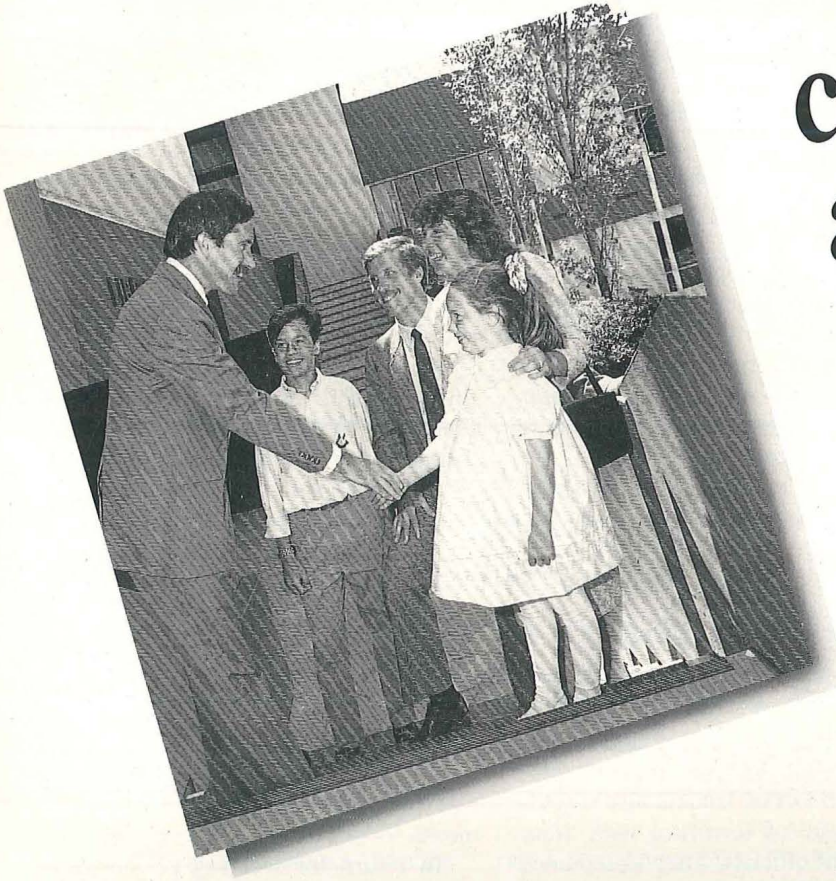
The trouble is that the EC has enough on its plate now, without having to encourage and help its poorer members climb to the level of the richer countries. EFTA members are no problem. On average, their per capita GDP at over 16,000 dollars is 3000 dollars higher than the EC average. But eastern Europe is another matter. In Turkey the figure is about 4000 dollars and in Czechoslovakia (the richest) it peaks at 10,000 dollars. To help these countries the EC has only one pool of money; so who would get less?

In one respect, Delors is quite right. The EC cannot afford to take on new members, and certainly not poor ones. As an organization, he sees that it has to concentrate its main efforts on com-

pleting the Single Market by the end of 1992. Nevertheless, neither the EC nor the free world at large can ignore the cries for help emanating out of the new-borns of eastern Europe.

At this stage, Greece absolutely must, as a privileged member, put her house in order, pay her way in the EC and act forthright towards her own citizens. End words, start deeds. ■

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“Impressive Success” or “Sell-Out”?

President Bush called Prime Minister Mitsotakis' visit to Washington “a new beginning to an old friendship,” but economic problems at home remain unfriendly and unresolved

by Paul Anastasi

During June, the Greeks received long daily accounts of Premier Constantine Mitsotakis' two-week visit to the United States, which was designed to mend fences broken during the Papandreou era and to seek anxiously economic support for Greece's ailing economy.

The effort, a highly successful one according to the government, was described by President Bush as “a new beginning to an old friendship,” a reference to Greece's close ties with the US since the Truman Doctrine went into effect in 1948. These ties, however, have become strained at times, particularly when Washington adopted an ambivalent attitude towards the 1967-74 dictatorship.

Nonetheless, the Left described Mr Mitsotakis' American tour as a “sell-out” to Washington and as part of a “bread and circuses” policy, one that does little to alleviate problems on the home front. It went as far as to argue that Greece had given up so much and received so little from Washington as to warrant the charge that it had returned to a ‘patron-client’ relationship with the US, which the Socialist government had so strongly criticized.

Premier Mitsotakis also has to cope at home with public discontent over the soaring cost of living. If his US trip is a measure of his formula for success, it

prime minister conferred with an American president since George Papandreou met with Lyndon Johnson in 1964 to discuss the Cyprus crisis. For years, it is said, Andreas Papandreou sought a White House invitation, but it never materialized.

pledges for renewed UN efforts to achieve a solution to the Cyprus problem.

The two Greek statesmen also got together with leaders of the Greek-American lobby, rekindling their enthusiasm for the ‘national cause’ and

“We belong to the western world; we are members of the NATO alliance; we are friends and allies of the United States; we are part of a united Europe.”

The two Greek leaders also discussed the issue of terrorism with State Department officials. They stated once again Greece's wish to participate in all Western multilateral efforts to combat the problem, in contrast to the previous Socialist administration. Mitsotakis, nevertheless, provided the first indication that Greece would not extradite alleged Palestinian terrorist Mohamed Rashid to the US but would instead put him on trial in Greece. Congressman Lee Hamilton, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, for the first time indicated that this would be acceptable to Washington.

After meeting with the Jewish lobby to receive assurances that Greece's re-

ceiving promises of greater investments.

In return for securing yet another invitation from President Bush for an official visit to the US, Prime Minister Mitsotakis presented an invitation by President Constantine Karamanlis to visit Greece in the near future, which Bush accepted.

Among the more memorable quotes which emanated from the visit were:

On Greece's ties with the West: “We belong to the western world; we are members of the NATO alliance; we are friends and allies of the United States; we are part of a united Europe and we are determined to assume the responsibilities entailed in these capacities.”

On NATO: “Greece has changed its attitude. We are acting like members of NATO, without creating problems. We are acting like a member of Europe which wants to play its role, and we are helping in the unification of Europe, both political and economic.”

On Cyprus: “The Cyprus issue is one of the regional problems which must be solved, because I believe it is a shame for all of us that there should be an occupation force in an independent European country, and that these occupation forces should belong to a NATO member state. A Cyprus settlement would aid in the calming of a region of Europe which today is uneasy. At a time when walls are crumb-

“International support will materialize through foreign investments which will, in turn, revive the economy.”

will mainly be through promises of growing international support for Greece. “This support,” he declared, “will materialize through foreign investment, which will in turn revive the economy.”

Perhaps the most important accomplishment of the visit made by Mr Mitsotakis and Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras was the meeting with President Bush. It was the first time a Greek

cent recognition of Israel also meant that the Jewish-supported boycott of Greek tourism would come to an end, Mitsotakis claimed he secured promises of Jewish investments while at the same time giving a boost to tourism.

In New York, Mitsotakis and Samaras conferred with UN Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar and, buoyed by promises of support from the American government, secured

ling around the world, it is shameful that a dividing wall in Cyprus should persist."

On Turkey: "We know that we are destined by fate and by our geographic position to live together with the Turks. We desire to do so, and history has proven that we can."

On Greek Americans: "The innumerable Greeks of America we met assured us that they will spare no effort

two sides, and we Greeks feel friendly with both Israel and the Arab people."

On his return, when asked to comment on the Left's criticism that the government had in fact "given everything and not taken anything from the United States," Mr Mitsotakis said he would explain to Parliament how, to the contrary, he had achieved an "impressive success."

Indeed, Socialist opposition party

sold out everything to American conservative interests, and got nothing in return but sweet-sounding words."

The verbal fistfight appeared like the introduction preceding the political fencing that is likely to trickle on through the summer. Meanwhile, the Greek public appears to be increasingly disillusioned and disinterested in party political feuding, and more concerned about the more immediate problem of earning a living and facing a frolicking summer by the seashore or a grueling one in Athens.

The average Greek today appears more concerned with stretching the drachma as much as he can in the local *bakaliko*, coping with a growing number of strikes, and saving water in buckets to face not only the growing number of forest blazes but the expected water shortages. In short, irrespective of the failure or success of the Prime Minister's trip, the Greeks are bracing themselves for a, literally, hot summer. ■

Paul Anastasi is a foreign correspondent in Athens for The New York Times and Daily Telegraph, and the founder/director of Olympic Action Radio.

"Never before has so much social havoc been caused in such a short time."

or time to help their homeland, now that it has a government in which they can have confidence and can support."

On terrorism: "The government remains firm in its decision to stamp out terrorism, and to this end Greece will cooperate with the United States and other countries."

On the Middle East: "To be able to express an opinion, to play a role in the Middle East, one must express it as a friend. And in order to be a friend, one must keep at an equal distance from the

leader Andreas Papandreou for a moment recovered his flair for fiery oratory, criticizing both the government's first two months in office in general, and the Premier's US visit in particular. "Never before has so much social havoc been caused in such a short time," Papandreou proclaimed. "The cost of living has gone out of control, the people have become poorer overnight, and the social achievements of the last decade during our rule have evaporated in a few weeks. Mr Mitsotakis

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The Resolute Women of Cyprus

This month observes the sixteenth anniversary of the Turkish invasion of Cyprus. An eyewitness account of the Women Walk Home event of last year vividly illustrates the continued resolve of the Cypriot people to find a solution to their misfortune

by Margot P. Demopoulos

The 180-mile-long Green Line, brazenly revealed by rusty coils of old barbed wire and armed Turkish troops, slashes the island of Cyprus from Morphou Bay to Famagusta. The desolate buffer zone, patrolled by the United Nations Peacekeeping Force, tracks the demarcation, widening the gash in more populated areas. In remote villages the neutral

one of two carefully chosen sites for a major peace demonstration by women in March 1989.

On the drive from Larnaca airport to Nicosia, I looked for traces of the Green Line but saw nothing in the darkness. I arrived in Nicosia just after midnight with one of the Cypriot organizers. She darted down short, busy streets then abruptly turned into a nar-



UN soldiers holding back protesting women

row barricaded area flooded with light. She pointed upward, then slowly turned the car around.

Seven or eight Turkish soldiers were standing guard atop the ponderous Venetian walls that encircle the old city. They gripped semi-automatic sub-machine guns diagonally across their chest. Their attention was unmistakably fixed on our unauthorized Fiat. One of the soldiers jerked his weapon spasmodically toward the exit to which we were heading. A small guardhouse loomed above the wall. The flag of the

zone narrows and merges imperceptibly with no UN troops in sight.

zone narrows and merges imperceptibly with no UN troops in sight. In the village of Lymbia, southeast of Nicosia, high on a summit overlooking expansive unkempt fields circling the seized village of Louroujina, you can straddle the Green Line, one foot on Greek Cypriot soil, the other on occupied ground. For this distinguishing feature, along with the perception that no rational person would expect several thousand women to attempt to confront controlling troops on this unlikely precipice, Lymbia was

Turkish Republic, red with a bleached white star and crescent, noisily flapped in the shameless spring breeze.

Are they ever unmindful, I wondered, as I watched the engaging Cypriots that night in the sidewalk cafés and pubs; are they ever forgetful, for just a fleeting moment in the prolonged 15 years, of the constant intrusive presence of the occupying Turkish troops?

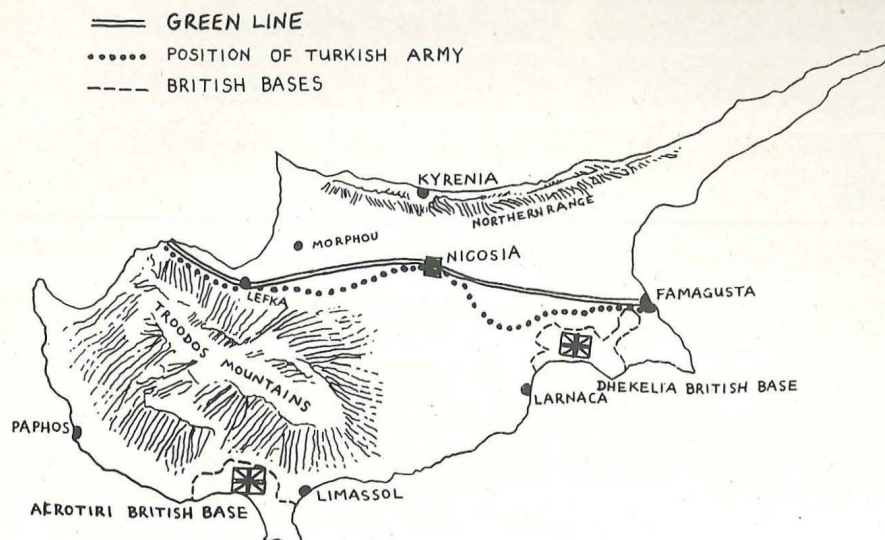
On 15 July, 1974 the right-wing junta in Greece forcibly seized power in Cyprus by toppling the government of Archbishop Makarios. The express objective for Cyprus was *enosis*, or union with Greece. Cyprus has been an independent state since 1969, when the island ceased to be a British protectorate.

On July 19-20, the first Turkish shock troops landed on the island's north shore. The stated rationale for the invasion was the protection of the Turkish Cypriot minority in the unrest following the coup. On 22 July the Athens junta that initiated the coup began its rapid fall from power. The demise of the Greek irredentist forces in both Athens and Nicosia was complete by 14 August. The rationale for the first Turkish invasion thus lost plausibility.

Turkey nonetheless maintained that it was still acting to protect its minority population. In a swift and well-executed advance from 14 to 16 August Turkey invaded 34 percent of the island. Coincidentally, the advance halted on a line that corresponded precisely with the demarcation that Turkey had urged, and the UN mediator had rejected, as the border of proposed partition in 1965.

The Green Line places the ports of Kyrenia and Famagusta within the zone and severs the capital of Nicosia nearly in half. This area had provided more than two-thirds of the Republic's cultivated land, most of its major tourist attractions, and about 60 percent of water resources, mining and quarrying. The Green Line is still in place today, 16 years later, precisely where the Turkish advance halted in the summer of 1974.

To examine the Green Line in the revealing light of day I met Polys Kyriakou in the neighborhood where he grew up. We walked past war-torn homes pockmarked with bullets. Neg-



The Green Line

lected, elongated shutters that had once been painted a glossy green or blue were now bolted closed. Occasionally we passed an opening with a shutter dangling by a single broken hinge. We peered into a cavernous hollow.

The area around Aghios Kissianos runs nearly parallel to the demarcation that dominates the devastated neighborhood. Everywhere there are reminders of the division. At each turn we saw armed soldiers, Greek Cypriots, Turks or the UN. All streets were blocked and barricaded with barbed wire.

Polys' native Cypriot accent allowed us to move close to soldiers on guard at the perimeter. We spoke in hushed tones. Two soldiers in the guard post were only 18 years of age, just out of high school, infants at the time of the invasion. Just a few months before, one of them told us, a fellow Cypriot soldier was shot by the Turkish soldier he had ordered out of the buffer zone that ran alongside the guard post at which we were standing. Only the UN is permitted in the neutral zone. These guard posts in and around Nicosia have since been removed to avoid similar outbreaks of sporadic violence.

A round old woman with smooth white hair shuffled beside us. Polys recognized her as the mother of an old school friend. They quietly reminisced. Her face bore an expression of profound loss as she spoke of her lost and scattered family. She was a woman living on the edge of disaster. "When we die," she said waving toward the few homes scattered on the street, "there will be no one, just the soldiers and the guns."

The morning quiet was brusquely jarred by sounds of life from across the

Green Line. The amplified call of the muezzin summoned the Moslems to prayer and drowned out all other sounds around us. The old woman made the sign of the cross and slowly turned toward home. She carried the small plastic bag of bread that she had just purchased from the one remaining neighborhood baker.



Cypriot woman on bus holding photograph of her missing husband

On 8 March 1989, eleven days before the scheduled march, the Women Walk Home organizers sent a letter to the UN in Nicosia and to the Ambassadors of the permanent member nations of the UN Security Council. It read, in part: "Our walk will be a non-violent protest by women against the restrictions imposed militarily on all Cypriots." The women expressed their collective frustration and stated that after years of "patient waiting" the women "have begun trying to walk home."

The day before the march the headlines in Cyprus newspapers read, "Hundreds of women to dodge mine-

fields." The newspapers quoted Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish Cypriots. He warned that marchers would be arrested if they crossed the Green Line. Moreover, Charles Gaulkin, the spokesman for the UN, urged that they would affirmatively prevent women from entering the buffer zone. The news reports that minefields were sown in many parts of the Green Line were of particular concern to the women. There were concerted efforts by outside forces to pressure the women to cancel the march.

Prior to the 1974 invasion, Famagusta had been a thriving seaside resort. It was known for its alluring hotels on the littoral and its fine sandy beaches. Turkey reportedly had no intention to occupy the city in its August 1974 advance, but when they reached Famagusta they found it empty. Residents had fled south to seek safety. Since the war the city has remained uninhabited, frozen in time under the hot Cypriot sun. It is widely believed that if and when resolution is achieved, Famagusta will be the first area to be repatriated.

Katerina Savvidou was nine years old that day in August when Famagusta was occupied by Turkish troops. The day before the march we went to Dherinia to get as close as permitted to her childhood home. From a rooftop in Dherinia we found the view we were looking for. With binoculars and a telephoto lens she pointed to her home, half-hidden behind a long low elementary school. On the day her family fled, she recounted, her mother paused to water her flowers for the last time. And her father insisted on opening the windows so the glass would not be shattered by the bombs.



Turkish gendarmerie and settlers forced the women to abandon the peak at Lymbia

The invasion left some 200,000 Cypriots without homes and an estimated 1619 are still unaccounted for. Many of the missing were photographed and identified as prisoners in 1974, but they have not been seen or heard from since. In 1974, in a central square in Nicosia, relatives would assemble to hear news of their missing loved ones. An official flatly read the daily list of names. After each one he would report their status as wounded or prisoner or dead. Women wailed as the names of their fathers or husbands or sons were read. Many of the Cypriot men were taken to prisons in central Anatolia. Katerina's father was one of them.

March 19, the day of the march, was a bright clear Sunday. A caravan of more than 98 blue tourist buses, each

carrying over 50 women marchers, left Solomos Square in Nicosia for a destination known only to the few members of the committee of organizers.

The streets of Nicosia were lined with people; children ran toward the buses with bottles of cold water and handed them to the women through the open windows. The women within the buses held white flags that draped through the opened windows. A woman in the bus alongside held up the black and white photograph of a young mustachioed man in a military uniform. She was dressed in black, her eyes deadened with 15 years of grief.

Cypriot men having coffee in the outdoor cafés shouted, "You will do what we have failed to do." The women in the buses shouted back, "We walk for you."

Strict rules governed the march. No

food or drink in the buses or on the march. No purses, no national symbols such as flags or banners. Only white flags were permitted and the only banners read, "We Come in Peace."

Each bus had a leader and her instructions were to be followed during the trip and during the walk. The rule that was reiterated was "No talking" once the walk starts. The women were to remain silent at all times.

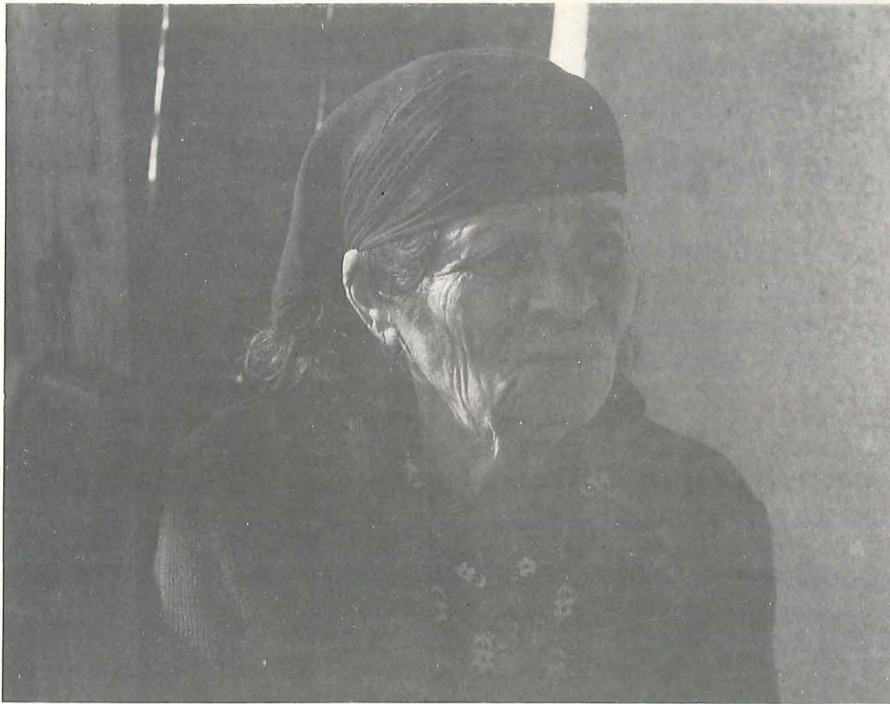
While the buses moved out to the countryside, the helicopters overhead closely tracked our direction. The women in the bus grew silent. I watched while we approached an intersection southwest of Nicosia. The 50 or so buses at the head of the line turned right. The bus ahead of us turned left and we followed, along with the 40 or so behind us. The women in our bus were convinced that we were part of the decoy group. We had heard that it was conceivable and quite probable that the large group of buses would separate into two or three groups to distract and frustrate the Turkish surveillance. Every effort was made to conceal the actual destination until the last possible moment so as to maximize the chances for crossing the Green Line en masse.

What the women did not learn until later was that there was no decoy group. There were two separate and simultaneous crossings of the Green Line at villages less than ten miles apart. It was only in the afternoon at Lymbia that I learned from a Danish reporter that another demonstration had succeeded a few miles away.

When our bus stopped, our orders were to "Run!" I looked in the distance to a steep cliff with a small white-washed church at its peak. In front stood five Turkish soldiers in drab green fatigues. They were looking down at the 50 buses lining up below them, and at the ant trail of women heading directly for them.

We jogged up and around the steep hill and reached the crest, guarded by the soldiers. The crest was a wedge-shaped area, lined with barbed wire. Some women held the barbed wire down with their shoes while others climbed over. At the peak, which was also the Green Line, women were confronted with sandbags, behind which stood a now growing number of Turkish soldiers. Turkish reinforcements came up the hill from the opposite side.

There were, in less than half an hour, about 2000 women on that hill and surrounding fields. About 150 women were at the peak. More troops arrived, then Turkish police in formal navy blue uniforms and riot shields and



Some refugees have spent their later years longing to return home

clubs, then Turkish civilians from the occupied village of Louroujina with signs that were printed with remarkable speed that read, "Better apart than dead."

When a battalion of Turkish policemen and women climbed the peak, the mood at the top was more apprehensive. The soldiers had at first tried to shove the women down but were unable to do so because hundreds more filled the paths below them. There was no room to push back. The Turkish police then tried to wedge them in a smaller space, forcing the women to move back somewhat. The UN futilely attempted to keep the women separate from the Turkish police.

"We can only hold back for about 20 more minutes," the UN officer ahead of us gasped. "Please go down."

After one particularly brutal push from a row of arm-locked Turkish police, a woman from England, in an astonishingly beautiful soprano voice, poignantly sang "The White Cliffs of Dover". Shortly thereafter, Turkish civilians brought a tape recorder and blasted out the Turkish national anthem:

More and more Turkish civilians issued from the village below. Some stayed in the fields holding banners in Greek and in English that read "No to the violation of our borders." Some screamed vicious threats in perfect Greek.

These threats profoundly affected the older Cypriot women. "Like my mother before me," one said, "in Smyrna, in Cydonia, the same words." Tragically, many of these women were from families of refugees who had been

expelled from Asia Minor before and after World War I.

Later that afternoon Rauf Denktash, President of the self-proclaimed Republic of Northern Cyprus, arrived in Lymbia by helicopter. "If he came to us," one of the women said, "perhaps he is one step closer to Vassiliou." George Vassiliou, President of the Republic of Cyprus, had at that time repeatedly offered to meet Denktash in an effort to resolve the conflict. Denktash had spurned each offer and was content with the status quo.

At Akhna, a looted and deserted village six miles away, the rest of the women marchers occupied the church of Aghia Marina. The interior had been completely stripped and demolished. In the rubble they found a few old bibles,

a letter in Greek and pieces of shattered mosaics. Inside the church the women sang "Adathistos Ymnos", a moving Orthodox hymn. The last 22 women to leave the church, after being ordered to do so by Turkish authorities, were arrested and held for trespass.

For some of these women Aghia Marina had been their village church. They had been married there, baptized their children there and annually celebrated the resurrection there.

Some were seeing their homes for the first time in 15 years. They gathered bunches of purple anemones from the dry, abandoned soil. The wild blossoms were the only signs of life since the summer of 1974.

Fifteen years ago a Study Mission Report written for the United States Senate Counsel on the Judiciary correctly observed: "The longer the term required to achieve a resolution of the crisis on Cyprus, the greater will be the suffering of the people on the island. And it is the tragedy of Cyprus today that time is not on the side of peace... Until the central issue of the return of the refugees to their homes is resolved, there will be no peace for Cyprus."

It is the tragedy of Cyprus then and now that time is not on the side of peace. The occupation has been in place for nearly a generation. Perhaps it is hoped that the fiery desire of Greek Cypriots to return home will wane and die as the expelled generation grows old and is forced to find permanent homes in other lands. But the resolve of the Cypriot people is strong. Katerina's grandmother will wait to return to her home until she dies. And her son after her. And then her granddaughter. ■



Counter-protestors from the Turkish occupied village of Louroujina

Mourning for Adonais

Enamoured with Geometric art, Humfry Payne became the youngest director of the British School of Archaeology in Athens at the age of 27.

He wrote a book on Corinthian art and dug it up later at Perachora

by Louise Zarmati

Along the road which winds up the hill towards the ancient citadel of Mycenae is the cemetery of the modern Greek village of Mikines. Like any other Greek cemetery, its large marble crosses crown rows of stark, white, raised marble slabs. Each grave has a box which contains a photograph of the deceased, an oil lamp, matches and wicks, and stubs of candles and plastic flowers, evidence of recent vigil for loved ones. The grave of George Mylonas, one of the excavators of Mycenae and one of Greece's most revered archaeologists, stands proudly near the entrance. He was laid to rest there in the late spring of 1988.

To the right of the little church, and in front of a recently constructed cement fence, stands a modest, yellowing headstone. It is conspicuous in that, unlike the other graves which face east towards the rising sun, it faces south, across the plain of Argos, with a view towards Nauplia and the sea.

The epitaph tells us who is buried there: "Humfry Payne, born in England on February 19, 1902; died in Greece on May 9, 1936; scholar, artist, philhellene", and, finally, a line of poetry invokes us to "Mourn not for Adonais".

Who was Humfry Payne, and how did he come to die in Greece at the early age of thirty-four and be buried at Mikines, so far away from England?

In both the physical and academic sense, Humfry Gilbert Garth Payne can be described as the 'Golden Boy' of British archaeology. He was handsome: six feet five inches tall, slender, and very blond, a striking figure wherever he went. Sir John Beazley, the father of vase-painting stylistic analysis, Payne's teacher at Oxford and close friend throughout his life, described him as "...square-shouldered, with a small head and small features (except the mouth), fair hair, a fresh complexion, eyes of a strong blue and something boyish, yet resolute in the face." A friend once dubbed him 'Geometric Man' in reference not only to the simi-

larity of his physique and the elongated figures on Geometric vases, but to Payne's specialty area of study, Geometric art. Greek children ran away in terror when they saw the apparition of the blond giant, while their mothers crossed themselves when they saw the 'dyo metro anthropo', the two-metre man, striding through their village.

Payne's academic achievements made him outstanding from early youth and are a reflection of the high intellectual traditions on both sides of his family. His father, Edward John Payne, worked his way up from humble circumstances to become a highly respected Victorian intellectual. Edward Payne was extraordinarily gifted and able to master anything to which he turned his mind. He was a classicist, archaeologist, architect, a successful Lincoln's Inn barrister, Fellow of University College, Oxford, a distinguished historian, as well as an accomplished musician and music historian. Payne's mother, Emma Pertz, was an artist and the granddaughter of two eminent scholars, James John Garth Wilkinson, the Swedenborgian philosopher, and Georg Heinrich Pertz, editor of *Monumenta Germaniae Historica*. Unfortunately, Edward Payne died tragically in a drowning accident in 1904, so that father and son were never able to share their common interests in classics, archaeology and history.

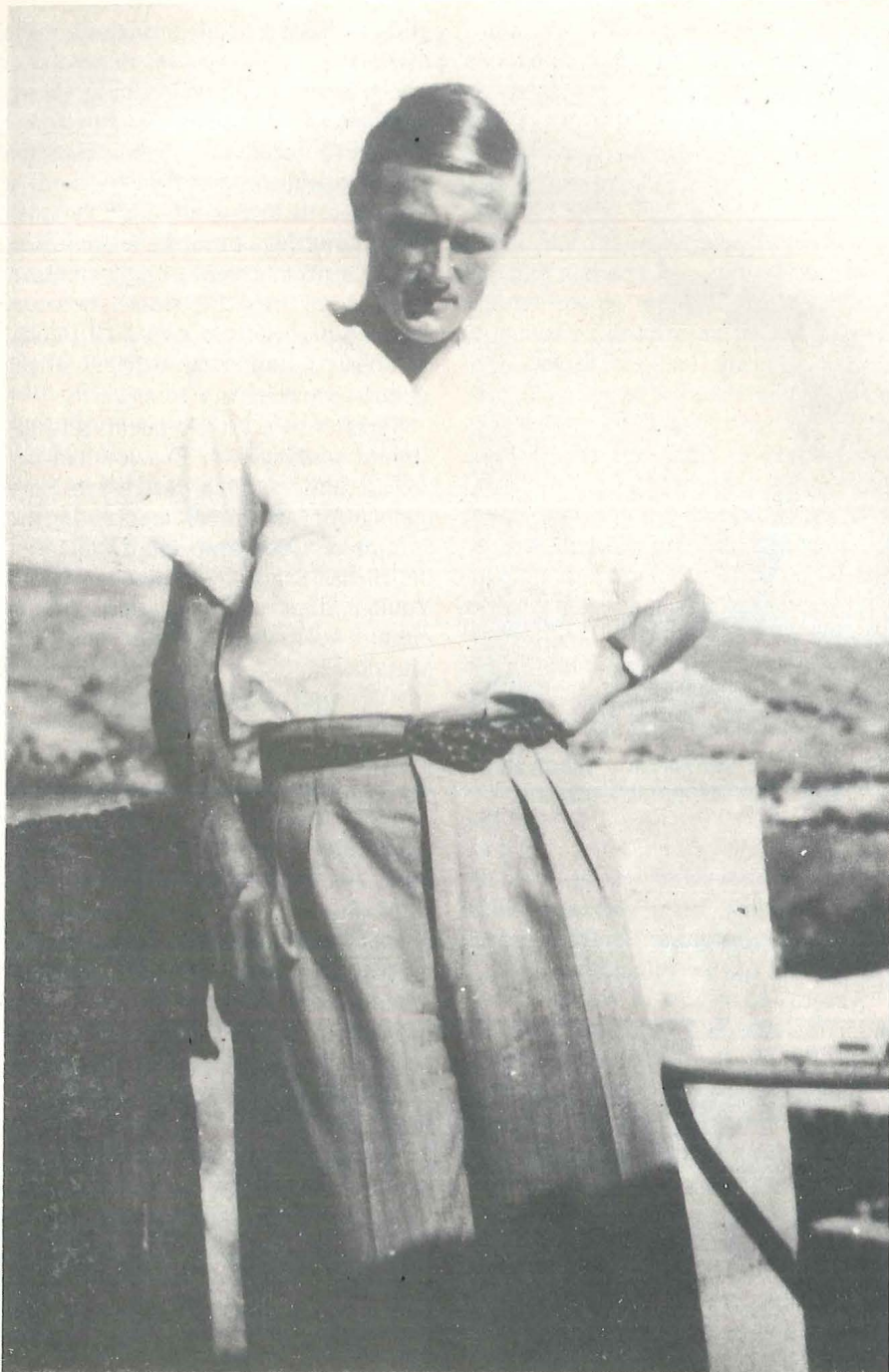
Mrs Payne took great care to make sure that the family's intellectual traditions were kept alive by the three children. She saw that Humfry and his two sisters, Cecilia and Leonora, received the best education possible, despite the fact that they were living on a Civil List pension supplemented by the sale of her paintings. Like his father, Payne's education was financed throughout by his academic prowess. Over the years he won several prestigious prizes in classics as well as scholarships to finance his education at Westminster School in London, then Christ Church, Oxford, in 1920.

It was during his time at Oxford that

Payne first met Sir John Beazley, tutor at Christ Church before becoming Lincoln Professor of Archaeology at Oxford in 1925. When Payne took Greats (literae humaniores) in 1924 he achieved a spectacular First with an 'A' in every paper. In this case Beazley was unusually unstinting in the praise of his students when he described the gifted twenty-two year old as "one of the ablest all-round classical men of his time." Beazley had a profound effect on the young Payne, both personally and intellectually. As Payne's intellect matured under Beazley's tutelage, the two became great friends, played tennis together, and wrote to each other regularly until Payne's death. Bernard Ashmole, also a student of Beazley, said of Payne and his relationship with Beazley, "This was an outstanding mind brought to its finest temper by Beazley's tuition and example. Beazley never ceased to feel his loss."

Upon graduation, Payne was awarded the Travelling Fellowship in Archaeology which first brought him to the British School of Archaeology in Athens in the winter of 1924. It was then that his love affair with Greece began. Like so many philhellenes, Payne became enamoured with Greece's history, antiquities, landscape and people; it became one of the driving forces in his life. As a student at the British School, Payne was serious and dedicated, mixing little with the other students. His interest was in Geometric and Archaic art and as a disciple of Beazley his focus naturally fell on vase-painting. Much of his first year at the School was spent visiting the major archaeological sites and museums of Greece and making notes and drawings of the iconography and style of vases. A study session at the American excavations led him to decide on Corinthian vases as his special area of study.

When Payne went out to Athens in 1924 he left behind in England his fiancée, Dilys Powell. Their romance had begun as undergraduates at Oxford and was conducted in the form of escapades and clandestine meetings in the



Nicholas Hammond

Payne in 1929 just after he became director of the British School

Fellows' garden at Christ Church. One of Dilys' nocturnal scrambles over a wall to a rendezvous was discovered by the authorities and both were threatened with being sent down. It was Payne, and not Dilys, who was spared when Gilbert Murray, the famous classical scholar, stepped in to save Oxford's most promising classics student. Dilys, however, did not get off so lightly. She was rusticated for two terms, during which time she worked as an 'editor's dogsbody' at *The Sunday Times*. (This was the beginning of her career in journalism and her long association with *The Sunday Times*, for which she still writes film reviews). She returned to finish her degree, but had to take rooms out of College. She studied hard for her final exams, and

graduated with a First in English Literature and French.

After Payne's death Dilys Powell wrote his biography, entitled *The Traveller's Journey Is Done*. In it she paints an enchanting picture of their romance at Oxford during the 1920s: "a conspiratorial trip by night down the Isis to prise a crest off a rival college barge, a night-into-day society whose members dined on Sunday mornings under Magdalen Bridge... the dance-hall out of bounds, the night picnic on the river... It was the heyday of cocoa-parties and chaperons..." The relationship survived the drama of the rustication incident and the couple eventually married in January 1926. Their honeymoon was spent travelling in Greece and Egypt.

The couple returned to Oxford in April 1926 and by the end of that year Payne had ready his first draft of *Necrocorinthia: A Study of Corinthian Art in the Archaic Period*, a remarkable achievement considering the huge amount of material with which he was working, the speed in which the text was written, and also because he was working full-time as the assistant curator of Coins at the Ashmolean. The draft of *Necrocorinthia* was awarded a University prize in 1926, the Conington, after being assembled in a frantic thirty-six hours' sitting. When the book was finally published in 1931, E.J. Forster of the British Museum said in his review of the work, "Mr Payne's work could not have been better done, and this is one of the few books that justify the claim of archaeology to be called a science. I should say that the excellent drawings seem to be nearly all by the author's own hand, and that the writing is a work of art."

Payne gained his first excavation experience in Greece in 1927 when, at the encouragement of Sir Arthur Evans, he excavated the Zafer Papoura chamber tombs located north of the Palace of Knossos. Evans had excavated two tombs in the area in 1907 and found a number of Geometric vases. He asked Payne, now recognized as the established expert on the material, to continue the excavation and then publish the results. Payne started learning modern Greek in earnest while working in the field at Knossos with Evans' foreman, Manolis Akoumianakis, affectionately known as 'the Old Wolf'. It was said of Payne that he spoke excellent modern Greek, and that he always had a warm relationship with the Greek people wherever he went.

By 1929 Payne had all but finished *Necrocorinthia*, and his job at the Ashmolean was not up for renewal. A stroke of luck came when he was offered the position of director of the British School of Archaeology in Athens. His appointment was unusual, considering the fact that he was only twenty-seven years old, the youngest person ever to serve as director of the British School. It seems likely that Beazley and Evans had a hand in his appointment as they were both members of the Committee of the British School and their opinions certainly held considerable weight. The Oxford/Cambridge rivalry was alive and well and it was undoubtedly a chance for staunch Oxford men like Evans and Beazley to have one of their own at the helm in Athens. It was

also an opportunity for the British School to move away from the usual areas of prehistory and the classical period which people had studied for so long. Payne brought to the job his expertise in relatively untouched areas of study, the Geometric and Archaic periods.

The Committee showed its commitment to change when it told Payne to find a new site to excavate. They gave him *carte blanche*, and in the spring of 1929 he set out to find a new site. He explored the potential of a number of places, and in May made a journey to Eleutherna in Crete with John Pendlebury, later curator of Knossos, and his wife Hilda, who published an account of it as "A Journey in Crete" in *Archaeology*. She said of Payne, "He was the perfect companion in wayfaring, and he and John Pendlebury shared a deep love of Greece... Almost two days were spent in this enchanted spot while Humfry Payne investigated the site with a view to future excavation."

Payne was looking for a site to prove that the chronology of Geometric and Archaic pottery which he had established in *Necrocorinthia* was correct. Eleutherna did not serve his purpose. He eventually found the perfect site at Perachora, a promontory jutting into the Gulf of Corinth just north of the Isthmus. Of the relationship between *Necrocorinthia* and Perachora, Payne later said, "I wrote a book, and then I came and dug it up." Perachora had long been known to the Americans at Corinth and many archaeologists had visited the site and thought better than tackling it. The Pendleburys accompanied Payne, once again, on this trip. John Pendlebury wrote after Payne's death, "I'm very glad to have known him, particularly on trips. [I remember



The Rampin Horseman, restoration from the Acropolis Museum

him saying,] 'My God, to think we're paid to do this!' on a very good day when we had found Perachora and were sitting on the hills above."

The British School of Archaeology, under the direction of Payne, excavated for four seasons at Perachora, from 1930 to 1933. The finds were extraordinarily rich: little bronze statues of gods and goddesses, animals and birds, exquisitely carved ivories, jewellery and scarabs from exotic lands, and tons of fragments of finely-made pottery, all dedicated to Hera in her temple at the harbor's edge. Payne died before finishing the text of his Perachora excavations and it was due to the devotion and persistence of his friends and collea-

gues that it was finally brought to press in 1941.

Those who dug with him at Perachora describe Payne as a striking figure on site. In the days when dour Oxonian greys and blacks were the fashion, it was easy to distinguish his Olympian figure towering above the rest in colorful open-necked shirts of pink and scarlet. Like an expectant father he could be seen pacing from trench to trench, anxiously awaiting the delivery of the next precious object from earth.

Payne's own artistic talents and his Oxford training with Beazley had endowed him with an interest in and feeling for art of all media. In the autumn of 1933 Payne and a student of the British School, Gerard Mackworth Young, decided to photograph the marble sculptures in the Acropolis Museum in order to publish a visual and descriptive catalogue of the collection. His sensitivity to sculpture, as well as his gifted prose style, are evident in the following passage from the book *Archaic Marble Sculptures from the Acropolis*: "... I have attempted to keep some kind of balance between the two chief influences which lie behind the archaic traditions: the desire of the artist to reproduce the observed forms of nature, and the necessity which compels him to use a language governed by an order as precise and as exacting as the rhythm of the most strictly metrical verse." (p.xii)

Payne had an extraordinary visual memory and an eye for detail. It was these two skills that led him to the greatest successes of his career: the piecing together of the scattered fragments of the Aphrodite of Lyons and the Rampin Horseman. While photographing the Acropolis marbles, Payne discovered that the fragments of a kore, a shoulder and part of her garments, were the missing parts of the Aphrodite statue in Lyons. Not only were the pieces with which he was working in Athens the less obvious ones, but he had never examined the Aphrodite of Lyons. A cast of the Aphrodite was sent to Athens and, in great excitement, was found to fit the fragments exactly. Next, he discovered that the head of a bearded man in the Louvre, the famous Rampin head, belonged to the body of a seated figure in the Acropolis. Athenian society soon dubbed him 'Le Maître', but Payne was characteristically modest about his success. In a letter to a colleague he said, "I have been working fairly hard finishing my Acropolis text... It isn't very grand; meant for beginners, a simple outline of the development of



Perachora during the 1930s excavations

Attic sculpture as illustrated by the marble work on the Acropolis.”

In 1933 Payne and his friend from Oxford, Alan Blakeway, began excavating a small Geometric cemetery on the western face of the acropolis of Knossos. During the second campaign in 1935, James Brock, a student of the British School, assisted Payne and Blakeway, but never managed to discuss in detail with either of them the results of their excavations. After the death of Payne in May 1936, and, most ironically, the death of Blakeway five months later, it fell to the young James Brock to publish the material from the tombs, and the publication is dedicated to the memory of Payne and Blakeway.

In October 1935 Payne travelled to America to give the Charles Eliot Norton lecture series. In a letter to a friend he wrote cheerfully, “... twenty lectures in a month: the last at Bethlehem, which I find is near New York, rather to my surprise. But it will be worth it to see the museums.”

By Easter 1936 Payne was planning to go back to finish excavating Perachora. All the arrangements had been made. Two weeks before excavations were due to begin he played a

game of tennis with friends and complained of a ‘bad knee’. In the space of a few days the discomfort persisted, and his doctor treated him for rheumatism. The pain and discomfort increased and he was sent to Evangelismos hospital. It soon became clear that his illness was far more serious than anyone had realized. It was diagnosed as a staphylococcal infection of the blood (commonly known as blood-poisoning), but those were the days before penicillin, and very little could be done to save him. On 9 May, when the moon was full over Hymettus, and with Dilys Powell at his side, Humfry Payne’s life slowly and quietly slipped away.

John Pendlebury was excavating a cave in the Lasithi plateau in Crete when Payne died. In a letter to his father Pendlebury said, “We’ve just heard that Payne has died. How and what of, we don’t know. He was only thirty-five and, apart from bad asthma, about as fit as anyone could be. It will be a terrible loss for the School and for archaeology in general as well as for his friends... [and later] Humfry Payne died of some staphylococcus germ which attacked him in the knee. They took it for rheumatism at first

apparently, and gave him massage. We shall miss him a lot. Our friendship throve on insult and abuse. He is buried, I am glad to say, at Mycenae.”

Dilys Powell had Payne buried at Mycenae because it was a place which they both loved dearly. They first went there during their honeymoon in Greece, and managed to go there often over the years in order to get away from Athens and the pressures of Payne’s job. The epitaph “Mourn not for Adonais” is a quotation from the elegy “Adonais” written by Shelley on the occasion of the premature death of the young poet Keats, and is appropriate for another whose spirit lives on in the outstanding achievements of a short lifetime:

“He lives, he wakes – ’tis Death is dead, not he;
Mourn not for Adonais – Thou young Dawn,
Turn all thy dew to splendour, for from thee
The spirit thou lamentest is not gone.”

Louise Zarmati is Assistant Archivist at the American School of Classical Studies. She is currently writing a biography of Humfry Payne

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Bruce and Tad Lansdale: Stewards of the Land

This year the American Farm School is celebrating its 85th anniversary.

It also marks the departure of Director Bruce Lansdale and his wife, Tad.

During their devoted 35-year stewardship the School has become an agricultural institution of worldwide importance

by Sloane Elliott



At 7:30 in the evening on 17 May, Bruce Lansdale received Thessaloniki's Silver Medal of Honor, the city's highest civilian award, from Mayor Constantine Kosmopoulos. Lansdale was praised for his "lifelong contribution to Thessaloniki's social and cultural life as well as the contribution made to the progress of agriculture and animal husbandry" during his 35-year career as director of the American Farm School.

The assembly room of the Municipal Council in the City Hall, decorated with the emblems of sister cities (Melbourne, Bologna and Hartford) and the solemn photos of former mayors dating

back to 1912, when the city was liberated from the Ottoman Empire, was packed with members of the Lansdale family, civil dignitaries, staff members and trustees of the American Farm School – all well-wishers and friends.

That the mayor addressed Bruce Lansdale as a close friend from youth, that one eulogist praised him for his support during the junta, and another recited one of his poems in the original demotic, and that Lansdale himself gracefully replied in fluent Greek, colored by a slight Pontian/Macedonian accent, may seem unusual for a native son of Worcester, Massachusetts. But in Greece, luckily, unusual things are

"I believe in a permanent agriculture, a soil that grows richer rather than poorer from year to year. I believe in living not for self but for others so that future generations may not suffer on account of my farming methods. I believe that tillers of the soil are stewards of the land and will be held accountable for the faithful performance of their trust. I am proud to be a farmer and will try to be worthy of the name."

American Farm School Creed

often thought of as quite normal.

This is one of the reasons why in this country reality has a rapid way of becoming myth, not in the sense of making fancy out of fact, but by transforming mere facts into moments of special significance. Bruce Lansdale, in his vigorous mid-60s, has already become, to a certain extent, a mythological figure.

Is it possible that he first arrived in Greece at the age of six months in a basket? Can it be that just 20 years later he returned to Greece on a cattle boat carrying 800 mules and cows from the US to replace the stock that had been destroyed during the German occupation? Surely it is not true that in 1949, the first year that he taught at the Farm School, the entire senior class was kidnapped by the Communist *andartes* and taken off to the mountains, yet every member escaped so that all were reunited at commencement!

Whether he is more American than Greek, or more Greek than American; whether he has been America's best ambassador to Greece or Greece's best ambassador to America, are riddles that only Pythia at Delphi can answer. One thing, however, is quite clear: the most brilliant decision that Bruce Lansdale made in his eventful life was to propose marriage to Tad Krihak, a former college classmate. She accepted and, in her own words, "married Bruce, the American Farm School and Greece."

Running the American Farm School as a husband-and-wife team has been very much in the tradition of the School, and Bruce and Tad have been innovative while remaining true to the School's original mission: not merely to educate farmers but to help mold complete and solid men and women com-

mitted to serving their fellows.

"If you train a boy," Bruce Lansdale's predecessor, Charles House, had said, "you train an individual. If you train a girl, you train a whole family." This is a cornerstone of AFS philosophy.

The American Farm School had been founded in 1904 by his father, John Henry House, a 59-year-old American missionary, to teach farmers how to earn a decent living. Having already lived 30 years in the Balkans, he was well aware of the harsh conditions of rural life. But by combining idealism with practice, he aimed at transforming discouraged and downtrodden villagers into self-confident communities.

From a single small cottage set on barren ground, the School, over the past 85 years, has developed into an oasis of 350 acres with 50 buildings staffed by nearly one hundred people. An original student body of 12 has grown to 220 boys and girls. Today, more than 3000 men and women attend short courses sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture, over 10,000 visitors come from Greece and abroad (a growing number from Third World countries), and 2500 graduates are spread throughout the villages of Greece, replacing the vanishing peasant with the capable farmer-manager and transforming dormant villages into dynamic communities.

In the 35 years of their stewardship, Bruce and Tad Lansdale have seen the underdeveloped rural areas of Greece transformed first into developing, and then into developed, agrarian societies.

When they first came, rural life was only just emerging from a decade of war and civil strife. Villagers were poor, hungry and demoralized. They longed to leave their homes; they did not want their children to stay.

The outlook of the Greek peasant then, Bruce recalls now, was not unlike that in many of the Third World countries today.

At that time, Bruce jotted down his impressions of Greek villagers in this thumb-nail sketch:

"The peasants are extremely honest and yet they distrust one another. They are truly humble but intensely proud. They are devotedly loyal to their employer but they can be devastatingly critical. Most Greeks are convinced that they could do as well as the Prime Minister in running the country if they only had a chance.

"They are the essence of conservatism, but do not hesitate to try to be radical. The men are devoted to their

family, yet they believe freely in the double standard and never seem to miss an opportunity. The men play the dominant role, yet the women run them.

"Villagers are completely united in time of war and just as completely divided in peacetime. They are dedicated to their past yet are pragmatic about their present. They spend hours criticizing their politicians, yet they immediately seek help from their Members of Parliament whenever they have a problem."

Bruce, who is a poet and familiar with the Hellenic tradition, has a Homeric knack with making words and phrases stick in one's mind. He follows the Old Poet's precept, "If you say something well, by all means say it over again." He never tires of speaking of his old friends, Kakomiris and Nikokiris, and one never gets tired of hearing about them.



Actually, they are two Greek words that hardly survive translation. The *kakomiris* (literally, 'the ill-fated one') is the fellow who brings bad luck on himself and then tends to blame others for his setbacks. He is unable to plan anything, easily gives up and sits in the coffee house all day, flipping his worry beads and looking out the window. He is emotionally unstable, apathetic and feels he knows everything. His farm is as slovenly as his personal habits.

Quite the opposite is the *nikokiris* (literally, 'the master of the house'). He is bright-eyed and bushy-tailed. He plans well and initiates action. He is curious and always learning, friendly and responsive, organized and full of energy. He is respected and a village leader. His farm and equipment are clean and tidy.

One of the major aims of the Farm

School has been to transform the *kakomiris* into the *nikokiris* through education, and to increase the number of the *nikokiris*-type agriculturalists through organization and management. The title of Bruce's book, *The Master Farmer*, refers to him.

In light of the country's present anxieties, its economic problems brought on by public mismanagement, its concern over confused ethical standards, its uneasy youth and neglected educational structure, and in this curious mix of energy and inertia, the long and committed experience of Bruce and Tad Lansdale and the role which the American Farm School has played in the transformation of rural Greece are illuminating, pertinent and useful. Hardly more than a generation has passed since Greece was overwhelmingly agrarian, and a closer look at that traditional society may make us better understand and appreciate its character today. The Lansdales' view of the contradictions in the Greek character and in Greek society is precise, affectionate, positive and optimistic.

Every fine institution creates an atmosphere of its own, and the American Farm School is no exception. Everyone who has visited the School has noted this oasis on the Macedonian downs gradually being encroached upon by the expanding city. Even so, it still appears to be a half-mythical place, a sacred grove inhabited by kindly spirits, a sort of Eden where the gate is not blocked by an angel with a flaming sword, but opened wide with words of welcome. In the middle of the cemetery down in the dell, behind the cow barns, is the resting place of Susan Adeline House, "Mother of us all." The inscription on her headstone rightly points out, "She made a heaven around her."

This combination of practicality and vision, of sweat and reverence, which has always characterized the School, is implicit in its motto *Laborare Est Orare*. To Dr John Henry House, the missionary, it meant that work is prayer but it also may be construed, in the case of Bruce and Tad, as "to serve is to speak out" for during their stewardship the fame of the School has spread to the Third World. The School that began 85 years ago with a handful of Greek farm kids in a corner of the Ottoman Empire is becoming a model, as more and more visitors from Africa and Asia attest, for global agricultural transformations. Meanwhile, it has also become a decidedly Greek institution proclaiming the finest qualities of Hellenism. ■



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Why I Hate Penelope



Penelope: a loom of one's own

For men, the Golden Age was full of thrills and achievements,
but for women it was mostly silence and wool-making

by Patricia Hinkel

May I share a secret with you? I hate Penelope, the long-suffering wife of Odysseus, that wily Greek warrior from Ithaca. He left his wife and young son to sail away with the other Achaians to fight the Trojan War. The war lasted a full ten years. When all the other Greek heroes returned home, enterprising Odysseus remained away to tour the Mediterranean, to have many great adventures, and to enjoy at least two mistresses – Circe and Calypso.

Finally, after 18 years he wandered in to find his wife just where he knew she would be. In spite of her many eligible suitors in the living room, Penelope was upstairs weaving wool

silently and pondering her husband's return. Never once did she ask the obvious question: "What kept you, dear?"

Every ancient Greek man wanted a Penelope, if he *had* to have a wife. Today, if you walk through the cemetery of ancient Athens you will find it full of monuments engraved to proper wives. They all read much the same, "Andromache was a good, silent maker of wool," and, "The lady was often seen weaving wool silently."

Keeping your mouth shut was a trait praised in women by the greatest minds of the time. Aristotle had noted, "Silence is the adornment of women." And Socrates once asked a friend, "Is

there anyone with whom you want to talk less than your wife?" Agreeing completely, his friend replied, "Absolutely not."

Even the master of rhetoric, the original toastmaster, Demosthenes commented, "One marries... to father legitimate children and to have a loyal watchdog in the house." Well, at least he expected her to speak up in case of burglary.

The truth is that a man living in the Golden Age married at about the age of 38 or 40 to have heirs and maybe to improve his financial situation. His wife would always bring a dowry. A dowry was what the brothers and the father of the bride paid to the groom to take the girl off their hands. Medea rightfully complained, "It takes a great deal of gold to get a husband." Except for the dowry and the hope of children, Greek men were frankly bored with their wives.

Let us tell the truth. The bride was ill-prepared for marriage, if she had been brought up properly. She had spent her childhood years in the women's quarters of the house, never eating with the men of her family and only seeing them on rare, and extremely brief, occasions. Most of all, she had been taught to be silent and to make wool. She, in other words, had the opportunity to be a perfect Penelope. She certainly did not have the terrible vices of reading, writing, and musical training.

After having blossomed into a dull, extremely ignorant 13-year-old, a Greek girl would have her family arrange a marriage with an eligible and quasi-willing man of middle age. The couple usually met on their wedding night. The next morning the confused, and no doubt distressed, child was taken by her husband about her new house. Turning over a large ring of household keys, he explained: "This is the linen room, make sure that it is always full of clean linen. This is the armor cabinet. keep everything polished. This is the servants' quarters. Have it warm in winter and cool in summer. This is the kitchen. You're responsible for the meals. Here is a bag of gold to run the household for a year. Make sure you stay within your budget." Alas, this young, silent, wool-fashioning bride was programmed for failure.

Because of this failure, the Greek men could hardly wait to get out of the house everyday. They would go to the law courts, go to war, go to the agora, go to the palestra to workout, and go to the house of a hetaera.

A hetaera – now that was my kind of woman. She was scandalous. She could read, she could write, she could play a musical instrument, and she was especially talented in conversing with men. The more successful of these ladies had large homes in the heart of their chosen cities filled each evening with men of renown, of wealth, and of power. Socrates could be found most evenings in the home of the infamous hetaera Aspasia, until the great Pericles decided to ignore all decency and marry her. If a man was lucky enough to receive an invitation, he would arrive at the house of the hetaera with a gift for the hostess, perhaps a lamb or a piece of jewellery. After an evening of festivities, the hetaera would, only if she wished, invite one of the men to stay. And the evidence suggests that she simply never had time to make wool.

Besides the hetaerae, there were some other Grecian gals for whom I

a sufferer of PMS. Her husband Jason tried his best to do her wrong. He just did not realize that his wife was more than a match for anyone's maltreatment.

But my favorite is Queen Clytemnestra, who also waited for her husband, King Agamemnon, to come back from the Trojan War. Although he returned immediately after the fighting stopped, his Majesty was headed for trouble as he drove his chariot to his citadel at Mycenae. It never entered his mind that his wife could stay angry for ten long years because he had sacrificed their daughter to gain favorable winds for his fleet to sail to Troy. He could see his queen waiting out by the Lions Gate in her eagerness to greet him. Barely noticing the beautiful young concubine he had brought back with him, Clytemnestra rolled out the purple carpet.

"Come on in, Aggie," she said sweetly. "You've been gone to a long



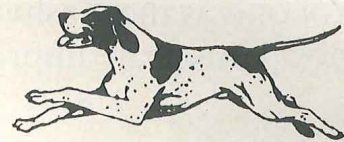
Clytemnestra setting out to complete a little unfinished business

stand in awe. In spite of everything, they fashioned their own destinies, admittedly often for the worst. But each did it her own way. Queen Helen of Sparta, who just could not bear another day with a husband whose nickname was "Loud-With-a-War-Cry", left for a fling with the handsome young Paris of Troy. Then there was the naturalized Greek woman, the foreign princess Medea, who was surely

and dirty war. You must be weary. I've a lovely bubble bath ready for you, honey."

When Agamemnon got into his warm, sudsy bath in the royal apartments, his wife threw a net over him and killed him with an axe. A sickening deed! But a woman a lot more interesting than pitiful, pining Penelope pondering in silence over her wool. I do hate Penelope. ■

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Athena Lives in Tennessee

Not only is the Nashville Parthenon more complete than the one in Athens, it now houses an 'improved' version of Phidias' colossal chryselephantine cult statue of Athena reinforced with fiberglass

by Wilson Strand

Athens is not alone in having a Parthenon. In 1889, to commemorate the centennial of its entry as a state into the Union and to promote the city's claim to being the 'Athens of the South', a centre of culture and education, Nashville, Tennessee, commissioned the building of a full-scale replica of the Parthenon.

That the new Parthenon, when finished, stood at the centre of a flat, green park, beside a lake with swans, bothered no one in Nashville. The Parthenon itself had been built, in consultation with archaeologists, as exact to the Parthenon in Athens as possible.

If nothing else, it could at least claim to being the world's most complete Parthenon. And yet, something was missing. The inside, except for a few casts of the pediment sculptures in the British Museum, was empty.

A decade ago, city leaders began discussing the possibility of building a statue of the goddess of wisdom, like the one in the original Parthenon, to grace the inside. A competition was held, models were submitted, and a local sculptor, Alan Le Quire, was chosen.

Le Quire, who had studied classical art in Italy, read the description of the original statue in Pausanias. He consulted with classical scholars. He made more sketches, closely following existing ones on coins and miniatures of Athena Parthenos of the Roman period. Yet he departed from that model in several ways.

He dispensed with the column holding Nike, the goddess of victory. It distracted from Athena and was unnecessary with today's technology for support. He put her right hand, the one holding Nike, out more to the side so that it would not block the view of the whole figure of Athena. He added a spear, the weapon the warrior goddess frequently carried, and tucked in the drapery at her waist, making her more feminine. This gave rise to scandalous gossip in Nashville that the virgin goddess might be pregnant.

Technically, Le Quire added four

invisible steel 'backbones', stretching from inside her head down into the earth beneath the temple, making the 42-foot statue, which weighs more than 12 tons, 'earthquake proof'. He dispensed with the idea of a reflecting pool in front of Athena. The interior is lit with electricity, not torches, and there is no precious ivory to keep from cracking. This Athena is made of gypsum cement plaster, reinforced with



The Nashville Athena by Alan Le Quire

fiberglass.

On May 20, 1990, after seven years of work on Le Quire's part, who received only 1000 US dollars a month for what he describes as a "labor of love", the statue was finally unveiled. That morning it rained cats and dogs in Nashville. Officials called off the outside events: the Greek-American dancers, and the skydiving. Just before the ceremonies were to begin at 2:00 pm, however, the weather began to clear. Within a large revival-style tent in front of the east entrance, country music star Loretta Lynn sang. Nashville, as everyone knows, is also America's capital of country music.

Then, former King Constantine,

who had attended a 500 dollar-a-plate sponsors' dinner the previous evening, told the audience that Greeks everywhere welcomed the statue and asked his son Paul to rise to the audience and be recognized. After viewing Athena, father and son were whisked away in a long black Lincoln limo to the Nashville airport, where they boarded the king's private jet and flew back to London.

More speeches were delivered. A time capsule bearing the names of donors, it was announced, had been placed inside the head of Athena. A ten-gun salute to the goddess of civic virtue shook the tent as a city official asked everyone in the audience to honor the city's new spiritual guardian by silently pledging to do something for Nashville. The ceremony concluded with a spirited recital from Homer of a hymn of praise for the bright-eyed goddess.

At 3:00 pm, the time everyone had been waiting for, the east door of the Parthenon swung open and the crowd, more than two thousand strong, jostled for a view, but in reverential silence as if they were in church. Athena was stern, a warrior, yet decidedly a goddess. She was also as exact a replica as it was possible, down to the familiar scene on the soles of her sandals of the battle between the Lapiths and Centaurs, the eternal struggle between Civilization and the Barbarians. Phidias would certainly have approved.

Concerts continued into the evening, climaxing in a grand show of fireworks, and the following evening a panel of distinguished scholars debated on the significance of the occasion. Even the goddess of wisdom would have been amazed. ■

Wilson Strand is Associate Professor of Greek History at Southwest State University, Marshall, Minnesota. Professor Strand, who taught for over eight years at several colleges and institutes in Athens and Thessaloniki, considers Greece his second home.



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

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

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

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

Foreign Banks

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

Churches and Synagogues

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

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

Cultural organizations and archaeological institutes

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

Educational Institutions

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

Social/Sports Clubs

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

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

Business Associations

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

Chambers of Commerce

Greek American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Kanari 16	361-8385
Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Akademies St 7-9	360-4815/2411
British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Vas. Sophias 25	721-0361
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece, Mitropoleos St 38	323-1230
German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12	644-4546
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries, 180 Kifissias, Neo Psychico	671-1210, 672-6882
Handicrafts Chamber of Athens, Akademies St 18	363-0253
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Stadiou 4	323-6641
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, Akti Miaouli 85	411-8811
International, Kanningos 27	361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Loudovikou St 1, Plateia Roosevelt	417-7241
Professional Chamber of Athens, El Venizelou St 44	360-1651
Foreign American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17	361-8385
Arab Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, 180 Kifissias	647-3761
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 4	362-0168
Far East Trade Center (Rep of China) Vas Sophias 54	724-3107
French Chamber of Commerce, Vas Sophias 7a	362-5516, 362-5545
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Dorilaiou 10-12	644-4546
Hong Kong Trade Development Council, Vas Alexandrou 2	724-6723
Italian Chamber of Commerce, Mitropoleos St 25	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Koumbari 4	363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17	361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents, Voulis St 15	323-2622



SOUTHEASTERN COLLEGE

Governed by the American College of Southeastern Europe
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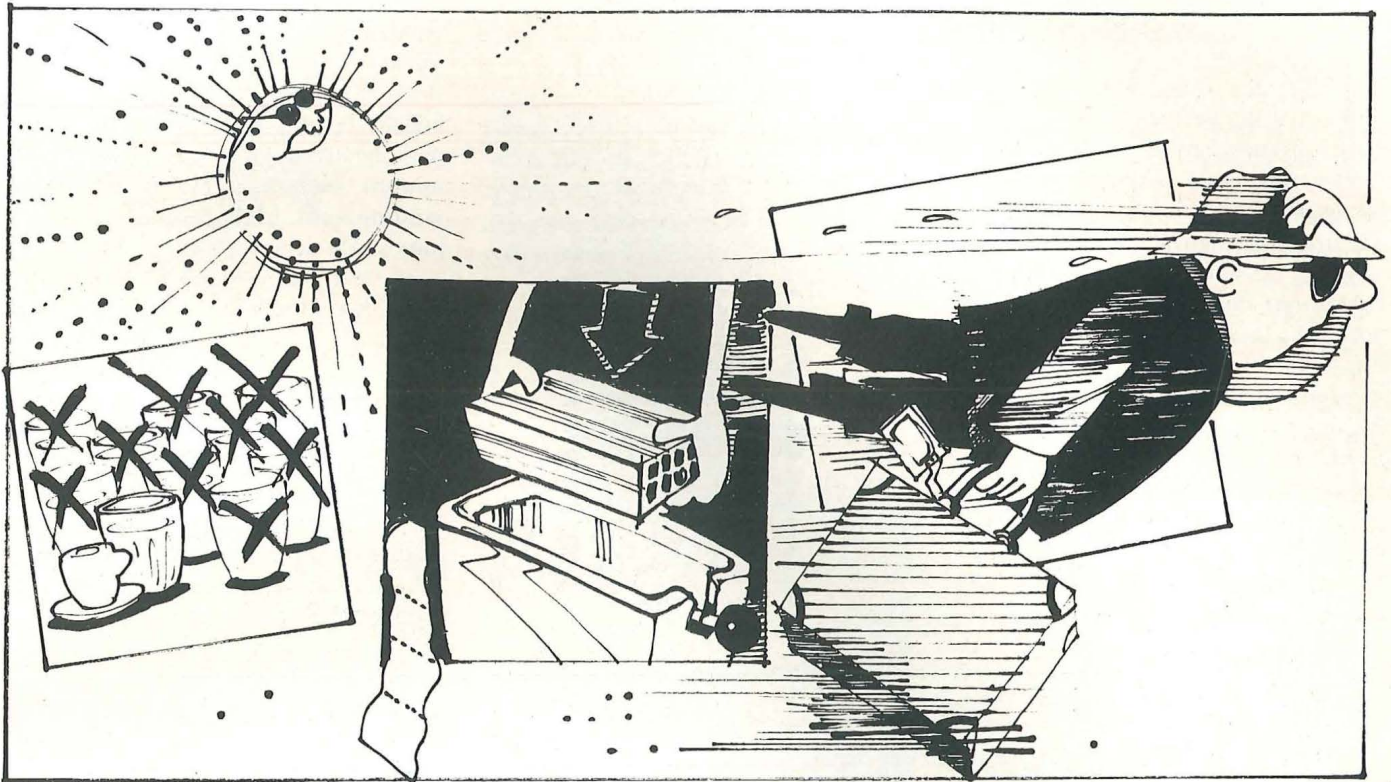
BOSTON'S OFFICES: 251, Newbury Str., Boston M/A 02116 - Tel: 617-262-8776 FAX: 617-262-8981

ADMISSIONS & ADMINISTRATION: Amerikis & 18, Valaoritou Str., 106 71 Athens-Tel: 36.15.563 - 36.43.405 - 36.02.056 FAX: 36.02.055

METROPOLITAN CENTER: 8, Amalias & Xenofontos Str., Athens Tel: 32.50.985 - 32.50.798

KIFISSIA CAMPUS: (A) 53, Tatoiou Str., Kifissia Tel: 80.78.313 - 80.70.252 (B) 36, Em. Benaki Str., Kifissia Tel: 80.70.460 (C) 11, Deligianni Str., Kifissia Tel: 80.12.218 (D) Hydras & Esperou Str., Kifissia Tel: 80.75.018 (L) 299, Kifissias Ave. & Em. Benaki Str., Tel: 80.82.213

CONQUEST EUROPE



Quiz Time

The time has come again for us to test our readers on how well they have kept up with affairs in Greece and how familiar they are with the new stars in the public firmament who, like the man in the Rclcx ad, guide our destinies. Here goes:

1. The leaders of the country's three main political parties, because of their old age, are generally referred to as:
 - a) Methuselahs
 - b) Dinosaurs
 - c) Missing Links
2. The President of the Republic once used this pseudonym on a flight from Athens to Paris when he thought his life was in danger:
 - a) Mr Triandafyllidis
 - b) Constantine Constantinidis
 - c) Caramel Creme
3. The President of the Republic some time ago described Greece as:
 - a) the most beautiful country in the world
 - b) the cradle of democracy
 - c) an infinite lunatic asylum
4. Of the country's political leaders, the Prime Minister, Constantine Mitsotakis, is:
 - a) the first Greek premier ever to be photographed at the White House with his daughter
 - b) the first Greek premier to stand out in group photographs of European Community leaders
 - c) the first European Community leader to be so desperately in need of an EC loan
5. Of the country's political leaders, Andreas Papandreou is:
 - a) the most irresistible
 - b) the most reliable
 - c) the least wealthy
6. Which of the country's better-known politicians will be homeless next month unless his son moves from the family villa in Psychiko?
 - a) Costis Stephanopoulos
 - b) Leonidas Kyrkos
 - c) Andreas Papandreou
7. Andreas Papandreou and his wife, Mimi, recently went to the island of Tinos to thank the Holy Virgin for:
 - a) almost winning the 1989 elections
 - b) doing as well as might have been expected in the 1990 elections
 - c) solving his housing problem
8. The name of the deputy whose vote in parliament the New Democracy party relies on to remain in power is the Greek name for the following animal:
 - a) a turkey
 - b) a camel
 - c) a goat
9. The Minister to the Prime Minister, Miltiades Evert, is:
 - a) a former Mayor of Athens
 - b) a former president of the Jewish Community
 - c) a former husband of Chris Evert
10. The official name of the committee set up to preserve the ancient monuments of Athens is:
 - a) The Melina Mercouri Committee to Restore the Acropolis
 - b) The Acropolis Committee to Restore Melina Mercouri
 - c) The Committee to Restore the Acropolis, Melina Mercouri and other National Monuments
11. The government is tackling the problem of an impending water shortage in Athens by urging the public to:
 - a) take a long summer holiday abroad
 - b) put a brick in their toilet cisterns
 - c) have café waiters bring only one glass of water with their coffee

A Sculpture Stroll by the Sea

The discerning traveller knows that the best way to see and get to know any city is by walking. Discovering and exploring special places on foot is one of the delights of any trip. The following walk is meant to acquaint the summer tourist with Paleo Faliro, old Phaleron, Athens' ancient port and a lovely residential area today. An hour or two at the seashore is a welcome change from city sightseeing, for this particular walk is enhanced by history, an array of contemporary sculptures, the constant companionship of the sea, and charming cafés. There are even swings and slides for the youngsters who may happen to tag along.

One does not have to venture far to find the seashore. This is one of Athens' most attractive assets. In less than half an hour by car or bus from Syntagma, the shoreline appears and one can follow the rim of the sea, if one chooses, all the way to Cape Sounion.

At the foot of Syngrou Avenue, just after it turns left into the shore road, where Paleo Faliro begins, a newly-installed sculpture of Saint Paul by sculptress Rosa Eliou stands on the green. His upraised hand seems to beckon the public to stop and receive his greeting, *XAIPE*, carved on the scroll held in his other hand. The walk can begin right here – the bus stop is just a few feet away – and starts with a closer look at the sculpture.



"Saint Paul" by Rosa Eliou, bronze on stone



"Ladders", steel sculpture by Achilleas Aperghis (1985)

Saint Paul's sculpture is appropriate in this location for this is where he landed on his way to Athens to preach at the foot of the Acropolis. The sculpture, beautifully modelled, generates a flow of movement; the sandalled feet seem ready to run, the linear draping has a strong lateral direction, the folds appear to move in a wave-like motion. Separated in three parts by the open spaces, the statue conveys the essence of the spirit, adding a human substance to the bronze sculpture.

Although sculptural works are foreign to the Greek Orthodox church, given the interdiction on engraved images, this statue relates closely to, and is rendered very much in the style of Byzantine painting.

Right behind the statue of Saint Paul, as you cross the small side road, you will find another piece of history: the small white-washed church of Saint George with its red tiled roof. During one of the battles of the Greek War of Independence raging around the Acropolis in 1827, the great Klepht hero Karaiskakis was mortally wounded and he was borne to this church for sanctuary. Try the door. If it opens, go in. It has beautiful frescoes.

Towering by the sea in the distance are the "Ladders" (1985) of Achilleas

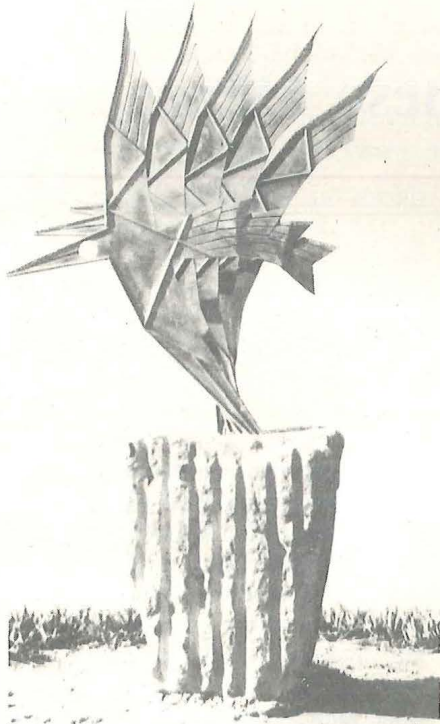
Aperghis, the next stop on this walk. These are an octagonal arrangement of steel step-like structures, uneven in height, in gray or dark brown color, majestically soaring into space. Their upward surge is symbolic of man's aspiring spirit, his hopes and dreams of impossible achievements.

A few metres beyond the "Ladders", leave the main roadway, turning right at the sign 'Marina'. A short walk leads to the sea and to a spectacular view across the Bay of Phaleron to the hill of Kastella in Piraeus. You will also come upon the old warship *Averof*, the dreadnought which struck fear into the hearts of the Turks in the First Balkan Wars of 1912 and did convoy duty during World War II. This is a special treat, for as you board, you can see all the memorabilia of the naval battles in which the ship took part. Just before you board, you come upon the bust of Admiral Pavlos Koundouriotis, a distinguished commander of the *Averof* who later became the first President of the Greek Republic.

Now retrace your steps back to the avenue and continue to stroll by the seaside. In about 15 minutes you come to Floisvos, a white building like a



"Olympic Flame" by Giorgios Yiannakas



"Sea Gulls", stone and metal, by Rosa Eliou

gazebo built at the turn of the century, where you may want to stop for a refreshment and rest. This whole area was a favorite summer resort for Athenians and, if you aspired to be at the height of fashion during the *belle époque*, you would not want to miss *thés dansants* afternoons at the Floisvos.

The next sculpture on the way, just a minute walk beyond Floisvos, pays homage to the Golden Olympiad of 1996. The "Olympic Flame" by Giorgos Yiannakas depicts a torch whose flame is woven into the five circles of the Olympic emblem. The delicate structure beautifully complements the natural setting. Its fragile shape carves gentle patterns in space, drawing in both sea and sky through the open area of its ethereal circles.

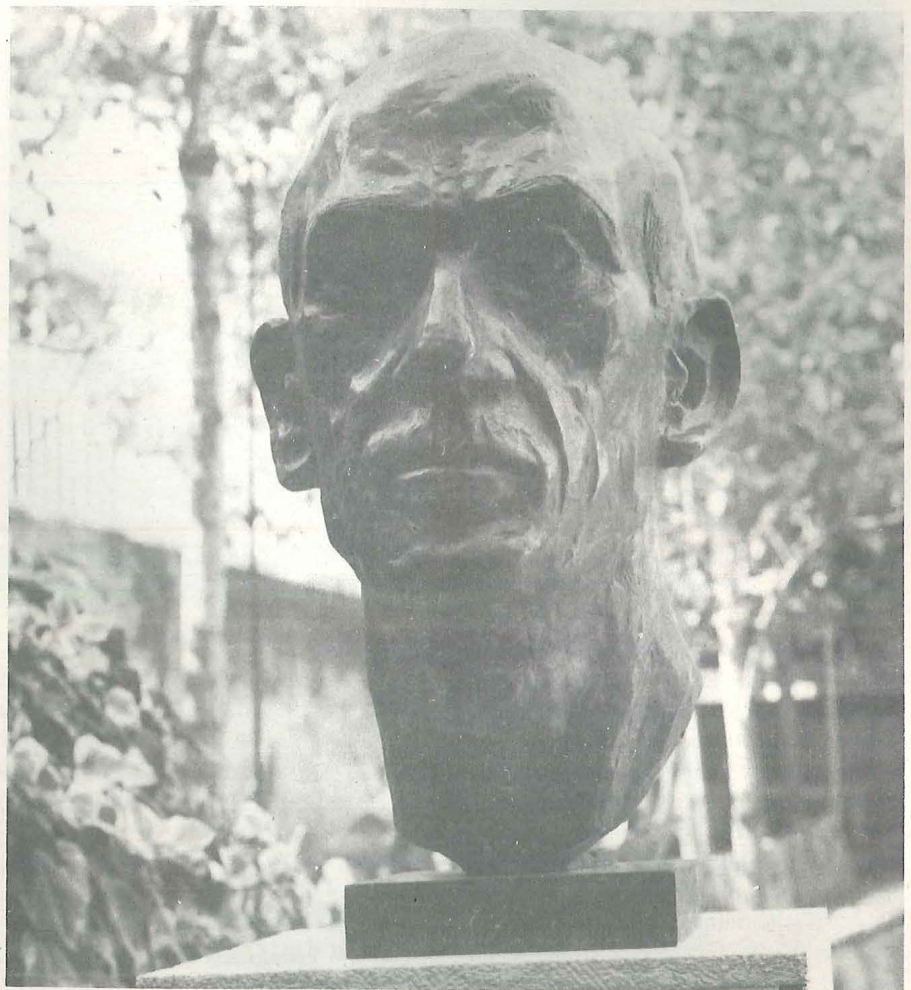
Just a short distance from the "Olympic Flame" stands the "Sea Gulls", another sculpture by Rosa Eliou. On a fluted stone pedestal five birds are perched on the tip of one wing, like ballet dancers. The other wings are fanned out against the sky, their beaks and tails etched in the horizon. It is necessary to walk around the sculpture to get the full three-dimensional effect, the play of their feathered tails, the profile of the sharp beaks, and the rhythm of the wing spread. Note that in the distance a very sheer 'fence' of slim masts lining the horizon complements effectively the vertical thrust of the birds. The sculpture has been stolen

twice since 1980. The new work, strongly reinforced, is finally beginning to acquire the desired green patina of time.

To the right of the "Sea Gulls", just a metre or so away, a giant marble chess board has been implanted on the ground for public use. It has been a popular pastime for the locals, but the wooden chess pieces have so frequently been stolen that the *dimos* has abandoned the recurrent effort to replace them. Now, if you want to checkmate your companion, you will have to provide your own chess set.

on physiognomies, a basic element of all his portrait work. The result is a very expressive portrait reflecting the essence of character, intelligence and creativity – the inner soul of this brilliant musician.

At the end of the sculpture stroll, if you are returning back to town, cross over to the other side of the avenue, and, before taking the bus, amble a bit and browse among the many shops lining the avenue or wander a little into the side streets along which there are still charming villas dating from the 20s and 30s.



"Dimitri Mitropoulos", bronze bust by Fotis Yiorgoulakis

The sculpture which marks the end of the walking tour is a ten-minute distance away. It is a bust of the renowned conductor Dimitri Mitropoulos, who was born here in Paleo Faliro.

When the artist, primarily a painter, Fotis Yiorgoulakis (better known as Fotis, political cartoonist for the *London Evening Standard*, *Punch*, *Herald Tribune*, *Saturday Evening Post*, etc.) was commissioned to execute this work, he turned to his research studies

Bus Information:

Take bus #133 Ag. Kosmas from Othonos St. (across from Olympic Airlines). Ask driver to let you off at bus stop "stassi Ai Ghiorgi", soon after turning from Syngrou Ave. into the shore road.

Averof visiting hours: Monday, Wednesday, Friday: 6:30-8:30 pm. Saturday, Sunday: 11-1 pm; 6:30-8:30 pm.

Closed on Tuesday and Thursday

Admission: free

Persian Ponpons and Chinese Quars

“I am going to sit down at the table to eat my melons and swallow a draft of muscat.”

This sensible and prosaic act was announced by no less a gourmet than King Henri IV, whom we met a few months ago eating his poulet up his royal earlobes. Today, melons are such a common sight – we see them piled on pushcarts and heaped in the markets – that we forget how much history, and mystery, lie underneath their thick skin.

It is generally accepted that the species *Cucumis melo* originally came from Persia. Persian melons, often called *ponpons* by the French, were introduced in France at the end of the 15th century. They have always been famous for their extraordinary aroma and flavor.

Just before the fall of the Shah, one of the last editions of an English language newspaper in Tehran lamented the disappearance of the many pigeon towers that once threw their shadows across the land because it was believed that the exquisite flavor of Persian melons came from their fertilizer.

Cucumis melo is divided into three principal groups, which must be planted far apart from each other because they interbreed too readily through insect cross-pollination with not very good results. The muskmelon, *Cucumis melo* variety *reticulatus*, known as the nutmeg melon, the netted melon, and by the French embroidered melon, is the one most common in Greece and was probably the variety that took Renaissance France by storm.

The *Cucumis melo* variety *cantalupensis* (the name came from the Papal domain of Cantalupo near Tivoli where melon seeds brought from Armenia were planted in the 16th century) is the type which usually has deep groves, a rough warty rind, and either orange or green flesh.

The *Cucumis melo* variety *inodorus*, which has very little aroma, is the winter melon and comes in a great variety, with many different rind markings and flesh colorings. The familiar honeydew and the casaba both belong to this group. Unlike the others, they are easy to ship and can be stored for several weeks.

Cucumis melo dates back to over

two thousand years. In the Sumerian *Epic of Gilgamesh*, the hero took time out to eat what has been translated as cassia melons. Assyrian bas-reliefs appear to show slices of melon and we know that Ur-Nammu of Ur grew melons in his garden around 2100 BC. It would seem that melons are depicted in Egyptian paintings dating back to 2400 BC. Skeptics who claim that melons are really cucumbers should ponder the following bit of history from the Bible.



Cantaloupe

The scene is in the wilderness of Paran. For well over two years, the children of Israel, led by their liberator Moses, were wandering through arid landscapes since Moses had freed them from enslavement in Egypt. Their bondage already forgotten, their constant complaining “displeased the Lord... and his anger was kindled; and the fire of the Lord burst among them and consumed them that were in the uttermost parts of the camp.”

Moses prayed and the Lord quenched the fire, but before long they were at it again. Guess why? They lusted after real crunchy and aromatic food, like the one they had in Egypt: onions, garlic, fish and cucumbers. And then there were the melons! One can easily understand how beautiful the juicy aromatic melon would be in this great emptiness, especially after all those years of tasteless manna (“it was as the taste of fresh oil”). The story goes on, the children of Israel get the flesh they

clamor for, and their comeuppance.

The Greeks were eating melons as far back as the 3rd century B C and they were available in Rome until the collapse of the Roman Empire because the Romans preferred to import them from Asia Minor. This was the end of them in Europe for about a thousand years. Charlemagne had melons planted in France around 800 A D, after bringing them back from his campaigns in Spain. They did not really take hold, however, until Charles VIII and his soldiers reintroduced them in 1495. For all these thousands of years the melons were not bigger than oranges. Then they started looking like what they are today. It was thought that gardeners in France were watering them with sweetened water.

Were Any of Them Planted?

The Chinese enjoyed melons, including the seeds, as proved by the body of a Chinese noblewoman exhumed in 1973. It had been buried sixty feet deep, encased in a series of six nested airtight coffins, and, as a result, was in perfect condition. An autopsy found seeds throughout the intestinal tract that dated back to 125 B C.

Marco Polo reported finding the “best melons in the world” in the city of Shibarghan, on the road to China. There they cut melons into strips and hung them in the sun to dry “till they become sweeter than honey.”

The Chinese have many varieties of melon never seen outside of China. They are usually given names which suit their characteristics: *goat horn* describes a very sweet melon shaped like a goat’s horn; *frog crisp* has a delicate pastel shade of green with dark green spots, like those on the back of a frog found in rice paddies; and a cheap mushy tasteless variety “which nobody but toothless old people would cherish.”

Other varieties can be found in specialty stores in the West. The *summer* or *hairy melon* (jeet quar) is medium green in color, has spines and tastes somewhat like squash. The Cantonese consider it delicious in soup, although it can also be braised.

The small *tea melon* (cha quar) is sold in cans preserved in honey and ginger. The plain form can be used as a

vegetable and be served in many ways. The largest melon, the size of a pumpkin, is the *winter melon* (dung quar), a beautiful melon light green in color frosted with white and with white meat that is also braised or used in soups. A favorite dish prepared with winter melon is *red-cooked* (hoong sin dung quar), so called because dishes cooked in soy sauce turn into a rich reddish brown color.

Cantaloupe by Candlelight

Ordinary cantaloupes can also be served in many ways. Besides the chilled slices (have you tried them with a very light sprinkling of salt?), there are innumerable 'fruit cups' whereby the melon is ignominiously scooped into cute little balls and mixed with a wide assortment of fresh fruits. The more sophisticated serve it with thin slices of ham or scoops of ice cream.

It is also very elegant to serve the melon divided into sawtoothed halves and serve the seeded interiors with fresh fruits and ice cream over which a dribble of liqueur has been drabbled, the flavor depending on the contents. Cointreau is delicious with any combination.

For a cool summer evening, baked cantaloupe by candlelight might just be the kind of spell you wish to cast. Halve in two, remove seeds (keeping your feathered friends in mind), mix two cups of peach slices with half a cup of sugar and a sprinkling mace. Arrange the peach slices artistically (!) in the cantaloupe halves and bake for 15 minutes in a hot oven at 425° F. Serve immediately decorated with mint sprigs (in candlelight, parsley would probably do just as well!).

Although all cantaloupes are muskmelons, many types of muskmelons are not cantaloupes! To be truly ripe and sweet they must all, however, be picked ripe from the vine. Once picked they do not develop additional sugar and will never get sweeter, although they will soften. If the melon has matured on the vine, the scar at the stem end is slightly shrunken and well-calloused.

Once purchased, melons can be stored several days away from the sunlight at temperatures no higher than 70° F. Before serving, refrigerate in plastic bags to avoid their aroma from being absorbed by other foods. But be aware that extreme chilling dulls their delicate flavor.

Believe it or not, melons can be grown in a container, as we will prove later. This is a great way to recycle old brassieres! ■

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Picnic Menu

- Chicken Liver Paté on Crackers
- Poached Salmon and Garlic Sauce
- Barbecued Marinated Chicken Briami
- Bean Sprout Salad
- Bran Muffins
- Chilled Wine and Fruit Juices
- Fresh Fruit or Fruit Compote in Wine Sauce
- Cookies

and pour boiling water over them. Bring to a boil, turn off heat and poach for 3 minutes. Drain. Slide the marrow into a small bowl and discard as much fat as possible by chilling the liquid and skimming off the fat.

Grind the livers, marrow, bread, stock, and garlic in blender, processor or food chopper, one cup at a time. In a mortar, combine a pinch of salt and much pepper with the herbs, and stir into the liver mixture with the eggs, wine, ouzo or brandy. It should be very aromatic. Butter a 6-cup tureen and fill with the liver mixture. Place in hot water bath and bake in moderate oven (176°C/350°F) for 40 minutes. Remove tureen from bath, carefully dry the outside and continue baking without the bath at (165/325) for 15 to 20 minutes longer or until paté has shrunk from edges and is firm. Cool slightly.

- Salt and freshly ground pepper
- 4 salmon steaks

To prepare the court bouillon, combine the water, wine, herbs and onion, a pinch of salt and pepper in a large pan. Boil for 20 minutes. Strain the liquid into a fish poacher and discard the residue in the strainer. Lower salmon into the court bouillon and bring gently to boil. Turn down heat to minimum and poach for 15 minutes or slightly longer until the salmon flakes when touched with a fork. Cool salmon in the liquid. Lift with slotted spatula to plate, cover and chill. (Save liquid for fish stock.) Wrap salmon and carry to picnic chilled, preferably packed in portable cooler. Serves 8.

Garlic Sauce

All lovers of Greek cuisine will recognize *skordalia* – guaranteed to drive away the bugs.

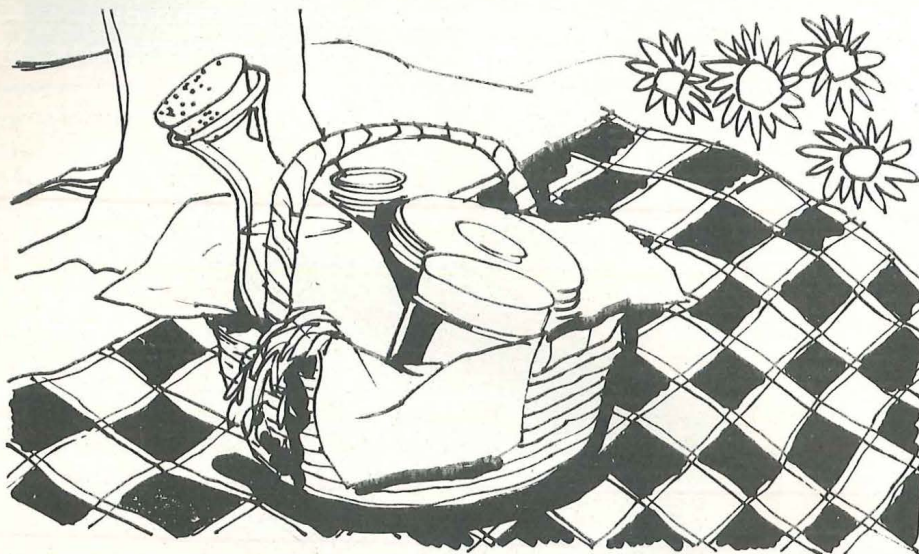
- 1 head garlic
- Pinch salt
- 2 potatoes, boiled, peeled and mashed when hot
- 4 large slices white bread, crusts removed, soaked and squeezed
- 1/2-3/4 cup light olive oil
- 1/3-1/2 cup vinegar, preferably white

Peel the garlic and grind in a mortar with a pinch of salt. Gradually add the hot potatoes and squeezed bread, pounding steadily and transferring to blender when you are tired. Keep adding oil and vinegar alternately to make it smooth and thick with lots of bite (sample with a crust of bread saved from the sauce). Adjust seasonings. Chill and carry to picnic in a covered jar. Serves 8.

Barbecued Marinated Chicken

Bone the chickens, if you can, for an exalted picnic dish.

- 2 chickens, segmented and boned, if desired
- 1/3 cup olive oil
- Juice of 1 lemon
- 1/3 cup dry wine
- 2 tablespoons red wine vinegar
- 2 teaspoons dried oregano
- Fresh rosemary sprig, chopped
- 1 large bay leaf
- 2-3 peppercorns
- 3 garlic cloves, chopped



Chicken Liver Paté

- 5 marrow bone sections (preferably beef)
- 1/2 kilo (1 lb) chicken livers (about 2 cups), washed and drained
- 2 large slices bread, crusts removed, soaked in water and squeezed
- 1/3 cup jellied beef stock
- 2 cloves garlic, sliced
- Salt and freshly ground pepper
- Herbs: pinch dried marjoram, thyme, small bay leaf
- 2 eggs, lightly beaten
- 2 tablespoons dry red wine
- Dash of ouzo or brandy

Wash the marrow bones, place in pan

Invert over plate to unmold. Chill, covered with plastic wrap. Wash and dry tureen. Invert the paté into the tureen, cover and refrigerate. Carry to the picnic chilled in the tureen or sliced in advance. Serve with crackers or bread and fresh vegetables. Serves 8.

Poached Salmon

Utterly delicious cold.

- 8 cups water
- 1/2 cup dry white wine
- Herbs: 1 bay leaf, sprigs parsley, thyme, rosemary or tarragon
- 1 onion, sliced

2 green onions, chopped
Pinch salt
Lemon wedges and fresh parsley for garnish

If boning the chickens, save the bones for a stock. In a large bowl, whisk the oil, lemon juice, wine, vinegar, oregano, rosemary, bay leaf, peppercorns, garlic and green onions. Dip the chicken segments in the marinade and turn to coat. Cover and refrigerate overnight. If barbecue is available at picnic, carry in a sealed bowl. Or barbecue at home a day in advance, and carry to picnic chilled. Serves 8.

Briami

If this dish sounds better to you in French, call it *ratatouille*.

1/2 kilo (1 lb) each small eggplants, tomatoes and zucchini, scraped or peeled and sliced

Small bunch green onions, sliced

2 medium potatoes, peeled and sliced (optional)

Salt and freshly ground pepper

3 garlic cloves, minced

Fresh basil and parsley chopped separately

Olive oil

Select an ovenproof serving dish in which all the vegetables fit snugly. Rinse out with water. Layer the vegetables, beginning with potatoes, generously dribbling seasonings between layers. Top with some tomatoes. Add 1/2 cup water to the dish and sprinkle with olive oil. Slice vegetables into smaller pieces, or leave as is. Refrigerate and serve at room temperature. Serves 8.

Bean Sprout Salad

This salad will not wilt on a picnic.

2 tablespoons peanut or corn oil

6 peppercorns

3 tablespoons rice wine vinegar

1 tablespoon light soy sauce

3 cups sprouted mung or other beans

4 green onions including green, slivered

Soak the oil and peppercorns overnight or for a few hours. Whisk in a bowl with the vinegar, soy sauce. Steam the sprouts for 5 minutes and rinse in ice water. Drain thoroughly. Toss with the green onions and dressing. Chill. Serves 6-8. ■

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The Cannes Film Festival

One of the favorite games at the Cannes Film Festival is to try to guess the winners of the prizes before they are announced. In doing so, one must carefully consider the jury, particularly the president, who has two votes and is often said to influence the decision of the others.

After all this, the jury's decisions are often surprising, if not unfathomable. This year was no exception as David Lynch's eagerly-awaited and highly provocative *Wild At Heart* won the Golden Palm. The audience was sharply divided about the graphically erotic and violent tale of a couple on the run and simultaneously hissed and booed the announcement of the award made by jury president Bernardo Bertolucci.

This was the second year an American film won the top prize. Last year Steven Soderbergh's innovative *Sex, Lies and Videotape*, an off-beat portrait of intertwined lives and lovers in Baton Rouge, captured the Golden Palm.

Lynch finished *Wild At Heart* the day before the Festival opened and brought it himself across the Atlantic, stashing it under his airplane seat. Although the film will probably have some of its more explicit scenes edited in the US version to avoid an 'X' rating, winning the Golden Palm will cap off the Lynch mystique. *Wild At Heart* is Lynch's first feature after his runaway

success with the powerfully kinky *Blue Velvet* (1986), and comes fast on the heels of the sensation caused by his unorthodox television series *Twin Peaks*.

One may speculate about the failure of the other films to win any prizes. Bertolucci might have been accused of chauvinism if Tornatore's delicately sentimental Italian drama, *Everybody's Fine*, starring Marcello Mastroianni as an aging father who has preserved his personal mythology in regards to his children, had won the top prize. Likewise, cries of favoritism might have been heard if Zhang Yi-Mou's visually stunning *Judou: Secret Love, Hidden Faces*, a Chinese entry about a clandestine love affair and the tyrannical offspring it produced, had been chosen for the Golden Palm, considering that Bertolucci's *The Last Emperor*, which

trayal. It is unlikely that Angelica Huston unfairly influenced the jury to give the Best Actor award to Gérard Depardieu instead for *Cyrano De Bergerac*. The ubiquitous Depardieu's first Cannes award was justly won for his passionate and poetic rendering of the malformed lead of the classic play about a gentler obsession with an unspoken love.

Most of the other choices for prizes favored timely, sometimes controversial, themes. Pavel Loungine's *Taxi Blues*, a sardonic view of an unlikely friendship between an alcoholic musician and a musclebound taxi driver set against the background of a changing, sometimes violent USSR, won the Best Director award.

Taxi Blues has a zany irreverent humor and fast pace, from its drunken vodka hunt to the hilarious vacillation in the love-hate relationship between the leading odd-couple. It is easy to understand why it was an audience

Cannes Film Festival Winners

Golden Palm: *Wild At Heart* by David Lynch (US)

Grand Prix: Shared by *The Sting Of Death* by Kohei Oguri (Japan) and *Tilai* by Idrissa Quedraogo (Burkina Faso)

Best Director: Pavel Loungine for *Taxi Blues* (USSR/France)

Best Actor: Gérard Depardieu for *Cyrano De Bergerac* (France)

Best Actress: Krystyna Janda for *The Interrogation* (Poland)

Best Artistic Contribution: *Mother* by Gleb Panfilov (USSR/Italy)

Jury Prize: *Hidden Agenda* by Ken Loach (UK)

Camera d' Or (Best First Film): *Don't Move, Die And Recover* by Vitali Kanevski (USSR).



White Hunter, Black Heart by Clint Eastwood

swept the Academy Awards, was set in China.

Veteran Cannes pundits took note of Angelica Huston's presence on the jury when assessing the chances of Clint Eastwood's *White Hunter, Black Heart*. His study of an obsessive movie director who delays a film shooting in Africa while off stalking elephants is based on Peter Viertel's 1953 book. It is clearly about John Huston, who recently passed away, while filming *African Queen*, and Eastwood assumes the legendary filmmaker's distinctive mannerisms, speech patterns and dress.

Eastwood, who became enormously popular in the 60s in Sergio Leone's 'spaghetti westerns', is now actually a bigger draw in Europe than in the US due to his less commercial bent. It was thought that he might win the Best Actor award for his consummate por-

favorite and an award winner, whereas the two other Russian films that received awards (Gleb Panfilov's *The Mother*, an overly long adaptation of Maxim Gorky's novel, and Vitali Kanevski's *Don't Move, Die and Recover*.) might have done so more on the basis of *glasnostian* frenzy rather than real merit.

Ryszard Bugajski's *The Interrogation*, the last Polish film to be taken off the shelf, is a devastating prison drama that won a Best Actress award for Krystyna Janda. Janda is chilling in her role of a flighty nightclub singer who is thrown in jail after a drunken binge and endures months of torture.

Ken Loach's *Hidden Agenda* is a hard-hitting attack on ruthless methods allegedly used by British police forces, with the cooperation of upper-level government officials, in Northern Ire-



Come See The Paradise by Alan Parker

land. It caused quite a flap and won the jury prize as well.

Alan Parker, no stranger to controversy through provocative features such as *Midnight Express* and *Mississippi Burning*, tackles a little known facet of American history in *Come See The Paradise*. *Paradise*, reminiscent of *Reds*, is a passionate love story at the core of a turbulent historical period, in this case World War II, when thousands of Japanese Americans were stripped of their civil rights and interned in camps.

Dennis Quaid is at his best as Jack McGurn, an earnest Irish-American labor activist who falls in love with mystically beautiful Lily Kawamura (Tamlyn Tomita), his Japanese boss's daughter. When they are forbidden to see one another, they elope to Seattle where, unlike California, it was legal

for a Japanese American to marry a Caucasian.

At the press conference following the Cannes premiere of *Come See The Paradise*, Quaid commented, "In the end, the film is about family; the love of it, how people stay together, how it arises from the ashes of the camp."

Parker's script includes many realistic details but eschews violence or extreme cruelty. His unabashedly sentimental handling of the tender love affair and gentle nurturing among the close-knit family had many audience members openly weeping. When asked what brought about this reversal in his usual jolting visual style, Parker replied, "The world is changing. Sometimes it doesn't matter if you are emotional, if you cry." He continued, "I'm getting older. I did deliberately want to show a more mellow side of me."

Longtime Companion

During the Vietnam War, nothing of that experience was shown on the screen. It was as though the damage to America's soul, and conscience, was so profound and divisive that it was not until the late 70s that a spate of films, beginning with *Deer Hunter*, in 1978, appeared.

Similarly, the massive AIDS epidemic, which has killed more American males than Vietnam since it was first diagnosed in 1981, has not been addressed by Hollywood producers. Norman René's *Longtime Companion*, which entered in the 'Un Certain Regard' category of this year's Cannes Film Festival, is a landmark movie, even more courageous when one considers that the AIDS epidemic has not yet been curbed.

Longtime Companion takes its title from the euphemistic phrase often used in obituaries to describe the surviving lovers of those who have died of AIDS.

Longtime Companion, which unfolds over a period of nine years, focuses on the personal struggles of a small circle of friends who are personally affected by AIDS, either through their own illness or that of their friends and lovers. As the film starts, they are shaken when they read aloud the first *New York Times* article about the outbreak of a 'rare cancer' in the gay community in 1981. There is an element of horror in the film, akin to that found in real life due to the devastating effects of this mysterious disease. At the beginning of the film, the viewer may have the sense of watching a modern day version of *Invasion of the Body Snatchers*. In this case, however, the villain is not an alien from outer space but an insidious virus that invades the body. As the film progresses the characters inwardly wonder, "Who's going to be next? Me or my friend next to me?"

According to director René, who based the film on a script by Craig Lucas, "One thing I wanted to show was how everyday behavior changes because of any crisis." He explained, "But I didn't want to sentimentalize the situation. I tried to present everything realistic and objective so as to make everyone's behavior honest and true to life." René began working as a volunteer at the Gay Men's Health Crisis



Sean and David enjoy a weekend at the beach with their friends in *Longtime Companion*

Centre as he researched for the film, and continues to do so today.

René has succeeded in creating a sensitive drama, one that captures the struggles of an entire community and of those who interact with its members.

Willy (Campbell Scott, son of George C. Scott and Colleen Dewhurst), a taciturn gym instructor, emerges as the central character, the audience's alter ego. He is sympathetic when he rushes to the bedside of his best friend John (Dermot Mulhoney), the first of his friends to die from AIDS. Just as human is the scene in which Willy visits Sean (Mark Lamos), who is clutching his E.T. doll while being given advice on various vitamin therapies and self-help tapes in his hospital bed. We can forgive Willy as he averts his head so that Sean's kiss lands on his neck, not on his lips. He then excuses himself to use the toilet, and in a terror-stricken state, he scrubs every inch of skin that has had contact with Sean.

Directors' Fortnight: A Launching Pad for Films

It is generally accepted that the Golden Palm does not cinch the success of a film in the way that the Academy Award does. According to Gilles Jacob, director of the Cannes Film Festival, "I think being selected at Cannes is very good for a film in the sense that it boosts foreign sales. It also depends on whether the prize is given to a

Contrasting Willy is David (Bruce Davison), who nurses Sean with tender affection in his home until the end. In one of the film's most moving sequences, David sends away the nurse to be alone with Sean. Sean holds his hand and talks soothingly to him in his last hours, "It's okay. You can let go. Let go, my baby. It's all right."

The film captures the stark grimness of hospital rooms and the indifference of insurance brokers and employers, but the tone is buoyed by humor, often in unexpected moments. The excellent all-gay male cast's sensitive performance reflects the bravery of those who confront the disease on a daily basis. The film traces the transformation of denial, anger and fear into energy, channelling it into activism and artistic endeavor.

In keeping with this spirit, profits from the film will be shared with various prominent AIDS organizations, including the Gay Men's Health Crisis and AIDS films. ■

commercial or intellectual film."

In contrast, just a slot in the non-competitive Directors' Fortnight, an independently financed and programed sidebar in the Cannes Festival, can launch a director's career. US directors Jim Jarmusch, Wayne Wang and Spike Lee have all gone on to great success after their films attracted notice in the

Directors' Fortnight. The *cognescenti* flock to Director's Fortnight programs, recognizing its unbiased and highly imaginative selection.

The Directors' Fortnight developed in 1968, during the volatile counter-culture demonstrations, and was designed as a venue for movies outside the mainstream. Over the years, its impact on a film's commercial opportunities has increased dramatically. Henri Deleau, director of the Fortnight, feels that film art cannot function in a vacuum apart from commerce. "The Fortnight is going well in terms of business," he says, "after three successful screenings here you can sell your film in all the big territories."

Writer/director Whit Stillman of *Metropolitan* is well aware of the Fortnight's impact on a film's commercial chances. He wrote the first draft for *Metropolitan*, which was very well-received in its Fortnight screenings, while working at the Cannes market in 1984.

Stillman was a sales representative for hard-to-market Spanish films that were never selected for screening at the Fortnight. He decided it was the one section in the festival where a film that "wasn't serious or symbolic could garner prestige with the press and film buyers."

Metropolitan is an ironically comic look at Manhattan's uppercrust socialite scene, similar to that captured by F. Scott Fitzgerald in *This Side Of Paradise*. Although the budget was modest and the bright-eyed cast obviously untrained, the result is refreshing and appealing. The members of the self-dubbed "Sally Fowler Rat Pack" are lively and articulate, whether discussing philosophy or the latest book.

Two other films that attracted attention in the Fortnight were Charles Burnett's *Sleep With Anger* and Keith McNally's *End Of The Night*. *Sleep With Anger* is an engaging drama about interaction between the generations in a black family. *End Of The Night*, a feature about the psychological stress endured by a husband while waiting for the birth of his child, stirred up great excitement at its premiere and provoked anxiety among film buffs eager to see it at subsequent presentations. Over 200 people were turned away from an evening screening and fistfights broke out in the scramble for seats at a small cinema. ■

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Making a Good Story

The Salonika Bay Murder: Cold War Politics and the Polk Affair by Edmund Keeley, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1989, 395 pp.

When American journalist George Polk wrote in a letter to CBS radio commentator Edward R. Murrow that he was onto something that "might make a good story," it was an appallingly ironic understatement. It was 1949 and Polk was writing from Thessaloniki in the midst of the savage Greek Civil War, and the story he had in mind involved heading into the mountains and getting an interview with the well-known communist guerrilla leader, Markos Vafiadis.

Polk's 'good story', however, turned out to be his own. Within 12 hours of writing the letter, he was pitched into the bay with a bullet hole in the back of his head, his wrists and ankles bound loosely with hemp cord, and his belly full of half-digested lobster and peas.

When the body was fished out of the water near the esplanade a week later, it was the beginning of a story which came to intimately involve three countries, triggering off a chain of events whose repercussions would be felt for decades, and whose fall-out, in Greece at least, can still stir up controversy. As a test, let the name 'Polk' be spoken out loudly today in a crowded Athenian streetcar, and count how many heads will turn around.

For all the colorfulness of its background, the many absurdities of its plot, and the electrifying horror of some of its details, the Polk Affair has the added bite of being a mystery which, most people believe, is still unsolved.

How Polk let himself be bound, hand and foot, why he set out for Mount Olympus in a dinghy, and how the lobster and peas pointed towards a British 'connection' are all pieces of Professor Keeley's enthralling mosaic of historical reconstruction.

Much has been written about the Polk Affair in the four decades that have elapsed since the murder. Only now, however, has the massive documentation been brought together –

much gleaned through State Department archives that have recently become public domain – by a scholar who has the added merits of being a novelist and, as Professor Keeley describes himself, 'a muted philhellene' who is familiar with Thessaloniki, where he lived for three years before the war, and where he returned to a year after the Polk murder to teach at the American Farm School.

If the background to the Polk Affair was the Greek Civil War, the foreground was the Cold War, whose poisonous effect exposed almost everyone to hypocrisy, collusion and nastiness. In the unfolding of the Polk case, Americans, British and Greeks displayed their worst colors.

In such a setting, for a courageous journalist to enter on the scene was in itself sufficient reason for being sought by any number of political interests from the right and the left.

After World War II, the Americans were replacing the British as 'the saviors' of Greece (which was already causing ill will between the two greater powers), and the Truman Doctrine, which provided military and other aid to the Greek government for fighting the communist *andartes*, was being put into effect, therefore escalating the Cold War. Inevitably, this caused tensions between the Greek government and the US Embassy because American involvement in Greek affairs was fomenting the client/patron relationship which for so long colored, and tainted, Greek-US relations.

All these tensions converged and became entangled in the Polk Affair. Both the Greek government and the police felt that it was necessary for them to do as the Americans wished, but as the US Embassy and the American press were in conflict with each other, it was difficult to know what to do. Many US diplomats had an almost undisguised contempt for journalists who were labeled as 'sensationalist barflies', opposed to US policy and soft on communism. The polarizations

THE SALONIKA BAY MURDER COLD WAR POLITICS AND THE POLK AFFAIR



EDMUND KEELEY

caused by the Cold War were already setting the stage for McCarthyism.

Accepting the belief that Polk was a victim of political murder, common sense (assisted by hindsight) would suggest the right would have most to lose in violently preventing Polk from reaching Vafiadis.

Emphasis, then, might have been expected to be directed towards right-wing suspects. Although there was some objectivity, at least on the American side at first, quite the opposite happened.

In the curious lack of clues, an 'official solution' gradually was formed, concocted mainly by the Thessaloniki police, and, when a list of 12 suspects was drawn up, all were leftists, since it was felt that that was how the Americans would like it to be.

In choosing a scapegoat with left-wing connections, the authorities were fortunate, and perhaps wise. In a large and colorful array of striking individuals, Reuters stringer Gregory Staktopoulos gave the impression of being a curiously blurred character which went very well with the absence or vagueness of the facts. His often passive, almost masochist appearance, however, never seemed to suggest to anyone what physical torments and manipulations he was undergoing backstage at the hands of the Security Police.

Professor Keeley's account of the trial is a gripping example of how a miscarriage of justice can be conducted in the presence of a large number of

intelligent, well intentioned people (as well as many who were not), without protesting or questioning when overriding political conditions made an 'official solution' more important than injustice, and a whitewash more pressing than a soiled accommodation with reality.

The accused was, of course, not charged with murder. He was accused of being a responsible accomplice to the crime. It did not occur to anyone that Staktopoulos, in order to provide false testimony, had been viciously tortured, brainwashed and beaten into a 'human wreck', as he confessed later. Nor is it surprising that the alterations that Staktopoulos made in his story during the course of the trial, in order to accommodate his guilt to evolving evidence that he had earlier contradicted, passed quite unnoticed. Nor did anyone express surprise at the absence of cross-examination. Staktopoulos was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment, and everyone accepted this as being just.

Professor Keeley, however, re-

serves his scorn for Walter Lippmann and his committee of distinguished journalists created in order to follow the investigations of the murder of a fellow journalist in Greece, and the trial at which the accused was a journalist himself employed by a western news agency. The committee not only accepted the contradictions of the trial, but it also ignored the sharp commentary written on Staktopoulos' three earlier confessions by E.M. Morgan, professor of criminal law at Harvard, which was presented to the committee before the trial took place. The author attributes Lippmann's acceptance of the frame-up as his willingness to operate 'entirely within the system' and accept without question the policies of the State Department.

If the 'official solution' became more important than the crime or the frame-up themselves, then the fact that the criminals, or criminal, were never identified became more important than any solution. This allowed the Polk Affair to fester modern Greek politics, thus emerging as a *cause célèbre*, a

prime example of the interference of foreign powers and the conniving of domestic interests with those powers.

So, even today, if a shadow seems to follow Prime Minister Mitsotakis when he goes to Washington or when his government renews the lease on the military bases, this can be explained as being a legacy of the Polk Affair.

Professor Keeley could hardly have imagined that as soon as his book was published, events in eastern Europe would unexpectedly seem to end the struggle whose genesis his story so vividly brings to life.

Actually, far from committing his account to a closed chapter in history, Keeley opens up a new dimension that might have passed half-recognized. His sympathetic portrayal of the Polk Affair captures a *kaki ora*, a painful period, in both the history of his own country and of the one in which, he says gracefully, "is rooted a certain personal nostalgia." As such, his book stands not only as a meticulous and insightful record of the past, but also as a moving testimony of allegiance. ■

classifieds

Cost 1,300 drachmas all inclusive for a minimum 15 words; 15 drachmas each additional word.

MISCELLANEOUS

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KATEY'S corner



★ Leaving this summer? Why not take us along? Whether heading for Brussels, Tokyo or Des Moines, Iowa, think what fun it would be to continue to have a laugh with Alec Kitroeff, keep up with the political scene via "Our Town" and "The Athenian Diary", and be posted with the latest archaeological finds that you can visit when you get back. For instance, did you miss the fascinating article on "The Dwarf Elephants of Tilos" in the May 1990 issue? Ask for it at the office. And the great news that silk-screen prints of a Spyros Vassiliou painting (father of *The Athenian* Publisher and Managing Editor Drossoula Elliott) are now available? You can also take along Alec Kitroeff's *The Bananaless Republic*, Helen Fay Stamatii's *Milies: A Village on Pelion* (English and Greek),

all published by The Athenian Press. Do drop by our offices at Peta 4 in the Plaka (or telephone 322-3052) before you leave to organize your continuing subscription and pick up some of the above for gifts wherever your new posting may be. We will be looking forward to visiting with you monthly.

★ There is a whole spate of diplomatic farewell parties taking place during this period of departure. Best wishes go to the Ambassador of Austria, HE Helmut Strasser, and his wife Greta as they head for Hungary; the Ambassador of New Zealand, HE Richard Woods, and his wife Joanna; the Ambassador of Denmark, HE Skjold G. Mellvin, and his wife; and the Ambassador of Brazil, HE Madam A. de Salvo Coimbra. Hopefully, September or October will bring a collection of welcoming functions. Congratulations are in order for HE Moshe Gilboa, whose status was changed from Representative to Ambassador following the recognition of Israel by Greece.

★ The Norwegian Institute in Athens, the youngest of the



Nothing short of fabulous was the recent collaboration among Aliko Galanis (director and dance choreographer), Carole Johns (musical director), and the students of the Theatre Arts Workshop of Athens College, who gave almost five months of their extra-curricular time to present Sandy Wilson's "The Boy Friend". If you missed one of the two performances, you really missed a happening. The sets by Peter Rose were perfect, costumes were an eyeful, and in a show full of production numbers, each one was better than the previous. The audience showed its complete approval by insisting on a final reprise. Our picture shows the enticing girl friends preparing to ask the boy friends "Won't You Charleston with Me?"

foreign archaeological institutes in Greece, celebrated its first anniversary recently with an outstanding event organized in the Lecture Hall of the Italian Archaeological School. Director Ovind Andersen, who was professor of Classics at the University of Trondheim prior to his appointment, gave a complete report of the first year of the Institute's operation followed by guest lecturer Professor Per Jonas Nordhagen of the University of Bergen speaking on "Byzantium and the West - the Legacy of O. Demus." Everyone then adjourned to the Hotel Divani Palace Acropolis for a most congenial reception.

★ At a meeting organized on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the Finnish Institute in Athens, Director Dr. Jaako Frosen, presented the annual activity report, followed by the lecture of Professor Rolf Westman (Abo Akademi) on "The Ideal of the Wise Man in Hellenistic Philosophy." Held at the National Research Foundation, the meeting was well attended by foreign and Greek students as well as members of other institutes. HE the Finnish

Ambassador, Mr Tiilikainen then welcomed the participants to the Embassy residence for a reception.

★ US citizens are reminded that 1990 is an important voting year. Sometimes non-resident Americans worry about being held liable for state taxes if they vote. However, the facts are clear: whether voting for federal or state offices, a non-resident American cannot be held liable for state taxes simply by the act of voting. So if this has been a cause for hesitation, let 1990 be the year of your participation. British citizens are also in many cases eligible to cast absentee ballots. It would be a good idea to contact your Embassy at 723-6211 to ascertain your complete voting privileges.

★ The TASIS International School is offering a scholarship through the TASIS Foundation to US citizen students via the Federated American Women's Clubs Overseas (FAWCO). As AWOG in Athens is an affiliated club, this new scholarship is available to children of all members. For information on the organization, telephone the Club Room at 639-3250 Ext. 345 beginning in September 10:30am - 1pm.



Elsewhere in *The Athenian* this month you will be reading about the 85th Anniversary celebrations of The American Farm School of Thessaloniki and Bruce Lansdale's association with it for more than half of those years. However, this is my own personal 'thank you' for the many happy occasions when I have been privileged to work and talk with Bruce and Tad Lansdale. Farewell and godspeed to them both in the years ahead. We are all grateful for the fact that they will be spending at least part of each year in Greece. Our picture is from the farewell dinner in Athens honoring the Lansdales, under the combined sponsorship of the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce and the Propeller Club. The Lansdales (left) are with Costas Papagiannacopoulos, PC President.



The American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG) recently enjoyed a 'first' with the generous assistance of the Honorary President Mrs Estelle Sotirhos in the gardens of the US Embassy residence. Everybody helped in order to raise extra funds to be donated to several children's charities. A capacity crowd enjoyed the fabulous summer fashions of Kathy Heyndels Haute Couture set off by the jewellery of Vourakis, an American-style picnic box lunch, and the hope of being the lucky Door Prize recipient. Mrs Sotirhos, standing left in the photo, personally greeted each of the guests.

★ It really was an honor for Greece, and especially for Anatolia College, to host the first meeting of the **European Youth Parliament (EYP)** to be held outside of Fontainebleau, where it was founded. With the worthwhile goals of serving as a forum in which the youth of Europe can gain an understanding of the emerging new European institutions and from which their adult representatives can receive valuable feedback regarding the viewpoints of the next generation of Europe's leaders, the effort certainly sounds worthy of support. May was a very popular month for events benefitting various worthwhile causes here in Greece. Snippets: Ladies of the **Diplomatic Corps** sponsored a

spectacular fashion show with authentic personally-owned fashions from the Middle East with accompanying jewellery attracting a large capacity crowd. As the luncheon was totally donated and the ladies were very generous, a considerable sum was raised to benefit orphaned and crippled children in Palestine. HE Hercharan Singh Dhody, the Ambassador of India, and his wife Nita personally organized - in conjunction with 'A Taste of India' week at the Athenaeum InterContinental Hotel - a charity gala dinner which featured, in addition to fabulous Indian cuisine, the wonderful Odissi dancing of the enchanting Ranjana Gauhar. Many lovely prizes were won and the proceeds went to the benefit of the **Spastics Society of Athens**, where Mrs Dhody regularly gives of her time and energy working with the children. A fun party that became more and more so as it went along was the Wine and Cheese Tasting Party organized by the **Therapeutic Riding of Greece**. It was originally planned to be held in the gardens of a private residence in Zographos. The wayward weather misbehaved and everyone cheerfully gathered inside, upstairs and downstairs, where they relished the donated products, made generous contributions in honor of the purchase of the 'Pony Appeal', and greeted Mrs Pauline Lipscomb of the Riding for the Disabled Association in England, who was in Athens to assist with the program and offer training to the volunteers. Want to hear more about this program? Telephone Aideen Lewis at 452-1058. The **American College of Greece** organized a day-cruise aboard the TMV Aegean Glory for alumni, parents, students, faculty, staff and friends who support the College's scholarship fund. It sounds like a super idea - everybody had a good time. Thanks to Mrs Teris Tsafos for making this amusing



The annual Spring Fair organized by the Social Work Foundation in support of the Hadzipaterion Rehabilitation Centre for Spastic Children is always an all-community affair, with the local souvlaki man, the local baker, and the local florist contributing. The parents, the friends, the staff, everyone comes along in a festive mood. Most popular are Francisco, the musical clown who annually donates his time, and Karagiozis, who always performs in the theater to the delight of the kids. Strong support is garnered from the suburb of Philothei as the school was located there for years prior to occupying its current building, donated by the Hadzipaterion family. In the lunch area, our photo has caught Mrs Salome Economides chatting with the wife of the Mayor of Philothei, Mrs Mary Costopoulou, and a physical therapist from the Centre, Mrs Kay Blazoudakis.

event possible. Thinking of sending your children to school in Switzerland? It is comforting to know that many **Swiss schools** are represented here in Greece by Eleonora Buob, who is a specialist in educational consulting. You can give her a call at 897-2125.

★ Have a wonderful summer - wherever you may be. For those of you who are leaving us, good luck in your new posting or back at home. For those of you who are off vacationing somewhere in the world, we look forward to having you back with us in the fall. ■



Three nights of fun and frolic were enjoyed by the audience and the **Pirates of Penzance** cast as well. The Hellenic Amateur Music Society (HAMS) celebrated its tenth anniversary by repeating its original production. The musical director was Stephen Atherton with a 17-piece orchestra, the stage director was Andrew Simpson, and the principal roles were sung by Mary-Lou McDonald, Nick Georgiadis and Tim Cullen. Who doesn't enjoy a rip-roaring Gilbert and Sullivan performance? The HAMS can always use new recruits. So, if you are new in Athens and enjoy musical theater, give them a call at 813-7163. Our photo shows the cast just prior to curtaintime.

BSB Athens had a celebrity bash to commemorate **BSB Day**, which was simultaneously fêted throughout Europe at BSB offices. The party, celebrated in the garden of the delightful La Joya restaurant, was enjoyed by BSB clients and friends. BSB, which stands for Backer Spielvogel Bates, is the third largest advertising agency in the world.

Olympic Airways inaugurated a direct flight from Athens to Tokyo last month operating bi-weekly from both capitals with a stopover in Bangkok. The Olympic management is eager to move into the post-1992 era with a better fleet and new ideas. We will keep you posted.

British Airways, which recently announced it was one of the most profitable airlines worldwide with sales up 28.7 percent over the previous year, gained accolades for its First Class service. The International Flight Catering Association has voted BA top in its food service category. First class menus offer as much freedom of choice as possible to cater to the taste and appetite of each individual passenger. A tall order, which they have fulfilled.

The Athens Hilton Pool Club had its annual party, with the throng of sunburnt faces attesting to its popularity. The weekly barbecue has now become a daily event in the garden by the pool, so clients will not have to wait for one evening a week to sample the goodies. A chance to gorge and splash in great surroundings.

Schauma is one of the new range of shampoos to hit the market with good results. Hoechst has introduced three types for women: 7 herbs for oily hair, egg for dry hair, and camomile for normal to fine hair. Hoechst also makes Schauma for men. The shampoo smells fresh and leaves a lustrous shine.

POSIDONIA 90 an impor-

tant calendar event for the shipping industry, attracted thousands of foreign and Greek visitors to Piraeus. Seventeen countries mounted national pavilions and some 160 Greek companies had stands. Computerization was a key feature, with a range of computer-based products and equipment for speedier, more efficient decision-making in the industry. It was one of the best exhibitions ever, according to many, and the buoyancy felt both by exhibitors and visitors is a reflection of how important this vast industry is to Greece and the world.

Dick Stubbs, still sprightly and elegant despite his admittedly advancing years, was wearing the same suit he had especially made for the very first POSIDONIA back in 1969. Dick Stubbs was co-founder, with the late Themistocles Vokos, Senior, of this prestigious event and it was a pleasure to see him honoured by many in the Greek and international shipping industry. He admitted he was 'quite proud' of POSIDONIA'S evolution from humble beginnings.

Milcafé, a new milk drink from **Delta Dairy Products** is like cold milky coffee, refreshing and delicious for the summer. Delta is a leader in the dairy products market in Greece and accounts for 44 percent of the fresh milk market. Delta has also made successful inroads into Europe in the fresh fruit drink market and has introduced frozen food ranges to complement its products. Its latest ice cream, the iced Mars bar, is worth a try.



The Schauma range

The **Ledra Marriott** also has a swimming pool, on top of its roof, with a panoramic view and restaurant to suit. **The Ledra Marriott** and **Aris Drivas Yachts** have combined to make a new idea for business seminars and meetings: on board a yacht. Whilst plying the Aegean, businessmen and women can conduct business and still enjoy the surroundings, plus being rewarded with delectable fare.



The **Ledra Marriott Catering Dept.** led by **John Stavropoulos** on the right next to **Maria Katte** of **Outside Catering**.

The Friends of Plaka are concerned with maintaining the neighborhood's identity. The group complains that instead of bakeries, pharmacies and grocery stores, radio station offices and bars are attracted to this area. So persistent are some members that one radio station has already agreed to move its offices out of the Plaka area. Ceramic rooftops, balconies with wrought iron details, frescoed friezes, geraniums in pots trailing down steps, and pretty street prospects are what Plaka is all about. It is a blessing that a neighborhood still remains there.

American Express, which

devised the very useful **Travellers Cheques** in 1891, claims to be the lead sponsor of the **European Year of Tourism 1990**. According to **Jürgen AuMüller**, President of **AMEX Travel Related Services** for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, in the 1990s the **European Year of Tourism** gives "timely prominence to the central role travel plays in building a stronger sense of Common European identity

and citizenship." Well said! Are you listening out there? **The hot air balloons** spotted hovering over Athens last month were in the capital to celebrate the aforesaid event – the **European Year of Tourism**. The colorful balloons were here as part of an 18-city tour of Europe and they provided a refreshing break from the usual grey *nefos* lurking overhead.

INTERPLAN on Vas. Alexandrou Avenue (behind the National Gallery) displays a wide range of beautiful and carefully fitted office furniture, which can be used to furnish the home too. The Italian designs from **TECNO** and **MODUS** are already proving popular throughout Europe. **INTERPLAN** also sells the **WILKHahn** seating range.

Papastratos ABES has just launched a new full-flavor cigarette made from Greek and Burley tobaccos. **Colt**, the name of this new smoking pleasure, is presented in a designer box. ■



Olympic Action Radio

Greece's foreign-language radio network now brings you **TWO** 24-hour news & entertainment services: *The BBC World Service on 102.1 FM and CNN/VOA Europe on 106.7 FM Stereo!*

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BBC WORLD SERVICE PROGRAM SCHEDULE (102.1 FM)



MONDAYS

12 AM NEWS SUMMARY & SPORTS
12:15 AM MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER
1 AM NEWSHOUR
2 AM WORLD NEWS
2:05 WORDS OF FAITH
2:10 BOOK CHOICE
2:15 LETTER FROM AMERICA
2:30 STONE'S AMERICA (exc July 9th
THE GAMELAN, 15th THE OTHER SIDE)
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 IN PRAISE OF GOD
4 AM NEWS SUMMARY followed by July
9th THE FOUR JUST MEN part 2, 16th
THE SEARCH FOR JUSTICE, 23rd
ENGLISH - WHERE NEXT?, 30th
VINCENT - A PILGRIM'S PROGRESS.
4:45 SINGERS AT WORK (exc July 9th
CAPRICCIO)
5 AM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
5:15 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC (exc July
9th WIMBLEDON REPORT)
5:30 SCIENCE IN ACTION
6 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
6:15 GOOD BOOKS (exc 9th
SPORTSWORLD)
6:30 ANYTHING GOES
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 OFF THE SHELF
7:45 JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF
THE EARTH
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
8:30 WAVEGUIDE
8:40 WORDS OF FAITH
8:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 STONE'S AMERICA (exc July 9th
THE GAMELAN, 16th THE OTHER SIDE)
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 WHO'D HAVE THOUGHT IT? (exc
July 9th SPORTSWORLD; 16th ADAM
SMITH AND THE WEALTH OF NATIONS)
10:45 WIMBLEDON REPORT
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 ON THE MOVE
11:30 ANYTHING GOES
12 PM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
12:15 SINGULAR LIVES (exc July 30th
THE LETTERS OF VAN GOGH)
12:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS
12:45 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY
1:01 STONE'S AMERICA (exc July 9th IN
PRAISE OF BEES; 16 THE OTHER SIDE)

1:30 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW
2 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
2:15 HEALTH MATTERS (exc July 9th &
30th SPORTSWORLD)
2:30 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH
3 PM NEWSREEL
3:15 BRAIN OF BRITAIN QUIZ
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
4:30 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC
4:45 PERSONAL VIEW (exc July 9th &
30th SPORTSWORLD)
5 PM WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK
5:30 OFF THE SHELF
5:45 SINGULAR LIVES (exc 30th THE
LETTERS OF VAN GOGH)
6 PM NEWSREEL
6:15 9th THE FOUR JUST MEN pt 2; 16th
IN SEARCH OF JUSTICE; 23rd ENGLISH
- WHERE NEXT?; 30th VINCENT - A
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS
7 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
7:15 GOOD BOOKS
7:30 HEALTH MATTERS
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 PM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
8:15 NOVEL IDEAS
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
9 PM NEWSDESK
9:30 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20 (exc July
30th PROMENADE CONCERT)
10 PM NEWS SUMMARY (exc July 30th)
10:01 OUTLOOK (exc July 30th)
10:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
10:30 NETWORK UK
10:31 FINANCIAL NEWS (July 30th only)
10:45 SHORT STORY
11 PM WORLD NEWS & WORLD TODAY
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
11:30 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW

TUESDAYS

12 AM NEWS SUMMARY & SPORTS
12:15 EUROPE'S WORLD
12:30 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
1 AM NEWSHOUR
2 AM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
2:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
2:15 ON THE MOVE
2:30 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 MEGAMIX
4 AM NEWS SUMMARY & OUTLOOK
4:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
4:30 SHORT STORY
4:45 EUROPE'S WORLD
5 AM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
5:15 NETWORK UK
5:30 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
6 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
6:15 THE WORLD TODAY
6:30 JOHN PEEL
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 OFF THE SHELF
7:45 NEW IDEAS
7:55 BOOK CHOICE

ATTENTION:

There are now **TWO** English language stations in Athens - **CNN/VOA EUROPE**, with lots of music, brief news and features, broadcasts on 106.7 FM. The BBC, noted for its in-depth world news and more serious entertainment, can be heard on 102.1 FM. For information: tel. 724.8496 & 724.5924

8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
8:30 FINANCIAL NEWS
8:40 WORDS OF FAITH
8:45 THE WORLD TODAY
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 CAPTAIN FANTASTIC
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 EUROPE'S WORLD
10:45 NETWORK UK
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 HEALTH MATTERS
11:30 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH
12 PM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY
12:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS
ROUNDUP
12:45 SINGERS AT WORK (exc July 10th
CAPRICCIO)
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY
1:01 POP SCIENCE
1:30 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
2 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
2:15 WAVEGUIDE (exc July 10th & 31st
SPORTSWORLD)
2:25 BOOK CHOICE (exc July 10th & 31st
2:30 MEGAMIX
3 PM NEWSREEL
3:15 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
4:30 NETWORK UK
4:45 THE TOM ROBINSON COLLECTION
(exc July 10th & 31st SPORTSWORLD)
5 PM WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK
5:30 OFF THE SHELF
5:45 SINGERS AT WORK (exc July 10th
CAPRICCIO)
6 PM NEWSREEL
6:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW
7 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
7:15 OMNIBUS
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 PM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
8:15 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
9 PM NEWSDESK
9:30 POP SCIENCE (exc July 24th
PROMENADE CONCERT)

Olympic Action Radio: BBC on 102.1 FM, CNN/VOA EUROPE on 106.7 FM

10 PM NEWS SUMMARY (exc July 24th)
10:01 OUTLOOK (exc July 24th)
10:06 SPORTSWORLD
10:25 FINANCIAL NEWS (exc July 24th)
10:30 DEVELOPMENT '90 (exc July 24th)
10:35 FINANCIAL NEWS (July 24th only)
10:45 DEVELOPMENT '90
11 PM WORLD NEWS & WORLD TODAY
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
11:30 MERIDIAN

WEDNESDAYS

12 AM NEWS SUMMARY & SPORTS
12:15 BUSINESS MATTERS
12:30 MEGAMIX
1 AM NEWSHOUR
2 AM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
2:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
2:15 CONCERT HALL (exc July 24th & 31st FROM THE PROMS)
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 OMNIBUS
4 AM NEWS SUMMARY & OUTLOOK
4:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
4:30 FRAGILE PARADISE (exc July 25th ENDANGERED PEOPLE)
4:45 COUNTRY STYLE
5 AM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
5:15 HEALTH MATTERS
5:30 CAPTAIN FANTASTIC
6 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
6:15 THE WORLD TODAY
6:30 POP SCIENCE
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 OFF THE SHELF
7:45 COUNTRY STYLE
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
8:30 FINANCIAL NEWS
8:40 WORDS OF FAITH
8:45 THE WORLD TODAY



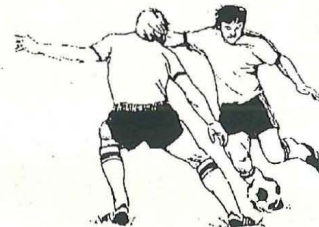
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 MERIDIAN
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 DEVELOPMENT '90
10:45 WIMBLEDON REPORT (July 4th)
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 BUSINESS MATTERS
11:30 PANEL GAME: NOVEL IDEAS
12 PM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY
12:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS
12:45 FRAGILE PARADISE (exc July 25th ENDANGERED PEOPLE)
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY & OMNIBUS
1:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING
2 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
2:15 COUNTRY STYLE
2:30 MERIDIAN
3 PM NEWSREEL
3:15 THE POETRY OF THOMAS HARDY
3:25 THE FARMING WORLD
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
4:30 DEVELOPMENT '90 (exc July 4th SPORTSWORLD)
4:45 DEVELOPMENT '90 (July 4th only)

5 PM WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK
5:30 OFF THE SHELF
5:45 BUSINESS MATTERS
6 PM NEWSREEL
6:15 ON THE MOVE
6:30 THE SENSES (exc July 4th THE MILLION POUND RADIO SHOW)
7 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
7:15 CAPTAIN FANTASTIC (exc July 4th SPORTSWORLD)
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 PM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
8:15 SOCIETY TODAY
8:30 NEW IDEAS
8:40 BOOK CHOICE
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
9 PM NEWSDESK
9:30 MULTITRACK 2
10 PM NEWS SUMMARY & OUTLOOK (exc July 4th FINANCIAL NEWS)
10:06 SPORTSWORLD (July 4th only)
10:25 FINANCIAL NEWS (exc July 4th)
10:30 NETWORK UK (exc July 4th)
10:45 FRAGILE PARADISE (exc July 25th ENDANGERED PEOPLE)
11 PM WORLD NEWS & WORLD TODAY
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
11:30 LENIN - TIME FOR A REASSESSMENT (exc July 4th ASSIGNMENT)

THURSDAYS

12 AM NEWS SUMMARY & SPORTS
12:15 AM CAPTAIN FANTASTIC (exc July 5th THE WORLD OF RAP)
12:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
1 AM NEWSHOUR
2 AM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
2:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
2:15 GOOD BOOKS
2:30 MULTITRACK 2
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 THE SENSES (exc July 5th THE MILLION POUND RADIO SHOW)
4 AM NEWS SUMMARY & OUTLOOK
4:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
4:30 WAVEGUIDE
4:40 BOOK CHOICE
4:45 SOCIETY TODAY
5 AM WORLD NEWS & BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
5:15 NETWORK UK (exc July 5th WIMBLEDON REPORT)
5:30 LENIN - TIME FOR A REASSESSMENT (exc July 5th ASSIGNMENT)
6 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
6:15 THE WORLD TODAY
6:30 BRAIN OF BRITAIN 1990
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 OFF THE SHELF
7:45 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
8:30 FINANCIAL NEWS
8:40 WORDS OF FAITH
8:45 THE WORLD TODAY
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 THE POETRY OF THOMAS HARDY
9:40 THE FARMING WORLD
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 MEDIAWATCH
10:45 NETWORK UK (exc July 5th WIMBLEDON REPORT)
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 GOOD BOOKS
11:30 JOHN PEEL

12 PM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY
12:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS
12:45 SOCIETY TODAY
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY followed by LENIN - TIME FOR A REASSESSMENT (exc July 5th ASSIGNMENT)
1:30 THE SENSES (exc July 5th THE MILLION POUND RADIO SHOW)
2 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
2:15 July 5th & 26th SPORTSWORLD, July 12th & 19th NEW IDEAS



2:25 July 5th & 26th SPORTSWORLD contd., 12th & 19th BOOK CHOICE
2:30 DRAMA
3 PM NEWSREEL
3:15 MULTITRACK TWO
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
4:30 NETWORK UK (exc July 5th SPORTSWORLD)
4:45 SPORTSWORLD (exc July 5th JAZZ SCENE UK, July 19th FOLK IN BRITAIN)
5 PM WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK
5:30 OFF THE SHELF
5:45 MEDIAWATCH
6 PM NEWSREEL
6:15 MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER
7 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
7:15 LENIN - TIME FOR A REASSESSMENT (exc July 5th SPORTSWORLD)
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 PM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
8:15 DRAMA
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
9 PM NEWSDESK
9:30 FOCUS ON FAITH
10 PM NEWS SUMMARY & OUTLOOK
10:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
10:30 THE POETRY OF THOMAS HARDY
10:40 THE FARMING WORLD
11 PM WORLD NEWS & WORLD TODAY
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
11:30 MERIDIAN

FRIDAYS

12 AM NEWS SUMMARY & SPORTS
12:15 AM SEVEN SEAS
12:30 GLOBAL CONCERNS
12:45 MEDIAWATCH
1 AM NEWSHOUR
2 AM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
2:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
2:15 MUSIC REVIEW
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 MODERN MASTERPIECE
4 AM NEWS SUMMARY & OUTLOOK
4:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
4:30 July 6th & 20th FOLK IN BRITAIN, July 13th & 27th JAZZ SCENE UK
4:45 GLOBAL CONCERNS
5 AM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
5:15 SEVEN SEAS (exc July 6th WIMBLEDON REPORT)
5:30 DRAMA

Olympic Action Radio: BBC on 102.1 FM, CNN/VOA EUROPE on 106.7 FM

6 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
6:15 THE WORLD TODAY
6:30 FOCUS ON FAITH
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 OFF THE SHELF
7:45 July 6th & 20th FOLK IN BRITAIN,
July 13th & 27th JAZZ SCENE UK
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
8:30 FINANCIAL NEWS
8:40 WORDS OF FAITH
8:45 THE WORLD TODAY
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 MERIDIAN
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 TO RIGHT A WRONG (exc July 6th
GLOBAL CONCERNS, 13th WHOSE
BABY AM I ANYWAY?)
10:45 WIMBLEDON REPORT
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 MUSIC REVIEW



12 PM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY
12:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS
12:45 SEVEN SEAS
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY followed by
FOCUS ON FAITH
1:30 MODERN MASTERPIECE
2 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
2:15 July 6th & 27th SPORTSWORLD,
July 13th & 20th GLOBAL CONCERNS
2:30 MERIDIAN
3 PM NEWSREEL
3:15 TO RIGHT A WRONG (exc July 6th
THE CHINESE PEOPLE STAND UP, July
13th WHOSE BABY AM I ANYWAY?)
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
4:30 SHORT STORY (exc July 6th
SPORTSWORLD)
4:45 July 6th & 27th SPORTSWORLD,
July 13th & 20th HERE'S HUMPH!
5 PM WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK
5:30 OFF THE SHELF
5:45 JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF
THE EARTH
6 PM NEWSREEL
6:15 MUSIC REVIEW
7 PM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
7:15 SCIENCE IN ACTION (exc July 6th
SPORTSWORLD)
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 PM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
8:15 MODERN MASTERPIECES
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
9 PM NEWSDESK
9:30 MULTITRACK 3 (exc July 20th
PROMENADE CONCERT)
10 PM NEWS SUMMARY (exc July 20th)
& OUTLOOK (exc July 20th CONCERT)
10:25 FINANCIAL NEWS (exc July 20th)
10:30 NETWORK UK (exc July 6th GOOD
BOOKS, July 20th CONCERT contd)
10:45 HERE'S HUMPH! (exc July 20th)
11 PM WORLD NEWS & WORLD TODAY
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH

11:30 SCIENCE IN ACTION

SATURDAYS

12 AM NEWS SUMMARY & SPORTS
12:15 THE TOM ROBINSON COLLECTION
12:30 PEOPLE AND POLITICS
1 AM NEWSHOUR
2 AM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
2:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
2:15 WORLDBRIEF
2:30 MULTITRACK 3
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 FROM THE WEEKLIES
3:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
4 AM NEWS SUMMARY & OUTLOOK
4:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
4:30 JUSTE PLAIN MADNESS
4:45 BOOK CHOICE
4:50 NEW IDEAS
5 AM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
5:15 NETWORK UK (exc July 7th
WIMBLEDON REPORT)
5:30 PEOPLE AND POLITICS
6 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
6:15 THE WORLD TODAY
6:30 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 HERE'S HUMPH!
7:45 WORLDBRIEF
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
8:30 FINANCIAL NEWS
8:40 WORDS OF FAITH
8:45 THE WORLD TODAY
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 MERIDIAN
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 FROM THE WEEKLIES
10:45 NETWORK UK (exc July 7th
WIMBLEDON REPORT)
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW
12 PM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY
12:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS
12:45 WORLDBRIEF
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY followed by
HERE'S HUMPH!
1:15 LETTER FROM AMERICA
1:30 PEOPLE AND POLITICS
2 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
2:15 July 7th & 28th SPORTSWORLD
July 14th & 21st JUSTE PLAIN MADNESS
2:30 MERIDIAN
3 PM NEWSREEL
3:15 MULTITRACK 3
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS (exc
July 7th SPORTSWORLD)
4:30 NETWORK UK (exc July 7th)
4:45 SPORTSWORLD
5 PM NEWS & SPORTSWORLD contd
6 PM NEWSREEL
7 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
7:15 SPORTSWORLD contd
8 PM WORLD NEWS
8:09 BOOK CHOICE
8:15 JOHN PEEL
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
9 PM NEWSDESK
9:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING (exc July
21st & 28th PROMENADE CONCERT)
10 PM NEWS SUMMARY (exc July 21st &
28th) (exc July 7th THE FOUR JUST
MEN, (2), 14th IN SEARCH OF JUSTICE)
10:20 NEWS SUMMARY (July 28th only)
10:45 FROM THE WEEKLIES

11 PM WORLD NEWS & FROM OUR
OWN CORRESPONDENT
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
11:30 MERIDIAN

SUNDAYS

12 AM NEWS SUMMARY & SPORTS
12:15 AM JUSTE PLAIN MADNESS
12:30 TO RIGHT A WRONG (exc July 8th
THE CHINESE PEOPLE STAND UP, 14th
WHOSE BABY AM I ANYWAY?)
1 AM NEWSHOUR
2 AM WORLD NEWS
2:05 WORDS OF FAITH
2:10 BOOK CHOICE
2:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 THE KEN BRUCE SHOW (exc July
15th PLAY OF THE WEEK: THE
ELEPHANT MAN)
4 AM NEWS SUMMARY (exc July 15th)
then PLAY ; July 8th AGAINST THE
WIND, 15th THE ELEPHANT MAN contd,
22nd THE THOUGHT OF LYDIA, 29th
SEPARATION)
5 AM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
5:15 July 1st & 8th WIMBLEDON, 15th &
22nd SINGULAR LIVES, 29th THE
LETTERS OF VAN GOGH
5:30 WHO'D HAVE THOUGHT IT? (exc
July 8th IN PRAISE OF BEES, 15th ADAM
SMITH AND THE WEALTH OF NATIONS)
6 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
6:15 FROM BBC CORRESPONDENT
6:30 NOVEL IDEAS
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 THE TOM ROBINSON COLLECTION
7:45 PERSONAL VIEW
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
8:30 FINANCIAL REVIEW
8:40 WORDS OF FAITH
8:45 LETTER FROM AMERICA
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING



10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 FROM BBC CORRESPONDENT
10:45 BOOK CHOICE (exc July 8th
WIMBLEDON REPORT)
10:50 WAVEGUIDE (exc July 8th)
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:06 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER
12 PM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
12:15 JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF
THE EARTH
12:30 FINANCIAL REVIEW
12:40 BOOK CHOICE
12:45 SHORT STORY
1 PM NEWS then SCIENCE IN ACTION
1:30 IN PRAISE OF GOD
2 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
2:15 FROM BBC CORRESPONDENT
2:30 THE KEN BRUCE SHOW (exc July
15th PLAY: THE ELEPHANT MAN)
3 PM NEWS SUMMARY (exc July 15th)
then PLAY: July 8th AGAINST THE
WIND, 15th THE ELEPHANT MAN contd,

Olympic Action Radio: BBC on 102.1 FM, CNN/VOA EUROPE on 106.7 FM

22nd THE THOUGHT OF LYDIA, 29th SEPARATION
 4 PM NEWS & 24 HOURS ON SUNDAY
 4:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP (exc July 8th SPORTSWORLD)
 5 PM NEWS SUMMARY followed by STONE'S AMERICA (exc July 8th SPORTSWORLD contd, 15th THE OTHER SIDE)
 5:30 ANYTHING GOES (exc July 8th)
 6 PM NEWSREEL
 6:15 July 15th CONCERT HALL, 8th SPORTSWORLD, 22nd & 29th FROM THE PROMS
 7 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
 7:15 WHO'D HAVE THOUGHT IT? (exc July 8th SPORTSWORLD contd, 15th ADAM SMITH AND THE WEALTH OF NATIONS)
 7:45 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 8 PM WORLD NEWS
 8:09 BOOK CHOICE
 8:15 IN PRAISE OF GOD
 8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 8:57 July 8th only NEWS SUMMARY
 9 PM NEWSDESK (exc July 8th SPORTSWORLD)
 9:30 THE KEN BRUCE SHOW (exc July 8th SPORTSWORLD contd, 15th THE ELEPHANT MAN)
 10 PM NEWS SUMMARY (exc July 8th & 15th) then PLAY (exc 8th SPORTSWORLD contd, 29th VINCENT - A PILGRIM'S PROGRESS) 15th THE ELEPHANT MAN contd, 22nd THE THOUGHT OF LYDIA
 11 PM WORLD NEWS
 11:09 PERSONAL VIEW
 11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
 11:30 BRAIN OF BRITAIN 1990

CNN/VOA EUROPE SCHEDULE (106.7 FM)

**Non-stop Popular music &
News Headlines**



MONDAYS TO FRIDAYS

12:06 AM EDITORIAL
 12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature
 12:14 HOUSE OF SOUNDS International Jazz with Willis Conover
 12:57 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature
 1 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 1:06 - 5 AM ROB MCLEAN SHOW (Hit music, information, features)
 2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5:06 MUSIC SPECIAL
 6 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in Detail
 6:30 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature
 6:33 VOA MORNING Music, news

7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:06 - 11 AM JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit music, information, features
 7:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS
 8 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 8:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS
 8:33 EUROPE THIS MORNING report
 9 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in detail
 9:30 VOA EDITORIAL
 10 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 10:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS
 11 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11:06 - 3 PM SETH WARNER SHOW Hit music, information, features
 12 NOON VOA WORLD NEWS
 1 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 2 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 2:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in detail
 3 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3:06 - 7 PM CAROL PARKER SHOW Hit music, information, features
 3:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS
 4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 4:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS
 5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS
 6 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS
 7 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:06 - 10 PM ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW Hit music, information, features
 8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 10:06 THE NINE O'CLOCK MUSIC SPECIAL: MONDAYS "OFF THE RECORD" with Mary Turner, TUESDAYS "FRESH TRAXX" with J.J. Johnson, WEDNESDAYS "ON THE RADIO" with Big Ron O'Brien, THURSDAYS "FUTURE HITS" with Joel Denver, FRIDAY NIGHT OLDIES PARTY Classic hits with VOA EUROPE's Seth Warner
 11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11:06 VOA EUROPE EVENING REPORT
 12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

SATURDAYS

12:06 AM VOA EDITORIAL
 12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature
 12:14 HOUSE OF SOUNDS International Jazz with Willis Conover
 12:57 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature
 1 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 1:10 - 5 AM ON A COUNTRY ROAD The top country music hits with Lee Arnold
 2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5:06 MUSIC SPECIAL
 7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:06 - 11 AM J.R. RUSS SHOW Hit music, information, features
 8 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 10 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11:06 - 3 PM SETH WARNER SHOW Hit music, information, features
 12 NOON VOA WORLD NEWS
 1 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 2 PM VOA WORLD NEWS

3 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3:06 - 7 PM CASEY'S TOP 40 WITH CASEY KASEM
 4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:06 - 9 PM ROCK'N'ROLL NEVER FORGETS with Steve Downes & Marc Coppola
 8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9:06 - 12 MIDNIGHT DANCE TRAXX Music special with Jeff Wyatt
 10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS

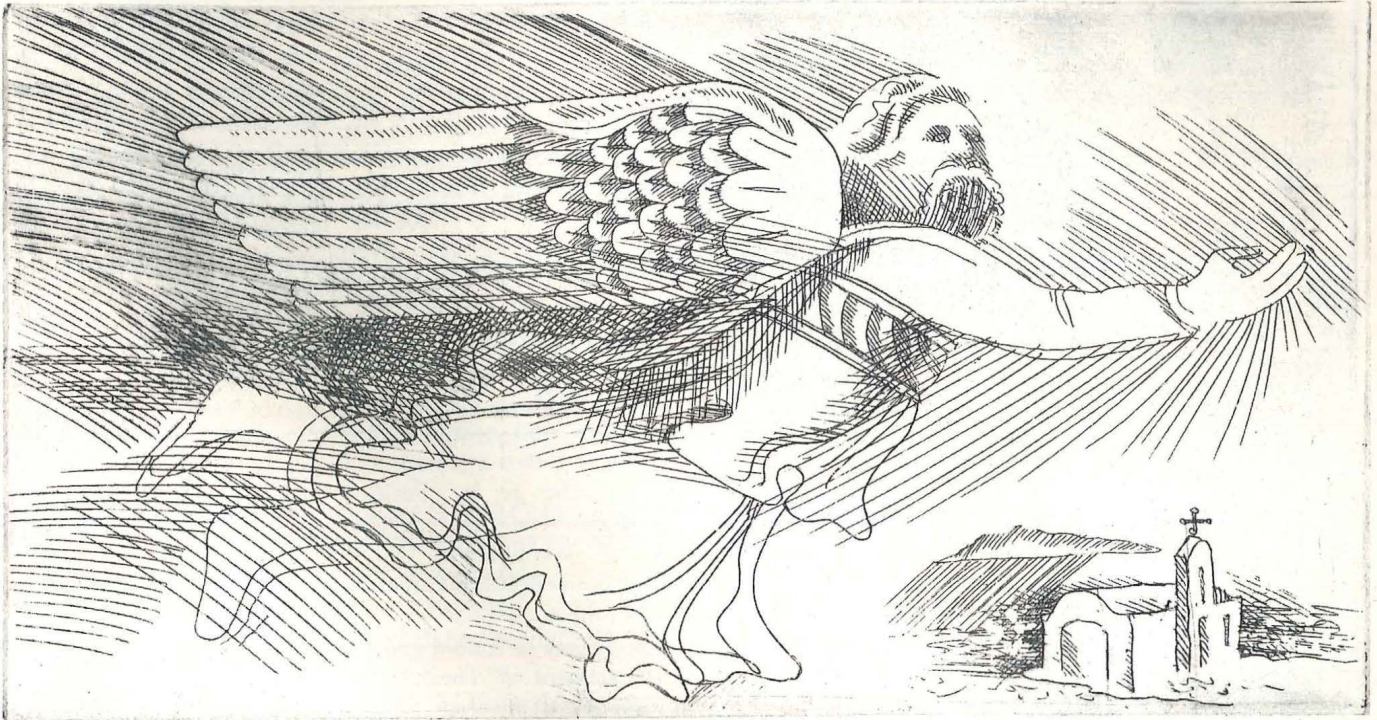


12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

SUNDAYS

12:06 AM VOA EDITORIAL
 12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature
 12:14 HOUSE OF SOUNDS International Jazz with Willis Conover
 12:57 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature
 1 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 1:10 - 3 AM MUSIC SPECIAL
 2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3:06 - 5 AM MUSIC SPECIAL
 4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5:06 MUSIC SPECIAL
 6 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in detail
 6:30 WHAT PEOPLE THINK
 6:33 VOA MORNING
 7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:06 MUSIC SPECIAL
 8 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 8:06 MUSIC SPECIAL
 9 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9:10 - 11 AM VOA MORNING-WEEKENDS Music & features
 10 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11:06 - 3 PM CASEY'S TOP 40 WITH CASEY KASEM
 12 NOON VOA WORLD NEWS
 1 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 2 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3:06 - 7 PM AMERICAN COUNTRY COUNTDOWN with Bob Kingsley
 4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:10 - 9 PM NEWS & PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAMS
 8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9:06 - 12 MIDNIGHT NATIONAL MUSIC SURVEY with Billy Meyers & Sylvia Amarito
 10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

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 : 724.8496/724.5924 and fax 723.3061



Etching by Angela Pipikios at Opsi

ART

Summer Salon 1990 is the name of a group exhibition of paintings and engravings at Iakinthos Gallery through 30 September. Among the painters are: Psychopedis, Botsoglou, Tetsis. The engravers participating are, among others: Galanis, Kefallinos, Paschalis, Theodoropoulou, Ventoura, Koyevina, Katsoulidis.

Another group show will take place at Pleiades under the title **Summer 90** with paintings, sculptures and engravings. Among the artists participating are: Petros Zoumboulakis, Niki Kanagini, Aria Komianou, Titsa Nikolaidi, Pino Pandolfini, Vassilis Haros, Vicki Tsalamata.

BOOKS

Among the latest travel guides is **The Penguin Guide to Greece 1990**. Among the writers, all experts on Greece

and life here, are Alexander Eliot, an authority on Greek history, mythology and art; Sherry Marker who regularly writes about Greece for *The New York Times* and *Travel and Leisure*, and The Athenian columnist Elizabeth Boleman Herring. Herring is also a contributor to the new **Athens Onlooker City Guide** in which she is joined by the Athenian regulars Marc Dubin, Sloane Elliott, Alec Kitroeff, Nigel Lowry and B. Samantha Stenzel.

DANCE

The Martha Graham Dance Company is one of the oldest dance groups in the United States. Its first appearance was in New York in 1926. They gave only one performance with four dancers. Today they have over 24 dancers and give many performances all over the world. Their repertoire consisting of over 150 works all by one

choreographer, is the richest in the history of dance. The group will perform at Herod Atticus, and the program includes: *Temptations of the Moon* by B. Bartok, *Phaedra* by R. Starer, *The Rite of the Spring* by I. Stravinsky, on 18 and 19 July, and the *Steps in the Street* from the suite *Chronicle* by W. Rieger, *Errand into the Maze* by G.C. Menotti, *Night Journey* by W. Schuman, *Acts of Life* by C. Nielsen, on 21 and 22 July.

EXHIBITIONS

Balthus is the last of the 'classic' artists of our century still alive. He is 82 years old and lives in Rossinière in Switzerland. He also lived in Paris and in 1984 was honored with a retrospective exhibition at the National Museum of Modern Art. His origin is Polish and his complete name is Baltasar Klosowski de Rola; his mother was a painter and his father a well-

known historian and art critic. He had the chance to meet the most important painters, poets and writers of his time. The Goulandris Museum of Contemporary Art on Andros, after a series of exhibitions on modern art, turns back to realism and presents works by Balthus. He is a lonely and mysterious artist who created his own personal realism avoiding the enchantment of the academism and the orders of pure modernism. 120 sketches, watercolors and oils representing different periods of his work, which come from private collections, will be exhibited from 1 July through 17 September.

MUSIC

Kristallia 90 is a festival organized by the Pendeli Cultural Association and takes place at the mansion of the Duchess of Plakentia. The program includes a concert by



Balthus at Goulandris Museum of Contemporary Art on Andros



Het National Ballet at Herod Atticus



Yiannis Psychopedis at Iakynthos

Thanos Mikroutsikos and Dimitra Galani, 2 July. **Vangelis Germanos** will sing with his guitar, 5 July. Tick-

ets are available at the bookshop of D. Stamatopoulos, Stournara and Marnis and at the entrance of the mansion. For information call 804-0000 or 804-1373.

CONFERENCE

The International Association for Greek Philosophy, in cooperation with other philosophical societies, is organizing the second major international conference on Greek philosophy on the subject of **The Philosophy of Socrates**. The aim of the Conference is to examine the Socratic problem, to present his philosophic portrait and to indicate the importance of Socratic thought and philosophy in our time. The conference will also assess the research endeavours of recent decades into early Platonic philosophy, together with the attempts to relate Socrates with the Sophists, Aristotle, Aristophanes, Xenophon and other ancient authors. Distinguished scholars and specialists from all parts of the world will participate, such as Professors Donald Davidson (Berkeley), Gregory Vlastos (California), Hideya Yamakawa (Osaka), Jonathan Barnes (Oxford), Kostas

Voudouris (Athens), and many other notable figures in the field of ancient philosophy. The conference will take place at Pythagoreion, on the island of Samos, 22-28 August. For more information contact: The International Association for Greek Philosophy, Simonidou 5, 174 56 Alimos, tel 992-3281.

THEATRE

The Persians by Aeschylus will be presented by the National Theatre at the ancient theatre of Epidauros, 13 and 14 July. It is the most ancient of Aeschylus' tragedies that has been saved and it was taught in Athens in 472 B.C. It was last performed in Epidauros in 1972 by the National Theatre. Kostas Bakas is the director, the sets and costumes are made by Nikos Stefanou and the music is by Pericles Koukos. The cast includes Maria Skountzou, Nikos Bousdoukos, Nikos Galiatsos and others.

The village of Katohi and the Department of Theatre and Film of the University of Kansas will present Euripides' *Hippolytus* at the Ancient Theatre at Oiniades on July 20, 21, and 22 at 9 pm. (Phone the Community Building, Katohi (Messolonghi) for additional information: ☎ (0632) 91365. Rooms available at Hotel Liberty, 41 H. Polytechniou, Messolonghi 30200 ☎ (0631) 28089.

NOTES

Around the World in 80 Days, the adventure of Phineas Fogg, the main character in Jules Verne's novel, will be performed by the American group *Holiday on Ice*. It is their last production and has already been performed in London and Paris. In Athens the show will take place at the Stadium of Friendship and Freedom (Stadio Irinis kai Filias) till 22 July.

The Italian Cultural Institute announces the following competitions: International Music Contest *Viotti-Valsecia*, participants of all



The Martha Graham Dance Company at Herod Atticus

nationalities up to 32 years of age, the deadline is 30 July. International Piano Contest *Adolfo L. Apreda*, pianists of all nationalities born after 31 December 1955 can participate, applications till 31 July. 4th International Competition of Poetry and Literature, *Giovanni Gronchi-Pontedera*, poets and writers of all nationalities can participate, applications till 6 August.

Rallou Manou Dance School is open during the summer with preparatory classes of classical ballet and contemporary dance for the preliminary examinations. For information call 923-2956 or 322-4201.

An important exhibition at the National Archaeological Museum is **Troy, Mycenae, Tiryns, Orchomenos: One Hundred Years Since the Death of Heinrich Schliemann**. Of the 400 works of art on display, nearly half are from excavations in Troy on loan from museums in Berlin. The exhibition in Athens closes on September 2 and opens at the Altemuseum, Berlin, on October 4.

Leaving behind triumphant careers in comedy, musicals, films and historical melodramas, **Aliki Vouyouklaki**, Greece's best preserved and best loved monument, is scaling the heights of classical tragedy. She will be making Sophocles a box office smash this summer with *Antigone*. At the ancient theatre of Epidauros, July 6 and 7; at the Lycabettus Theatre, Athens, August 9, 10, 11 and 12.



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 Bourzi 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

- July 1, 2 The Academy of St. Martin in the Fields, conductor Iona Brown, works by Handel, Mozart.
- July 6, 7 Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra, conductor Yuri Termirkanov, works by Prokofiev, Mussorgsky, Tchaikovsky.
- July 9, 16, 23 Athens State Orchestra.
- July 11, 12, 14, 15 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.
- July 25, 26, 28, 29 National Ballet of Spain.
- Aug 1, 2 Teatro 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.
- Aug 12, 14 State Theatre of Northern Greece, *Erofilis* by Chortatsis, directed by Dimitris Exarchos.
- Aug 17, 18, 20, 21 The Monte Carlo Ballets, works by Mahler, Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky, Bournoville, Dvorak, Offenbach.
- Aug 22 Boys and Girls Orchestra of Maîtrise des Hauts de Seine.
- Aug 23 Piano recital by Nikolai Petrof.
- Aug 25 Thessaloniki State Orchestra.
- Aug 29, 30 National Theatre of Greece, *Thesmophoriazousae* by Aristophanes, directed by Kostas Bakas.
- Sept 1, 2 Hungarian State Symphony Orchestra with Vienna "singverein", conducted by Miltiades 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 Comédie Française, *Le Mariage de Figaro* by Beaumarchais, directed by Antoine Vitez.
- Sept 26, 27 *Zorba Ballet* composed by Mikis Theodorakis, orchestra conductor Loukas Karytinis.

ANCIENT THEATRE OF EPIDAUROS

- 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.
 July 20, 21 Concert by Bob Geldof.
 July 25, 26 Electrofolk music concert by Steeleye Span.

ATHENS FESTIVAL

HEROD ATTICUS ODEON
The Academy of St Martin in the Fields – (Conductor I. Brown) July 1: *The Water Music, Suites No 2,3,1*, G.F. Handel and *Suite No 3*, J.S. Bach – July 2: *Lucio Silla* (Overture), W.A. Mozart, *Piano Concerto No 1*, L. van Beethoven and *Symphony No 34*, W.A. Mozart. Tickets: drs 1700, 1500, 1200, stud. 500.

Leningrad Philharmonic Orchestra – Sponsored by The Group of Shell Companies in Greece. (Conductor Y. Temirkanov) July 6: *Symphony No 5*, S. Prokofiev and *Pictures from an Exhibition*, M.P. Mussorgsky – July 7: *Symphony No 5* and *Nutcracker* (2nd Act), P.I. Tchaikovsky. Tickets: drs 2000, 1600, 1200, stud. 500.
Athens State Orchestra – (Conductor M. Caridis, soloist D. Evangelatos) July 9: *Electra*, D. Mitropoulos, *Lieder Eines Fahrenden Gesellen*, G. Mahler, and *Alpensymphonie*, R. Strauss. Tickets: drs 2000, 1600, 1200, stud. 500.

Het Nationale Ballet – (The Dutch National Ballet) July 11, 12: *Corps*, music by A. Berg and choreography by H. van Manen, *Sarcasms*, music by S. Prokofiev and choreography by H. Van Manen, *Vier Letzte Lieder*, music by R. Strauss and choreography by R. van Dantzig, *Requiem*, music by W.A. Mozart and choreography by T. van Shayk July 14, 15: *Corps*, music by A. Berg

and choreography by H. van Manen, *Passed Away*, music by F. Chopin and choreography by R. van Dantzig, *Violin Concerto*, music by I. Stravinsky and choreography by G. Balanchine, *7th Symphony*, music by L. van Beethoven and choreography by T. van Shayk. Tickets: drs 4500, 3500, 2000, stud. 1000.
Athens State Orchestra – (Conductor D. Chorafas, Soloist L. Kavakos) July 16: *Cretan Feast*, D. Mitropoulos (orchestration by N. Skalkottas), *Die Schottische Phantasie op.46*, M. Bruch, and *Symphonie Fantastique op.14*, H. Berlioz. Tickets: drs 2000, 1600, 1200, stud. 500.

Martha Graham Dance Company – (Choreography by M. Graham) July 18, 19: *Tempations of the Moon*, music by B. Bartok, *Phaedra*, music by R. Starer, and *The Rite of Spring*, music by I. Stravinsky – July 21, 22: *Steps in the Street* from the suite *Chronicle*, music by W. Rieger, *Errand into the Maze*, music by G.C. Menotti, *Night Journey*, music by W. Schuman, *Acts of Light*, music by C. Nielsen. Tickets: drs 4500, 3500, 2000, stud. 1000.

Athens State Orchestra – (Conductor A. Symeonidis, Soloist D. Sgouros) July 23: *Colas Breugnon Overture*, D. Kabalevski, *Piano Concerto No 5 op.73*, L. van Beethoven, and *Symphony No 10 op. 93*, D. Shostakovich. Tickets: drs 2000, 1600, 1200, stud. 500.

Ballet Nacional de Espana – July 25, 26: *Danza Y Tronio*, music by A. Soler, L. Boccherini, A.G. Abril and choreography by Mariemm), *Alborada Del Gracioso*, music by M. Ravel and choreography by J. Granero, *Ritmos*, music by J. Nieto and choreography by A. Lorca, *Medea*, music by M. Sanclucar and choreography by J. Granero – July 28, 29: *Fandango De Soler*, music by C. Prieto and choreography by J. Antonio, *Danza IX*, music by E. Granados, E. Halfter and choreography by V. Eugenia, *Zarabanda*, music by J. Nieto and choreography by J. Antonio, *Chacona*, music by J. Nieto and choreography by V. Eugenia, *Bolero*, music by M. Ravel and choreography by J. Granero, *Los Tarantos*, music by P. de Lucia and choreography by F. Sanchez. Tickets: drs. 4500, 3500, 2000, stud. 1000.

EPIDAURUS ANCIENT THEATRE

Lambeti Theatre – July 6, 7: *Antigone* (Sophocles), translated and directed by M. Volanakis, music by M. Theodorakis. Tickets: drs 1700, 1500, 1200, 1000, stud. 500.

National Theatre of Greece – July 13, 14: *The Persians* (Aeschylus), directed by K. Bakas. Tickets: drs 1700, 1500, 1200, 1000, stud. 500.

National Theatre of Greece – July 20, 21: *The Bacchae* (Euripides), directed by G. Theodosiadis. Tickets: drs

1700, 1500, 1200, 1000, stud. 500.

State Theatre of Northern Greece – July 27, 28: *Medea* (Euripides), translated by G. Chimonas, directed by A. Voutsinas, sets and costumes by A. Vettas, music by S. Kraounakis. Tickets: drs 1700, 1500, 1200, 1000, stud. 500.

LYCABETTUS THEATRE
Stylianos Bellos – July 1: Traditional greek music and songs. Tickets: drs 1000, stud. 500.

B.B. King – July 3,4: The world famous 65-years-old guitarist plays great blues music. Tickets: drs 2500, stud. 1000.

Sirios Presents – July 9: The Greek musical scene of today represented by 15 groups. Tickets: drs 2000, stud. 1000.

Ross Daly – July 11,12: The Irish musician accompanied by V. Soukas (clarinete), the group 'Labyrinth' and special guests the Persians Dariush Talai (Tar), Jamshio Sheminari (Zarb) and the Turk Talip Oskam (Saz). Tickets: drs 2000, stud. 1000.

Tanita Tikaram – July 17, 18: The new pop star who hit the charts with her very first album. Tickets: drs 2500, stud. 1000.

Bob Geldof – July 20, 21: The composer, well-known for the 'Live-Aid' concert, presents his work. Tickets: drs 2500, stud. 1000.

Steeleye Span – July 25, 26: The famous 'electro-folk' band. Tickets: drs 2500, stud. 1000.

this month

S	M	T	W	T	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	31	•	•	•	•

NAMES DAYS IN JULY

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

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

DATES TO REMEMBER

July 1	Canada Day
July 4	Us Independence Day

GALLERIES

AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Group exhibition till 30 September. *See Focus*.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Group show till 15 July.

DADA, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Photography group show through 2 July.

EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Group show during the month of July.

JEAN BERNIER, Marasli 51, tel 722-6189. Boyd Webb till 2 July.

OPSIS, Mykonos, tel 0289-22083. Angela Pipikios till 13 July. Paintings by Irini from 14-27 July. Etchings, group show from 28 July through 10 August.

PLEIADES, Davaki 3-5, tel 692-9950. Group show for the entire summer.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Group show through August.

TITANIUM, Vas. Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. "Summer 90", group show till 16 July.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9272. Group show till 27 July.

EXHIBITIONS

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

DWARF AND GIANT ELEPHANTS an exhibition at the Goulandris Museum till September.

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

OLYMPIADA is the theme of an exhibition at Dimotiki Pinakothiki, Piraeus 51, till 15 July.

PINAKOTHIKI PIERIDI Vas. Georgiou 29, Glyfada. Group exhibition till August.

BALTHUS will exhibit his work at the Goulandris Museum of Contemporary Art on Andros from 1 July through 17 September. *See Focus*.

VAKALO ART SCHOOL presents the students' works till 13 July, Ippokratous 199 & Papatsoni 2, tel 644-2514.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

JOHN MCLAUGHLIN TRIO concert at the Patras Festival, 9 July.

SCOTISH NATIONAL ORCHESTRA & JOHN MCLAUGHLIN at the Patras Festival, 10 July.

SCOTISH NATIONAL ORCHESTRA & CHRISTODOULOS GEORGIADIS at the Patras Festival, 11 July.

RAY CHARLES & HIS ORCHESTRA at the Lycabettus Theatre, 16 July.

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

SUMMER SEMINAR

SEMINAR ON POSITIVE THOUGHT On Paros from 1-6 September. The energy of the human mind is thought, and thought is like a seed, each one producing its own distinctive fruit. When we can understand and harness this energy of the mind, we can master our life. For more information about the full program (including seminars, excursions and cultural activities) call 867-1551

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, 3-30 July.

YOGA LESSONS, at the Ilianthes 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 701-2268, offers Greek lessons; Accelerated I, II and III, 4 weeks, 2-27 July, 30 July through 27 August; Advanced Proficiency, 4 weeks, 2-27 July, 30 July through 27 August.

SPANISH LESSONS, professor, native speaker with more than 20 years teaching, experience in senior secondary school, gives instruction in Spanish at all levels. For information call 932-0601.

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 newly-arrived 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.

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

THE CULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY is a new association recently formed. Its goal 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: Baby Arrives: The family and the breastfeeding baby, 3 July at 10 am for Athens South and 10 July at 10 am for Athens North. Art of

breastfeeding and overcoming problems, 18 July at 10 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, Tsaldari 18, Kifissia, 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, Filellinon 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, drama, July through September. For information call 412-0333 or 417-0940.

PATRAS 5th INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL - Various cultural events, till 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.

33rd FESTIVAL OF PHILIPPOI AND THASSOS - Ancient drama, ballet, concerts, July, August, September. For information call (051) 223-504, 227-820.

EPIRUS FESTIVAL 1990 AND ANCIENT THEATRE OF DODONA - For information call (0651) 20090, 77550.

HERAKLION SUMMER 1990 - The Municipality sponsors an extensive program of artistic events during July and August. For information call (081) 246-663.

4th RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL OF RETHYMNON - Various events during July and August. For information call (0831) 22522.

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.

RETHYMNON - At the Rethymnon Municipal Garden, 23-30 July from 9 pm - 1 am. Tickets at the entrance gate, 200 drs and 100 drs for students. For information call (0831) 22522.

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

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...in Athens

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Graphically Speaking, Ltd.

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

Published By The Athenian Press, Ltd.

The Athenian welcomes unsolicited manuscripts, artwork, photographs and cover suggestions.

Contributors should study back issues of the magazine to determine tone, style and appropriate subject matter. All submissions should reflect the periodical's commitment to publishing well-researched, informative and lively material, with a Greek focus.

Features: Please submit a cover letter and short list of feature story proposals prior to submitting manuscripts. Enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope, or postage in equivalent international postal coupons.

Covers: Artists should submit several slides of previous work and thumbnail sketches of cover proposals after studying the cover format. A SASE must accompany all materials.

The Athenian does not accept fiction or poetry, retains first publication rights only, and publishes, on average, three months to a year after acceptance. Sample copies and guidelines may be obtained at the editorial offices: for 500 drachmas, in Greece; US\$5.00 in the USA/Australia/Europe.

Address all inquiries to:

Deputy Editor, *The Athenian*, Peta 4 (Plaka), 105 58 Athens Greece, Tel. 322-2802, FAX 322-3052.

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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. ☎ 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, Harilaou Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. ☎ 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). ☎ 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. ☎ 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 fee 200 drs; 50 drs for students.

CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, Angeliki Hadzimirali 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. ☎ 865-3890. Open Mon & Wed 6-10pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern Art.

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

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

HELLENIC MARITIME MUSEUM, Zea, Piraeus. ☎ 451-6822, 451-6264. Open daily from 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. ☎ 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). ☎ 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. ☎ 821-7717; 821-7724.

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

restaurants and night life

7



CENTRAL

CORFU, Kriezotou 6. ☎ 361-3011. Menu includes popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as some variations from Corfu. Daily noon -1am.

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

DIONYSOS, near the Acropolis. ☎ 923-3182; 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. ☎ 323-0336. A third Dionysos is on Lycabettus Hill.

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

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

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

IDEAL, Panepistimiou Ave 46. ☎ 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 Athenée Palace Hotel. ☎ 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito; beef in earthenware.

KOSTOYIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Exarchia. ☎ 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. ☎ 323-1127. Charming bistro restaurant with good Greek cuisine; a little expensive. Open daily 12pm -1am.

NO NAME, Bouzou and Moustoxdi 20. ☎ 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. ☎ 822-9322 833-1928. Open after 8pm. Closed Sundays. Specialties include swordfish, shrimp with bacon, shrimp salad, eggplant with cheese in tomato sauce. Extensive menu.

SINTRIVANI, Filelino 5, near Syntagma. ☎ 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). ☎ 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialties. Daily from 12pm -5pm.

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

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

LE BISTRO, Holiday Inn Hotel, Mihalakopoulou 50, Ilissia. ☎ 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). ☎ 692-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal



broils. Daily from 12pm until late. Bakaliaros, bifteki, snails, baked 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. ☎ 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 cafeteria square). Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with good Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open daily from 8pm -midnight.

MILTONS, Adrianou 19, Plaka. ☎ 324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large steaks, fresh fish. Open daily from 11am -1am. Perfect for business lunches and evenings. Reservations suggested.

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. ☎ 324-9745.

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

SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20, Madriyianni. ☎ 922-3434. Charcoal 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).

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

XYNOS, Ag Geronda 4. ☎ 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. ☎ 723-5746. Lunch and dinner everyday except Sundays. Banqueting facilities, receptions and meetings. Business lunches at reasonable prices.

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

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

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

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

THEMISTOKLES, Vas Georgiou 31, Pangrati. ☎ 721-9553. Extensive taverna fare, charcoal grills but the specialty is meat in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.

HOTELS

THE ATHENS HILTON, Vas Sofias 46. ☎ 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 cuisine 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 Barbecue 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.

Café Vienna, indoor café 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, ☎ 364-3112 - 364-3331.

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

Coffee Lounge and Asteria Restaurant, ideal for quick snacks or complete, leisurely lunches: crêpes Poseidon cheese pie lamb curry, sweets galore. 7:00am -1:1am.

Athos Bar, piano. Open 9:30 -1:00am.

ASTIR PALACE Vouliagmeni, ☎ 896-0211.

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

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, ☎ 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. Tepanyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

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

MERIDIAN HOTEL, ☎ 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, ☎ 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. ☎ 360-2492. International and Greek cuisine.

BAYAZZO, Ploutarhou and Dimodrarous, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical Clown" in German. Lunchtime salad "fountain", champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include bouzouki frivoltif (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. ☎ 362-6033. Various beef specialties. Garden.

BRUTUS, Voulgaroktonou 67, Lofos tou Strefi. ☎ 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) ☎ 722-6374. A top one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9am -12:45pm.

DEKAOIKTO, Souidias 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 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. ☎ 724-9861. Open every evening. Specialty: crêpes and desserts. A few Chinese and Arabic dishes.

GEOFINIKAS, Pindarou 10. ☎ 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 old restaurants. Open daily from 12pm-11:30am.

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

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

NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq 21. ☎ 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. ☎ 722-7934. Set off in a small cul-de-sac ("rouga" means lane). Open nightly from 8pm-2am.

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

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

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

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

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia. ☎ 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. ☎ 801-8960. Pizzeria. Open daily from 10:00pm -2:00am.

EKALI GRILL, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali. ☎ 813-2685. A posh yet hospitable restaurant with a selection of 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. ☎ 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. ☎ 801-3461. Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Specialty: Schnitzel Hoffman.

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

KATSARINA, Plateia Tsaldari 43, Kifissia. ☎ 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. ☎ 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. ☎ 681-5497. On Sundays and holidays also open for lunch. Crêpes with cheese stuffing, snails, dolmadakia, bekri mezés.

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

PEFKAKIA, Argonafon 4, Drossia. ☎ 813-1273; 813-2552. Youvetsakia stifado and large array of mezés.

PSELARGOS, G. Lyra 83, Nea Kifissia. ☎ 801-4653. Closed Sunday. Specialties: roast goat, kokoretsi, apple pie. Fetsina from the barrel.

PICCOLO MONDO, Kifissias Ave 217, Kifissia. ☎ 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. ☎ 806-335. Large variety of food, good wine. Music. Also open for lunch on Sunday.

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantineos/tsavella, Maroussi. ☎ 802-0636. Youvassi and chicken sti gastru. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15pm -3am.

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

CHRISTOS, Serron and Ethnikis Antistaseos Sts, Halandri. ☎ 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). ☎ 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo.

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

O MORIAS, Vas Konstantinou 108 and Peloponissou, Ag Paraskevi. ☎ 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. ☎ 659-3515. Closed Friday. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, garkoumba.

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos, Fragoklissia. ☎ 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). ☎ 671-7775. Pleasant village atmosphere, good service. Specialties: lamb cooked over grapevines, frigandeli, charcoal-broiled quail.

TI PRASINO, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei. ☎ 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. ☎ 581-2780. Piano songs, garden, swimming pool.

PALEO FALIRON/ALIMOS

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

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

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

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

MOURIA, Ahileos 101, Paleo Faliron. ☎ 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.

PANORAI, Seirion/Terpisioris Sts, Paleo Faliron. ☎ 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimp.

SEIRINES, Seirion 76, Pal Faliron. ☎ 981-1427. 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. ☎ 981-0093. Open only at night 6pm -2am. Crabs kavouria, charcoal-broiled octopus, various fish.

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

PIRAEUS

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

KALVVA, 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. ☎ 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

VASILENA, Etollikou 72. ☎ 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, Kolety 28, Freates. ☎ 451-3432. Bakaliaros, bifteki 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

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

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

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. ☎ 896-1237. Hamburgers, filets. Open Tuesday through Sunday.

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

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

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

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

KANATAKIA, I. Metaxa/Pandoras Sts, Glyfada. ☎ 895-1843. Short orders, hilopottes. Wine from the barrel.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, vari. ☎ 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. Specialties include moules marinière, soupe à l'ignon, coq au vin, bourgingnon, Baigné aux pommes, profiteroles.

LE FAUBOURG, Metaxa 43 and Pandoras, Glyfada. ☎ 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, ☎ 896-0741. Fish. Terrace.



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