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ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



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Israel's Recognition
In the Central Pindus
The Laying of the Net
John Huston
Climbing Mount Olympus

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The national controversy over US military facilities has taken a new dimension after the alleged discovery of a 'foreign connection' behind the recent disturbances in Crete over the new Defence Cooperation Agreement (DCA). Paul Anastasi reports.



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On 21 May 1990, the Greek government finally acknowledged the State of Israel, putting an end to 42 years of lack of communication. Robert Bartholomew interviewed Ambassador Moshe Gilboa in Athens.



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Closely associated with the home of the ancient Gods, Mount Olympus conjures up images of myth, majesty and mystery. Steve Vass followed the footprints of the Gods on the Great Mountain.



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Stormie Seas is the last traditional schooner built in Greece by Greek hands. George Dillon Slater went on his first charter to the remote side of Hydra, hoping to fill the net with fish.

The cover is by Spyros Ornerakis

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A Macedoine of Quarrels

Dear Editor,

I read with interest the essay "A 'Macedoine' of Quarrels" (*The Athenian*, June 1990) in which you suggested that the motives of the people who held the recent demonstrations at the Greek-Yugoslav border were primarily economic. In this essay you also refer to the 'nuisance value' of the aggressive propaganda emanating from the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and to the 'artificiality' of Macedonian language and culture. Describing this same demonstration, the Greek press frequently referred to the 'non-existent Macedonian minority' of northern Greece and to the 'territorial claims' against Greece which these non-existent Macedonians are supposedly raising.

I would like to take this opportunity to correct some of the misinformation contained in your essay and in the Greek press concerning 'the Macedonian issue.' My comments are based on two weeks of scholarly research which I, recently conducted in Macedonia.

During this research I met a Yugoslav citizen who was involved in organizing the recent border demonstrations. He told that the goals of the demonstrators were: 1) the abolishment of visa requirements to make possible the freer movement of people, capital, and ideas across the Greek-Yugoslav border. 2) recognition by the Greek government of the rights of Greek students to study at the universities of Skopje and Bitola. 3) recognition by the Greek government of the Macedonian minority in Greece and of the Macedonian ethnic group throughout the world, and 4) recognition by the Greek government of the human rights of Macedonians in Greece. He stated specifically that his group did not seek any change in the present internationally recognized borders between Greece and Yugoslavia.

After speaking at length to more than fifty Macedonians in over ten villages and towns in Greek Macedonia, I can assure you that a Macedonian minority does exist in Greece, that their culture is not artificial, and that they are not puppets manipulated by Skopje propaganda. They are men and women, young and old, who are loyal citizens of Greece, but who identify themselves ethnically as Macedonians, primarily because their mother tongue is Macedonian, a south Slavic language, which is recognized as such by

linguists, anthropologists, and historians throughout the world.

One Greek Macedonian I spoke with expressed the goals of most Macedonians in northern Greece this way: "We want recognition and respect as human beings. We want to be free to express who we are - Macedonians, Slav-Macedonians. We want to be free to enjoy the songs and dances of our grandparents with the names our grandparents used without being harassed by the police and without being accused of being Bulgarians or communists or agents of Skopje. We have the same language and traditions as the Macedonians of Yugoslavia, but that doesn't mean we want to create a state with them. We don't want autonomy; we don't want to change the borders. We want to eliminate borders - not build new ones. We just want to be free to speak our language and preserve our traditions like the Vlachs, the Arvanites, and the Pontians."

Your essay closes with an expression of hope that "a permanent solution to the [Macedonian] problem will be found." I suggest that the Greek government's policy, in denying the existence of a Macedonian minority and attempting to eliminate it through forced assimilation, does not offer a permanent solution to the problem. The only permanent solution to this problem is for the Greek government to recognize the existence of a Macedonian minority and to allow it freedom of expression within the context of the present internationally recognized boundaries of the Greek state. This is precisely what most Macedonians in Greek Macedonia want.

Yours Sincerely,
(name withheld by request)

Anti-Thatserismos

Dear Editor,

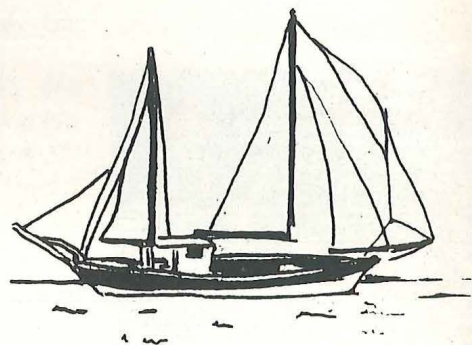
I was particularly startled to read Ms Bottomley's trenchant description of British society as "profit-hungry, uncaring, and desperately divided" (*The Athenian*, July 1990). As a self-confessed anthropologist, Ms Bottomley's impoverished critical vocabulary and high moralism were also surprising.

No one can deny the growing opposition to Mrs Thatcher's policies in

Britain. But to suggest that democracy is under threat is absurd. Mrs Thatcher is an elected prime minister and the vitality of the opposition is evidence of the democratic process.

Instead, Ms Bottomley's rhetoric obscures genuine social contentions and paves the way for further fanaticisms.

Yours sincerely,
Robert Shannan Peckham
Thessaloniki



Adonais and Penelope

Dear Editor,

Thank you for Louise Zarmati's interesting article on Humfry Payne (July issue). I first heard of him only a few months ago at the Perachora site and, again more recently, referred to in a book by Dilys Powell. I look forward to the author's biography so that I too may get to know - at least through reading - a mind of 'colossal' proportions.

Hate, however flippantly used by Patricia Hinkel (same issue) regarding famed Penelope, is too violent a word for me. Being of Ithacan descent, I have whiled away many an hour on Ithaca. During one, some years ago, I dared call Penelope a fool for weaving and 'unweaving' her fingers to the bone, while Odysseus took the long way home, never hesitating to make the most of every opportunity. When he finally did arrive, he appeared incognito to check on her. Had she had any brains, I added, she must have realized he wasn't worth such faithfulness.

The shock waves I received from native Ithacans at this declaration were so strong I marvelled at how I escaped electrocution. I realized then that, on Ithaca, Penelope is just as seriously considered the epitome of a virtuous woman today as she was in Homer's time.

With kindest regards,
O.M. Black
Athens

OUR TOWN

The 1996 Olympics: the Bid and the Challenge

With only a few weeks to go until the final decision as to who will host the 1996 'Golden Olympics', Greece is resorting to a number of political and public relations moves in an attempt to convince the International Olympic Committee (IOC) that it is best suited to stage the Games.

On the political side, Greece has formed a high-level committee of politicians and celebrities apparently designed to deal with foreign countries at the highest level. It includes not only every political party leader but also the President of the Republic. On the public relations side, it has mobilized ancient history, sentiment and, most recently, its most internationally renowned artists for a series of appearances designed to appeal to global audience.

So far, Greece has relied heavily on the claim that it is "the world's only rightful heir" to the 1996 Olympiad since not only did the Games originate here in ancient times, but 1996 will mark as well the centennial of the revival of the Olympics in Athens in 1896. To these ideological arguments a series of large-scale public works projects related to the Games have been added. Some last-minute public relations moves could almost present the IOC with an irresistible package.

The country's biggest problem remains the poor infrastructure of Athens.

"We realize that IOC and the international community are concerned that we might not have the means to stage the Games properly," said Paul Niilend, a spokesman for the Athens Olympics Bidding Committee, "However, based on the projects undertaken and the evidence now available to the contrary, we are very optimistic that the IOC will decide in our favor."

The other cities vying for the 1996 Olympics are Melbourne, Toronto, Atlanta and Manchester. A decision on the candidacies will be taken by the IOC in Tokyo on 18 September. Mr Niilend concedes that Greece considers

Melbourne, which ironically has the second largest Greek population in the world after Athens, as the biggest threat.

Despite optimism, no one is sitting idle. As a final boost to its bid, Athens is putting on a number of stage and television spectaculars. At the Panathenaic Stadium, where the first modern Olympics were staged in 1896, internationally-renowned musician Vangelis Papathanassiou, composer of *Chariots of Fire*, is organizing a number of festivities leading up to the Tokyo decision. "Our goal," he said, "is simple. We want to get the Games."

On the other side of the world, in Tokyo itself, the Greek delegation is taking with it the country's two best-known pop and light music stars: Nana Mouskouri and Demis Roussos. On the eve of the IOC decision, they will be staging a number of concerts in the Japanese capital designed to promote the Greek candidacy.

The combination of shrewd pragmatism with a reliance on history and sentiment is reflected in the arguments of Tzannis Tzannetakis, Deputy Prime Minister and Culture Minister, who currently heads the campaign.

"About a century ago, Athens decided to revive the ancient Olympic Games," he said. "Now, we are morally and historically entitled to stage them again. There have been arguments that we are not well enough equipped to do so. This is no longer the case. There are no serious obstacles in our way."

A 2.5 billion dollar investment program has been embarked upon to cover the infrastructural deficiencies of Athens. About half the money is to come from the EC's five-year Regional Fund, and the other half from Greek resources such as special state lottery to be set up immediately after Tokyo - if Greece wins the bid.

The immediate projects include completion of the international airport at Spata, new underground railway routes, a series of highways such as one linking Athens with ancient Olympia, the original site of the Ancient Games

and more sports stadiums and facilities.

One of the strongest Greek assets is the fact that about 80 percent of the required sports facilities are already in place (or shortly will be), due to the holding of the European Games in Athens in 1982, and the Mediterranean Games that will take place in June 1991. Similarly, Athens claims that its giant tourism infrastructure provides hundreds of hotels of all categories, as well as related travel, cultural and entertainment facilities which make it ideal for the flood of visitors expected for the Olympics.



As D day in Tokyo approaches, dreams of sugarplums may be dancing in the heads of many Greeks (mainly in the shape of tourist dollars), but wiser ones may be suffering nightmares of chaos.

It is better to take the long view that the Greek people will always rise to the occasion if the situation is desperate enough, as at the Battle of Salamis and in the war in Albania.

Only a few weeks ago President Karamanlis, on the anniversary of the restoration of democracy, said, "The issue is not whether we have democracy. It is whether we have a well-governed democracy or a miserable, anarchic one... Greeks are being called upon to show by their conduct that they are responsible."

It is hoped this sense of resolve is getting itself heard in Tokyo beyond the razzmatazz. Certainly the challenge of hosting the 1996 Games would be the best possible thing for Greece as a whole - a great and unifying national effort, worthy, and aspiring, after a decade of divisiveness, fluster and moral squalor. ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

The Strange Case of the Rebaptized Maize

On August 11 a special 13-member court sentenced former PASOK Alternate Foreign Minister Nikos Athanassopoulos to three and a half years imprisonment on grounds of fraud, the forgery of state documents and the making up of false statements in an attempt to cover up an illegal sale.

Such was the final verdict of the famous Yugoslav Maize Scandal, more popularly known as 'the corn scam'. It was the first of four trials which were referred by Parliament to the courts last year to investigate alleged state scandals under the former socialist government.

Since this trial was the first of the four, though the least in importance, an attempt was made to write it off before it even began when the defense claimed irregularities in the judicial procedures. This involved subtle questions of parliamentary and ministerial immunities.

The appeal, however, was immediately and unanimously rejected.

Less than 30 witnesses appeared for the prosecution while 307 testified for the defense. Some of these were very big political people, because acquittal of the accused in this relatively minor trial might more likely get far larger fish off the hook at later trials.

The high points of the corn Saga were briefly like this: In May 1986 the freighter *Alfonsina* called at the Yugoslav port of Kotor and took on a consignment of maize. *Alfonsina* proceeded to Thessaloniki where papers were made out falsely claiming that the maize was Greek and brought on shipboard there. *Alfonsina* then sailed to Ghent where the maize was disembarked and sold in Belgium. Since the maize was passing as Greek, duties of non-EC imports were avoided and a tidy profit was made.

The whole matter might have disappeared into oblivion then had it not been for some careful – and suspicious – EC customs officials. The fraud was exposed and Greece fined 2.5 million dollars in 1987.

Under oath at the trial, Captain Paschalis Yerakaris, harbormaster at Thessaloniki, said Athanassopoulos in person had requested him to help make it appear on paper that *Alfonsina* had loaded the corn in the port of Thessaloniki during a week-long stay. In fact, according to his testimony, the *Alfonsina* arrived on May 8, left the next day and already had the corn on board. As for the matter of forgery; captain Yerakaris said there were several false documents in circulation.

It was never made clear what sums were involved. At one point it was said that 30,000 tons of maize earned 30 million drachmas in profit in Belgium. Ascertaining the profits made from the corn scandal, however, was not the business of the trial. The charges were forgery and fraud and the case was penal. It only aroused political interests because of the high officials in PASOK who were involved in the cover-up and gave testimony of it at the trial.

Some of the remarks made by former ministers were very revealing of the way the government then operated and its style of doing things. On July 6 former Alternate Foreign Minister Theodore Pangalos had this to say:

"We arrived at the decision [of the cover-up] because the affair had all the elements which would give the EC the impression that we were breaking the law...and you know, there is a kind of racism against the Greeks; there is the impression that 'He is Greek; he is up to tricks.'"

After these candid remarks, he said he sent a confidential memorandum to the then prime minister Andreas Papandreou who agreed that Greece should pay the duties due to the EC to avoid an investigation.

Three days later Former Minister of the Interior George Yennimatas quoted Lord Plumb as saying penalties for violations of EC laws amounted to nearly one-quarter of the annual

The Keros Treasure's Fairy Godmother

Keros is a small Cycladic island lying between Naxos and Amorgos. Archaeological excavations of a prehistoric cemetery there led to such important discoveries that a 'Keros-Syros culture' was so-named by scientists as a distinguishing style and period of Cycladic civilization. Many of the finest figurines in the Nikos and Dolly Goulandris Collection, now in the Museum of Cycladic and Ancient Greek Art, are of the Keros-Syros type and the Flute Player and the Harpist in the National Archaeological Museum, certainly the most famous of Cycladic statuettes, were discovered on Keros in the same grave.

Around 1960, tamperings in the cemetery site on Keros were noted by excavators which led some scholars to believe that stolen artifacts from Keros had later found their way into the Erlenmeyer Collection. A Swiss professor from Basel, Hans Erlenmeyer had begun acquiring Cycladic art after World War II and later he established the Erlenmeyer Foundation for the protection of the environment.

After Erlenmeyer's death, his widow decided to auction the art collection in order to support the Foundation. As the sale at Sotheby's last July approached, the Greek state sought an injunction, claiming that the Keros Treasure had been stolen. Lawyers representing Sotheby's countered that theft could not be proved, that the Greek state's claim to ownership was extremely doubtful, and asked that since the Erlenmeyer Collection was well-known and had been publicly exhibited often, why had not the Greek state acted earlier?

Two days before the auction a settlement was reached between Sotheby's and the financially-strapped Greek state which was allowed to purchase some of the Keros pieces at a reduced price. It could not afford, however, the three most notable items, a rare male torso, a superbly decorated dish, a so-called 'frying pan', and a three-part marble vessel.

Several weeks later Minister of Culture Tzannis Tzannetakis publicly announced that a fairy godmother, at the moment when the hammer fell, bid one million Swiss francs for the three Keros *chefs-d'oeuvre* in the person of Dolly Goulandris who donated them to the grateful Greek state.

budget. In referring to his part in the cover-up, he said, "For me, national interests play a great role."

On the same day Former Minister of Justice George-Alexander Mangakis testified that the defendants had acted properly because "between the choice of protecting national interests and telling the truth, they chose the former."

Athanassopoulos himself had said, "If Greece followed EC regulations, Greek agriculture would have been wiped out, and Greeks would have become the waiters of EC."

In his final statement he admitted being the moral instigator of unlawful acts, but concluded in a fine burst of patriotism: "Between Greece and the EC, I chose Greece."

The hearts of the 13 members of the court were not softened. Perhaps it recalled the important testimony of Belgian Emile Mennens, head of the EC Anti-fraud Coordination Department, who said that the violations involved were less important than the attempted official cover-up.

"The case was not merely an issue involving the non-payment of duties but that the rule of mutual trust between the Community and a member state had been contravened."

The EC official's testimony had brought out the trial's most celebrated remark:

"When we were building Parthenons," Athanassopoulos scoffed, "the Belgians were grubbing for acorns."

The colorful but irrelevant remark did the accused no good. Athanassopoulos is in Korydallos prison and there can be no appeal.

Doomsday Weapon, Greek Connection

While the world was holding its breath last month wondering how far the Iraqi military machine could go, whether it could face US and allied forces in a showdown and whether it really had chemical and even nuclear warfare capacity, a tiny part of that would-be force was lying locked up in the barracks of a Greek army camp.

Its form: a giant 30 ton steel tube two metres in diameter. Its purpose: to be one of the 52 parts that would make up what is believed to be the Iraqi Supergun or 'Doomsday Weapon' - a record breaking, 150 meter-long cannon, the greatest in recorded history, designed to launch chemical and even nuclear weapons into the heartland of such Iraqi enemies as Israel.

The world outcry over Iraq's alleged

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super-weapon appears to have been forgotten amidst the even greater outcry over the invasion of Kuwait and its international fallout. And yet, only four months ago, the world's press was full of the discovery that parts of this weapon were making their way to Iraq on the backs of trucks, after being legally exported from steel tubing manufacturers in Britain.

The giant tubing was ordered by Baghdad for purported use in a petrochemical complex. When their real purpose was realised, the steel components started being seized wherever possible. By then, however, most had reached their destination. But one such part was stopped in Greece, and the case became an international *cause célèbre* because of the imprisonment of Paul Ashwell, the unsuspecting British truck driver.

Ashwell is now free and a hero back home, but his controversial cargo remains locked up at the Tanks and Armored Vehicle Greek Army Training Camp outside of Patras. Since then, the question for the Greeks has been, what do we do with this thing now?

Since the component's seizure, Britain and Iraq have been feuding over legal right to it. The British govern-

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ment claims it was ordered under false pretences and should therefore be returned to the UK. Iraq claims it was legally exported and not intended for military use at all, and that delay in delivery is illegal and seriously damaging industrial development projects. In the strongest terms, the Iraqi Vice-President has demanded it back from Prime Minister Mitsotakis.

But a paradoxical end to this story very nearly occurred only shortly before the Gulf crisis exploded. The Greek government, compelled to examine the strictly legal aspect of the conflicting British and Iraqi claims, was leaning heavily towards forwarding the tubing to Baghdad. After all, neighboring Turkey, caught in a similar dilemma, had already done so.

The Gulf crisis may have provoked a major world crisis, but it saved this one country from its dilemma. Greece, falling in with the decision of its fellow-EEC member partners to boycott Iraq, will certainly not be sending on the tube now. Whatever the strength of the Iraqi military machine, the world can rest assured that Baghdad, so far at least, has no complete Doomsday weapon.

Flying High

Macdonnell Douglas has offered to buy 24 Boeing aircraft from Olympic Airways for 400 million dollars payable in advance. In return, according to the proposal, the planes will be leased back to the airline on very favorable terms (30 percent lower than the current rental price on the international market).

Within a three-year period Macdonnell Douglas will replace the older aircraft with its own MD-11s and MD-80s. The US firm also agrees to train OA personnel with models of the new aircraft and establish a permanent technical center in Greece. Olympic is seriously studying the package of proposals since it will be able in this way to wipe out the airline's substantial losses immediately, and enable to have on hand money to pay off pending obligations - also sizable.

As soon as Katsikis was safely in the arms of ND, the subject of changing the present election law arose instantly to the surprise of no one.

The legislation will probably come up this month and the proposed law most likely will resemble the 'reinforced proportional' system which brought victory to PASOK in 1985.

The Patriarch's Visit

The visit of Dimitrios I, Patriarch of Constantinople, to Washington and New York was the first to the United States by an ecumenical patriarch who is the spiritual leader of the Eastern Orthodox Churches. In relation to other patriarchs, Dimitrios is 'first amongst equals', but Turkey, apparently distressed with His Beatitude's enthusiastic reception in America, made the point that the Ecumenical Patriarchate is legally a Turkish institution.

A highpoint of Dimitrios I's visit was a reception at the White House to which the Turkish ambassador was invited but did not attend. The reception was followed by a banquet in honor of the Orthodox clergy at which President Bush said, "We are celebrating especially those whom you represent in eastern Europe... and the tremendous force of spirit which has upheld them through generations of oppression."

On the eve of the Patriarch's arrival in New York and a service at the Cathedral of Aghia Triada on E. 74th Street that was called to prayer by his Eminence Cardinal O'Connor, the *New York Times* pointed out that "the Patriarchate struggles on in a neglected corner of Istanbul... The number of Orthodox faithful in Turkey has dropped from 200,000 to 5000 during this century."

The following day the Patriarch met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar with whom he discussed peace, detente and human rights in eastern Europe.

The Patriarch returned home well satisfied with his visit, though the Turkish authorities were not pleased with his enthusiastic, top-priority reception worthy of a chief of state. They also objected to the city's persistently being referred to both by his hosts and the Greek lobby as Constantinople instead of Istanbul. Leader of the True Path party, Suleyman Demirel, said "The Patriarch did not show respect for Turkey," adding that he should be called upon to explain himself.

The spirits of the Patriarch were not dampened by this cool reaction. "During our visit," he said, "we ascertained the major role that religion plays today, as events in eastern Europe have recently shown. No one can force a human being to break from his faith."

"If America is an advanced country and leads the free world, this is due mainly to the religiosity of its inhabitants..."

THE ATHENIAN

A Majority of One

Deputy Theodore Katsikis, who was the single Democratic Renewal party candidate to be returned to parliament in last April's elections, has consistently given a vote of confidence to New Democracy, thus giving one extra vote to the government which has exactly half of the chamber's seats.

This July the opposition, however, noting that the government did not have a clear majority, proposed that parliamentary summer sessions be divided into two sections, one dominated by the government, the other by the opposition. This devious stalemate was resolved when Mr Katsikis formally joined New Democracy on July 19, thus giving the government the absolute majority it had been lacking for three months.

The move understandably annoyed the opposition. Said Andreas Papandreou darkly, "July has proved a fateful month for Greece and for Mr Mitsotakis whose apostasy 25 years ago led to the painful developments of 1967."

The PASOK leader was referring to the present Prime Minister's defection as a deputy from the Centre Union party in 1965 which led to the fall of the George Papandreou government and, according to Andreas' version of history, to the colonels' coup d'etat two years later.

Katsikis' going over to ND, however, particularly enraged the founder of Democratic Renewal itself, Kostis Stefanopoulos, who had basked until now in the reflected light of 'government-maker'. "New Democracy," he fulminated, "has acquired a majority in parliament which the Greek people did not grant by using corrupt methods and the apostasy of the DA deputy."

Mr Stefanopoulos has never forgiven his party colleague for winning a seat in Piraeus when he lost his own in Athens.

"The Prime Minister," Stefanopoulos went on sourly, "is unable to appreciate the national importance and superior position of DA which allowed him to use DA's strength, but which he repaid by an act which is humiliating for his party. We leave this example of a vile political exchange to the judgement of the honest Greek people."

With its precarious position in parliament, the government until now had made no move to change the electoral law which had almost prevented it from coming to power. The touchy, but vital,

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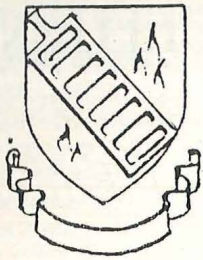


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issue was shunted aside though it remained on everyone's mind.

The present law was concocted under PASOK after the 1985 elections in order to prevent, if possible, any party getting a clear majority in parliament. With 47 percent of the vote gained in a multi-party system, ND only won half the seats in April, a unique phenomenon in western European parliamentary procedure where parties may win a clear majority of seats with less than 40 percent of the vote.

As soon as Katsikis was safely in the arms of ND, however, the subject of changing the present election law arose instantly to the surprise of no one.

The legislation will probably come up this month and the proposed law most likely will resemble the 'reinforced proportional' system which brought victory to PASOK in 1985.

In Brief

●According to the Istanbul daily *Gunes*, permission has been granted by the Turkish Ministry of Culture to archaeologist Imbraim Irgioren to dig for treasure under the former basilica of **Saint Sophia**. Irgioren believes that two chambers off a tunnel leading from the church contain 160 tons of gold, coins and jewellery hidden by the last Byzantine emperor, Constantine XII Paleologos during the final siege of the city by Mehmet II the Conqueror in 1453.

●The Vatican has announced the appointment of Archbishop Luciano Storero as the new **apostolic pro-nuncio** to Greece. He replaces Archbishop Mariani who was the first Vatican representative holding that position ever posted to Greece. Monsignor Storero has served as apostolic delegate, nuncio and pro-nuncio in India, Sri Lanka and several African and Central American countries.

●Many figures of the Athenian cultural world pleaded prior commitments and heavy work schedules when asked if they were planning to attend the debut of **Aliki Vouyouklaki**, Greece's theatrical darling, in ancient tragedy. She was 'opening' in Epidaurus as Antigone. Some diplomatically suggested that Sophocles did not have the versatility to capture the great star's infinite variety. Dean of Greek actors, Alexis Minotis, put it more bluntly: "I think that Miss Vouyouklaki is fine as - and where - she is. She has

THE ATHENIAN D

no business being in Epidaurus. "Apologists countered that it was the biggest sell-out in the ancient theatre since Callas appeared in *Medea* just 30 years ago.

•One of the social highpoints of the summer season was the banquet given in honor of the **Mayor of Baghdad**, Khalid Al-Janabi, at which the Ambassador of Kuwait sat next to the Saudi Ambassador's gorgeous daughter, Sousou. The mayor had been officially invited by his Athenian counterpart, Nikos Yitrakos. Between receptions the mayors discussed mutual public health and environmental issues. Athenians were impressed to hear that an extensive Green Belt is being created around Baghdad and thought a similar one should be laid out here.

•While on an official visit to Madrid, Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras was received by **King Juan Carlos** to whom he presented an official invitation to visit Greece. The Bourbon monarch often comes here in a private capacity to compete in sailing races. The King is expected to make his formal visit next year, though it is unknown if Queen Sophia will accompany him. The former Greek princess is said to owe the state 14 million drachmas in back taxes.

•Former publisher of the distinguished conservative daily, *Kathimerini*, **Eleni Vlachou**, was released on three million drachmas' bail and prohibited from leaving the country by an Athens Appeals court magistrate. Mrs Vlachou has been charged with the illegal export of foreign currency amounting to nearly one million dollars which she received as a down payment for the sale of *Kathimerini*. Greek justice is trying to extradite Koskotas from the US in order to face charges of involvement in the celebrated Bank of Crete scandal.

•Necessity being the mother of invention, a professor living in polluted Athens who is also a director of the Urban Transport Company (EAS) has created a device which is expected to reduce city pollution dramatically. The so-called Pattas soot-trap, which has stirred interest abroad, is a filter which collects 95 percent of the effluvia produced by diesel engines. So far 110 Athens buses have been outfitted with the device. The filter is made of ceramic thus insuring long life, and, at the cost of 700,000 drachmas, it is a quarter the cost of filters made in Europe. Professor Pattas has been invited to demonstrate his trap at a number of international conferences.

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Eurobarometer

By the summer of 1990, the future of the European Community's 12 sovereign states was looking less sovereign and, at the same time, more complicated.

In a survey conducted after the Dublin summit in June, seven out of ten Europeans thought that the EC should speed up its economic, political and monetary integration. Furthermore, 53 percent of those questioned considered the completion of the Single Market by the end of 1992 to be more important than bringing western and eastern Europe closer together. Surveys taken outside Europe also favored a united Europe: Americans 73 percent and Moscovites 64 percent. In Greece, interest in a single market has risen from 40 percent in 1981 to 75 percent today.

The European Parliament, which up to the present has been a mouth without teeth, is given greater emphasis in the latest poll. Nine percent of Europeans say that it plays an important role in everyday life: in Greece, 18 percent of the citizenry holds the same view; 69 percent would like the Parliament to play a more important role in EC affairs, compared to 52 percent of Europeans. Eight out of ten people are in favor of having the Parliament decide Community legislation jointly with the Council of Ministers and approve the nomination of Commission members, all of which would make the appointed bureaucrats more accountable to the European Parliament. The people of Europe are hoping for a more integrated Community, a more democratic process and a less centralized authority. Three out of four would like to see the European Parliament ratify international agreements before they come into force; two out of three would like to see the Parliament as well as Commission technocrats initiate laws.

German reunification is, despite claims to the contrary, at the top of the agenda in Bonn. Of those polled 23 percent thought that this would interfere with European integration, 43 percent thought it would not, and 24 percent had not thought about this. On the other hand, 71 percent were in favor of the two Germanies becoming one. There is still some fear that united Germany, in its new house of over 80

million people, will repeat its aggressive stance of the past century.

Generally speaking, people's awareness of the EC has grown considerably over the last three years, from 29 percent in 1987 to 47 percent today. Of all those interviewed, only 28 percent had read something about Europe 1992 or the creation of the Single Market. The general feeling that the EC is 'good' has dropped from 90 percent to 71 percent. There were divergent opin-

In Greece, interest in a single market has risen from 40 percent in 1981 to 75 percent today

ions when asked if the prospect of the Single Market in 1992 made people hopeful. Of those interviewed 70 percent said they were hopeful, down from 76 percent in 1989. The two I's, Italy and Ireland, were the most hopeful with 81 percent, Luxembourg the least with 49 percent; Greece's hope barometer stood at 63 percent, down from 72 percent last fall. These figures may well reflect the upsurge of democracy in eastern Europe and the perceived negative effect on the EC's finances.

The changes and upheavals in eastern Europe have also affected net migration in the European Commu-

Ireland makes up for it in offspring: 2.1 per family, against Italy and Spain at 1.3 and Greece at 1.5. In the illegitimacy stakes, Danes have an amazing 45 percent of children out of wedlock; Greeks, with 2.1 percent, are by far the lowest. Unfortunately, Greece rates high in infant mortality at ten per 1000 births, topped only by Portugal at 12 (and the USSR at 25). The lowest rate is Holland at under seven per 1000. So much for figures. But when all are taken into account, they show that, by natural birth and death, the EC population is growing

older and eventually dwindling.

Immigration from eastern Europe into the economically stronger countries, and from North Africa mostly into France, Italy and Spain, will augment the EC population at a cost. Most will be on the bottom rung of the labor ladder and will require investment in housing, social services and education. They will be beneficiaries of the Community's Charter of Fundamental Social Rights adopted at the Strasbourg European Council in December 1989. Only the United Kingdom opposed the Charter, despite the fact that 67 percent of the Brits interviewed thought

There is still some fear that united Germany, in its new house of over 80 million people, will repeat its aggressive stand of the past century

ity. Germany alone attracted a million new immigrants in 1989, Ireland lost 22,000, and Greece gained about the same. By the spring of 1990, the total population of the EC stood at just over 327 million. Bring in East Germany and the Community will be stretching towards 350 million, a large and rich market by any world standard.

As far as people getting together is concerned, nuptials in Portugal top the list at seven per 1000, followed closely by Britain. Greece is somewhere in the middle at six. At the bottom of the list are France and, surprisingly, Ireland at five marriages per 1000.

that it was a 'good' thing.

The fast pace of democratization in eastern Europe has certainly affected the average European's outlook and his/her assessments of the Common Market's accomplishments. Nevertheless, in step with the almost frenetic rate of change in the east, the Council of Ministers and the Commission in Brussels are pushing through measures to complete the Single Market by the end of 1992. Sovereign states are looking less sovereign – not a bad thing – and even Great Britain is now talking seriously about a single European currency. Public opinion does count. ■

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Foreign Connection

Mars Bases Accord?

Riots and bloodshed in Crete have led the government to believe that a foreign power has attempted to make an ugly national issue out of the recently ratified US-Greek military agreement

by Paul Anastasi

Greece's conservative government elected last April has provided a new dimension to the national controversy over American military facilities in the country by claiming the discovery of a 'foreign connection' behind the recent disturbances over the newly signed agreement on the U.S. military bases.

And though it has refrained from identifying a country by name, the pro-government press has not hesitated to accuse Libya.

The next day a newspaper, publishing information that may well have been leaked to it by the government, said that among the demonstrators were employees of the Libyan Embassy in Athens. Questioned on this, government spokesman Byron Polydoros refused to confirm or deny it.

The disturbances took place at the very moment that parliament was ratifying the new Defence Cooperation Agreement (DCA) with the US. The accord foresees more than one billion

and even boosting the naval, air and communications installations on Crete.

The accord was ratified thanks to the single, one-seat majority that the ruling conservative New Democracy party holds in parliament. The comment, however, said they had "no intention of handing over a resolution."

When demonstrators reached the entrance to the Prefecture, they were held off by the police. When they pressed forward, tear gas was used.

Although in the ensuing scuffle no civilians were injured, four police officers suffered gunshot wounds and five others were hurt by rocks and Molotov cocktails.

During the incidents that followed, during which the crowd grew to about 2000, explosive devices were thrown at the Prefecture, virtually destroying the right wing which houses the Court of Appeals. (The Hania Prefecture, a masterpiece of late neoclassicism is, by the way, under national protection.)

Although Mr Papandreou the next day claimed that the police had attacked a group of peaceful protestors, and warned that "the next step is totalitarianism," Prime Minister Mitsotakis countered that this was blatantly untrue since only members of the police had been injured, but no civilians.

Both the Minister of Public Order

US military bases on Crete, which is strategically located both in relation to the Middle East and North Africa, are being upgraded

The allegations came within days of last month's violence in the Cretan cities of Iraklion and, especially Hania. Crete, lying strategically only 200 miles north of Libya, is where almost all the American facilities are now located. The suspicion that Libya might have been involved in instigating the disturbances comes as no surprise, considering that the US has now clearly shifted its strategic interests away from the Cold War frontiers with the eastern European bloc and is concentrating on the Middle East. The island of Crete is not only very close to Libya but only six hundred miles west of Lebanon and Israel.

In the matter of urban violence, however, the Greek government did not limit itself only to voicing suspicions. Public Order Minister Yiannis Vassiliadis said that 'foreign interests' were involved in the disturbances, and that they swayed "irresponsible people, anarchists, fanatics and naive individuals". He said there was proof that "people foreign to the town" had participated.

dollars worth of military supplies for Greece, in return for the continued operation of American military facilities for eight more years. Tellingly, the US decided unilaterally to shut down its two other major bases, one on the outskirts of Athens and the second near Marathon, as well as other facilities once geared to countering Warsaw Pact activity. Instead, the US is maintaining

The opposition claims Crete has been rendered "an unsinkable American aircraft carrier that could get Greece involved in a regional conflict"

munists and the socialist party of ex-Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou voted against it.

That same evening, 23 July, 200 demonstrators made their way to the Prefecture of Hania ostensibly to present a petition protesting the defense agreement. The government spokes-

and the government spokesman condemned the local radio station 'Cretan FM' for calling on the people to "grab your guns and go into the streets."

The demonstrators, voicing the arguments of the PASOK and KKE, have claimed that the continued, upgraded presence U.S. bases on Crete,

as well as their increased military capacity there, has rendered the island "an unsinkable American aircraft carrier that could get Greece involved in a regional conflict." More specifically, they point out that Greece, because of its continuing disputes with Turkey over Cyprus and the Aegean area, needs to maintain its traditionally good ties with the Arab world. The enhanced American military presence on Crete, they say was a provocation to the Arab world and to nearby African countries.

Identical arguments were used by the Left over the apparent involvement of the US bases in Crete in offering support to American military preparations in the Persian Gulf, following the crisis with Iraq over Baghdad's invasion of Kuwait.

The Iraqi crisis aside, Greek authorities had previously begun to leak some evidence on the alleged 'Libyan connection' in the Crete disturbances. They reminded that, apart from Tripoli's natural concern over the giant American bases on Crete, Colonel Khadafi earlier this year had stated that he had planned to bomb them following Washington's 1986 raid on Libya. He said he had informed then Greek Premier Papandreou of these intentions, but then decided against it for

With information that may have been leaked by the government, a report claims that personnel of the Libyan Embassy were present among Hania demonstrators

fear of causing casualties among the Greek civilian population whose majority was supporting a friendly government.

Greece's largest circulation daily, *Eleftheros Typos*, went further and named Libyan intelligence official Ahmed Qadafaldam as the man behind the upheaval in Crete. Qadafaldam is already well known internationally since last year from his scandalous involvement with Miss India beauty queen Pamela Bordes, as well as for his fast-living relationships with call-girls in Paris and London. He had first met Miss Bordes in 1984 when he was in Turin negotiating a secret deal for military trucks with Fiat of Italy, in negotiations that were kept secret because they contravened the EC ban on the export to Libya of items for military use.

Qadafaldam was also identified as being head of the Foreign Relations Directorate of Libyan intelligence in 1988 and then Deputy Chief of Khadafi's personal security guard. The Greek newspaper went on to say that Qadafaldam is now responsible for a plan to convince Egypt of Lybia's "new moderate image", and similarly to convince the present conservative government in Greece to continue Papandreou's policy of acting as a bridge for Tripoli's views within the European Com-

It remains a question of time as to whether stronger evidence will surface on the alleged 'Libyan connection' in Greece. But the disturbances on Crete no doubt will do little to allay the mutual suspicions between Washington and Tripoli, or to calm the troubled and narrow waters that divide Crete from the Libyan shores.

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Israeli Ambassador Talks in Athens

Ambassador Moshe Gilboa saw his dream becoming reality when, on 21 May 1990, the Greek government finally acknowledged the State of Israel

by Robert Bartholomew

Forty two years is a long time to hatch an egg. But, following a promise made by Constantine Mitsotakis before he was elected prime minister, the Greek government, on 21 May 1990, finally acknowledged the State of Israel. Three days after presenting his credentials to President Karamanlis, Ambassador Moshe Gilboa was generous enough to squeeze time for this interview from his now busier-than-ever schedule. It is in large part due to his unstinting efforts and friendly and optimistic character that relations between Greece and Israel have been normalized.

Moshe Gilboa was born in 1930. He fought for his homeland in 1948-49 and then founded Kibbutz Erez where he stayed until 1956. Head of Bureau and Aide to Minister Abba Eban in 1959, he was later appointed Consul-General in Atlanta (USA) from 1969 to 1972. In 1973, he became ambassador to Zambia. For two years, Mr Gilboa was Information Director of the World Zionist Organization and, from 1967 to 1977, Director-General of the Entebbe Fund (named after the 10,000-mile rescue of Israel hostages in Uganda). In turn, he became Israeli Minister in Teheran until 1979, Consul-General in Chicago until 1982, and Advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs until November 1986. Then he took on the job of cracking the hardest nut of all, the only European country not to have recognized the State of Israel: Greece.

Bartholomew: Why do you think it took Greece 42 years to recognize the State of Israel?

Ambassador: Unfortunately, the reasons are beyond our understanding. Greece did not recognize Israel *de jure* until 21 May 1990 despite the fact that, on the rebirth of the nation in 1948, all Europe, including Russia and eastern Europe, did so. In fact, the Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko gave, in the United Nations, one of the warmest welcomes to Israel. Now I must say that Prime Minister Mitsotakis'

leadership, political realism, and understanding that there must be open and full diplomatic relations between nations if mutual and area problems are to be addressed, have led to his decision to upgrade the Greek-Israeli relationship to the level normally existing between nations. He carried out a promise made before his election, a thing not always done by politicians! *Have there been changes since recognition?*

Yes. Since 21 May, psychological barriers and mutual suspicions have crumbled. The lack of high-level communications over the last 42 years has given way to a new atmosphere of cooperation and friendship.

What was the position of the previous government of Andreas Papandreou?

Even before that government, Greece had constant and continuous communication with the Arab world. Arab heads of state and organizations were invited and visited Athens frequently; Israeli counterparts hardly at all. On state TV and in the press, Israel got no fair hearing; to my regret, official reports were not objective by any free-world standard and totally biased against Israel. Why this bias? I think mainly political. The Greek prime minister from 1981 to 1989, Andreas Papandreou, (whose oratory I admire but with whose content regarding Israel I tend to disagree) said that Greece should not have diplomatic relations with Israel because of Cyprus! "If we recognize Israel," he said, "the Arab countries will recognize Northern Cyprus" (the area occupied by Turkey). The argument was baseless and misleading; it was cynically used by some politicians to stir up national feelings against Israel. We have had full diplomatic relations with Cyprus since its inception in 1960. If the leaders of Cyprus have not considered normal relation with Israel dangerous to their country, why should the government of Greece? Israel was made hostage to the Cyprus problem for purely political reasons. I hope now that these unfriendly and divisive policies of the past

will give way to a positive and constructive relationship between our two peoples in the future.

Do you see a role now for Greece in any peace process in the Middle East?

Perhaps. Already I have seen a lowering of psychological barriers. The lack of high-level communications over the last 42 years has given way to an atmosphere of cooperation and friendship. This new climate of diplomatic respect can be a stabilizing factor in the troubled area we both share. Also, you must know that our relationship goes back 3000 years. Western civilization stands on the two legs of Ancient Judaism and Hellenism. From the Greeks came the concepts of Democracy, Philosophy, Art and Theatre, and from the Jews the concept of Monotheism, Moral Code, Social Justice and the Biblical Prophecy of Universal Peace. In fact, back then we traded in drachmas and shekels. We were both civilizations suffering from oppression and foreign invaders. We have both survived and retained our own religious, cultural and political identity.

But what about Greek ties with the Arab World?

Israel does not consider the traditional friendship of Greece with the Arabs and its friendship with Israel contradictory. Greece, if it wanted, could act as an *honest broker*, helping to reconcile differences between Israel and Arabs in the Middle East. But up to 21 May 1990, neither Israel nor any other western-oriented country looked upon Greece as such. Of course, there are differences of opinion among nations, as between the US and the USSR, France and Germany, Britain and Ireland. Greece itself has disputes with its neighbors, but I don't think anybody would suggest that diplomatic relationships would or should be downgraded because of differences of opinion or even clashes of interest. Israel has never had any basic or confrontational dispute with Greece but, by its policy of non-recognition, Greece considered us a second-class state. In this respect, therefore, Greece has been

singled out by the western world as a state which, up to 21 May, did not face reality.

Have there been any recent changes in the commercial or cultural relationship between Israel and Greece?

In the last three years of the PASOK regime, some steps were taken on the road to normalization. A first bilateral agreement on tourism was signed in Jerusalem in 1986, designed to promote tours to both Greece and Israel. Also, in November 1987, Mr Karolos Papoulias (PASOK's Foreign Minister) visited Israel. In the academic sphere also there was movement towards cooperation. The President of the Athens Academy (the late Professor Constantine Bonis) and the Rector of Athens University (Professor Michael Stathopoulos) visited the Universities

have great opportunities not only to sell to each other but to share with each other. Now, in this new climate of friendliness, we are talking about joint ventures in both countries.

Is the special relationship between Israel and the US a bone of contention in Greece?

Under the recent eight-year socialist regime in Greece, there were some on the left that were anti-American and thus anti-Israel. We are very proud of our relationship with the United States. We believe that the US is the leader of world democracies which, incidentally, form a minority group in the United Nations. We believe it is playing a very important role in supporting democracies and particularly Israel, the only democracy in the Arab world. Naturally, as in all families, there are, from

considered a friendly country; likewise for Jewish tourists. In the same way that expatriate Greeks identify with their home country, Jews in the diaspora identify with Israel. Greek recognition of Israel is an historical turning-point, not only in relation to our two countries but also in the relationship between our two peoples.

Do you think Prime Minister Mitsotakis will go further than just recognition?

Judging by his past actions, I hope so. In October 1988, at the 40th anniversary of the rebirth of Israel, I invited him to visit our country. At the time he was leader of the opposition. He met President Chaim Hertzog, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and many others. He visited a kibbutz, he attended the great Masada concert and he told me: "It is one thing to see Israel on TV but quite another to see and feel it in person." I think that the anti-Israel bias of the past on the state-controlled TV will give way to more even-handed reporting. When I came to Athens in November 1986 I gave myself a mission: to cultivate friendship, understanding and cooperation between our two countries and two peoples. During those early days of terrorism, many called me Don Quixote seeking an impossible dream; the dream is now reality. I must add that Greece, like Israel, is a train running on left and right political rails. But the tracks of both countries point towards peace and prosperity, and the carriages of both trains carry passengers who seek the same goals. We are democracies and have much in common. I, for one, intend to continue to work for the closest possible relations in all spheres.



Ambassador Moshe Gilboa with President Constantine Karamanlis

of Jerusalem and Tel Aviv. Their Israeli counterparts were invited and reciprocated. More academics followed, leading to closer understanding between the two communities.

How do you think this new relationship will develop?

I believe that this new relationship will open new avenues of cooperation and understanding, not only between governments, but between our two peoples. But I must add that, over the last three years, there has been a change in the general attitude of the commercial community of Greece towards Israel. From 1987 we have increased our trade volume from 60 to 180 million dollars, which is greater than Greece has with any one of its neighbors. Our exports to Greece amount to about 130 million; Greek exports to us about 50 million dollars. Incidentally, these figures do not include tourism or shipping. We

time to time, differences of opinion. Right now, I think that New Democracy, the party now governing Greece, is far more realistic than its predecessor when it comes to the world scene.

How do you think the Jewish communities outside Israel see this long-delayed act of diplomatic recognition?

I can tell you about the United States, where more than six million Jews live and work. Constantine Mitsotakis is the first Greek Prime Minister to have been invited and given the red carpet treatment by Jewish organizations there. On 12 June 1990, he met the Jewish leaders in New York who not only expressed their gratitude for his action in normalizing the relationship with Israel, but also their desire now to assist Greece wherever possible. Up to the present, Jewish investors in the States and elsewhere were averse to doing business with Greece. It was not

Thank you, Mr Ambassador, for giving me your time, and, may I add my voice to all those who wish for the friendliest relations and closest cooperation between the sovereign states of Greece and Israel.

With the advent of the new administration in Greece, the government broom is tentatively sweeping away past prejudices. As a member of the European Community, it is trying to throw off its perceived mantle of a Levantine nation and become more European. Greece's recognition of Israel is one step towards that end. Ambassador Gilboa will not be sitting behind his desk waiting for other steps.

"Better late than never," he says as he continues to forge new links between the modern children of two ancient civilizations. ■

65 Years and Still Growing Strong

Founded as a private school with a strong commitment to serve the country and its youth, Athens College has developed a unique character throughout the past 65 years

by Aixa M. Pascual

When the newly founded Hellenic-American Educational Foundation first announced in the press in early October 1925 that a new boys' school, the 'Athens College', would start operating that month, it received no inquiries at all. It was not until the third day of registration that the first student enrolled. By the time the school started operating on 19 October, only 15 students had matriculated.

That was some time ago. Today, 65 years later, occupying a total of 97 acres in its two campuses and with a coeducational student body of nearly 3600, Athens College is more interested in reducing its student population than in attracting prospective students. In fact, a new admissions policy which aims at curbing the size of the school over the next few years has just been introduced to select the students who will start at the elementary school this term.

This is a response to the extreme pressure that Athens College faces as a result of the very high demand which exists to secure a place in what many consider "the number one school in Greece."

"There are not several other Athens Colleges in Greece. That's the real problem of our admissions system,"



The Athens College arms with the motto 'Nurturing Men'

said Mr Walter McCann, President of Athens College. "There ought to be more schools that are perceived by the parents to be as good as Athens College for their children."

"It would take the pressure off us, it would be good for the country. It would also be competitive for us, which is healthy. It would keep us on our toes

intellectually and organizationally," Mr McCann added.

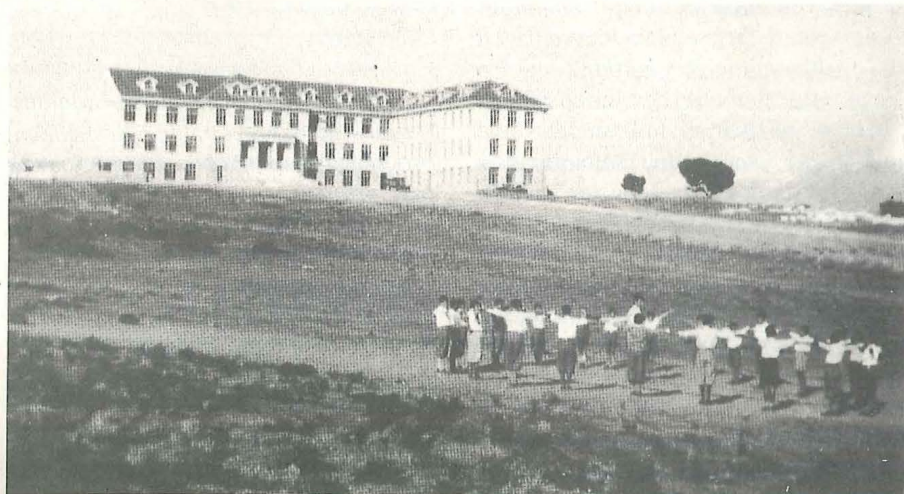
The new admissions system, which will select roughly half the student population by examinations and the other half by several methods, including lottery and direct and discretionary admissions, attempts to reduce the size of all classes in the demotic school. This policy reinforces examinations to select students, which were restricted in 1979 when the lottery system was adopted.

This complicated screening process, which still provides access to students regardless of their ability to pay for tuition, attempts to strengthen the high quality of academics which has characterized the school since its inception. There are many features indeed which make Athens College a 'hot' school. In fact, it is a unique educational institution in many ways.

The special character of the College was defined, legally, in its early years. Athens College was founded as a pilot school which would serve as a breeding ground to introduce reforms into the Greek educational system and thus it received the full support of Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos from the outset.

"...In private institutions it is possible to put into practice greater and more successful innovations. Being merely under the supervision of the State and having to comply only with its general guidelines, they enjoy freedom denied to public institutions and are consequently able to accomplish greater progress. We expect Athens College to make such progress. Such is my idea of the meaning of the College." These were Venizelos' words in May 1929 at the inauguration ceremony of Benaki Hall, which still dominates the College's 35-acre campus in Psychiko. The land had been donated by Emmanuel A. Benaki.

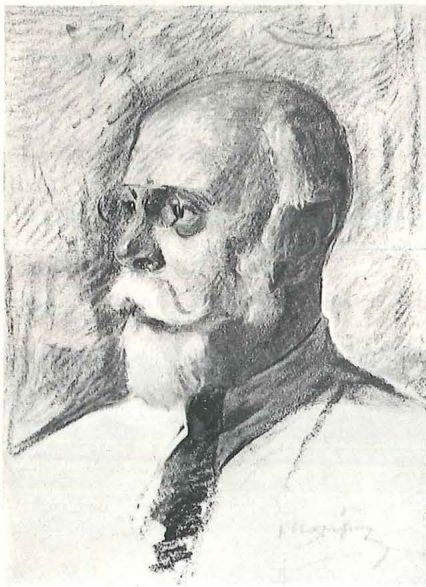
The law under which the College operates protects its privileged status, granting certain freedoms to this *isoti-*



Benaki Hall, with one wing still missing, stands alone on a barren hilltop in 1930

mo school, which means it is equivalent to a public school. It was the second Greek school to be granted status as an isotimo school by the Greek government. The founding law gives the school the freedom to give lessons not included in the State curriculum and it allows for lessons in the Greek curriculum to be taught in English, which is also offered as a primary subject equivalent to Greek. This law affirms "the recognition of a special character," stated Dimitris Karamanos, former president of the Athens College Alumni Association.

"Athens College legitimizes the (Greek educational) system by being different from it, different enough that it provides a point of comparison, a point to reach for," said Mr McCann. "Athens College is more open, somewhat less authoritarian than other schools in Greece."



Stephanos Delta, principal founder of Athens College

Athens College is the only Greek school administered by an American president, which attests to the school's belief since its founding in the value of a bicultural, bilingual education. Athens College was founded with the financial support of Emmanuel A. Benaki and his son-in-law, Stefanos Delta. But soon after its establishment, American funds allowed for the creation of a Board of Trustees in New York, which since then has been responsible for raising money and administering the funds of the school in the United States. The Board of Trustees currently has 25 members. In Athens, there is an 11-member Board of Directors chosen from the 50 members of the Foundation, which is the ultimate governing body of the school.

Moreover, when the school started

operating, it was influenced by the presence of many graduates of Robert College, an American institution of higher learning in Constantinople with a multinational student body.

"The school is Greek but it is American-oriented. There is no other school in Greece like this," stated George S. Phylactopoulos, a graduate of Robert College who served as headmaster of the boarding department at Athens College from 1932 to 1970. He was also a professor of psychology at the College and chairman of the Education Council. He added that at the College "the Greek roots are cultivated through American methods," thus creating a "fine mixture of the two cultures."

Athens College was founded as "an educational establishment which would combine the benefits of two cultures, one ancient and traditional and the other modern and aggressive, in a good sense. I think since that moment when they fused together we had the start of a school which is bicultural," according to Mr Haralambos Vellis, President of the Board of Directors of Athens College and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Greek-American Educational Foundation. "This fusion has produced a tradition of values which has survived over these 65 years. The school has been through two dictatorships, one world- and one civil- war without ever losing its identity or its purpose," he continued.

"I don't know of any other Greek school that has such a strong program in English in general, academically and extracurricularly," said Marika Berlind, a student who just finished the College's unique four-year *lykeion*. "The English program is just as strong as any English program in an American school. Your knowledge of the English language maybe even better because you are taught as a foreigner as well as an American," she explained.

The success of Athens College's forensics team attests to the school's strong bicultural principles. The team, established 15 years ago, introduced forensics at a high school level in Greece and sponsored the first Panhellenic competitions. Nowadays, the Panhellenic competition has become more of an international event since American schools from Cairo and Kuwait also participate. About 200 students compete in the Panhellenic tournaments, which are now held once a year.

The team also holds an impressive record in competitions abroad. In 1987 Athens College became the first Greek school to participate in an international



Well-known author Penelope Delta, daughter of Emmanuel Benaki, who was a major Athens benefactor, established the first Endowment Fund

tournament at a university level. Since 1987 the team has travelled to Australia, Ireland, the United States and Scotland to compete in the World Universities Debating Championship. Last year, at the international debate championship held at Princeton University,



Prime Minister Eleftherios Venizelos speaking at the inaugural ceremony, 25 May 1929



Entrance to Benaki Hall

two of the College's debate duos finished in first and third places among the 50 foreign teams participating.

The forensics team has also participated since 1987 in the Barkley Forum, a tournament for American high schools held annually in Atlanta, Georgia. Athens College, the only foreign school to participate in this competition, was made a permanent member of the tournament this year, thus becoming the first foreign school to be admitted.

Another feature which makes the College such a unique educational institution is the magnitude of its scholarship program, which dates back to the early years of the school. The College is a non-profit institution and it strongly believes that education is for the deserving regardless of the ability to pay, as long as a minimum academic performance is maintained.

An Endowment Fund of Scholarships at Athens College was established by the author Penelope Delta, wife of Stefanos Delta, in the early 1930s. This assumed the responsibility of paying for the needy students' ten-year training at the College. After World War II, part of the College's rehabilitation policy included raising funds for the scholarship program. Homer Davis, president of the school from 1932 to 1960, played an important role in raising scholarship funds in the United States. Athens College also has a regional scholars program, by which donors provide full scholarships (which include tuition and the student's expenses, and even an allowance to send home) for children from specific areas of Greece to attend the school. They are chosen by competitive examinations given even in remote parts of the

country. It was initiated by a night watchman at Wellesley College in Massachusetts who willed his lifetime savings to the College so that a boy from his native village in Messenia could always attend the College. Though only a handful of students attends the College under this program nowadays, the regional scholars program was very active when the College had a boarding department, which accommodated up to 75 regional scholars.

the 'war victims' program' and more than 50 percent of the students were given scholarships, according to Mr Phylactopoulos. This past year the College awarded over 115 million drachmas in financial aid to nearly 550 students from demotic to high school.

The belief in educating children who do not have the financial means to attend the College is a fundamental doctrine of the school. It reflects Athens College's commitment to educating the youth of Greece, thus granting equal access to children from all segments of the population.

"Athens College is in some ways a public school. It's not a State school. There's a difference," stated President McCann. "Athens College is a private institution in the public service," he added, alluding to the motto of New York University.

Mr McCann explained that the Psychiko Lykeion, a State school, is accessible only to children whose families can afford a house in Psychiko, not to students from less affluent areas. Athens College, though not a State school, provides access to children who are admitted with the lottery system or examinations, regardless of their economic background.

"We are open to anybody, irrespective of where they live and no matter



Benaki Hall transformed into a cake on the sixtieth anniversary of Athens College in 1985. Smiling at right, President Walter McCann

From 1925 to 1975, Athens College awarded nearly six million dollars from its scholarship fund to needy students. The school's commitment to granting scholarships became very strong after 1945 because the country was devastated during the German occupation. After the war, the school established

how much money they need. There are no geographic or financial barriers to attend Athens College," said President McCann.

Still another exceptional feature of Athens College is its constant drive to adopt innovations in the field of education. "Innovations which were first in-

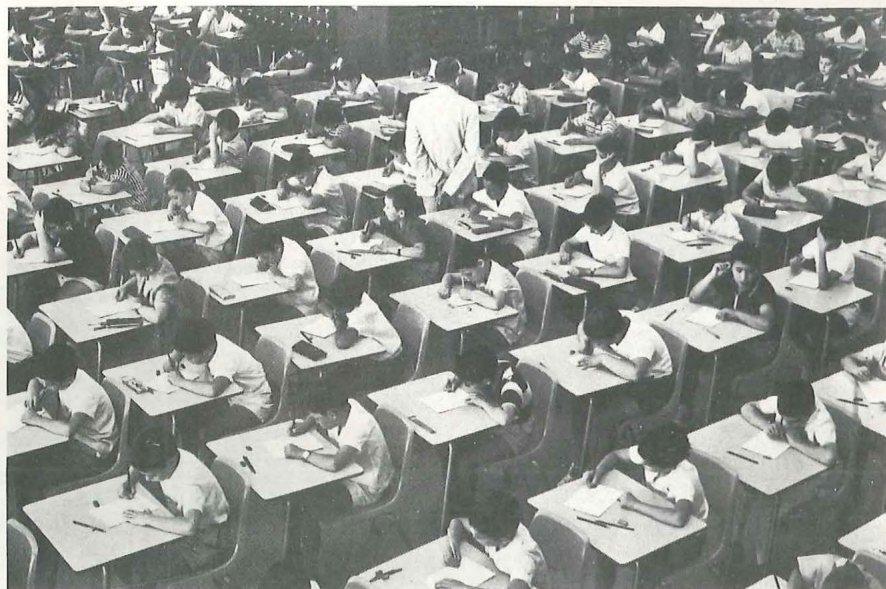
roduced into Athens College decades ago are being considered new elements in general education in Greece," said Mr Karamanos.

"We are always opening the road, we are leading. That's a proof that we are recognized as the number one school in Greece," explained Nicos Macris, headmaster of the lykeion and a College graduate from the class of 1955. Some of these innovations include the election of the student government by the students; tracking classes in the lykeion according to *desmis*; a current four-year lykeion program which gives students the option of finishing in four instead of three years; oratory contests in Greek as well as in English; a strong tradition of student fund-raising (*exormisi*), which was started after the war to help in the rehabilitation of the country; the use of libraries, including a history library; the introduction of science laboratories to supplement classroom work; starting foreign languages very early in the demotic school; the introduction of extracurricular activities; an extensive athletic program with modern facilities; the free studies program, which gives students the opportunity to choose from a wide range of elective courses; etc. All these innovations add to the school's unique character.

One of the major academic innovations introduced by Athens College (in the 1950s) was in the field of classics. The study of classics in the original was supplemented by literary translations of the texts, which allowed the students to approach the ancient texts as sources of ethical, aesthetic and cultural values rather than purely as linguistic texts. "... The systematic study of the classics in translation was officially introduced in Greek education a full 15 years later in an educational reform under the Centre government," according to Mr Phylactopoulos.

Though Athens College, after 65 years, still preserves its fundamental principles, values and beliefs, there are some things that have changed throughout this period.

Perhaps the biggest change over the past 65 years has been physical: the 35-acre campus in Psychiko expanded when the industrialist and philanthropist Bodossakis Athanassiades donated 62 acres of land in Kantza (east of Athens) to construct new facilities for a six-year demotic school in 1974. This demotic school, however, was not enough to satisfy the demand of parents who wanted to have their children attend Athens College. In 1980, the Hellenic-



Nine-year-olds taking an entrance examination

American Educational Foundation created Psychiko College, a demotic school in the Psychiko campus which has administrative autonomy.

Today there are about 1000 students in Kantza, 700 in Psychiko College, 960 in the gymnasium and 920 in the lykeion, compared to a total of 30 students that attended the College during its first year of operation. Six students graduated from the College in 1929, 259 this year. In 1925 the College offered a five-year program, today it is a 12 or 13-year curriculum.

"We have changed in numbers. The Athens College that I recall as a student has no comparison in term of numbers," Mr Macris stated.

Moreover, the school became coed in 1977, with the first female students graduating in 1988. The physical facilities of the College have improved over the years and now include, among other things, a swimming pool, an indoor theatre, lighted tennis courts and two soccer fields.

"The physical facilities have added to the prestige of the school," said Mr Phylactopoulos, adding that there is one element of the College which has drastically changed the character of the school: Athens College is no longer a boarding school. During the 1960s the boarding department, with 230 students supervised by 25 teachers living in five houses, operated to its full capacity. It ceased operations in 1983 because it was running on a deficit. The boarding department housed students from the provinces, from abroad and from Athens and surrounding areas.

"This was a national service. I am very sorry that Athens College is no longer a Panhellenic institution. It no

longer serves the Greek of the diaspora," lamented Mr Phylactopoulos, who headed the department for 38 years. "It has become a school of Athens. A boarding school is an additional school. In the day department, the emphasis is mainly academic, in the boarding school it's also social and psychological," he added.

With or without boarding school, Athens College is still a first-rate educational institution. It enjoys enormous prestige in Greece as well as abroad. Throughout the past 65 years it has clearly left its mark and set precedent for others to follow.

"The influence and the imprint that Athens College have had on Greek society are much stronger than those of any other educational establishment in Greece," stated Vellis.

As the College nears its 65th anniversary next month, its president believes that it needs to reassert its identity. "We need to be clearer about what Athens College stands for. Our most important task is to restate who we are. In my opinion, Athens College is a school that can best serve the needs of average and above average ability students who want to be pushed and pulled so they can really achieve their full potential. Among this group we expect that, as there always has been, there will be some truly exceptional young people," President McCann concluded. ■

Aixa M. Pascual is currently pursuing her Master's degree at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, in Medford, Massachusetts. She was a teaching fellow at Athens College 1988-89.

In the Central Pindus

Even today, trekking along 'the backbone of Greece' recalls a time when the true spirit of Romiosyne lived in the mountains

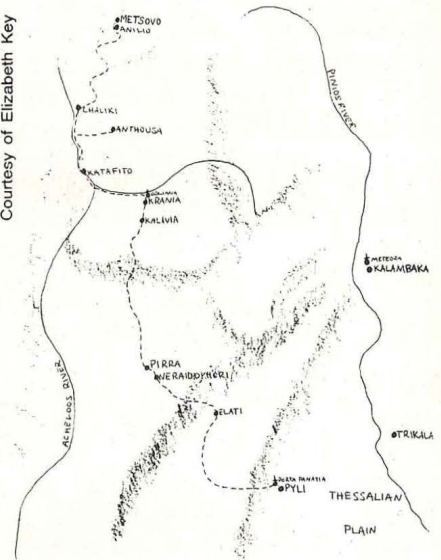
by Elizabeth Key

As the summer sun sets, the old men of Krania start up yet another game of backgammon. Today this Greek mountain village is a refuge for townspeople escaping the heat of the Thessalian plain. Some 40 years ago it was the scene of less innocent happenings when local *andartes*, resistance fighters, took 85 German soldiers prisoner and held them in the Doliana monastery near the village. Before their execution, the soldiers hid their uniform buttons and wedding rings behind the icons of the monastery church. Finding these later,

To the east the mountains meet the Thessalian plain in an abrupt rock wall, to the west they descend more gradually into Epirus. The landscape of the Pindus has an air of rugged self-sufficiency, and its human history reflects this quality. Even today when few Greeks still make their home in the mountains, the life that persists in the Pindus villages is simple but hearty.

Metsovo, where we completed our hike but which may also be a good starting point for all walks in the Pindus was the only place we stopped at that could be called 'touristy'. It is

Courtesy of Elizabeth Key



Courtesy of Elizabeth Key



The church of Doliana

their compatriots took revenge by razing the monastery and bombarding the village.

Krania lies midway between Pyli near Trikala and Metsovo, the two villages which marked the beginning and end of our 80-kilometre trek in the central Pindus mountains. We chose this area for its comfortable distance from tourist-soaked Delphi and Mount Parnassus where the Pindus begins, and the popular Vikos Gorge near the Albanian frontier.

spread on a steep slope near Katara, the highest pass in Greece traversable by car, connecting Ioannina across the peaks to the Thessalian plain. With a year-round population of approximately 2000 people, Metsovo is by far the largest of the villages in the central Pindus. In its streets people speak Vlach, a language related to Romanian. On Sundays the women dress for church in traditional costumes and the older men, as in every village on our walk except Pyli, carry the Vlach

shepherd's staff, today more a symbol than a tool of the trade. According to one theory, the Vlachs, originally from what is now Romania, became a settled, Latin-speaking people in the Roman province of Dacia. With the Goth invasions of the third and fourth centuries AD, these people were gradually pushed southward, some finally taking refuge in the Pindus mountains, where they became settled again, and founded most of the villages in the central Pindus. In the 18th century the Greek monk and noted educator, Kosmas Aitolos, visited these Vlach villages during his travels all through Greece, chastising them for their barbaric speech and setting up schools in which only Greek was taught. In every village square, one still finds the plane tree under which the holy man worked his spell on the shepherds. Today's bilingual Vlachs consider themselves Greek, but still express their Vlach identity in local traditions.

Besides the Vlachs, little is known of the mountains' inhabitants or history. Greeks themselves felt more comfortable settled on the plain or near the sea. The oldest monument which we encountered on our walk, the Porta Panayia church at Pyli, was built in 1283 by the illegitimate son of a Despot of Epirus who himself married a Vlach. Today, it is the final spiritual consola-



View of Haliki

tion for the traveller soon to be caught up in the mountains' grip. The intricate brickwork rises up in a civilized flourish against the rugged backdrop which closes in around the church. Pyli owes its name "the gate" to its position at the base of the mountains where they open onto the Thessalian plain. In the 16th century, Vissarion, archbishop of Larissa, expressed once more the rivalry between the civilized and the wild, by spanning the river just upstream from the church with an elegant stone bridge, and by positioning a monastery half-way up one of the towering mountainsides above the pass. This monastery, Dousiko, is inhabited today by a group of enthusiastic monks esteemed for their strictness. Entrance to women is forbidden.

The tension between Man and Nature finds equilibrium in the end. In the winter, the snows despatch the villagers to the plain. But in the summertime the scales tip toward civilization as the abandoned villages come back to life. After a day's walk, we found that one of the most appreciated signs of Man's return was a local animal roasting on a spit. Near Vissarion's bridge at Pyli is a taverna that combines a stunning view of the mountain wall with the best *kontosouvli* that we have eaten, and a fine roast goat as well. Since potatoes, onions, tomatoes and bell peppers were

the only vegetables that we encountered in the mountains, meat, its source and preparation, provided the main interest at the table. The village of Neraidohori offered a delicious veal chop, while Krania served up some less-than-tasty ewe which even the fantastic view could not improve.

On the first day's walk from Pyli up to Elati, the plain's stifling humidity gave way to fresh air. After Elati, a village which boasts several small hunting lodges, a dirt path leads to Neraidohori passed fir forests and open meadows with strawberries, sweet-smelling broom, and over-sized purple thistles. Neraidohori comes into view at the end of a deep green gorge with sides of convulsed rock. Between Pyra, down the road from Neraidohori, and Krania is a ridge of 2000 metres. Soon after beginning the climb, we met up with the notorious Greek sheep dogs, kept near starvation to improve their performance. After an unheroic escape, we crossed the tree-line above which only local hunters usually climb and, until recently, a lone shepherd on a mule, carrying milk to the cheesemaker on the other side. Today, cheese is manufactured on both sides of the ridge, so only the hunters know the path. Their number, however, is growing during the autumn season, and now

winter sports, including skiing, are being developed in this area. The climb is abrupt and exposed to the sun, but worth the effort since the view from the ridge is spectacular – endless, bare-boned peaks, covered in the snow-less months by a thin growth of plant-life suited to summer pasture.

The descent over barren rock leads down to the river valley and a cluster of huts called Kalyvia which possesses surely the sweetest spring of the central Pindus. We took cover there for half an hour during the regular afternoon shower, before carrying on to Krania a bit further up the valley, where the view of the mountains' silhouettes is sublime.

In these mountain villages, such as Krania, activity centers around the *magazi* which serves as taverna, café, general store and, except in Neraidohori where there is no accomodation, simple guest house. But a room is not a necessity since the absence of mosquitoes and the abundance of grassy clearings and ice-cold springs make sleeping out-of-doors, even without a tent, preferable. Typically, in the mountain villages the houses fan out from the *magazi* with a generous sense of space, though in recent years many of the gaps have been filled, sometimes with little care for aesthetics. The houses and churches of many central

Pindus villages, not only of Krania, were destroyed during the German occupation. Of the houses that survive, Anthousa, a tiny village nestled along a tributary leading off from the main Acheloos valley, has a fine example from the first half of the 19th century. This large stone house, roofed in slate, sits beside the village's best spring and a large cherry tree. Over the simple lower storey, wooden balconies stretch out from the second and third floors. A heavy wooden door protects the entrance which leads to the large kitchen on the ground floor. Upstairs, in typical Ottoman style, is the family sleeping room, first, and then, on the top floor, the house's most comfortable room, reserved for entertainment, with a fireplace and low sofas covered in richly-woven textiles lining the walls.

The oldest churches date from the 18th century, when most of the Vlach villages were founded. They are large and barn-like, with slate-roofed porches running along the whitewashed exterior. Inside, the coffered, wood panelled ceilings are often delicately painted. But the most distinctive feature of these churches is the elaborately carved and often gilded iconostasis

which spans the breadth of the church. Wild beasts and gargoyle-like faces animate its panels overgrown with lavish foliage, and terrible dragons flank the royal doors. The overall impression is enough to distract the viewer from the icons it displays. The iconostasis in the church at Katafyto between Krania and Anthousa stands out for its playful figures and bold primary colors which explode with life. Unfortunately, thieves have all too often been at work, and countless icons and even liturgical furniture have found their way onto the flourishing market for post-Byzantine treasures.

Not far from the sparse remains of the Krania monastery is the Doliana church. Although the interior was burnt, the structure survived the German assault, except the narthex and central dome. The villagers have laudably restored Doliana to its former glory and peculiarity. At first glance, it might be taken for a Byzantine spaceship. Even after longer observation this twelve-domed building adorned with impish reliefs and metal crosses with tiny tinkling bells remains, to say the least, an oddity of 19th-century architecture.

The value of Krania eventually meets the wider valley where the higher Acheloos river is fed by innumerable springs trickling down from the slopes. Here its clear waters never reach much higher than the knee. At the head of the valley, enclosed by rock, lies Haliki, where we were told that bears are still sighted. The ascent to the ridge which separates Haliki from Metsovo is not as dramatic as that between Pyrra and Krania, but the deciduous forests on its northern slope afford a striking change from the dark firs of before.

Metsovo, also called Prosilio, "facing the sun", rests on the northern slope of a deep gorge opposite, naturally enough, Anilio, "away from the sun". Arriving at Metsovo from the Anilio side means a last effort to climb up to Metsovo along an old cobbled mule path.

At the finish of our trek we were rewarded with a glass of ouzo in the traditional wooden house of a Metsovo widow, twenty times a god-mother, who recounted for us still more tales of the German occupation, while our eyes were focused on a last, fine view of the mountains of the central Pindus which we had crossed. ■



Courtesy of Elizabeth Key

Porta Panayia near Pyli

Mount Olympus: Ascending to the Throne of Zeus

The former dwelling of the Gods is now considered one of the best non-mountaineering mountains to be found, and September is the best month in the year to climb it

by Steve Vass

Just the name Mount Olympus conjures up images of myth, majesty and mystery. So closely has it been associated with the home of the ancient Gods, that many believe it vanished centuries ago into legend along with its divine inhabitants, and are surprised to find it still soaring out of Greek topography.

There are many mountains in Greece still called Olympus, and even more in Asia Minor. It seems to have been a pre-Greek word meaning 'mountain'. But the Olympus in question is the highest mountain in the ancient Greek world and is therefore the most suitable home for the mightiest of its Gods: the great Cloud Gatherer, the Bringer of Rain, the Hurler of Thunderbolts. The idea that Zeus ruled over a family of Gods on this particular mountain, however, was imposed by Homer on the minds of later ages, according to Martin Nilsson, who is the ultimate authority on this earth-shaking subject.

Mount Olympus, vied with Delphi as the centre of the earth, according to ancient Greeks, but wherever it lies in relation to today's universe, it is located between Thessaly and Macedonia. It is snow-capped for nine months of the year, bare of trees above 2200 metres, mostly forested with conifers below this height. Recent excavations at Dion, located at its foot, attest to the great religious significance of this 'holy mountain' in pagan days.

According to a Christian legend, the Gods abandoned Mount Olympus *en masse* in 4 BC, and it was never inhabited again until it became a favorite resort of Klephts, who were god-fearing, Greek Orthodox bandits. It became a traditional stronghold of the

mortals) in 1913. The conquerors were two Swiss climbers, Boissonas and Baud-Bovy, along with Christos Kakalos, a native of Litochoro, which lies at the foot of the mountain to the east. Olympus, nonetheless, is a very 'democratic' massif in that it requires no special mountaineering skills or athletic prowess to scale. Anyone who is reasonably fit and has the desire to complete the trek to the summit should be able to do so. Pregnant women in



Stefani on Mount Olympus: The Legendary Throne of Zeus

resistance throughout the 400 years of Ottoman occupation, the German occupation during World War II, and the Civil War which followed.

Besides its great height, Olympus is renowned for its flora, which includes many rare endemic plants (*Campanula oreadum* or bellflower, *Jankea hel-dreichii*, *Potentilla deorum*, etc). There used to be an abundance of wildlife on the mountain, but hunting and poaching have exterminated many species. Among those that still exist but are rare, is a herd of wild mountain goats, a few Golden eagles, and some species of smaller birds and animals. Olympus is now a national reserve with its endemic wildlife and flora strictly protected.

The peaks of Olympus are known to have been first conquered (at least by

high heels and old-age pensioners have been known to climb two or more peaks in a single day.

Similarly, no special equipment is required. Hiking boots will ease the strain on the ankles but a good pair of trainers are adequate for the task. On the other hand, one should not be fooled into thinking that the climb is a casual stroll. As with all mountains, ascent should be approached with a reasonable amount of caution.

Mountaineering accidents, though not common, have occurred on Olympus. On 26 March, 1988, an avalanche at a height of 2300 metres swept away 55 climbers, dragging them 400 metres downhill. Nine of them were seriously injured but there were no fatalities. In December, 1976, however, an avalanche killed two climbers and six were

dragged to their deaths in 1979. Nevertheless, most of the accidents that occur during the summer months, according to members of the Litohoro Mountain Rescue Squad, are caused by lack of common sense. For example, a German climber was badly mauled earlier this year when his backpack became too heavy with rocks he was collecting, causing him to lose his balance and fall 100 metres down the side of the mountain. However, if one avoids such foolishness, there is nothing to fear.

To visit Olympus, it is necessary to get to Litohoro. If driving, one reaches Litohoro a few kilometres off the national motorway between Athens and Thessaloniki, near Katerini. If travelling by bus from Athens or Thessaloniki, depart from the bus station which serves 'Nomos Pierias', the neighboring area.

Once in Litohoro, one can begin climbing or drive on to Priona, where the mountain road ends. If one chooses the former, the walk is very scenic and takes roughly five hours to reach Priona. Be sure to stop at the monastery of Agios Dionysos, which dates from the early 16th century. It is located in the ravine through which the Enipeas River flows. There is a riot of wild flowers along with a thick cover of deciduous trees whose leaves provide a stunning array of colors during the autumn months.

If going on to Priona, avoid taking a taxi because the driver is likely to overcharge. Hitchhiking is fairly easy, provided one starts out early in the day



A conqueror of Mount Olympus poses by the Greek flag at the top of Mytikas

(before 1 pm).

Besides suitable foot gear, one should bring along a canteen of water (one quart, at least), as well as a hat and sunscreen lotion. Water is vital because there is none to be found between Priona and the refuge. A hat and sunscreen are imperative because at higher altitudes, beyond the timberline, there is no shelter from the sun. The best month to climb Olympus is September, when it is pleasantly warm on the lower slopes and refreshingly crisp higher up.

The trek between Priona and the refuge will take anywhere from two to three hours, depending on one's pace

and rest periods. The path is clearly marked and there should be no difficulty following it. Roughly 45 minutes from Priona, there is a particularly scenic area called *Ares' Walk* because of the pervasive redness of the landscape. Here, level ground is flanked by deciduous trees which leave a thick orange-red layer of leaves on the forest floor, and the wild display of color upon entering this area is astounding. Ten minutes before the refuge is reached, there is a snowfield roughly 10 to 20 metres wide, depending on the time of year. The snow is firmly packed and never melts altogether, despite the 85-degree summer heat.

At the refuge (Spilios Agapitos, or Refuge A), you will be greeted by Kostas Zolotas, a personable, rugged mountain man of indeterminable age, and his two large friendly Alsatians. At the refuge, the day's climb ends, so one can relax, eat, get to know fellow climbers (there is always an international mix) and taste the refuge's renowned *tsipouro*. The refuge has room for 90 guests and provides food, drink and beds. It also has a telephone. A shower is available for those who can brave the ice-cold mountain water. Finding a vacancy usually poses no problem, though a call can be made to confirm (tel 0352-81800). Accommodation is cheap and simple (bunk beds). Except for meat dishes, food is inexpensive, considering that it has to be carted up by pack animals. (You will probably encounter a small caravan of donkeys on your way to the refuge.)

Mr Zolotas runs a tight ship at Spilios Agapitos, which is spotless and efficient. Lights go out at 10 pm sharp, by which time one should be pleasantly tired. Besides, an early start (6am-8am) is mandatory if the ascent to the summit and descent to Litohoro are to be made on the same day.

After a breakfast of bread, jam and mountain tea, the final assault on the summit begins. From the refuge on, the nature of the climb changes. Trees become fewer and, after a quarter of an hour, the timberline ends altogether. There is a lot of loose rock, and the route, although marked by red paint, is more difficult to follow than the previous one.

A climb of less than two hours from the refuge brings one to Skala (2911 metres), a natural resting spot. From this altitude and vantage, the scenery takes on a surrealistic quality in the thin mountain air. Beyond this peak, the abyss called Kazania (cauldrons) provides a sheer drop of 450 metres around



In the sixteenth century Mount Olympus was still more fable than fact (Ortelius, 1590, Benaki Museum)

which the peaks Stefani, Mytikas, Skala and Skolio form a semicircle. From Skala one can climb on to all these peaks, but the highest and most popular is Mytikas (2917 metres).

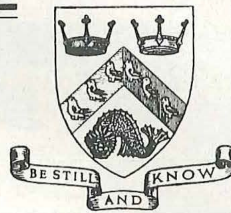
The ascent from Skala to Mytikas begins with a sudden decline followed by a steep incline. One may initially be put off, but it is not as difficult as it looks. To put the climb into perspective, it should be pointed out that it is not necessary to hang over any precipices by one's fingernails, but both hands and feet will have to be used on a few occasions. Once at the peak, one can sign one's name in a book which is kept there, have a picture taken beside

the Greek flag, and generally feel satisfied with oneself. The descent from the summit to Priona is roughly five hours and another three and a half to Lito-horo.

Another, longer route for the more adventurous begins at Diastavrosi (crossroads) on the way from Lito-horo to Priona. Within six hours, two refuges can be reached. The first, Refuge B, is open only if previous arrangements for the keys have been made with the Thessaloniki Mountaineering Club. The second, Refuge C, is open to all during the summer months. Both are located on the lovely *Plateau of the Muses*, the legendary birthplace of the

'Heavenly Nine'. From these refuges, one can proceed to Stefani and Mytikas.

Mount Olympus is neither the highest nor the most challenging of mountains, but among non-mountaineer mountains it ranks high. The landscape is awe-inspiring, the mountain air intoxicating. On the human side, there is a universal sense of camaraderie and goodwill amongst the climbers bonded by a common purpose. And, of course, on the divine side, there is a sense of reverence in following the footprints of the Gods, for the Great Mountain still lives where Homer first put it: in the minds of men. ■



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The Laying of the Net

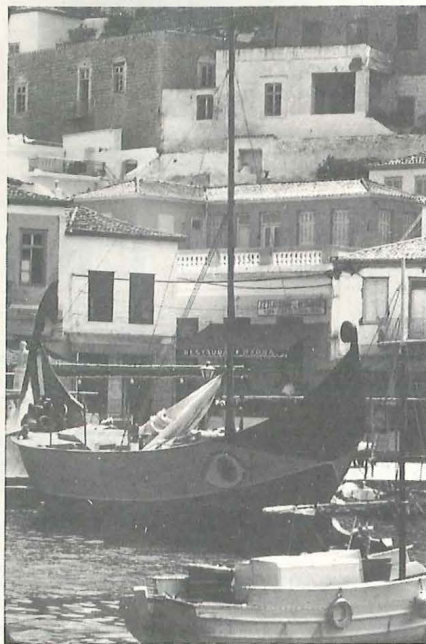
In spite of her Elizabethan name, *Stormie Seas* was the last traditional schooner built in Greece by Greek hands.

Employed to smuggle agents into postwar Albania, she almost met the same fate years later as the Bronze Age shipwreck her crew once discovered near Hydra

by George Dillon Slater

The yellow-green nets had been piled underfoot for years, beneath the teak grillwork of the lazaret. Tom Foyle had begun to take them out and spread them along the stone jetty, where he would sit for hours, with nets held between his toes and teeth, while his hands danced in and out. His teeth made audible clicks as he snipped off loose ends. Except for his ruddy cockney complexion, he resembled centuries of Greeks who had sat around this harbor stretching nets between their feet and teeth.

On either side of the harbor, steep cliffs stood where weathered bronze cannons protruded through granite ramparts. Behind the cliffs Hydra rose in the geometric manner of an amphitheatre. The remainder of the island was largely uninhabited and in-



Stormie Seas in the harbour

hospitable save for a few coves.

We were anchored with our stern warped to the jetty. Over the bowsprit the antique filigree of twin marble towers was visible, with bell ropes dangling through the scribed arches to the cathedral roof below. The snug harbor was ringed by walled mansions resting on monolithic buttresses, granite island palaces adorned with marble columns and arcades, with sweeping white marble terraces offering opera-box perspectives of the harbor activities below. And beyond was a panorama of the crisp blue sea and the Peloponnesian mountains.

In spite of her Elizabethan name, *Stormie Seas* was the last traditional schooner built in Greece by Greek hands. In many ways she was linked to the past. Her first owners, Sam Barclay and John Leatham, were legends in Greece during and after the war, and had used her to smuggle agents into postwar Albania on behalf of British

intelligence intent on disrupting the solidifying communist regime. She was the epitome of the Greek schooner and her shipwright's craft. And she was linked with the past in another way. My mates had discovered the world's oldest known shipwreck with her, not long before, and not far away, a wreck that occurred as long before the time of Alexander the Great as he was before our time.

I watched Tom Foyle sit day after day shrouded in nets and their endless patterns of diamond knot. There would be a few weeks before my first charter, and we had planned to go to the remote side of the island and spend some quiet days spreading varnish and mending the necessary rigging. And we would try the nets. The day after Tom had finished them, at last, I knew it was time to go.

The flying jib rose first, then the gaffed foresail creaked up the mast on rings of large wooden beads. I cut the diesel when the main began to jerk upwards, Tom doing the work of several larger men with the weight of his years. We heeled slowly and she put a shoulder to the waves. What a sensation of freedom!

A steady wind blew pine scent offshore to us as we rode down the steep, plunging coastline. The brisk blue waves trailed fine white lace. We were silent, lulled by the shush of each wave that sped past the hull, muted by the audacious geometry and proportion of the dull gray landscape. Entire mountains, splashed faintly with scrub and broom, clusters of sage and thyme, and cordons of asphodel, appeared to fall into the sea. The knife-like ridges swept miles down to the sea, from mauve, hazy peaks.

Suddenly, there was a loud shout! Tom Foyle stood frozen, pointing off the stern. I looked. After several seconds, I saw it too, a sleek and dreamy turtle was gliding just under the surface of the sea, with a wondrous absence of effort for such abundant speed. His flippers were extended but motionless, as he glided regally and smoothly through the transparent waves. Then, he rolled his head, languidly, as it burst through the rippling surface, the heavy hide of his neck moving as his horny nostrils sucked air.

With an imperious nonchalance, a large brown eye gazed upon us. The eye, poised above the dancing waves, looked on with a seeming mixture of casual curiosity and disdain. Then he had had enough: he abruptly vanished in a display of swift and savage power.



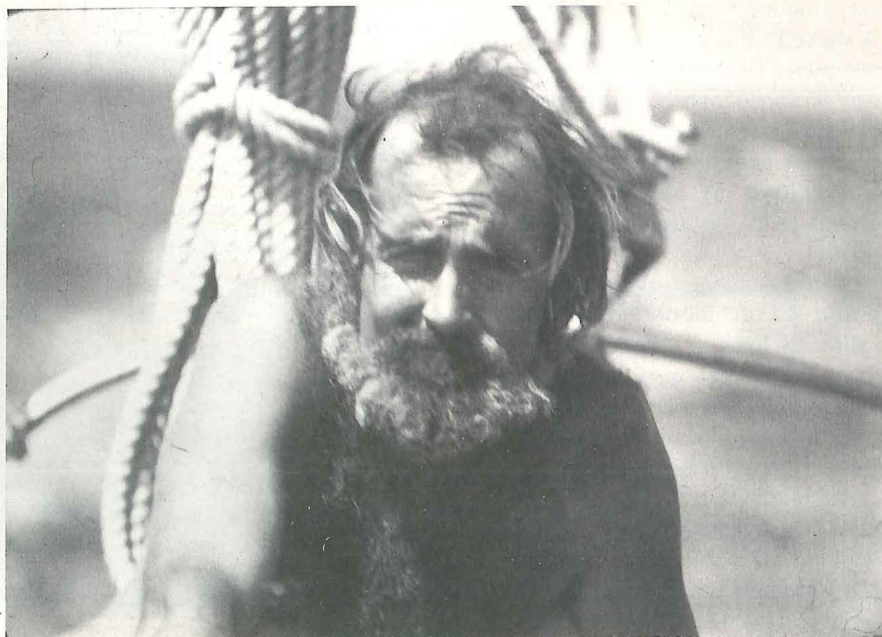
Walled mansions

When the water cleared, we gave chase, stiffening the canvas and easing onto his heading at an increased speed. The glistening brown and ivory mirage shot through the water on supple leathery wings. We followed for nearly a mile before he darted off to the west. I suspected he was toying with us.

It was late afternoon when we anchored at Aghios Nikolaos. There was not the slightest sign of habitation. Off to one side of the bay there sat a small island no more than 100 meters long with little vegetation but thyme and thistle. We took the dinghy out to it, intending to drop the net between the islet and the shore. There, squeezed between the two, the current would be compressed and accelerated. This, we hoped, would fill our net with fish.

Tom rigged anchors at one end fixing our good grapnel and, at the other, a stone slung in a web of line like a cheese. He attached a buoy and we were ready.

Even the slight current made rowing the net across the narrow channel an effort. Straining against the oars, I could feel the floats resist and the lead weights quiver in the water. The dinghy barely moved as I fought to remove the sag which the current had pushed into the net. After much heaving, I had it



The author at the helm

evening we supped on bread and goat cheese, black pulpy olives and wine. We passed the night under a wide sky of gently-rocking stars.

In the Aegean, fishermen rise early to tend their nets, before strangers do it for them. Poachers do not sleep. Neither of us was accustomed to awakening at dawn, so when we did, the thought

ning in the channel and lashed the tiller in place. Then I clambered into the dinghy and rowed out to the net and began hauling it in. There were few fish in it, and all had been partially devoured by some unknown marauder.

The net did not feel right. With a quarter of it remaining out, I felt a snag. It would not budge. I rowed directly over the suspected snag and heaved as much as I could without swamping the dinghy. It would not give the least bit. Tom cupped his hands as if shouting at me.

"The current is setting us off...let me make it fast here, and we can drive the damned thing off the snag!"

"But we'll ruin your net, Tom..."

"I don't care."

"Nonsense, Tom, you've got hours caught up in that net. Toss me my diving gear and I'll go down and swim it free."

Tom tossed the gear down and I pulled the dinghy back out to the snag and cleared my mask. When I was ready, I sat on the dinghy's stern and fell backward into the water. I blew my snorkel clear and stared down at the bottom.

The chart indicated the bottom of the channel to, average five fathoms, from side to side. I looked down; it appeared bottomless, and the water had an unusual chill to it. I shook off the uncommon cold as I realized it must originate from offshore currents welling up. I traced the net from where it rose out of the blue gloom, toward the small island.

Then, suddenly, I saw it. The supposedly unobstructed channel had a



The inhospitable 'other' side of Hydra

fairly straight and taut; we laid the last half in near dark. The evening star had begun to sparkle when we anchored the bitter end with a splash. We had spanned the channel with it.

Back aboard the boat, I ran a hurricane lantern above the bowsprit to serve as an anchor light. The breeze had vanished by then, and in the warm

of rowing the dinghy a mile back to the fish-heavy net put us off. We decided to do it the easy way and move the schooner out into the channel. We fired up the engine and took turns grinding in the anchor chain.

The marker buoy bobbed where we had left it. I throttled the diesel down to match the speed of the current run-

reef running a third of the way across! A wicked spine of rock jutted to within one metre beneath the surface. All of it was wrapped tightly in the net. How close we had come with the schooner!

I told Tom to play out the net, as it was holding us to the reef. "What bloody reef?" he shouted back before I dove.

Infinite colonies of red, yellow, and purple sea urchins dotted the reef, with spines as long as sail needles sticking through the net in a hundred spots. Their abnormal size suggested dynamite fishing. The thick rubber of my flippers would protect me if I was cautious, and I intended to be. I planted my feet against the reef and began yanking a few feet of the net off at a time. One slip and I would have dozens of porcelain needles embedded in my skin. I fed Tom what I managed to free. He hauled it snaking cross-current and onto the deck of the schooner. He had a decidedly annoyed look on his face.

While swimming a cleared section of the net away from the reef, I saw something I had never seen before. I thought my vision might be deceiving me. At first, it was beyond my comprehension.

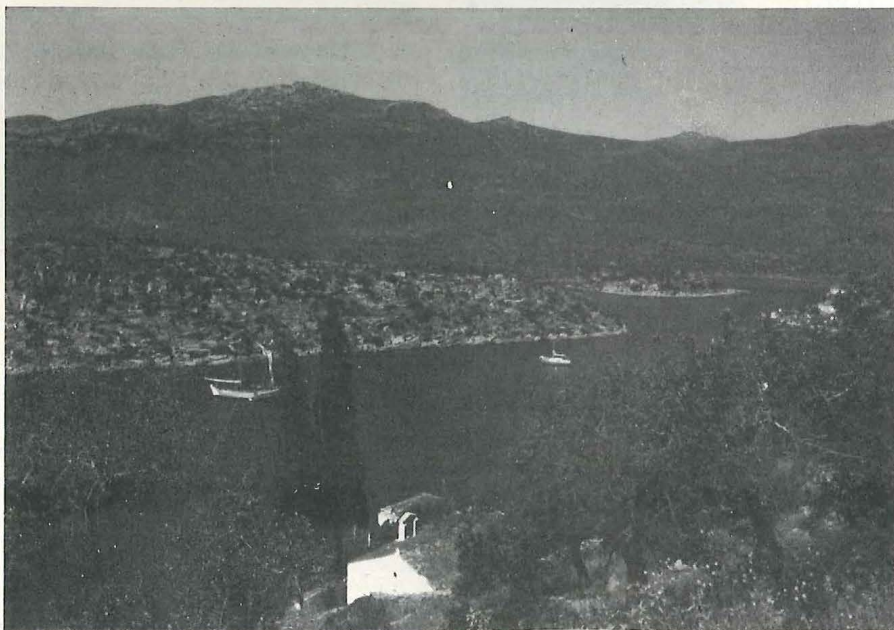
The channel floor, in the shadow of the reef, was covered with objects the size of cannonballs, which I first thought they might be. But they were



Stormie Seas anchored at sea

vealed its hard form the next. The significance was not immediate.

And then it hit me! I was above an ancient shipwreck! They were ballast stones, ancient stones thrown overboard with such haste they had formed a cone nearly five metres high. Its perfection suggested that the vessel had ceased moving as the ballast was dumped, all in one spot. The ship must have rested on the reef. I had learned that whenever you endangered a boat in these waters and escaped, you could



One of Hydra's few accessible coves

too irregular in size, though very round, and encrusted with pale blues and grays that blended with the coloration of the bottom. Looking more closely, I saw that they formed an almost perfect cone. It shimmered in marine distortion one instant, then re-

always find evidence of some who had not. This was a monument to such a disaster, a monument likely built by the doomed.

I hurried with the remaining part of the net. Just having the schooner riding above, so close to the reef, made me

nervous. I had a quick look for signs of the hulk, maybe a suggestion of a skeletal shape on the floor.

Then it happened!

All 50 tons of the schooner had begun to pull on the net, and the slack was vanishing. Before I knew it, the net was bearing down on me, and I was being carried through the water. The boat must be veering across the current and the net must be fouled on deck! If Tom Foyle would only notice what was happening!

I did not have much time, or air in my lungs, as I was pushed closer to the reef. I had to gamble. I kicked and thrashed downward, snapping, crushing shellfish on the surface of the reef as it pulled tighter. Shell and debris clouded the water and filtered down to where I stood, upside down, with my feet on the ledge of reef over my head. I did not have any time. I kicked down hard with all my might, down, down.

I seemed to be dragging the net with me, and I felt its cords cutting into me. The lead weights vibrated as I dove, to my astonishment, and I felt the last of the oxygen being squeezed out of my blood. I would have to do without it. Then, I felt the net slip free! I kicked downward again as a precaution before floating, at last toward the surface, with aching lungs.

I rested for several minutes after Tom gave a shout. Then I swam, weakly, toward the dinghy. I looked down at the luminous mound for a parting glance. It was a web of shape and color, and it reminded me of a painting by Pollack. And then I remembered the title: *Full Fathom Five* from the lines "full fathom five thy father lies, ivory were his ribs, coral were his eyes..." An Elizabethan adaptation from lines by Sappho. It was the sequence of memory that startled me.

I swam out to the schooner pulling the dinghy. Tom had it secured as I climbed limply aboard. I was wrung out. As I dropped my gear on the deck, the diesel began to throb, and then slowly revved up. We began to move out of the channel, to the sea. I heard the filament twang and snap, followed by the float line's parting, and whipping viciously across the water separating us from the reef. We were free.

Foyle pushed the throttle up some more. We had lost over 30 metres of net. What remained was again snarled and tattered. Later, Tom Foyle would coil it and place it back. It took up a lot of room in the lazaret, but for the time being that would be fine. Just fine. ■



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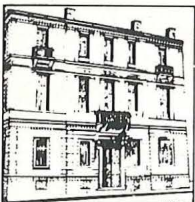
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Floisvos	☎ 982-9759
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Vouliagmeni	☎ 896-0012
Zea, Piraeus	☎ 452-5315

Embassies and consulates

Albania, Karachristou 1	☎ 723-4412
Algeria, Vas Konstantinou 14	☎ 751-3560
Argentina, Vas Sofias 59	☎ 722-4753
Australia, Dimitriou Soutsou 37	☎ 644-7303
Austria, Alexandras 26	☎ 821-1036
Bangladesh, Xenofondos 4	☎ 322-6544
Belgium, Sekeri 3	☎ 361-7886
Bolivia, Dryadon 1	☎ 801-6970
Brazil, Filikis Eterias Sq. 14	☎ 721-3039
Bulgaria, Stratigou Kallari 33,	☎ 647-8105/8
Cameroon, Kifissias 180-182,	☎ 672-4415
Canada, Gennadiou 4	☎ 723-9511
China, Krionon 2a, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-3282
Colombia, Vrasida 3	☎ 723-6848
Costa Rica, Panepistimiou 91	☎ 360-1377
Cuba, Sofocleous 5, Filothei	☎ 684-2807
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	☎ 723-7883
Czechoslovakia, George Seferi 6,	☎ 671-3755
Denmark, Vas Sofias 11	☎ 360-8315

Dominican Republic, Poseidonos 56, Faliro	☎ 981-8466
Ecuador, Sotiros 6, Piraeus	☎ 412-2361
Egypt, Vas Sofias 3	☎ 361-8612
Ethiopia, Davaki 10, Erythros	☎ 692-0565
EC, Vas Sofias 2	☎ 724-3982
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	☎ 701-1775
France, Vas Sofias 7	☎ 361-1665
Gabon Rep., K. Paleologou 22	☎ 523-6795
German Democratic Republic Delta 2-4,	☎ 685-1164
German Federal Republic, Vas Sofias 10,	☎ 369-4111
Ghana, Akti Miaouli 85, Piraeus	☎ 418-2111
Haiti, Dimokritou 5	☎ 361-0766
Honduras, Vas Sofias 86	☎ 777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-4889
Iceland, Paraschou 5 Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-6154
India, Kleanthous 3	☎ 721-6481
Indonesia, Skyrrou 11-13	☎ 881-4082
Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16 Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-1436
Iraq, Mazaraki 4, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-1566
Ireland, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	☎ 361-1722
Japan, Athens Tower, Messogion 2-4	☎ 775-8101
Jordan, Pan Zervou 30, Psychiko	☎ 647-4161
Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-3593
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	☎ 778-5158
Liberia, Epilias 2, Piraeus	☎ 453-1046
Libya, Vyronos 13, Pal Psychiko	☎ 674-1841
Luxembourg, Platonos 12 Piraeus	☎ 417-9515
Madagascar, Ermou 23-25	☎ 233-7453
Malaysia, Alimou 114, Argroupolis	☎ 991-6523
Maldives, K. Poli 15, Filothei	☎ 681-9127
Malta, Epilias 2 Piraeus	☎ 452-3957
Mexico, Vas Konstantinou 5-7	☎ 723-0754
Morocco, Mousson 14, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-4209
Netherlands, Vas Konstantinou 5-7	☎ 723-9701
New Zealand, An Tsouha 15-17	☎ 641-0311
Nicaragua, Syngrou 44	☎ 902-5807
Norway, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	☎ 729-0122
Panama, Vas Sofias 21	☎ 363-1847
Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus	☎ 411-9497
Paraguay, Alopekis 2	☎ 724-9411
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Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71,	☎ 671-6911
Senegal, Akti Miaouli 87, Piraeus	☎ 452-6384
Seychelles, Tsokopoulou 10	☎ 684-7294
Somalia, Sikelianou 4	☎ 647-4201
South Africa, Kifissias 124 & Iatridou	☎ 692-2125
South Korea, Eratosthenous 1	☎ 701-2122
Spain, Vas Sofias 29	☎ 721-4885
Sudan, Ag. Sofias 5, Neo Psychiko	☎ 671-4763
Sweden, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 729-0421
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	☎ 723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5577
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Tunisia, Ethnikis Antistasseos 91, Halandri	☎ 671-7590
Turkey, Vas Georgiou B 8	☎ 724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	☎ 723-6211/19
USA, Vas Sofias 91	☎ 721-2951
USSR, Nidiforou Lytra 28, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5235
Uruguay, Lykavittou 1	☎ 361-3549
Vatican, Mavili 2, Psychiko	☎ 647-3598
Venezuela, Vas Sofias 112	☎ 770-9962
Yemen, Patission 9	☎ 524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas Sofias 106	☎ 777-4344
Zaire, Vas Konstantinou 2	☎ 701-6171

UN Offices

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

Ministries

Agriculture, Acharnon 2	☎ 524-8555
Commerce, Kanigos Sq 15	☎ 361-6241
Communications, Xenofondos 13	☎ 325-1211
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14	☎ 324-3015
Education, Mitropoleos 15	☎ 323-0461
Energy & Natural Resources, Mihalakopoulou 80	☎ 770-8616

THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

We will appreciate your bringing any errors in ORGANIZER to our attention: tel 322-3052, 322-2802. Thank you.

Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10 ...	☎ 322-4071, 322-6014
Foreign Affairs, Akademias 1	☎ 361-0581
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	☎ 523-2821
Interior, Stadiou 27	☎ 322-3521
Justice, Socratous & Zinonos	☎ 522-5903
Labor, Pireos 40	☎ 523-3110
Merchant Marine, Greg Lambraki 150, Piraeus	☎ 412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq	☎ 646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq	☎ 323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	☎ (031) 26-4321
Planning, Housing & Environment,	
Amaliados 17	☎ 634-1460
Presidency, El Venizelou 15	☎ 364-0502
Press & Information, Zolokosta 10	☎ 363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Irodou Attikou 19	☎ 724-0654
Public Order, Katakaki 1	☎ 692-9210
Social Security, Stadiou 29	☎ 323-9010

Banks

All banks are open from 8am to 2pm Monday to Thursday; Friday, 8am to 1:30pm.

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 Greece, Panepistimiou 21	☎ 320-1111
Credit Bank, Stadiou 40	☎ 324-5111

The following exchange centres are open extra hours:
8am - 9pm, Mon - Fri; 8am - 8 pm Sat, Sun:
National Bank, Kar Servias & Stadiou ☎ 322-2738 |

Mon - Fri 8:30am - 1:30pm. - 3:30 - 7:30pm:
Hilton Hotel, Vas Sofias 46 ☎ 722-0201 |

Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland, Papanigopoulou 3	☎ 324-3973
American Express, Panepistimiou 31	☎ 323-4781/4
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10	☎ 325-5401/2
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Syngrou 80-88	☎ 902-0946
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	☎ 325-1901
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	☎ 324-3891
Bank of Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25	☎ 324-9531
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	☎ 322-9835
Banque Franco-Hellenique de Commerce International et Maritime S.A., Amalias 12	☎ 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,	☎ 3227471
Kolonaki Sq	☎ 361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus	☎ 452-3511
Crédit Commercial de France, Amalias 20	☎ 324-1831
Grindlays Bank, Merlin 7	☎ 362-4601
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	☎ 411-1753
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq	☎ 360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Stadiou 24,	☎ 325-0924
Merarchias 7, Piraeus	☎ 411-7415
Dragoumi 3, Thessaloniki	☎ (031) 531-006
Société Générale, Ippokratous 23	☎ 364-2010
The Royal Bank of Scotland, Akti Miaouli 61	☎ 452-7483

Places of Worship

Agia Irmil, Aeolou	☎ 322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	☎ 646-4315
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10	☎ 325-2149
Agios Sotiros, Kidathineon	☎ 322-4633
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8	☎ 325-2823
Bible Baptist Church, Kourtesi 14, ☎ 807-7359	802-5345
Chrisosplotissa, Aeolou 60	☎ 321-6357
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66	☎ 361-2713
Church of 7th Day Adventists, Keramikou 18	☎ 522-4962
Crossroads International Christian Centre, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi	☎ 770-5829
First Church of Christ (Scientist), Vissarionos 7A	☎ 721-1520
Jehovah's Witnesses, Kifissias 77, Maroussi	☎ 682-7315
Metropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos	☎ 322-1308
Mosque, Caravel Hotel, Vas. Alexandrou 2	☎ 729-0721
St Andrews Protestant Church, 3 Papanikoli, Papagou	☎ 652-1401
St Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	☎ 362-3603
St Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Fililellinon 21	☎ 323-1090
St Paul's (Anglican), Fililellinon 29	☎ 721-4906
Fililellinon 21	☎ 323-1090
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus	☎ 451-6564
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58	☎ 895-0165

Cultural Organizations and Archaeological Institutes

American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 54	☎ 723-6314
Australian Archaeological Institute, Zacharitsa 23, Koukaki	☎ 324-4842
Belgian Archaeological School, Lavrion ...	☎ (0292)25158
British Council, Kolonaki Sq 17	☎ 363-3211
Canadian Archaeological Institute, Gemnadiou 2B, Kolonaki	☎ 722-3201
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6	☎ 361-2518
Fulbright Foundation, Vas Sofias 6	☎ 724-1811
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16	☎ 360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	☎ 362-9886
Institut Français, Sina 31	☎ 361-5575
Branch: Massalias 18	☎ 361-0013
Istituto Italiano di Cultura, Patisision 47	☎ 522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	☎ 325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14	☎ 361-1042
Norwegian Institute, Erechtheiou 30	☎ 923-1351
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46	☎ 363-9872
Spanish Cultural Institute, Skoufa 31	☎ 360-3568
Swedish Archaeological Institute, Mitseon 9	☎ 923-2102

Educational Institutions

The Alpine Centre, 39 Pat. Ioakim	☎ 721-307/3700
American Community Schools	☎ 639-3200
Athens Centre	☎ 701-2268
Athens College (Psychiko)	☎ 671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	☎ 665-9991
Byron College (Maroussi)	☎ 804-9162
Campion School	☎ 813-2013
College Year in Athens	☎ 721-8746
Deree College (Ag Paraskevi)	☎ 639-3250
Dropfeld Gymnasium	☎ 682-0921
European University, Apollonos 9, Varkiza ..	☎ 897-2125
Green Hill School, Kokinaki 17, Kifissia	☎ 801-7115/872
Italian School	☎ 228-0338
Italian Archaeological School	☎ 923-9163
Kifissia Montessori School	☎ 808-0322
The University of La Verne	☎ 801-0111
Lycée Français	☎ 362-4301
Mediterranean College, Akadimias 98	☎ 364-6022/5116
Our First Letters Nursery School, Kifissia	☎ 801-2697
Pooh Corner Kindergarten/Nursery	☎ 801-1827
Southeastern College	☎ 364-3405
Amerikis & Valaoritou 18	☎ 360-2055/56
St Catherine's British Embassy	☎ 282-9750
St Lawrence College	☎ 894-2725
Tasis Hellenic International School	☎ 808-1426
Ionic Centre, Lysiou 11, Plaka	☎ 360-4448 324-6614/5
The Old Mill (remedial)	☎ 801-2558
3-4-5 Brit.Nursery Sch., Pal Faliron	☎ 983-2204
University Centre 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	☎ 989-5711
Anmesty International, Mavromichali 20	☎ 360-0628
Athenian Hockey Club	☎ 807-7719, 722-9716
American Legion Tziraion 9	☎ 922-0067
ACS Tennis Club, Ag Paraskevi 129	☎ 639-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	☎ 801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas Sofias 2	☎ 923-2872
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei	☎ 681-2557
Belgian-Greek Business Circle, Othonos 8	☎ 322-0723
Cross-Cultural Association	☎ 804-1212
Daughters of Penelope (Ladies Auxiliary of AHEPA), Forminos 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, Dragatsaniou 4	☎ 323-4107
Gliding Club of Athens, Pafsaniou 8	☎ 723-5158
Golf Club, Glyfada	☎ 894-6820
Greek Girl Guides, Xenofondos 10	☎ 323-5794
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1	☎ 724-4437
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	☎ 524-8600
Hash House Harriers Jogging Club, Kifissia	☎ 808-0565

Hippodrome, Faliro	☎ 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 Centre, Agios Kosmas	☎ 981-5572
Politia Club, Aristotelous 18,	☎ 801-1566
Vera Tennis Club, Nea Filothei	☎ 681-3562
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	☎ 417-9730
YMCA (XAN) Omirou 28	☎ 362-6970
YWCA (XEN) Amerikis 11	☎ 362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's Club	
Ag Zonis 57	☎ 861-3522
Athens, Cosmopolitan Lions Club	☎ 360-1311
Danish Business Association, Zissimopoulou 9, Glyfada	☎ 894-8848
European Economic Community (EEC), Vas Sofias 2	☎ 724-3982
Fed of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5	☎ 323-7325
Foreign Press Association, Akademias 23	☎ 363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (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, Athens Tower B, suite 506	☎ 778-3698
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	☎ 362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Helleppo, Egnatias 154, Thessaloniki	☎ (031)23-9221

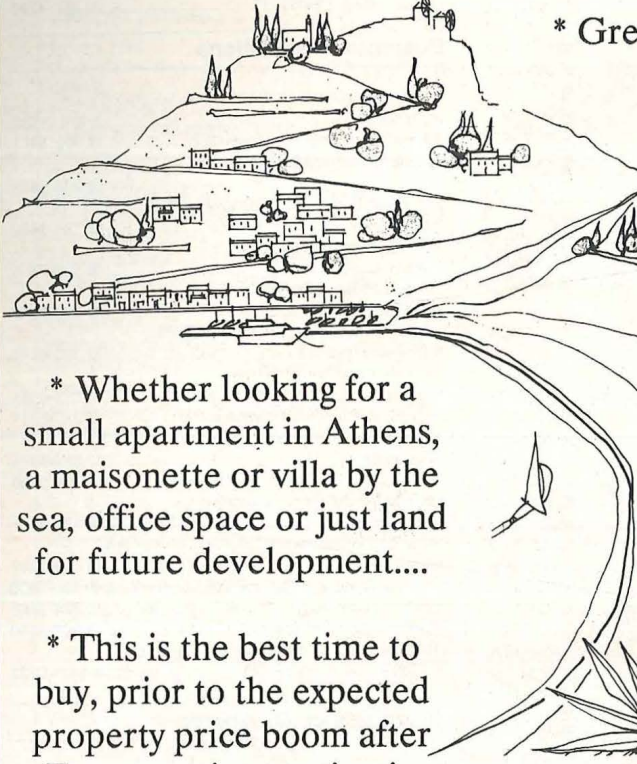
Chambers of Commerce

Greek	
Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Akadimias 7-9	☎ 360-4815/2411
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece, Mitropoleos 28	☎ 323-1230
Geotechnical Chamber of Greece, Venizelou 64, Thessaloniki	☎ (031)278817/18
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries, 180 Kifissias, Neo Psychiko	☎ 671-1210, 672-6882
Handicrafts Chamber of Athens, Akadimias 18	☎ 363-0253
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Stadiou 4	☎ 323-6641
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, Akti Miaouli 85	☎ 411-8811
International Chamber of Commerce, Kanningos 27	☎ 361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Loudovikou 1, Plateia Roosevelt	☎ 417-7241
Professional Chamber of Athens, Panepistimiou 44	☎ 360-1651
Foreign	
American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Kanari 16	☎ 361-8385
Arab Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, 180 Kifissias	☎ 647-3761
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Vas Sofias 25	☎ 362-0168
Far East Trade Centre (Rep of China), Vas Sofias 54	☎ 724-3107
French Chamber of Commerce, Vas Sofias 7a	☎ 362-5516, 362-5545
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Dorilaou 10-12	☎ 644-4546
Hong Kong Trade Development Council, Vas Alexandrou 2	☎ 724-6723
Italian Chamber of Commerce, Mitropoleos 25	☎ 323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Koumbari 4	☎ 363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17	☎ 361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents, Vouli 15	☎ 323-2622

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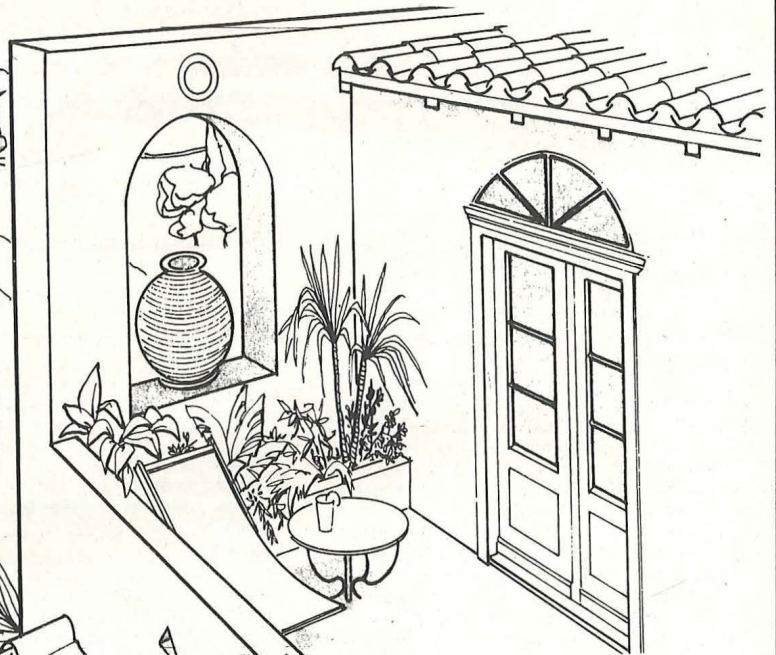
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Post Office Blues

I was at the Psychiko post office the other day when a dapper, bossy little man was having an argument with the man in charge.

"I refuse to wait for hours behind a line of people paying their phone bills, electricity bills, water bills, road taxes, parking fines and VAT charges when all I want to do is buy postage stamps. You should have separate counters for all your functions and if the state and the public utilities want to make a convenience of you, you should not penalize the people who come to you to make use of your primary mission which is to sell stamps and handle the mail," he said.

The man in charge looked at him impassively and said:

"I'm afraid I can't do anything about it because it happens to be a matter of general policy. You should write to the head office of ELTA."

"I have already done so, several times."

"And what did they say?"

"They have not replied to my letters yet. What are you going to do in 1996 when the Olympic Games are being held almost a javelin's throw away from you and half your staff is on holiday and there are long lines of foreign visitors who have come to attend the Games, waiting to send their letters and postcards while Kyra Maria is paying her phone bill, Kyrios Kostas is paying his VAT charges, Kyria Eleni wants to know why she cannot pay her electricity bill at the post office because the expiry date on the bill was only a day ago and Barba Yannis, the concierge of an eight-storey apartment building has come to pay the water bills of 32 tenants?"

The man in charge shrugged, looked around at the people in the queue who had all cocked their ears.

"They'll just have to wait like all these good people here," he said with a smirk.

"Oh, they will, will they?" the dapper little man retorted. "And what would you say if I told you I was an investigator for the International Olympic Committee and that by what you've just said you've blown Greece's chances of getting the Golden Olympics in 1996?"

The post office official smirked again and said:

"You don't look like an IOC investigator to me and, anyway, as I said before, it is a matter of ELTA policy and I can't change that."

"Oh, I don't look like an IOC investigator, is that what you think? Just because I don't wear a fancy blue blazer with coloured rings on the pocket? Is that it? Well, let me tell you, my dear chap, it's the duty of all Greeks to make sure we get the Olympics in 1996 and to set right any little detail that might jeopardize our chances of getting it. And post office queues are one such detail. You see what I mean?"

At this point a tall, thin man in the queue broke in to say: "Post office queues are the least of it. What about which will move people underground

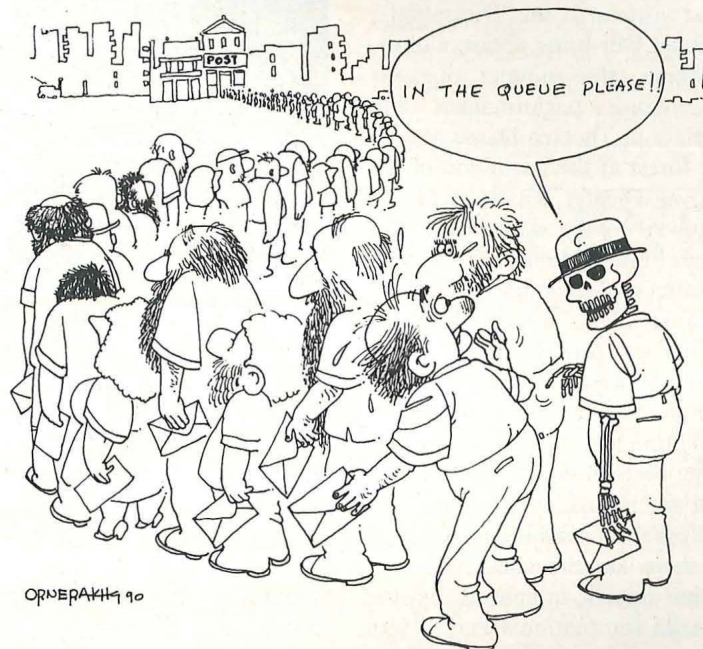
quickly and comfortably from their hotels, wherever they may be staying, to the games, wherever they may be held. The IOC has already been advised of these plans and all we need is the green light from it to move ahead and make the Golden Olympiad of 1996 the crowning event of the century."

Some of the people in the queue began to clap and the dapper little man looked at them quizzically, wondering whether they were indeed applauding his speech or being sarcastic.

The tall, thin man broke in again to say: "Tell me, sir, all this construction that will be done requires a great deal of cement, does it not?"

"Indeed it does, so what?" snapped the dapper little man.

"And to make concrete you require to mix it with gravel, do you not?"



the nefos? Those poor athletes will fall to the ground, choking for air before they've been halfway round the track."

"Yes, and there'll be nobody there to see them do it because everybody will be stuck in a traffic jam on Vassilisis Sofias," a fat woman said, raising chuckles from the other people in the queue.

The dapper little man glared at her and said: "My dear madam, you may not be aware of this, but besides the plans to have the Spata airport ready and functioning by 1996, with expressways linking it to the Olympic Stadium and to the Peace and Friendship Stadium in Piraeus, there will be a rapid transit system in operation in Athens

The dapper little man nodded.

"And water," the thin man went on.

The dapper little man nodded again.

"And where will they find the water when, after 7 November, there will be not a drop anywhere to find in the greater Athens area?"

The people in the queue laughed out loud this time.

The dapper little man had reached the counter by this time and, looking over his shoulder said:

"I don't know why I'm wasting my breath with you people. You don't deserve the Golden Olympiad. All you're good for is standing in line in post offices." ■

September Is Back

If Thessaloniki had its own calendar, the year would start in September. In September, the city jumps back to life after summer hibernation, with its population swelling as a result of the end of holidays, the return to school, the influx of university students, and the opening of the Thessaloniki International Fair. Once again, citizens must elbow their way along narrow sidewalks, traffic slows to a glacial pace, drivers hold shouting matches over parking spaces, and commuters gasp for air in overcrowded buses. In other words, it is the return to normal Greek city life.

Come September and shopowners are smiling again as it is back-to-business-as-usual, along with the added boon that visitors to the Thessaloniki International Fair bring about. Culturally speaking, the summer open-air concerts, dance performances and theatre plays at Teatro Dasos at Seih Sou (the forest at the north end of the city) and at Theatre Kipou, near the White Tower on the waterfront, continue into mid-September. Starting nightly from 16 September, 38 groups of traditional dance from all parts of Greece and two foreign groups representing the Ukraine and Morocco will be livening up the *paralia* at the White Tower. Throughout the month there is the Wine Festival at Nea Elvetia in Harilaou and a large assortment of art and photography exhibitions. And, of course, there are the concerts at the Palais des Sports organized by the Thessaloniki International Fair. All in all, Thessalonikians have plenty of en-

tertainment to choose from during this busy month.

Living in Thessaloniki, nevertheless, means living in the shadow of Athens and one cannot discuss Thessa-

ing up in the world usually means moving down to Athens, where the action is.

Being a large Greek city, Thessaloniki is similar to Athens in many ways, especially in terms of its shortcomings. It is sloppy, noisy, polluted (we have got our *nefos* too), moving around is



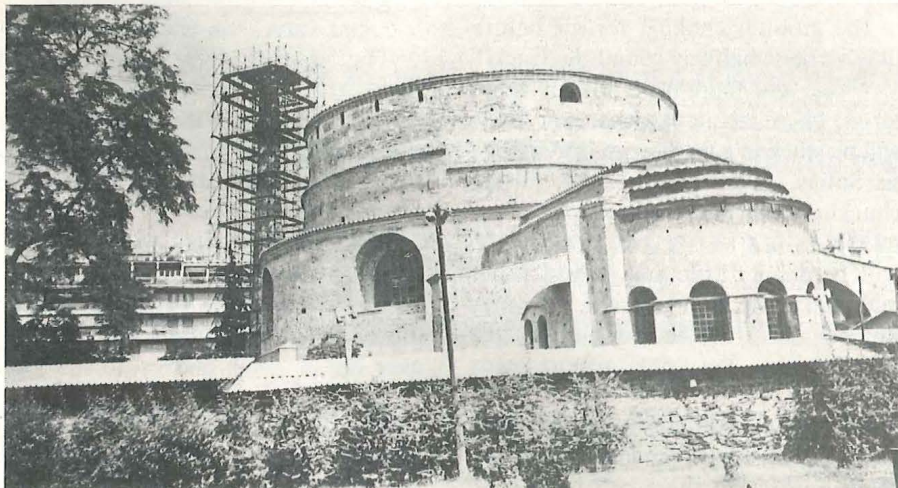
View of Thessaloniki's International Fair

loniki with a Thessalonikian without the inevitable comparison cropping up. For the most part, there is a fair amount of resentment concerning Athens. It is seen as a giant sponge sucking up the nation's human and financial resources, always leaving Thessaloniki behind in the lurch, preventing it from rising to its deserved prominence. Thessalonikian artists and businessmen alike complain that mov-

hellish, parked cars gobble up what little sidewalk there is, and play areas for children are mostly minuscule.

But on the positive side, there are elements that favor Thessaloniki. First and foremost, in Thessaloniki you feel you are 'somebody'. Even if you do not move in the widest social circles, you tend to run into a number of people you know every time you walk along the main streets in the middle of town. This is because there are not many main streets: Leoforos Nikis, Mitropoleos, Tsimiski, Egnatias, Agiou Dimitriou, from the *paralia* up; and east to west, Ethnikis Aminis, Gounari, Agia Sofia, Aristotelou and Venizelou. Learn your way around these streets and you have a fairly good grasp of the city's centre.

Despite a population of nearly one million, Thessaloniki is in reality halfway between being cosmopolitan and provincial, thus offering the advantages and disadvantages of both worlds. On one hand, it is cosmopolitan enough to offer a viable, if not extensive, nightlife but, unlike Athens, you do not have the sense of having the world at your



The Rotonda, the fourth-century church of Saint Georges

doorstep. You can count the number of foreign restaurants on the fingers of one hand and foreign artists performing here still have curiosity appeal. On the other hand, Thessaloniki is provincial so as to allow the most uninteresting people become the subject of gossip in their neighborhood. It is, however, on its way to becoming impersonal enough for you to have no more than a nodding acquaintance with your neighbors.

Nevertheless, Thessalonikians, especially the natives, are tightly bonded to the 'Second City'. One of the most important factors that brings this about is the way Thessaloniki's 2300-year-old history is interwoven into the modern city in an unplanned, haphazard sort of way. With the city being, literally, pockmarked with the remnants left by the cultures of the Macedonians, Romans, Byzantines, Venetians and Ottoman Turks, it seems that around every corner a bit of history crops up, often neglected by the authorities and in need of restoration. Left in this state, however, it becomes easily incorporated into the neighborhood.

In Thessaloniki, there is this immediate casual sense of history and a tangible sense of continuity linking the present to the past. Furthermore, the city's historical monuments tend to be used rather than mummified for tourists to gawk at. At the Rotonda, a street market winds alongside the cavernous church from the fourth century; at the Arch of Galerius (Kamara), lovers and *pareas* set their rendezvous amongst the ruins of the old city walls; in Ano Poli, children play.

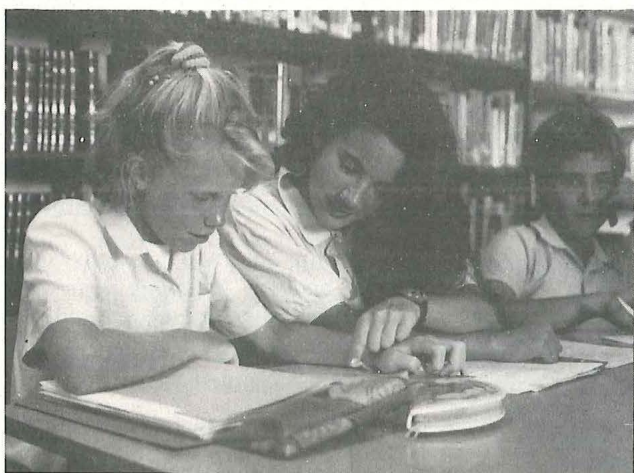
Thessaloniki is not the kind of city that bowls you over. There is no razzle-dazzle here, no majestic architecture. In its way, however, it is captivating, a city that gradually grows on you, draws you into its special rhythm and refuses to let you go. Speak to any Thessalonikian transplant in Athens and you will find a yearning to return to this most livable of Greek cities.

Probably the most pleasant surprise Thessaloniki offers is that it is very romantic. At night, the streets are full of young lovers strolling hand in hand along the pedestrian walkway at Gounari, passionately kissing on the ben-



The Arch of Galerius, Thessaloniki's favorite rendezvous

ches at Aristotelos Square, quite oblivious to the mass of humanity swirling around them. The *paralia*, the four-and-a-half-kilometre seafront promenade, is their favorite haunt. With the moon, stars, and city lights reflecting off the waters of the Thermaikos on a clear night, a more potent catalyst for budding romance is hard to find. ■



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John Huston: The Character Behind The Legend

Director, actor and screenwriter John Huston, who died in August, 1987 at the age of 81, was a living legend. His rich, flamboyant life inspired many anecdotes and endless speculation. One wonders how close the real man was to his much-celebrated public image.

White Hunter, Black Heart, directed by and starring Clint Eastwood, is loosely based on writer Peter Viertel's novel of the same name. It will be released in Athens in the autumn. Viertel wrote the book a couple of years after collaborating on the script and participating in the shooting of *The African Queen* in the Belgian Congo in 1951. Viertel's descriptions of his protagonist director John Wilson are obviously based on Huston during the filming.

most magnificent animal on earth, the African elephant, regardless of the toll this takes on the production, cast and crew.

John Huston lived life on a grand scale, making the most of the moment. He violated all the unwritten laws of moviemaking but had the magical ability to always land on his feet.

Son of actor Walter Huston, he was born in 1906 in Nevada, Missouri, a town supposedly won by his grandfather in a poker game. He made his first stage appearance at age three and travelled with his parents on the vaudeville circuit until ill health forced him into a sanitarium.

Although diagnosed as having an enlarged heart and a kidney ailment, Huston, when released, quit school and became a boxer at fourteen. Eventually

staff of a periodical from which he was fired for his lackadaisical treatment of facts.

He did a stint as a screenwriter for a couple of years in Hollywood but left in 1932. A promised screenwriter's job in London, however, never materialized. So he sang and sketched on street corners there and in Paris and slept on park benches. He later claimed that a Montmartre streetwalker took pity on him and paid for his fare to New York in 1933 where he again dabbled in writing and acting.

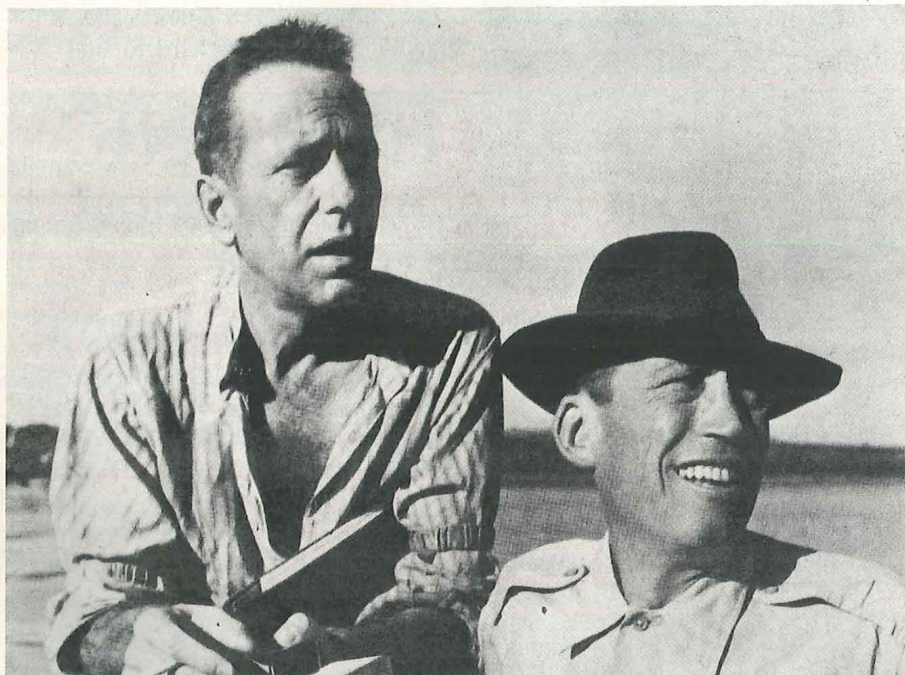
After a second marriage in 1937, Huston returned to Hollywood where he seriously tackled screenwriting. This led to his career as a director. After collaborating on several notable Warner Brothers scripts, he was given his first chance to direct in 1941. The result was *The Maltese Falcon*, starring Humphry Bogart and Sidney Greenstreet, still considered one of the greatest private-eye melodramas ever made.

Huston directed two more films and two plays before joining the Signal Corps as a lieutenant and serving on the Pacific and European fronts in World War II. He created three documentaries and was awarded the Legion Of Merit for his courage in battle.

Huston returned to Hollywood in 1945, and the following year took a gamble and brought Jean-Paul Sartre's *No Exit* to Broadway where it was critically acclaimed but attracted small audiences.

Huston's first postwar film, *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre* (1948), again featured Bogart in the memorable allegory of greed and how it affected the relations between gold prospectors. Huston won two Academy Awards, for best director and best screenplay, and his reputation as a director was firmly established.

In 1949, Huston's big city crime drama, *The Asphalt Jungle* was at once acclaimed a classic of its genre. His unqualified triumph came with the *The African Queen* in 1951. By a fourth wife, his daughter Anjelica, was born in 1953. She won an Academy Award for her role as a Mafia kingpin's granddaughter in *Prizzi's Honor*, directed by her father. She also played



John Huston with Humphry Bogart

Wilson is described as wholly preoccupied with his own concerns regardless of the cost to others. The brilliant but unorthodox film director has finally managed, largely due to his producer's Herculean efforts (in real life Sam Spiegel), to get backing for a huge production starring two Hollywood greats (Katharine Hepburn and Humphry Bogart in Huston's version).

At the moment when the shooting is about to begin, the obsessed director, focuses his attention on hunting the

he won the Amateur Lightweight Boxing Championship of California, at the price of breaking his nose, which left him with a distinctively lopsided face.

Huston made his professional stage debut at nineteen and at the same time married his high school sweetheart. Already restless, he became bored with both acting and marriage, took off for Mexico and became an officer in the cavalry. Later he performed in a Madison Square Garden horse show. Soon he began to write plays, then joined the



Katharine Hepburn and John Huston

Greta, an Irish gentlewoman in *The Dead*, an adaptation of James Joyce's novella. It was Huston's last film. Another notable film of Huston's later years was *Under The Volcano*, (1953), the screen version of Malcom Lowry's famous novel starring Albert Finney and Jacqueline Bisset.

Notoriously independent, Huston rubbed many people the wrong way. Yet others were fascinated by his charismatic charm and captivating presence. He seemed to have made a lasting impression on all those he encountered.

German producer Wieland Schulz-Keil who worked with Huston on *Under The Volcano* and *The Dead*, has written "People who didn't know John kept asking how a man who was 80 years old and, due to severe emphysema, attached to a portable oxygen machine, could go on making films. You had to have spent an evening with John working on a screenplay. On the set you had to have seen him jump out of his chair, propelled by the urge to look through the camera, the oxygen hose on which his life depended stretched to the breaking point, to understand that the last thing you thought about was age."

Anjelica Huston believes she finally really came to know her father during the shooting of *Prizzi's Honor* and *The Dead*. She described the main legacy

left her by her father as "a love of things beautiful" and an attempt toward understanding in contrast to these solemn assessments, Katharine Hepburn's delightful book *The Making Of The African Queen or How I Went To Africa with Bogart, Bacall and Huston and almost lost my mind*, is a charmingly candid, chatty account of her initial impressions of Huston and his "studied old Kentucky Colonel charm." She sums up her fears about accepting the lead role in *The African Queen* with these words. "I think it will be a perfectly ghastly experience and I'm sure the script will stink and I certainly don't know why I am doing it at all." On the very next page she answers her own question. "I did want to go to Africa and I felt it would be my only chance. So what the hell. Maybe John just wanted to go to Africa too." While on location, Hepburn's change in attitude and transformation from a defensive, somewhat prim 40ish movie star to a devil-may-care free spirit was every bit as remarkable as spinster Rosie's on-screen metamorphosis.

The account of her arrival at the jungle camp set up by Huston is particularly revealing of both of them. Her first words to Huston were "What about the script? - I hope to God we're going to talk about it now!" She describes his reaction: "He looked up quickly, all joy gone out of his face and only some very thin features left," and

begins to chastise herself. "What an ass! How dumb can you get? Not even out of the car. And pick pick! What about the script? Like an old fusspot."

The tension was dissolved a short time later when Hepburn was led to her hut. Her delight in its makeshift hominess, crude shower, and commanding view caused her to burble to Huston, "It's absolutely great! How in the world did you ever do it? I just adore it! I'd like to stay forever."

Hepburn continues "Finally...at this moment...we connected...we sparked each other. I thought, He's like a kid. He's fixed it all up and he wants to be admired." This realization seems to have borne Hepburn through many a hardship and crisis during shooting and it is apparent from her enthusiastic details that the experiences are some of her most cherished memories.

Hepburn was disciplined, an early riser, mindful of her health and ever sensible, in direct contrast to Huston's impetuous hedonism. It seemed inevitable they would clash in a close working relationship but instead their grudging professional courtesy blossomed into true affection.

Hepburn's girlish enthusiasm and flirtatious photos with Huston hint that she had developed a crush on him. This helps to explain her split-second decision to go elephant hunting with him while the others relaxed in a country club hotel between location shots.

A recollection of a midnight visit Huston made to Hepburn's hut in a tipsy state after a storm, drops titillating hints of intimacy never referred to again. "And he rubbed my back with his smooth, strong hands. And my head and my neck and my hands and my feet." She continued, "He was gentle. I slept. I don't remember when he stopped. Dear friend."

Hepburn summed up her overall impression of Huston after he tactfully offered her a bit of advice about playing a key scene as he paid a morning call at her hut. At first resistant and a little annoyed, she finally concluded, "He may have no common sense - he may be irresponsible and dangerous. But he is talented. He ain't where he is for no reason. And you'd better watch him. And learn a few things."

A tribute to John Huston including a screening of *The African Queen* takes place at the Hellenic-American Union in October. See October's Focus for details. ■

Solid Dutch Treat

The Dutch National Ballet has a firm traditional style but its artistic feet are firmly planted in the 20th century. Along with such classics as *Giselle* and *The Sleeping Beauty*, for example, it has 20 Balanchine choreographies in its repertoire.

The performances I attended at Herod Atticus this summer had good solid technique but failed to inspire. The first two choreographies I saw were created by Hans Van Manen who regularly works for the company. He is probably best known for his work with the Netherlands Dans Theatre (which is a more modern company than the Dutch National Ballet) where he was artistic director from 1961-1970 and again since 1988. A prolific artist, he has more than 70 ballets to his name, 29 of which were created for the Dutch National Ballet.

His first ballet for the evening, *Corps* with music by Alban Berg, was choreographed for a group of men dressed in black tunics giving the impression of either gladiator or science fiction costumes. Three women entered at different times and formed relationships with an individual man (each time a different one). Eventually the relationship is destroyed and the individual goes back to the group. As a whole the men were more than competent and very precise in their spacing. Any company would be proud to have a group so able and steady. Every *pas de deux* as each girl entered in turn had a different quality, yet lacked the lustre to inspire. The choreography was inventive and powerful for the male group. There were moments of sharp staccato drama and tension. In the *pas de deux*, a kind of modernized gesture, or mime, was beautiful and expressive. The piece finished with the whole group looking upwards as to a power greater than itself. The music, Alban Berg's violin concerto, was in the grand manner.

The second piece by Van Manen, *Sarcasms* is well-known, set to music by Prokofiev. The program quotes the composer as saying "sometimes we laugh maliciously at something or someone. If we stop to think about it, we notice how wretched and unhappy the object of our laughter really is. Then we become silent. The laughter reverberates but now it is mocking us."



The Dutch National Ballet

This is exactly what the choreography portrays. The set and costumes are 'after George Balanchine'. The girl wears a black leotard and white tights and displays the same leggy contortions that Balanchine dancers do, and the boy is in black tights and white socks. There is a black grand piano on stage left where the player sits engrossed in his music. The piano is often used as a prop. A clever *pas de deux* starts as the girl with a sarcastic smile on her face watches the boy going through his paces. There is challenge; there is antagonism; there is even horror in the acrobatic coupling that follows. After that there is flirtation and the blossoming of an uneasy love between the two. It is a very clever piece.

Rudi Van Dantzig's *Four Last Songs* is set to Richard Strauss' lovely music with the same title. With sets, costumes and lighting by Toer Van Schayk, the choreography may be less inventive than Van Manen's but it was pleasingly romantic and flowing. Four couples are linked by an Angel of Death (a male dancer dressed in brown) who is constantly present but rather like the gentle guardian spirit of the group. Andrew Kelley made the most of a quite presence in this role, while there was a lot of fine partnering with dragged splits and, at times, a dreamlike quality.

Mozart's Requiem, choreographed and designed by Toer Van Schayk, is an ambitious, 50 minute piece. Indeed, it is too long and too ambitious. The work seems to employ all 85 members of the company. Premiered on 16 June 1990, the piece still look a bit untidy and in need of more rehearsal.

There was a lot of group manipulation without real meaning or

pathos or drama. The costumes, grey and black tights, were dull, lacking in color or definition. (Indeed, there was a general lack of color throughout the evening).

A Tribute to a Great Lady

Bette Davis, one of Martha Graham's first pupils, said of her teacher "I worshipped her. She was all tension - lightning. Her burning dedication gave her spare body the power of ten men... She would, with a single thrust of her weight, convey anguish. Then, in an anchored lift that made her ten feet tall, she became all joy. One after the other: Hatred, ecstasy, rage, age, compassion."

Bette Davis wrote this in the early 1920s when Martha Graham was just beginning to develop her own style. Over 60 years later we were treated to *Temptations of the Moon* choreographed when this 96-year-old grand lady of modern dance, frail as she is now, took a bow at the end of each performance at Herod Atticus. It was a gripping sight to see her supported by her dedicated dancers at the centre of this ancient stage. And yet this - her most recent choreography, at least in these performances - was full of movement which was in itself inspiring, which in its very essence was purely dramatic, which moved with tremendous dynamism across the stage. There were stampings on the floor affirming our very existence; there were leaps that literally formed in the air; there were loose freezes which turned and twisted; there was the open mouth suggesting the primal scream.

And, oh, the dancers! The dancers

were veritable 'acrobats of God'. They had an energy and a commitment to what they were doing rarely found today. The choreography is perhaps far more demanding than the untrained eye can possibly imagine. The movements are deep with their roots in the Kundalini energy which flows up the spine. The Kundalini can take you and throw you across the floor, and I think this is what Graham tries to reach in her art - our deepest roots and our deepest desires.

Thea Nerissa Brown, in a beautiful silver-lined dress designed by Halston, was beautiful as the crescent moon and Steve Rooks, a fine foil, as the velvet moon. *Phaedra*, to quote Martha Graham, was "centered around the main expressive instant of desire...over which there is no control or ease till death."

Phaedra, was choreographed in 1962 to music by Robert Starer with wonderful designs by Isamu Noguchi. These are unusual irregular but perfect foils to Graham's choreography. Teresa Capucilli danced *Phaedra* and Joyce Herring was wonderfully lascivious as Aphrodite inciting lust and desire. (The ballet so shocked some members of Congress years ago that they questioned the use of state funds for such a performance!)

Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring* is also one of Graham's latest works. The performance caused something of an earthquake at Herod Atticus and it's surprising a few more Roman arches didn't fall down. Christine Dakin was magnificent as the Chosen One. The tremors rushing through her whole body filled the auditorium. Steve Rooks was perfect as the shaman who was at the same time pitying and ruthless. The whole company was splendid.



Errand into the Maze,
Martha Graham Ballet

At a second performance *Steps in the Street*, a recreation by Yurico of part of a larger piece called 'Chronicle' which traces the course of the Spanish Civil War, is one of Graham's rare ventures into political themes. Choreographed in 1936 for her then all-women-company, it horrifyingly described to a more innocent audience the suffering of total war.

Choreographed in 1947, *Errand into the Maze* is a wonderful psychological achievement in dance. The Minotaur, representing the object of women's fears, especially of sexuality, is strong but hampered by the yoke on his back. Three times the women does battle with him and overcomes. The maze is represented by tape lying tangled on the stage and in the pattern on the women's dress. The decor, again by Isamu Noguchi, is suggestively phallic.

It's a strong piece showing a wonderful capacity to communicate

deep psychological feelings in movement. Graham's father, by the way, was a psychiatrist who once told her he could tell if she was lying just by the way she moved!

Night Journey, choreographed the same year as *Errand into the Maze*, is a powerful presentation of the myth of Oedipus. The focus in Graham's interpretation is more on the tragedy of Jocasta who is forced by the blind seer Tiresias to relive the events of her life. Lyndon Branaugh was suitably tragic in this role and Christine Dakin was moving as Jocasta. I had previously felt that Donlin Foreman was a bit weak as Theseus in *Phaedra* but he actually looked more like a tragic Greek statue as Oedipus. Thea Nerissa Brown was once again impressive, now as the leader of the chorus. I hope we will be seeing her in leading roles in the future.

I was lucky enough to see *Acts of Light* beforehand on video as an outdoor theatre does not show choreography to its greatest advantage. The lighting is a magical addition to what is happening on stage. Danced to music by Carl Neilson (who is much more romantic than Graham's usual choices), the work shows the magnificence of the Graham technique and the wonderful bodies her dancers have. In *Conversation of Lovers* Maxine Sherman was technically good but there was something both clumsy and lacking in sensuousness about her movements. The precision of the group movements should have been sharper and the impact of the piece was lessened without it.

Spanish Disappointment

I shall probably make myself unpopular by saying that I didn't like the Ballet Nacional de Espana at all. The rest of the theatre seemed to. After seeing Martha Graham translating every emotion under the sun into sheer movement, I couldn't stand to see about five gestures, a severely limited vocabulary of steps, a lot of face pulling and stamping of feet being presented as the Royal Ballet of Spain! I am a great fan of the 'pathos' of flamenco, but what this company needs to decide is whether it is to be a ballet company, a folkloric company or flamenco. If the last, only a few really good dancers are needed; not 50 mediocre ones. ■



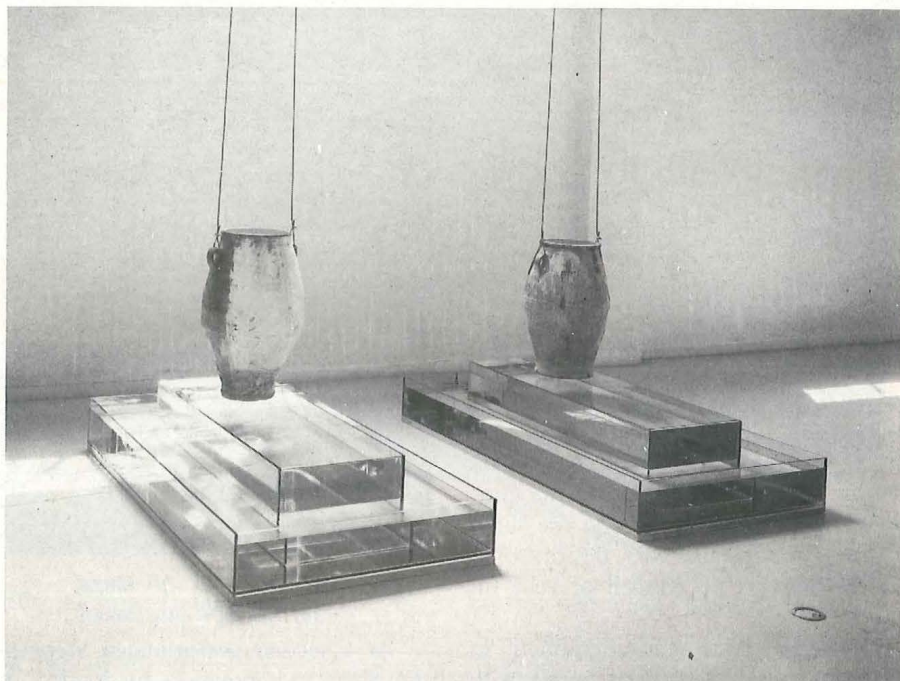
National Ballet of Spain

Realismi

A very special exhibit is on display this month in Athens. It is special not only because it brings together several bright lights of the European art scene, but also because it is the first art event ever to be sponsored in Greece by the private sector.

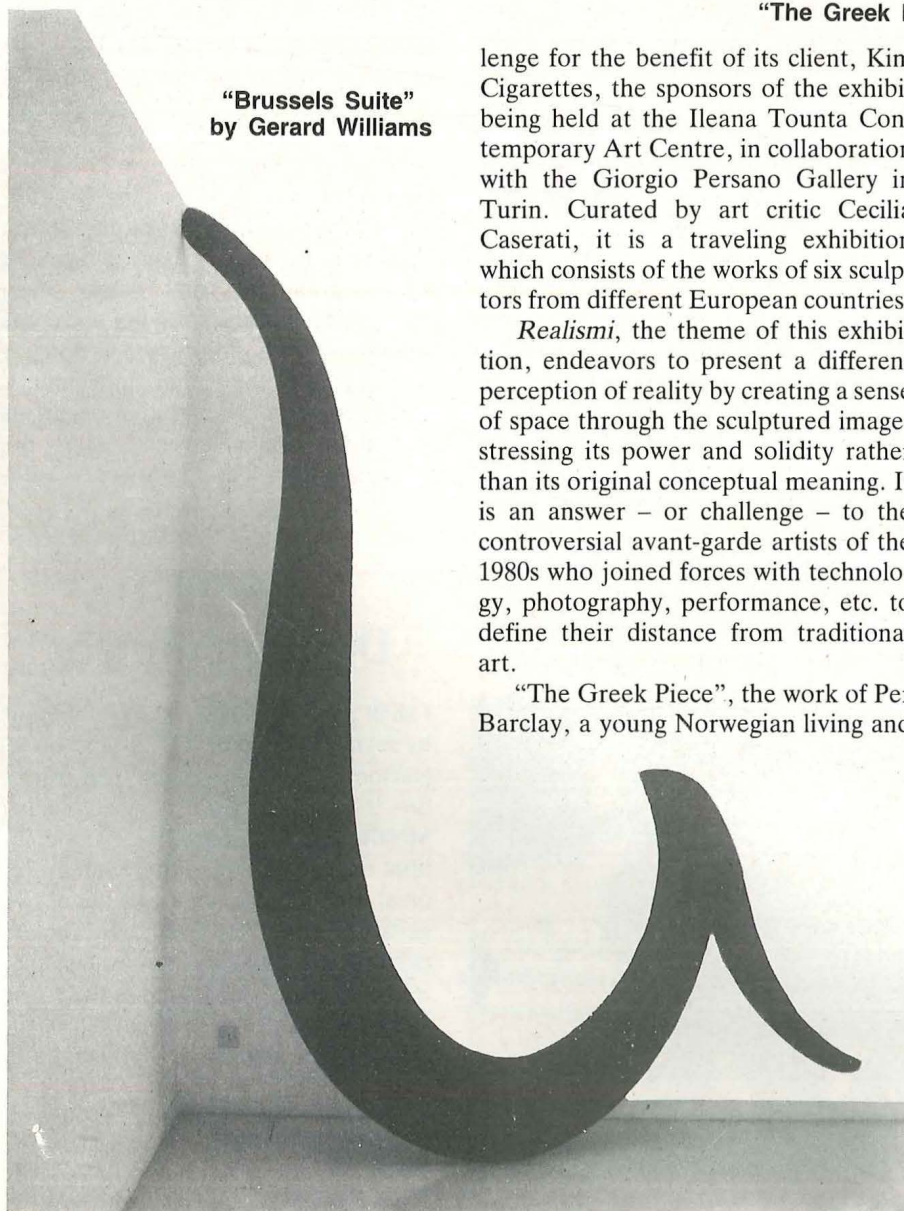
The government has recently offered tax-free incentives which, for the first time, make it possible for the private industry to support the arts and sciences. This opens new horizons for developing and supporting the arts as well as for marketing, where it offers the business sector a tremendous opportunity to promote a company's image through the arts.

The marketing agency Prom and Tab was quick to respond to this chal-



"The Greek Piece" by Per Barclay

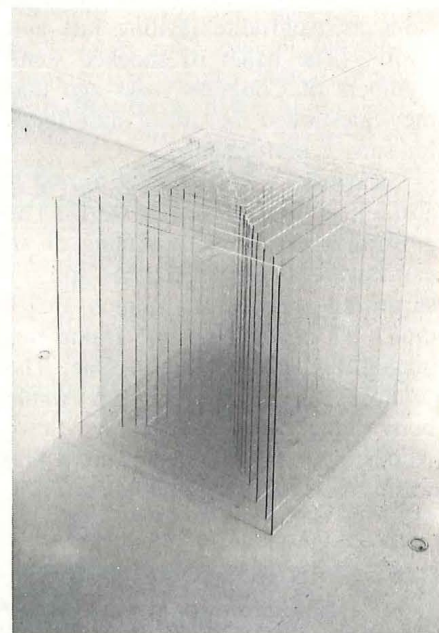
"Brussels Suite" by Gerard Williams



lenge for the benefit of its client, Kim Cigarettes, the sponsors of the exhibit being held at the Ileana Tounta Contemporary Art Centre, in collaboration with the Giorgio Persano Gallery in Turin. Curated by art critic Cecilia Caserati, it is a traveling exhibition which consists of the works of six sculptors from different European countries.

Realismi, the theme of this exhibition, endeavors to present a different perception of reality by creating a sense of space through the sculptured image, stressing its power and solidity rather than its original conceptual meaning. It is an answer – or challenge – to the controversial avant-garde artists of the 1980s who joined forces with technology, photography, performance, etc. to define their distance from traditional art.

"The Greek Piece", the work of Per Barclay, a young Norwegian living and



"The Labyrinth" by Costas Varotsos

working in Italy, consists of two identical pairs of sculptured imagery: glass basins with ancient urns hanging overhead. Each basin is enclosed within a larger one, all are filled with water gently agitated by water pumps; the urns, filled to the brim with engine oil and suspended from the ceiling by metal wire, barely touch the water's surface.

Barclay creates a play of opposites as he reverses sculpture: he presents a fragile, transparent 'base' and a solid

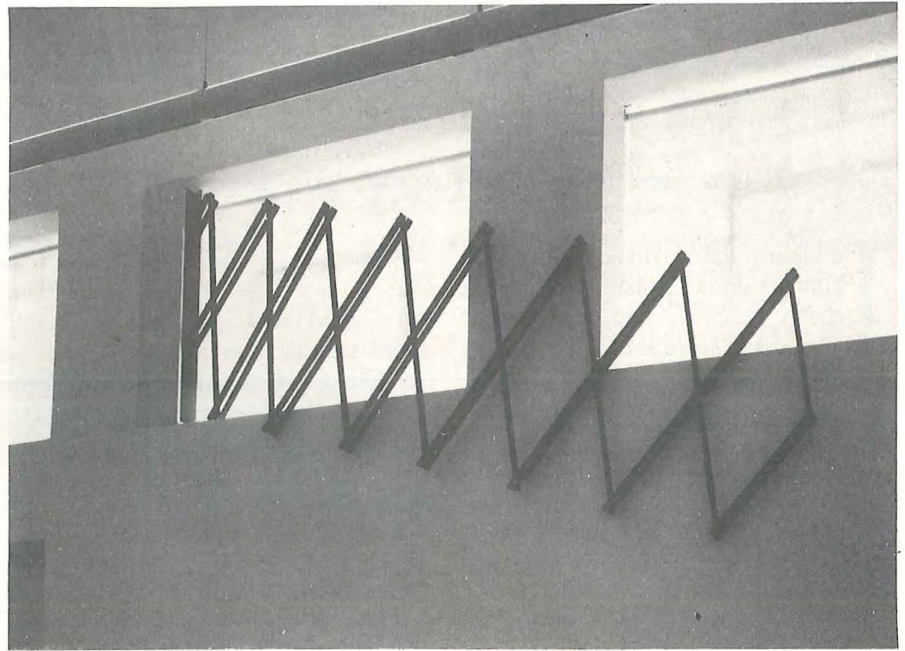
'statue', and juxtaposes old (the urns) and new (oil) elements. His realism creates an aesthetic harmony of form and space.

British Gerard Williams, who lives in London, works mainly with fabric stretched tightly over padded plywood shaped in sweeping rhythmical forms. The fabric suggests domestic surroundings and converts the forms into 'inhabitants' of a building, like furniture, and evokes the sense of domestic space.

"Brussels Suite" has a snake-like shape, covered with the blue fabric of Sabena Airlines, and has one end soaring dramatically upward into space. The form is an extension of the repeated 'S' pattern of the fabric and works logically in any position it is placed.

Transparent sheets of glass, lightly tinted, are the trademark of Costas Varotsos' work. An Athenian who frequently exhibits abroad, he is best known for his giant 'Runner' dominating Omonia Square. The familiar hazy imagery of this public sculpture differs greatly from the one on view at the gallery.

"The Labyrinth" is a beautiful geometric glass structure exuding an enigmatic sense of space and an intricate optical illusion. It is formed by 11 squares of sheer glass wrapped around a slim rectangle. As the structure expands with each square's addition, the corners on every side create a receding progression back to the centre, drawing the viewer's eye magnetically into the



Aldo Ferrara: Wood

core of the structure.

"The Labyrinth" is a sculptural piece evocative of the artist's cultural milieu. Its symmetry and beauty of form are classic and the transparency of its pale green glass recalls the diffused brilliance of Greek light.

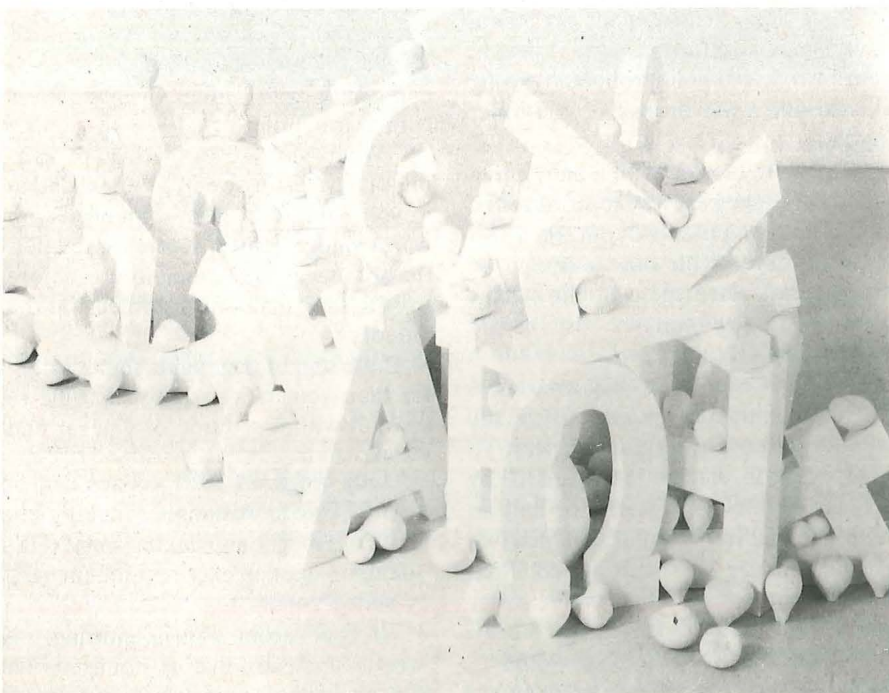
Christopher Boutin's striking perception of space involves the settings of Paris – where he lives and works – and of the Tounta Gallery in Athens. Expressed by giant white letters made of wood they are strewn on the floor, tilted upside down, on their side. Small, rounded objects are scattered among the letters as well as on

the floor, denoting perhaps a sense of occupancy, a sense of letters, or even memories.

Aldo Ferrara and Alfredo Romano are both Italians who live and work in Turin. Ferrara works with wood, creating ethereal, abstract configurations that encircle, rearrange, or thrust rhythmically into space. For this exhibit, he has built slim brackets that slip in and out of a finely-sanded case like a concertina. One sits on the window jutting out high into space, while another spreads out on the floor.

Romano's presentation is the only wall piece – three black panels referring to memories. The left one is lined with rows of bronze strips of metal, like 'drawers' holding memories of happier times. In the right one, the 'drawers' are solid black for memories too sad to remember. The central panel pays homage to Greece by highlighting in its centre a marble column wrapped in linen held together by brass clips, an illusion to the cultural past.

These artists all come from different countries but move easily beyond the boundaries of their native lands, enhancing their work with cultural elements borrowed from their host countries. They use a great variety of textures and materials: fabric, glass, metal, wood, marble, and a conceptual and minimalist approach to space. All their works were created on site. ■



The giant letters of Christophe Boutin

Ileana Tounta
 Contemporary Art Centre
 Armatolon & Klefton 48
 3-20 September

Vinegar in the Bible, by the Barrel; for Baby and Beauty

"It is a good thing beauty is only skin-deep, or I'd be rotten to the core." Phyllis Diller

In biblical times, vinegar was also a kind of drink, something like the cheap wines of skid row, except that it was sour instead of sweet. It was usually made from grapes, although sometimes pomegranates were used. Nazarites, who were under special vows, were forbidden to drink it or to eat any products from the vine, including grapes. (In OT times wine was not diluted, but in the NT era wine was mixed with water.)

This was the 'vinegar' offered to Christ before the Crucifixion. Many of today's readers would naturally think that offering vinegar to a dying man was an act of extreme cynicism. The fact is that this sour wine, or vinegar, was a popular drink among the poor as well as in the camp of the Roman soldiers stationed in Jerusalem. An abundance of it would be found in the 'holiday' crowd which had come to see the spectacle of a crucifixion which included not only criminals but a 'messiah'.

It was intended as another insult to him because, after having mocked him as 'king', they then offered him the cheapest wine available. To compound the terrible farce, gall – the juice from a bitter and poisonous plant – was mixed in it. The act of drinking gall with water or wine was often used as an act of self-flagellation for sinning against the Lord.

As Christ suffered the supreme agony of feeling abandoned, he cried out, and both Matthew and Mark write that Christ was offered a sponge soaked in vinegar which had been placed on a hypos reed so that it could reach Him.

It was also a custom among the masses to dip bread into this vinegar/wine, just as one can still see done today. In the Proverbs, King Solomon takes note of the action vinegar has on teeth and also in soda.

There is even a magnificent edition of the Bible known as the 'Vinegar Bible', because of a printing error. This refers to Saint Luke 20: 9-16, which was printed with the title: *The Parable of the Vinegar*, instead of the *Parable of the Vineyard*.

As we have already seen, vinegar can be used for more than preparing salad dressings. This common condiment is truly remarkable for what it can do thanks to its main ingredient: acetic acid. The saga goes on. . .

You can make an excellent **astrin-gent** easily and cheaply by mixing one teaspoon cream of tartar with 1/2 cup of water. Add 1/4 cup of cider (apple) vinegar. Shake well before using.

Pat on cider vinegar to relieve **burning** if you have been in the sun too long without protection.

The vinegar in mayonnaise makes it a good **skin cleanser** because it supplies an ideal pH balance on the skin.

An old-fashioned remedy for relieving the **itching** of insect bites is still one of the best – apply a poultice of vinegar mixed with cornstarch.

Not only your skin, but also your fingernails benefit from vinegar. **Fingernail polish** will stay on longer if you first soak your nails in a solution of 1/2 cup of water and 2 teaspoons vinegar. Dry well before applying polish.

And your **hair**. As you surely know, vinegar is a good after-shampoo rinse (although dark brunettes should use strong coffee) and it can even be used for your pets. With special pet shampoos costing four times the price of your own, avoid being robbed by using vinegar and a few drops of conditioner instead.

If you are blessed with a baby and a microwave, the best way to sterilize the baby's **bottle nipples** is to put them in a glass of water with one teaspoon of vinegar and place them in the microwave for a few minutes; dry before using.

With the ever-increasing awareness of environmental pollution, many women are now using **cloth diapers**. To help prevent diaper rash caused by acidity, soak clean diapers for half an hour in a pail full of water to which one cup of vinegar has been added. Spin dry without rinsing. They will be softer too!

Making Laundry a Lark

Ballpoint ink marks can be removed from fabrics by first saturating them

with hair spray. When dry, gently brush off with a sponge dampened in vinegar and water.

When **dark clothing** needs only a brush-off instead of real cleaning, freshen with a sponge dampened with vinegar.

You can use the same method to remove grease spots from suede. Brush immediately to restore the nap.

Does **chewing gum** lose its flavor on the bedpost overnight? A sticky question, but if it is on your nightgown instead of the bedpost, it can be removed by a good soak in white vinegar.

Handwashing clothes is easier when vinegar is added to the water. It becomes as soft as rainwater used to be.

If an article you have washed or dyed has a **special color** you want to keep, soak it for an hour in a solution of 1/2 cup vinegar and one teaspoon salt for every litre of cool water.

When lint starts littering your lingerie, add a cup of white vinegar before starting the final rinse.

Pantyhose, discovered and made popular by football players because it kept their legs warm, will retain their shape if rinsed in warm water with several tablespoons of vinegar.

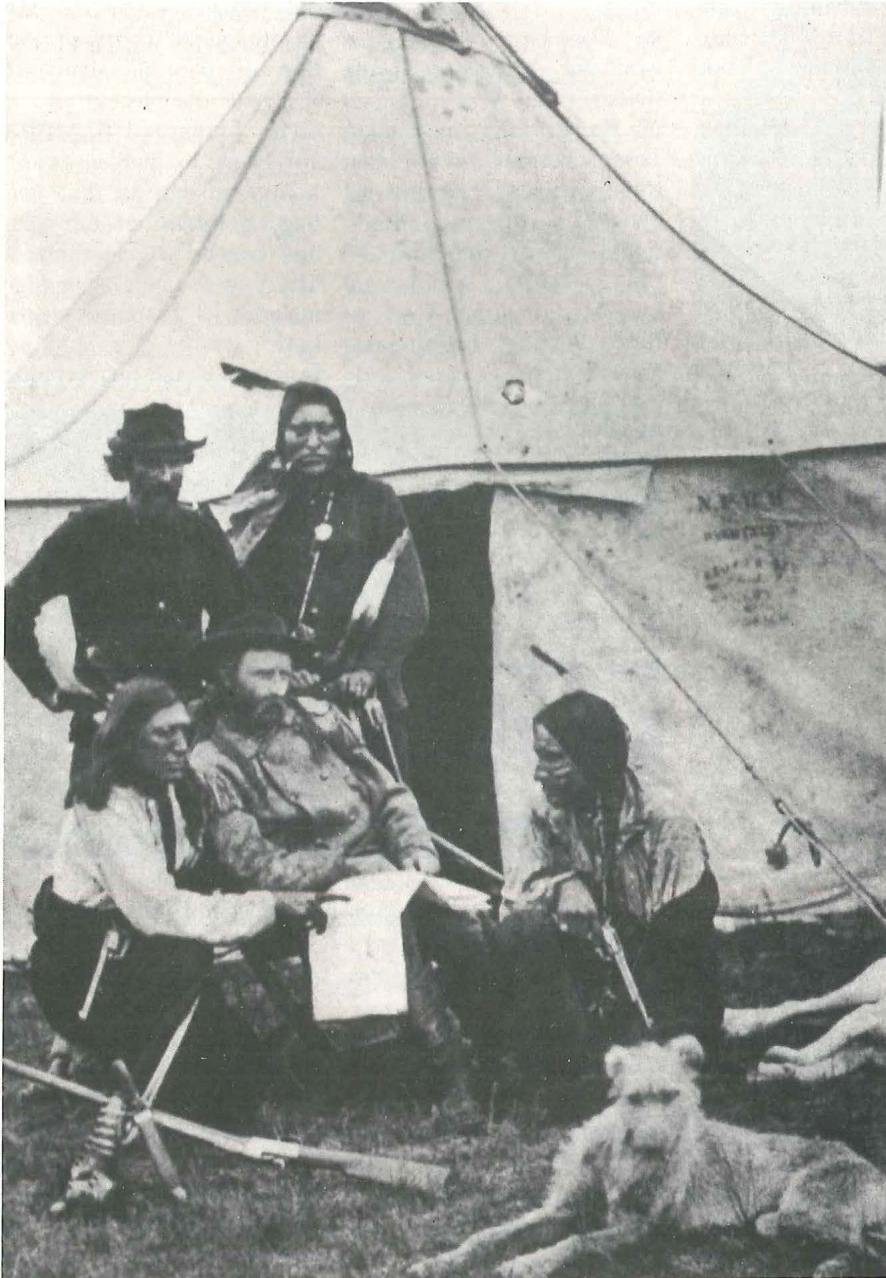
Permanent creases in clothing can be altered – pressed in or out – by moistening the crease with a sponge dampened with white vinegar. Press with warm iron.

When you are exudating, perspiring or just plain sweaty, the **exudation** in your clothes is easily expunged with warm vinegar water. Keep a spray bottle of vinegar and water to use before tossing such malodorous objects in the laundry.

If the seat of your **pants** shines brighter than your clever quips, its time to spray it with a solution of vinegar and water.

Oily rings on **shirt collars** can be treated before washing by rubbing in a paste of vinegar and baking soda. (Hair shampoo does an excellent job on lightly soiled collars.)

If your **steam iron** is emitting tiny wisps of steam like a nonagenarian dragon instead of belching out clouds an active volcano would be proud of,



General Custer and his Scouts studying a map of Sioux country

fill the iron with equal parts of vinegar and water. Let steam several minutes. If the iron is spotted by burn marks, rub it with a hot solution of vinegar and water.

Hand-washed woolen **sweaters** will dry brighter and softer if given a final rinse in water with a few drops of white vinegar.

Eventually, even your **washing machine** needs washing. It can be cleaned easily and thoroughly by filling it with a strong solution of vinegar and water and letting it run through an entire cycle.

So far, we have covered the kitchen, the laundry, the bath and a lot in between. Next time we will wrap it all up with odds and ends and with a sweet surprise!

Vinegarette 1: A Drill at the Fort

When sentries opened the heavy log gates, whirls of dust danced across the open parade ground, barren except for the whipping flag, its pole encircled by newly whitewashed stones. Caught in the yellow plumes of dust, women crossing from the enlisted men's barracks with baskets of laundry looked up to watch the new recruits marching in. With both hands full, the women were glad that their skirts were held down by lead weights sewn in the hems – a matter of necessity in this godforsaken outpost of civilization forever assaulted by the winds of God and the whirlwinds of savage attacks.

It was 16 May, 1867, at Fort Abraham Lincoln in the Dakota territory,

later destined to be on the outskirts of the capital, Bismark. Gold had been discovered in the Black Hills, sacred to the Indians, and now the Red man, driven from his home, was on the warpath.

The Fort, protected by the Seventh Cavalry, was commanded by General Terry, but a more familiar name was stationed there – Colonel George Armstrong Custer. Indian allies called him 'Son of the Morning Star', but he was unaffectionately dubbed 'Iron Butt' by the men under him.

Custer, having just ordered the water wagons sent out, now turned his attention to the new men assembled for his inspection. He was morosely watched by several prisoners in the guardhouse – soon they would come under his merciless glare.

The night before, they had not only brought whiskey into the barracks – a very serious infraction of army regulations – but they had gotten into a drunken brawl. Now, chewing on 'Cincinnati Chicken', raw bacon dipped in vinegar – since they had had no breakfast – the guilty, hung over men awaited Custer with some trepidation. For lesser violations, he had sentenced men to be placed into a twenty-foot-deep pit for as long as two weeks. As Custer entered their cell, they stood at attention, looking suitably contrite, their aching heads temporarily forgotten in the fear of the moment.

The man with the legendary golden hair eyed them with contempt and barked out one word, "Barrels!" The culprits wilted perceptively as they waited for the rest of it: "Ten days, military drill four hours a day," and he was gone.

Within the hour, the entire garrison was treated to the sight of a column of men marching up and down in a ludicrous attempt to approximate a standard marching drill. Only their heads with garrison caps and heavy-booted feet were visible. The rest was covered with large vinegar barrels held on by straps nailed onto the barrels and slung across their shoulders – the originals of countless cartoons to come!

As it happened, their ten-day sentence was revoked because the next morning – after being delayed by a thick ground fog – the Seventh Cavalry rode out hunting for the renegade Sioux Chief, Sitting Bull. Six weeks later they, along with Custer and his entire command, lay dead in the massacre at the Battle of Little Bighorn. ■

☛ Eoliki has introduced a new coffee liqueur **Café Eoliki**, which can be used to prepare hot or cold drinks. Among the recommended drink recipes, there is the 'Emborium Café,' in which one adds the liqueur to filtered coffee and tops it with lightly whipped fresh cream. Delicious!



Emborium Café

☛ Still on the liquid front, new on the Greek market is **Spa**, bottled mineral water from Belgium (1992 draws near) which is recognized as pure and health-giving by the Belgian Royal Academy of Medicine. Available in restaurants and hotels.



Belgian Spa water

☛ Following the General Assembly of 11 June, 1990, the newly elected Board of the Harvard Club of Greece consists of: President, Alexandros Samaras; Vice-President, Helen S. Speronis; 2nd Vice-President, Panayotis Kotzias; General Secretary, Eleni Papaconstantinou-Sikiarides; Special Secretary,

Vassilios Kotsovilis; Treasurer, Demetrios Papalexopoulos; Chairman Fund Raising, Marios Tombros. Alexandros Voutsas, Andreas Tsatsos, Kimon Poutous are members of the Auditing Committee.

☛ A new branch of the **Credit Bank** opened on the island of Andros on 47 Georgiou Empeirikou Street, becoming the 115th branch of Credit Bank in Greece. The bank offers all usual banking services, plus On Line-Real Time, cash and cashcard Visa.

☛ Another bank which is pushing ahead in a big way in Greece is **Barclays Bank**. Getting ready for 1992 and beyond, this bank now has five small branches, including the head office in Voukourestiou Street, which also houses the bank's international treasury dealing room. Other branches are located in Piraeus, Rhodes, Corfu and Thessaloniki. Barclays plans to open two new branches in October in Nea Smyrni and Maroussi.

☛ **Spuds Cane** may not be recognized as a name in Greece, but it has been adopted by George Bastouni, representative of the Canadian Seed Potato Export Agency. Mr Bastouni, nothing like the name suggests, is a gentleman who also happens to be treasurer of the Hellenic-Canadian Association, and was given this 'paratsoukli' as a derivation - which in retrospect is appropriate. Figure it out for yourselves.

☛ **Adia Interservices EPE** in Piraeus is a European-style personnel recruitment agency with links to Alfred Marks in London. So far, reports have been good about their efficiency in matching the most fitting candidate to the most desirable position. All these European inroads make one think. On a positive note, we will all be that much better-off with more efficient mechanisms being intro-

duced.

☛ Four Greek hairdressers won the equivalent of the 'Oscar' at the **World Festival of Hairdressing** in Osaka, Japan, recently. The team took part in two hairdressing exhibitions for bride, traditional, classic, modern and fantasy hairdos. All four are members of either CAT or the World Hairdressing Organization.



Recipients of the Hairdressing Oscar in Osaka: (L to R) Efi Arvanitaki, Basil, Tassos Korosis and Soula Thanou

☛ The ever-diligent **HELM-EPA (Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association)** initiated 'Golden Starfish' awards for remote, pure beaches in Greece and in Great Britain. Both countries have plenty of coastline and, in most cases, these beaches are inaccessible except by boat, therefore they do not come under the EC 'Blue Flag' awards. Signposts designating these award-win-

ning beaches will be placed to encourage the further protection of natural beauty in these remote places.

Every summer **HELM-EPA** continues its public awareness campaign so that garbage pollution of our seas and beaches be minimized. This year's summer campaign includes: TV spots; distributed to the TV stations; Radio messages; and music

cassettes with messages, in three languages, distributed to coastal vessels, ferry boats and cruise vessels.

☛ **British Airways** just made its single biggest investment in aircraft with a 4-billion-pound sterling plan to take 33 Boeing 747-400's (21 of them firm orders with options on a further 12). Delivery will start in 1992. Stanstead Airport in SW London is expected to finish its expansion by March 1991. British Rail has a station at the terminal with a forty-minute ride into Liverpool Street in London.

☛ **Pan Am** has received two new A310-300 airbuses for use on its transatlantic and South American routes, including the recently inaugurated non-stop services between New York - Berlin and Miami - Santiago. The new aircrafts have 12 first class 'Sleeperette' seats, 30 'Clipper Class' seats and 154 economy class seats. Pan Am's total airbus fleet comprises 14 A310-300's, 7 A310-200's and



Poster for "Clean seas and beaches"

13 A300-B4S's. Two more A310-300's are scheduled for delivery in the spring of 1991.

✦ **Lufthansa** claims to have made things easier by flying to 17 destinations in North America on direct flights from two German cities: Frankfurt and Munich. Lufthansa has a total of 142 weekly flights to North American cities, including Atlanta, Chicago, New York, L.A., Montreal, Vancouver, and San Juan (Puerto Rico), plus ten others.

✦ Talking of **Puerto Rico**, there is a beautiful hideaway holiday place which is isolated so the busy executive can really relax. One phone, no TV, a well-stocked library, this hacienda-style hotel has a dining room on the first floor which offers haute cuisine dining, a large Roman-style swimming pool, and bungalows with four-

poster beds and luxurious bathrooms, all air-conditioned. From Miami to Puerto Rico, then to Mayagüez and you are there. Paradise on Earth!

✦ **Marisa Constantinidis** and **Danae Kozanoglou** recently decided to put their impressive backgrounds in teaching under the same roof. **CELT (Centre for English Language & Training)** was founded in 1989 and already boasts a few major successes: becoming a recognized Cambridge/RSA centre, developing a wide range of courses for teachers, and offering special language programmes for companies.

✦ The pristine marble, flowers, trees and new benches at **Syntagma Square** were worth waiting for. Opened officially to the public by Mayor of Athens Nicos Yitrakos, this area now



Marisa Constantinidis and Danae Kozanoglou (centre) at the first CELT party with RSA trainee teachers

looks the nicest it has in decades. One misses the cafés, even though their prices were exorbitant.

✦ The **Lyktos Beach Resort Hotel** in Ierapetra, Crete, is one of the most luxurious hotels in Greece. Now in its second season, the Lyktos not only sits on a spotless beach, but it has swimming pools, tennis courts and

offers sea sports on its several acres. The hotel has some beautifully designed honeymoon suites too, and it was decorated by the renowned California Grecophile Maurice Bailey. The Lyktos Group, who believes in luxury, also owns the Grand Chalet in Kifissia and two luxury yachts.

✦ The water shortage got us down a bit. A lot of extra money was spent on advertising to educate the public, whereas measures should have been taken six months ago to try and preserve what little supplies there are. Even showering with a friend will not help, so bathing in sunshine seems the best way of beating the drought. Water does seem all that much more precious when the thought that it may rapidly diminish becomes more real. Splash sounds so lovely these days!

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Meteora and Holy Mountain Recipes

At the Varlaam Monastery on the awesome pinnacles of the Meteora, cooking is *agioritiko* – in the style of Agion Oros or ‘Holy Mountain’ of Athos.

A culinary link between these two monastic enclaves – the most famous in Greece – is remarkable, considering their distance from each other and their highly inaccessible sites.

The Meteora monasteries in Thessaly were built gradually on rocky

had also served in earlier years.

On the other hand, Mount Athos, located on the easternmost peninsula of Halkidiki, comprises 20 monasteries and thousands of monks in an autonomous theocracy of the Eastern Church from Byzantine times, and forbids women. The sanction against women apparently dates back to Emperor Constantine IX Monomachus’ edict in the early 11th century, a male effort to grant exclusivity to the Virgin Mary.

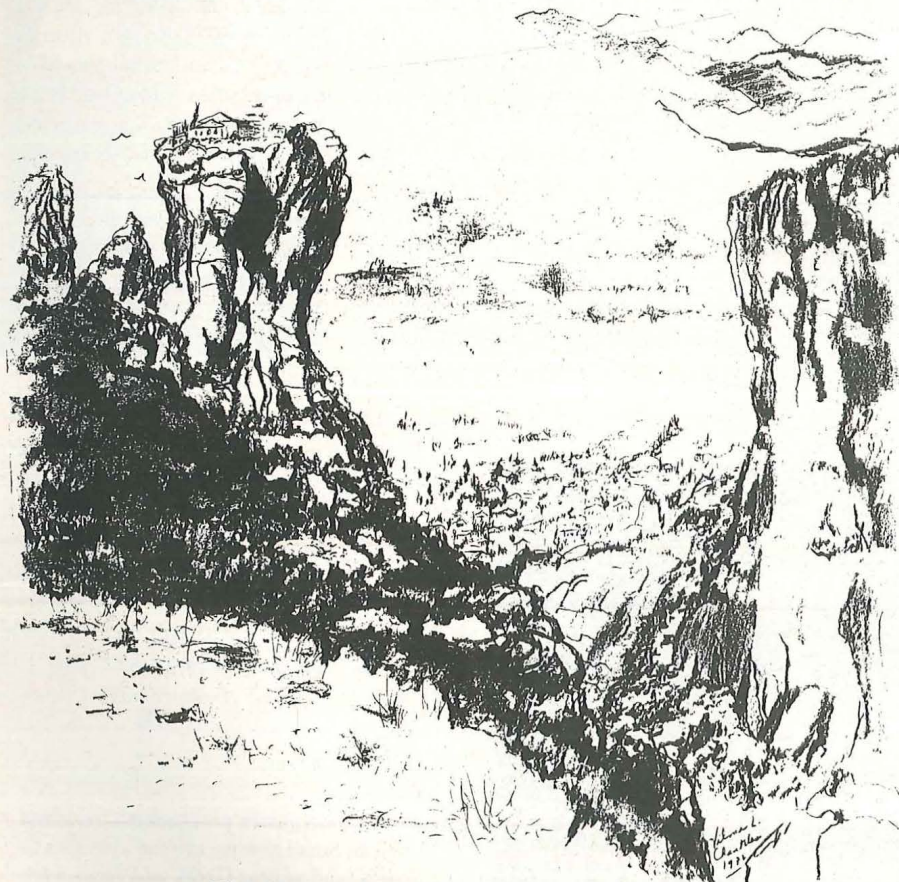
had told me, “If the food is very *nostimo* (delicious), just add some cold water and that will take the flavor away!”

But Arsenios fervently enhanced flavor. His words revealed a keen knowledge of food chemistry and more, a love for tasty food, using the modest ingredients he had. “Make it *nostimo*,” he implored, offering recipes for plain chick-peas and bread as other chefs may describe wine-laced sauces and truffles. Using his recipe method for cooking fish (included below), Arsenios promised it would be *pentanostimo* (five times delicious).

I was informed of Arsenios’ legacy at Varlaam by Panayiotis Grigorakis, a caretaker at Varlaam since 1963, who said the cooking is still *agioritiko*. Incidentally, he is also an enthusiastic cook and offered his pita recipe from his hometown, Kalambaka, at the base of the Meteora. He said the routine at the monastery had not changed much since my first visit in 1969, except for the increase in tourism and the dwindling number of monks from 12 to three: bells at 4:30 am; *orthos* service at 5; cheese, milk and coffee at 8; *canona* (canons) and *metanies* (prayers); major meal at 1, followed by rest; up at 4; time for meditation and reading; the evening *vradino*, a very light meal consisting of fruit.

The mainstays are vegetables, potatoes, pasta and the omnipresent legumes: beans, lentils and chick-peas. Meat is forbidden on many days. Fish becomes the centerpiece on Sundays – fresh in the summer, otherwise canned or salted. Water, collected in cisterns during the winter, must be transported from the nearby towns with other supplies. Unlike other monasteries that cultivate vineyards, vegetables, olive and fig groves, and keep goats and sheep, Varlaam cannot.

So this is how I discovered the loop between the monastic locales. Certainly, I would like to visit Arsenios at Agion Oros to thank him for his insights on the feelings one monk expressed for food. This must be a deeply-rooted wish. When our journalism class some years ago was asked to write our own obituaries as an exercise, I wrote: “Vilma Liacouras Chantiles died suddenly at Mount Athos, the first woman allowed to research on the Holy Mountain. She was 92.” I have a few



The Meteora (Sketch by V. Chantiles)

spires 1800 feet above sea level by hermits and ascetics between the 11th and early 16th centuries. Varlaam is the second largest and one of five of the original 24 monasteries still functioning. Tourist amenities for men and women have lured many visitors, including me. These extraordinary monasteries perched on formidable rocks, and the views from them of the valley below, are among the most breathtaking sights in Greece. It was in Varlaam many years ago where I researched monastic recipes and met Arsenios Monahos, the monk who cooked at the monastery. During my visit last May, I learned that Arsenios had moved to Mount Athos, where he

Although I have not yet visited Agion Oros, I received a letter from Arsenios in Osios Grigoriou (Saint Gregory) monastery there. Now an octogenarian, Arsenios was very ill and could not write at length, but I treasure his earlier cookery tips and recipes. As I read them and cook them, I find them more astonishing than any I have learned elsewhere during the many years I have spent writing about food in Greece.

After all, you might ask, how exciting can monks’ Spartan menus be, no matter where they are cooked? The monastic approach is one of self-denial. An example comes to mind. Another monk at Varlaam, obviously an ascetic,



years to go, and may make it...

Meanwhile, if a reader happens to visit Mount Athos soon, please offer thanks to the very kind monk who shared his joy in making plain food delicious. And let us all enjoy his recipes, which I translated to sustain his voice.

**Pita Kalabakas
(Kalabaka Pita)**

The wild greens of the local hills have given way to purchased greens from the greengrocer. Cook Panayiotis Grigorakis, who is the caretaker at Varlaam, recommends "all kinds of greens - sweet, sour, bitter for the pita". Adjust amounts to the size of your pan.

Lapatho (leafy greens) and other kinds, cleaned and washed

Feta

No eggs

Aromatics: parsley, dill, salt and pepper

**Small amount of sweet or sour trahana
Homemade filo**

Mix the greens, feta, aromatics and trahana. There should be just enough moisture in the greens to cook the trahana. The pita has two layers, as in Epirus, with filo at the bottom, middle,

and top. He advises partially baking the bottom and middle layers in advance. Divide the filling and layer the pita with the unbaked filo on top. Score lightly and brush with oil. Bake in moderate oven for 45 to 50 minutes, until crisp and browned.

**Psari Agioritiko
(‘Holy Mountain’ Fish)**

These are the words of Arsenios Monachos of Mount Athos when he was a monk at the Varlaam Monastery in Meteora. The recipe is for fresh and frozen fish, whichever you happen to have. Although he does not suggest exact amounts, I have easily adapted the recipe to my needs and so can you.

Fresh Fish: After we clean them, we place them in water long enough to dilute the blood which is found in their bones. Then we drain the fish and salt them for 3/4 hour before cooking and that is done to make them tastier. If you salt them and immediately cook the fish, the salt does not mix well with the fish. That is why they are usually tasteless, like eating sawdust.

Frozen: As above, but the thawing must be done without soaking in water

for full flavor. As soon as they thaw, then we soak them and subsequently clean them.

Onions, garlic, celery, olive oil - all together (with the fish) with only just enough water to cover the fish and, if possible, half-cover. Certainly the onions, etc. should not go uncooked. At the end, we pour in *arketo* (plenty) of lemon juice and the sauce thickens like cream. We usually drop in long slices of potato (with the other vegetables), and it becomes a *pentanostimo* (five times tasty) dish.

**Revithia
(Chick-Peas)**

The night before, we soak the chick-peas in lukewarm water *molis molis* (just just) to cover them. They absorb all the water and become very light. In the morning we wash them, simultaneously rubbing them in three to four rinses (this rubbing removes the outer skins that float to the top and are discarded). Then we set them to 'bubble.' As they cook, perhaps they need more water and add it hot to avoid halting the bubbling. With plenty of onions the liquid thickens. Add olive oil at the beginning - salt at the end.

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Magaloff's Art: A Study in Depth

Nikita Magaloff is one of the music world's greatest living myths. Born in 1912 in what was then Saint Petersburg, he enjoyed a brilliant career and came to be known as a profound and powerful interpreter, particularly of the Chopin repertoire which he has recorded in its entirety in his famous five recital cycles performed all around the world.

His Athenian audience on 9 August was one of the best and largest ever assembled at the Herod Atticus Theatre. (No interruption was heard after the first allegro of 'The Appassionata').

His program was well balanced between the baroque and romantic styles.

We first heard Ferruccio Busoni's adaptation of Johann Sebastian Bach's Capriccio *On the Departure of a Beloved Brother*. This is the outpouring of a 19-year-old youth's soul, for it was Bach's age when his beloved brother departed for Sweden to become a court musician there. Magaloff's interpretation retained all the youthful agony and sorrow with which this piece is so richly imbued.

I felt from the beginning that Magaloff's approach to the baroque tempo and dynamics is altogether different from the usual one. For him, strict expression is the reigning element, and the niceties of tempo and of the immediately perceivable dynamic contrast are secondary.

The same approach was obvious in the two beautiful Domenico Scarlatti sonatas: *Sonata Longo 33 in B Minor* and *361 in D Major*.

The great Italian composer's sonatas are in one movement but his contribution to the development of this art form is immense, and his promotion of new keyboard techniques revolutionary for his time.

Magaloff performed both with an extraordinary clarity and a sense of profound devotion, albeit with the same "protestant" sense of tempo and dynamics as well. I have never heard a fugue so transparently 'readable' in my life as I did on this occasion.

Controversy rose amongst musicians sitting around me over Magaloff's rendering of Beethoven's *Sonata No 23 in F Minor, Opus 57*, the famous 'Appassionata'. Many spoke of 'mistakes' and/or technical faults in gener-

al. And they were right, to some extent, for even the most staggering temperament would hardly manage to sustain the mere physical energy and unrelenting pathos with which Magaloff interpreted the work. I honestly felt I was hearing it for the first time. New sides of Beethoven's sensitivity were being constantly revealed and, in dramatic and emotional excitement, it was truly incomparable.

The program concluded with Chopin's *24 Préludes, Opus 28*. These are a series of very small piano pieces compounded together and comprising an extraordinary wealth of musical invention and emotional variety. It was this latter quality which, again, made Magaloff's interpretation unforgettable. In his capacity to transform himself completely – and his sound – from one tiny piece to another, one sensed a lifetime of experience.

Two Athens State Orchestra Appearances

I attended two of the three Athens Orchestra's concerts in July. The first, on 16 July, coming after the Leningrad Philharmonic's brilliant performance, was something of an anticlimax. The orchestra sounded rigid, inflexible and inexpressive in spite of Dimitri Chorafas' strenuous efforts to imbue it with excitement.



Dimitri Sgouros

It was interesting to hear Dimitri Mitropoulos' youthful effort at composition, a *Cretan Feast* (1919), orchestrated by the great Skalkottas, if simply and for no other reason, to verify that he did well to choose conducting as a career. The work is a rather charming 'national school style' composition of no particular merit, though very audible.

I was disappointed with the overall situation that arose in Max Bruch's

Scottish Fantasy for Violin and Orchestra, Opus 46. The orchestra appeared unwilling to cooperate and that seemed to have influenced the soloist, Leonidas Kavakos, whose rendering was technically adept yet musically uninspiring.

Chorafas managed to motivate the musicians much better (he is an expert in French music) in Berlioz's *Symphonie Fantastique, Opus 14*. The rendering revealed the conductor's talents and the musicians' increased discipline. The sound, however, remained uninspiring.

The second concert on 23 July revealed a constantly maturing Dimitri Sgouros in Beethoven's *5th Piano Concerto*. The young soloist seems to be acquiring his own voice, and overcoming completely the characteristics of his 'enfant prodige' period.

Although the orchestra's accompaniment in this work defies description, Alexandros Simeonidis, the conductor, still had a success as well as a triumph. The success was the short introduction to the rarely-heard Dmitri Kabalevsky's opera *Colas Breugnon*. The triumph was Simeonidis' total control, excitement, and sense of direction – as well as his good taste in choosing – in Dmitri Shostakovich's *Symphony No 10 in E Minor, Opus 93*.

This is an incredibly dark and solemn work of great originality, pathos and rhythmic energy, variously – and marvellously – orchestrated, with occasionally the darkest, yet splendid, colors imaginable. It is a song of resignation and recuperation. All these qualities were retained, advanced and powerfully expressed. A big bravo for Simeonidis and his 'reborn' orchestra. ■

Where Goes This Violin?

The following conversation – in phonetic Greek, translated (literally) into English – represents another chapter in the ongoing Athenian saga of manghes, Harilaos and Lakis, their enterprising wives, Garifalia and Barbara, who, along with their partner, Pagona, have made it big in the home sale (à la Tupperware) of sexy lingerie. **The Scene:** Garifalia and Barbara have met for lunch at the Hilton to discuss the plight of Pagona who, catching her husband Mitsos in bed with another woman, the notorious Aglaia, has shot him in the foot. Mitsos, repentant, is about to be released from Evangelismos, and Garifalia and Barbara are bent on repairing the marriage – which means taking 30 kilos off the portly Pagona, pronto, and turning her into someone thin and svelte, like Garifalia and Barbara themselves.

Garifalia: *Ithes ti zimia epatheh o Mitsos ya na kani korthelakia?*

Did you see what damage befell Mitsos to make ribbons?

Barbara: *E vevea: Opios ehi ta yenia ehi ke ta ktenia. Ti nomizeh? Aftos to ikeh krifo kamari ke o kosmos toubano.* Eh, of course: Whoever has the beards has the combs. What did he think? He had it secret pride and the world, drum.

Garifalia: *Tora o Mitsos mas kani ti papia. Theli na yirisi sti Pagona.* Now our Mitsos makes the duck. He wants to go back to Peahen.

Barbara: *Garifalia mou, na 'vlepes ton Mitso otan plakosameh ke ton tsibisameh. Na mi sou meni andero. Tou pige tris ke thio. Ke i Aglaia pige na zitisi resta, to tsokaro. I Pagona, pou then ti pai me tipota, tis ipesh, "Tin ali fora, tin evapses: Tha ti fas sto stavro!"* My Carnation, you should have seen Mitsos when we pressed down and pinched him. To not leave you an intestine. It went him three and two. And Aglaia went to ask for change, the wooden shoe. Peahen, who doesn't go her with nothing, told her, "Next time, you've painted it: You're going to eat it on the cross!"

Garifalia: *Ne, ala koukla mou, na poumeh ke tou stravou to thikio. I Pagona ineh trifili doulapa. Na ti troi etsi sti mappa katheh mera? Prepi na tin kanoumeh theokomato.*

Yes, but my doll, let's say and of the blind the right. Peahen is a three-leaved armoire. To eat her thus in the face every day? We must make her a

God-piece.

Barbara: *(laughing) Meta ap' afto o Mitsos tha to fisai ke then tha to krioni pou ti patiseh etsi. Omos pos tha simazepsoumeh ti Pagona? Pou tha pai afto to violi meh tis lihouthies: Prepi na ta kopsi maheri. Opos pai, tha ineh ya ta sithera.*

After this, Mitsos will be blowing it and he won't be cooling it that he stepped it like that. But how are we going to tidy Peahen? Where is this violin going with the sweeties: She must cut them knife. As she goes, she'll be for the irons.

Garifalia: *Then tis skavoumeh to lako,*

Close to Home



photo/Juliana Bialas

Elizabeth Herring

omos ineh ke ena matso halia. Apo foni, as' ta; apo parousia, as' ta ke vras' ta...

We're not digging her hole, but she's a bunch of wretchednesses. From voice, leave them; from appearances, leave them and boil them...

Barbara: *...apo karthia, omos, ineh malama. Omos, prepi na hasi kila tou skotomou. Then pai alo.*

...from heart, though, she's gold. However, she must lose kilos of killing. It doesn't go any more.

Garifalia: *Then tis kayeteh karfi, omos. Prepi na ti psisoumeh taka-taka yati o alos o ksipnios tha tis ti feru pali. Ke i ali, i sousouratha, ftiakni therma. Ti ligoura.*

The nail doesn't burn her, though. We must grill her taka-taka because the

other, the awakened, will bring it to her again. And the other one, the magpie, is fixing skin. The hunger-pang.

Barbara: *Mistirio kapelo, afti! Then tin eho thi apo totes pou egineh to etsi, moreh... Ksafanistikeh ap' ti piatsa.*

Mysterious hat, she! I haven't see her since then when the so happened, babe... She disappeared from the taxi-rank.

Harilaos has now entered the Byzantine Café, with Pagona on his arm. He carries an enormous box of 'Joconda' chocolates, and occasionally sneaks one into Pagona's mouth. They are wrapped around one another as the maître tries to seat them. Barbara, who's facing the entrance, sees Pagona and Garifalia's husband: Garifalia has her back to them.

Barbara: *(in a hoarse whisper of shock) Then mou les, o Harilaos sou, then kani kefi stekes san ke sena?*

Don't tell me, your Harilaos, doesn't he make joy for sticks like you?

Garifalia: *Magos iseh? Yati rotas?*

Are you a magician? Why do you ask?

Barbara: *Vlepouv ta matia mou poulakia, i tha mou figi to kafasi? Vasta haraktira. Kaneh ti karthia sou petra. Yineh teras psihremias. Tha pesi to vouno ke tha mas plakosi.*

Are my eyes seeing little birds, or will my crate leave? Hold character. Make your heart stone. Become a monster of calm. The mountain will fall and flatten us.

Garifalia: *Ma, ti epates? Miga se tsibiseh? Ta 'peksex ya kala? Se vareseh i zesti?*

But, what has befallen you? A fly bit you? Have you played them for good? Has the heat walopped you? (She turns, at this juncture, and sees Pagona kissing her husband at a far table. She stands up and screams.)

Fithi kolovo! Theka kronia sti pina ke 'si mou 'ksigeseh me afti ti diavolou kaltsa? Pagona, tha sou vgalo ta malia sou triha-triha! Kathiki tou kerata! Pou...

Truncated snake! Ten years in hunger and you explain me with this devil's sock! Peahen, I'll pull your hairs out of you hair-hair! Little stool of horns! Where... (Garifalia passes out in Barbara's arms; Harilaos and Pagona flee; the whole room's in an uproar.)

Barbara: *(fanning her friend's face with a menu) Tora kseroumeh pou pige afto to violi...*

Now we know where this violin went...

As ever, my thanks to Emil Moriannidis, without whom these columns would not be possible. ■

KATEY'S corner



★ September is upon us without a warning whistle, or even without the usual slight shift in the direction of the breeze to get us moving in a more industrious mode. We welcome any of you who are reading our magazine for the first time and hope that it will prove to be a source of interesting tips and all-around information during your tour here. First of all, pull out our centrefold (*The Athenian Organizer*) and keep it close to the telephone (assuming you are lucky enough to have one) for easy reference. You will find it a great help. Then use it to locate your embassy, the cultural centre that speaks your language, a school for your children, and the church of your choice.

★ Having done this, it is time to think about organizations for business contacts and for pleasure. Greece is practically the outdoors sports capital of the world. There are also mountain

climbers and rugby teams, old car enthusiasts and skiers. No matter what you like, you will find it here.

★ You will notice that there are many chambers of commerce to help you with your business. Of special notice might be the joint dinner meeting of the British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce and the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce to be held on Thursday, 13 September at 8:00 pm at the Athenaeum InterContinental Hotel. The guest of honor and main speaker will be Dr David Owen, Member of Parliament. This will be a fine opportunity for getting acquainted with both organizations.

★ An organization for businessmen and women of all nationalities is the Propeller Club of the United States, which meets regularly for luncheon meetings to hear outstanding speakers from the business and political worlds. These luncheons offer informal opportunities for general business discussions across national lines. The Propeller Club has been in Greece for 53 years and the US ambassador to Greece is the honorary president. For further informa-



The plethora of festivals throughout Greece certainly provides a wide variety of cultural experiences this summer. The 13th Penteli Festival, held in the splendid courtyard of the Plakentia Mansion, certainly moved up on the scale of its artists. The Eleftheria Park theatre (where there is almost always parking) came up with some interesting changes of pace, as did the Lycabettus Theatre. The problem is not having something to do, but which to do first. The Argentinian Embassy brought the talented bandoneon player Astor Piazzolla (you can enjoy his performance on 11 September at the Lycabettus Theatre) who, accompanied by an orchestra under the direction of Manos Hatzidakis, provided an enchanting evening under a full moon at the Herod Atticus Theatre. Prominent among those in Greece for the various festivals was the inimitable Martha Graham and the members of her dance troupe. In our photo (would you believe she is 96 years of age?), she is surrounded by admirers during a reception hosted in her honor by US Ambassador Michael Sotirhos and his wife at their residence.



This picture was taken at the festivities of the Fourth of July, which celebrated the United States' 214th independence anniversary. US Ambassador and Mrs Michael Sotirhos arranged a truly American fête with traditional hot dogs, hamburgers, popcorn, soft drinks, beer and – best of all – American ice cream cones. Adding to the festive atmosphere was the Army Band of the National Guard from Washington DC. About 1000 guests wandered the beautiful gardens of the residence sampling the food. All the teenage children of the Embassy who were home for summer holidays were enlisted in their patriotic straw hats and bow ties to be the 'hawkers' for the event. It was fun.

tion, telephone the secretary at 778-3698. The annual charity ball raises funds for scholarships for needy Greek students.

★ For the ladies? There are innumerable outlets for contributing time productively at your new posting. You need no talent, just a big smile and a willing personality. You can assist with the Spastics Horseback Riding Program (452-1058), the Special Olympics Program (452-6641), or if you have a training of any kind, you can fit your time and training to benefit children's work or assistance to the elderly.

★ To get acquainted, there is the Newcomer's (647-5490) with no dues, no officers, no requirements, and lots of information; the Catholic Women's Group (672-6489); the St Andrew's Women's Guild (ecumenical - 671-2368); the American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG Club Room, mornings 639-3250, ext. 345 - if you are American, married to an American com-

pany); PTAs with the various schools; Girl Scouts; Boy Scouts; and church groups. You will never be without something to do in Athens – just get started.

★ And in order to do so smoothly, you will want to take some Greek language lessons. Everything is more fun and easier when you can read the street signs. You can easily enroll in Greek lessons at: the Hellenic-American Union (362-9886), the Athens Centre (701-2268), the YWCA (in Greece called the "XEN" – 362-4291 – they will accommodate groups at your home or office), and Deree College (779-2247), among others.

★ As was mentioned in the *Corner* in August, Spartathlon 90 will be held on 28 and 29 September. This unique international race always brings long-distance runners from all over the world, who are accompanied by the media from their respective countries. There is always a need for volunteers to help in the events or in other pre-race administrative details.

Pheidippides, who in 490 BC ran 247 kms from Athens to Sparta to ask for help in fighting the Persians, would probably be quite astonished to find that sometimes as many as 90 runners set out for the goal. What is even more astonishing is that always 15 to 25 of the runners finish the race, including some women. There is one American woman who has finished four times! To contact the Spartathlon 90 just telephone 823-3398 or 684-8863 during office hours.

★ A very busy tour is coming to an end for the Ambassador of Japan, HE Kaneko Kazuo, and his wife. During their stay in Greece, the Japanese Embassy cooperated in innumerable cultural events, ranging from supporting the Greek Clean Monday festivities by bringing Japanese experts in kite flying to help the enthusiasts atop Philopappou Hill, to encouraging the Greek-Japan Association with its Japanese language teaching and other programs. The ambassador will be returning to the Fore-



The entire diplomatic community, as well as numerous friends and acquaintances in Greece, was saddened at the untimely and tragic death of Greta Strasser, wife of the recently-transferred Austrian Ambassador to Greece. Mrs Strasser's love for Greece was reflected in her involvement in the local community, especially with the annual Greek-Austrian Ball, which raises funds for scholarships. She initiated the renowned cotillion of young waltzers who open the ball in such fine style. We extend our condolences to the Ambassador and his family. Our picture of the Ambassador and Mrs Strasser was taken at a beautiful farewell buffet organized by Ian Vorres (left) in the gardens of his home in Peania.



Following close to their own farewell cocktail, Chargé d' Affaires at the Embassy of Finland and Mrs Jaako Halttunen assisted the new Elpida (hope) organization recently at the Ian Vorres Museum of Modern Art. Svetlana Halttunen, a renowned singer with the Finnish Opera, has become well-known in Greece through her various recitals, so it was no surprise that over 500 persons were present at her final benefit concert. The event, organized by Maria Psatha for the Greek Friends of the Children's Cancer Fund, was held in the courtyard of the museum under the auspices of the wife of the American Ambassador, Mrs Estelle Sotirhos, and Mrs Marianna Vardinoyannis. Mrs Halttunen gave a diverse program ranging from Russian folk songs to Italian opera and was very enthusiastically received. Enjoying the reception in the flood-lit gardens following the recital are (from left) HE the Ambassador of West Germany, Graf Von der Schulenburg, Mrs Halttunen, Mr Tzivani, the designer of the singer's beautiful gown, and the Consul of Iceland, Mrs Emilia Lyberopoulos.

ign Office in Japan.

★ Dr Robert T. Taylor, Director of the British Council, is also departing from Greece this summer following a very happy tenure. He and his wife Rosemary have kept up effortlessly with the many-faceted programs of the Council. Dr Taylor was named to the Queen's List recently, receiving a Commander of the British Empire which he has yet to collect. His unusual hobby – he constructs and beautifully decorates highly professional-sounding harpsichords – will stand him in good stead as he returns to become Assistant Director General of the British Council initially in charge of the Council's move to Manchester. Good luck!

★ Harrod's has opened a tax free shop at Heathrow Airport's terminal three. What a wonderful way to spend a layover which until now has been pretty dull. With luck they will sell those Scottish woolen sweaters along with their collections of perfumes, cosmetics, fashion jewellery and gift items.

★ From Thessaloniki, Mr Theofilos Ioannidis has established cultural, religious and artistic relations with the Greek-American community in the United States. When in Thessaloniki, Mr Ioannidis founded the Greek-American Friendship Society in 1982 (now under the chairmanship of retired General Nikos Hassapidis) and the organization maintains a membership of 2,500. The new Athens organization recently held a dinner attended by 500 persons at the Hilton Hotel in honor of the American Ambassador, HE Michael Sotirhos. Plans for the future include a gathering in the Friendship Stadium as well as student, professor, artist and various cultural exchanges with the United States. If you are interested in this dynamic organization, you can contact Mr Ioannidis at 721-3731.

★ Have you remembered to be chary with your water? If each of us is careful and saves a gallon or two a day,

we can make a difference. It Get the kids to wash the dishes by hand until it rains (if you must use your dishwasher, use it for a full load only). They should learn how, anyway. And not under running water; do the dishes in a tub. The same with washing vegetables. It certainly is odd how a new attitude enables a person to cut down water usage. I now have a guilty feeling every time I turn on the faucet! The question always comes, "Is there a more economical way to do this?" Do not give up just because you seem to save so little. Remember that there are almost five million of us in this area. ■



The late Charles Politis was well-known in Greece for his many philanthropies and broad interests. However, his least-known facet was his love for antiquities. From the time of his return to Greece shortly after World War II, he demonstrated his love for Greece by collecting beautiful antiquities and works of art. This summer, an important cultural-cum-social occasion marked the bequest of his collection to the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation Museum of Cycladic and Ancient Greek Art. The Charles Politis Collection, established on the top floor of the museum, was opened by Minister of Culture Tzannis Tzanetakis.

Meticulously catalogued by Herculia Kanellou, the beautiful collection is a 'must see' addition to this already splendid museum. Don't miss it! An example is this beautiful vase depicting Zeus abducting Europa (BC 380).



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SCHEDULES • SEPTEMBER • SCHEDULES • SEPTEMBER • SCHEDULES • SEPTEMBER

MONDAYS

Today's highlights on BBC



10:30 am Sep 17th **SO FEW** - "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." Winston Churchill's heartfelt tribute to the young British fighter pilots of 1940 is now one of the best-known quotes in British history. In Churchill's view the date of that most crucial of battles was September 15th, subsequently remembered each year as the Battle of Britain Day. Chris Venning pays tribute to the dwindling band of survivors of the *Battle of Britain*. Their moving recollections have been gathered by the RAF Benevolent Association into a commemorative book called *So Few*.

10:30 am Sep 24th **THE HUMAN CHAIN** - The transatlantic slave trade lasted for three and a half centuries from its beginnings in the early 1500s. During that time, a total of ten million Africans were forcibly transplanted to the other side of the world by the great European sea-powers. The British colonies in the West Indies and North America accounted for almost half the total. Chris Kirkham explores the links between the traffic in human beings and the North of England. The first program spotlights Liverpool which by the end of the 18th century had become the most important slaving port in the world.

12:15 pm **TALKING FROM** - A tour of the UK to meet politicians and poets, industrialists and community leaders - anyone, in fact, who contributes to economic and cultural life in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

1:01 pm **THE FOURTH WORLD** - In the 1980s 30,000 Mayan Indians, descendants of Guatemala's great Maya civilisation, were killed in a genocidal campaign of terror. Chemical weapons were dropped on dozens of Kurdish villages in north-east Iraq. In Sudan, a bloody civil war threatens the very survival of southern tribes such as the Dinka and the Nuer.

These people, along with millions of others throughout the world, have been

forced to abandon their homes and their land and set off in search of security. Around 14 million meet the necessary requirements set down by the United Nations to qualify as refugees. Many millions more are ineligible.

Journalists meet some of these displaced peoples in **THE FOURTH WORLD**, find out about their culture and their traditions, listen to their stories and their music, hear about their aspirations.

2:30 pm **COMPOSER OF THE MONTH HEINRICH SCHUTZ** - Bach, Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Schubert, Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn ... the names read almost like a *Who's Who* of Western music - German, or at least Germanic, to a man.

Yet until the 17th century, Germany ranked, musically, as a cultural backwater. Germany's musical culture was largely borrowed from abroad, most notably from the Italians and the French. Then suddenly there emerged three major composers whose remarkably alliterative names, Scheidt, Schein and Schutz, stand as the cornerstones of the great Germanic tradition which we now come too close to taking for granted. Of these masters, Heinrich Schutz (1585-1672) is by common consent the greatest, and this month's programs trace his long career - he was still composing well into his eighties.

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

12:06 AM VOA EDITORIAL

FRENCH RADIO STATION

Olympic Action is pleased to announce that, in cooperation with Radio France Internationale, it has also launched a 24-hour French station on 106.7 FM.

24 hours of music and news from R.F.I. - one of the world's largest radio networks.

- 12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature
- 12:14 HOUSE OF SOUNDS International Jazz with Willis Conover (VOA)
- 12:57 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature (VOA)
- 1 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 1:06 - 5 AM ROB MCLEAN SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA)
- 2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 5:06 MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA)
- 6 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 6:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in Detail
- 6:30 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature
- 6:33 VOA MORNING Music, news & features
- 7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 7:06 - 11 AM THE JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA)
- 7:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
- 8 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 8:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
- 8:33 EUROPE THIS MORNING Special Correspondent report (VOA)
- 9 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 9:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in detail
- 9:30 VOA EDITORIAL
- 10 AM WORLD NEWS (BBC)
- 10:09 TWENTY-FOUR HOURS (BBC)
- 10:30 INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTIONS (exc Sep/17th SO FEW; /24th THE HUMAN CHAIN) (BBC)
- 11 AM WORLD NEWS (BBC)
- 11:06 THE SETH WARNER SHOW (VOA)
- 11:30 ANYTHING GOES (BBC)
- 12 PM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
- 12:15 TALKING FROM (BBC)
- 12:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS (BBC)
- 12:45 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC (BBC)
- 1 PM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)
- 1:01 THE FOURTH WORLD (BBC)
- 1:30 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW (BBC)
- 2 PM VOA NEWSLINE



- 2:30 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH (BBC)
- 3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
- 3:15 - 7 PM CAROL PARKER SHOW - Hit music, information, features (VOA)
- 3:45 LOCAL NEWS
- 4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 4:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
- 5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 5:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
- 6 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 6:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)

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VOA Europe and *CNN News*: 24 hours a day on 102.1 FM



7 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
7:06 - 10 PM ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW Hit
music, information, features (VOA)
8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
10:06 MUSIC SPECIAL: "OFF THE
RECORD" with Mary Turner (VOA)
11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
11:06 VOA EUROPE EVENING REPORT
Details of the day's news developments
12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

TUESDAYS

Today's Highlights on BBC

Sep 11 9:30 PM PROMENADE CONCERT
- Rossini's *Overture, Semiramide* and
Beethoven's *Symphony No 1 in C Major*,
played by the renowned **Royal
Concertgebouw Orchestra** from
Amsterdam, conducted by **Riccardo
Chailly**

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

12:06 AM VOA EDITORIAL
12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature
Jazz with Willis Conover (VOA)
12:57 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature (VOA)
1 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
1:06 - 5 AM ROB MCLEAN SHOW Hit
music, information, features (VOA)



2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
5:06 MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA)
6 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
6:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in Detail
6:30 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature (VOA)
6:33 VOA MORNING Music/news/features
7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
7:06 - 10 AM JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit
music, information, features (VOA)
7:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
8 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
8:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
8:33 EUROPE THIS MORNING Special
Correspondent report (VOA)
9 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
9:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in detail
9:30 VOA EDITORIAL
10 AM BBC WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 EUROPE'S WORLD (BBC)
10:45 NETWORK UK (BBC)
11 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS
11:06 SETH WARNER SHOW (VOA)
12 PM BBC NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
12:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS (BBC)

12:45 MUSIC (BBC)
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)
1:01 DISCOVERY (BBC)
1:30 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL (BBC)
2 PM VOA NEWSLINE
2:30 MEGAMIX (BBC)
3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
3:15 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20 (BBC)
3:45 LOCAL NEWS
4 PM BBC WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
4:30 NETWORK UK (BBC)



4:45 STUART COLMAN'S RECORD HOP
5 PM BBC WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK
5:30 OFF THE SHELF (BBC)
5:45 MUSIC (BBC)
6 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
6:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW (BBC)
7 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS (BBC)
7:15 OMNIBUS (BBC)
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
8 PM WORLD NEWS (BBC)
8:09 COMMENTARY (BBC)
8:15 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH (BBC)
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC)
9 PM NEWSDESK (BBC)
9:30 DISCOVERY (exc Sep 11th
PROMENADE CONCERT) (BBC)
10 PM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)
10:06 OUTLOOK (BBC)
10:25 FINANCIAL NEWS (BBC)
10:30 DEVELOPMENT '90 (BBC)
11 PM NEWS & WORLD TODAY (BBC)
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH (BBC)
11:30 MERIDIAN (BBC)
12 AM NEWS & SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC)

WEDNESDAYS

Today's Highlights on BBC

4:30 AM, 12:45 PM HOME FROM HOME -
Mike Bullen talks to six people who
moved to Britain. That is all they have in
common. They came from different
parts of the world, driven by assorted
motives. Once here, they faced a
complex range of challenges and
experiences.
5:30 AM ROCK SALAD - The heaviest
show on any frequency is back, with
Tommy Vance as your guide through
the exciting salad bowl of rock, made
up from such ingredients as blues,
progressive, AOR (Adult Orientated
Rock), heavy metal and thrash.

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

12:15 AM BUSINESS MATTERS (BBC)
12:30 MEGAMIX (BBC)
1 AM NEWSHOUR (BBC)

2 AM NEWS & COMMENTARY (BBC)
2:10 FINANCIAL NEWS (BBC)
2:15 Sep 5th & 12th FROM THE PROMS,
19th & 26th CONCERT HALL (BBC)
3 AM NEWSDESK (BBC)
3:30 OMNIBUS (BBC)
4 AM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)
4:06 OUTLOOK (BBC)
4:25 FINANCIAL NEWS (BBC)
4:30 HOME FROM HOME (BBC)
4:45 COUNTRY STYLE (BBC)
5 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW (BBC)
5:15 HEALTH MATTERS (BBC)
5:30 ROCK SALAD (exc Sep 5th
CROSSTOWN TRAFFIC) (BBC)
6 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS (BBC)
6:15 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
6:30 DISCOVERY (BBC)
7 AM NEWSDESK (BBC)
7:30 OFF THE SHELF (BBC)
7:45 COUNTRY STYLE (BBC)
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS (BBC)
8:30 FINANCIAL NEWS (BBC)
8:40 WORDS OF FAITH (BBC)
8:45 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
9 AM NEWSDESK (BBC)
9:30 MERIDIAN (BBC)
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS (BBC)
10:30 DEVELOPMENT 90 (BBC)
11 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS
11:06 SETH WARNER SHOW - Hit music,
information, features (VOA)
12 PM BBC NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
12:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS (BBC)



12:45 HOME FROM HOME (BBC)
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)
1:06 OMNIBUS (BBC)
1:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING (BBC)
2 PM VOA NEWSLINE
2:30 MERIDIAN (BBC)
3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
3:15 - 7 PM CAROL PARKER SHOW Hit
music, information, features (VOA)
3:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
3:45 LOCAL NEWS
4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
4:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
5:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
6 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
6:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
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music, information, features (VOA)
8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS



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10:06 MUSIC SPECIAL: "ON THE RADIO" with Big Ron O'Bryan (VOA)
11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
11:06 VOA EUROPE EVENING REPORT
12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

THURSDAYS

Today's Highlights on BBC

1:30 PM MCKAY THE NEW - The laird of Castle McKay in the Scottish highlands has died, leaving the "stately home" to his faithful servants. But their joy is short-lived. John McKay (Michael Fenton Stevens) comes up from London to claim his inheritance, and finds he has taken on more than just a castle
2:30 PM, 8:15 PM Sep 27th
LONELYHEART 4122 - One of a series of detective novels, *The Flaxborough Chronicles, Lonelyheart 4122* is set in a small English town in the '50s. Beneath its tranquil exterior there seethes a mass of crime!



Imperturbable Detective Inspector Purbright is baffled by the strange disappearance of a number of unmarried ladies who are, so to speak, slightly past their prime. But a spinster called Miss Lucille Teatime is coming to Flaxborough and she is by no means "over the hill"....

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

12:06 AM VOA EDITORIAL
12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature
12:14 HOUSE OF SOUNDS International Jazz with Willis Conover (VOA)
12:57 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature (VOA)
1 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
1:06 - 5 AM ROB MCLEAN SHOW (Hit music, information, features) (VOA)
2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
5:06 MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA)
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 - 10 AM JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA)
7:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
8 AM VOA WORLD NEWS

8:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
8:33 EUROPE THIS MORNING Special Correspondent report (VOA)
9 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
9:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in detail
9:30 VOA EDITORIAL
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS (BBC)
10:30 JEFF ROBERTS SHOW cont (VOA)
11 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
11:06 SETH WARNER SHOW - Hit music, information, features (VOA)
11:30 JOHN PEEL (BBC)
12 PM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW (BBC)
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
12:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS (BBC)
12:45 SOCIETY TODAY (BBC)
1 PM NEWS & ASSIGNMENT (BBC)
1:30 MCKAY THE NEW (exc Sep 27th CHEERS FOR SEPTEMBER) (BBC)
2 PM VOA NEWSLINE
2:30 LITERATURE IS MY MISTRESS, MEDICINE MY WIFE (exc Sep 27th LONELYHEART 4122) (BBC)
3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
3:15 MULTITRACK TWO (BBC)
3:45 LOCAL NEWS
4 PM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS (BBC)
4:30 NETWORK UK (BBC)



4:45 Sep 6th/20th JAZZ NOW AND THEN; 13th/27th FOLK IN BRITAIN (BBC)
5 PM WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK (BBC)
5:30 OFF THE SHELF (BBC)
5:45 WRITE ON ... (BBC)
6 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
6:15 MUSIC FOR A WHILE WITH RICHARD BAKER (BBC)
7 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS (BBC)
7:15 ASSIGNMENT (BBC)
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
8 PM NEWS & COMMENTARY (BBC)
8:15 LITERATURE IS MY MISTRESS, MEDICINE MY WIFE (exc Sep 27th LONELYHEART 4122) (BBC)
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC)
9 PM NEWSDESK (BBC)
9:30 FOCUS ON FAITH (exc Sep 13th PROMENADE CONCERT) (BBC)
10 PM NEWS & OUTLOOK (BBC)
10:25 FINANCIAL NEWS (BBC)
10:30 TALK (BBC)
10:40 THE FARMING WORLD (BBC)
11 PM NEWS & WORLD TODAY (BBC)
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH (BBC)
11:30 MERIDIAN (BBC)

12 AM NEWS/ SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC)

FRIDAYS

Today's Highlights on BBC

3:30 AM, 1:30 PM Sep 21st & 28th BEST ON RECORD - Want to buy Tchaikovsky's *Pathetique Symphony*? In a good classical record shop you are likely to find as many as 40 different recordings. You like your Tchaikovsky conducted by Karajan? You might face a choice of six Karajan recordings. You could buy a book which lists recommended recordings but then you would have to take the critic's word for it. Instead, tune in to *Best on Record*. Edward Greenfield takes on Tachikovsky's *Pathetique* on Sep 28th and the series begins with Nicholas Anderson considering the ten versions of Bach's *Magnificat* Sep 21st.
10:30 AM TOO MANY PEOPLE - Gillian Gray visits Thailand and Indonesia, two countries which have successfully implemented population control projects, in efforts to limit population growth. She talks to a range of international experts who assess the implications of rapid growth and the likelihood of trying to stabilise world population within the next decades.

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

12:15 SEVEN SEAS (BBC)
12:30 GLOBAL CONCERNS (BBC)
12:45 WRITE ON ... (BBC)
1 AM NEWSHOUR (BBC)
2 AM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
2:10 FINANCIAL NEWS (BBC)
2:15 MUSIC REVIEW (BBC)
3 AM NEWSDESK (BBC)
3:30 Sep 7th/14 THE AMADEUS LEGACY



21st/28th BEST ON RECORD (BBC)
4 AM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)
4:06 OUTLOOK (BBC)
4:25 FINANCIAL NEWS (BBC)
4:30 Sep 7th/21st JAZZ NOW AND THEN; 14th/28th FOLK IN BRITAIN (BBC)
4:45 GLOBAL CONCERNS (BBC)
5 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW (BBC)
5:15 SEVEN SEAS (BBC)
5:30 LITERATURE IS MY MISTRESS, MEDICINE MY WIFE (exc Sep 28th LONELYHEART 4122) (BBC)
6 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS (BBC)
6:15 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)

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

Olympic Action Radio



The best combination of programs from *The BBC World Service*,
VOA Europe and *CNN News*: 24 hours a day on 102.1 FM

6:30 FOCUS ON FAITH (BBC)
7 AM NEWSDESK (BBC)
7:30 OFF THE SHELF (BBC)
7:45 Sep 7th/21st JAZZ NOW AND THEN;
14th & 28th FOLK IN BRITAIN (BBC)
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS (BBC)
8:30 FINANCIAL NEWS (BBC)
8:40 WORDS OF FAITH (BBC)
8:45 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
9 AM NEWSDESK (BBC)
9:30 MERIDIAN (BBC)
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS (BBC)
10:30 TOO MANY PEOPLE (BBC)
11 AM VOA EUROPE NEWS
11:06 SETH WARNER SHOW - Hit music,
information, features (VOA)
11:15 MUSIC REVIEW (VOA)
12 PM BBC NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
12:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS (BBC)
12:45 SEVEN SEAS (BBC)
1 PM SETH WARNER SHOW cont (VOA)
1:30 Sep 7th/14 THE AMADEUS LEGACY;
21st/28th BEST ON RECORD (BBC)
2 PM VOA NEWSLINE
2:30 SETH WARNER SHOW cont (VOA)
3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
3:15 - 7 PM CAROL PARKER SHOW - Hit
music, information, features (VOA)
3:45 LOCAL NEWS
4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
4:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
5:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
6 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
6:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA)
7 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
7:06 - 10 PM ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW Hit
music, information, features (VOA)
8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
10:06 FRIDAY NIGHT OLDIES PARTY
Classic hits with VOA's Seth Warner
11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
11:06 VOA EUROPE EVENING REPORT
12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

SATURDAYS



PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

12:06 AM VOA EDITORIAL
12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature
12:14 HOUSE OF SOUNDS International
Jazz with Willis Conover (VOA)
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 (VOA)
7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
7:06 - 11 AM J.R. RUSS SHOW Hit music,
information, features (VOA)
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 (VOA)
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 (VOA)
4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
6 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
7 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
7:06 - 9 PM THE JAZZ SHOW with David
Sanborn (VOA)
8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
9:06 - 12 MIDNIGHT DANCE TRAXX
Music special with Jeff Wyatt (VOA)
10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

SUNDAYS

Today's highlights on BBC

12:15 PM THE LADY IN THE VAN - "One
was seldom able to do her a good turn
without some thoughts of strangulation."
The playwright Alan Bennett reflects on
an unusual visitor.
Mary Shepherd was an eccentric elderly
lady who lived in a van outside his
London house. When the local council
prohibited parking on the road, Bennett
gave her and the van temporary
sanctuary in his front garden. She stayed
15 years until her death last year at the
age of 78.
12:45 PM SHORT STORY - the first short
story comes from Singapore and
presents a bleak view of the future
where the universe is literally a
hunting-ground, an intriguing setting
for *The Animals* by Adrian Tan Sep/2nd.
Oh Father my Father, a popular Algerian
song, is hummed by a girl helping to
hide her father during her country's
struggle for independence. The writer,
Janet Hotine, lives in Algeria, Sep 9th.
The ringing of a bell for tea-time in an old
people's home conjures up memories
for four very different women living
there. *Tomorrow the bell* is by John J
Dunne who lives in Eire Sep/16th.
What is *The Beancurd Seller's Secret?*
Hong Mei works hard making beancurd.
She is far too busy to think of marriage...
By James Kell in China. Sep/23rd.

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

12:06 AM VOA EDITORIAL
12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature
12:14 HOUSE OF SOUNDS International
Jazz with Willis Conover (VOA)
12:57 WHAT PEOPLE THINK (VOA)
1 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
1:10 - 3 AM MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA)
2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
3:06 - 5 AM ON A COUNTRY ROAD with
Lee Arnold (VOA)
4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
5 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
5:06 MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA)
6 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
6:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in detail
6:30 WHAT PEOPLE THINK (VOA)
6:33 VOA MORNING
7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
7:06 MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA)
8 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
8:06 MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA)
9 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
9:10 - 11 AM VOA MORNING-WEEKENDS
Music & features
10 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
11 AM BBC WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH (BBC)
11:15 MUSIC FOR A WHILE WITH
RICHARD BAKER (BBC)
12 PM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW



12:15 THE LADY IN THE VAN (BBC)
12:30 FINANCIAL REVIEW (BBC)
12:40 NEWS OF LOCAL EVENTS
12:45 SHORT STORY (BBC)
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY then SCIENCE IN
ACTION (BBC)
1:30 EASY LISTENING MUSIC
3 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
3:06 - 7 PM AMERICAN COUNTRY
COUNTDOWN with Bob Kingsley (VOA)
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 - 'Focus', 'Press
Conference USA', 'Encounter', 'Issues in
the News' (VOA)
8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
9:06 - 12 MIDNIGHT NATIONAL MUSIC
SURVEY with Billy Meyers & Sylvia
Amarito (VOA)
10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

WHERE TO GO WHAT TO DO

MUSIC

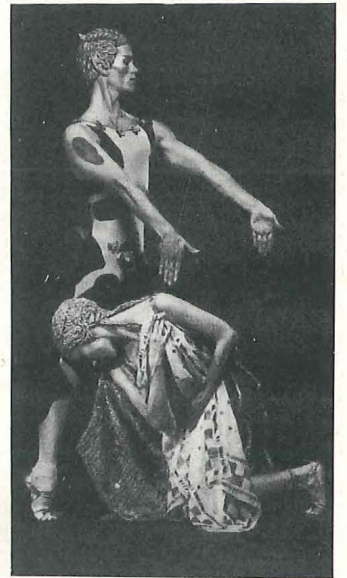
José Carreras will give a recital at Herod Atticus, 23 September. This important event is, not included in the Athens Festival. Among his international triumphs are Don José in Bizet's *Carmen*-Ricardo in Verdi's *Masked Ball*, Alfredo in Verdi's *La Traviata* and Edgardo in *Lucia di Lammermoor* by Donizetti. He has also recorded the part of Tony in *West Side Story*. After winning a singing competition as a young man, he was engaged to sing in Donizetti's *Lucrezia Borgia* in his hometown of Barcelona. He has sung at all important opera houses in the world and has made numerous recordings.

Aurora Natola-Ginastera, an Argentinian, is recognized as one of the great interpreters of cello music and has received accolades from many international critics and colleagues. Pablo Casals, with whom she studied for many years, called her "one of the most outstanding cellists of her generation."

Master of an exceptionally wide repertoire ranging from early to contemporary works, Aurora Natola-Ginastera has recently toured in Europe, South America, and the US frequently performing the works of her late husband, the composer Alberto Ginastera.

Ms Ginastera performed

the world premiere of her husband's *Cello Concerto No 1* with the National Symphony under Rostropovich in 1978. In 1981, she gave the world premiere of the *Cello Concerto No 2* in Buenos Aires and then played with the New York Philharmonic in 1983. In 1979 she gave the first performance of Ginastera's *Cello Sonata*, written for her, and was the cello soloist with the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Centre in Ginastera's *Serenata on Pablo Neruda's Love Poems* with baritone Justino Diaz. Her instrument is the famous *Castelbarco Stradivarius*.



The Joffrey Ballet at Herod Atticus

OPERA

The Hungarian State Opera is visiting Greece for the first time and will give four performances at Herod Atticus. On September 5 and 6, it will present Verdi's *La Forza del Destino* and Puccini's *Madame Butterfly* on 8 and 9 September. Both operas sung in Italian are new productions. The Hungarian State Opera, founded in 1884, stages 520 performances annually, of which 100 are ballet.

DANCE

At the invitation of the Ministry of Culture, the Leningrad Ballet on Ice, is performing at the Stadium of Peace and Friendship in New Faliron until 9 September. Unlike the American review, *Holiday on Ice*, the Soviet group is close to classical ballet. The first part of the program will present Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake* and the second part will be devoted to scenes from operettas and to traditional and folk dances.

The Joffrey Ballet founded in 1956 by Roger Joffrey and Gerald Arpino is one of the world's leading ballet groups. Since 1966 it has presented its productions at the City Centre in New York. The Joffrey Ballet will present on 11 and 12 September: *Parade*, music by Satie, choreography by Lorca Massine; *L'Après-Midi d'un Faune*, music by Debussy, choreography by Nijinsky; *Le Sacre du Printemps*, music by Stravinsky, choreography by Nijinsky. On 14 and 15 September: *Billy the Kid*, music by Copland, choreography by E. Loring; *Touch Me*, music by J. Cleveland, choreography by Arpino; *Round of Angels*, music by Mahler, choreography by Arpino; *Arden Court*, music by W. Boyce, choreography by P. Taylor.

Mikis Theodorakis' *Zorba*, a ballet based on the Kazantzakis novel, with choreography by Lorca Massine, will be presented on 16 September at the Odeon of Herod Atticus. It will be conducted by the composer.



Madame Butterfly at Herod Atticus



B.K. Jayanti

programs on Global Co-operation, an international project of the University, and in 1990 participated in the very successful international symposium on "Science, Technology and the Environment: a Case for Global Co-operation", which was co-ordinated by *The Athenian's* Publisher and Managing Editor, Mrs Drossoula Vassiliou-Elliott. B.K. Jayanti is in Athens to give seminars and a public lecture on 6 September, at the Holiday Inn (Zeus Room) at 8:30 pm. For more information please call 867-1551 or 322-2802.

LECTURES

B.K. Jayanti, Director of the London Branch of the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University (BKWSU) and their Non-Governmental Organization representative to the United Nations, Geneva. Since 1969 she has been a teacher, counsellor, lecturer, and broadcaster on behalf of BKWSU. Prominent lecture themes have included health, education, social harmony, women's needs, religions of the world, peace and international relations. Such topics have generated media interest in many of the 70 countries she has visited on behalf of the University. She has consistently sought to share a real experience of spirituality along with her words. B.K. Jayanti first came to Athens to speak at the Parnassus Literary Club in 1983 and has come annually since then. In 1989 she presented ideas and



Leningrad's Ballet on Ice



Aurora Natola - Ginastera

NOTES

Contemporary Donors and the Arts is the theme of a symposium organized by OMEPO (a group supporting cultural events) in collaboration with "The European Committee for Business, Arts and Cultural Events". The purpose of the symposium is to examine and de-

velop contemporary methods of donating to the arts and cultural events. It is of special interest to Greek businessmen, marketing directors and public relations counsellors. It will take place at the Evgenidiss Foundation, 27 and 28 September. For further information call 325-0319 or 364-4611.



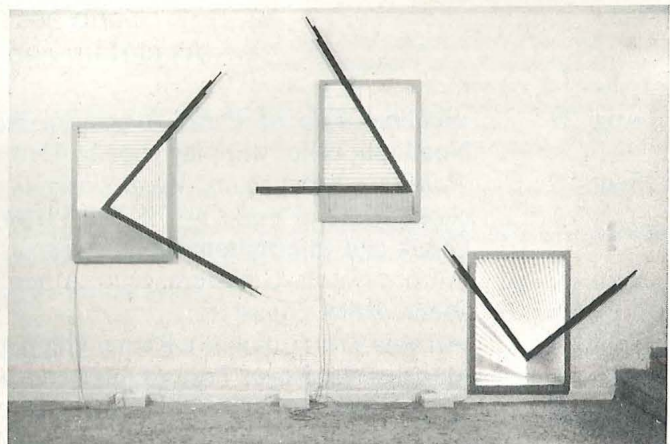
The Arcadia Trio



José Carreras at Herod Atticus



Apostolos Karmiris at Dada



Vassilis Geros at Desmos



TICKETS FOR PERFORMANCES

— at the **Odeon of Herod Atticus** can be bought at the Athens Festival Box office, Stadiou 4 (in the arcade), tel 322-1459 or 322-3111 ext 240. The office is open weekdays from 8:30 am - 2:00 pm and 5 pm - 7 pm. For the National Theatre performances, tickets are also on sale at the theatre box office, Ayiou Konstantinou and Menandrou Sts: tel 522-3242, weekdays from 8:30 am - 2 pm and 4:30 pm - 9 pm; at the Odeon of Herod Atticus Box Office, tel 323-2771 and 322-3111 ext 137, on the days of the performance from 5 pm - 9 pm.

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

— for **Santorini Festival**, tickets may be bought in Santorini or through all main travel agencies.

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

- 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.

HERAKLION SUMMER 1990

- Sept. 1 The Municipal Band of Heraklion will inaugurate the celebrations of the 450-year anniversary of Domenicos Theotokopoulos' birth, conducted by Yiannis Tzortzakis. At Eleftherios Venizelos square at 8 pm.
- Sept. 3 *Waiting for Godot* by Samuel Beckett, performed by Neon Theatre. At the Small Municipal Theatre (Oasis) at 9:30 pm.
- Sept. 6 *Musical Act for Ikaros*, a happening in the Centre of Heraklion and N. Kazantzakis Theatre at 9:30 pm.
- Sept. 7 Piano and flute recital by Dimitris Karydis, piano and Myrto Georgiadou, flute-vocal. At the Theatrical Station of Heraklion (port) at 9:30 pm.
- Sept. 8 The group Hainides performs a modern interpretation of traditional Cretan music.

12th INTERNATIONAL MUSIC FESTIVAL OF SANTORINI

The Friends of Santorini Cultural Association

29 August - 16 September 1990

Congress Centre - Fira

All performances begin at 9 pm

- Aug. 29 *Hellenic Trio of Paris*: Alexandra Nomidou, piano; Sotiris Kyriazopoulos, violin; Mariana Nomidou, cello, will play trios by Dvorak and Brahms.
- Sept. 2 *Polifonia Athenaeum, Vocal Ensemble*. Conductor: Thrassyvoulos Kavouras. Renaissance and classical choral works by T.L. De Victoria, T. Morley, Jannequin, Schubert, Poulenc, and others. Greek and International folk songs.
- Sept. 7 Aurora Natola-Ginastera, cello; Athena Capodistria, piano, in works by Locatelli, Brahms, Saint Saëns, Falla, Ginastera.
- Sept. 9 *Arcadia Trio* (Cologne): Rainer Gepp, piano; Gorjan Kosuta, violin; Milos Mlejnik, cello; Rainer Moog, viola. Ravel Trio, Mahler and Brahms piano quartets.
- Sept. 14 Gorjan Kosuta, violin; Milos Mlejnik, cello; Rainer Moog, viola; Eugenios Politis, double-bass; Athena Capodistria, piano. Works by Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, and Schubert Trout Quintet.
- Sept. 16 *Guitar Recital* by Georgia Gremouti, in works by Italians, Spanish and Latin American composers.

this month

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

NAME DAYS IN SEPTEMBER

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).

September 5	Zaharias
September 14	Stavros, Stavroula, Voula
September 17	Sophia, Agapi, Elpida
September 20	Efstathios, Stathis, Efstathia
September 25	Efrosini

DATES TO REMEMBER

September 3	Labor Day (US, Canada)
September 20	Rosh Hashanah
September 28	Yom Kippur

GALLERIES

AI THOUSA TECHNIA IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Group exhibition till 30 September.
DADA, Niridon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Photographic exhibition by Apostolos Karmiris. See Focus.
DESMOS, Tziraion 2, tel 922-0750. "Photoroos" by Vassilis Geros, starting by the end of September through mid October. See Focus.
OPSI, Mykonos, tel 0289-22083. Sculpture exhibition by Petros Delatolas and Gregory Muller till 7 September. Paintings by Genevieve Couteau, 8-21 September, followed by an exhibition of works by Ursula Von Moos, 22 September through 5 October.
PLEIADES, Davaki 3-5, tel 692-9950. Group show for the entire summer.
SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Stathis Vatanidis, 6-23 September.

EXHIBITIONS

REMARKABLE WORK IN BLOWN GLASS by Nikos Troulinos will be on permanent exhibition at Loukianou 18, Kolonaki. Lampshades, vases, and other decorative objects comprise the show.
DWARF AND GIANT ELEPHANTS an exhibition at the Goulandris Museum till September.
BALTHUS will exhibit his work at the Goulandris Museum of Contemporary Art on Andros through 17 September.
ONE HUNDRED YEARS SINCE THE DEATH OF HEINRICH SCHLIEMANN at the National Archaeological Museum till 2 September.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

JOSE CARRERAS will give a recital at Herod Atticus, 23 September. See Focus.
LENINGRAD'S BALLET ON ICE will perform at the Stadio Irinis & Filias till 9 September. See Focus.
DORA STRATOU - GREEK FOLK DANCES are held at the Dora Stratou Theatre on Philopappou Hill until the end of September. The show begins at 10:15 pm on weekdays and 8:15 pm and 10:15 pm on Wednesdays and Sundays. For information and tickets call 324-4395 or 921-4650. Tickets 800-1200 drs.
NELLY DIMOGLU DANCE GROUP is performing at the old city theatre in Rhodes, everyday except Saturdays, till October. For information call (0241) 20157.

SEMINARS

POSITIVE THOUGHT AND MEDITATION SEMINARS 12, 13, 14 October, Kalamos, Attiki. The aim of these seminars is to give us an introduction to the understanding of our own mind and through this to bring improvement in our life and relationships. For full programme and registration: Panhellenic Meditation Centre, ☎ 867-1551, 867-4098.

LECTURES

B.K. Jayanti (London) will be giving a lecture entitled **Thought - Discover Its Unlimited Power** at the Holiday Inn (Zeus Room) on Thursday, 6 September, 8:30pm. The lecture will be in English with simultaneous translation into Greek; free entrance. see focus.

FESTIVALS THROUGHOUT GREECE

VEAKIO AMPHITHEATRE OF PIRAEUS - Music, ballet, drama, through September. For information call 412-0333 or 417-0940.
PATRAS 9th SUMMER FESTIVAL - Drama, music, ballet and various other events, till 29 September. For information call (061) 272-911.
RHODES - Various cultural events at the Medieval Theatre of the Palace of the Grand Master, until October. For information call (0241) 29678.
33rd FESTIVAL OF PHILIPPOI AND THASSOS - Ancient drama, ballet, concerts, till 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 till September. For information call (081) 246-663.

WINE FESTIVALS

PATRAS - The festival is open daily from 7:30 pm-12:30 am through 9 September. Admission is 300 drs; 250 for groups and 200 for students. For information call (061) 279-866.

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, till 31 October. 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, till 31 October. Information may be obtained by phoning the palace at (0241) 21992; the EOT office at (0241) 23255. Tickets 450 drs; students 200 drs; children 100 drs.
CORFU: OLD FORTRESS - The program is conducted in Greek, English and French and it includes Greek folk dances, until 30 September. For information call EOT (0661) 30520 or 30360.

★★ U.S. CITIZENS ★★

If You Plan to Vote in November You'd Better Plan Ahead

Registering to vote is easy! For registration information and assistance in obtaining an absentee ballot, contact:

Telephone: 681-5747 or 982-2325

Remember, you're not liable for state taxes by voting

★ Back President Bush ★
Vote Republican in 1990

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, 4-28 September.
YOGA LESSONS, at the Ilianthos Yoga Association, Marathonodromon 29, Pal Psychiko. For more information call 671-1627 or 681-1462.
THE ATHENS CENTRE, 48 Archimidou St, tel 701-5242 or 701-2268, offers Greek lessons; Immersion I, II and III, 3 weeks, 3-21 September; Accelerated I, II and III, 4 weeks, 3-21 September; Regular I, II and III, 10 September through 14 November.

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: Nutrition and weaning, 11 September at 10 am for Athens South and 18 September at 10 am for Athens North. 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

4

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5

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ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT CHURCH, office and library open daily 9 am-1 pm, 5 Xenopoulou, Neo Psychiko. ☎ 647-9585. Pastor David Pederson, home ☎ 652-1401. Service: (Former Hotel Roussos) Pan Tsaldari 18, Kifissia 9 am; Sina 66 11:15 am. Sunday school and nursery are available for the children. Communion is the first Sunday of each month.

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

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

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

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

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

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, Open 8am-7pm; Saturday & Sunday 8am-3pm. The entrance fee of 800 drs includes the museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, ☎ 321-0219. Open 8am-6:30pm; Monday 12:30am-6:30pm. Sculptures, vases, terra-cottas and bronzes from Acropolis' excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, ☎ 321-0185. Open 8:30am-2:45pm; closed Monday. Entrance 150 drs, student prices.

AGORA MUSEUM, ☎ 321-0185. Open 8:30am-3:00pm; closed Monday. Entrance 400 drs, students 200 drs. A replica of the 2nd century BC Stoa of Attalos, the museum has been reconstructed on original foundations in the ancient Agora. Also houses finds from Agora excavations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, Harilao Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. ☎ 452-1598. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, students 100 drs. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculptures.

ATHENS CITY MUSEUM-VOURO'S FOUNDATION-EFTAXIA, Paparigopolou 7. ☎ 324-6164. Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday 9am-1:30pm. Entrance 100 drs (students and tour guides have free entrance). Wednesday free. It contains paintings, designs, sectional plans and models of Athens of 19th century as well as furniture, costumes and personal objects of Othon and Amalia, who lived in this palace for a few years.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vas Sofias). ☎ 361-1617. Open 8:30am-2pm daily. Entrance 200 drs. 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.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vas Sofias 22. ☎ 721-1027. Open 8am-7pm, Saturday & Sunday 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 400 drs. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art, including permanent collection of European masters.

CENTRE FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, A. Hadzimi-hali 6, Plaka. ☎ 324-3987. Open Wednesday, Friday, Saturday 9am-1pm & 5-9pm; Tuesday & Thursday 9am-9pm; Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece.

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-9706. Open 10am-4pm; closed Tuesday & Sunday. 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 400 AD, and the top floor is dedicated to the Charles Politis Collection. On Saturday mornings the museum organizes activities for children, starting in October.

D. PIERIDIS MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, King George Ave 29, Glyfada. ☎ 865-3890. Open Monday & Wednesday 6-10pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek modern art.

ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS ARCHIVES, Cristou Lada 2. ☎ 322-1254. Open 9am-1pm; closed Saturday & Sunday. Entrance free. It contains personal memorials and historical documents of Venizelos and his lifetime.

ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS MUSEUM, Eleftherias Park (Vas. Sofias, behind Venizelos' statue). ☎ 722-4238. Open 9am-1pm & 6-8pm; closed Monday, Saturday & Sunday. Entrance free. It contains personal objects of

Venizelos, photographic material and documents. It also has a library with books about E. Venizelos and his lifetime.

EVGENIDES FOUNDATION COLLECTION OF EXPERIMENTS IN PHYSICS Singrou 387, Amfiteia, ☎ 941-1181. Only the library is open at the present time.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Leviodou 13, Kifissia. ☎ 801-5870. Open 9am-2:30pm; Sunday 10am-4pm; closed Friday. Entrance 200 drs, students 50 drs. Closed 20 July-15 August.

GOUNARO MUSEUM, G. Gounaropoulos 6, Ano Ilissia. ☎ 777-7601. Open 9am-1pm & 5am-7pm; Friday, Saturday, Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Entrance free. Art and memorabilia of Gounaropoulos, one of Greece's best known artists.

HELLENIC MARITIME MUSEUM, Zea, Piraeus. ☎ 451-6822, 451-6264. Open 9am-1pm; closed Sunday & Monday. Entrance 100 drs.

HISTORICAL GREEK COSTUME MUSEUM, Dimokritou 7, Kolonaki. ☎ 362-9513. Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday 10am-10pm. Entrance free. It contains traditional costumes from all over Greece, which come from the collection of the Greek Lyceum.

JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, Amalias 36. ☎ 323-1577. Open 9am-1pm; closed Saturday. Entrance free. The collection of the museum includes religious and folk art representatives of the centuries-old Jewish-Greek and Sephardic communities of Greece.

KANELLOPOULOS MUSEUM, Theorias & Panos, Plaka. ☎ 321-2313. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Art and artefacts from prehistoric times to the post-Byzantine period.

KATINA PAXINOU'S MUSEUM, Thoukididou 13, Plaka. ☎ 322-1335. Open Wednesday & Friday 11am-1pm. Entrance free. It contains personal objects of the great tragedian, costumes from performances, the Oscar award and pictures of her life and career.

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM & SITE, Ermou 148. ☎ 346-3552. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs. The site includes the ruins of the Dipylon, the Sacred Gate and cemetery, a funerary avenue containing graves, and monuments to famous Athenians. The museum houses many finds from the cemetery.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathinaion 17, Plaka. ☎ 322-9031. Open 10am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, students 100 drs. Art and artefacts mainly from the 18th & 19th centuries.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Tositsa 1. ☎ 821-7717. Open Tuesday to Friday 8am-7pm; Monday 12:30-7pm; Saturday & Sunday 8:30am-3pm. Entrance 600 drs, students 300 drs.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Vas. Constantinou 60. ☎ 723-5938. Open 9am-3pm; Sunday 10am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance 300 drs. Paintings, engravings and sculptures by Greek and foreign artists.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou & Kolokotroni (old Parliament). ☎ 323-7617. Open Tuesday to Friday 9am-2pm; Saturday & Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Entrance 100 drs, students 20 drs. Thursday free. It contains objects from the Frankish, Venetian and Turkish periods, traveller's plans, weapons, souvenirs of Othon & George I, as well as collections from the Cretan War, Balkan War, Asia Minor disaster, of World War II.

NUMISMATIC MUSEUM, Tositsa 1. ☎ 821-7769. Open 8:30am-3pm daily. It contains 300,000 gold, silver and copper coins from 700 BC on, as well as a collection from the byzantine period.

PALEONTOLOGICAL & GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Panepistimiou Athinon, Panepistimioupolis. ☎ 724-7401. Closed for the summer.

PHILATELIC MUSEUM, Fokianou 2. ☎ 751-9066. Open 8am-2pm; Monday & Wednesday 5-8pm; closed Saturday & Sunday. Entrance free. It contains objects which characterize the development of the mail service, philatelic material, printing elements, first-day circulation envelopes, commemorative seals.

RAIL MUSEUM, Liossion 301. ☎ 524-6580. Open Wednesday 5-8pm & Friday 10am-1pm. Entrance free. It contains carriages as well as furniture, mirrors, plate settings, tickets and perforating machines from the establishment of Greek railways.

THEATRICAL MUSEUM, Akadimias 50. ☎ 362-9430. Open 9am-3pm; Sunday 10am-1pm; closed Saturday. Entrance 150 drs. It contains pictures of actors and plays, costumes, posters, personal objects of famous actors, portraits, busts.

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

WAR MUSEUM OF GREECE, Vas. Sofias & Rizari. ☎ 729-0543. Open 9am-2pm; Sunday 9:30am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance free. It contains weapons, memorial and historical heirlooms of the battles of Greece.

restaurants and night life

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. ☎ 323-9442. 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, Filelinon 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



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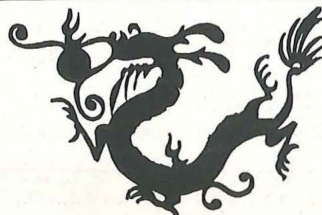
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French cuisine. Seats 50 max. Reservations necessary. Serves dinner from 6pm to midnight.

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.

PLAKA

ANGELOS' CORNER, Syngrou Ave 17, near the Temple of Olympian Zeus. Cozy nook with piano. Excellent Greek and

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.

MILTOS, 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, Sofiros 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, Madryianni. ☎ 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roasted lamb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikerini wine laced with wine from Santorini (barrel).

THESPIA, taverna on Thespidos St. Special menu, lamb-liver, roast lamb, bite-sized tiropites, 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.

HOTELS

THE ATHENS HILTON, Vas Sofias 46. ☎ 722-0201. Keilari, 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 Barbacue Parties every Monday. Call the Hilton for information and/or reservations.

HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER -CONTINENTAL, ☎ 902-3666.

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

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

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

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.

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

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



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

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

DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico. ☎ 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal-grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

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

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

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

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 7:30 pm-midnight.

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

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 frivolfiet (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.

DEKAKOTO, 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.

GEROFINIKAS, 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, spaghetteria.

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.

CHINESE

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

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

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

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

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

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

HUNG LU, 55 Efroniou (opposite the Caravel Hotel). ☎ 724-2735; 724-2736. Restaurant with Chinese specialty. Open daily from 1pm-4pm and from 7:30pm - 12:30am.

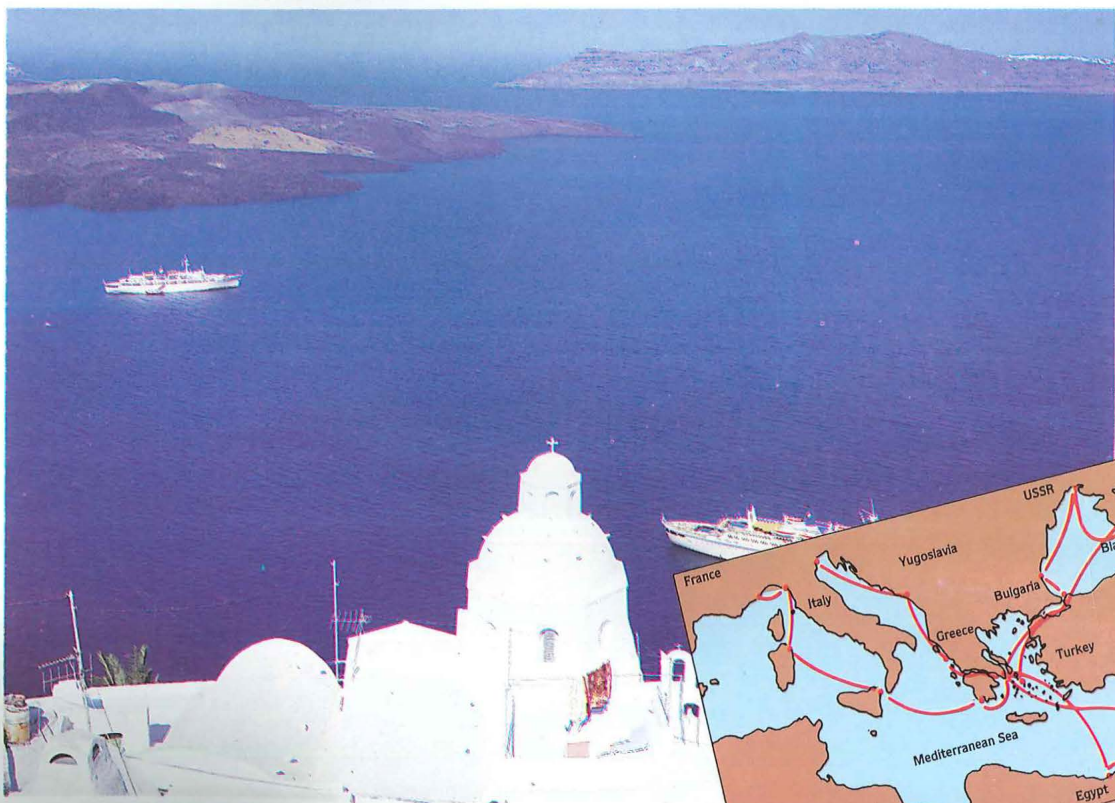
THE PEKING DRAGON, Zinni 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zinnon Sports Center). ☎ 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

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

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