

October 1990

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# ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

Athens' Municipal Elections  
Dimitria Festival, 1990  
Veria, a Macedonian Paradise  
Ancient Eleusis  
Sulla, the Roman Scourge  
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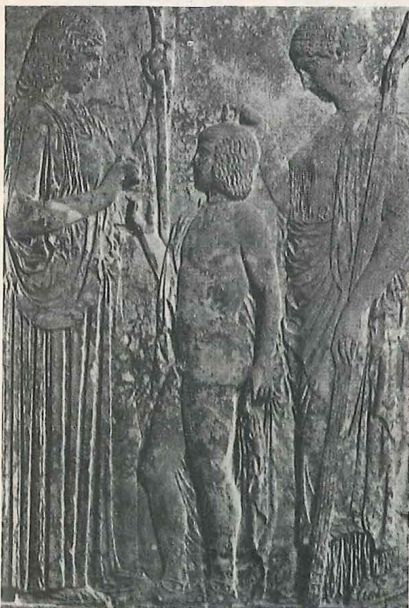
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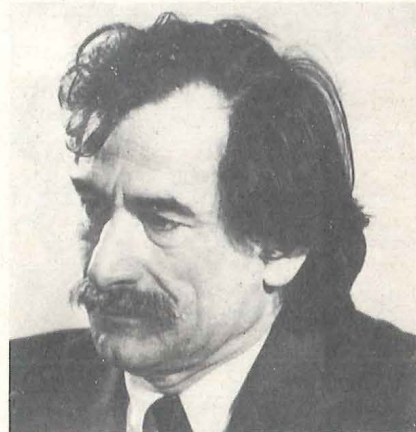
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# GREEK IDIOMS....



ΕΥΣΑΝΝΑ '90



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ΘΑ ΣΑΣ ΑΛΛΑΞΩ ΤΑ ΦΩΤΑ

I Will Change You the lights  
 meaning: I Will Take revenge...



## Thoughts for Ohi Day – From Abroad

Dear Editor,

I would like to follow up on the remarks of Mr Ken Hanson who wrote a very good letter to your magazine, published in your June 1990 issue.

*The Athenian* is the most remarkable publication I get every month; it has more interesting cultural and historical scholarship crammed between its covers than any other magazine I get.

I enjoy reading history, and some years ago I had introductory classes in the Hellenic civilization which arose in 500 BC. I've been fortunate in my life to have had opportunities to attend a couple of expensive American universities in the late 1960s and early 1970s. I got a degree in economics from Duke University and then a law degree from Cornell.

For the past 16 years I have been a District Attorney (public prosecuting attorney) for a unit of local government in California called a county.

I mention this simply to emphasize the point that I've had my obligatory classes in the early Greek civilizations. The US, being one of the many countries of the world that is a cultural step-child of 500 BC Hellas, an introductory class in that early Greek civilization is *de rigueur* in any American university.

But several months ago I became interested in reading about modern Greek history. My intuition told me there might be an interesting story there... Well, to say I found it interesting would be an understatement; it was more like fascinating, almost mesmerizing...

Since the establishment of the Hellenic Republic, events in Greece have confirmed my philhellenic belief that if the Greek people were simply left alone to develop their own national self-determination and independence, without outside interference in their internal political affairs by any other country or foreign power, they would establish a viable and workable democracy of some character and style fitting their Hellenic traditions.

I believe this has in fact been achieved by you.

*The Athenian* often points out the inefficient, inconclusive, herky-jerky way in which Greek parliamentary democracy bumps and grinds along.

But I would suggest it is simply in the nature of democracy to be ineffi-

cient; the same criticism could be made of the US.

The more remarkable thing as I see it is that your democracy has maintained a measure of domestic peace and the rule of law and preserved your citizens' basic human rights.

The Hellenic people are of clearly vastly different political beliefs; your citizens have political views that run the whole spectrum from far right to far left. But because your democracy gives access to the corridors of power to all of these different groups of people, the legitimacy of government is maintained and civil strife and violence is avoided. (The only exception being some totally screwball terrorist types – every country unfortunately has a few of these.)

I have to confess, however, as we get closer to current events, determining what happened and why in Greek politics becomes more and more difficult. As I understand journalism in Greece, your newspapers are very much politically oriented, reflecting the particular political views of the owner or publisher.

Best line I ever read in your magazine was in March, 1990 where Elizabeth Herring noted, almost parenthetically, that the operating crew of her passenger train consisted of five Greeks each of whom was reading a *different* Greek language newspaper! As long as they just talked about trains and not politics, I assume they got along fine.

There is a saying in America that there are two sides to every story. In current Greek politics, it is probably more accurate to say there are four or five.

The advantage of this is that you can read four or five different versions of the same event and feel like you are getting some valuable insights into the issue with each version you read. The disadvantage is that trying to decide the 'truth' or the morally correct version of current Greek political issues is like trying to hit the bull's-eye of a moving target in a house of mirrors – even if you get the centre of the target in your sights, you are not sure if you are aiming at the real target or just its reflection in the glass.

But be that as it may, let me just say that I admire the Hellenic people enormously for what they have achieved in the last 170 years. At great sacrifice and cost to themselves they have achieved

genuine national independence and have built a good functioning democracy in a part of Europe where it was not easy to do. Your armed forces have returned to their much more honorable roll of being the servants of the Greek people, not their masters. Your achievements are a triumph of the human will over galling, severe physical adversity.

For the courageous and long suffering Greek people I wish a millennium of peace, happiness, genuine national independence and self-determination, true democracy and the rule of law and due process of law. Last but not least, I hope that the future brings a greater measure of economic prosperity to each and everyone of your citizens, regardless of their present economic condition.

Sincerely yours,

John R. Stevens

District Attorney, Kern County  
Bakersfield, California

## Rhodes: Behind the Clichés

Dear Editor,

In its June issue, *The Athenian* published an article by Hall Winslow on "Rhodes: Behind the Clichés." The first part of the article describing the City of Rhodes was delightful and informative. My disappointment started when he shifted focus on the Rhodian Americans who live in Rhodes today. As a Greek American from Rhodes myself, I was disappointed because of several inaccuracies and the unwarranted emphasis on only a certain family out of hundreds of repatriates, some of whom have made outstanding contributions to the cultural, economic and social life of the island.

To be exact, I know for a fact that Marietta Pavlidis has not been associated with the Office for the Dodecanese Diaspora for over two years; that her father, Paul Pavlidis, was never, not even once, supreme vice president of the Pan-Rhodian Association here in America; and that his brother, Polyvios Pavlidis, is not now the supreme president of this association. This post is presently held by Stelios Yamalis.

Inaccurate also is the statement that "about 3000 repatriates are now in residence in Rhodes." The fact is that their number does not exceed 350 and they are part of the first emigrants to the United States whose number in 1983 was estimated at 1600!

The emphasis and the lengthy de-



scription Mr Winslow devotes to dis-cotheques is quite misplaced, especially since the island's night life has an un-savory reputation. In fact, the Rhodian press (*Gnomi*, 25 June and *Rodiaki*, 6 July) reported questionable activities there relating to drugs.

Mr Winslow also writes that he made an effort to contact and interview some Rhodian repatriates. I read this section with understandable interest, but again I was disappointed. Although, as I said, hundreds of Rhodian Americans chose to retire to our native island – including about 20 in my native Yennadi – Mr Winslow was unable to find them. Only in three to four cases does he give single initials as the only identification.

Had the author visited any village he would have discovered marvelous contributions to cultural, educational and social institutions by Rhodian Americans who have returned to their

native island. In Apollakia, for example, he would have seen a unique folk museum established by the late Professor Andreas Hatzandreou (Andrews) who spent his last years in the village after a 65-year-long residence in Chicago.

He would have seen a beautiful belfry in Yennadi and he would have met there Panayiotis Mirisis, one of the founders of the Pan-Rhodian Association in the United States. He would have seen beautiful roads leading to monasteries, school buildings and libraries and he would have seen committees for planting trees and granting scholarships.

I just wonder why Mr Winslow chose to focus on only one family and its enterprise...

Sincerely,  
Manolis Athanasiades  
Virginia

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## OUR TOWN

### *The Retsinagones and the Coca-Colympics, or Martin Luther King, Jr, Zei*

At midday on September 18, a warm clear late summer day, crowds of young people carrying flags had gathered in Syntagma and Omonia Squares. In Piraeus, ships were deck out with pennants. A huge TV screen stood in the Panathenaic Stadium. People were getting ready to start their victory processions. All they were waiting for was the 21-gun salute from Lycabettus announcing the International Olympic Committee's decision to hold the 1996 Olympics in Athens where, a century earlier, they had been first revived.

The salvo, of course, was never fired and when the news was heard that the bid from Atlanta had won, "the sound of wailing," as Thucydides noted on a similar occasion "rose up from the city." What caused great local disappointment in four other cities, was looked upon in Athens as a national catastrophe.

One of the reasons for ethnic shock was massive over-confidence. Government officials and the press had staged a huge promotional campaign at home (rather than abroad) and in the hype obscured the strength of the Atlanta bid.

Earlier this year, the IOC set up an evaluation commission which, after visiting the six contending cities, declared Atlanta the city best equipped technically to stage the 1996 Games. Athens came in last, due mainly to pollution and a poor transportation infrastructure.

If the authorities promoted over-confidence at home, the official delegation that went to Tokyo appears to have been similarly infected. In what the Greek press later called arrogance (but which in other eyes at the time looked merely like provincialism – and sometimes rudeness), the group behaved in a self-congratulatory way, gave press conferences to Greek journalists (which was irrelevant) and little

to foreign ones (which wasn't), socialized mostly with itself, and, on this international occasion held in a country famous for its cuisine, amused itself in Greek-Tokyo tavernas with retsina, tzatziki and taramosalata flown in half-way across the world by Olympic Catering.

The faults of judgement were compounded on the big day. In presenting its official bid, each city was given an hour to state its case and answer questions. Athens grandly felt it needed but 15 minutes, and rested its case.

In the first two of five rounds, Athens led over Atlanta by a few votes. Both cities tied in the third round and then Atlanta pulled ahead. Some believed this was due to increased US lobbying, but an unfortunate statement by a Greek committee member after the Athens presentation – stating that now the remaining four presentations were unnecessary – was an excellent example of hubris which the Olympian Gods are famously known to be touchy about. Then later, the remark by the head of the Greek committee that "Morally, the Games belong to us" was a gaffe of major proportion which was relayed back to other IOC delegates during their Sushi break.

The bad timing was not confined to Tokyo. While the Greek delegation socialists and conservatives alike, was stumbling over itself declaring national unity, it may have been unwise for Andreas Papandreou at home, on the eve of the vote, to attack the government broadside, declaring that: "it should step down from office as soon as possible."

Members of the IOC, not being the dolts that Mr Papandreou seems to have imagined them to be, might then have begun entertaining doubts about the stability of Greek governments. Six years hence is a long time, and Greek political life has proved to be volatile, to say the least, for the last 25 years.

Wouldn't it be wiser to choose a city which today gives more assurance of reliability? It would be most unfortunate, during the Olympic Games in Athens in 1996, to have the local electric power company stage daily black-outs as happened during the whole week when the Tokyo ceremony was taking place.

If a major advantage for Atlanta was the possibility of showing live TV coverage on the East Coast during prime time, imagine the nightmare of the TV blacking out entirely in Athens!

In the shock of sudden disappointment, anger and bitterness are human, and Melina, in that catchy way she has, quipped "Coca Cola has won over the Parthenon." But Greece has not only lost the Olympics but hasn't gotten back the Parthenon marbles, either. Perhaps there are better means of persuasion than being overbearing.

Some said the future had won over the past; others that the flame of the Olympic Ideal had been extinguished by high-tech. In a cultural context, the Greek claim could not have been better made and the legions who dedicated themselves to it are worthy of highest praise.

Many perfectly patriotic Athenians have felt that having the Olympics here would create an environmental catastrophe, others that it would be a financial fiasco (ie, Montreal), still more that they would have saved the city through major public works. Stiff upper lip and all, responsible ministers vow that these urban projects will go on, anyway.

These promises will be easily tested and fulfilled when, on that fine summer day in 1996, the Greek team travels by the Metro or one of the Athens freeways to Spata Airport where it will be flying off to lead the ceremonial procession that opens the Atlanta Olympics. ■



# THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

## Greece's Role in the Gulf Crisis

In the somewhat accusing tone of the question "what did you do during the war, Daddy?", opinion in the US has asked, with some reason, what its allies have contributed in the current Gulf crisis.

In fact, Greece has made a sizable contribution and undergone sacrifices worthy of note. In recognition of this, President Bush sent a personal message of thanks to the government.

"The steady and prominent position adopted by Greece from the very start of the crisis is an act for which your nation should feel proud," President Bush said in his message. "I greatly respect your willingness to contribute, along with other countries, in the application of these measures, despite the negative consequences which they will have on your economy."

The previous day, August 21, the government had decided to join the multinational naval force in the Gulf at an emergency cabinet meeting. Specifically, the prime minister said the missile-carrying frigate *Limnos* would take part in the effort to strengthen peace and stability in the area.

Opposition parties immediately expressed concern. Earlier, Andreas Papandreou had already objected to the US bases on Crete being used to shuttle the first US troops and combat aircraft to Saudi Arabia. "Their use," he warned, "may make the island a target of countries in the region which might come in conflict with Washington."

"The government," he added, "is

both incapable and dangerous because it has turned Greece once again into a docile and passive satellite."

Two days later President Karamanlis called on all political parties to take a joint stand on the Gulf crisis, but the opposition continued to object, claiming that a naval blockade against Iraq was illegal.

The *Limnos* sailed on 2 September for Limassol on Cyprus and Defense Minister Varvitsiotis addressed the crew as follows:

"Greece has given a vivid example, through its participation, that the international community, in acts such as the ones which have taken place against Kuwait, must be supportive, ready to force the invader to restore things to their previous situation."

"Our country is therefore justified in demanding that the international community show Cyprus the same solidarity, support and sensitivity that it has shown for Kuwait."

Mr Papandreou, often more effective in opposition than in power, made it clear that he thought all of this a lot of moral twaddle, and that if Cyprus had been as blessed in oil reserves as Kuwait, the Turkish invasion of the island in 1974 would have come out quite differently.

When Turkish Cypriot leader of the self proclaimed breakaway state, Rauf Denkbash, heard that the *Limnos* was docking in Limassol, he threatened to take measures. The spokesman in Athens indignantly replied, "The government does not reply to private

citizens."

Yet Cyprus could not have been far from the thoughts of Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras when he met with his NATO counterparts in Brussels on September 10.

"At the centre lies the fundamental issue," he said "of an invasion and occupation of a member state of the United Nations and the explicit demand of the community to restore the status quo ante by implementing the UN resolutions."

He then went on the list the grave consequences of his country's application of sanctions against Iraq have produced on its economy. Greece had ordered large quantities of oil at a preferential price which had now been cancelled at a loss of more than a billion dollars. Moreover, there was the matter of significant orders, also cancelled, of Greek technical companies operating in Iraq. Recently, he added, at least three vessels of Greek ownership were assisting in movements of personnel and equipment to the Gulf.

Mr Samaras concluded with a quotation from the recent Bush-Gorbachev summit statement, "no peaceful international order is possible if larger states can devour their smaller neighbors."

The *Limnos* docked in Cyprus on September 4 and sailed two days afterwards without incident. A week later, it had passed the Suez Canal and was checking cargoes on ships in the Red Sea destined for the Gulf. ■



The frigate *Limnos*



## THE ATHENIAN

### Olympian Disappointment

Shock and anger was the Greek reaction to the International Olympic Committee's (IOC) decision by 51 to 35 votes to grant the 1996 'Golden Olympics' to Atlanta, thereby dashing hopes for the bid which Athens expected to win.

Internationally renowned actress and ex-minister of culture Melina Mercouri, one of the members of the Greek delegation in Tokyo, charged that American business interests won over Greece's historic right to hold the games.

Ex-prime minister and socialist party leader Andreas Papandreou stated: "I express my deep regret that the International Community did not respect history and the spirit of the Olympic Games and, yet again, committed an injustice against Greece."

The government, in a lengthy statement by Deputy Prime Minister Athanasios Kanellopoulos, said that not only would the decision damage the Olympic spirit, but that the games should henceforth permanently be held in Greece as in ancient times, in accordance with a proposal first put forward by President Karamanlis a decade ago.

"Greece, the country which gave birth to the olympic spirit and fostered peaceful competition, knows both how to win and to lose," Mr Kanellopoulos said. "Our conscience is clear." He added, in warning, that the decision gave rise to little hope that the Olympics would be rid of political controversy, commercialization and fears of political boycott by certain countries.

Disappointment in Athens over its defeat to Atlanta escalated into a minor political crisis within the country with overtones of anti-Americanism.

While the conservative government and left-wing opposition accused each other of last minute tactical mistakes which led to the final 51-35 vote in favor of Atlanta, almost the entire Greek press charged that international political and business interests lay behind the verdict. Athens lost, some said, because of politically-motivated decisions by the lobbies supporting the Yugoslav and Canadian candidacies.

When Belgrade and Toronto were excluded from the bid in the first rounds of the IOC vote, almost all their votes then went to Atlanta, thereby overturning the strong lead Greece

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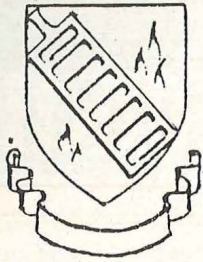
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held in the first two rounds. Greek officials and the media interpreted this as a reflection of Yugoslavia's hostile stand against Greece over what it calls 'a Macedonian issue', and the Canadian stand as reflective of North American solidarity.

Angry citizens and groups called on the government to retaliate by not giving the Olympic Flame for future games, which is a traditional ceremony held at the ancient ruins of Olympia prior to every winter or summer Olympics. The government has dismissed such a move, and appealed to the public to accept defeat graciously - in the Olympic spirit.

Moderates in all political parties appealed for a new bid to host the Olympics in the year 2000.

### Anti-government Strikes

An all-out 24-hour general strike staged on 13 September by workers and civil servants paralysed the country and brought almost every sector of the economy to a standstill.

The third of its kind since the conservative government came to power last April, the strike was called in protest against a series of austerity measures and stiff price rises introduced by the government in an effort to save the country's ailing economy.

Almost the entire national work force participated in the strike, as it was organized by Greece's two largest trade unions, the General Confederation of Greek Labor (GSEE) with more than one million members and ADEDY, the main civil servants' union with 600,000 members. Civil employees continued their strike the following day.

The strike affected all public services, telecommunications, post offices, bank transactions and public transport. Many of the flights of the state-owned Olympic Airways were cancelled or delayed, inconveniencing thousands of tourists returning home at the end of their summer holidays.

Several people were trapped in elevators due to electricity blackouts, while students found their schools shut only two days after the new school period began.

The strike came in reaction to a government decision last week to introduce stricter legislation regarding the pension and insurance system. Workers also protested against a series of stiff price increases imposed on electricity, water and telephone bills, fuel, tobacco and alcohol.



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The government took the measures in an attempt to raise funds to cover the enormous public deficit, which has reached 20 percent of the GDP, following warnings by the EC that the country was falling behind its associates and was in danger of being left out of the integrated European market.

### Claims on the Iraqi Debt

Pyrkal, the largest state arms company, has filed a lawsuit against the Iraqi government demanding the confiscation of two Iraqi tankers docked for repairs at the port of Piraeus.

Iraq owes Pyrkal 53 million dollars for arms it bought in 1985 during the war with Iran.

A Greek court spokesman said the two Iraqi tankers, *Jabour* and *Alfarahidi*, could not sail until the case had been discussed in court.

Owned by the Iraq Oil Tanker Enterprises and manned by 35 and 40 crew members respectively, the two ships are estimated to have a value of 40 million dollars.

The government revealed last month that Iraq owes Greece about 200 million dollars. The arms sales represent 25 per cent of this amount, while the rest comes from engineering projects and exports by Greek companies to Iraq.

Although PASOK, the former socialist government, repeatedly assured voters that Iraq, as well as Libya, were on the point of making multi-million dollar investments in Greece, nothing of the kind happened.

"As long as the current crisis in the Gulf persists, payment of the debts by Sadaam Hussein is an impossible dream," said Deputy Defence Minister Alexander Papadongonas.

### Fines for Coastal Pollution

Premier Constantine Mitsotakis, in his capacity as acting minister of merchant marine, last month imposed a 1.5 million dollar fine on a Norwegian Ship held responsible for polluting beaches earlier this summer.

The measure was taken as part of a major government drive designed to save the country's coastlines, which constitute so important a part of vital tourism trade.

The fine was imposed on the tanker *Happy Leader*, which was legally held liable for a large oil spill in June near Cape Malea on the southern tip of the Peloponnese. The captain was jailed but later released on bail pending trial.

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Meanwhile a major oil spill, spread over 4000 square metres was caused in September off Mykonos by the *Cunard Princess* cruise ship. Tourists heroically leapt into their clothes to help prevent the blackening of Paradise, and Super Paradise, beaches. The ship's British engineer, Andrew Madden, was arrested on charge of pollution. The vessel was free to sail only after the owners paid a fine of five million drachmas (37,500 dollars) as bail.

The stiff fine imposed on the Norwegian tanker and the British cruise ship were the first of their kind since the Greek government decided to adopt drastic measures to prevent coastal pollution. The new measures include patrols by helicopters and coast-guard vessels over sea routes frequented by tankers but which lie close to holiday resorts.

## Out of Business

The National Tourist Organization will lease all its hotels and other tourist facilities to private business, the Prime Minister announced recently.

"Under no circumstances can the state be a businessman," he said. "The private sector will undertake the management. What is happening today is shameful."

For years, state tourist properties have been given out on a concession basis and under a patronage system which has resulted in poor operation

and financial loss. Complaints from tourists have been mounting that many hotels in the state-owned 'Xenia' chain, among the most luxuriously appointed in the country, are being badly managed and rudely run. This has resulted in poor maintenance and low occupancy.

"Why should the state be a hotelier?" the Prime Minister wondered. "I cannot understand it. What with the people paying billions of drachmas in deficits?"

## Canal Break-in

In a colorful operation last month, criminal frogmen made an underwater escape with the cashbox earnings of the Corinth Canal.

A police announcement said three masked frogmen suddenly surfaced out of the water, overpowered the sole guard by threatening him with a knife, and stole the weekend earnings of 20,000 dollars from the canal's cash box.

## Albanian Flight

A group of 15 Albanians, including three soldiers, escaped across the border last month and sought political asylum, the Foreign Ministry said, thereby creating an all-time record for a single week.

The incident marks the first time in years that members of the Albanian

military were among the escapees from Europe's last bastion of Stalinism. In all, 57 Albanians fled to Greece in the course of a single week. The Foreign Ministry said the three soldiers crossed the border wearing their uniforms, and handed their weapons over to the authorities.

Several days earlier, 35 others seeking refuge split into small groups to avoid detection by the security guards patrolling the frontiers. Another seven made their getaway on other days.

## Mount Athos at the Stake

An extensive forest and brush fire which ravaged the all-male monastic republic of Mount Athos was finally put under control after a 15-day effort by military units and fire-fighting aircraft.

A government announcement said the blaze destroyed more than 6000 acres of forest land, about seven percent of the Holy Mountain. It also engulfed three cloisters on the edge of 11th century monastery of Simono Petra.

The fire was extinguished after the government asked the help of two German fire-fighting helicopters, in addition to six Greek aircraft and 1,500 troops and firemen.

Klaus Zernia, head of the 24-member German team flown in to help, said that it was one of the largest conflagrations he had ever confronted.

## Family Debts

In reply to a question raised by Left Coalition deputy Manolis Drettakis regarding money owed the state by the former royal family, Finance Minister John Paleokrassas announced that over 300 million drachmas were outstanding in taxes.

Former King Constantine owes a total of 270 million drachmas in inheritance, property and income taxes, including surcharges on delayed payments. Former Princess Sophia, now Queen of Spain, owes an estimated 14 million drachmas and her sister, former Princess Irene, about 16 millions.

The Glucksburg family owns the summer palace at Tatoi outside of Athens, Villa Mon Repos on Corfu and a hunting lodge and park near Larissa in Thessaly.

Mr Paleokrassas explained that since the properties in question were private, no detailed evaluation had been made, but the value far exceeded

## Andreas Dimakos

Noted journalist and chief editor of *Vima* from 1961 to 1974 died in Athens recently. He was 88. Born in Alexandria in 1901, he came to Greece to study and joined *Elefthero Vima* as a journalist before the war.

Redubbed *Vima* after the liberation, the influential centrist newspaper sent him on his first assignment to the San Francisco Conference where the charter of the United Nations was drawn up. Dimakos remained a strong supporter of the UN and an internationalist all his life.

After serving three years in Washington, he went on to London where he remained correspondent for *Vima* and *Nea* for 13 years. With an office at the *Daily Telegraph* and close connections at the Foreign Office, Dimakos became one of the best informs foreign correspondents in the City.

When Dimakos returned to Greece in 1961 at the behest of the Lambrakis Publishing Group, its flagship newspaper *Vima* was the chief supporter of George Papandreou and its sister publication, *Nea* the biggest circulation daily in the country. Therefore, as head of *Vima*, Dimakos held the most influential editorial position in Athens.

Dimakos' long-term; view of both local and foreign political affairs, his insistence on high standards regarding shorter-term editorial responsibilities, and his ethical concern for the country as a whole, helped him through the difficult years of his tenure. For this, too, he was affectionately and respectfully remembered at *Vima* and frequently consulted by its staff during his 15-year 'retirement'.

Mr Dimakos is survived by his widow, psychologist Galateia Limberi Dimakou. They had no children.



## THE ATHENIAN D

the amounts due to the state. The former king contests the ruling on grounds that he was not allowed to return to Greece and campaign in the December 1974 referendum on the monarchy, and therefore contests the legitimacy of its outcome.

No move, said Mr Paleokrassas, has been made by his ministry to seize the properties for non-payment of taxes.

### In Brief

- Seated in the dining saloon of the *Stella Solaris* beside nautically-clad Carol "Hello, Dolly" Channing, the doyenne of the American stage **Helen Hayes** cut her ninetieth birthday cake in Piraeus.
- In the **biggest cocaine bust** in Greece, Khalil Zafan was seized by police in the transit lounge of Athens International on his way from Brazil to Lebanon. Sealed in ten packets of scanner-resistant carbon paper, the ten-kilo haul had a street value of 16 million dollars.
- The Yugoslav housekeeper of artist **Nikos Hadzikyriakos Ghika**, Maria Nousank, is on trial for theft. She is accused of absconding with 400 million drachmas' worth of paintings while Ghika was absent in London. Familiar with her master's work, Nousank failed to identify a masterwork of Rembrandt which she left hanging in Ghika's denuded apartment.
- Thieves last month broke into the mortuary of the Athens municipality of Goudi and stole the official rubber stamp. Police believe the thieves intend to issue **false death certificates** for criminals on the wanted list who will thus avoid further police harassment.
- Industrialist Nikos Stratigakis has donated ten million drachmas towards the state's purchase of the home of poet **Constantine Cavafy** in Alexandria.
- Three Greek shipowners appear on the latest list of fortunes worth over one billion dollars updated by *Fortune* magazine. **Kostas Laimos** of Oinousal leads with 3.5 billions, then **Yiannis Latsis** with 1.8, closely followed by the 1.6 of **George Livanos**, surviving brother of the women were married to Aristotle Onassis and Stavros Niarchos.
- Greek-Cypriot Georg Psarias, owner of a restaurant in Leeds, created a sensation recently by assembling and cooking the **world's largest souvlaki**. The 320-meter-long Guinness record-breaker consumed a flock of 40 lambs.

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## Pharmaceutical Complications

One class of product that has not yet been harmonized by EC rulings and may never be, is pharmaceuticals. Right now each member of the European Community jealously guards its right to set its own prices on drugs and ancillary products. In the first place, prices vary greatly. For instance, if a product in Spain costs the equivalent to 1 US dollar, in Germany the same product is 2.50 US dollars. Greek prices lie somewhere near the bottom of the scale. Over the next few years, however, new EC regulations adopted within the framework of the internal market policy, are likely to reduce such national differences but not to the point of complete harmonization. Why not?

At present, the state is the largest client for drugs. In the United Kingdom, the government allows a high

dialysis products. The company has not yet been able to export to the EC market. Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and the Middle East buy 18 percent of the production; the remainder is sold in Greece where it has to compete with better known international drugs. State hospitals naturally are 'encouraged' to buy Greek products, but NDC finds it difficult to persuade doctors to give preference to less-known, locally manufactured products. NDC has licensing agreements with international companies, including Dupont, and, since 1986, has achieved a high-quality consistency that is internationally competitive.

NDC was set up for purely political reasons and it is a perfect example of how not to use scarce foreign currency to buy expensive hi-tech equipment which makes a product that not only

solution, especially as, thanks to its modern installations, the company has strong assets: one factory in Patras producing antibiotics and penicillin; another in Pallini near Athens producing general drugs; a third one under construction in Larissa for dialysis products and blood collectors.

At the moment, the pricing of drugs in the EC is fixed by each member state for purposes of protection: high prices in the United Kingdom and Germany, low prices in Spain and Greece. But protection is not confined to pricing. In Germany, importation of drugs for personal use from another EC member state is prohibited. This law has been challenged by the EC, and Germany has agreed to allow private postal importation of drugs, exclusively limited to products available without prescription and identical to those nationally authorized. The EC Commission takes the view that the German amendments do not go far enough and has requested the Court of Justice to settle the disagreement.

Thus, despite the agreement by the Twelve to attain a single market in 1992, many states still strongly protect their industries. It seems that no government can ignore industrial, merchant or farming lobbies and their electoral impact. It is a pity that the silent legions of consumers appear to have little power against organized groups of interests, yet it is fortunate that there is a dedicated force in Brussels which,

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### Right now each member of the EC jealously guards its right to set its own prices on drugs

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consumer price in order to provide its industry with a healthy margin for research and development. This cosy arrangement is considered by both state and industry to be necessary to make possible the multi-million dollar investments needed to bring new drugs on to the market and to compete, mainly with the US, in international trade. The administration of the British scheme is secretive; the European Commission is currently examining how it functions and its possible illegality under EC rules.

At the other end of the scale, Greece has been keeping the price of drugs low, thus benefiting the general public. Yet this has meant subsidizing the homegrown pharmaceutical industry and thus adding to the country's deficit. The national pharmaceutical industry was established in 1984 as the National Drug Company (NDC) with an initial capital of five billion drachmas. It is totally owned by the state. An excellent choice was made for the man to run it: Mr Hadjibetos of Abbott Laboratories, but he has not yet been able to turn a profit.

NDC manufactures and distributes antibiotics, allergenics, penicillin and

has to compete with multinationals but has to buy know-how from its competitors. The company does not, and cannot, afford research programs. Moreover, 100 percent of its raw material has to be imported and its total

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### It is a pity that the silent legions of consumers appear to have little power against organized groups of interests

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labor force of 121 represents most of its 50 percent added value.

By 1993, Mr Hadjibetos expects increased competition from multinational companies (already controlling over 80 percent of the Greek market) which may well set up their own manufacturing plants in Greece. NDC has few (some would say none) of the ingredients of a viable enterprise, though its president has great hopes for its future, providing, he says, "changes are made in the fields of organization, marketing and production."

Privatization is probably the only

slowly but surely, is forging a single competitive market for the benefit of the consumer.

So, if Brussels rules that pharmaceuticals be treated like any other commodity, they will become more or less similarly priced throughout the EC and state controlled drug companies will have to rethink their strategies. The prices may not be thoroughly harmonized but, with a little help from Brussels, visitors to Germany will not have to sneak in their own pills to combat the drug barons of that country. ■



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# Athens and the Municipal Elections

The loss of the bid for the 1996 Olympic Games means that the ambitious projects endorsed by the candidates for mayor will not be for the benefit of visitors but of Athenians themselves.

by Jenny Paris

While the dust from three elections in 15 months has not yet settled, the Greek people this month will again be led to the polls, this time to elect the new mayors of the country's 361 municipalities and some 5500 communities.

The poll will take place on October 14 but, as is usually the case, there will be run-off elections the following Sunday between the leading two candidates should no contestant win an absolute majority in the first round.

Interest has naturally focused on the Athens area, not only because it is by far the largest municipality and the one with the most acute problems, but because the campaign had been geared from the start to the assumption that Greece would win the bid for the 1996 Golden Olympics.

The unexpected loss of that bid certainly does not remove the need for urban change, but it may tempt an alternation to the tempo of that change. It was generally believed that

the Olympics would hasten urban projects which Athenians would ultimately enjoy, themselves. Now these improvements are for Athenians alone, and this is sensibly what the elections held this month in the capital should have been about from the start.

Actress Melina Mercouri, representing the joint ticket of communists and socialists (PASOK-KKE) is the currently favorite. Her grandfather

government colleague Antonis Tritsis, an ex-socialist minister who fell out with the party and was expelled. He is being supported by the ruling conservative New Democracy party.

Tritsis, a city planner by profession holding degrees from the Illinois Institute of Technology, was Minister of Planning and Environment in PASOK's first administration which took office in 1981.

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The leading contenders for mayor are two of Athens' most charismatic figures, but will their efforts bring color back to this lacklustre city?

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Spyros Mercouris was one of the most effective mayors Athens ever had. As with Athens, the two major opposition parties have agreed to support common candidates in most municipalities.

Melina's chief rival is her former

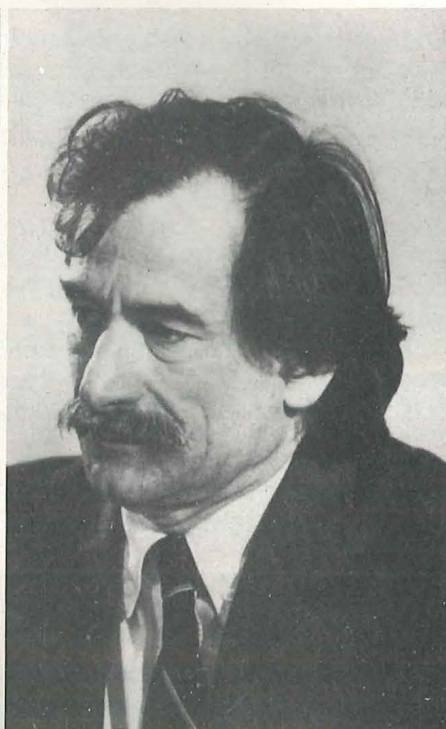
A third contestant, former conservative parliamentary deputy, Nikos Anagnostopoulos, withdrew at the last minute to avoid party criticism that he would damage Tritsis and the party's cause and further facilitate Melina's election.

Melina, who, if successful, will be the first woman mayor of Athens, has stated that her ambition is to become "a mayor for all Athenians".

"A lot of work is needed to be done, and this is all I can promise: work and sensitivity to the problems of the Greek capital," she said after announcing her candidacy.

Despite turning 65, Mercouri is signalling the start of a new page in her political career after serving as Culture Minister throughout the eight years of socialist rule. In this case, she was apparently chosen by the two parties less for her political skills than for her general popularity.

The Left is banking on municipal victories to make up for its defeat at the national parliamentary elections last April. In the last elections in 1986, the conservatives swept the three major cities of the country: Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki. Prior to that, the Left had controlled the major municip-



Rivals for mayor, Mercouri and Tritsis



al councils for up to 30 years.

The candidates in Piraeus are former parliamentary deputy Sotiris Papatitis for New Democracy, and Stelios Logothetis for PASOK and the Communist Coalition. In Thessaloniki, the race will be between current mayor Constantine Kosmopoulos for New Democracy, and Dimitris Fatouros for the Left.

Tritsis said he is glad that he is running against Melina. "My opponent is not Melina," he said gallantly. "My opponents are smog and anarchy."

The task will not be an easy one, whoever is elected. The city is suffering from major pollution problems, heavy traffic, urban crowding caused by almost four million residents (nearly 40 percent of the country's population), a crumbling infrastructure of roads, and the lack of an effective metro system.

Athens has less greenery; that is, less park or wooded space, per resident than any other big city in Europe. It is also one of the most polluted urban centres on the continent. Hundreds of people are taken to hospital with heart and respiratory problems every time the smog exceeds emergency levels. The existing single metro line, running only from Piraeus to Kifissia, is insuffi-

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## By pitting left-wing populism against conservative, belt-tightening realism, the opposition hopes to make gains in this month's local elections

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cient to curb traffic problems. New plans for its expansion must be rapidly implemented. New and larger garages must be built to serve about one million motorists heading to the centre every day.

The effort and the funds required for the realization of these plans are enormous. On the other hand, the government seems firm in its decision to curb public spending in order to deal with the state's deficits and prevent the Greek economy from bankruptcy.

But all candidates have pledged to prevent Athens' decline and to turn it into a more humane city. They all have set this as a top priority in their campaign and have asked for the public's support in their effort. It is probably one of the rare occasions in Greece's political history that such a mild climate prevails among the political parties only a few days before the polls open. In a further rare display of political

chivalry, the candidates in all major cities have agreed not to indulge in mud-slinging against each other.

The underlying questions now is not what the problems in the major cities are, as there is a general consensus on this, but who will be more successful and effective in his task of confronting them.

Without the impetus of the Olympics, projects like the new international airport at Spata, the proposed network of highways ringing the city and the underground bisecting it, may appear to have less urgency, but this is not true since the ultimate aim has always been for the benefit of Athenians.

"We have in our hands the hope of a new Athens, which must and can have the beauty and the prestige of the old one," Mercouri has said, and her rival Tritsis pointed out that "there can be no compromise over the fight for the city's salvation." ■

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# Hello, Out There!

A year after *The Athenian's* last report on OTE, a new, more optimistic view has emerged from the overburdened telecommunication system which tries to serve the most talkative people on earth

by Jeanne Valentine

With nearly 30,000 employees throughout the country, OTE (Hellenic Telecommunications Organization) is a lumbering giant plagued with consumer complaints, political scandals and accusations of phone tapping. To head such an organization can be no picnic and although the OTE General Director Professor Kyriakos Kioulafas is an affable man, his air of slight harassment is with him when in his office high in OTE towers in Maroussi.

While OTE in 1988 showed debts of over half its total assets, it managed to show a return of 10.99 percent, and, according to ICAP, to be the most profitable organization of that year, with profits of 19.5 billion. Why, one wonders, should we have such a bad service?

In a recent exclusive interview, Mr Kioulafas, clearly outlined what OTE is planning, what it is doing and what kind of investments are being made in the telecommunications field. Prior to our interview, Alternate Minister of Merchant Marine Apostolis Pavlidis had announced at a press conference that the upgrading of telecommunications would be the first step towards transforming Piraeus as an international marine centre. He announced that meetings with Professor Kioulafas and Undersecretary of Transport and Communications Apostolos Kratsas would follow.

I asked Professor Kioulafas about the outcome of this meeting. "I would characterize our meeting as positive. We have decided to set up this telecommunications park, or centre, in the Piraeus area in order to make it available to shipowners. We have started working on that and the first report to the minister will be submitted within 20 days. There is a team working on it now. They have already had their first meeting and we have agreed they comply with my order to submit their results within that time limit."

Earlier, I had spoken to Finance Minister John Paleokrassas regarding

OTE and telecommunications, he had stated that, in his opinion, not enough investment was being made in this sector. OTE began a four to five billion dollar program to digitalize in October 1989. Much of the work went to a German/Swedish/Greek consortium (Siemens/Ericsson/Intercom), but large parts of the program will now be sub-contracted directly by OTE or indirectly by the consortium to other foreign firms. According to reliable sources, a tender for bids for a turn-key earth station (Eutesat) is expected to be reissued after a cancellation earlier this year. The estimated budget is 10 million dollars, but it could reach as much as 50 million dollars with attachments and additional systems.

Professor Kioulafas agreed the present sum was an inadequate investment and that he planned to buy 720,000 digital lines in the near future. "When I buy digital lines, I introduce new technology into OTE. That is the only way to overcome problems. We will begin implementation of this program – the



Communication: sophisticated future

first digital centres – in October 1990," he said, adding "We will start putting in a map at the beginning of next year, which means that next spring we will be in a position to say we are doing better. Crossed lines are due to overloading, lack of maintenance, old machinery and equipment. There was no investment during the last ten years in telecommunications."

This summer, better services were set up by OTE to accommodate tourists' demand. Over 200 new services



Professor Kioulafas, General Director of OTE

were created throughout the country, with better telephone communication services on weekends (always notoriously inadequate). In reply to the question whether he intended to extend these services year round, he stated, "There is a question of money. The whole cost of this exercise was 200,000 million drachmas during this summer period, at a time when we were investing all we can in new technology. But we must give some services on weekends. We have more than seven million tourists here, so it means we lose more than 500 million dollars per year due to the incapability of OTE to support our tourists with adequate telecommunications services."

Nuisance calls are another problem in need of solution. In the United Kingdom, the subscriber complains to the GPO (British OTE) and for three weeks thereafter all calls are monitored – incoming calls, anyway.

Regretfully, Professor Kioulafas said the problem is still to be addressed. "We haven't managed to face it so far. We have a study going on to research how to lessen the problems along the lines of the UK."

Rumors of deregulation and privatization of certain OTE services



abound and are expected to be implemented at some point in the near future. The impetus for the rapid changes stem from external pressures by the EC to liberalize telecommunications for the 1992 open market rather than from any specific program, although the present government is considering such a move.

Professor Kioulafas has been in his present position for a year. As a result, he has had time to ascertain where the problems lie and how to deal with them. Born in Samos in 1940, he studied economics and gained a law degree at the University of Athens in 1963. A two-year course in physics at the university followed. From 1972 to 1976 he did post-graduate studies at the Mathematics Department of Heriott-Watt University in Edinburgh. He completed market research and business studies.

His research paper "Operational Research Techniques and Marketing Strategies Applied to the Aggregate Production Planning Problem" was submitted in 1977. Four years later he was invited in the capacity of special scientist to teach in the Technical Economics Program at the University of

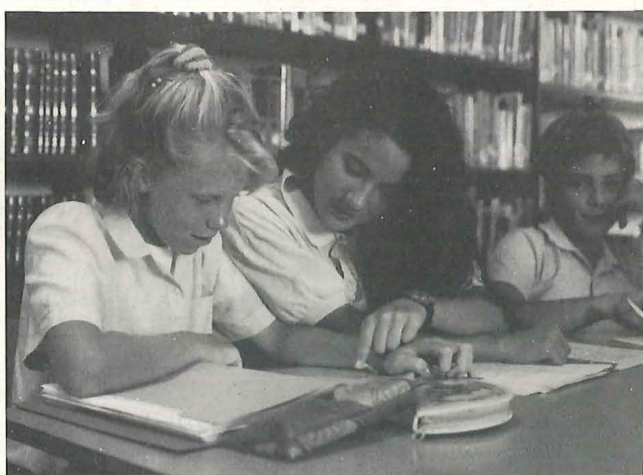
Athens. In a post recently given out to political patronage, it is a relief to see a figure with a reliable and esteemed background.

"We have a program of investment amounting to about 400 million drachmas over the next three years. We hope we will be able to apply this program which includes new services such as mobile phones, telefax, video-conference and this sort of things. We are already near to applying some of it." Mr Kioulafas is confident that the problems will be ironed out over a period of time. He asks for patience, for these things cannot be done overnight. "There are some inflexibilities, but the government believes it can help us in facing the problems we have. It is, after all, a public civil service, but we can be made more autonomous than we are."

On the matter of the 1996 Olympics, OTE had published a detailed booklet on how it would have coped with the enormous task of supplying necessary facilities and telecommunications coverage for the event. The communications infrastructure for the Mediterranean Games in Athens in 1991 has already been worked out and there will be a practice run of sorts.

Although OTE itself has been in existence for only 40 years, telecommunications in Greece have been around in some form or another since 1859 when the first telegraph service between Athens and Piraeus was set up. It gradually developed over the years until 1949 when the networks were banded together under the present single umbrella. In 1957 the first telex service was introduced and today the latest technology is being applied or is in the process of it even if the situation seems otherwise with the amount of wrong numbers and crossed lines we encounter.

Prompted by keen staff members who have contributed tirelessly and selflessly, OTE is in the process of gathering material for a Museum of Hellenic Telecommunications displaying antique equipment and telephones plus material showing the history of talking over the wires in Greece. This may seem like sheer bravado when so much of the present equipment is still historical, but the day seems not far off when callers will regret (occasionally) the unexpected, gregarious, user-friendly days of crossed wires and wrong numbers. ■



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# Clamping Down on Terrorism

With Iraqi threats in mind  
Greece proceeds to create  
an anti-terrorist ideological climate  
through a number of legislative and administrative  
moves

by Paul Anastasi

**D**ue to the recent rise in terrorism and its fears of Iraqi-supported terrorist acts, the government is taking measures both to combat terrorism and to reverse the country's negative international image which had led to increasing criticism from its western allies during the socialist administrations of former Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

On the other hand, in order to combat left-wing criticism of forging too close ties with the West, New Democracy is moving to put alleged Palestinian terrorist Mohammed Rashid on trial in Greece rather than comply with a demand by Washington for his extradition to the US. Rashid is wanted in connection with a mid-flight bomb explosion aboard a Pan Am passenger jet in 1982 which killed a 15-year old Japanese youth and injured others.

According to information provided by Greek officials and confirmed by western diplomats, Athens has purchased sophisticated security equipment and, contrary to the previous socialist administrations, is cooperating closely with western anti-terrorism agencies for an exchange of information and the training of its cadres. The focus of its security precautions are airports and harbors as well as foreign embassies and companies - indeed those targets where an attack would do the worst damage to the country's image.

Practical measures aside, the government is also seeking to reverse the climate of toleration, and even of sympathy, for terrorism which prevailed under the socialist governments from 1981 to 1989. With an official ideology of anti-Americanism and a pro-communist policy coupled with Third World adventurism often pursued by the Papandreou governments, that period led to an all-time low in Greece's relations with the West.

An anti-terrorist ideological climate is now aimed at through a number of legislative and administrative moves. Firstly, the government is offering

handsome rewards for information leading to the arrest of terrorists. In September, the government passed a law providing for compensation and pensions for the families of victims of terrorism.

Last year, the prime minister's daughter and widow of a politician assassinated by terrorists, Dora Bakoyiannis, now MP, introduced legislation seeking to limit unwarranted publicity by the media of terrorist activity and proclamations. The bill was deadlocked in parliament under an all-party coalition ruling Greece.

In an interview, Mrs Bakoyiannis, said she is now prompting contacts between the Journalists' Union and Publishers so that they may draw up their own professional code of conduct on the problem. Pending that decision, she is refraining from introducing special legislation.

"The journalists and publishers" she said, "are putting up a tough fight on the ground that freedom of the press is being restricted, but I suspect they are also considering their own narrow interests because sensational presentations of terrorist attacks make good headlines and sell copies."

"Public opinion, however, is now beginning to react. It is not the way it used to be," she added, "when people would passively sit by as newspapers almost made heroes of terrorist organizations and dedicated pages and pages to their proclamations. People now call up newspapers and radio stations and complain."

Both the practical anti-terrorism steps and the back-up legislation are mainly directed against the ultra-leftist '17 November' terrorist organization. Since first making its appearance in 1975, it has claimed responsibility for numerous bomb attacks and 15 assassinations, including that of a CIA Station chief in Athens, American defence attaché, a senior naval official and prominent conservative publishers and businessmen.

Such incidents, coupled with the activity of other terrorist groups, has led to Greece acquiring a reputation for being one of western Europe's most fertile territories for terrorist activity. Western governments accused the socialist administration of tolerating the situation by failing to cooperate with them. Now, Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis and his daughter Dora also have personal reasons for the drive against terrorism.

Such personal considerations aside, Greece has two more reasons which make it particularly anxious to bolster its anti-terrorism defences. Firstly, Baghdad has threatened to strike at those countries participating in the multinational force blockading Iraq - and that includes Greece.

And secondly, in its effort to win the 96 Olympics, Greece had a vested interest in proving to the world that it could host trouble-free Olympics and that international whispers of concern were unfounded.

Meanwhile, the government is also moving to undermine left-wing criticism at home of being too supportive of western interests. In what can be interpreted as a political balancing act, it has introduced legislation that will allow for Rashid's trial in Greece instead of his extradition. According to Greek officials, the matter was discussed, and Washington's understanding secured, during a visit to the US in June by Mr Mitsotakis and Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras. Approval for the move, the officials said, was also given by Lee Hamilton, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

"Though I continue to believe that the preferred solution would be extradition, it would be acceptable if Rashid was tried in Greece and the United States felt that justice had been rendered," Hamilton was quoted by the state-controlled Athens News Agency as stating in June. "I do stand by that view, and I was encouraged by the comments of the Prime Minister."

Rashid was arrested at Athens airport in May 1988, following a tip-off from American authorities. He was sentenced and jailed for travelling on a forged passport, and his extradition to the US approved by the Supreme Court despite considerable left-wing pressure and terrorist threats. The final decision lies with the Minister of Justice, the man who last month introduced legislation that will allow for his trial and imprisonment here. ■





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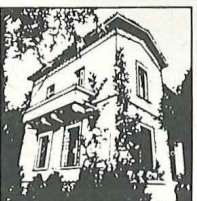
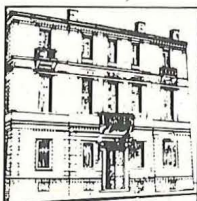
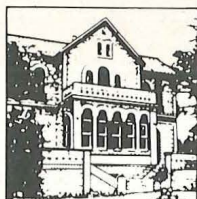
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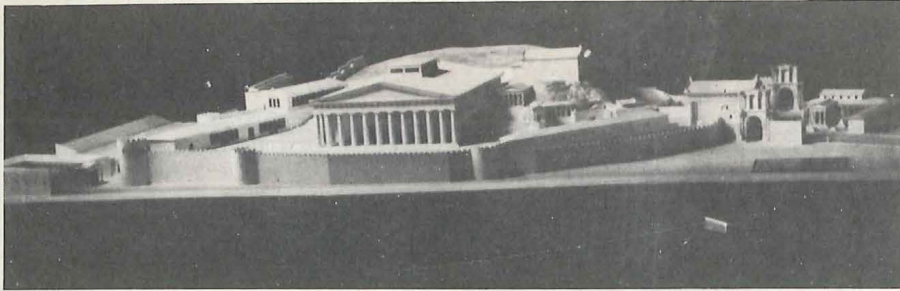
CONQUEST EUROPE



# Ancient Eleusis

Once the centre of the sacred cult of Demeter and Persephone, Eleusis now lies uncomfortably among factories, a sacrifice to modern gods of technology

by Anne Peters



The sanctuary reconstructed as it was during its second peak period in Roman Imperial times

It is one of those strange 20th century twist: the town which was a great spiritual centre for over 18 centuries, to which pilgrims flocked in their thousands during classical times, now lies uncomfortably wedged between the highly toxic Bay of Eleusis and a forest of chimney stacks and factories.

A sacrifice to more modern gods of technology and industry, Ancient Eleusis is neglected by all but the most conscientious of tourists. But it is still worth making the pilgrimage, or at least a stop-off en route to the Peloponnese. Once within the sacred sanctuary, it is surprisingly easy to forget the not-so-pleasant background and, with a little imagination, recapture something of the atmosphere that reigned over 2000 years ago.

A city is thought to have existed on the site as far back as the 15th century BC, at which time Eleusis was already a centre of worship: excavations have uncovered a series of temples dating from Mycenaean to Periclean times and later alterations were made by the Romans. The Mysteries of the sacred cult of Demeter and her daughter Persephone (or Kore) were performed there until the suppression of the pagan cults in 395 AD.

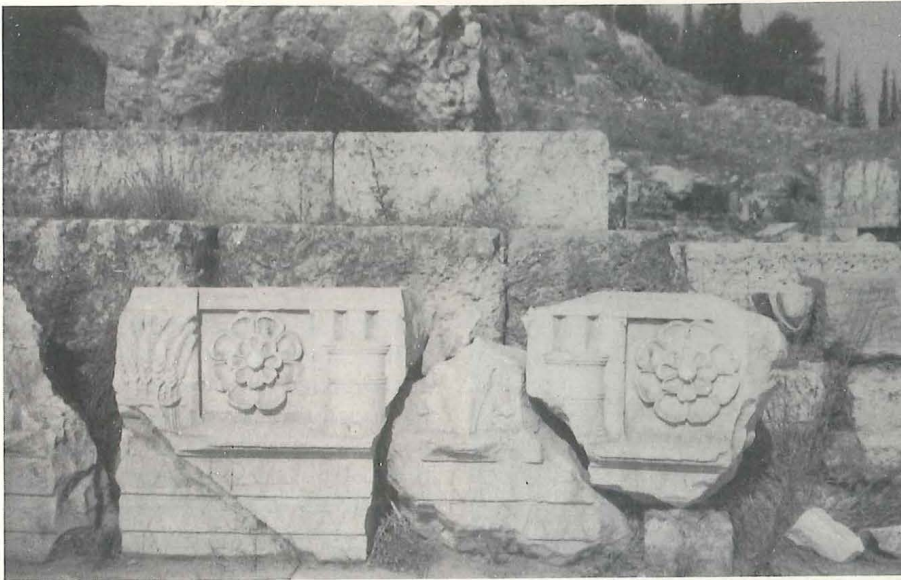
The Ancient Greeks, not unlike their modern descendants, were fond of festivals; in fact, over 90 days a year were given over to annual community festivals. At Eleusis, there were several yearly festivals in honour of the goddess Demeter, of which the most renowned and elaborate were the *Eleusinia* or *Mysteries*. The cult of Demeter

at Eleusis actually began as the religion of the royal family of Eleusis, the Eumolpidae, who traced their lineage back to Eumolpos, supposedly the first celebrant of the Mysteries to whom Demeter, through the second son of King Keleos, Triptolemos, first revealed the secret art of agriculture on what was the most fertile land in Attica: the Thriasian Plain. Thus, in Archaic times at least (before they had achieved a Panhellenic reputation), the Mysteries maintained a primarily agricultural character, which is reflected by the fact that they took place every *Boedromion* (September), after the gathering of the crops (so people had more free time) and just before the seed-corn was brought up from the underground granaries for sowing. Thanks would be given to Demeter, the corn goddess, for providing the most basic of man's needs, and rites would be carried out to ensure the rebirth of



The oldest representation of Demeter and Kore at Eleusis





Frieze from Lesser Propylaea: carvings of emblems of the cult: the ears of wheat, the rosette and the ram's head.

the corn crop the following year.

Later on, however, the Mysteries took on an extra religious dimension. By the mid sixth century BC, Athens, keen to extend her sphere of influence, had incorporated them into the religious life of the city. In the fifth century, initiation into the Mysteries was extended to all Greek speakers, including foreigners, and other Greek states were required to pay tithes to Demeter at Eleusis. Furthermore, the emphasis now was not only on the promise of a successful crop next year, but also on the promise of an afterlife.

The myth of Demeter and Kore, on which the celebration of the Mysteries was based, lent itself readily to such dual interpretation. According to the myth, Kore, the beloved daughter of Demeter, was picking flowers with her friends in a meadow when Hades, god of the underworld, appeared in a chariot pulled by black horses, snatched the

young maiden, and vanished with her into a chasm. Distraught Demeter wandered the Earth for nine days, during which time neither nectar nor ambrosia passed her lips. Finally, having been given a hint by Helios, she came to Eleusis disguised as a Cretan woman. She sat down by a well and wept. The daughters of King Keleos came to draw water and introduced her to their father, who, ignorant of the goddess's true identity, employed her as a wet nurse for his son, Demophon on whom she tried to bestow the gift of immortality, but was caught in the act and so forced to reveal herself. Demeter was eventually persuaded to smile by Keleos' lame daughter, Iambe, who told her some rather lascivious verses, and the dry nurse persuaded her to drink *kykeon*, a posset made with barley and mint.

Once Demeter revealed her identity, she commanded a temple to be built

in her honour, to which she retired, vowing never to return to Olympus nor allow crops to grow until her daughter was restored to her. Seeing that the race of men was now facing extinction, Zeus declared that Kore, who, as Queen of the Underworld, was now also known as Persephone, should be returned to her mother on condition that she had not tasted the food of the dead. One of Hades' gardeners, however, revealed that she had eaten seven seeds of a pomegranate. Finally a compromise was reached: Kore would spend nine months of the year with her mother and the remaining three with Hades.

Overjoyed to see her daughter again, Demeter restored fertility to the land, covering the earth with flowers, and initiated her kind hosts into her secret rites, saying: "Blessed is he



The Eleusinian Relief, was found in 1859 in the church of Agios Zacharias in the main square of Eleusis, where it was being used as a threshold by the Christians, luckily with the relief side downwards

among men who on earth has seen these rites, but whoever is uninitiated and has no share in them has no part in the same things when he has died, down in the murky gloom." Kore's return was interpreted as the redemption of the individual soul from evil and the pledge of immortality. Special favours after death were also promised to the initiates.

What actually went on at the Mysteries remains something of a mystery to us today, although many inspired guesses have been made. Very little was written about them, despite the fact that thousands of people were



Reconstruction of triumphal arch





The Telesterion or Hall of the Mysteries

initiated. In fact, breaking the vow of secrecy carried the death penalty. We do, however, have a lot of information on the ceremonial march from Athens to Eleusis and we know that prospective *mystai* were required to undergo a kind of purification before becoming fully-fledged initiates. In the month of *Anthesterion* (February-March), the *Lesser Eleusinia* were held at Agrai in Athens (near the site of the present Panathenaic Stadium) on the banks of the River Ilissos. First time *mystai* received instruction from the high priest of Eleusis, and dramatical scenes referring to the life of Dionysos were performed.

Having been accepted as *mystai*, the initiates were allowed to take part in the *Greater Eleusinia* in September. A Panhellenic truce was called, all legal proceedings were adjourned, and Athenians of all social classes and ages



Tiered seats of the Telesterion



Bust of Marcus Aurchius



Christian symbols carved in the pavement to ward off pagan spirits

began to prepare for the nine days of sacred rites (after the nine days of Demeter's search). A group of armed young men were sent from Athens to Eleusis to escort the sacred objects (probably statues and symbols pertaining to the cult), which were carried in oak boxes by priestesses the 22 kilometres along the Sacred Way to Athens. Shortly before their arrival in the city, an announcement was made, calling all *mystai* to assemble at the *Eleusinion* in the Agora and warning the ritually impure (ie those tainted by homicide, incest, childbirth and death from natural causes, and not purified through the appropriate animal sacrifices) that they were not eligible for initiation.

The next day all the *mystai* went down to the sea at Phaleron to purify themselves as well as the pigs which

each of them was required to bring with and which were later sacrificed to Demeter. Pig's blood was held to be the purest and to have great properties of purification. After the sacrifice, the pigs were buried deep in the ground. On the following days, various other rites took place, and then on the sixth day of the Mysteries, the procession of *mystai* (*Iacchos* or *Pompe*) left for Eleusis. At its head was the wooden statue of *Iacchos*, Demeter's lusty son, its priest, the priestesses with their boxes, the Hierophant (initiating priest) with his myrtle crown, other priests and state representatives, and, at the rear, the huge crowd of *mystai* dressed in festive clothes and myrtle wreaths, carrying bundles of supplies and a rod made of woven branches: the



*Bacchus*, an important symbol of the Mysteries.

The procession made stops at several shrines along the Sacred Way, and at the bridge over the River Kifissos a strange ritual took place: the so-called *gēphyrismoī*. The sacred objects and the priests were allowed to cross the bridge, but as each initiate went over, he was showered with abuse by men with their heads covered. This tradition has been linked to the fact that Demeter was amused by Iambe's lewd humour.

Finally, late in the evening, the torch-lit procession arrived at the *Kallichoron* or Well of the Fair Dancers, where Demeter had sat down and wept, next to the entrance to the sanctuary. Here, women performed a dance balancing special clay pots, or *kernoi*, on their heads, and the *mystai* chanted. The *mystagogoi* bade all to abstain from food and wine until they had partaken of the *kykeon*. Then a bull was sacrificed, an offering of special bread was made, the initiates drank from the sacred cup seated on ram skins, and they were allowed to enter the enclosure.

Of what took place inside the *Telesterion*, or Hall of the Mysteries, very little is known. It seems probable, however, that the rites were divided into three parts: first, the *dromena* (or things done), probably a pageant re-enacting Demeter's quest for her lost daughter; second, the *legomena* (or things said), which comprised the chanting of ritual formulas; third, the *deiknumena* (or things displayed), in which the Hierophant revealed sacred objects, perhaps ancient statues preserved from Mycenaean times.

The *mystai* sat on the tiered seats which lined the *Telesterion*, dressed now in pure white tunics, and witnessed



The Kallichoron Well



The famous Kistophoros Caryatid of Pentelic marble. Its bulk is impressive as it stands in the middle of the room, where it was placed by the first Greek archaeologist at Eleusis, D. Philios. Its twin is in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge

awesome and terrible spectacles, which seemed to transport them first to the horrors of the underworld and the fate awaiting the evil man, then to Mount Olympus itself and a glimpse of Elysium. Clever use was made of light, either with torches and lanterns, or from a sky-light positioned directly above the centre of the *Anaktoron*, or Holy of Holies, a small rectangular building in the middle of the Hall of the Mysteries.

The final and highest stage of the Mysteries was the *Epopteia* (or revelation), for those who had been initiated the previous year. They probably watched a representation of the secret marriage of Zeus and Demeter, the other most important event in the goddess's life and symbolic of man's salvation, and a single ripe ear of wheat, representing the eternal power of the

life-regenerating earth, was raised up by the Hierophant.

The last cycle of the Mysteries was devoted to libations and rites for the dead, and there were dances and songs of rebirth and regeneration. The next day the initiates returned to Athens on foot, carrying no further obligation but feeling spiritually fulfilled and renewed.

Twentieth century pilgrims to Eleusis can still see the remains of many of the buildings important in the worship of the corn goddess: the *Kallichoron* Well, a beautiful example of polygonal masonry dating from the pre-classical era; the *Plutonion*, an enclosed cavern sacred to Hades, said to mark the spot where Kore was ravished under the earth; the ground plan of the great *Telesterion*, dating from the Periclean age, with its tiered seats. ■



# Veria, a Paradise in Northern Greece

With its multitude of post-Byzantine chapels hidden in secluded courtyards, this thriving modern town has a past well worth poking into

by Steve Vass

If you are looking for autumn colors, refreshing streams and a bit of fishing – with some of the most delightful chapels in the country thrown in – think of going to Veria. Lying on the first foothills of western Macedonia, the town looks over the plain to Aliakmon, most Greek of rivers, whose poplar-lined course, particularly in October when leaves drift across it, has often been recorded in films seeking to recapture the nostalgia of a rural past.

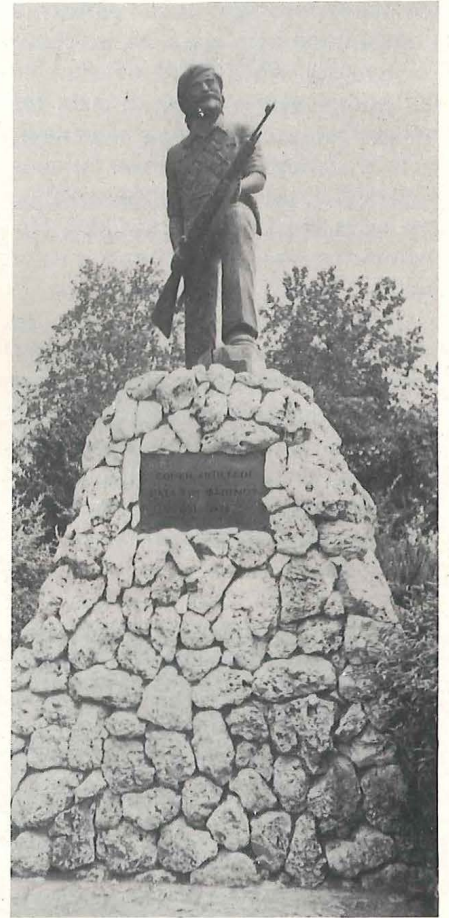
Because of its natural richness, it is no wonder that Veria is one of the oldest, continuously settled areas in Greece, dating back some 8000 years. Although the date it was founded and the exact identity of its original inhabitants are unknown, the Macedonians did find it inhabited when they arrived in the area in 1100 BC.

The word 'Veria' brings to mind a flow of water from the last two syllables, 'ri-a re-o', from the Greek word, meaning 'flow'. According to Greek mythology, the name derives from the nymph Verroe, the daughter of Okeanos and Thetis. Verroe, who was born in her parents' ocean palace, is said to have fallen in love with the

location on first sight, and given it her name. Other accounts give her a different lineage. One says she was the love child of Adonis and Aphrodite; another, the daughter of Veritas, the founder of the Macedonian race.

Veria was a political, cultural and religious centre of ancient Macedonia, reaching its peak during the Andronian dynasty (306-165 BC), which may very well have come from Veria itself. At that time, Veria was rich in agriculture and livestock, renowned for its royal stables and royal hunting grounds, and for its priests in the service of the holy Macedonian river, Aliakmon, as well as Zeus, Apollo, Hercules, Artemis, Ares, Aphrodite, Dionysos.

When the Romans took over, Veria, as well as other Macedonian cities, were declared 'free' states, as part of the Roman strategy to divide and rule. This did not prevent the Macedonians, remembering past glories and the times when they ruled and were not ruled, from staging periodic uprisings. The Romans nevertheless seemed to have forgiven the Verians for their trespasses, since they made the city the centre for the Macedonian



Statue in Elia in honour of the national resistance during the German occupation

worship of Roman emperors and gave them the right to mint their own coins.

Veria prospered under the Byzantine Empire. In 904, however, the Saracens, finding the city in chaos after an earthquake, took advantage of the situation and looted the town, kidnapping the women and selling them on Islamic slave markets. This was the beginning of almost 300 years of turmoil, which saw the city pass into the hands of a host of invaders, including the Goths, the Normans, the Slavs, the Bulgarians, the Catalans, the Franks, and the Crusaders. In 1309, however, Veria fell under Byzantine rule again and remained so until it fell to the Ottomans. During this period, there were numerous churches built, many of which stand to this day.

The Turks finally conquered and held Veria in 1436, after a 50-year period of alternated rulers. The first uprising against the Turks came 12 years later, which the Turks avenged harshly with rape, looting and slaughter. From early on in the Ottoman occupation, *kleftes* made life difficult for the Turkish army by conducting



Old Macedonian houses in Kariotissa



guerrilla raids from Mount Vermion.

In their attempt to stabilize the occupied territories, the Ottomans endeavoured to convert Greeks to the Muslim religion. In Veria, this gave rise to a unique custom, as described by the 17th century Turkish writer Evliya Tselebi. He informs us that during 'the days of the red eggs' (Good Friday to Easter Sunday), the Muslims would put on their battle gear, run wild in the streets screaming out their battle cry "Alah, Alah" and gather up any fine young infidels they could find. They would then dress them up as Muslims, put them on a decorated mount and paraded them around town as converts to the faith. Afterwards, money would be collected from the Muslim residents of the town and the proceeds given to the converts so they would have the means to live well. Understandably, the Greek residents preferred to spend Easter locked up in their homes.

Veria became a Greek city again on 16 October, 1913, when it was liberated by the Greek army. The population, however, remained predominantly Turkish until the population exchange of 1922. The majority of the refugees who came to Veria originated from Asia Minor (which today constitutes



Abandoned old house in Barbouta along the Tripotamos River

who worked alongside the Germans, were positively ruthless with their fellow countrymen. Following a partisan attack on their headquarters, the Pouliki ran amok in the streets of Veria, killing indiscriminately anyone they found in their path. They had further plans of setting fire to the town and looting it but the mayor persuaded the Germans to call off their dogs and thus saved the city from a major disaster.

As in ancient times, Veria today is once again thriving economically. Thanks to its ample supply of fresh water and fertile soil, fruit cultivation is flourishing, with peaches and apples leading the way. There is also wheat, clover, cotton, which, along with its canned food industry, has given Veria a yearly surplus over ten billion drachmas in its balance of trade. All this means that there is a lot of money circulating in Veria and all sectors of its economy are doing well. Thus, Veria, unlike other small cities and villages in the country, is not experiencing an exodus of its young people, since there are plenty of opportunities at home.

Despite Veria's expanding economy and consequent construction boom, the city has made efforts to retain its traditional flavor. There are two areas, Kariotissa, near the centre, and Barbouta, along the River Tripotamos, to the right of Orogias Square, which contain the largest concentration of old Turkish and Macedonian housing. The latter are distinguishable from the former by the wooden beams that support the little room jutting out from the main structure. The houses in Barbouta are generally on a grander scale, but they also tend to be in a worse state of repair. Some of the houses in both areas are still occupied (mostly by seniors) and several have been tastefully restored, renovated and expanded, but for the most part, they have been abandoned and have sadly deteriorated into hovels. The city does provide owners of traditional houses with a five-million-drachma grant to repair and restore their structures. Most owners, however, find more economic sense in letting the buildings crumble and building a block of flats on the site.



The Church of Christ (14th C) on Mitropoleos Street. Behind the arches are Georgios Kalliergis' famous paintings

the largest ethnic group in Veria) and others came from eastern Thrace and Pontus.

After the population exchange, a brief, peaceful and prosperous period followed, which was interrupted by World War II. The skillful diplomacy of then mayor Kambitoglou saved many Verians from German bullets. However, the treacherous 'Pouliki',

As the *kleftes* had done during the Turkish occupation, the partisans took to Mount Vermion and controlled it throughout the German occupation, conducting many damaging raids from this base. This stronghold was made possible by the support the partisans received from the residents of Veria. Verians are justifiably proud of the role they played in the resistance.





**The Church of Saints Kyriakos and Julia (14th C)**

In and around Kariotissa and Barabouta, you can find most of Veria's Byzantine churches (around 50), as well as the old Turkish baths, a couple of mosques, and the old market sector, with its weird mixture of tiny, old and new as well as new-disguised-as-old shops. If you go on a hunt for the Byzantine churches, you would be hard-pressed to find more than a dozen without a guide, since most are disguised as houses and are locked up.

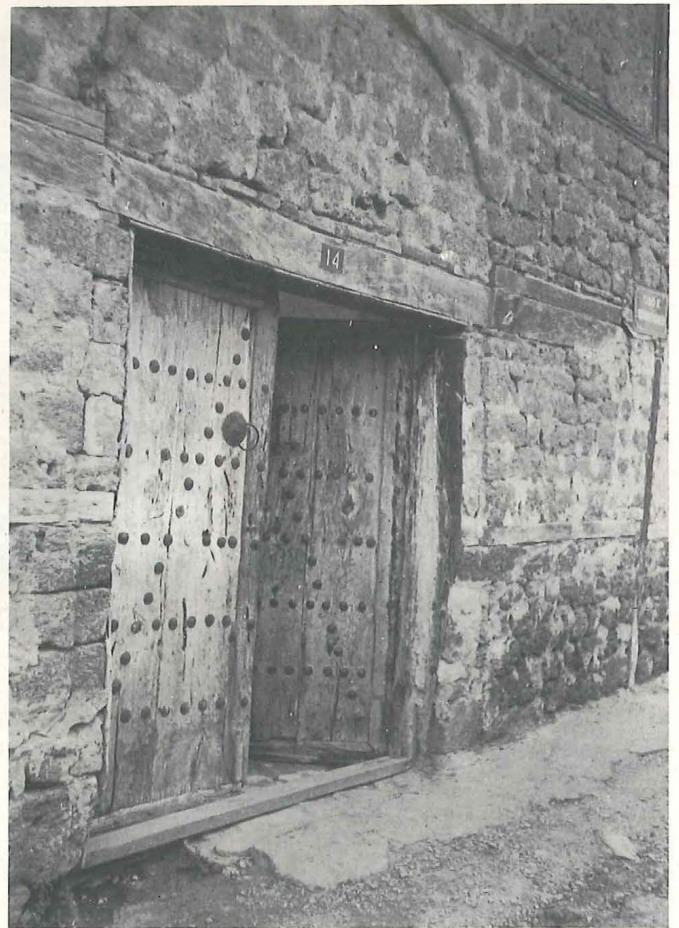
One church that is easy to find and definitely worth a visit is the Church of Christ, smack-dab on the main street, Mitropoleos, a little up from and on the same side as the city hall. Built in the early 14th century, the church is in mint condition. Even more remarkable are the excellent exterior wall paintings done in 1315 by the renowned artist from Thessaloniki, Georgios Kalliergis. These paintings bear the stamp of the artist's individuality, his almost impressionistic disregard for exact reproduction of the human form, and preference for an inward look at the human soul, thus creating a deep sense of balance, peace and harmony in these masterpieces.

Another fine example of Byzantine art and architecture can be found in the Old Mitropolis at Perikleous Sofou and Kamara, just off Mitropoleos Street. It

was built from 1070 to 1080 under the orders of then Veria Bishop Nikitas and, despite the fact that its entire southern sector is in ruins, it is regarded as one of the finest examples of middle Byzantine architecture available in the Balkans. Following the expulsion of the Franks in 1224, the wall paintings inside the Old Mitropolis started decomposing in the early 14th century. Of particular interest are the paintings on the eastern wall depicting the life of John the Baptist.

Another must on the religious tour is the pulpit of Saint Paul, which is located in a small park to the left of Orogias Square. Saint Paul visited Veria at least twice in 56 and 57 AD and preached the gospel from this site to the sizeable Jewish community that existed in Veria at that time. Saint Paul won over quite a few pagan Greeks as well and, since then, the site has been sanctified. Do not expect to find a pulpit there, though. It is in fact a shrine built around three white-washed stone steps from where Saint Paul apparently stood and preached.

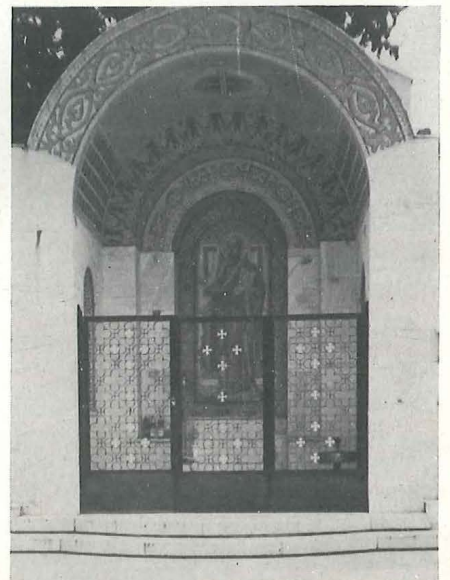
Given the wealth of archaeological findings in the area, Veria's Archaeological Museum is not as impressive as one might think. A naked Aphrodite is to be found there, along with a headless Athena, engraved Macedonian col-



**Outside gate of a house grouping in Kariotissa. The gate opens on a common yard**

umns and tombstones, a superb statue of Olyanos, a Macedonian river god, and other artefacts from ancient Macedonian and Roman times. These are worth looking into but do not expect to be bowled over.

If you get tired of trekking around historical sites, you can relax at Elia, a parkland area at the south end where the city abruptly begins. Elia is carefully tended (with well-pruned bushes and no litter), and the older folk tend to congregate there with their grandchild-



**The pulpit of Saint Paul**



dren. There are also several large outdoor cafeterias which draw a younger clientele.

From Elia, there is a sheer declivity, which provides this location with a marvelous view of the Macedonian plain below. This striking geological formation seems to suggest that Veria had a lakeshore, or perhaps even a seashore, which means that the Thermaikos Gulf may have extended as far north as Veria. However, there are wildly differing accounts as to when this was the case.

Veria is quite lively in terms of cultural events and entertainment. Theatre and music have found fertile soil in Veria, thanks to avid support by the city's young people. The young also take a leading role in the traditional ethnic celebrations and dances organized by the city's Vlach, Pontian and Cretan minorities. At night there are many cafeterias, pubs, discos and tavernas to choose from, along with the traditional stroll up and down the main street. Celebrations and festivals in nearby villages include *Anastenaria*, in the village of Meliki, from May 21 to 23, where residents dance on hot coals in honor of Saint John, and the Pontian festival at Saint George's Monastery in Rodohori.

After reading this, you may be ready to pack and move to Veria for good. But hold on, there is trouble in paradise. Trouble, for some residents at least, has come in the form of an ethnic minority: the gypsies. The gypsies have found a 'favorable political climate' in Veria and some residents have complained that the gypsies have become rather cocky, taking over the main square, Orogias, and pursuing some rather aggressive panhandling practices. An increase in thefts has also been blamed on them.

For outdoors types, there is good fishing in the Aliakmon River and wild boar hunting on Mount Vermion and Mount Seli. In the winter, Seli is northern Greece's favorite and best equipped ski centre, boasting three ski lifts and two lodges providing about 150 beds.

For archaeological buffs there is, within striking distance of Veria, the most celebrated Greek site excavated in recent years. Late in 1977, Professor Manolis Andronikos and his team from the University of Thessaloniki uncovered two chamber tombs near the village of Vergina, 16 kilometres away from Veria. In doing so, he disclosed what became the greatest archaeological



**Macedonian tomb at Vergina**

finding concerning ancient Macedonia, which led to literally rewriting history books.

The first chamber he found had been looted but did retain a wall painting of the rape of Persephone, the only complete ancient Greek painting found to date. The second chamber, however, was remarkably intact. Professor Andronikos then announced to the world that he found the tomb of King Philip, father of Alexander the Great, and, logically deducing from this, the site of Aigai, the first Macedonian capital before being transferred to Pella, where Philip was murdered. Professor Andronikos' theory was highly disputed at first; however, the analysis of the evidence, together with further im-

portant findings, seem to have borne out his theory.

When first discovered, Vergina attracted worldwide attention and brought a consequent boom in tourism. However, the ongoing research which closes the most interesting sites to the public, along with the fact that the most impressive findings have filled up the Thessaloniki Archaeological Museum, has resulted in a domestic as well as international waning of interest in Vergina. To renew interest and increase tourism in the area, Veria's city council has launched a campaign to have a museum built at Vergina, where all the artefacts found on the site and (especially those currently on display in Thessaloniki) would be exhibited. ■



**The Old Mitropolis: wall painting of the Birth of Christ**



# Sulla's Devastation of Athens

Puzzled by a dream of Venus,  
Consul Lucius Cornelius Sulla  
launched an offensive on Athens,  
where the Pontic army of Mithridates the Great  
was stationed under the command of Archelaus

by J.M. Thursby

Readers of Greek history and guide books are often perplexed by oblique, terse references to the Roman general Sulla who sacked, besieged or looted cities and shrines across the country during the first Mithridatic war. Events in Greece during this period of its uneasy 'special relationship' with republican Rome, confused and obscured by the ever-shifting fortunes of local internecine warfare, defy summarized comment, and none is usually given; Sulla and Mithridates remain, so to speak, adrift in historical limbo.

Lucius Cornelius Sulla, earned his spurs on the battlefields of North Africa and northern Italy. His reputation as a formidable and courageous soldier, naked ambition, patrician status and unobvious bribery ensured his career in politics. And it was as governor of Cilicia in Anatolia, early in his rise to

power, that he first crossed swords with Mithridates the Great (VI Eupator) a dynamic, brutal and rapacious king who ruled the mountainous territory of Pontus which stretched inland from the southern coast of the Black Sea. The latter had long had designs on the mosaic of neighboring states in Roman-dominated Asia Minor and plotted to annex them one by one thus slowly breaking Rome's financial stranglehold on the area.

Again and again he had advanced westward until blocked by superior forces. Although not averse to strong-armed tactics he always avoided frontal combat against Roman military power and simply vanished, withdrawing into his own kingdom. Lulled into false security by these ploys, Rome, scenting easy victory and rich plunder, rashly precipitated hostilities. The Pontic king unexpectedly took up the challenge.

crushed the limited republican forces and marched on Anatolia where state after state, willingly or unwillingly, rallied to him. By the end of 89 BC most of Asia Minor was in his hands and his overriding hatred of Rome found sickening expression in his order to put all Italians resident in the province, men, women and children, to the sword. Many of the Greek-speaking states, heartily sick of avaricious and incompetent Roman government, acquiesced



Tetradrachm with head of Mithridates Eupator (in the possession of Freya Stark)

and it was reported that almost 80,000 perished in one day in a veritable blood-bath.

Mithridates now turned his sights on the Aegean islands and Greece itself and began preparations to advance by both land and sea. Panic-stricken Greek communities having little interest in either Rome or Pontus, hastily changed allegiance to suit the prevailing situation. Some chose to remain independent like Rhodes which withstood a long Pontic siege while others were wrong-footed such as Delos, then a major centre for the Roman slave trade, and was utterly devastated, its Italian merchants slaughtered.

As can be imagined, indecision was rife in Athens. The city had long been misgoverned by squabbling aristocratic factions and incompetent petty tyrants, most of them short-lived, and was entirely lacking in responsible leadership. Swayed by glowing reports of Pontic military prowess, it plumped for Mithridates who had tilted the balance in his favor by temporarily cutting off Athenian grain supplies from the Black Sea states.

News of these encroaching developments thoroughly alarmed the Roman



Temple of Asklepios at Epidauros. Sulla's troops despoiled the Sanctuary when he gave orders to "appropriate" its treasury

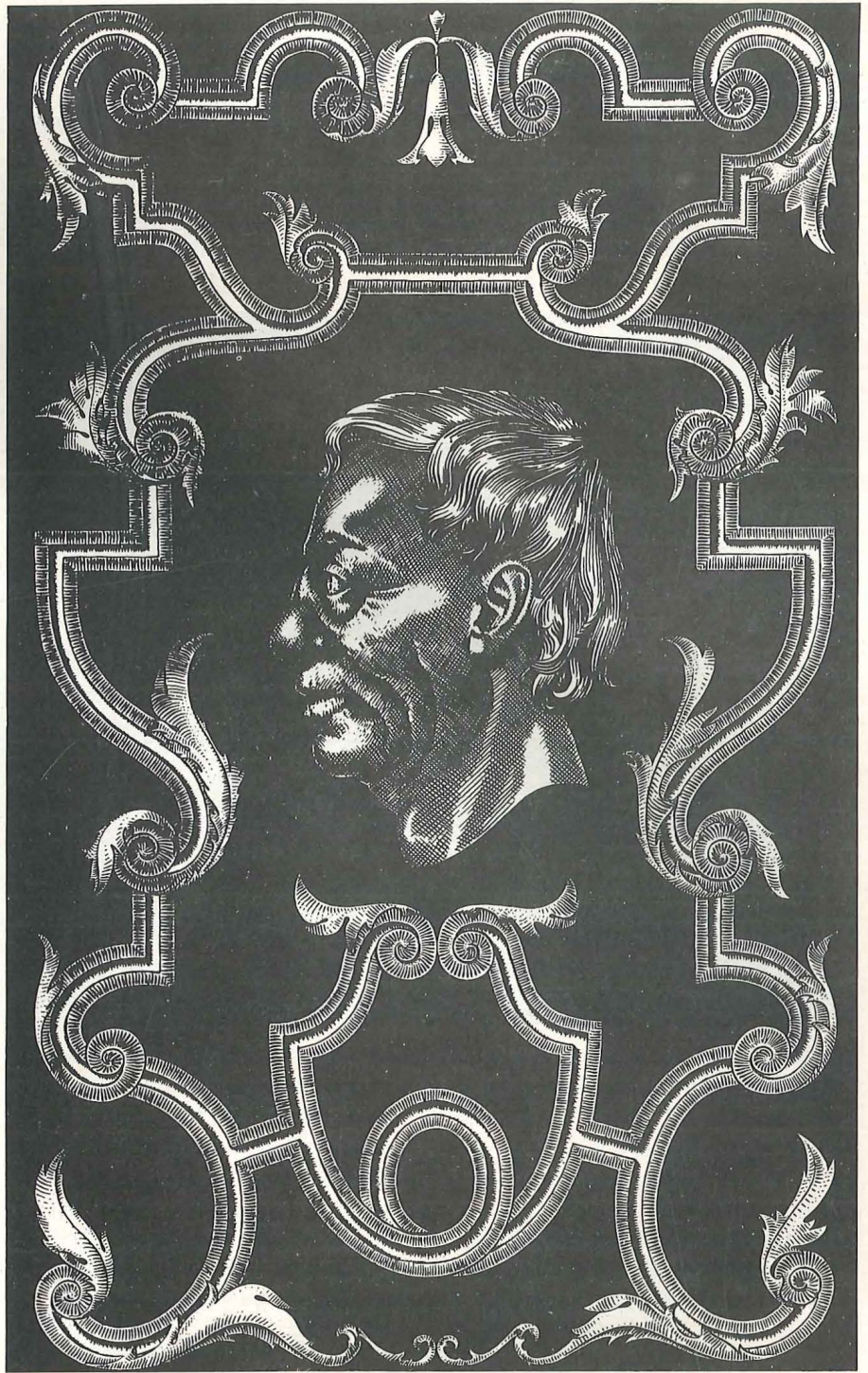


senate especially as Italy was in the throes of a social war. Sulla, now consul and one of the protagonists, marched his legions on Rome, vanquished his political opponents and slayed their supporters. Leaving the city subdued, he and his army set sail in 87 BC, landed on the coast of Epirus and moved in force toward Athens, the Greek headquarters of the Pontic campaign. As he advanced through Thessaly and Boeotia, towns on his path expediently sent delegates to assure him that they had seen the error of their ways and were now a hundred per cent behind him.

Sulla had long believed that he was particularly favored by Apollo and was puzzled by a dream he had during his march south, in which he had seen Venus, mother deity of the Roman race, dressed in armor leading his men. He stopped at Delphi to consult the oracle and was overjoyed to hear that the goddess would henceforth become his patroness and guide his future career. Armed with this encouraging news of divine support he ringed Athens and, without due consideration, immediately launched an offensive on Piraeus where the Pontic troops were stationed under their outstanding and wily general Archelaus, and got a bloodied nose.

Disconcerted, Sulla set up base camp at Eleusis and began preparations in earnest for the siege of Athens and an attack on its port. He scoured the area for supplies and materials to build his enormous siege machines and scaling ladders and dragooned his newly-acquired Boeotian 'allies' into contributing provisions. His confident hopes of a quick mop-up campaign slowly evaporated as week after week of attack and counter-attack brought success no nearer. He now faced long winter months (87 to 86 BC) with limited supplies, having already picked Attica clean, and incipient mutiny among his men. At this bleak hour, bitter news reached him that civil war had broken out in Rome, his opponents had re-taken the city, massacred his supporters, confiscated all his property and declared him 'enemy of the state'. His wife and two children, having barely escaped with their lives, joined him in Greece. Underfunded from the outset, he could not now expect any further aid, military or financial, from Italy.

Drastic situations call for drastic measures and to the abiding fury of the Greeks, he dispatched troops to loot the wealthy shrines of Olympia, Epidaurus and Delphi leaving I.O.U.'s in



Lucius Cornelius Sulla (medallion by T.L. Poulton)

place of their treasures. The officer in charge of the men sent to Delphi was apparently most reluctant to carry out his orders and returned terrified and empty-handed reporting that he had heard lyre music emanating from the temple there. Undaunted, Sulla sent him back saying that this was a sure sign of Apollo's divine approval. Having run out of timber for his costly siege machines, which Archelaus continually destroyed, he compounded these sacrilegious acts by chopping down the sacred groves of Plato's Academy and the Lyceum where Aristotle had expounded his philosophical theories, both of which lay outside the city.

Incensed, the Athenians screamed

insults and jibes from the walls at the Roman general and his family. "Mulberry syllabub - mulberry pie," they jeered with reference to a purple mottling on his face, perhaps birthmarks, and the fact that he went beetroot when angered. Already infuriated at their unexpected resistance, Sulla's hatred for them grew daily.

After long months of siege, Athens was in dire straits, many inhabitants were down to eating boiled leather and herbs gleaned from the rocky slopes of the Acropolis; some writers say that cannibalism had been resorted to. Archelaus had tried again and again to relieve the city from Piraeus but Sulla's troops had it hermetically sealed.



Eventually its tyrant bowed to civic pressure and sent envoys out to negotiate with the Roman. From all accounts, he received them coolly and when their spokesman launched into a long diatribe on their past glories, he cut him short saying "My friends, you can pack your speeches and be off, Rome did not send me to Athens to study ancient history. My task is to subdue rebels".

abandoned their position and took to their ships and later regrouped with their slowly advancing compatriots. Piraeus was ravaged, the docks and the much admired 'Arsenal of Philo' destroyed in the conflagration.

Sulla was already moving into Boeotia when word reached him that Rome, ignoring him as a proclaimed outlaw, had sent a new army to Greece,

added to the accumulated Roman booty.

There was little time for rejoicing or self-congratulations as a large new Pontic force had crossed the Dardanelles and was already heading south. Once again Sulla led his victorious legions into Boeotia and once more had confirmation of divine support, this time from the oracle of Trophonios at Levidia. He reassured him that during the coming great battle the Gods would be with him; welcome news indeed, as most ancient writers agree that he was outnumbered three to one.

The combined Pontic army had fortified itself on the rocky outcrop of Orchomenos. So fierce was their eventual attack down onto the plain below, that the highly disciplined Roman troops were beginning to fall back in disorder when Sulla apparently dismounted, grabbed the standard and advanced alone towards the enemy shouting "If anyone asks you where you deserted your leader, tell them it was Orchomenos." This both shamed and rallied his men. By fearless leadership and the usual Roman use of ditches and stakes to thwart the enemy cavalry, he carried the day; the Pontic hordes broke and fled. Sulla brutally ravaged Boeotia, completely razing several small towns and confiscated half the Theban lands, to help repay the treasures 'borrowed' from Olympia, Delphi, and Epidaurus.

Mithridates, waiting in Pergamon, went paranoiac with rage when he heard of the defeat and set about butchering those he deemed traitors. Suspected of double-dealing, the entire population of Chios was forceably resettled at the far eastern end of the Black Sea. Meanwhile Flaccus had been murdered by his second in command who proved to be a worthless leader and his troops deserted 'en masse' to the all-conquering Sulla who was then able to force an unconditional surrender on the Pontic king, allowing him only to return home unharmed. The general realized that further hostilities would be costly and futile and after two and a half years of non-stop fighting he longed for Rome.

Consequently, after he too had ravaged any state which had stood against him in Asia Minor, he sailed for Piraeus where he met representatives of the Roman senate, and then continued via Patras to Brindisi where he landed in triumph, rich with plunder. Within a year, while Greece and Anatolia were still licking their wounds, 'God-protected' Sulla set himself up as dictator.



**Remains of Temple of Apollo which stands in the Pythian Sanctuary at Delphi where in 87 BC Sulla consulted its oracle, the most famous in Greece. The following year he 'borrowed' its treasures**

Eventually the city fell and his troops wreaked pitiless vengeance on its emaciated inhabitants. So great was the massacre that blood was said to have run through the Dipylon Gate near Keramikos which itself had suffered from the huge earthworks and ditches dug by the Romans. The buildings were ravaged and looted, although not put to the torch by express orders of Sulla, all slaves were sold off, the city walls completely destroyed (Athens was to remain unfortified for the next two centuries) and its special privileges curtailed. Some columns and capitals from the unfinished Temple of Zeus were carted off, destined for the Capitoline Temple in Rome. Only the garrison, which protected the tyrant, on the Acropolis held out. Sulla contemptuously left them to starve and turned his undivided attention on Piraeus whose walls and redoubts were finally breached, forcing Archelaus to pull back to Munychia. When the latter received news that Pontic relief troops expected from the north were procrastinating in Macedonia he and his men

under Flaccus, to fight Mithridates. He hurried north, so as to be the first to engage the enemy, and routed the Pontic army on the great plain of Chaeroneia. The ensuing victory games were held in Thebes, a city which had continually wavered in its loyalties. When Sulla returned to Athens he received further good news that the garrison on the Acropolis had capitulated due to lack of water. The guards and the tyrant had been summarily executed and the Acropolis treasure



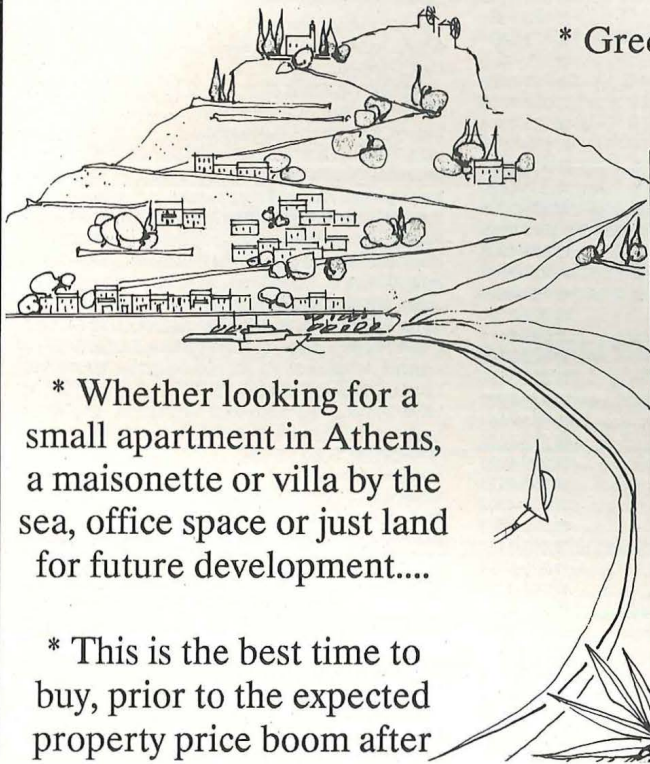
**Sulla's coin. A Roman denarius, issued in 54 BC**



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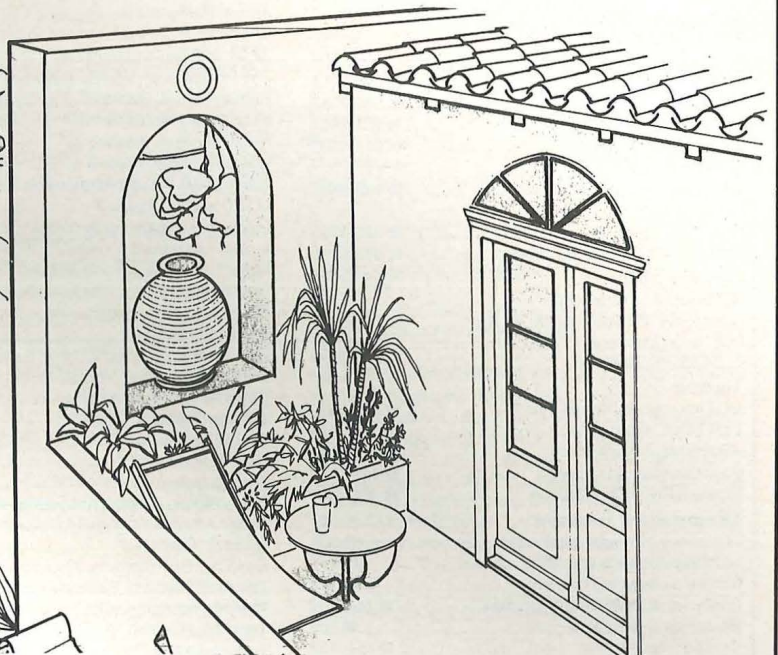
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## Ministries

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, Zalokosta 10 .....	☎ 363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Irodou Attikou 19 .....	☎ 724-0654
Public Order, Katehaki 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 .....

**Mon - Fri 8:30am - 1:30pm, 3:30 - 7:30pm:**  
 Hilton Hotel, Vas Sofias 46 .....

☎ 722-0201

## Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland, Pappagopoulos 3	☎ 324-3973
American Express, Panepistimiou 31 .....	☎ 323-4781/4
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10 .....	☎ 325-5401/2
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Syngrou 80-88 .....	☎ 902-9046
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 .....	☎ 364-4312
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 Irmi, Aeolou .....	☎ 322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Arnbelokipi) .....	☎ 646-4315
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezli 10 .....	☎ 325-2149
Agios Sotiros, Kidathineon .....	☎ 322-4633
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8 .....	☎ 325-2823
Bible Baptist Church, Kourtesi 14, ☎ 807-7359	802-5345
Chrisospilotissa, 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, Gennadiou 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, Patission 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, Kókinaki 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
Amnesty 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), Formionos 38, Pangrati .....	☎ 751-9731
Democrats Abroad .....	☎ 722-4645
Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali .....	☎ 813-2685
English Speaking Society .....	☎ 672-5485
Fed of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6 .....	☎ 321-0490
Fed of Greek Excursion Clubs, 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, Hellexpo, Egnatias 154, Thessaloniki .....	☎ (031)23-9221

## Chambers of Commerce

<b>Greek</b>	
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 Kaningos 27 .....	☎ 361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Loudovikou 1, Plateia Roosevelt .....	☎ 417-7241
Professional Chamber of Athens, Panepistimiou 44 .....	☎ 360-1651
<b>Foreign</b>	
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, Dorilaiou 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



# Out of Athens

According to my first passport, I was four months shy of my 10th birthday when my parents applied for, and were granted, our first visa to Greece. I was four feet eight inches tall, wore sparse brown bangs, a sailor suit – and badly needed braces.

If I'd decided to "travel to or in communist controlled portions of China, Korea, Viet-Nam or to or in Albania or Cuba," I was liable for prosecution under Section 1185, Title 8, US Code, and Section 1544, Title 18, US Code. (That 'to' of the 'to or in' still confuses me. Was I to be penalized for simply showing up at a hostile border? Apparently so.)

Alteration, addition or mutilation of entries was prohibited. Any unofficial change would render my passport invalid. The renewal fee was five dollars. In event of loss or destruction, a new passport would be issued me "only after exhaustive investigation." (I suppose that phrase sounded good to some poet-turned-federal-copywriter.)

I didn't bother about any of these arcane details then, however, because I had precious little to do with my first passport. My father, rather than I, signed it. I rarely even saw it. Back then, such documents were too precious to be entrusted to the hands of ten-year-olds. Nor was the blue booklet in my possession until much, much later, after it had been expanded (with one of those accordion files of added-on pages at the back), stamped in Lebanon, Jerusalem (then "in" Jordan), Syria, Turkey, Cyprus, etc., etc., and then, firmly, stamped CANCELLED, when I received my next passport in April of 1969, by which time I had grown ten and three fourth inches, and could sign for myself.

My sojourn in Greece I date from 24 July 1961, my first Greek EISOTHOS, rubber-stamped on page seven. When I leave for London this fall, I will hand over my sixth passport for stamping, and end there, at Athens Airport (if these things do ever end) my thirty-year affair with Athens. Greece I will return to: Athens I bid farewell.

It is a divorce of sorts, though an amicable one. And the spoils of marriage are equally divided. I get to keep my memories of the pristine capital of the 60s and 70s, my indelible tan lines, my books, and my coherent, if *spasta*, *Ellinika*, plus lots, lots more invisible chattels more precious than anything down at Zolotas. Athens gets the

Parthenon – though I retain rights of visitation – the *nefos*, Mr Vasilenas, the *evzones*, and all the taxi drivers who make up that 'Yellow *Periodiko*' in which I learned all the Greek I know, along with the news of the day.

It is a fair exchange. Why haggle at the end, when there's been so much love? As it is, I'll be back every three months for a week, due to the nature of my work in publishing. I will, say so many friends, have the best of both worlds: British air, British cardiologists (if I need them), British motorists (who brake for pedestrians) and, just when nostalgia's making me feel like Persephone abducted, a trip 'home.'

Home. I suppose, for all intents and purposes, Athens is home. In London, when people ask where I'm from, I will say South Carolina and Athens, Greece. They will ask me, as I've always been asked here, which country I prefer, and I will say my body has always been more at home in South Carolina; my soul, in Athens. But my mind's been the odd woman out, and that is the problem I hope London will solve: providing a room-with-view for

## Close to Home Elizabeth Herring

that homeless third of my subdivided self.

Some friends say I'm getting out just in time, before the doors I've walked through here suddenly turn into the revolving variety. Women friends of a certain age with lucrative, luscious jobs at London and New York banks and auction houses and universities claim my departure's comparable to that of the last man onto the helicopter in Saigon the day that city fell. That the quality of life has so deteriorated here, the environment become so unfixable, the economy so unstable, that we of the cross-cultural persuasion should all be using our passports for their second purpose: not travel "to or in," but travel out. Out of Athens.

Wise, indifferent rat leaving sinking ship? Some truth in that. But just as I've always taken my right, and duty, to vote here seriously, I feel my leaving, just now, is more an act of reluctant sobriety than of self-centered prescience. Without an extended Greek family, without cross-cultural children of my own, and without the physical fortitude to endure the daily ordeal-by-*nefos*, I simply admit I have little choice. This is

not a great city to be old in, to grow old in. Athens, herself, is not aging gracefully, and she seems hellbent on taking the less-than-hearty rest of us down with her in her sooty arms.

Looking at my latest passports – one American, one Greek – I find some things have changed since I first ventured 'abroad.' I am no longer barred (by the blue document) from travel to or in certain countries, though the US Treasury Department still retains the right to kick up a fuss if I purchase or import more than a hundred dollars worth of goods from Cuba, North Korea, Vietnam or Cambodia. (They give me credit for having sense enough to avoid Albanian products.)

The red document, which is prettier, and more user-friendly – much of the information is handwritten – is also more pluralistic: entries are spelled out in all the languages of the European Community. (I can now tell you how to say "Color of Eyes" in eight different tongues. Not awfully useful, especially the Gaelic. The Irish also call the EC "An Comhphobal Eorpach," for what that's worth in Kardamyli.)

There are no visas in my Greek passport. No rubber stampings of little European feet. In An Comhphobal Eorpach, or Europese Gemeenschap, or whichever variation you prefer, I may come and go and work at will – another windfall I inherited the day I said "I do" in Greek.

But, possession of the EC carte rouge notwithstanding, I will probably, symbolically, go out of Athens on my American passport: stamped out, as I was stamped in. But I'll be back, on my *diabatirio* (or Pas, in Gaelic), because Persephone can't stand the cold too long. And because, back in May of 1961, when Mr S. Bouphidis granted the Herrings their visa in San Francisco, he didn't realize it, and I didn't realize it, and my parents certainly didn't realize it, but one Herring was being granted a visa for life, for better, or worse, forever. And the ink doesn't seem to be dry yet. ■

This column is the final installment of "Close to Home" on a regular basis. After nine years at *The Athenian*, Elizabeth Herring thanks her readers for their letters, love, laughter, and the shared wealth of their own experiences "close to home." Her collected columns, *Greek Unorthodox: The Best of the Close to Home Column*, released this fall by Foundation Publishing, is now available at Athens foreign-language bookshops.



## Vacating from the Gulf Crisis

1 September 1990

General Norman Schwarzenegger,  
Commander in Chief of American  
Forces  
Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

Honorable Mister General,

I have the honor to inform you that I am the proprietor and manager of the Hotel Xenophilia (A' class) on the island of Friki in the Aegean Ocean.

I am wishing to proposition you that my hotel is completely disposable to you and your heroic army for vacations of your goodself, your officers, your sub-officers and your privates when it is time for you to rest from the shielding of Saudi Arabia from the might-be invasion of Mr Hussein.

I am also suggesting that you arrange your visit to be a coincidence with a visit from the enchanted Mrs Schwarzenegger (if she exists) from the United States so you can vacate together like my good friends Mr and Mrs Seymour S. Sisskind who are coming to Friki every year from Santa Monica in California.

If your officers, sub-officers and privates are doing the same, then the Hotel Xenophilia will be the happy rendez-vous and place of banishment of the agony of separated couples, intermixing after such a long time. For the ones who are not married there is the discotheque behind the hotel. It is closed for the winter at the end of October but the third cousin of the husband of my wife's sister, who is the owner, is assuring me he will open it if there is the perspective of arrivals from the gulf crisis.

The comforts of the hotel are of the highest standard. Every room has shower and toilet and audio system with three channels (pop music like Madonna, light music like Mantovani and classical music like Boston Pops). It is not operating at the moment because the electrician who made the installation is a fraudulent knave who took money from everybody in Friki and went to Brazil. But please be assured that the system will be rectified at the soonest.



Because of our experiences with Mr Sisskind and his enchanted wife, we know how to make American breakfast with Alka Seltzer, orange juice, Wheaties, flapjacks with golden syrup, eggs with bacon or sausages and all kinds of coffee from the machine that is operated by my daughter Aspasia who has a diploma and knows everything.

My customary chef (whose father worked as a small boy in the kitchen of the king of Greek cuisine, Nicolaos Tselementes himself) is unfortunately departing at the end of this month for his annual vacation in the Bahamas, but I am engaging a very good man who was a sailor on a Greek ship, who descended from it clandestinely in New York and who, for five years, before he was betrayed to the immigration by a jealous woman, was cooking hot dogs and hamburgers from a cart on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 45th Street. At night he was going to cookery school and learning to make tuna salads, pastrami sandwiches, chicken in the basket and other deliciousnesses beloved by the American people. So when, God first, you and your officers, sub-officers and privates come to the Xenophilia you will think you are not eating in Greece but in your home.

Also, you may rest assured, dear general, that there is no prohibition of alcoholic potions in Friki and that liquors of all kinds flow from the bar of the hotel which is like a fountain of refreshment, attended by my daughter Aspasia who remains on duty at every

hour of the day and of the night except when she must go somewhere, in which eventuality her place is taken by my youngest son, Fotis, when he is not at school, who is learning from Aspasia all the jiggers and the cocktails.

So, dear general, after gazing at strict and sandy desolation for so long it is time for you to come to a Greek island and stare at the blue Aegean, and instead of looking at camels and Arabs every day, you must come and enjoy the local color of the green mountainside behind the hotel where a typical island man like the picturesque Barba Mitsos grazes his goats and the oldest woman of the island who remembers Kolokotronis collects every day the leaves of the dandelion.

I am enclosing our off-season prices which, please remark, include continental breakfast only. The American breakfast with Wheaties, etc. is extra. I am also enclosing a brochure of the hotel and the itinerary of the boat from the port of Piraeus which, unfortunately, is only once a week because the line is infertile.

I am impatiently awaiting your reply with, hopefully, reservations from you, your officers, your sub-officers and your privates, for whom, together with Mrs Kalosoridis, Aspasia and Fotis, we pray every night that God protects you and sends you to us soon.

Yours most friendly,  
Xenophon Kalosoridis  
Manager-Proprietor



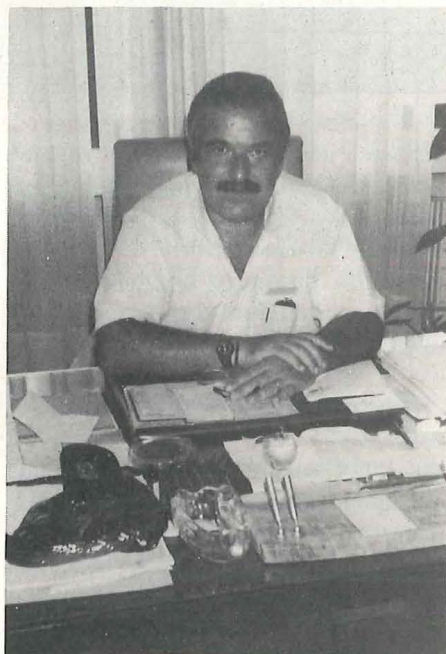
## October and the Dimitria

Thessaloniki, like a living organism, has its own bio-rhythm of yearly events: the summer hibernation, the September awakening and, in October, with the *Dimitria*, its blossoming. This is an ancient rhythm dating from the city's founding, making Thessaloniki what it was, and is: a city of cultural and economic seasons. It is also a rhythm which deepens one's sense of being part of a historical continuity and is yet another aspect of the unique experience of being a Thessalonikian.

Cassander may have founded Thessaloniki some 23 centuries ago, however, *Dimitria* has its roots in the cult of the Kaberoi, an intriguing cult complete with secret rites of which nothing is known other than it involved the use of a red ribbon. The religious order is Thracian in origin and, according to Thracian mythology, the Kaberoi were the potent and ominous twin demons of the Great Mother and her subordinate male spouse, Kadmilos. In pagan Thessaloniki, the twins were thought of as one diety, the god Kaberos, who was the city's protector and often fought amongst the ranks of Thessalonikians to drive out invaders. In honour of Kaberos there was a festival every four years which attracted visitors from other parts of Macedonia and southern Greece. Besides the feast associated with Kaberos, commercial transactions took place which transformed the city into one huge bazaar. This religious and commercial festival formed the basis of what was to become the Byzantine *Dimitria*.

*Dimitria* took its name from Saint Dimitrios, the patron saint of Thessaloniki who was martyred in the fourth century. Saint Dimitrios proceeded from a noble Thessalonikian family and was working his way up in the Roman army when he converted to Christianity and began preaching the Gospel, giving away much of his wealth to the poor. Galerius, who was no friend to Christianity, arrested Dimitrios and other Christians, locked them up in the stadium intending to use their deaths in the hippodrome as entertainment. Galerius was also eager to discredit their religion in the eyes of the Christians and thus challenged any Christian to engage in single combat with his invincible giant pagan gladiator, Lyaio.

Only Nestor, a small, weak, and untrained man met the challenge after visiting his master Dimitrios in his cell and receiving his blessing. What followed was a David and Goliath story in front of a huge crowd at the hippodrome in which, against all odds, Nestor came out victorious. This angered Galerius to no end; he had both Nestor and Dimitrios put to death, the latter after extreme torture during which the saint refused to renounce his faith. After his death, Dimitrios became a legend and, when Thessaloniki became Christian, a church was erected on the site of his martyrdom, the actual Saint Dimitrios Church.



Vassilis Kalfopoulos, Deputy Mayor in charge of Culture and this year's *Dimitria*

As the years passed, the worship of Saint Dimitrios grew increasingly popular. He became the protector of the city and, much like his predecessor Kaberos, he was said to have taken an active part in defending Thessaloniki. He also became associated with the October Festival which grew along with his popularity. At first, the Festival was celebrated around the vicinity of Saint Dimitrios Church, but it soon expanded to include the whole city, attracting Greeks and foreigners from Italy, Spain and Russia. During *Dimitria*, another city grew outside the city walls where the visitors camped as their caravans and ships brought in linens and spices from the East, copper, lead,

iron, leather and caviar from Russia. While the wheeling and dealing was going on, the streets filled with performing artists: tight-rope walkers performed death defying feats while the passers-by below gasped in amazement; travelling gypsies exhibited their exotic trained animals, monkeys, snakes, elephants, and dancing bears that weaved through the crowds and even performed in inns and taverns; clowns on stilts took giant steps above the masses imitating human voices and animal sounds. In a more cultural vein, theatre groups performed comedies, satires and dramas in the market places and squares; there were singers, musicians, dancers, pantomime artists as well as productions of classical ancient Greek plays. The atmosphere during *Dimitria* in medieval Thessaloniki must have been intoxicating.

*Dimitria*, as well as Byzantine Thessaloniki, peaked during the city's golden 14th century. However, with the fall of the city to the Ottomans in 1430, the depopulation of Greeks, and the influx of Turks and Jews, the Festival was brought to an end. The city became Greek again in 1912 and, after the population exchange of 1922, Nicholas Germanos re-introduced the commercial aspect of *Dimitria* through the Thessaloniki International Fair in 1926. In 1966, after more than 500 years of interruption, *Dimitria* re-opened as an October cultural festival under the auspices of EOT. The first modern *Dimitria* was mainly Byzantine in terms of cultural content but has, since, evolved into a modern event, including foreign artists.

In an exclusive interview with *The Athenian*, Thessaloniki's Deputy Mayor in charge of culture, Vassilis Kalfopoulos, spoke about *Dimitria* 1990.

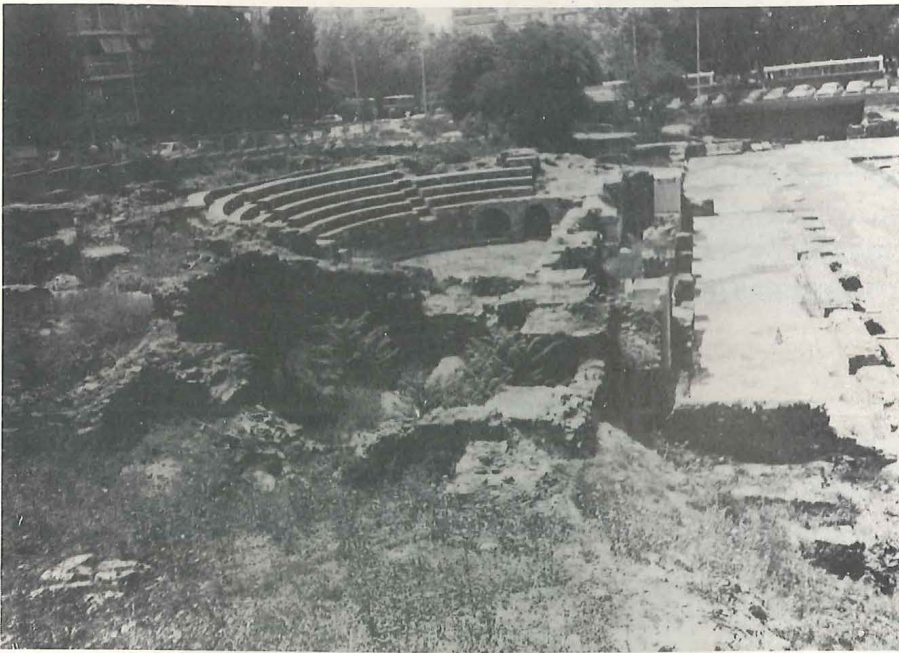
*The Athenian: What is new and different about the 1990 Dimitria?*

Deputy Mayor: Since this is the 25th anniversary of the modern *Dimitria*, we are giving more emphasis to the bond between it and the city. We also try every year to improve the quality of the exhibitions and performances and, with the availability of new funds this year, we will be better equipped to do it.

*The Athenian: To what extent are Thessalonikian artists taking part this year?*

Deputy Mayor: First of all we have the city orchestra, the National Symphony





**The Theatre at the Roman Market  
Will Thessalonikians be using it during Dimitria?**

Orchestra of Thessaloniki, the Theatre Art Company, and the National Theatre of Northern Greece which is, in essence, Thessalonikian. We also believe in the sister city program which brings many artists from these cities. Consequently, Thessaloniki and the residents from the surroundings areas have the opportunity to see internationally-recognized opera and ballet companies and this gives *Dimitria* a pan-European as well as an international flavor. Without *Dimitria*, Thessalonikians would not be able to see the Vienna Opera like they did last year. The bad thing, culturally-speaking, is

that the artists performing for the Athens Festival are not obliged to perform in Thessaloniki as well. So such acts are only available through *Dimitria*.

*The Athenian: How much of the traditional Byzantine element will there be in this year's Dimitria?*

Deputy Mayor: We will have the Byzantine choir. As you know, Thessaloniki is the 'mother' of Byzantine music in Greece. Also, the Fourth Conference of Christian Thessaloniki will take place at the Valtadon Monastery in which authorities on Byzantium from all over the world will take part and

there will also be an icon display, all of which will emphasize the Byzantine character of the city. Next year, the Patriarch of Thessaloniki will open *Dimitria*. He could not make it this year as he was at Mount Athos. We cannot, of course, have *Dimitria* as it was in Byzantine times since it was very much a commercial festival then and now it is more of a cultural festival. *The Athenian: The restoration of the Roman Market is nearing completion. Will it be used in the future?*

Deputy Mayor: There is a chance that we may be able to use it this year for the architectural exhibition "The Modern and Ancient City". When the theatre is restored, we hope to be able to use that one too. Our aim is to put the Roman Market into use so that the citizens will 'live' it rather than just look at it, if the archaeologists agree, of course.

*The Athenian: To which extent are Thessalonikians aware of what Dimitria is?*

Deputy Mayor: I do not think that most citizens know all that much about *Dimitria*. Last year we took a major step in trying to change this by hanging an emblem saying *Dimitria* across several main roads. This made an impression and aroused many questions; people were saying "What is it?". This year we are experimenting. We are inviting young children to take part in an educational game so as to have the word *Dimitria* on their lips. However, I cannot say that, so far, we have been able to get young people directly involved in the Festival; they seem to be indifferent. Jazz groups seem to arouse the most interest but we already have a Jazz Festival in Thessaloniki so we cannot go too far in that direction within the framework of *Dimitria*. What we would like is more active participation or at least suggestions from youth organizations such as the student unions at the Aristotelian University. Nevertheless, we will try to come up with some new and refreshing ideas to which the young will respond.

Although *Dimitria* is ancient in origin, it is still in its infancy in modern Thessaloniki, taking a few tentative steps to find itself. However in a city that is culturally hungry, if not starving, the arts have fertile ground in which to grow. With a few gentle nudges in the right direction, *Dimitria* can help Thessaloniki to become a cultural centre again. ■



**Saint Dimitrios Church. On October 28 a procession of the faithful ends here**



*The Athenian* has the pleasure to introduce a new column entitled "Food for Thought – Ideas for a Better Life."

The purpose is to share with our readers ideas and tools to make our world a happier and more peaceful place to live in.

This will be achieved by starting with our own thoughts.  
Your suggestions will be most welcome.

## The Crux of Environmental Challenge

We are, by now, all familiar with the predicament of our home planet Earth. Our newspapers, our politics, and our conversations have fast become multicolored tapestries of ozone layers, acid rain, toxic waste and rainforest destruction. And yet, it seems hard to take it

all seriously. Our various media experts are, after all, the specialists at presenting the most serious of issues in a context of entertainment and frivolity. Is that the reason there is so little deeply serious mass concern and motivation from the viewing and reading public?

For decades we have welcomed our new technologies with rapturous applause as they appeared to solve one outstanding problem after another, only to discover, some years later, that they have initiated a chain of other major problems elsewhere. How many of our hopes are pinned on further inventions to relieve us of our current worries.

Well as each day goes by the challenge appears different. For one thing, it is big. It is not local, or national, it is *global*. So global it's brought the whole idea of 'one world' into reality, by default. We are now one world, united by the numerous crises which have no respect for social, political or national boundaries. Still, ironically, it is a step forward towards the dissolution of many false barriers.

But there is something else that is different about this increasingly 'permanent for a while' situation. And the difference is this: we are, each and everyone of us, slowly waking up to the fact that each and every one of us is responsible, to some extent or other, for some part of our predicament. Whether spraying your armpits, driving a car, developing new viruses, or putting rubbish in plastic bags, we are all co-creators for our world.

Have you noticed how it is increasingly less appropriate to point the finger of blame at any other party? This response not only avoids taking person-

al responsibility but only serves to absorb precious time and energy. No one is to blame, yet we are all responsible. Recognizing this not only conserves our energy but, more importantly, changes our perception and turns a problem into a challenge.

Meeting the challenge means looking very calmly at all possible responses without fear laden with desperation for instant solutions. It means trying to widen our vision of the whole situation because we now know every aspect is interrelated and interconnected, while, at the same time, trying to focus down on the central or primary cause. The cause always lies at the roots. Get to the roots and there is a chance to influence the whole tree. This applies to affairs of any size.

On the surface there appears to be three rather important actions required. We have to stop doing what we are doing to the planet, repair what we have done, and start doing things right. The question is where do we start? First, the larger perspective shows us how we have created our challenges (previously problems) by our actions on the environment and towards each other in the past. The roots of these actions lie in the values we have held at any given time. Our values stem from our beliefs and ideologies, which in turn, arise from the way we think and the way we perceive ourselves and our purpose here on Earth.

**Our thoughts are the roots.** Widely acknowledged for centuries, but often forgotten or taken for granted, is the greatest force in the world, the power of thought. Few could argue with the evidence of history.

It is the power and the quality of thought that distinguishes man from





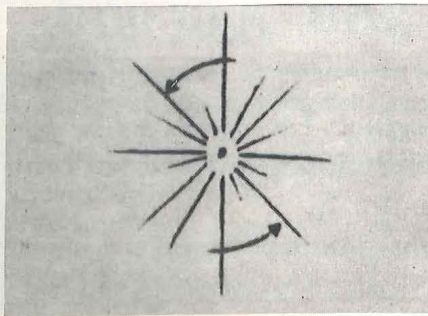
other living creatures. Skyscrapers, spaceships, tunnels, bridges, stadiums, are all monuments to the power of thought. But these are only the manifests or physical form of our thoughts. If we really want to get to the root of the roots it is necessary to look even closer at the power and effect of thought in its unmanifest form, in its invisible form.

Stop for a moment and listen. The whole world is vibrating. The quality of this physical vibration is fairly easy to discern according to how it sounds, and the effects of those sounds.

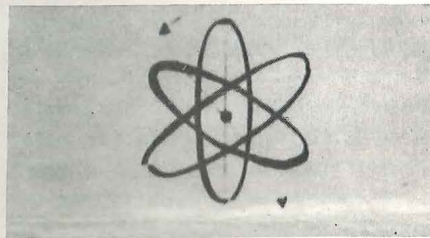
Now listen to the inside, to the mind as it emits the more subtle vibrations of thought. They are the product of our mind and create the atmosphere around us. They can defy time and space, touching the minds of others thousands of miles away. Some thousands of years ago, the records show direct communication by thought was common place. Today, telepathy describes those moments of "Oh I knew you were going to call" and "I was just thinking the same thing."

The quality of our thoughts depends on the quality of our consciousness. Anger and tension set up negative thoughts, influencing the minds and thoughts of others in the same way. Peaceful and loving thoughts carry a positive vibration, helping others to feel relaxed and think positively. Decisions taken in a positive, calm state have more chance of being good decisions that are clear and effective.

In these crucial times, when many



**ATMA, the spiritual light**



**ATOM, the physical light**

relationship between mind and matter or *Atma* and *Atom*, as they were named. The common characteristics between *Atma*, or Soul (from where our thoughts emanate) and *Atom* (the basic unit of matter) have been recognized for thousands of years.

Both are forces of energy. The *Atma* is spiritual light, constant, intangible and unseen to the physical eye, but experienced as mental and spiritual energy. The *Atom*, when viewed up close, is also made of intangible fields of interweaving physical energy constantly changing form.

The relationship between these two vibrating fields of energy is seen most

also have a responsibility to give the power and positive energy of our pure and positive thoughts to the very atoms of the natural world.

The axis of our consciousness began to move into an angle of negative and selfish thoughts some thousands of years ago. The fall or the shift is recorded in all our myths and scriptures. The effect on the nature of matter, at a time when nature was in harmony with man, was naturally for matter to follow suit. The axis of the spinning energies of each atom also shifted, resulting in greater density and heaviness. And, ultimately, the axis of the planet itself moved off its true line of rotation, altering the gravitational field and shifting whole continents apart as a result. The shift of axis continues to this day along with the 'continental drift'.

The position we find our world and our relationships in today started with the shift of our consciousness, reflected in the change in the quality of our thoughts. Those thoughts were then defined in the human, moral and spiritual values which have, in turn, directed our decisions and actions towards each other and the planet. The result of this process over time can be witnessed in our newspapers, on our television screens and in our conversations everyday. We have arrived at a major crossroads. How are we going to realign the axis of our own minds to produce the right thoughts and, therefore, the correct decisions? Do we wait for everyone else to start or do I take responsibility now?

If we can now make a shift in our own minds and rediscover the highest quality of our thoughts and feelings, rediscover and recreate the right human, moral and spiritual values, the right atmosphere (the sphere around *Atma*) will be created and right action will surely follow. We are all in it together, our responsibility is both to ourselves and to others and it is only together that we can change and transform the world. When we change, the world changes. ■

**Michael George**

*Michael George is a freelance writer based in London. During recent years he has served as an International Co-ordinator for the project "Global Co-operation for a Better World" and running seminars and workshops on communication the values of co-operation in numerous countries. He is also a teacher of meditation.*

## It is the power and the quality of thought that distinguishes man from other living creatures

important decisions are being made about the use of planetary resources, our national and personal actions upon the planet and towards each other, our greatest service is to create a peaceful, positive and tension-free atmosphere. In this atmosphere it is easier to discern and choose the right, human, moral and spiritual values within ourselves, knowing these values will influence our decisions and direct our actions. Creating this atmosphere around ourselves and, therefore, around the planet is both a subtle service, and a global act of co-operation.

In their wisdom, the ancient Greeks gave us the clearest vision of the

clearly in the relationship between mind and body. Today doctors attribute over 90% of physical diseases to psychosomatic causes, that is, the effect of the mind or thoughts on the material and systems of the body. Drugs have become the short-term cure of the symptoms, while relaxation, positive thinking and meditation are now increasingly recognized as the long-term cure of the root cause. The state of mind (*atma*) has a powerful and direct influence over the state of the body (*atoms*).

And the same applies to the body of planet Earth. Not only are we trustees of all that nature offers us on a practical level of resources, shelter and food. We



## Hotfoots Here and Abroad

**Firewalking and Religious Healing: The Anastenaria of Greece and the American Firewalking Movement,**  
by Loring M. Danforth.

Princeton University Press, Princeton New Jersey, 1989.

Loring Danforth, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Bates College, has already made his mark on Modern Greek studies and anthropology with his much heralded *The Death Rituals of Rural Greece* (Princeton, 1982). The present book continues to draw on his Greek field experience but also extends beyond that to his own emotional and 'spiritual' experience, in as much as firewalking has become a personal as well as professional concern for him.

The current book is very much concerned with ritual therapy as a process of transformation and empowerment by which people are paraphysically moved from a state of illness to a state of health. Thus one could justly claim that this study belongs in part at least to the subfield of medical anthropology. So the Anastenaria of northern Greece are both a religious ritual and a form of psychotherapy, and the Danforth book seeks to integrate approaches from medical anthropology study of religion.

Danforth views healing as a cultural, social, psychological, and physiological process, while illness he sees as a culturally constructed response to disease, misfortune, or other forms of suffering. Religious healing provides people with the means by which they can confront their problems in a sacred idiom and sacred symbols serve as models of and for a sick person's social, psychological, and physiological condition.

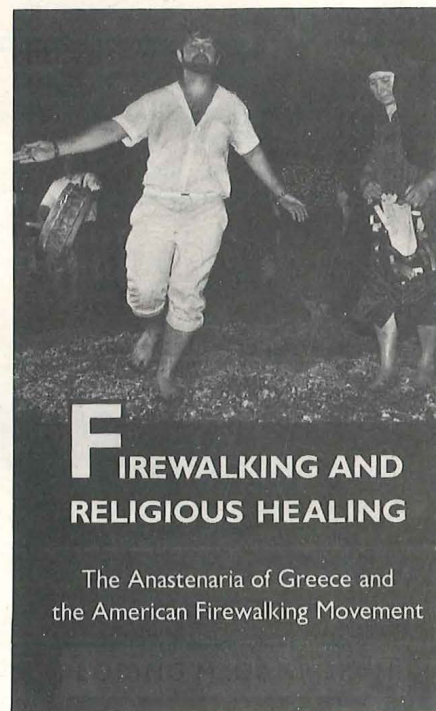
Danforth makes the following distinction between a trance and possession: "Trance refers to a particular physiological or psychological condition, while possession refers to a belief system, explanatory theory, or cultural interpretation placed upon various conditions that may or may not include trance states." It is the spirits that possess people which are the dominant symbols, what Danforth calls "the organizing metaphors through which people interpret their world." They may represent different kinds of experi-

ences: "At the social level, spirits may represent significant others in the lives of the possessed; they may also stand for important community values or for the entire community itself. At the psychological level, spirits may stand for a variety of feelings, desires, and behavioral attributes. They may serve as role models, or as a kind of external superego. Finally, at the physiological level, spirits may be responsible for pain, symptoms of illness, and other physical problems."

People can enter into relationships with spirits and publicly dramatize their own problems and experiences. The spirit symbolizes power, community, and health, while the process of healing takes the possessed who are without power, isolated, and ill from their present status to the ideal condition, personified by the spirit.

A substantial part of Danforth's book gets us to know first-hand through personal narrative the Anastenarides and Anastenarisses of Agia Eleni, a village 15 kilometres south of Serres in Macedonia, near the Strymon River, a village that in 1976 had a meagre population of about 700. The most powerful and richest villagers were the Kostilidis, refugees from Kostti in eastern Thrace. The ritual cycle, beginning on 26 October, feast day of Saint Dimitrios, and extending to the feast day of Constantine and Helen on 21 May, is outlined.

Through their association with Saint Constantine, the Anastenarides are themselves viewed as partaking of his supernatural power and being able to do good. In the Anastenaria the relationship with Saint Constantine brings about religious healing that transforms a negative situation into a positive one, illness into health, misery into joy. Through the dance, the possessed are able to resolve their everyday tensions and discords and the person's relationship to Constantine serves as a powerful metaphor for the individual's social, psychological, and physiological



### **F**IREWALKING AND RELIGIOUS HEALING

The Anastenaria of Greece and  
the American Firewalking Movement

condition.

Women in particular through these rituals are able to experience a sense of power without threatening male dominance that characterizes an androcentric community. Danforth stresses empowerment as a special feature of these rituals through a power that comes to them from Constantine: "The culturally legitimate authority with which they act is that of the Saint. It is only under his aegis that they exercise their power. Paradoxically, then, the Anastenarides gain power only through submission." The social structure remains as is, with the female subordinated to male authority.

Fire has many associations, negative and positive. For the Anastenarides it is the chief symbol of their therapeutic system with Constantine, bringing purification and healing, warmth, satisfaction, and power that relieves anxiety, suffering and illness – the power to transform illness into health.

The icons, most essential and characteristic of the movement, join the symbolic system of the Anastenaria to the social system of the Kostilidis and reinforce their sense of community (belonging to the same *ratsa*). Danforth poignantly notes that "a closed community of refugees too afraid of persecution and ridicule to celebrate the Anastenaria publicly has been transformed into a proud, assertive community whose rituals attract



national and even international attention." Most importantly, the Anastenaria keep alive the past of the Kostilidis. Their lost homeland is recreated on the icon shelf in Konaki and in the processions of the Anastenarides. Saint Constantine gives them identity, binds them together and empowers them as individuals and as a community.

Most of Danforth's book is devoted to the Greek Anastenaria but part of the final section concerns itself with the American Firewalking Movement, whose purpose, in the words of practitioner Ken Cadigan, is "the healing of relationships", "communion of the heart" and the overcoming of "fear and doubt in our lives once and for all." Danforth describes his own successful firewalk in Maine under Cadigan's guidance.

Danforth observes that in the 1980s a wide range of belief systems, social causes, and healing practices, which originated in the counterculture of the 1960s, came together under the general label of New Age phenomena.

The author discusses the various leaders of these movements and concludes that the firewalking workshops offer "the power to transform people in such a way that they are more fulfilled in their personal lives and more successful in their professional lives. This rhetoric of transformation, therefore, encompasses both the expressive goals of the counterculture and the utilitarian goals of mainstream American culture."

The American phenomenon believes that "firewalking offers people a liberating experience of self-transcendence in a world where great value is placed on individual freedom of expression and self-determination, a world in which people must be able to be themselves even when the only community of which they are a part is a temporary one expressed in fleeting gestures of intimacy and alluded to in a vague rhetoric of peace and love."

The Anastenaria of Greece give us a phenomenon that provides people a sense of community and social solidarity, while the New Age movement in the US stresses the autonomy of the individual. American firewalking is intended to enable people to experience themselves and their lives in new ways. Fire serves as a symbol of transformation and healing by which people can develop a more positive self-image and a greater sense of self-confidence. Unlike the Anastenarides, the American

Firewalking movement does not involve a permanent therapeutic community identity or exclusive social group. The Greek experience solidifies community identity, while the American experience seeks to remove all boundaries and through utilitarianism, psychologism, and mysticism, empty itself of any specific content to promote a highly prized social flexibility and relativism.

Danforth's final chapter on "Contemporary Anthropology in a Postmodern World" shows how anthropologists have moved from any attempt at objective observation and non-involvement to personal participation and commitment. He even admits that it is not inappropriate to speak of "secular humanism, cultural relativity, or anthropology itself as a religion." Through their ethnographic studies, these anthropologists have found meaning for their own lives. Personal liberation is a part of the anthropologists' experience in their encounter with other cultures.

*Firewalking and Religious Healing* is a very interesting but also an irritating book. It is, to some extent, written as a personal narrative. It employs, on the one hand, the cumbersome jargon of the anthropologists; on the other hand, it cites and uses the common, forthright language of the people it observes and reports on. It seeks to present us with a scholarly account and intellectual analysis of the movements it describes, but often forgets that both the Greek and the American phenomena it is concerned with, though forming some part of the cultures they occur in, lie outside the mainstream of those cultures.

Though each movement has its particular characteristics giving each a special identity, ultimately the participants have a general and more permanent identity as Greeks or as Americans. The autobiographical nature of much of the study is especially interesting to those of us who are acquainted with the author but may be puzzling or even deterring to those who do not. *Firewalking and Religious Healing* is both a book about the subject referred to and the author himself and should be read with a certain amount of circumspection and care. ■

*John E. Rexine is Charles A. Dana Professor of the Classics, Colgate University. Dr Rexine has been a Visiting Lecturer at the University of Athens.*

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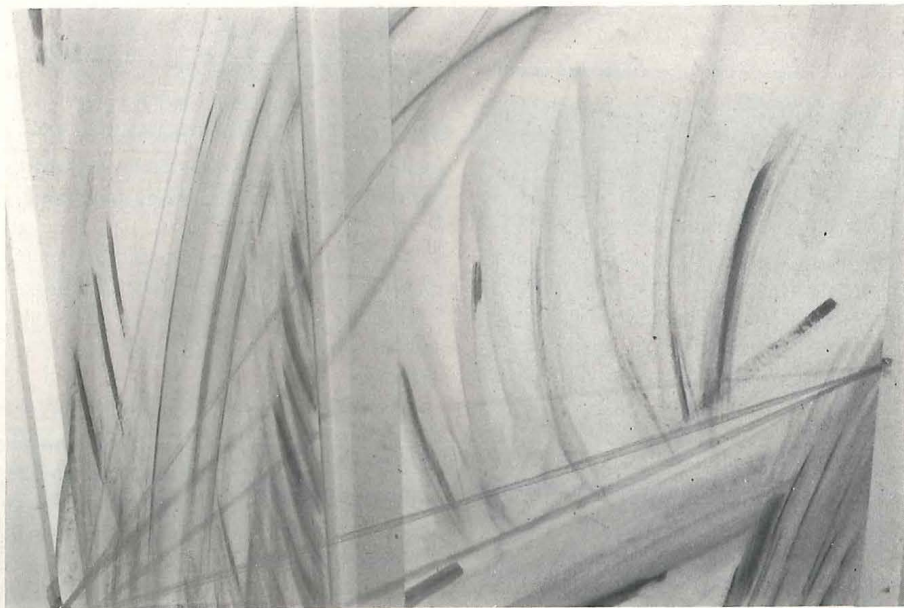
## Musical Rainbows

The emotional element of music is voiced in the beautiful paintings of Angelique Dagari which can be seen this month at The Gallery. Inspired by Renaissance and Baroque music, Dagari handles her paintings like musical compositions whose curves and patterns are articulated by delicate brushwork and transparent rainbows of color.

The paintings are in tempera and acrylic but have the sheer liquid quality of a watercolor, a medium in which Dagari often paints. The sweep of her lithe brush across the canvas punctuates melodic lines and rhythms in a harmony of effects. Short rapid strokes recall grace notes, longer ones evoke allegro passages while broad and flat strokes seem to build up into powerful crescendos, all weaving the sensitive aura of music.

Dagari frequently adds interesting elements that create a different perception of space. She extends several thin cords in front or behind the paintings that move in a diagonal direction. She adds small panels wrapped in colored tulle, criss-crossing the fabric to create shimmering harmonies. Or, she attaches just below the main panel a lacy tulle mask that is 'listening' to the musical echoes coming from above.

Most distinctive is a circular composition that evokes the motion of a whirlwind. Caught in its vertex are



**Angelique Dagari: tempera and acrylic with the liquid quality of a watercolor**

musical notes that escape and float across the canvas. The brushstrokes are gentle, the color tones are fragile, yet the picture vibrates with motion and sensibility.

Another striking composition formed by three arched panels and one as slim as a column is dominated by dark staccato brushwork, waves of yellow and lavender-rose and a hazy figure that flutters gently on the surface of one panel. Long strands of cord, again drawn tightly across and beyond the canvas, embrace the surrounding space and convey a strong sense of unity and coherence.

Angelique Dagari studied painting

and printmaking in Paris at the Ecole des Beaux Arts and at the Sorbonne. Since her return to Athens, she has been teaching art history and drawing in private and public schools, has illustrated many books, has had numerous individual shows, and recently directed a video film showing the authentic plaster casts and replicas of the Greek museums.

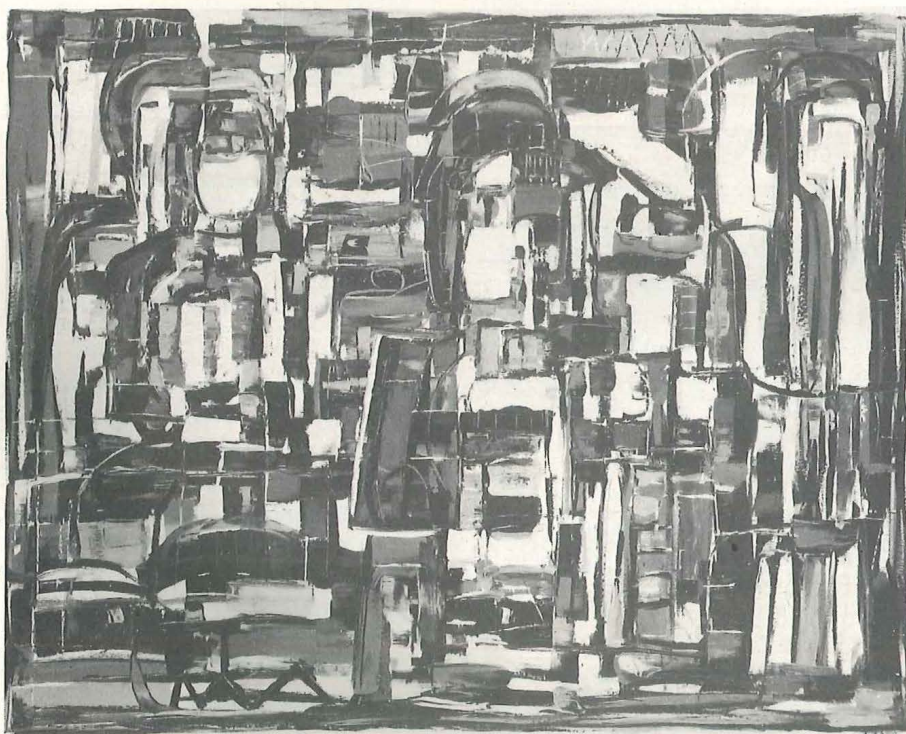
*The Gallery  
Xenofondos 9, Syntagma  
October 1-20*

## Labyrinthine Vitraux

Abstract images, pulsating brushstrokes, and rich warm color make up the visual surface of Katerina Zakas' oil paintings. The color flows with the characteristic outburst of expressionism, in gesture as well as in emotion, imparting excitement and vitality both to the compositions and to the viewer.

Woven into a mosaic of color patterns and applied with the short flat strokes of a palette knife, the colors echo the brilliance of stained glass justifying the artist's theme, "A Symphony of Color". It covers almost the entire area of the canvas except for sporadic spaces left unpainted. These white 'spots' flood the work with light and generate the illusion of space.

Punctuated by the powerful rhythm of small quick strokes, the imagery materializes through this extravagant labyrinth of color, recreating the essence of resplendent vitraux. Elusive impressions of lonely figures, seascapes bathed in a vibrating range of blue



**Katerina Zakas: A Symphony of Colors**

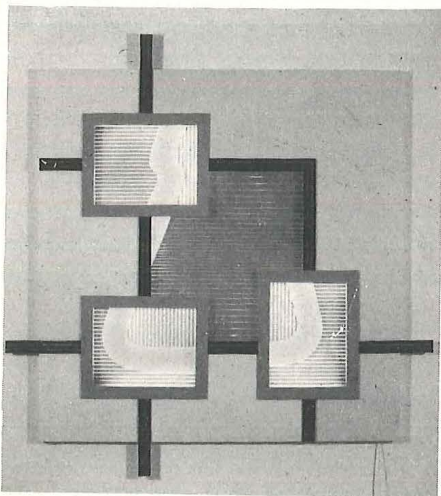


tonalities, icon-like portraits with expressive Byzantine features, and a variety of personal symbols produce the sense of figurative space while still maintaining an abstract image.

One of the larger paintings is most striking as it describes a throng of linear figures laced together in long vertical strokes spreading out like a fan from one end of the canvas to the other. This overflow of forms, heightened by the lavish strobework, figures prominently in all the work. Although articulated with surging expressionist abandon, this driving energy is held together by the discipline of its strong linear structure.

Katerina Zakas, born in Greece, has lived abroad for many years. She studied painting in Heidelberg, West Berlin and in Rhode Island where she has had several individual shows. This current exhibit at Zygos Gallery is her fourth one in Greece.

*Zygos Gallery  
Iofontos 33, Pangrati  
September 24 to October 10*



**The Photuroes of Vassilis Yeros**

## Light Confrontations

“Photuroes” or the flow of light that renders a picture is the essence of Vassilis Yeros’ work currently on show at Desmos Gallery. The light comes from filtered laser beams which animate the geometric compositions finely etched on clear plexiglas.

Straight lines traveling in all directions mingle on the glass in striking interlocking patterns. Filters color the light as it flows from one etched form to the other, changing hue with each different segment of lines. An intense confrontation is enforced between the linear forms while colored light induces a sense of illusionary space.

This clashing of the linear forms underscores the artist’s allusion to life’s conflicts and complexities, while the light personifies energy and hope. The imagery is both abstract and concrete, orderly and free, and vibrates by the Photuroes, this flow of bright colored light, and by the rhythmic direction of the lines.

The wall panels are almost relief sculptures, their unusual frames rendering both balance and weight. In a two-panel composition abstract shapes of plexiglas are partially outlined by sharply-angled strips of wood. One panel fitting snugly into the other, they expand on the wall in powerful motion propelled by the lateral direction of the wooden frames extended out and beyond the plexiglas to embrace the open space between the two panels and integrate it into the composition.

Another panel has an even more intricate format. The central square picture, enclosed within a large white wooden frame, is superimposed by three smaller ones, all connected by slim rods of wood extending out onto the wall. This arrangement complements the geometric imagery made more substantive by the rose/mauve and turquoise light tonalities. The sharpness of the linear pictures is mellowed by a curved painterly shape that runs through the three small panels like a gentle brushstroke.

In spite of the minimalist nature of all the work, the artist’s impeccable sense of form creates an evocative image and arouses a deep emotional response.

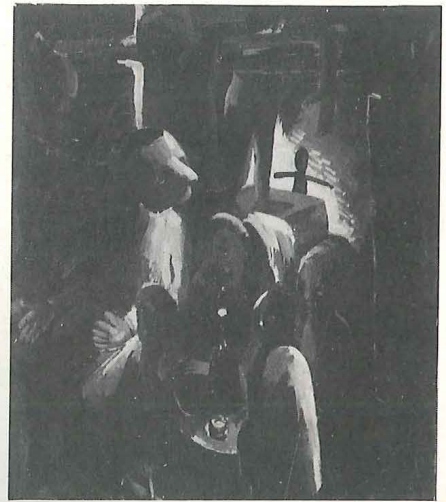
Vassilis Yeros studied painting and printmaking at the School of Fine Arts in Florence where he participated in many group shows. This is his first one-man show in Athens.

*Desmos Gallery  
Tziraion 2, Plaka  
September 20 to October 2*

## Height and Silence

The human figure is the predominant subject of Yiannis Messinis’ oil paintings in his first one-man show at Titanium Gallery. Depicted with elongated extremities, the figures fascinate the viewer with their powerful and compelling image.

Height is the keynote of these desolate creatures whose simplified forms barely convey the conception of a hu-



**Yiannis Messinis’ enigmatic creatures**

man figure. There are distorted bodies, either short and stubby but with long limbs surging upward, as well as towering ones with sinuous outlines marking their simple contours, or enormous dangling hands and feet.

The features are blurred and the accent is on posture. Grouped like tall blocks of granite, their expressionless attitude and bearing exudes an air of hopeless stillness. They climb ladders, pose like statues on a tall base, or huddle together within the haunting mantle of absolute silence.

The paintings are large, two or three panelled compositions, and are filled with these unusual and interesting characters. Enveloped by an enigmatic atmosphere, they seem to be deeply personal in meaning and are difficult to read. Yet they create a highly emotional impact that is heightened by the expressive language of color.

Messinis builds up the canvas with layers of rich color, developing an arrangement of planes that move in and out to render an esthetic unity of color and form. The somber quality of his colors befits the heavy imagery.

Most striking are the several ‘devilish’ portraits of Messinis’ people. They are bathed by an eerie yellow-green glow of color that accents sardonic facial expressions and ovate heads. Also striking are the small landscapes of buildings in golden light shimmering in the darkness; of a bridge spanning blue-green waters, the warm sun dancing on the waves gliding under its arches; of a lonely figure sitting on columns running along the edge of the sea. ■

*Titanium Gallery  
Vas. Constantinou 44  
October 1-21*



## Thespian Ambitions and Art Sponsorship



Marlena Georgiadis

“Whenever I would go to a concert in Paris, in London, in New York,” explains Marlena Georgiadis, one of the founders of OMEPO, a private, non-profit organization to promote business sponsorship of the arts in Greece, “I would notice on the program: Sponsored by MOBIL, COCA COLA, and I wondered how they did it.”

She found out about an organization in England called ABSA (Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts), went to see them and said she wanted to do something similar in Greece.

“They have helped us with advice and know-how. None of us knew what it was all about when we started four years ago. We are still learning and we go very slowly and carefully, so we don’t make big mistakes. We allow ourselves small ones.”

There are similar organizations, among which the Business Committee for the Arts in New York, which typically operate as non-profit entities, funded by annual corporate membership fees.

When OMEPO started they had five sponsoring companies. Now they have 24, each paying over 100,000

drachmas a year, but according to Marlena Georgiadis, it has been a struggle.

“Up till now we have been very hard up, with a yearly budget that has never exceeded 1.6 million drachmas – not much to run an office on. I have no salary and our only secretary is paid so little I cannot look her in the eye. To give you an idea, ABSA in Britain has over 250 company members, the French organization about the same, and the German, more than 300. With 24 we have a long way to go yet.”

Although under-funded and understaffed, they have nonetheless managed to make impressive progress. Two years ago OMEPO organized *Stars Shine for the Acropolis* which raised 52 million drachmas for the new Acropolis Museum. They published a quarterly magazine, mailed free of charge to 2000 companies and give sponsorship awards to encourage more business involvement in the arts. Last May they awarded several local companies or subsidiaries (American Express, Agrotiki Insurance, Bauxites Parnasse, IBM, Interamerican Express, SC Johnson & Son, Philippos Nakas, Levendis Foundation and Fage) for various art related projects.

Last month OMEPO organized an

international symposium in Athens under the title: *Business, the Arts and Society*, during which 35 businessmen and art sponsors from different countries debated the trends of corporate sponsorship.

“What is particularly significant about the symposium,” says Mrs Georgiadis, “is that it was the first joint effort of OMEPO and the newly-formed European Committee for Business, Arts and Culture, a Secretariat set up with 1992 in mind and partially funded by the EC.”

Marlena Georgiadis, a new grandmother who lives in Politeia with her lawyer husband (“we have six dogs and two cats and they all live very happily together”), was born in Greece, went to a boarding school in England and worked for many years at the Athens Festival.

More recently she has become a respected translator (English to Greek) for the theatre, a result of early Thespian ambitions.

“I have always had a soft spot for theatre and when I was a young girl I wanted to be an actress. Although that dream never materialized, going to the theatre has always been more than entertainment, for me it is like going to church.”

Her first play was Peter Shaffer’s *Five Finger Exercise*, the reviews were good and she has since translated about 30 plays, ten of which have been staged, including last year’s big success, *The Dresser*.

“When I am in London, I go to the theatre every evening and when I see something exciting – very often it is fringe theatre rather than West End – I come back and translate it. Sometimes I don’t suggest it to anybody and just wait for the right person.”

“I think in a way I am a little jealous, I want to keep it to myself. And although it has not happened yet, I feel that if a play I like very much was not presented properly, it would be a big blow. I had rather it never be put on stage than put on badly.”

Mrs Georgiadis credits a talented mother, the well-known jeweler, Sofia Thanopoulou (‘Maroulina’), who still works at the age of 85, with her need to accomplish something in life.

“I think that all of us are born with certain qualities, certain gifts and there are situations in our lives that help us cultivate them. In my case, having the mother I have made me think from a very young age that I had to do something with myself too.” ■



# Some Curious Facts about Vinegar

*"Vinegar makes melancholic persons more melancholic, and bleary-eyed persons more bleary-eyed. On the good side it will cool you in hot weather if you dampen your wrist with a mixture of it and decomposing grapes."*

This from *Leonardo's Kitchen Notebooks* edited by Shelagh and Jonathan Routh. This is a fascinating book to which one returns again and again. Among other things Leonardo tells you how to remove blood stains from a tablecloth after an assassination without removing the tablecloth!

Leonardo's recipes, written at the end of the 15th century, had many uses for vinegar. He recommended soaking a cloth in thyme vinegar and applying it to get rid of headaches. After a hard day's work he suggested that myrtle sprigs be placed in a bowl of vinegar and that one should sit beside it, not drink it. A sure cure for scorpion bites was a poultice of chopped marjoram and basil made into a paste with vinegar.

Besides inventing his mechanical wonders like the watercress scythe that was more effective against the invading French than in harvesting watercress (it had enormous blades that revolved around a frame, the whole apparatus being moved by a horse and rider inside), he also had reflective moods. In one of them he wondered if sheep and cows ate grass and we eat them, then why couldn't we eat grass? He subjected his long-suffering servant, Salai, to experimental eating of various grasses, covering them in vinegar to make them more palatable. Even so the hapless man had to spit them out, which annoyed Leonardo considerably.

Although Leonardo spent a great deal of his incredible genius in attempting to invent kitchen gadgets that were too ponderous or used more manpower than they saved, he was centuries before his time in many fields.

He did not discover the myriad uses of vinegar that we know today – although they would have delighted him – and they would all have been readily accepted in the enormous kitchens at the ducal palace of Milan.

**Artichokes** (never cook in aluminum or iron) look better and are more succulent if left standing in cold vinegar

water for one hour before cooking. Use one tsp vinegar for every litre of water.

You already know that when cooking **beets** the root tips should be left on as well as two or three inches of the top leaves so that they will not 'bleed'. Their color will be even better if you add a little vinegar to the cooking water.

As all cookbooks tell you, **bones** are an important ingredient for stock and soup bases. Minerals are held in bones

hour in a pressure cooker. The resulting brew can be added to soups and stews and will enrich both their flavor and mineral value.

**Red cabbage** will keep its color during cooking if you add one tblsp of vinegar for every two cups of water.

**Cauliflower** (a delicious vegetable when cooked 'al dente' instead of to an impalatable pulp) will remain pristine white when vinegar is added to the cooking water.

## Vinegarette 2 : A Day in the Alps

In the Maritime Alps, somewhere between the little Saint Bernard and Mount Genèvre, over 20,000 men and 6000 horses floundered through deep snow drifts. With breaths rasping in the rarified air, the men laboriously clear away landslides and listen fearfully for the shrieks of yet another faithful companion who has slipped on the glacial ice to pitch down the slopes they have just conquered.

Already their losses have been severe in this September of 218 BC. Every grueling step of the way, fierce Alpine Allobroge tribes have, with their arrows, contested the right of these strange men and beasts to cross over their homeland.

Now at the summit this horde of men, horses and pack animals – including 37 war elephants, rests before attempting the treacherous climb down to the battle which awaits them in the plains of Italy below. As they press downward on the snowblown trail, they are blocked by walls of rock so narrow that not even a man, let alone a laden pack animal, can pass.

Hannibal halts the column and orders the forward guard to chop down a forest of trees which, swept clean by the mountain winds, are free from snow. They are piled in an enormous pyre against the constricting jaws of stone and set afire. Fanned by gales blowing down the peaks, the mounds of timber burn with the sparks and flames of a thousand dragons, heating the rockface to a primordial glow.

In the meantime, word has been passed down the serpentine line of warriors and back come goatskin flasks and casks without number. Their contents of sour wine-vinegar are flung onto the eerie blush of the canyon barrier and through the steam of the hissing dragons is heard a brittle crackling as thousands of fissures open along the tortured rock.

Again, Hannibal sets the men to work. Under their picks, the fissures become faults and finally faults become shattered masses which are sent hurtling through space. Hannibal has once again conquered. Not with fire and sword, but with fire and vinegar!

by a solid connective tissue which must be broken down so that the minerals and the flavor can be extracted. Acid, in the form of vinegar, does this and, as the calcium from the bone combines with the acid, the vinegar taste disappears. Bones should be boiled with salt and vinegar or cooked for half an

Vinegar has only two **calories** per tablespoon.

In 1577, a book on husbandry recommended covering **hard cheese** with a cloth dipped in vinegar to soften it. Even after four centuries this advice still holds. Swaddling your cheese tray with a vinegar dampened cloth will



keep its contents fresh.

When baking **chocolate cake or cookies**, make this slight alteration in the recipe: instead of sifting the baking soda with the other dry ingredients, mix it with one tbslp of vinegar, then add to the liquid ingredients. The finished product will be fluffier, more moist and tender.

Your **crystal** can sparkle with a swish instead of a rub. Rinse it in a solution of warm water and vinegar and let air-dry.

Adding a little vinegar to the water

when **poaching eggs** will keep them from spreading (a perfectly round poached egg can be achieved by cracking it into a tuna fish can placed in the water after both top and bottom have been cut out).

When boiling eggs, vinegar in the water also keeps the ooze from a **cracked egg** from spreading.

**Egg whites** stay stiff longer when white vinegar is added. Use one half tsp for every four whites.

Tender flaky **fish** are a sure thing if first parboiled in vinegar and water.

When **deep frying** add one tbslp vinegar to the fat and it will not be absorbed as easily by the food.

A **new frying pan** should first be 'cured' before use. Cover the bottom with vinegar and boil for ten minutes. This prevents foods from sticking.

A bottle of **dishwashing detergent** will last indefinitely if you use the few drops needed with a little vinegar in the water.

Both **glass and porcelain** come out of a dishwasher spot-free when you add one cup of white vinegar before starting the rinse cycle.

Sometimes when cooking **kidneys** the odor of ammonia (it will smell like urine) is detected. This usually means that the cooking temperature has been too high and, simply stated, the meat protein has been changed into nitrogen which, in turn, is converted by enzymes into ammonia. The ammonia is then vaporized by the heat. A little vinegar added will neutralize this.

Less expensive meats are tenderized and cook better if you beat up a mixture of vinegar and olive oil and rub this on all surfaces. Let stand at room temperature at least two hours.

There is an added bonus if you cook bones along with the meat, adding a little vinegar. The vinegar will dissolve some of the calcium which, in turn, neutralizes the vinegar taste. You can always ask for an extra bone or two. Here they are usually sold as part of the meat whether one wants them or not.

**Prepared mustard** is made with vinegar. So, use a little vinegar to rinse the remainder from a bottle, or to revive mustard that has become too dry.

If you handle **odoriferous foods** such as garlic, onions or fish, with or without gloves, rub on a little vinegar before washing hands in warm soapy water and the odor will disappear.

**Pastry** tastes richer with a little vinegar added. Reduce amount of liquid accordingly.

Don't forget that Aunt Minnie's **hand-painted plates** could be ruined by serving vinegary foods on them.

**Potatoes** can be pared in advance and stored in the refrigerator for a few days if you keep them fully covered with water to which a little vinegar has been added. This is especially useful to know during the seasons when they sprout.

Adding a little vinegar when **oiling potatoes** will keep them from turning

### Vinegarette 3: A Journey to Guinea

The last rays of yet another shimmering sun faded over the Guinea Coast in the summer of 1444 as six Portuguese caravels sailed towards the neighboring Bay of Arguin.

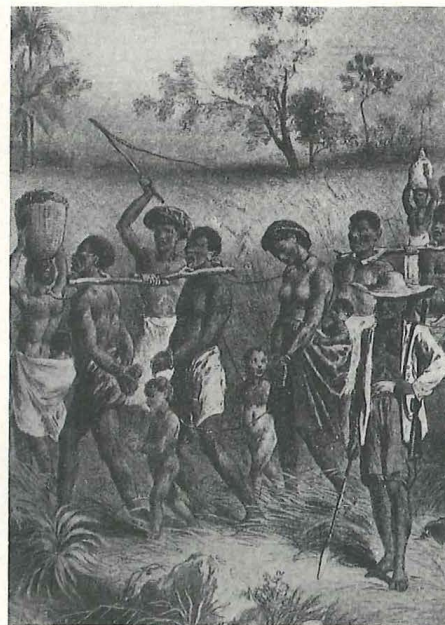
While amazed natives watched, these "ships with wings that shone in the sun like knives", glided into the Bay and with a rattle of chains, soon to be echoed by the death rattles of many who gathered on the shore, dropped anchor.

The next morning Captain Lancorote and his men, with a stealth matching that of the beasts of prey in the jungle, began the first raid by Europeans in the homeland of these soon-to-be slaves. This sortie netted 165 bewildered captives, augmented during the following days by another 70; in all 250 Negroes and Moors. These were the first of countless tormented souls who, over the next four centuries, were to be torn from the coast of East Africa and dragged into slavery thousands of miles away.

Hugging the desert coast of Africa on their way home, the sailors took special care of the few protective cannons on board in case one of their landing parties was attacked. From offshore the small cannon balls were not of much use, but the noise was very effective. Once before they had fired the cannons so often that they had overheated and were in danger of shattering; vinegar had to be poured on them to cool them down.

As the caravels neared their destination, the Portuguese port of Lagos in the Algarve, on 8 August 1444, the prisoners were herded in chained gangs to the upper decks. Some were released and forced to draw leathern buckets of water from the whitecapped sea.

Sailors then drenched the helpless victims to cleanse them from the accumulated filth of the journey. To the terrified blacks this was proof that soon they would be killed and eaten. Below, the decks were scrubbed with soap and lye, the planks to be bleached as white as the bones of those thousands who in the future would sicken and be thrown overboard. Finally, an effort was made to disguise the obnoxious odors that came from no other kind of cargo.



Slaves being driven to the coast

Kegs were brought from the ship's stores and broached; from the ship's galley sailors appeared carrying white-hot irons which were plunged into the barrels. Rolling clouds of steam hissed out of them like jinni bursting from wooden bottles and the bulkheads soon disappeared in an acrid fog of vinegar—a billowing haze which for centuries was to be identified with the evil stench of slavery.



black.

Sometimes one can substitute a little vinegar for **salt** in foods to keep down the sodium content. Vinegar can also disguise an excess of either **salt** or **sugar** in cooking.

**Salsify**, sometimes called oyster plant, darkens after peeling. To keep it white drop it immediately into vinegar water. Use two tbsps for every litre of water. Does this work with sweet potatoes?

'Fresh' **canned shrimp**. Yes! First wash then soak in vinegar and dry sherry - ratio four tbsps vinegar to one of sherry.

Boil away black spots on **iron skillet**s with a little salt and vinegar.

When recipes call for **sour milk**, it is intended that the milk has soured under controlled conditions. Often, standing milk which has soured will be bitter. Fresh homemade sour milk is made simply by adding two tbsps white vinegar per cup. When using evaporated milk, with equal parts of water add one tbsp for each cup. Let stand at room temperature for one half hour.

**Stainless steel** loses its water spots when wiped with a cloth dampened with white vinegar. Polish with a soft cloth.

Vinegar is a great **tenderizer**. When boiling meat or chicken, add one tbsp vinegar to the water. Stewing hens should be marinated, overnight if possible, in a marinade of half vinegar and half chicken bouillon, made either with stock or bouillon cubes. The easiest and most economical way to do this is to place the chicken in a plastic bag and fill it with the marinade! Use beef broth or beef cubes for marinating stewing beef.

Those who like **tongue** will find preparing it faster if one tbsp vinegar is added to the last cooking water. Peeling is much easier.

Stained **Teflon-coated cookware** usually comes clean if you cover the bottom with one cup of water, one cup of vinegar and two tps baking soda and then boil for ten minutes.

Before preparing **leafy or floreted vegetables** such as lettuce, cabbage, cauliflower, et caetera, soak for 15 minutes in water to which two or three tbsps vinegar have been added. Wee beasties lurking for a less contaminated living area.

Many of these types of **vegetables** tend to send strong **odors** wafting through the house but you do not need Dick Tracy to foil the dastardly draft. Instead, place a cup of vinegar on the stove to absorb the fulsome fumes. ■

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## Pizza... to Pitsa...

Athenians know a good food when they smell it. Along came pizza – a slab of bread baked to a crisp with cheese and tomatoes melting on top. Someone tossed on some oregano from the Greek earth and christened it *pitsa*.

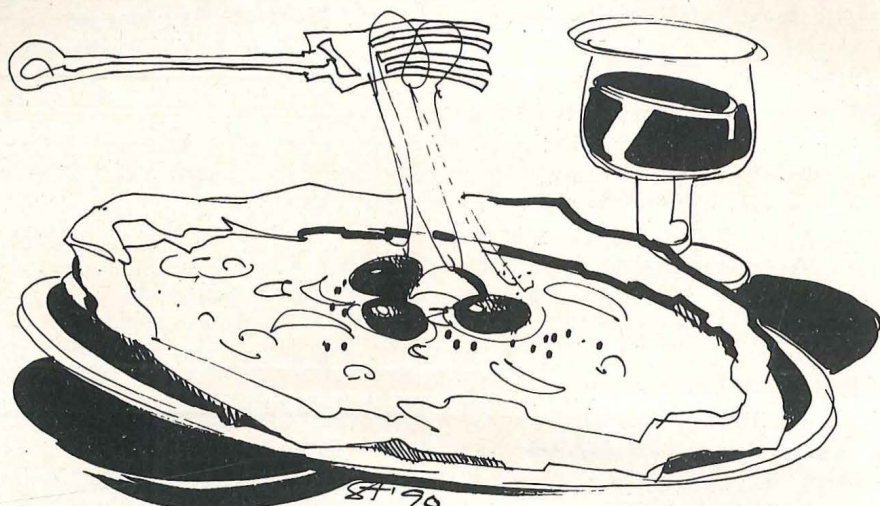
Indeed, Hellenes discovered pizza years ago as fast-foods and pizzerias bloomed throughout the western world, long before McDonald's began test-marketing their own versions in the US, and way before a machine appeared in California where you can press buttons to choose toppings and pull out a 7-inch pizza in less than four minutes.

For McDonald's, pizza may be one more effort to augment the hamburger-fry business. But for local makers and consumers, *pitsa* is for eloquence.

Athenian crafters championed *kasseri*. Out with mozzarella. Instead of a seasoned sauce, they sliced Greek tomatoes. Ignoring the huge circles cut into gangly wedges and slurped over in other countries, Athenians seized on rectangles. Smaller is better. The sandwich size fit in display cases that also feature hot tyropites. A new cousin of the pita family was stacked and ready. *Pitsa* moved into the scene as naturally as did *tzatziki* containers with the yogurt.

With the action, pizza makers came centre stage. What skill and showmanship! Flipping and tossing the dough into the air, pizza acers appeared – circus artists with a mission – working before your eyes. One such expert, born in Mexico now working in midtown New York, flourishes over his dough like a symphonic conductor, imploring, teasing the instrumentalists to perform. Grand supplies of cheese, sauce, dough, seasonings and garnishes are his musicians.

You can try his method at home (use less dough for smaller sizes): He lifts the dough, swollen to about 2 1/2 inches in an 8-inch-round pan, and sets it on a board. In lightning movements, he punches all around the *inside* with his knuckles, without touching the perimeter of the circle, which forms the crusty ledge. Then he flips it over and repeats the knuckle-punching. This all takes about 10 seconds. To stretch the dough, he lifts and whirls it a few times, then spins it over his moving fists – the



same motion as a filo maker (see *The Athenian*, "The Wonders of Filo," August 1989), another 10 seconds. He drops the dough circle on his board, now about 16 inches wide. He swoops low over it, dropping shredded cheese like confetti from his hand in a round and round motion. Then he scoops tomato sauce into a ladle and spills it over the side while spreading it evenly with the bottom of the ladle. Bowing low again, he caps the top with cheese snippets, 15 more seconds. The oven door opens as if by magic; he is so fast as he deftly lifts the pizza with a wide and flat wooden spatula and pops it into the oven. Out comes the spatula. Before you blink, he is knuckle-punching the next creation.

Garnishes – from anchovies and olives to pepperoni, sausage, vegetables – are tossed on when the pizza is almost done and baked again. And vegetarian pizzas with broccoli, spinach, or eggplant and thick Sicilian pizza cut into rectangles are ordered by many buffs.

The slice I tasted was superb, with a light and crisp crust, melted cheese glistening on top and a rapturous sauce that serenaded the tongue. The pizza man enriches the sauce with garlic, onions, sugar, black pepper, grated romano (kefalotyri in Greece), fresh parsley, and dried oregano, which creates more music than plain, sliced tomatoes.

Now in Athens, *pitsa* has matured as a lure for discerning tastes and inventors. Who makes the best *pitsa*?

"You haven't tried the *pitsa* at *Capricciosa*?" a friend cried one summer day when we had met at midday in a downtown square. Before we could say "tyri," she had hailed a taxi, convinced

the driver to haul five of us to *Kifissia* during the rush hour. All the way, she advised.

"Just tell the waiter to double the cheese!" That was the way to heaven. Just once, I thought, forget the fat (from 13 to 18 grams per slice) and sodium (850 milligrams for a 5 1/2-inch slice; 400 milligrams per serving is considered high). By comparison, check the pizza recipe that follows calculated for people on a diet.

At the restaurant, a bright and vivacious hub at lunchtime, the piping hot *pitsa* prepared in the kitchen, appeared on the table with the waiter's flourish. It was round, about eight inches wide, thick and rich. Very rich with *kasseri*. And delicious.

### **Pitsa Napolitana** (Neopolitan Pizza)

Topped with anchovy and olive garnishes, *Napolitana* is the unabashedly rich pizza. This version is from an Athenian pizza maker, but it will be tastier using a seasoned sauce instead of plain tomatoes.

**500 g/1 lb bread dough** (see note that follows)

**3 tablespoons olive or corn oil**  
**4 large onions, sauteed in 2 tablespoons corn oil**

**100 g kasseri, graviera or feta, grated or crumbled**

**4 tomatoes, sliced or chopped**  
**1 small can anchovies, drained**  
**10 olives, pitted and chopped or sliced**  
**1 teaspoon dried oregano**

After dough has doubled in volume, knead with the oil. Shape the dough to form a crust and rim as described above. Layer with onions, half the



cheese, tomatoes, more cheese and remaining seasonings. Bake in hot oven for 20 to 25 minutes until cheese melts and crust is crisp.

Note: If pizza dough is not available at your bakery, mix the dough as given in Pizza Margherita.

### Pizza Margherita

Professor G.M. Molinatti, of the Clinica Medica 2, Università di Torino in Torino, Italy, sent this recipe of the famous pizza for my cookbook *Diabetic Cooking from around the World*.

**1 package active dry yeast or .6 oz cake compressed yeast**

**1 lb (4 cups) all-purpose flour**

**Pinch salt (optional)**

**1 lb fresh tomatoes (6 fresh plum) or 2 1/2 cups Homemade Tomato Sauce**

**Herbs: 1 bay leaf; 1 teaspoon fresh parsley, chopped; pinch dried thyme or basil**

**4 oz mozzarella, grated**

**2 tablespoons olive or other unsaturated oil**

**Dried oregano**

For the dough: mix the yeast with 1/4 cup warm water in a small bowl. Cover and proof until doubled in bulk. Drop the flour in a large bowl. Make a well in the middle, add the swollen yeast, a pinch of salt, if using, and enough warm water (about 4 1/2 cups) to make a soft dough. If the dough is too stiff, dampen your hands with warm water and work the dough to soften it. Knead dough for 5 minutes. Cover and keep warm until doubled in bulk, about 1 1/2 hours. To make the sauce: if using fresh tomatoes, chop them and simmer in a saucepan, stirring frequently, for about 15 minutes. Add the herbs. If using homemade tomato sauce, heat it and taste for seasonings. Remove bay leaf. To assemble the pizza: roll out the dough to fit a pizza pan or another shallow baking pan (you can flip the dough and stretch it over the back of your hands as a pizza maker does). Flute the edges neatly. Spoon the tomato sauce over the dough. Dapple the sauce with mozzarella, oil and oregano. Bake in a moderately hot oven at 375 °F for 20 to 25 minutes until the dough is golden brown and the cheese melts. Cut into 12 slices. Serve hot.

**Nutrients for 1 slice.** *Calories:* 217; *Exchanges:* 2 starch/bread; 1 1/2 vegetable; 1/2 fat; carbohydrate, 36 g; 7.5 g protein; 4 g fat; 2 g fiber; 117 mg potassium; 56 mg sodium; 5 mg cholesterol.

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➤ A new fish taverna to rival the best opened this summer in Kaisariani (opposite Panagias Church), the **Seirina**, will also open during the winter with fireplace, meses to tempt the palate, freshest fish and seafood cuisine including mussels with lasagna, seafood pilaf and stuffed squid. An ample wine list and cook Eleni to complement the evening. Reasonable prices too. Tel 723-4209. Closed on Tuesdays.



**Chef Eleni Diamantidou of the Seirina displays a carefully prepared fish**

➤ High-flying thoroughbreds on a top-notch airline one could say! Four blue-bloods were flown by Lufthansa to Frankfurt to take part in the **Baden-Baden Grand Prix** in August. The horses, from the stables of Messrs Karapiperi and Tomazou, enjoyed the flight.



**High-flying thoroughbreds**

➤ One clever suggestion I heard this summer was: Why don't they light up the Acropolis, the Arch of Hadrian, the Temple of Olympian Zeus and the Theseion all

night long in the summer? What a grand idea. Our high-lighted national treasures would make the city more romantic. No overtime involved, just a few light switches.

➤ Ironically, an international meeting on **Urban Air Quality** was held in Athens last month, under the chairmanship of Athens Mayor Nikos Yatrakos. Some interesting sessions included **Urban Air Quality Problems: Technological Aspects, Solutions, Regulations and Programs**. The meeting was part of the International Conference and Summit of Major Cities and gathered many noteworthy speakers, among which Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis; Minister of the Environment, Stefanos Manos; Mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac; and Administrator to the US Environmental Protection Agency, William Reilly. We await results and clearer city air.

➤ Astir Hotel Group Inc. have some of the most beautiful hotel properties. Top marks were given to the **Astir Vouliagmeni** complex, namely the modern and comfortable **Aphrodite** wing. Late this summer an incognito Hollywood actress described the service as "excellent." The location is ravishing, the pool is every-

➤ The 60th Annual **ASTA World Congress** is being held in Hamburg this month and the Greek contingent has two booths in the trade show near the Greek National Tourist Organization pavillion. The American Society of Travel Agents is celebrating this 60th Congress in style and ASTA Hellas gave a party for its members and friends at the Royal Olympic Hotel with a beer-fest catered by Lufthansa and the hotel.

➤ **The Wilkhahn** chairs we mentioned in a previous column are also famed for making the Hollywood-type director's chair.

The likes of Elia Kazan, John Houston and German director Alfred Weidemann all chose the Wilkhahn. The Wilkhahn seating range can be found at INTERPLAN on Vas. Alexander 2, behind the Hilton.

➤ Apart from flying horses (not horses with wings), Lufthansa keeps its **Business Class passengers** on their B747-400's happy by offering individual video screens on each seat-front with a choice of programs at the push of a button: music, sports, cabaret, films and documentaries. Flights will be stimulating.

➤ **The United Nations**, apart from the recent world publicity on the political scene, also organizes many other international activities. A three-day seminar on "A World Safe For Children - Meeting the Challenge in the 1990s," was held recently at the UN headquarters in New York. The seminar was organized under the aegis of the annual conference of the department of public information for non-governmental organizations and addressed the state of the children in the world following the adoption by the General Assembly in November 1989 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

➤ 1990 is not only the EYT

- European Year of Tourism but also the **International Literacy Year**. There are still far more illiterates than literates in our world, with illiteracy increasing. In the West, television, or rather its uncontrolled viewing, is the major cause among the young whereas, in the remainder of the globe, abject poverty and lack of schooling are the culprits. A depressing fact in need of action.

➤ **The Ambassador Health Club** at the Athenaeum Intercontinental on Syngrou gives top-to-toe health care. They have sauna, gym, steam bath, body massages, skin and beauty care, and facials. Paul Moretti, who runs both the Athenaeum and the Hilton Health Club, says they have a special family subscription (for two or more) and he notes that men are having special skin care treatments too. And why not? one may ask.



**Windsurfing Marathon sponsored by Foster's Lager**

➤ **Foster's Lager** sponsored a **Windsurfing Marathon** this summer in which 52 athletes from various clubs took part. The winners were Nikos Kaklamanis and Thomas Sakka who, in eight hours of the marathon, managed never to fall once. The Aussie lager flowed in the aftermath.

➤ On 31 October at 9.00 pm in the Stadium of Peace and Friendship, Barry White, the gentle husky voice, will give a concert organized by the Hellenic Concert Management.



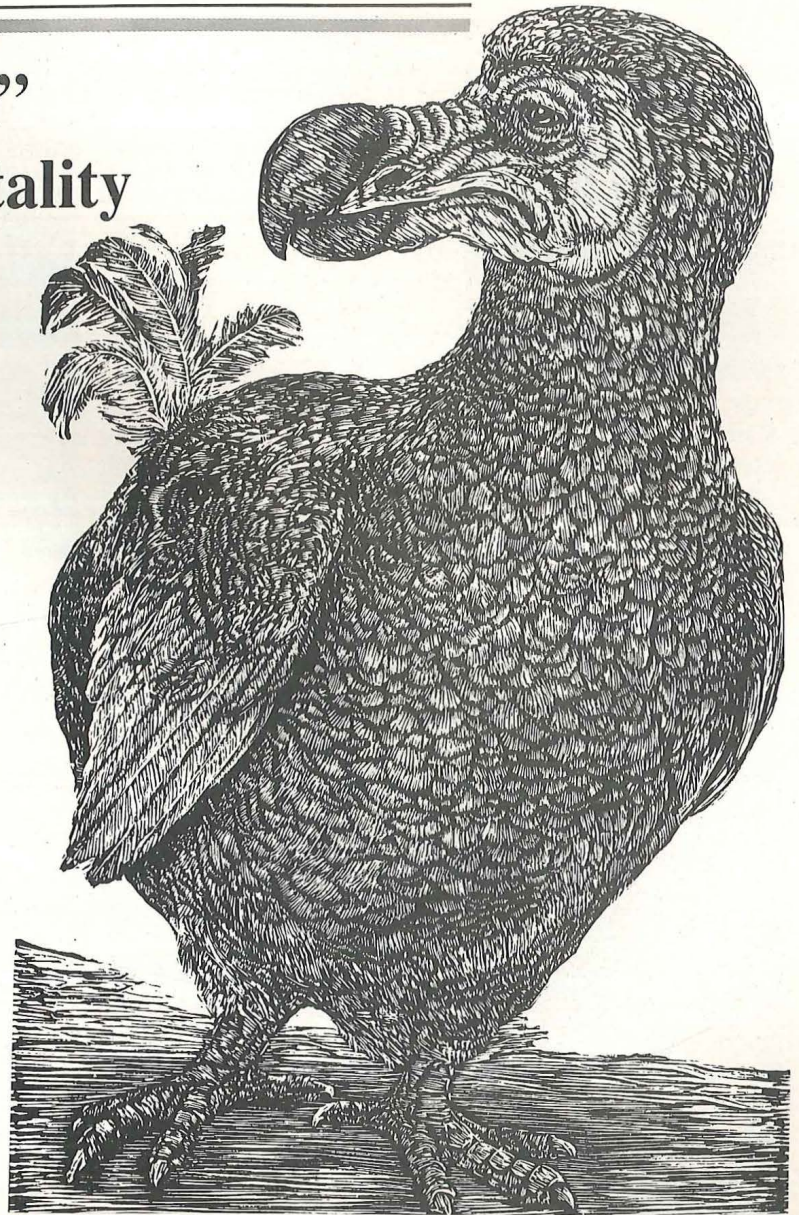
## “A Dodo, Dumb As” – A Lesson in Mortality or Morality?

This extinct bird whose Portuguese name meaning simpleton sounds as ridiculous as the creature looked, was harmless, useless and utterly defenseless. It had only one habitat, the island of Mauritius (near Madagascar) and once it was discovered by Portuguese sailors in 1507 its fate was ‘sealed’, as they say. The Dodo was related to the pigeon family but at around fifty pounds it was heavier than an over-sized turkey. Dark grey in color, it had touches of white on its breast, its wings and its tail, which also had a small clump of feathers as a sort of afterthought!

The wings were too small to enable it to fly but they were used as weapons in matters of love and territorial disputes. The bill was long, black and hooked at the end. The legs were short and the bird shuffled through the forest in a sort of Dodo drag. A specimen of this strange bird reached England around 1599 and its exhibition was a very popular attraction.

In 1644 Mauritius was colonized by Holland. Of course this was the end of the neighborhood, so to speak! Families, kids, their carnivorous pets and livestock took over the island, began chasing the foolish looking creature and ate the solitary egg a nesting pair produced. In less than 50 years the bird was extinct. Several paintings of the Dodo by European artists have survived but, alas, not a single dusty feather. Taxidermists have been helped by detailed descriptions given by Sir Thomas Herbert who published an account of his journeys through Persia, India, Africa and various islands begun in 1626.

The Dodo has become a symbol of stupidity, but who really was stupid: the bird that harmed no one, a fowl that was inedible and with whom nature was less than generous when allotting intelligence, or the sailors and the settlers, supposedly creatures of superior wisdom, who made a game of destroying forever another of earth’s unfortunate creatures?



### The extinct Dodo of Mauritius Dog tales ....

The Chinese take great pride in their courtyards, usually protected by a ‘devil screen’ – solid brickwork – and a watchdog. Before the ‘Long March,’ there was an old saying that a courtyard should be decorated by “Matshed, fish bowl and pomegranate trees; a fat watchdog and a fatter slave-girl.” Hunting dogs were also very popular and long ago the hobbies and amusements of the Chinese were classified under the four words: sounds, colors, dogs and horses.

A Chinese myth made the Heavenly Dog, or T’ien Kor, responsible for eclipses of the moon. They were said to occur because every so often he tried to gobble them up. During an eclipse, people would go out into the streets beating brass and copper gongs and kitchen pans to frighten him away.

To protect small children from the Heavenly Dog, the Immortal Grand-

father Chang, represented as a bearded gentleman in a blue gown with a bow and arrow shouting at a winged blue dog on a cloud, was painted on a small scroll and hung in the nursery. Every seven days new balls of dough were presented as offerings to the old gentleman.

### ... and a pause for cats

*Nepeta cataris*, as everyone knows, has a strange effect on cats. Even a tiny bit of this perennial plant can make cats ecstatic. Catnip is related to several common kitchen herbs and often grows wild. Humans still make tea from the leaves and swear that it will do such things as soothe the nerves, relieve indigestion, induce sleep and reduce fever. Dieters, however, should stay away from this delicious and aromatic tea because drinking it cold is said to stimulate the appetite. Oil of catnip is used to lure and trap wild cats near camp sites so that they can be shipped off to more emotive playgrounds. ■



# KATEY'S corner



★ There really should be some special event in honor of Thursday, 23 August, for that is **The Day the Rain Came!** Whereas it is true that apparently the heavens were hyperzealous in some areas, and not zealous at all in others (why the fires of Mount Athos were not given

consideration, I do not know), most of the country reveled in the wonderful summer monsoon that refreshed everything. The pundits inform us that wonderful deluge only provided us with three more days before we go totally dry in November, but even that brings us closer to the normal winter rain time. May it happen again soon.

★ Much is constantly being made about the fact that Greece and the Greek business world are not ready and never will be for 1992. **The Hellenic-American Educational Foundation** has been organizing for several years a



**M**et the press – The Athenian Press, that is. Our plan is to introduce members of our staff from time to time, and we are beginning with the two smiling ladies above. Carine Kool (right), is Associate Editor, and comes to us from Brussels. In addition to her editorial capabilities, she translates English, Spanish, French and

now is adding Greek. Roula Alexiou is an American from Baltimore who does the typesetting. She is of Greek background and her parents moved here from the United States in time for her to finish high school. She prepared herself for her current position by completing a computer course.



**A** full house of applauding, enthusiastic supporters, including Prince Philip, greeted the Hellenic Presidential Guard of Evzones as they, along with the 80 athletes from Greece, led the parade of 31 countries into the stadium of Strathclyde, Scotland, at the opening of the 1990 European Special Olympic Games. Not only did the Greek participants bring home 10 Gold Medals, 13 Silver Medals and 5 Bronze Medals, but, for the first time ever, both the girls and the boys Greek basketball teams won Gold Medals. All these athletic kids had a wonderful time for which they thank the Special Olympics committee as well as the Chairman for Greece, Mr Andreas Potamianos. Ready to volunteer to help this wonderful program? Just telephone 452-6641 and ask for the national director.



program of continuing adult education on Athens College Campus. Beginning with 400 students, the program has grown to an enrolment of over 2000 students. They teach English, French, German, Italian and Spanish with an emphasis on business. For instance, there are programs of business English and special English for doctors and lawyers. The program also includes economics, management and computers. Many banks, industries and private companies send their employees with an eye to improving their chances of survival in a Single Market. For further information on these and also the program for foreigners that includes Arts, Swimming, Slimnastics and Modern Greek language, telephone Mrs Economopoulou at 647-8160 or 647-8153 (quickly, registration is now!)

★ So now you have found a perfect apartment or house and are beginning to settle in. The next thing is that, when you unpack, you discover that all of your kitchen crockery is yellow and the landlord

has chosen a delicious purple for the walls. The same is true in the bathrooms. Further, the children seem to have grown much more than you planned. Fortunately the dog house suits Fido just fine and he is quite contented. With him in mind, why not box up all of the surplus misfits (the items, not the kids and the dog!) and go along to contribute them to the up-coming **Hellenic Animal Welfare Bazaar**. Anything will do: last-year's Christmas cards, clothes, household items, electrical goods (even the wrong current), toys, white elephants, paperbacks and magazines – the list is endless. Call 642-6113 and arrange to take the boxes to their centrally-located office at Pasteur 12.

★ Please be advised that the **Greek Alumni of American Universities Organization** is planning a diner in honor of HE the American Ambassador Mr Michael Sotirhos, and, by extension, all Greek-Americans and their accomplishments. It is to be held on Saturday, 3 November at 8:00 pm at the





**S**aint Catherine's British Embassy School was originally exactly that – a school in the garden of the Embassy Residence. After 34 years of existence, the school's continuing success is due to the dedication and supervision of many people: HE the British Ambassador, Sir David Miers, KBE, CMG, the members of the Management Committee, a new and dedicated Headmaster in the person of Mr Michael Toman, a cooperative staff, and parents who are involved both with time and financial resources. They are all proud of the 1990/91 launch of the nursery/pre-school department for children aged 3 to 5 years, the new commitment to the 'core' subjects of English, Mathematics and Science with a view to improved computer capability, and pleased with the summer resurfacing of the playground. The Headmaster was caught in late summer at the gate of the swimming pool where one of the student Jane Caravias was taking advantage of the last few days before study time begins.

Grande Bretagne Hotel. Reservations can be made by telephoning Mr Sarogas at 364-2264 during office hours. ★ Bidding farewell to the many friends they have made during their stay in Greece, **HE Ambassador Moshe Gilboa of Israel** and his wife Ayalah have departed for home. They have been happy and successful here, with their tour culminating in the upgrading of the Representative Office to an

Embassy. The Ambassador has been appointed Director of the Foreign Ministry for Churches and Counselor to the Foreign Minister.

★ Just a reminder that we are now subject to the **odd-and-even license plate days**. If you are new in Athens, it is very important that you recognize the 'ring' within which you can only drive on alternate days. The reason it is important is that you will have to practically hock your wife to pay the fine if you forget. We may complain about the rules, but if it helps with the traffic or the pollution, it is worth the annoyance.

★ Enjoy singing? There is still time to join the community-wide **Athens Singers**. Under the direction of Carole Johns, they are preparing a December program of Dvorak and others. Telephone 638-1385 or 801-3672 right away.



**T**he Alternate Minister of Culture Mrs Anna Psarouda-Benaki was recently vacationing in Sifnos with her family following her successful trip to Tokyo for the purpose of opening the "Mind and Body" exhibition there. Staying at the beautiful Platys Yialos Hotel, she was honored by the Kartalis family, the hotel owners, who hosted a luncheon-reception for all the guests of the hotel; residents of Sifnos were also on hand. By the time you are reading this, we will know whether Greece will host the 1996 Olympic Games. If so, there will be a great deal of new responsibilities falling on the shoulders of this capable Alternate Minister of Culture (second from left in our picture with members of the Kartalis family).

### News of Former Expatriates

**Bill and Lois Shepard.** It is always great fun to have an opportunity to write about former expatriate Athenians. Currently the former political counselor at the American Embassy is running for Governor of Maryland in the US. William (Bill) Shepard and his wife Lois were in Greece in the 1980s from thence they went off to Bordeaux, France and then retired. As the gubernatorial candidate is required by the state constitution to choose a running mate as Lieutenant Governor, Bill interviewed several possible ones, but chose his capable wife Lois. It certainly gives new meaning to the term 'running mates' and Bill's career in the US Foreign Service practicing diplomacy from Saigon to Bordeaux should mix just fine with Lois' background in teaching, party activism and federal administrator. Perhaps we will be able soon to say, "We knew them when..!"

**Ricky and Eva Rickenbacher.** The good news is that Ricky

Rickenbacher, former general manager of the Athens Hilton Hotel and his wife Eva are back in Europe where they may be found at the Hilton Hotel in Vienna. Even though they both immensely enjoyed New York and certainly the Vista Hotel was

Trade Centre twin towers complex in lower Manhattan, they must both be overjoyed to be in Austria. Being that much closer to Athens, perhaps they will increase their annual pilgrimage to several trips a year. Best of wishes for the new assignment.



**Sam and Joan Fromowitz.**

And we have more newcomers who are 'old-timers'! Our picture was taken at the farewell party for Mr Greg Mattson, political counselor at the American Embassy and his wife (centre right) who are off to Washington. There were many 'welcome back' embraces for Sam and Joan Fromowitz who will be

remembered as a very involved commercial counselor at the Embassy in the early 1980s and are now back in the political section. They loved Greece and are looking forward to a busy and productive assignment. Mr Frank Davenport (left) is the new First Secretary in the political section.





# Olympic Action Radio

Greece's English-language radio station brings you 24-hour news & entertainment from *The BBC World Service*, *VOA Europe* and *CNN News* on 102.1 FM

OCTOBER • SCHEDULES • OCTOBER • SCHEDULES • OCTOBER • SCHEDULES • OCTOBER

## MONDAYS

### Today's highlights on BBC



10:30 am THE HUMAN CHAIN Oct 1st/8th - In the final programmes of the series that looks at the historical links between slavery and the north of England, Chris Kirkham examines the Lancashire cotton famine of the 1860s, which showed how dependent the English cotton industry was on the slave plantations of the southern states of America.

10:30 am THE SCIENCE OF SOUND - Sound plays a vital part in our lives, but how much do we really know about it? This month, actress and singer Toyah Willcox beings a five-part investigation into the subject, from the mysterious songs of the humpback whale to the stressful effects of noise pollution in our cities.

1:01 pm THE FOURTH WORLD Oct 1st/8th - Some 14 million people, displaced from their homes by war and famine, have no choice but to seek new lands, possibly in their own countries but often across borders in unknown territory. We meet some of these people and discover what this displacement has done to them and to their culture.

1:01 pm TAKING PLEASURE IN PLASTIC Oct 15th - Plastic is as much a part of our everyday lives as the water we drink and the air we breathe. And yet its inventors a hundred years ago had more modest hopes for it - as a substitute for false teeth and ivory in the manufacture of billiard balls. Even here, early plastic proved a disappointment, by melting on contact with hot cocoa or exploding! In PLASTIC PLEASURE, Jonathan Head asks whether plastic, far from being the junk of today's industrialised world, might in fact be the key to its future.

1:01 pm IN SEARCH OF THE GREEN MAN Oct 22nd - From inns to cathedrals, from country fairs to environmental science, a single image keeps recurring throughout civilisation - the Green Man. First recorded in the culture of the Danube basin, 9,000 years ago, he was later worshipped as a god. Today, the Green Man is, in a sense, waking again, as the human race learns to become conscious of its environment. Martin Redfern traces the Green Man through history with the help of poet and historian William Anderson.

2:30 pm COMPOSER OF THE MONTH - When the actor-writer Peter Ustinov was a boy he allegedly failed a classroom test by answering "Bach" to the question "Who is the greatest composer?" The "correct" answer, apparently, was "Beethoven".

Ludwig van Beethoven is a composer who is immune to the shifting sounds of fashion, keeping his place at the centre of concert repertoire for nearly 200 years. The stirring power of his music preserves its freshness. No matter how frequently performed, his works attract new listeners. They have a melodic appeal which is as accessible to the layman as to the experts.

Beethoven is almost certainly the most influential composer who ever lived. Single-handedly he changed the course of musical history. We follow him from his troubled youth to his death, at the height of his powers at 57, by which time he had been marooned by deafness for nearly a quarter of a century.

### 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 & 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 THE SCIENCE OF SOUND (exc Oct 1st/8th 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 (BBC)
- 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 (exc Oct 15th TAKING PLEASURE IN PLASTIC; 22nd IN SEARCH OF THE GREEN MAN; 29th GHOSTS) (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)
- 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 Turne. (VOA)
- 11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 11:06 VOA EUROPE EVENING REPORT Details of the day's news developments
- 12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

## 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.

## TUESDAYS

### Today's Highlights on BBC

4:45 pm STUART COLMAN'S RECORD HOP - Pump up the volume and get ready to move as Stuart Colman sets up



# 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



his Record Hop to play some of the best rock 'n' roll tracks around.  
4:45 pm Oct 30th 'B' SIDE BEAT - That most overlooked artform, the B-side, is enjoying a long-overdue celebration. In the '60s and '70s, the 7-inch single ruled supreme, and the flip side often revealed a little gem: sometimes a song unavailable anywhere else. With his encyclopaedic knowledge of pop history, Mike Read spins three or four "flips" and then at the end of the show, matches them up to their more famous A-sides.



5:45 pm BERLIN CABARET - a potted tour of cabaret and light music in Berlin between the two world wars. This was a time when much could be said with music that was dangerous to utter in other ways. John Thornley presents this series of five programmes which reflect the lighter side of politics and social life in Germany in the popular music of the day.

## 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 (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 NEW IDEAS (BBC)  
10:45 GOING UNDERGROUND (exc Oct 2nd THE FINER THINGS) (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)  
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 (exc Oct 30th 'B' SIDE BEAT) (BBC)  
5 PM BBC WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK  
5:30 OFF THE SHELF (BBC)  
5:45 BERLIN CABARET (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 (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

2:15 am CONCERT HALL - a month of German music from medieval times to the First World War begins with art and folk from the Middle Ages to early baroque (Oct 10th). There is a celebration of the high baroque, courtesy of Schein, Scheidt, Handel, Telemann and Bach on Oct 17th. Next comes a portrait of the classical era with works by C P E and J C Bach, Mozart, Haydn and Schubert on Oct 24th. The month finishes with a vignette of German Romanticism as reflected in the music of Mendelssohn, Schumann, Brahms, Wagner and Richard Strauss (Oct 31st)



5:30 am WRITERS' BOOKSHELVES - It is often illuminating to take a look at someone else's bookshelves. Anne Theroux visits the homes of well-known authors to find out about their reading and book-buying habits - and much else besides.

Authors investigated are Sir Kingsley Amis, crime writer Ruth Rendell, Timothy Mo and Barbara Cartland.

## 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 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 MEDIAWATCH (exc Oct 3rd/10th HOME FROM HOME) (BBC)  
4:45 COUNTRY STYLE (BBC)  
5 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW (BBC)  
5:15 HEALTH MATTERS (BBC)  
5:30 WRITERS' BOOKSHELVES (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 MEDIAWATCH (exc Oct 3rd/10th 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)





# Olympic Action Radio

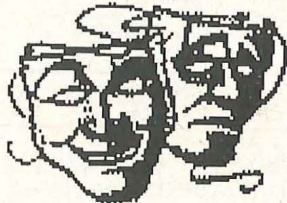
Greece's English-language radio station brings you 24-hour news & entertainment from *The BBC World Service, VOA Europe* and *CNN News* on 102.1 FM

- 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)
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- 8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 10:06 MUSIC SPECIAL: "ON THE RADIO" with Big Ron O'Brian (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 AN ACTOR'S LIFE FOR ME - Life can be hard for a young actor struggling to make his way in a highly competitive profession. Long spells of unemployment can be expected, and the only work on offer seems to be small parts in minor plays or television commercials. Of course, a good agent can make all the difference, so pity poor Robert, who has the incompetent Desmond to look after his interests. But Robert cannot blame Desmond for all his misfortunes - to be honest, he is not a terribly good actor and he seems to be rather disaster-prone. Written by Paul-Mayhew Archer and produced by Paul Spencer.



8:15 pm LONELYHEART 4122 - Lillian Bannister has disappeared. She is a respectable middle-aged widow - not the kind of person you would expect to go away without telling anyone. Detective Inspector Purbright is not that concerned until he remembers Martha Reckitt, who vanished some months earlier. Colin Watson's novel is dramatised by Christopher Denys, directed by Tony Cliff.

### 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)
- 1 PM NEWS & ASSIGNMENT (BBC)
- 1:30 AN ACTOR'S LIFE FOR ME (BBC)
- 2 PM VOA NEWSLINE
- 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 Oct 4th/18th JAZZ NOW AND THEN; 11th/25th FOLK IN BRITAIN (BBC)
- 5 PM WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK (BBC)
- 5:30 OFF THE SHELF (BBC)
- 5:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK (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 LONELYHEART 4122 (BBC)



- 8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC)
- 9 PM NEWSDESK (BBC)
- 9:30 FOCUS ON FAITH (BBC)
- 10 PM NEWS & OUTLOOK (BBC)
- 10:25 FINANCIAL NEWS (BBC)
- 10:30 SEVEN SEAS (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

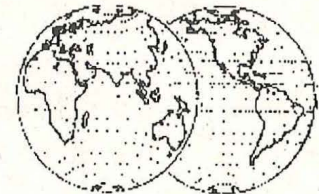
### Today's Highlights on BBC

12:30 am and 10:30 am THE GERMANS - When presenter David Wheeler started his research for the series, the resounding message he received about reunification, from Germans in offices and pubs was: "the steam has gone out of it," adding a poignancy to the 18th century writer Goethe's question: "Germany. Where is it? I cannot find that country." The challenge, says David, has become no easier for those who want to find out today.

The Germans attempts to answer Goethe's question and to assess what will happen after reunification.

### PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

- 12:15 GLOBAL CONCERNS (BBC)
- 12:30 THE GERMANS (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 BEST ON RECORD (BBC)
- 4 AM NEWS SUMMARY (BBC)
- 4:06 OUTLOOK (BBC)
- 4:25 FINANCIAL NEWS (BBC)
- 4:30 Oct 5th/19th JAZZ NOW AND THEN; 12th/26th FOLK IN BRITAIN (BBC)
- 4:45 GLOBAL CONCERNS (BBC)
- 5 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW (BBC)
- 5:15 SEVEN SEAS (BBC)
- 5:30 LONELYHEART 4122 (BBC)
- 6 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS (BBC)
- 6:15 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
- 6:30 FOCUS ON FAITH (BBC)
- 7 AM NEWSDESK (BBC)
- 7:30 OFF THE SHELF (BBC)
- 7:45 Oct 5th/19th JAZZ NOW AND THEN; 12th/26th FOLK IN BRITAIN (BBC)
- 8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS (BBC)
- 8:30 FINANCIAL NEWS (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



- 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 THE GERMANS (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 SETH WARNER SHOW cont (VOA)
- 1:30 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 AMERICAN DANCE  
TRAXX Music special with Jeff Wyatt  
(VOA)
- 10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

## SUNDAYS

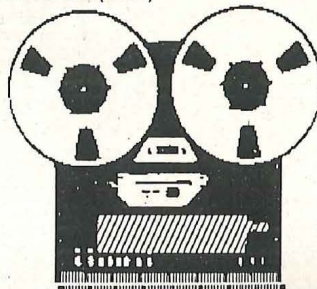
### Today's highlights on BBC

12:15 pm THE LEARNING WORLD - Is it ethical to issue a college prospectus showing happy young people waterskiing or sunbathing, when the photographs have been taken using professional models to represent the hard-up students, and the college is in a dull and rainy city?

In the increasing competition for overseas students, the pressure is on academics to sell their courses. There can be a risk of students being misled. How far are competing institutions and countries really committed to the ideals of ethical recruitment? John Turtle reports on education and training worldwide.

### 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 - 4 AM ON A COUNTRY ROAD with  
Lee Arnold (VOA)



- 2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 4:06 - 6 AM MUSIC SPECIAL (VOA)
- 5 AM VOA WORLD NEWS

- 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 LEARNING WORLD (BBC)
- 12:30 FINANCIAL REVIEW (BBC)
- 12:40 NEWS OF LOCAL EVENTS
- 12:45 SOCIETY TODAY (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 SCOTT SHANNON'S  
ROCKIN' AMERICA TOP 30  
COUNTDOWN (VOA)
- 10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
- 12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

We apologise to our listeners for the interruption in broadcasting that took place during much of August.

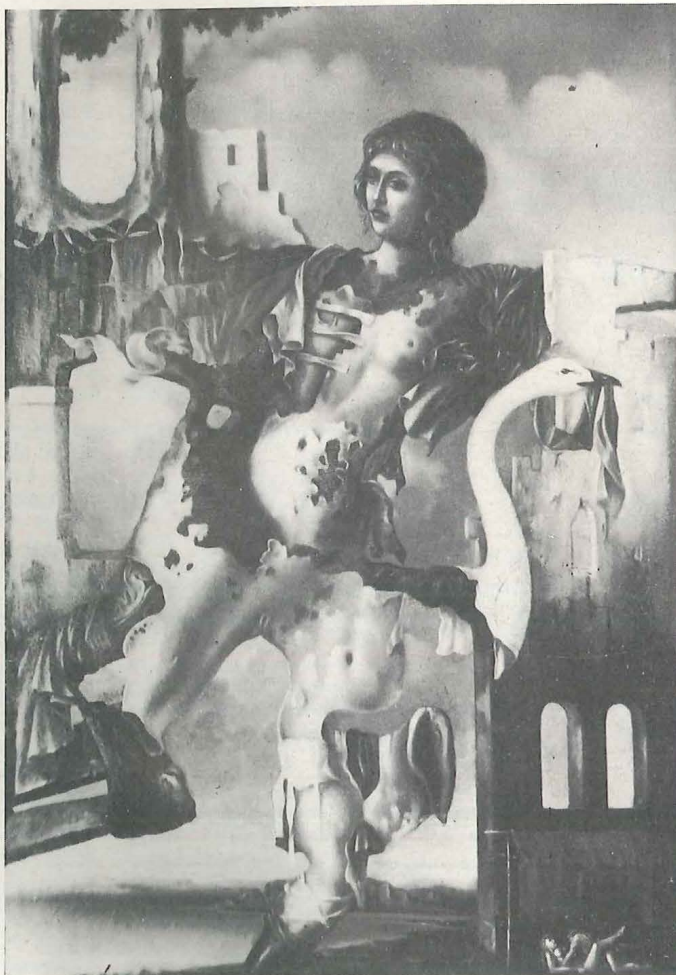
This was solely due to relocation of premises that took much longer than was expected. We thank everyone for their patience.



ART

*50 Years of Engraving* is the title of an exhibition in memory of the famous engraver **A. Tassos** for the fifth anniversary of his death. 30 woodcuts and 20 lithographs will be exhibited and will cover his work from 1935 through 1985. There will also be exhibited a series of rare albums and books which he illustrated such as *Asma Asmaton*, 1965, *Lysistrata*, 1978, the albums for the Resistance, etc. Half a century of creation and a big offer in arts: books, calendars, stamps, posters, and Tassos' tribute in the graphic arts celebrates the gallery Iakinthos with this exhibition from 22 October through 10 November.

A photographic exhibition of works of **Apostolos Karmiris** will take place at Dada till 15 October. He has been working on artistic photography for ten years and in 1984, together with his collaborator Kostas Evangelatos, he presented in Rochester (New



Thodoros Pantaleon at Astrolavos

York) a series of works under the title *Portrait Variations*. This is his first individual exhibition and he will present portraits and bodies. On Wednesday 10 October a performance by the painter and performer Kostas Evangelatos and the actor of the National Theatre Takis Loukatos will take place at the gallery at 9 pm. A 'live' performance to pay homage to the important photographer Wilhelm Von Gloeden (1856-1931). Paintings and engravings by **Aliki Zimaritou** will be exhibited at the same gallery from 17 October through 5 November. She has participated in group shows in Livorno and

Florence where she studied. This is her fourth individual show and she will present 16 works moulded on plaster to create a wall with shades of

trees, figures and graffiti, also five oils and a series of engravings. Zimaritou was born in Poland and now lives and works in Athens.

Works by five Greek surrealists will be exhibited at Astrolavos, 10-26 October. The artists participating are: **Dimitris Yeros, Yiorgos Derpapas, Nikos Engonopoulos, Yiannis Nikou and Thodoros Pantaleon**. This exhibition is an attempt to approach Greek surrealism through the work of the most important Greek exponents of that style. In their works one can find influences of popular, Byzantine and archaic elements, and this fact makes Greek surrealism different from the European and the American schools which are mostly influenced by De Chirico and Dali.

EXHIBITIONS

**The architecture of Alvar Aalto** is the title of an exhibition at the National Gallery (Ethniki Pinakothiki) organized in collaboration with the Museum of Finnish Architecture and the Association of Greek Architects. The exhibition will include photographs, sketches and models of the most important

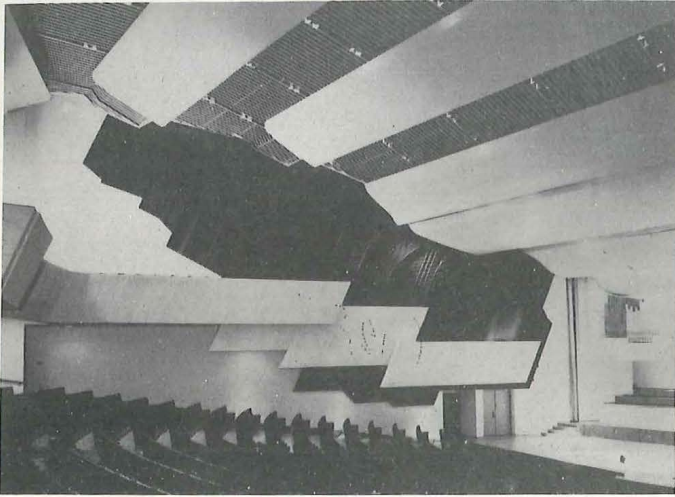


A. Tassos at Iakinthos



Ulrica Hydman-Villien at Skoufa



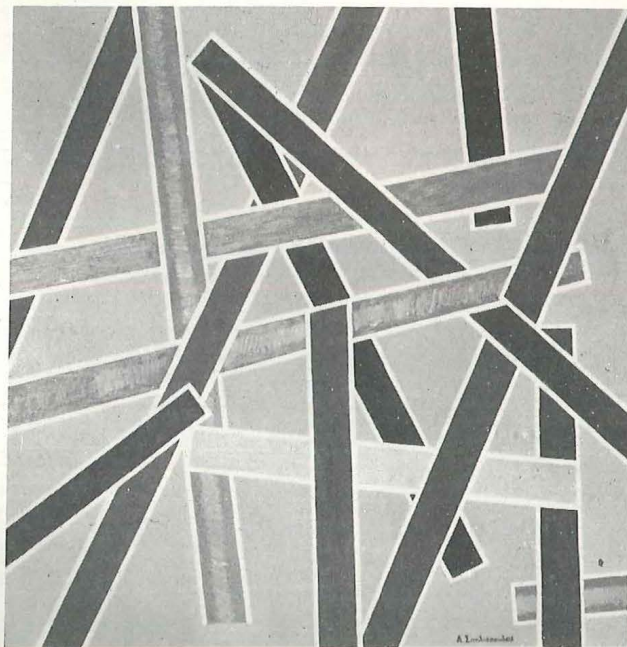


### Alvar Aalto at the Ethniki Pinakothiki

works by Aalto, as well as designs (chairs, armchairs, tables, etc.). During the exhibition several events will take place at the Ethniki Pinakothiki: *Alvar Aalto's architectural office and his architectural goals* by Göram Schildt, 15 October at 8 pm. A piano recital by the soprano **Svetlana Halttunen**, 19 October at 8 pm. *Finland after Alvar Aalto*; a historian's view on the heritage of the Finnish master and *Aalto's architecture as interpreted by a photographer*, by Asko Salokorpi and Ilpo Okkonen, 22 October at 8 pm. *Protection, conservation and rehabilitation of Alvar Aalto's works and other 20th century's architectural monuments in Finland* by Maija Kairano, 29 October at 8 pm. The exhibition will last till 4 November.

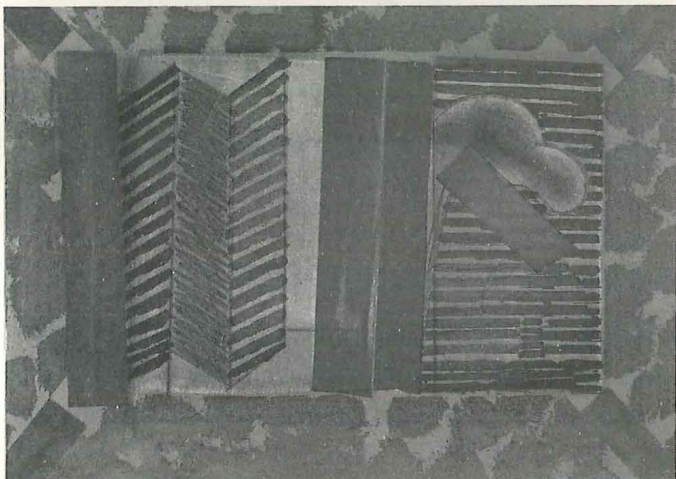
**Three masterpieces of Cycladic art** from the Erlenmeyer Collection are on exhibit at

the Museum of Cycladic and Ancient Greek Art. They were purchased at a



### Athanassios Spiliopoulos at the Hellenic American Union

Sotheby's auction in August by Dolly Goulandris and donated to the Greek state.

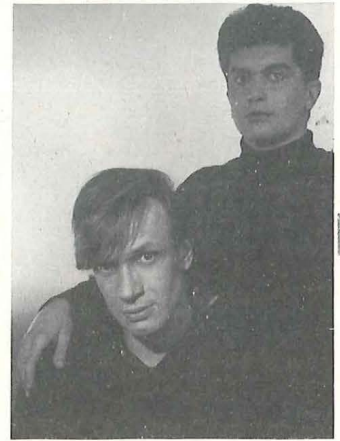


Howard Hodgkin at Zoumboulaki

The objects are a rare male torso, a three-part marble vessel and a decorative terracotta 'frying pan,' all of the mid-third millennium BC and in the style of Keros-Syros culture.

**Howard Hodgkin Prints 1977-1988** an exhibition at Zoumboulakis gallery organized in collaboration with the British Council till 6 October. Hodgkin is a British painter born in London in 1932. His paintings are a mixture of reality, memory and abstracted shapes, making up elaborate asymmetrical patterns, in strong decorative colors. Hodgkins made his first prints in the 60s.

**Marika Kotopouli's** costumes



### Kostas Evangelatos and Takis Loukatos at Dada

poulos Gallery, 15-25 October.

**George Savakis** is a self-taught painter born in Athens in 1924. In 1956 he began painting scenes of old Athens, primarily Plaka. His murals adorn the walls of many tavernas in that area. Savakis has shown his work in five exhibitions in Greece, as well as in America and Europe. He is considered an important naif artist. Currently he exhibits his works under the title *Reliving Old Athens*, in his studio Thespidos 14 in Plaka, till 21 October. Works of Savakis may be also seen in the Athens Folk Art Museum, the Vorres Museum in Paiania, and in the tavernas of Plaka.

## MUSIC

**The Maelgwn Male Voice Choir** from Wales with Tom Davies, baritone, and Myfanwy Roberts, soprano, will be performing, under the auspices of the British Council, at the Athens College Theatre, 22 October at 8:30 pm. Also during the Dimitria Festival in Thessaloniki, 23 October.

**Alexander Lagoya** will give a guitar recital at the Pallas Theatre, 18 October. In 1977 he started giving concerts in the US after ten years of absence, and the public welcomed him as a master. In spite of his Spanish sounding name, Lagoya is Greek from his father side. His mother is Italian but he has the French nationality. He speaks fluent Greek. His love for the guitar started from the age of thir-

will be exhibited at the Hellenic American Union. The great tragic actress had worn costumes made by famous painters such as Hatzikyriakos-Ghikas, Tsarouchis, Vassiliou, etc. The opening will take place at Kennedy Hall, 17 October at 8 pm and will last till 29 October.

**Athanassios Spiliopoulos** was born in Athens where he studied economics. He continued his studies in London. In 1970 he graduated from the School of Fine Arts in printing and bookmaking. Lately he loved to play with colors and the result can be seen at the Hellenic American Union exhibition, Pano-





**Alexander Lagoya at Pallas**

teen when he gave his first concert. At the age of 19 he had given more than 500 concerts and was already famous. He settled in Paris where he studied with maestro Saudry. He met Heitor Villa-Lobos who accepted him as a student and encouraged him play all his compositions. He gives more than 200 concerts annually and teaches at the National Conservatory of Paris.

**NOTES**

**The Centre for International Family Living** offers a by-weekly book discussion group on the topic *Culture Touching*. The authors' experiences and approaches will engage us in a dialogue about different perceptions of Greek reality and our own exposure to it. Dates 5, 12 October and 2, 16, 30 November, 10-12 am. *Family – Myself and Social Environment* is the theme of a by-weekly community education seminar. Dates 12, 26 October and 9, 23 November, 10-12 am. Place CIFL, Euripidou 26, Politia, Kifissia. For further information call Nora Charitos at 801-4428.

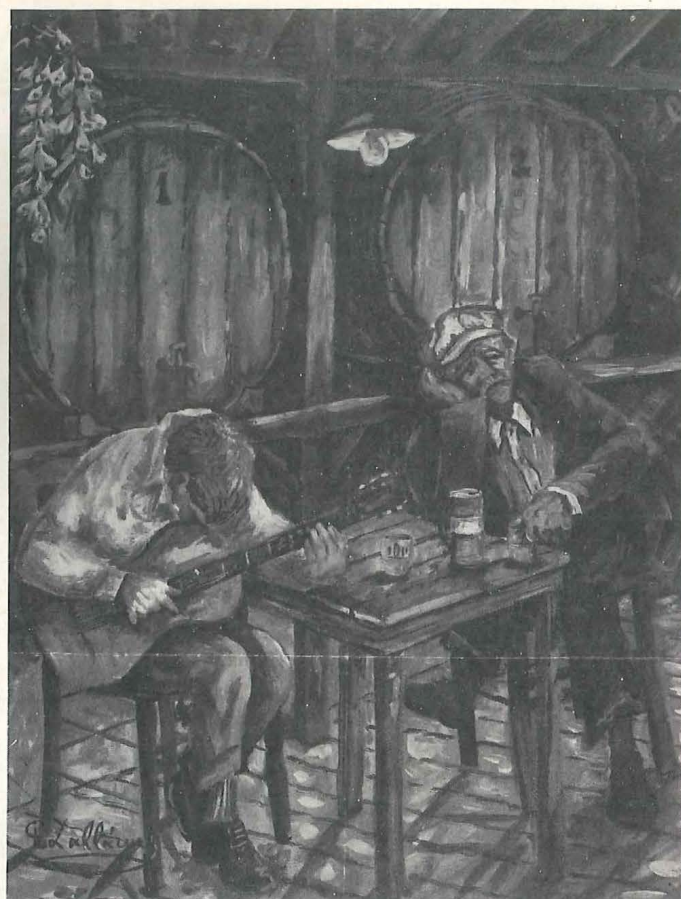
**Neo-Humanistic Ecological Fun Festival.** On 27 October from 11am to 6pm at Alcos park, Pangrati, there will be an action packed creative fun festival designed to inform children and adults about ecological issues and how they can actively participate. There will be on-going videos, live sketches and puppet shows.

One can enter into the activities area only by contributing recyclable goods, such as two

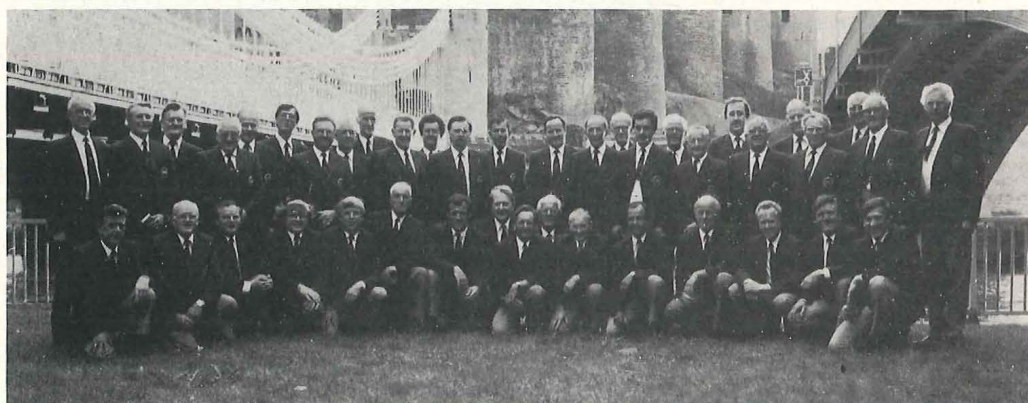
aluminum cans, 500gr. of paper or two glass containers. The activities are split into eight different mini-programs and games including nature crafts, art competition, a collective mural and challenging ecological games which will be prized. A face-painter will also be there.

A very special guest is coming: **BATMAN** himself. He will be teaching and guiding the virtuous forces towards ecological harmony.

We also ask everyone to bring as much bundled paper, old books, smashed aluminum cans, foil and glass bottles as possible for recycling. The Neo-Humanistic Ecological Fun Festival is being organized by the Athens branch of the Progressive Women's Spiritual Association. PWSA is an international organization dedicated to uplift the quality of human life through education and welfare projects.



**George Savakis**



**Maelgwn Choir at the Athens College Theatre**

**DIMITRIA PROGRAM THESSALONIKI**

DATE		PLACE
Oct. 1	Thessaloniki Orchestra	National Theatre of Northern Greece
Oct. 5	Marinella (music)	Etairias Macedonikon Spoudon (E.M.S.)
Oct. 8, 9, 10	Theatre Co. "Stoa"	E.M.S.
Oct. 11	National Orchestra of Thessaloniki	Aithousa Teleton, Aristotelian University
Oct. 17, 18, 19	Batiatini Opera (The Barber of Seville)	E.M.S.
Oct. 18	"Gradiva" 17th & 18th C. music	Yeni Tsami
Oct. 23	Male Choir from Wales	Aithousa Teleton, Aristotelian University
Oct. 24, 25	Yiannis Iordanidis (Rakina's "Alexander the Great")	Vassiliko Theatro
Oct. 31	Warsaw Opera	E.M.S.
Nov. 1, 3, 4		



# this month

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
●	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	●	●	●

## NAME DAYS IN OCTOBER

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).

October 3	Dionysis
October 18	Loukas, Luke, Loukia
October 20	Gerasimos, Gerald
October 23	Iakovos, Jacob
October 26	Dimitrios, Mimis, Dimitra, Mimi

## DATES TO REMEMBER

October 8	Columbus Day observed
October 12	Columbus Day
October 24	United Nations Day
October 28	"Ohi" Day
October 31	Halloween

## GALLERIES

**AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS**, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Engravings by A. Tassos, 22 October through 10 November. *See Focus*.

**ASTROLAVOS**, Androutsou 138, Piraeus, tel 412-8002. Group show by five surrealist artists, 10-26 October. *See Focus*.

**DADA**, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Photographic exhibition by Apostolos Karmiris till 15 October. Aiki Zimaritou, 17 October through 5 November. *See Focus*.

**DESMOS**, Tziraion 2, tel 922-0750. "Photoroes" by Vassilis Geros, till 20 October. *See Art*.

**EPOCHES**, Kifissias 263, Kifissia, tel 808-3645. Oils and engravings by Manolis Emmanouilidis, till 11 October.

**OPSIS**, Mykonos, tel 0289-22083. Ursula Von Moos, till 5 October. "Delos" a group show, 6-19 October. An exhibition of works by Mykonos High School students, 20 October through 2 November.

**ORA**, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698. Ceramic masks by Antonis Tsakiris and paintings by Katerina Detsi, 8-26 October.

**SKOUFA**, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Paintings and sculptures on crystal by the Swedish artist Ulrica Hydman-Vallien, 1-12 October. Sculptures by Natalia Mela, 15 October through 3 November.

**THE GALLERY**, Xenofondos 9, tel 322-6773. Angeliqe Dagari, 1-20 October. *See Art*

**TITANIUM**, Vas. Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Yiannis Messinis, 1-21 October. *See Art*.

**ZYGOS**, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. Katerina Zakas, till 10 October. *See Art*.

## 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.

**THE ARCHITECTURE OF ALVAR AALTO** at the Ethniki Pinakothiki, till 4 November. *See Focus*.

**INDUSTRIAL DESIGN & PLASTIC MODELS** by students of the Vakalo School, till 8 October, Ippokratous 199, tel 644-2514.

**GEORGE SAVAKIS** will exhibit his work in his studio, Thespidos 14, Plaka, till 21 October. *See Focus*.

**TYPOPACK 90** is the title of the first International exhibition of printing, packaging and marketing, organized by HELEXPO in Thessaloniki, till 7 October.

**THE COSTUMES OF MARIKA KOTOPOULI** at the Hellenic American Union, 17-29 October. *See Focus*.

**FLOW - EXPLOSION - PARALOGISM** is the title of an exhibition of works by Iphigenia Evangelinou-Korakianiti at the Hellenic American Union, 31 October through 13 November.

**ATHANASIOS SPILIOPOULOS** will exhibit his works, a game with colours, at the Hellenic American Union, 15-25 October. *See Focus*.

**HOWARD HODGKIN - PRINTS 1977-1988** at the British Council till 6 October. *See Focus*.

## MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

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

**PIANO RECITAL** by Ismene Economopoulou in works by Schumann at the Hellenic American Union, 9 October at 8:30 pm.

**CHAMBER MUSIC** by Aikaterini Golgari, piano and Theodoros Mavromatis, flute, in works by Vivaldi, Handel, Schubert, Doppler and Dutilleux. At the Hellenic American Union, 15 October at 8:30 pm.

**PIANO RECITAL** by Phillip Evans, at the Hellenic American Union, 19 October at 8:30 pm.

**CHRONIS AIDONIDIS** will give a recital with songs from Thrace and Asia Minor with the participation of Yiorgos Dalaras and Ross Daly at Lycabettus Theatre, 2 October.

**LUTE AND GUITAR RECITAL** by Jerry Willard in works by O'Carolin, Dowland, Henze, Gersouin and Torroba, at the Hellenic American Union, 25 October at 8:30 pm.

**MAELGWN WELSH CHOIR** a male voice choir will perform at the Athens College Theatre, organized in collaboration with the British Council, 22 October at 9 pm. Admission 800 and 1500 drs.

**ALEXANDER LAGOYA** will give a guitar recital at Pallas, 18 October. *See Focus*.

## SEMINARS

**POSITIVE THOUGHT AND MEDITATION SEMINARS** 2,3,4, November, Kalamos, Attiki. The aim of these seminars is to give us an introduction to the understanding of our own mind and through this, bring improvement in our life and relationships. For full programme and registration: Panhellenic Meditation Centre. ☎ 867-1551, 867-4098.

## 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 Lombardiari, 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.

## LECTURES

**DISSENT AS THE STARTING POINT OF PHILOSOPHY** a lecture by the writer Nikos Dimou, at the Hellenic American Union, 8 October at 8:30 pm.

**THE LANGUAGE OF PHILOSOPHY AND WISDOM** a lecture by the writer Nikos Makris, at the Hellenic American Union, 11 October at 8:30 pm.

**HISTORY AND HISTORISM** a lecture by the Professor Dionysis Anapolitanos, at the Hellenic American Union, 12 October at 8:30 pm.

**ARTHUR MILLER: THE MAN AND THE AUTHOR** a lecture by Maria Koutsoudaki, assistant professor at the Athens University, at the Hellenic American Union, 17 October at 8:30 pm.

## NEW SHOP HOURS

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
<b>Department stores</b>	9.00-8.00	9.00-8.00	9.00-8.00	9.00-8.00	9.00-8.00	9.00-3.00
<b>Food stores</b>	8.00-8.00	8.00-8.00	8.00-8.00	8.00-8.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-3.00
<b>Shops (books, clothes, shoes, furniture, cosmetics)</b>	8.30-4.30	8.30-2.00 & 5.00-8.00	8.30-4.30	8.30-2.00 & 5.00-8.00	8.30-2.00 & 5.00-8.00	8.30-3.00
<b>Shops in Piraeus</b>	8.00-3.00	8.00-2.00 & 5.00-8.00	8.00-3.00	8.00-2.00 & 5.00-8.00	8.00-2.00 & 5.00-8.00	8.00-3.00
<b>Gas station</b>	7.00-7.00	7.00-7.00	7.00-7.00	7.00-7.00	7.00-7.00	7.00-7.00
<b>Pharmacies</b>	8.00-2.30	8.00-2.00 & 5.30-8.30	8.00-2.30	8.00-2.00 & 5.30-8.30	8.00-2.00 & 5.30-8.00	-
<b>Opticals</b>	8.00-3.00	8.00-2.00 & 5.00-8.00	8.00-3.00	8.00-2.00 & 5.00-8.00	8.00-2.00 & 5.00-8.30	8.00-3.00
<b>Bakeries</b>	7.00-3.00	7.00-2.30 & 5.30-8.30	7.00-3.00	7.00-2.30 & 5.30-8.30	7.00-2.30 & 5.30-8.30	7.00-3.00
<b>Barber - Hairdressers</b>	8.30-2.30	8.30-1.30 & 5.00-8.30	8.30-2.00	8.30-1.30 & 5.00-8.30	9.00-6.00	8.00-4.00
<b>Fish shops</b>	7.30-2.00	7.30-2.00 & 5.00-8.00	6.00-2.30	7.30-2.00 & 5.00-8.00	7.30-2.00 & 5.00-8.00	7.30-4.00
<b>Butcher shops</b>	7.30-2.30	7.30-4.30	7.30-4.00	7.30-4.30	7.30-5.00	7.30-2.30



**THE HIDDEN TEACHING OF SOCRATES** a lecture by the essayist Emilios Bouratinos, organized by the Greek Alumni of American Universities, at the Hellenic American Union, 26 October at 8:30 pm.

**SCREENINGS**

Hellenic American Union

75 Years of Arthur Miller

**DEATH OF A SALESMAN** directed by F. Slendorf and starring Dustin Hoffman, 16 October at 8:30 pm.

*Tribute to John Huston: introduction by Samantha B. Stenzel.*

**AFRICAN QUEEN** (1953), directed by John Huston, featuring Katherine Hepburn and Humphrey Bogart, 29 October at 8:30 pm.

**UNDER THE VOLCANO** (1983), directed by John Huston, the cast includes Jacqueline Bisset and Albert Finney, 30 October at 8:30 pm.

**THE DEAD** (1987), directed by John Huston, starring Angelica Huston and Donald McCann, 31 October at 8:30 pm.

Athens College Theatre

**DIE HARD No 2** with Bruce Willis, 12 October at 9 pm, admission 500 drs.

**FALL COURSES**

**THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION**, Massalias 22, tel 362-9886 ext 53 or 360-7305. The HAU offers Modern Spoken Greek courses; All levels offered; M-W-F start 5 October through 12 December, T-Th 9 October through 5 February; Intensive beginners 4 week courses, 2-30 November; Greek proficiency course, 7 November through 13 February. The HAU also offers the following lessons: Studio art classes, 9 October through 15 November; photography course, 9 October through 8 November; Greek traditional dances, 17 October through 16 January; theatre course, 15 October through 6 February.

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

**THE ATHENS CENTRE**, 48 Archimideou St, tel 701-5242 or 701-2268, offers Greek lessons; Accelerated I, II and III, 4 weeks, 22 October through 16 November; Intensive I, II and III, 7 weeks, 9 November through 21 December; Regular I, II and III, 10 weeks, 8 October through 12 December.

**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.

**DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE**, AHEPA Senior Women's Auxiliary, Athens Hesperus chapter No. 359 for information telephone Mary Douvas, President 652-5183 or Ann Bokolinis, Liaison 652-6063.

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

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

**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.

**THE CENTRE FOR INTERNATIONAL FAMILY LIVING** organizes a bookdiscussion group on the topic "Culture and Touching", 5, 12 October and 2, 16 and 30 November, at 10-12 am. Also an education seminar on "Family - Myself and Social Environment", 12, 26 October and 9, 23 November at 10-12 am. For more information call Nora Charitos at 801-4428. See Focus.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES**

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

**HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH**, Tsaldari 18, Kifissia, tel 692-7373, in the former Roussos Hotel. Sunday service is at 11 am and there is also a Sunday School. For more information call 807-8946.

**ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT CHURCH**, Papanikoli 3, Papagou. Pastor David Pederson, tel 652-1401. Service: (former Hotel Roussos) Pan. Tsaldari 18, Kifissia, 9 am; Sina 66, 11:15 am.

**ST. PAUL'S CHURCH**, 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, Amfitea, ☎ 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. Goumaropoulos 6, Ano Ilissia. ☎ 777-7601. Open 9am-1pm & 5am-7pm; Friday, Saturday, Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Entrance free. Art and memorabilia of Goumaropoulos, 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**, Totsitsa 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**, Totsitsa 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.

**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

# 6

## CENTRAL

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

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

**DIONYSOS**, near the Acropolis. ☎ 923-3182; 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialties are charcoal-broiled shrimp, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignon in oregano sauce. Note: Dionysos-Zonars at the beginning of Panepistimiou St, near Syntagma Sq, also has complete restaurant service. ☎ 323-0336. A third Dionysos is on Lycabettus Hill.

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

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

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

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

**KENTRIKON**, Kolokotroni 3, in arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel. ☎ 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito; beef in earthenware.

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

**LENGO**, Nikis 29. ☎ 323-1127. Charming bistro restaurant with good Greek cuisine; a little expensive. Open daily 12pm -1am.

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

**THE THREE BOTHERS**, Elpidos 7, Victoria Sq. ☎ 822-9322 833-1928. Open after 8pm. Closed Sundays. Specialties include swordfish, shrimp with bacon, shrimp salad, eggplant with cheese in tomato sauce. Extensive menu.

**SINTRIVANI**, 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

selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily from 12pm until late. Bakaliaros, bifteki, snails, baked fish (gavros).

**HERMION**, café and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou St cafeteria square). Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with good Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open daily from 8pm -midnight.

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

**PICCOLINO**, Sotiros 26, opposite the church. Best pizza in town plus many other Italian specialties including grilled prawns with bacon, scaloppine; all kinds of pasta. Also fresh fish. The host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily 2:30pm -3am. Saturday open from 11am -3pm. ☎ 324-9745.

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

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

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

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

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

## HOTELS

**THE ATHENS HILTON**, Vas Sofias 46. ☎ 722-0201. Kellari, wine and food place with cuisine especially prepared to complement the wide variety of Greek wines selected from all over the country.

**TA NISSIA**, traditional Greek and international cuisine in an elegant atmosphere, with a fabulous, groaning board of a buffet.

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

**THE PAN BAR**, with soft piano music.

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

**HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER -CONTINENTAL**, ☎ 902-3666.

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

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

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

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

**Kublai Khan**, unique Mongolian barbecue and Firepot; Chinese specialties. Mon - Sat, 8pm -1am. Atrium 1.

**Kava Bar**, special cocktails and drinks; piano music. Daily 6pm -2am.

**ASTIR PALACE**, ☎ 364-3112 - 364-3331. **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 -1:am.

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

**Zephyros Coffee Shop**, open daily from 6:30am, served 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.

**MERIDIEN 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.



**DIOSCURI**  
restaurant - bar

Greek - food lovers meetpoint  
Enormous variety of cooked specialties  
Charcoal grill - Aegean fish  
Business lunch menus

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SUNDAYS CLOSED

## HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

**ALATOPIPERO**, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi. ☎ 802-0636. Youvassi and chicken sti gastras. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 pm-3 am.

**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).

## KOLONAKI

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



**PONDEROSA**  
*Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House*  
 American-style steakhouse  
 Kifissias 267, Kifissia  
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**CHINA restaurant**  
 Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere  
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 Kyriazi & Zirini 12 Tel: 801-7034  
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 Dinner in the garden  
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 CHINESE RESTAURANT  
 The most wonderful, comfortable and tasteful Chinese restaurant in the world, and the prices are reasonable.  
 Fully air-conditioned.  
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 15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA  
 Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 4th street down from Damon Hotel.  
 (parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right)



**Michiko**  
 RESTAURANT  
 日本料理  
 TEMPURA SUKIYAKI  
 SUSHI SASHIMI  
 by Authentic Japanese Chef  
 27 KYDATHINEON ST. PLAKA  
 322-0980 — 324-6851

**BAYAZZO**,Ploutarhou and Dimodrarous, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-1420. The name means "Théatrical Clown" in German. Lunchtime salad "fountain", champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include bouzouki frivoltief (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.  
**DEKAOKTO**,Soudias 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, spagettaria.  
**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, Ilissia.☎ 723-3200; 724-5746.(Between Caravel Hotel and Uiversity Campus). Open daily for lunch and dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan and Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking Duck, spare ribs, shark's fin soup etc.  
**GOLDEN DRAGON**,Syngrou Ave 122 and G. Olympiou 27-29. ☎ 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30 - 3:30pm and 7:30pm - midnight. Closed on Sundays.  
**KOWLOON**,Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12pm - 3pm for lunch and 7pm - 1am. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.  
**LONG FUNK TIEN**,Alkionidou 114, coastal road near EOT Beach B. ☎ 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls. Chinese noodles, among other dishes. Peking duck must be ordered 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price.  
**PAGODA**,Bousgou and Leof Alexandras 3. ☎ 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.



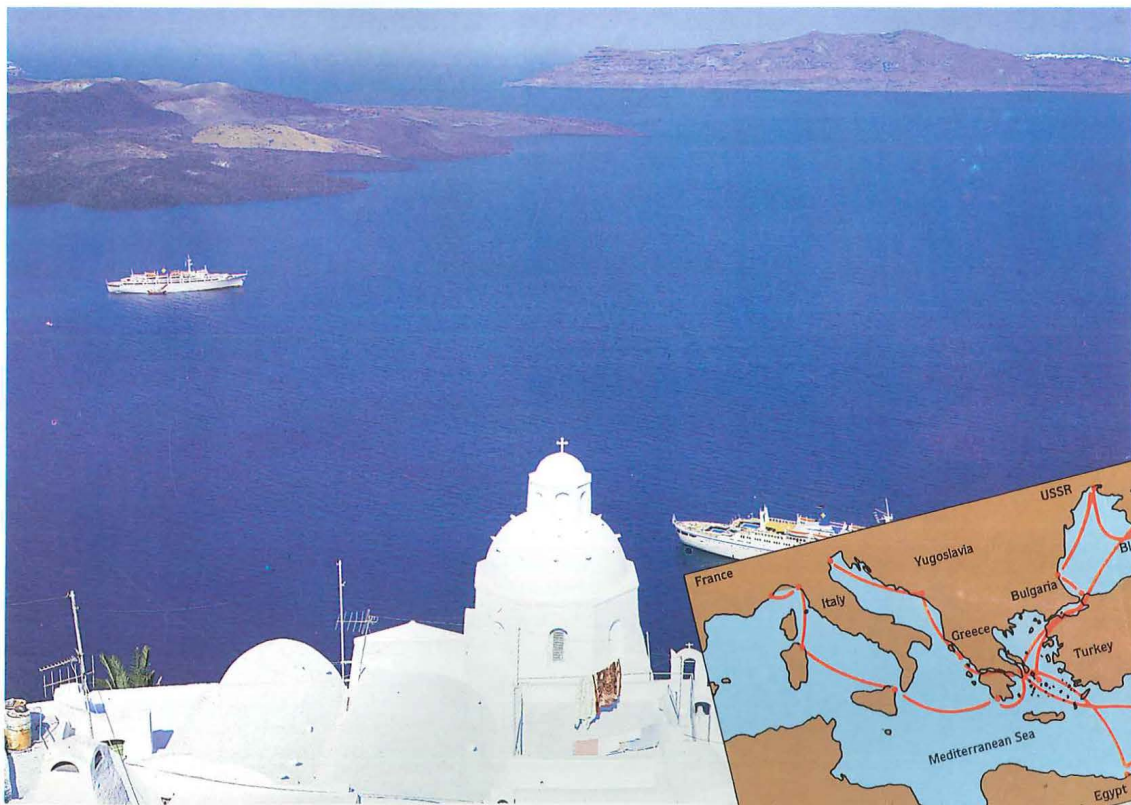
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