

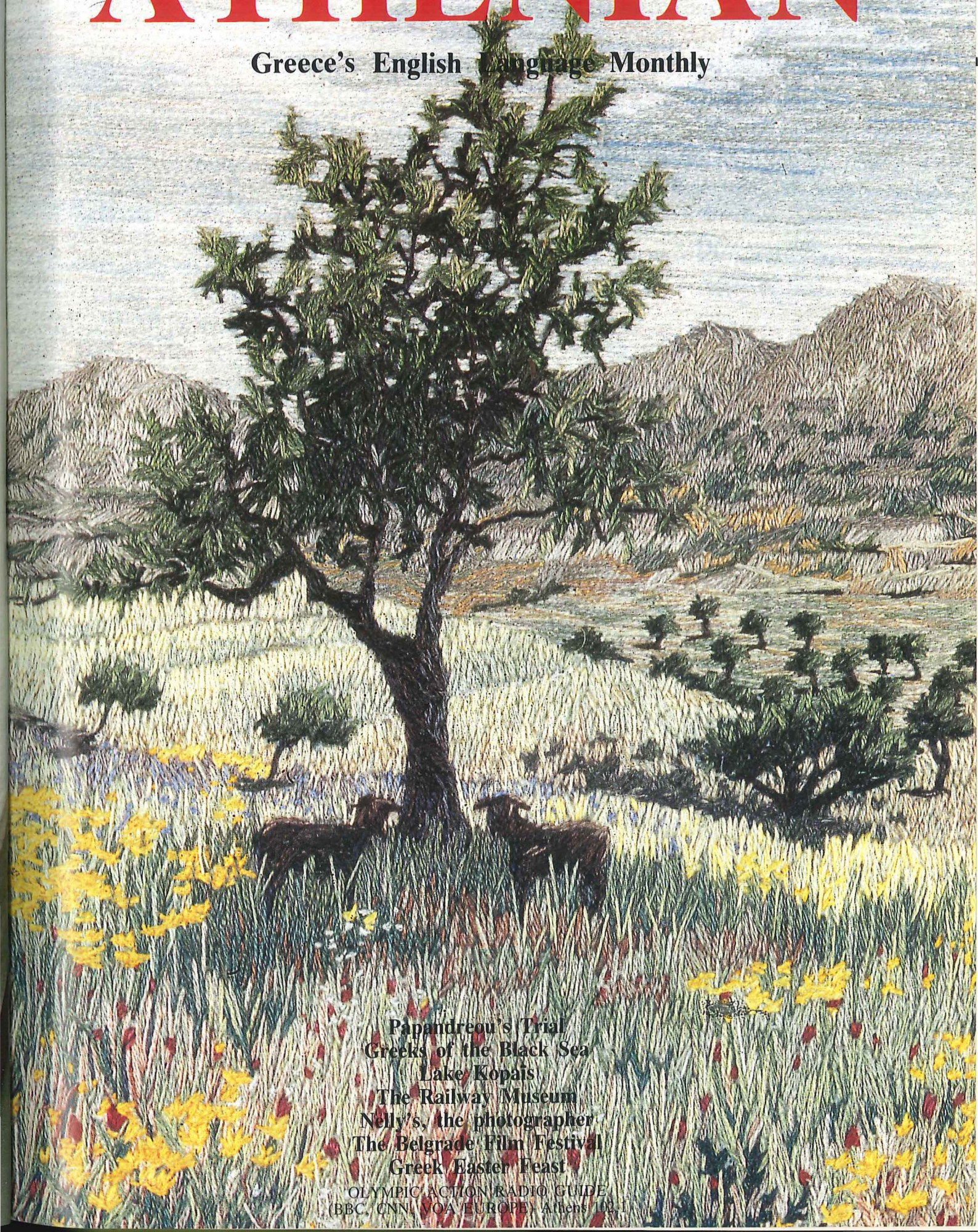
April 1991

THE

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ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



Papandreou's Trial
Greeks of the Black Sea
Lake Kopais
The Railway Museum
Nelly's, the photographer
The Belgrade Film Festival
Greek Easter Feast

OLYMPIC ACTION RADIO GUIDE
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FEATURES



Papandreou's Trial 13

Socialist ex-Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and three of his former ministers are being tried for charges of involvement in the Bank of Crete embezzlement scandal. Papandreou, refusing to turn up, claims that the proceedings are politically manipulated. Paul Anastasi reports.

The Iron Horses of Athens 15

In this day of fast cars, planes, and boats, Jeanne Valentine reminds us of the steam locomotive, and of the museum in Athens which houses shimmering specimens of that means of transport which revolutionized the world.

The Vanished Lake 18

One of the richest agricultural areas in the country, the Boeotian plain's Lake Kopais has had fluctuating water levels that have affected life, from eels to humans, in its vicinity and as far as Athens. Lely Iossifoglu Kyriakopoulou takes us through the vicissitudes.

Greek Easter Feast 23

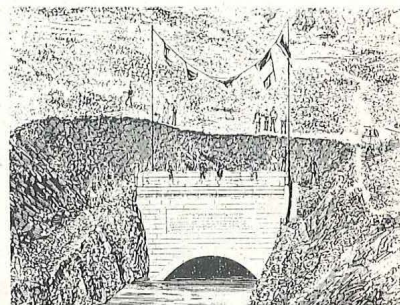
Two authors offer their words for ambrosial Paschal repasts. William R. Ammerman spares no advice on how to succeed 'lamb on a spit'. Lawrence Brazier relishes and lures us into the Truly Greek Salad Bowl.

One Woman's Life of Innovation 26

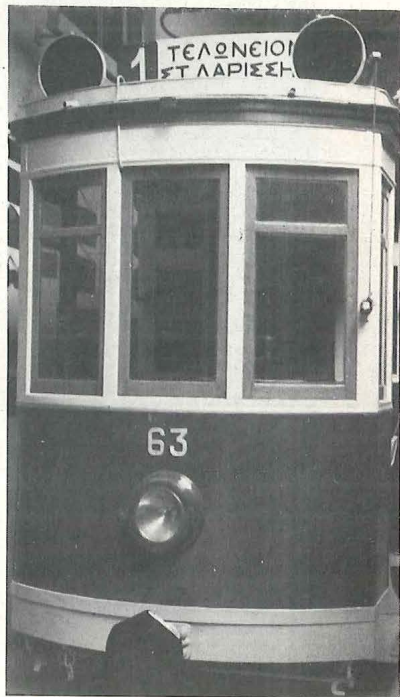
Independence of approach requires a certain boldness and creativity. Mary Machas reveals the life and work of Nelly's, a Greek woman photographer renowned for her comparative photographic studies.

Greeks of the Black Sea 29

The shores of the Euxinos Pontos have been replete with Greek influence in the past. Now a major cultural event held in London by Panorama of Athens will show off the residual effects of Black Sea Hellenism, dating back to its mythological origins with Jason searching for the Golden Fleece. Katerina Agrafioti presents the tales of past and their current manifestations.



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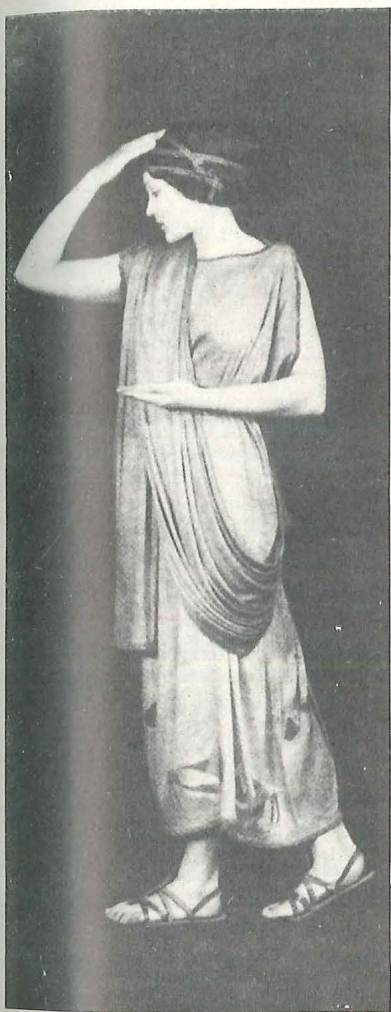


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The cover is "Shaded Goats" by Anna Christy (courtesy of Jill Yakas Gallery).

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OUR TOWN

IN SEARCH OF A NEW NATIONAL STRATEGY

Addressing a special session of the Academy of Athens held on the tenth anniversary of Greece's accession to the European Community, senior economist Angelos Anghelopoulos made a direct appeal to President Karamanlis who was sitting there in front row, centre. He had just been made an honorary member of the Academy.

Mr Anghelopoulos called on him to use his prestige to impress on all political leaders and the Greek people the urgent need for implementing a national strategy for pulling the country out of its doldrums.

Similar to one of those old Washington DC 'dollar-a-year' men, like Bernie Baruch, who advised presidents from a park bench, Mr Anghelopoulos is wonderfully wise on all subjects and therefore infuriates everybody.

"Improperly informed about the severity of the country's economic condition," he said, "the Greek people live hypnotized in a consumer, deficit-ridden society, and I am afraid that besides the people, who are ignorant and perhaps indifferent, the country's political leadership is not fully aware of the severity of the situation, either. The exception is the President of the Republic."

Kokkalo, as they say.

He had reason to be afraid. Next day, a great howl rose over the land from the press, left and right, and the satirical sheets had a merry time of it. The political leadership, seen collectively as Messers Mitsotakis, Papandreou and Florakis are often referred to as 'dinosaurs', partly because they are a bit long in the tooth and partly because they express attitudes that are thought of as antediluvian.

If so, Professor Anghelopoulos and the President, who celebrated a happy 84th birthday party with the Macedonian Society (without participation of Slavs) at the Hilton on March 9, must be creatures of an age even prior to the reptiles and therefore express opinions that are, to be geologically precise,

paleozoic.

"Mr Anghelopoulos' perceptions," the government fumed, "befit the Third World countries. Greece," it added primly, "is a member of the European Community (surprise, surprise) and operates in accordance with the regulations and with Community assistance whenever this is deemed necessary" (a long-winded way of saying that, when out begging, we wear a necktie).

With a note of desperation, Alternate National Economy Minister Efthymios Christodoulou (always happier at the Foreign Office) wondered, "I am not certain that Professor Anghelopoulos had the right to address such an appeal to the Head of State."

Of course this flap would never have arisen had not paleozoic professor Anghelopoulos hit the nail on its ethnic head.

True, one might contradict him on grounds that there are very large numbers of well-informed Greeks who believe that theirs is not a Third, but a Fourth, World country, and, when asked if it is developed, developing or underdeveloped, say quite authoritatively that it is mal-developed.

It might not be a bad idea to implement Mr Anghelopoulos' plea for a national strategy with a new image, starting with an obvious source of enormous foreign revenue: tourism. There, it might be a good idea for cab drivers to stop ripping off foreign passengers going into town from the airport (first impressions are notoriously the most lasting), to smarten up sloppy appearances and boorish manners in the infrastructure, and to do something about the rubbish that litters this land from the frontiers of Albania to Cape Matapan, so that potential philhellenes of the future can enjoy a picnic somewhere without being half-buried in trash.

One might even suggest that ERT1 or 2 film the prestigious Mr Karamanlis picking up a discarded Ion chocolate

wrapper and putting it in a trashbin in front of the Presidential Mansion. Prime Minister Macmillan and President Truman on their morning strolls did so with great national effect. Are Greeks so Third (or Fourth) World that they would consider it merely eccentric?

It is possible that if the 'dinosaurs' of Left and Right, Professor Anghelopoulos and the President of the Republic, acted in the belief that the Greek people were great big boys and girls, maybe they would start acting that way.

The King of the Reptiles of the 1980s, Papandreou Tyrannicus and Erectus, can't be much of a help right now. The image of PASOK's way of governing which emerges from the ongoing Koskotas trial is looking pretty tacky and anachronistic already. Time seems to have favored the side of the mammals.

What to do? Turkish travel posters reveal pretty girls splashing around in water-holes under the great Hellenistic ruins of Hierapolis. Iberian ads say, "*Manoula mou*, Greek food tastes better with Spanish olive oil."

Silly images, to say the least, but doesn't Romios blood boil at such things? Yet it is more productive than playing Pro-Po and Lotto whose winnings each week could take a big bite out of the national debt, and worthier than spraining an ankle in a neglected hole on a pavement when rushing from Rive Gauche to All The Colors of Benetton on today's furious buying binge.

Surely, among the around ten million descendents of wily Odysseus whose noses were counted up on Census Sunday on March 19, can't better questions be thought up – and answers – than how many windows we have in our bathrooms?

To paraphrase a lyric of the immortal Barbra Streisand: "*Pleeeeeeeese, President Karamanlis, give us Greek guys and gals a new national strategy to live by.*" ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

EX-KING ACCEPTS DEPOSAL, GRANTS PROPERTY TO GREEK PEOPLE

In a major concession after a quarter of a century in exile in London, ex-King Constantine of Greece appears to have accepted the abolition of the monarchy by referendum and has announced the granting of most of his property to the Greek people.

In a rare interview broadcast on Greek television from his London home, the 51-year old former monarch said the 1974 referendum which abolished his throne was "an indisputable fact."

This reversed the position he had held for years, namely, that the referendum was invalid because he had not been allowed to return to Greece to campaign, and could only send pre-recorded television spots, whereas the republicans in Greece held nationwide rallies and speeches. The referendum had established a Republic with a 69 percent majority.

Constantine's acceptance of the referendum's result opens the way for his return to Greece as a private citizen. He said on television that he "missed Greece terribly," and added, "my family and I, my children, all of us suffer from not being able to return to the land where we grew up... We have been the only Greeks in the world denied this right."

Speaking shortly after a political storm erupted over the Greek government's agreement to ship to England the royal family's private belongings, Constantine said that he has also decided to settle the dispute over his real estate assets in Greece.

"My wife and I have decided that we have to settle the question of our property once and for all," Constantine declared. "Because we love our country very much, and because we love our people, we are going to grant most of our property to them."

Constantine added he will only keep the royal palace of Tatoi, on the outskirts of Athens, along with the adjacent royal tombs where all Glucksburg

royalty have been buried, including his parents King Paul and Queen Frederika. He will be turning over to the state Mon Repos, the summer palace on Corfu, the vast forest realm at Polydendri in Thessaly and almost all of the large estate around the Tatoi palace.

The question of inheritance and other taxes due on the royal properties has for long been pending before Greek courts. Greek Finance Minister Ioannis Paleokrassas said that Constantine owed 1.2 million pounds in taxes and related fines, but that his property was worth far more - 77 million pounds. He said the property could therefore be confiscated if Constantine failed to pay, but added that a compromise agreement was expected to be signed "within a few days." The ex-monarch also confirmed the agreement.

Constantine, who was crowned King in 1964 at the age of 24, fled Greece three years later, after his abortive counter-coup against the then-ruling military dictatorship. He has since been living in England with his five children and his wife, Princess Anna Maria of Denmark.

Constantine's surprise television appearance came amidst a major political controversy over the return of his private belongings to his London exile. Banner headlines had screamed "royal robbery" and the socialist opposition demanded legal action to prevent the delivery of the valuables in Britain.

The dispute was over the fact that the conservative government allowed the shipment to England at the end of February of 68 tons of royal belongings, including jewellery and 231 paintings. The incident was complicated by the discovery of the theft of certain royal valuables.

In angry exchanges between the conservative government and the socialist and communist opposition, the latter accused the government of a sec-

ret deal with the ex-King designed to secure votes in the next general elections.

The government denied that any valuables of historic significance were exported, and countered that the socialists were orchestrating the crisis to distract public attention from the trial of ex-Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu, who has been charged with larger-scale fraud and embezzlement during his administration.

The issue was banner-headlined in almost every Greek newspaper, at one time gaining precedence even over the Gulf War. But to parallel the incident to the war, headlines read: "royal offensive by ground and sea," "royal invasion" and "royal coup and robbery".

CONGRESS RESERVATUS

During and after its XIII Congress which adjourned on 1 March, the ailing, divided and very well-heeled Greek Communist Party turned to the healing powers of women to nurse itself back to recovery - and possibly to reality.

"This is a Congress not of death but of rebirth," Secretary General Grigoris Farakos said with foresight at the opening session as he presented an admirable pithy report of only 46 pages to the Congress. At its conclusion, however, he was replaced by Aleka Pappariga, a philologist and hardliner who is said to have been groomed for the role by Harilaos Florakis.

"It is my desire to remain an ordinary member of the party, a simple foot soldier," said the genial Old Soldier, 77, whose generalship during the Civil War was described as "valorous" or "vicious", depending on the press one happened to read at that time - and later.

Although hardliners edged out liberals by a narrow margin in votes taking place at the Congress, and any inquiries about the party's wealth were studiously brushed aside, the KKE remains the only non-reformist Communist party in Europe, with the possible exception of Albania, whose fluid state just now makes things difficult to define.

Nevertheless, the newly-chosen ex-

ecutive committee on 19 March unanimously elected Maria Damanaki, President of the Coalition of the Left and Progress, succeeding Florakis. Heroine of the Polytechnic uprising on 17 November, 1973, the voice of "Edo Polytechnio" celebrated in song and fable, Damanaki has evolved over the past 15 years into a popular and respected figure in Parliament and has served as deputy speaker.

An interesting aspect of the Congress is that it was attended by Premier and New Democracy leader Constantine Mitsotakis, the first prime minister to address a KKE congress since the party's foundation in 1918.

As the opening of the Bank of Crete trial implicating former premier Andreas Papandreou loomed, Mr Mitsotakis went to great lengths to remind the Left that it was during their participation in the brief 1989 coalition government that the embezzlement scandal was referred to a special court.

The Prime Minister wants to keep on cozy terms with the Left since the conservative majority remains very slim, and any sizeable leak of communists to PASOK could bring the socialists back into power in the next general elections. ■

US SERGEANT MURDERED

The country's most active terrorist group, '17 November', has claimed responsibility for the assassination of a US Air Force officer on 12 March, saying it did so to revenge the 'genocide' of tens of thousands of Iraqis in the Gulf War.

The same group also admitted to bombing a number of tour coaches in the same week, in retaliation for their use by the government to break a strike by bus transport workers.

"The complete destruction of a poor, third world country, and the genocide of 130,000 Iraqis, most of them civilians, is a crime against mankind carried out by western governments headed by the US," said a proclamation sent to a Greek newspaper by '17 November'.

It added: "We decided to strike against the criminal mechanism of genocide, which calls itself 'US Armed Forces', by executing one of the professional killers of the Athens airbase. We will continue to strike against such killers, whether they work at the US bases in our country or come for holidays to our islands, until the last American mercenary leaves our country and the last Turkish soldier abandons Cyprus."

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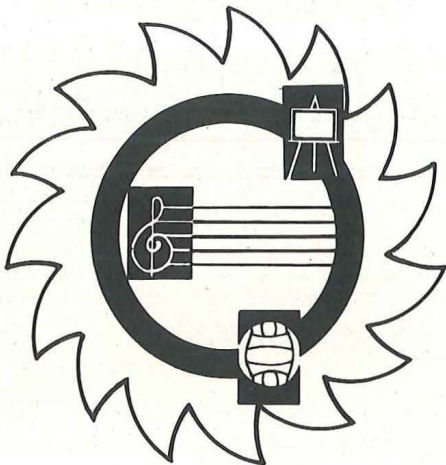
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INNO, RAPP, COLLINS

The American officer, 35-year-old sergeant Ronald Stewart, was killed by a bomb planted outside his home. He had been serving for five years at an American base in Athens, and was scheduled to be transferred to Germany the following week.

In the same proclamation, the terrorist group proudly admitted to bombing five tour coaches as well. The authorities had been using them, along with army trucks, to transport people to work amidst the strike by public bus employees.

But despite the terrorist attack, and to help resolve the current problems in public transport resulting from the strike, the government toughened its stance by ordering the compulsory requisition of tour coaches to temporarily replace the buses. This meant that any coach owner or employee who refused to provide his vehicle or refused to work, fearing retaliation from strikers or terrorists, would be put on trial under martial law status.

The terrorist killing and the accompanying threat to strike holidaymakers took place at the same time the government asked the US to lift its travel advisory.

IDEOLOGICAL BUS DRIVERS CAUSE CHAOS

Consecutive 24-hour bus strikes created chaos in Athens last month. The government ordered the use of army vehicles and tourist buses to service ordinary bus routes, but the operation did not prove efficient for the public's needs.

Bus drivers were striking for larger salaries and against the government's decision to privatize the Public Transport Company (EAS).

Prime Minister Mitsotakis said that the government decided on privatization because the company will not be in a position to meet its obligations in a few months' time. He added that the buses would be taken over by private persons, but that priority would be given to the company's staff, who would be offered special incentives.

Although the bus drivers were being offered the buses, their union turned the proposal down on grounds of 'ideology'.

TRAGIC HUMAN ERROR

An inquiry set up to investigate the loss of a C-130 military transport plane and its 63 crew and passengers in Central Greece concluded that the plane had crashed due to human error.

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A National Defense Ministry statement said that the plane crashed into a mountain in deep fog due to a misjudgment of the pilot and the air traffic controller who monitored the flight.

The crash occurred in early February during stormy weather which drastically reduced visibility and caused a complete breakdown in communications and transport ability. The plane had left the military air base of Elefsina on the outskirts of Athens and was heading north to Anhialos air base near Volos.

None of the 63 servicemen on board survived the accident. Their bodies and the plane's wreckage were found dispersed on top of Mount Orthrys several days after the accident. The accident was described as one of the most tragic military air disasters to have occurred during peacetime.

POLICEMEN CHARGED WITH ARMS SALE

Two policemen were charged with illegal possession and sale of arms and were consigned to custody last month. Two other private security guards charged with illegal possession of arms were set free.

Ioannis Argyris, who was serving in a special anti-terrorist unit, and Petros Kosifakis, a member of premier Constantine Mitsotakis' security force, were arrested while selling two revolvers to a private citizen.

The two officers were arrested in Kosifakis' car after a police surveillance operation. In the car police found 1000 bullets, as well as two guns, hand grenades, explosives and detonators in the house of Argyris. A revolver was found in Kosifakis' home.

Argyris, who is also charged with possessing a small quantity of hashish, told the police he had simply acted as intermediary in a deal made by Kosifakis. Kosifakis denied the charges and claimed that he had been unintentionally involved in the case through Argyris.

Mr Mitsotakis ordered an in-depth investigation for the case.

ARRESTED PALESTINIAN

Greek police authorities are investigating the possibility of a link between a Palestinian, arrested in connection with the 1985 hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* cruise ship, and local terrorists, particularly the notorious '17 November' group.

Abdul Rahim Khaled, 50, was arrested in early March with three

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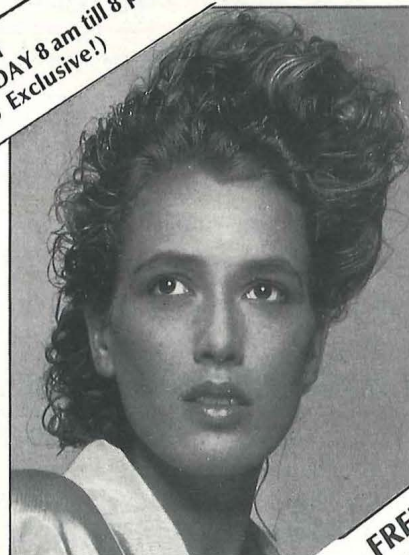
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Greeks at a house in central Athens, where police found explosives. Police sources said they located the alleged terrorist after being tipped off that the four were planting a bomb designed for a Barclays Bank branch in a southern Athens suburb.

Police are examining reports that Khaled was involved in the pro-Iraqi bombings staged in Athens by '17 November' during the Gulf War. The same group also claimed responsibility for the murder of the American Air Force sergeant in March.

The General Secretary of the Ministry of Public Order, Michalis Koutelidakis, reported that Italy has asked for the extradition of the Palestinian, who has been tried in absentia by a Genoa court and sentenced to life imprisonment. But Greek government spokesman Byron Polydoros refused to confirm there was an official extradition request. He said that Khaled was arrested for crimes he had committed in Greece.

Greek Public Order Minister Ioannis Vasiliadis met with Italian Foreign Undersecretary Claudio Vitalone, when he was in Athens on a two-day visit. They discussed the question of terrorism in general, including the issue of the Palestinian's arrest, but no details were divulged.

Khaled was wanted in Italy for organizing the hijacking of the *Achille Lauro* cruise ship in October 1985, during which an American tourist, Leon Klinhoffer, was killed. Khaled has been described as the right hand man to Palestinian guerrilla Abu Abbas and as being second in command of the Palestinian Liberation Front.

Four Palestinians have been convicted in connection with the hijacking and are serving long prison terms in Italy. Italian authorities revealed that Khaled used the passport of a Greek national to travel aboard the cruise ship and orchestrate its later hijacking with the four-man guerrilla team. The legal passport holder, Petros Floros, was one of the Greeks arrested along with Khaled, and at the time claimed that his passport had been stolen.

Khaled had been arrested in Greece in 1981 for drug trafficking and spent two years in jail.

Greek authorities have so far rejected extradition requests from Italy for an alleged member of the Red Brigade, Mauricio Folini, and from the United States for Palestinian Mohamed Rashid, wanted for the bombing of a Pan-American flight in Hawaii in 1982. Rashid will be tried by a Greek court, but a date for the trial has not yet been set.

In Brief

● Oxford Classicist **John Boardman** was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University of Athens on 1 March. A prolific author on a variety of ancient subjects, he is considered a particularly outstanding scholar of archaic Greece. He has excavated at Knossos, served as editor of *The Journal of Hellenic Studies* and was Assistant Director of the British School of Athens in the early 1950s.

● On 5 March **Nikos Hadzikyriakos Ghikas** became the first painter to be honored with a doctorate in History and Archaeology by the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Athens.

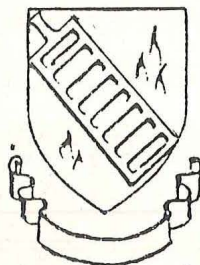
● The concert hall of **The Friends of Music** next to the US Embassy, was formally inaugurated in late March. The building took several years longer to complete than the Parthenon.

● The **Tourist Police**, a division of the gendarmerie, abolished by the socialists a decade ago, is being revived by Presidential Decree. Twenty-one stations will start operating on 1 May and continue through the summer season. Eventually, the force will comprise of 981 officers and policemen.

● The European Commission has taken Greece to the European Court of Justice on the grounds that foreigners must pay for **museum entrance** while Greeks are let in free of charge. An EC agreement prohibits discrimination against citizens from countries within the Community.

● Although Greece has enjoyed the heaviest precipitation in the last five years as the rainy season is drawing to a close, the **Water Board** has announced there is even less water in Athenian reservoirs than there was at this time last year. It has been suggested that the condition of the municipal hydraulic network and the feed systems from Mournos, Iliki and Marathon should be more closely studied.

● Oops! Sorry! The **US State Department** has rectified its annual report on the rights of minorities, deciding that Greece does *not* have a Slavo-Macedonian minority. So Greeks and Americans love each other again – sort of.



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Trade or Die

Two thousand five hundred years ago Greeks traded goods to all the borders of the known world and through this commerce became a world power. Wherever armies conquered merchants followed, and money spilled out from the traders' pockets. Today is no different. The constant stream of currency from one European Community country to another is like blood flowing through arteries. From the EC in its entirety, goods, either tangible or intangible, move continuously around the world.

As a member of the EC, Greece is no stranger to this immutable law, and the government of Mr Mitsotakis is fully aware that Greece must trade or die. To help the money flow Mr Mitsotakis has started to dismantle the government-owned companies that have strangled initiative and drained the country for so many years, putting trade back into the hands of private enterprise.

In a recent interview, the current Minister of Trade and Commerce, Athanasios Xarhas, made it perfectly clear that priorities have changed: initiative must be encouraged, government should govern, and people should trade.

"But," he said, "in certain things, social aspects must be taken into account. For example, people must have a place to live at a price they can afford. Thus rental apartments cannot be completely freed from rent control. In principal, large and expensive apartments should be 'priced' by the market but smaller and cheaper apartments should be rent-controlled, but still allowing landlords a reasonable profit."

"This is nothing new," he added. "There's been rent control for 12 years. Now we are liberalizing the law so that only those apartments bigger than 140 square metres or of a value greater than 30 million drachmas will be freed of any controls (except insofar existing tenants are concerned). This law is in effect until June 1992."

When asked about protection for tenants who are told by landlords that they will have to pay increased rents, he said there was a Consumer Protection Office in his Ministry which was capable of listening to any complaint.

Mr Xarhas declared that foreign investments had increased in the last months, notably in the tourist trade.

**"To stimulate exports,
we have offices abroad
that do market research,
we have an export
organization in Athens
to help exporters
and we have
international exhibitions
to show our products."**

Approximately 60 percent have been new endeavors, the remainder being buy-outs of existing Greek companies. He sees this investment trend growing and foresees no problems with the present value of the drachma. While present costs are high (compared to other countries such as Spain, Portugal and Ireland), increased efficiency from the growing private sector will likely go a long way to offset this advantage.

**Priorities have changed:
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encouraged,
government should
govern, and people
should trade.**

"To stimulate exports," Mr Xarhas said, "we have offices abroad that do market research, we have an export organization in Athens to help exporters and we have international exhibitions to show our products."

But with all Mr Xarhas' optimism, the current economy presents a face of gloom to the economic sector of the European Community. Strikes in the public sector, tortoise steps to privatizing 'problem' companies and a deficit in the public sector that the government only *talks* of reducing, do not gain a vote of confidence in either the EC or the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The high oil prices concomitant

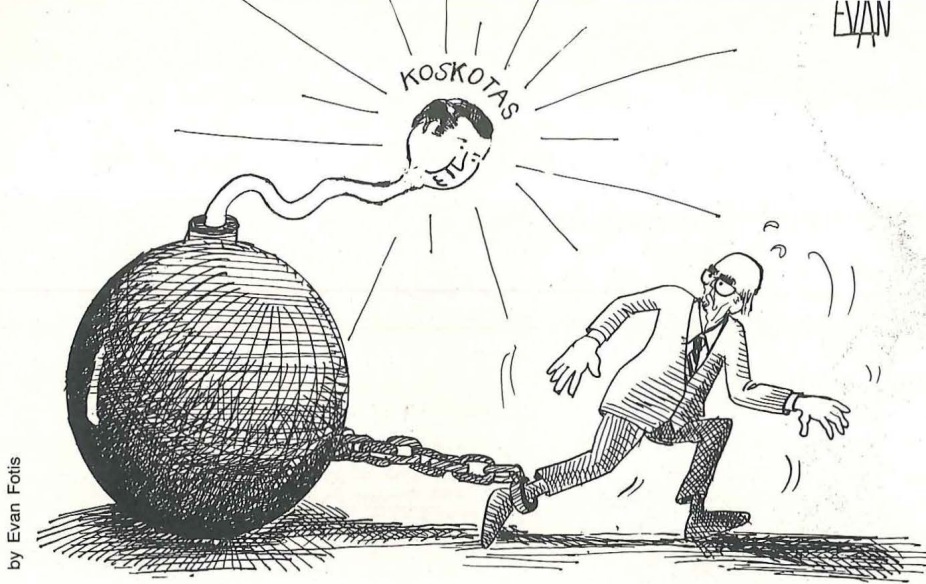
with the gulf crisis do not help either.

For exporters the situation is exacerbated by a falsely high currency rate that encourages imports and tends to price Greek goods out of competitive markets.

Industrially, Greece has never been high on the totem pole. Nevertheless, it has two major industries, shipping and tourism, both of which have been substantial props in holding up the Greek financial pack of cards. This last year the income from tourism has been below expectations and, blame Saddam Hussein, may remain low for the foreseeable future. Shipping income has been reasonably good and the government expects it to get better with new tax incentives that it has given to shipowners. But shipowners themselves are not convinced and still trade mainly under foreign flags: when they come back to the Aegean, they prefer to sail under the flag of Cyprus which provides a much better deal than Greece does.

In relation to other Mediterranean countries Greece has not kept up to the trading or industrial pace. Portugal has lower labor costs and a healthy industrial climate with good relations and investment inducements which attract forward-looking companies. Spain has benefitted from foreign investments more than any other Mediterranean country. Furthermore, on the Iberian peninsula both countries cooperate to their mutual advantage, although Portugal is very much the junior partner. Although Greece can trade profitably with the Balkan countries on her borders, and to some extent is doing so, she has no such boundary with another EC state.

Greece will spend about half a trillion drachmas this year on public works, including telecommunications, the Athens metro, and road, rail and air communications. Mr Xarhas stated that tenders for all government controlled work can be bid by both small and large companies: 'Open and equal' is the catchphrase. It is hoped that on the yellow brick road stretching into Greece's future, her ministers will struggle up the rough road to find the pot of gold (not slither down the smooth road to end up in the swamp), and emulate the struggle in the neighboring Balkans. Down with bureaucracy, up with private initiative. Trade or die. ■



PAPANDREOU 'DIRTY MONEY' TRIAL DOMINATES POLITICAL SCENE

The sentences that are passed down at the conclusion of the Bank of Crete embezzlement trial will be less important than the exposure of a style of government which characterized the socialist regimes of the 1980s.

by Paul Anastasi

In one of the most spectacular political trials in post-war Greek history, a special tribunal for the past month has been pushing proceedings against socialist ex-Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou and three of his former senior cabinet ministers, on charges of involvement in a 200 million dollar bank embezzlement scandal.

A short-lived conservative-communist coalition government formed in the summer of 1989 under the banner of 'catharsis' – cleansing the state from its corrupt elements – paved the way for Parliament to refer them to a 13-member special court for criminal offences that violated the law on the accountability of ministers.

Mr Papandreou, the first civilian prime minister charged with criminal wrongdoing while in office, was referred to the special court on grounds of: moral instigation of a scheme to embezzle interest payments on state funds at the private Bank of Crete, breach of faith in carrying out his duties which damaged the state's interest, and accepting bribes totalling 115 million drachmas from Bank of Crete owner George Koskotas – 90 million for having state funds deposited exclusively at his bank, and 25 million drachmas (250,000 Deutschmarks) for his stay at the Harefield Hospital in London where he underwent surgery.

From the day the Bank of Crete scandal-trial opened on 11 March, expectant crowds of socialist party supporters and helmeted riot police gathered outside the court on an almost daily basis. Mr Papandreou, however, failed to turn up and has refused to be represented at the hearing, claiming that the proceedings are illegal and politically motivated by the ruling conservative government. The court, which had the prerogative to subpoena the ex-prime minister, ruled instead that he had the right to be tried in absentia.

The scandal, along with a simultaneous one over Mr Papandreou's extra-marital relationship with a young air hostess, had contributed largely to the fall of the socialist government two years ago. But the socialists, now in opposition, are refusing to cooperate in the proceedings and are threatening large-scale demonstrations in support of their leader – in the case that he is sentenced.

Unlike Mr Papandreou, his three former cabinet ministers have all been present in court. They are former Finance Minister Dimitris Tsovolas, Transport and Communications Minister George Petsos, and former Deputy Prime Minister Agamemnon Kouysoygeorgas, who was Mr Papandreou's personal lawyer and adviser for 25 years.

The hearings so far have failed to produce any additional dramatic evidence beyond the salient details already known to the broader public. But Mr Papandreou, who denies the charges and has refused to testify in pre-trial investigations, described the proceedings as a "farce".

"My duty towards my people and my personal struggles force me to abstain from this parody," Mr Papandreou told a meeting of his parliamentary deputies a few days before the opening of the trial on 11 March. "This hearing will develop into a trial of my persecutors."

And, after a fortnight of acrimonious exchanges within the court itself, Mr Papandreou fired yet another volley as an outsider from the sidelines. In a statement to the press he described the proceedings as "confirming the shameful levels to which public life has degenerated under the rightist government, a state of affairs which is ridiculing the country internationally."

All four socialist officials are charged with accepting bribes and receiving stolen money, which was allegedly obtained through the embezzlement of funds from the privately-owned Bank of Crete. But the accused, as well as the socialist party in general, claim the whole affair is a political scam orchestrated by the conservatives and

communists at the expense of the socialists.

The conservative government has repeatedly denied that it politically manipulated the proceedings. Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis said he hoped Mr Papandreou, his arch-political rival for 25 years, would be found innocent.

Under Greek law, Mr Papandreou can be sentenced in absentia. Like the other three accused, he faces between five and 20 years imprisonment, or even life imprisonment if found guilty of embezzling public funds. The four can avoid imprisonment only on grounds of health, age, or if pardoned by the President of the Republic.

The trial is expected to carry on into the month of May, mainly because of the large number of witnesses. Of the 86 summoned, the first witness for the prosecution was Provisional Commissioner at the Bank of Crete, Ioannis Kamaras. Proceedings against him were immediately lodged by businessman George Louvaris, centrally implicated in the embezzlement scandal.

A close friend of Mr Papandreou, Louvaris is accused by the former owner of the Bank of Crete, George Koskotas, of transporting million-dollar bribes packed in Pampers boxes. He

charged Mr Kamaras with breach of faith, providing false evidence before a court and moral instigation of perjury.

The suit concerns the alleged remittance of 250,000 Deutschemarks Koskotas said he had sent to Mr Louvaris from Frankfurt in September 1988 to cover Mr Papandreou's medical expenses at Harefield hospital in London when the then Premier underwent heart surgery.

"Kamaras began a struggle of persecution against me in London courts from 1989 regarding the so-called remittance of 250,000 Deutschemarks from George Koskotas," the suit said.

The central witness in the trial, however, is George Koskotas, the 36-year old former banking and publishing magnate after whom the scandal has been named. But at the time of going to print, it still remained unclear whether US authorities would permit the temporary suspension of his imprisonment there so that he may testify in Athens.

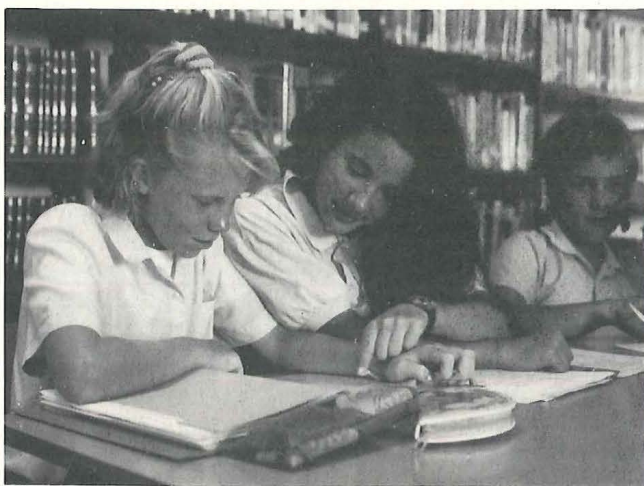
Mr Koskotas, once a relatively poor Greek immigrant who earned a living in the United States as a house painter and decorator, allegedly used illegal means to take control of the Bank of Crete, and then secured the socialist government's support by siphoning off



bank funds and channeling them to Mr Papandreou and his aides. In the process, he set up a vast pro-socialist publishing empire and also bought the country's biggest soccer club. For the past two years he has been in jail in Salem, Massachusetts, awaiting a court decision on the Greek government's request for his extradition.

In written statements from jail, Mr Koskotas claimed that he did indeed fund Mr Papandreou and his ministers, under pressure from them and in return for their political protection.

The scandal was one of the main reasons for the Papandreou government's defeat in 1989, which ended nine years of socialist rule. ■



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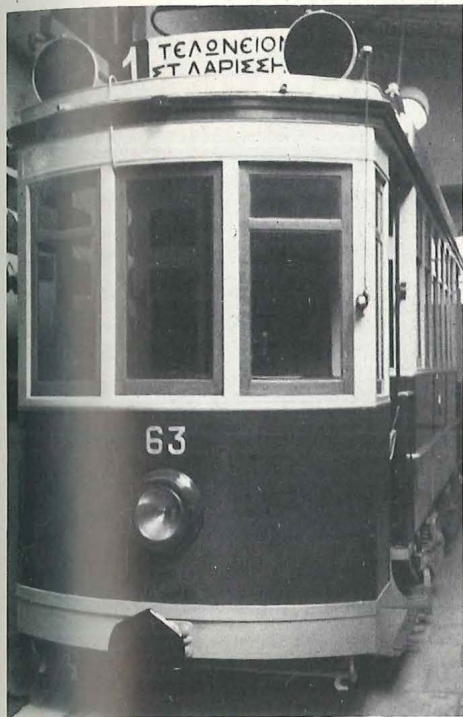
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THE IRON HORSES OF ATHENS



Day trips and extended holidays by steam locomotive have proved highly successful.

A sumptuous carriage of the Sultan of Turkey captured in 1913 is only the centerpiece of a little-known museum which incorporates the short but colorful history of Greek railroads.

by Jeanne Valentine

A good part of the general public is not aware of the existence of Greece's Railway Museum, located right here in Athens. The museum does, however, have its own group of enthusiastic 'fans' who would readily admit their affection for the steam locomotive.

The Railway Museum of Athens holds some splendid examples of these steam locomotives, some dating from the 1800s, all of which are in perfect condition.

Inaugurated in 1979, the museum was built and furnished with the financial support of railway enthusiasts and matériel donations from the Greek railroad organization OSE (Organismos Sidirodromou Ellados). When funds are raised for renovation, work is carried out by both museum supporters and experts from OSE. It needs to be mentioned that 90 percent of the enthusiasts have no connection with the railroad in their work.

On display in the exhibition are four industrial steam engines donated by OSE, and an 1899 metre gauge (or cog engine) which once made the short run from Krioneri opposite Patras up to Messolonghi years ago.

The personal smoking coach of Sultan Abdul Aziz of Turkey was secured by the Greeks in 1913 when they captured Thessaloniki during the First Balkan War. Built in the middle of the 19th century and presented to the Sultan by Empress Eugénie of France during the rapid expansion of Turkey's railroad system, the car is now on show

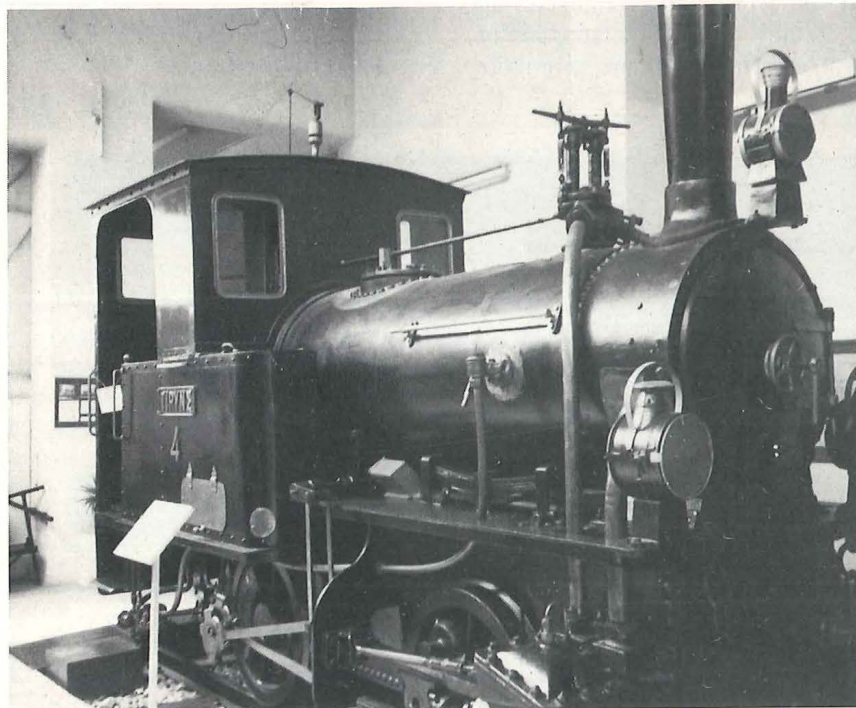
in the museum. The car's parquet floor is hooded by a ceiling of inlaid wood supported by spiralling columns, designed as a sort of open-air pergola. Gilt wrought-iron work in floral ornament and arabesques grace the car's exterior, and the wheel hubs bear the crescent of the Ottomans.

In one of the exhibition halls,

myriad paraphernalia are reunited: conductors' uniforms, ticket machines, signals, whistles, old station signs and clocks, maps and train itineraries, and telegraphic equipment. There is a display of furnishings from royal coaches, including barometers, menus, wall clocks and mirrors. It is all fascinating, and one can spend hours poring over the various objects.

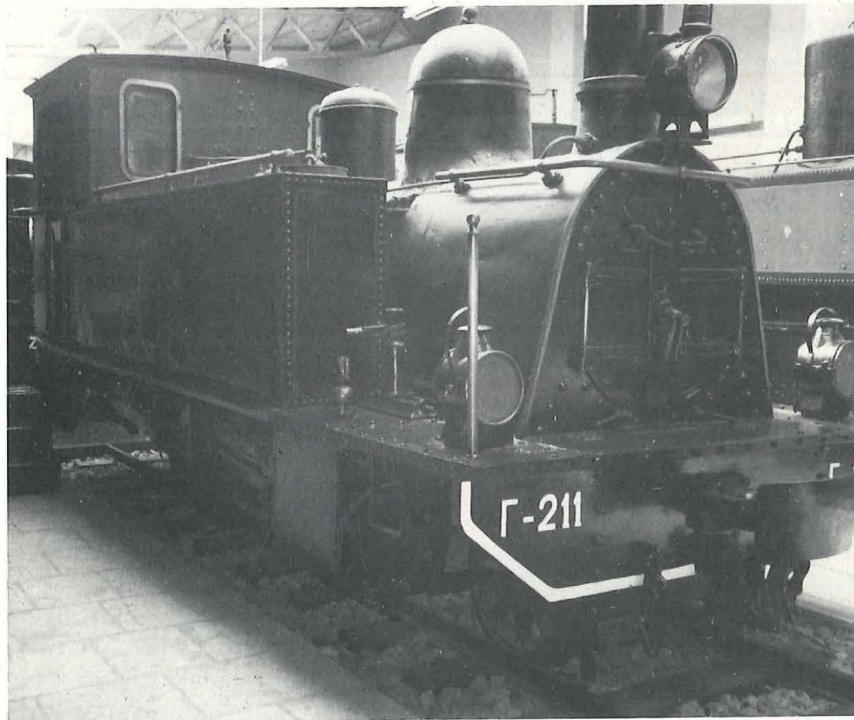
'Out in the field' I was shown a remarkable steam engine that was once used for industrial purposes in Greece. It was discovered lying neglected in a railway yard. It appears much like a larger version of a child's toy engine, rusty, however, and looking forlorn. She still lies as found, awaiting sufficient funding for restorative work.

Most engines are given names, and I was told both here and in the United Kingdom by people acquainted with the railroad that engine drivers could 'understand' the temperament of an engine just by its sounds and performance, perhaps a clue as to why sexist men referred to them as 'she'.



Greece was the last European country, excepting Albania, to construct a railroad system.

On display in the museum are four industrial steam engines donated by the OSE.



'Train' in the general language of today means some sort of multiple-bodied vehicle, propelled by mechanized means and running on a strictly-confined track. Ever since the canoe evolved into the ship, this sort of train has done more to change the world than any other form of conveyance. It did for continental transportation what the ship centuries earlier had done for maritime transportation. Although motor and aircraft have since replaced them, ship and train originally opened up the world.

Trains, loosely speaking, are as old as the ancient Greeks. Hero, an Alexandrian Greek, devised a primitive reaction 'turbine' as simply a scientific toy. Motive power was furnished by men (or slaves), mules, asses and horses. Steam engines were first used for industrial purposes centuries later, principally in mining. Owing to its rugged terrain but its accessibility by sea, steam-powered ships long kept their edge over railways in Greece, and, excepting Albania, it was the last European country to construct a railroad system.

Public railway systems were first incorporated in the United Kingdom in the early 1800s. France, Austria, Belgium and the United States soon followed. Some of the more famous inventors of early modern steam engines were James Watt (1736-1819), a Scot credited with the invention of the condenser which gave steam greater pressure; and Richard Trevithick, a Celt from Cornwall, who died in poverty despite his many attempts to inspire the public with his inventions. George Stephenson (1781-1848), with his son Robert, are among the names most often affiliated with the development of the steam engine in the United Kingdom. Robert Stephenson became the first millionaire engineer, and when he died at the age of 56, he was buried alongside kings and queens in Westminster Abbey.

Steam trains served the world's transportation needs for 150 years, and they are still held in great respect by millions of enthusiasts around the globe.

The first Greek railroad line, Siderodromo Athens/Piraeus (SAP) was constructed in the 1850s to connect Athens with its booming port of Piraeus ('the Manchester of the Levant') 10 kilometres away. It began at the present Theseion Station and ended at the glamorous depot still standing today opposite the major Piraeus docks.

It was completed in 1869 and inaugurated by Queen Olga and her retinue with great pomp. The royal passage took 15 minutes to complete.

In the 1880s a new central Athens station was built which has recently

ly archaeology like Sir Arthur Evans and Mrs Schliemann would descend from the cars with mountains of luggage. Sadly, the train does not stop there any more. A branch from Argos to Nafplion still functions, however.

short rack-railway leaving from Diakof-to on the Gulf up to Kalavryta is itself still a great tourist attraction, and rightly so.

The liberation of Thessaly in 1878 inspired a standard-gauge railway to inch up from Athens to Larissa over a period of 20 years.

At Pharsala, a little to the south (where Pompey met his end at the hands of Caesar), a cross-line was built from the port of Volos up to Kalambaka at the foot of the Pindus Mountains. Last year Patriarch Demetrios I of Constantinople made this trip to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the founding of Great Meteora.

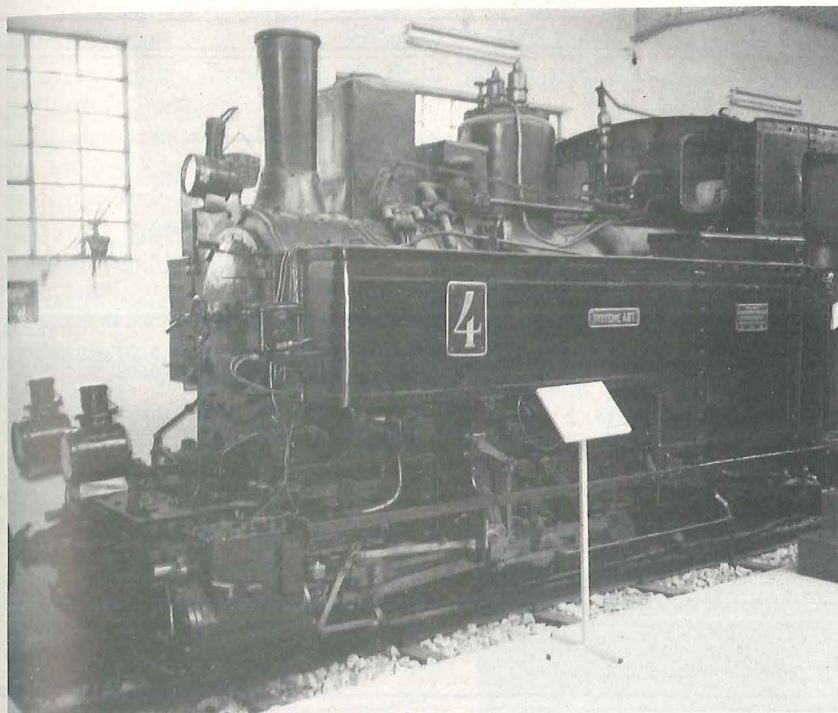
The successes of the First Balkan War joined Macedonia with the Kingdom of the Hellenes and the railway continued its slow progress northwards.

Although it had none of the magnitude of the link-ups between the eastern and western coasts of North America and Australia, the connecting of Athens with Thessaloniki, and, therefore of all Greece with Europe in 1918, was a great moment in the history of the country and its growing ties with the West.

The revival of the Orient Express in recent times, induced by nostalgia and Agatha Christie, began a new period in railroading, substituting for necessary, practical transport an aesthetically delightful experience.

Quite recently I was offered an opportunity for a trip from Vienna to Sopron, Hungary, and jumped at the chance. The engine was built in 1923 and brought out Austrian and Hungarian rail enthusiasts from both sides of the border. I was happy to learn that Austrian Railways now has a regular fleet of old, lovingly-restored locomotives, which embark upon journeys from one evening to two weeks in duration. It is an enjoyable way to see parts of the Austrian and Hungarian landscapes; of course one need not be a railway devotee to enjoy it.

In 1980 some British enthusiasts came to Greece on a special seventeen-day tour of the Peloponnese on the narrow-gauge railway, via steam locomotive. Such trips are wonderful, chugging through the still much unspoilt and spectacular Greek countryside. The Railway Museum, located on Liossion Avenue, not far from the Aghios Nikolaos metro station, is open Wednesdays from 5pm to 8pm, and Fridays, from 10am to 1pm. With the efforts of Greece's numerous patrons of the railway, what might otherwise be lost, has been, and will be, preserved. ■



Ever since the canoe evolved into the ship, this sort of train has done more to change the world than any other form of conveyance.

The personal smoking coach of Sultan Abdul-Aziz of Turkey was secured by the Greeks in 1913.



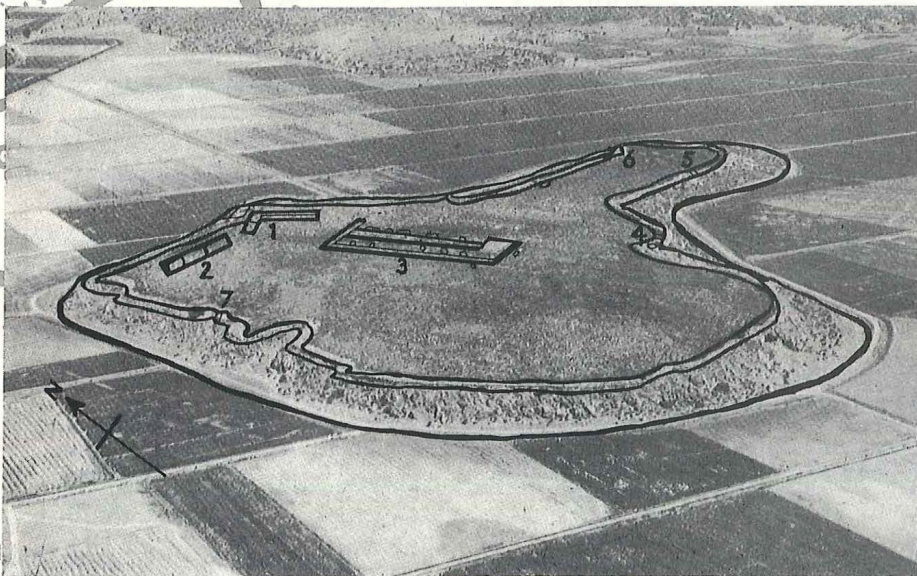
been charmingly restored and SAP engendered SPAP, the second 'P' standing for 'Peloponnese'. The narrow gauge line which goes to Corinth and then makes a circuit of the 'island of Pelops' still has a tiny station at Mycenae where the legendary figures of ear-

Twisting up the mountains to Arcadia, then down to Kalamata, up the western coast to Patras and finally back along the Gulf of Corinth to Isthmia, it is one of the longest narrow-gauge 'network' still functioning in Europe, and certainly the most beautiful. Just the

THE VANISHED LAKE

**In one of the greatest feats of Bronze Age engineering,
Lake Kopais was drained.
But the invading Dorians destroyed the system
and the wetlands returned,
propagating eels as well as malaria.
Today, the lake is again a cultivated plain.**

by Lely Iossifoglu Kyriakopoulou



Aerial view of Gla by Raymond V. Schoder, S.J., affectionately known as the Flying Jesuit. ("Ancient Greece from the Air", 1974)

1. Palace
2. Northwest building

3. Agora
4. South Gate

5. Southeast Gate
6. Northeast Gate
7. West Gate

In his great book on the Mediterranean, Fernand Braudel describes the settlement of the Mediterranean plains as the culmination of centuries of painful effort. Braudel points out that man first brought the high mountain places under control and only gradually managed to colonize the plains, an area of stagnant water, of malaria, of shifting and unstable river beds. *Aqua, ora vita, ora morte*, stagnant water was synonymous with death. First the plains had to be drained, and then fresh water had to be brought in for irrigation so that crops could be planted. Braudel quotes an Etruscan proverb which said that the best remedy against malaria was a well-filled pot. However, the large-scale drainage and irrigation projects could

only be performed and maintained through a disciplined and rigid social order. As soon as this order was relaxed, or the population of the plains fell through war or other disasters, and the drainage systems were abandoned, the plain would lapse once more into a malarial marsh.

Today our perception of the value of marshes (now called 'wetlands', presumably to escape the adverse connotations of 'swamp' and 'marsh') has changed. We recognize their tremendous ecological value, largely stemming from the extensive variety of species and large numbers of individuals they support, essential to the wider balance of the surrounding ecosystems. In Greece the surviving wetlands sustain many different types

of flora and fauna including fish, amphibious species, reptiles and birds; as well as offer rest and shelter to the migrating flocks of birds that stop over in Greece during their great seasonal journeys.

Today people recognize that the wetlands produce more plant material in grams per square metre per year than any other ecosystem. Like the tropical rainforest, the wetlands also contain the multiple wild variations of plants, which may constitute possible alternatives to environmental problems in the future. Eleven of the more than 100 wetlands in Greece have been protected by ministerial decision in accordance with the Convention of Ramsar, which Greece has signed.

As one drives north out of Athens past Lake Iliki (peering curiously at the water-level to see whether Athens will be doomed to water shortages again this summer), the National Road runs between the village of Kastro and an undistinguished flat-topped elevation, hardly high enough to be dignified by the term *hill*, actually the mysterious Mycenaean citadel known today as Gla. This odd name is possibly a shortened form of the Albanian word for castle, *goulas*.

In Greece one is often intrigued by names, especially names like 'Kastro'. What do they conceal? In this case Kastro (or Topolia, as it was called in the 19th century) is a village without any noticeable fortress, surrounded only by the flat grey-green spread of the Boeotian plain. It is also on the edge of ancient Kopais, a city known to us by its mention in the "Catalogue of Ships", of *The Iliad*. This list, preserved by rote as an heirloom of the distant past, transmits a series of names unchanged from a pre-Homeric period, describing places as they existed in late Mycenaean times. Vestiges of polygonal walls, some foundations, inscribed stones in the church at Kastro, give evidence of the ancient city of Kopais built on an island in a vanished lake.

Formerly the largest lake in Greece, Kopais occupied until recently the flat cultivated plain one can see, from Kastro, as far north as Orchomenos. Homer referred to it as Lake Kifissos (or Cephissus) (*Iliad*, E. 709) after the river Kifissos, which was its main source of water. But through antiquity the lake took various names, reflecting the importance of the cities on its shores, such as Orchomenos and Aliartos, or the other rivers that fed it, such as the Melas. The name 'Kopais' gradually predominated probably because the deepest point of the lake was in the

area of the city of Kopais: an island during periods of flooding, and, retaining water even through periods of great drought, was at times transformed into a peninsula.

This sizeable lake measured 24 kilometres by 13 or more during wet years, and its waters might have covered an area of 90 square miles. Generally it was extremely shallow, rather a marsh than a lake, appearing as a reedy swamp, and on occasion almost completely dry. Apparently, the rulers of Orchomenos may have at least partially drained the lake in late Mycenaean times, but it was flooded again during the Greek Dark Ages. Strabo said it had a circuit of 380 *stadia*, or 68 kilometres.

Despite seasonal and periodic cycles of fluctuation, Lake Kopais was fairly shallow, generally at its lowest in October and started flooding in November, reaching an average depth of two and a half to three metres in March and April. Its water came not only from the Kifissos and Melas rivers, but also from other streams and torrents, fed by the snows from the high surrounding mountains of Parnassos and Helikon. Unusually, the lake was not drained by rivers but through as many as 23 *katavothrae* (swallow holes) in the surrounding limestone hills. The major outlets led to Larymna or to Lakes Iliki and Paralimni and then to the sea. In dry summers, when the swallow holes drained the lake, it would present the appearance of dry meadows interspersed with marshes covered with reeds, with only a small section of the lake still existing near Kopais and in the northern gulf leading towards the *katavothrae*. The Great Katavothra can still be seen today near the village of Aghios Ioannis where the water of the Melas River bubbles mysteriously into the ground just before the clogged and tumbled ruins of a cavern romantically depicted by Dodwell.

James Frazer, who visited it in the last years of the 19th century, described it as "a great cave with a high-arched room opening in the face of a cliff of creamy white limestone... the river Melas... pours its water in a steady stream into the cave and vanishes in the depths. A little way inward from the mouth of the cave there is an opening in the roof. When the sunshine pours down through this aperture, lighting up the back of the gloomy cavern with its hanging rocky roof and hurrying river, the effect is very picturesque."

These swallow holes are particular to karst topography, where the action of surface and underground water in

soluble rock (such as limestone) forms an irregular landscape characterized by sinkholes, streamless valleys and streams that disappear into the underground. The basin of Lake Kopais is a kind of open flat-floored valley called a *polje*, caused by tectonic and climatic forces working on the soluble rock of the karst landscape.

Many authors described the lake and its environs in antiquity, in particular its eels, famous for their size and flavor. The Kopais eels were the most desirable delicacy. According to Aristophanes, they were imported to the Athenian agora by a Boeotian during the Peloponnesian War. Athenaeos refers to giant eels and quotes a source that claims that the largest eels fished in Kopais were crowned as a sacrifice to the gods. That inveterate tourist, Pausanias, noted the fish as he passed through Boeotia in the 2nd century AD (He wrote his book on Boeotia between 175-176 AD). "The fish [of lake Kopais]," he said, "do not differ in any way from other lake fish, but the eels, however, are very large and particularly delicious."

Many centuries later, William M. Leake travelled through Boeotia in 1805-1806, carrying his copy of Pausanias and trying to identify the ancient sites. He visited Orchomenos first and was livid when he found that he was unable to explore the lake because the inhabitants of the villages in the area had no boats (not even a *monoxylon*). He was sure that they were unable to benefit from the fish, fowl and wild life, although the monks of Skripou "describe all the watery parts as being covered at times with water-fowl and are fully aware of the excellence of those eels so renowned among the ancient Athenians, and which the monks describe as large, white, of delicate flavor, and light of digestion." (The remains of the monastery of Skripou with its unusual 9th-century Byzantine church consisting of column drums from a temple of the Graces can be seen next to the site of ancient Orchomenos.)

Leake also says that the inhabitants of Topolia fished the eels from the permanent part of the lake near their town and also from the *katavothra* in which eels and fish abounded.

Orchomenos was also noted for the reeds from which the ancient Greeks made their flutes: *arundo donax* or common reed, and *arundo plinii*, the auletic or flute reed, described by Pliny the Elder as being very long and without knots. Leake referred to reeds used for making fences and palisades and "the Plotfa, so called as the growing on

the *ploades*, or floating islands... formed of decayed reeds, rushes and roots of grass, furnishing a soil for fresh plants, and which, detaching themselves from the edge of large tracts of the same materials, are launched into the lake by the wind."

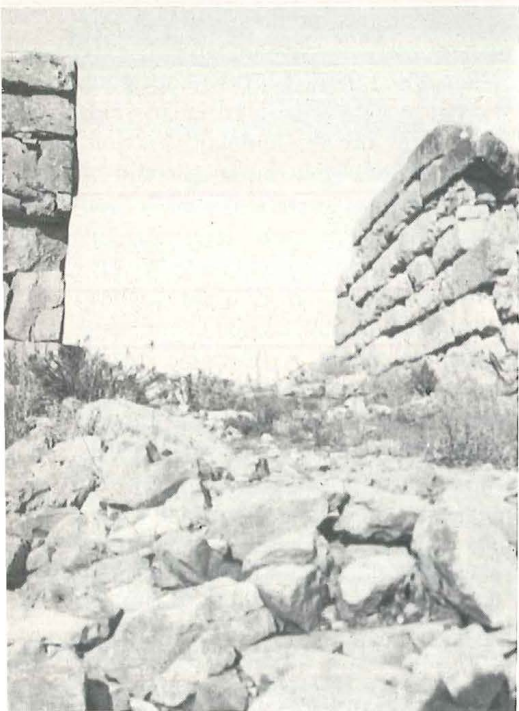
Mycenaean Orchomenos, or Minyan Orchomenos (so referred to after the Treasury of Minyas, a Mycenaean tholos tomb, excavated by Schliemann in 1880-1886, recalling the Treasury of Atreus in Mycenae) was a symbol of affluence, enriched by the great herds of cattle and swine feeding in the rank meadows of the lakeside, and by the abundant crops of corn, reflected in Minyan coinage. To protect their crops and to increase the amount of land available for cultivation, the Minyans undertook impressive drainage works composed of high embankments reinforced with stone along the course of the main rivers. They cleared and maintained the swallow holes and possibly attempted to open a tunnel through to the Bay of Larymna.

A series of 16 shafts were sunk over the low pass of Kefalari to this effect, but the ancient engineers were ultimately unsuccessful, opening only about a third of the passage. Some sources credit Alexander the Great's engineer, Krates, with the feat. Leake walked over the ground and studied the well-shafts, finding them blocked at various depths, but easy to discover because of the mounds of earth and broken stones around them. He assumed that these shafts had been dug in order to clear the subterranean water channels of any accidental obstruction.

One of the great fortresses built by the Minyans to guard and protect their irrigation systems and fields was the citadel of Gla, a few miles from present-day Kastro. It is a flat-topped, guitar-shaped rock, rising like an island out of the plain. A dirt road exiting from the road to Larymna leads to it, and becomes the circuit of the citadel, which lies clearly visible to the east from the National Road. From a distance one can see the low irregular grey line of walls, completely encircling the rock and following the very edge of the cliffs. Close up, one is amazed to see the Cyclopean ramparts, five and a half metres thick and about three metres in length, enclosing a space of some 200,000 square metres, one of the largest circumvallations of the Mycenaean age. There are four gates, the north and south ones guarded by towers.

Within the walls, the citadel is covered in April with wildflowers, grape

The isle of Gla today lying in the now-drained Lake Kopais. The 13th century BC walls enclose one of the most extensive enceintes of the Mycenaean period.



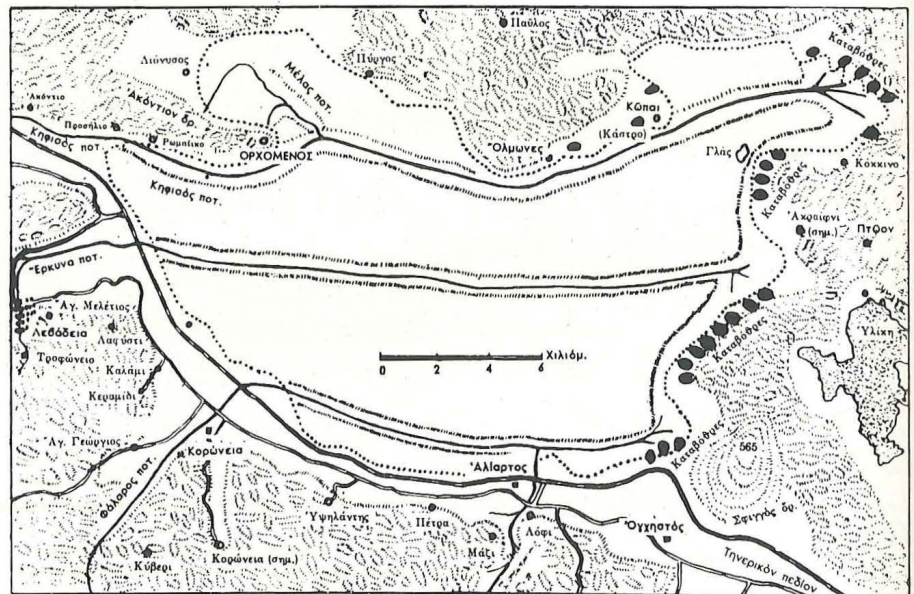
Monumental gate of Gla.

hyacinth, scarlet anemones and flowering wild almond; the wind blows in the wild grasses and one tries to grasp a sense of time - this fortress was only in use during the 13th century BC, between 1290 or 1280, and about 1230 BC. When it was built, the citadel was probably situated in dry land since the lake had been drained or significantly decreased by the Minyans of Orchomenos. Subsequently the waters of the lake surrounded it and Gla became an island, abandoned until this day, except for a period during the Greek War of Independence when the inhabitants of the area are said to have taken refuge from the Turks, hiding on

the population of the surrounding area might have come to take refuge within the vast enceinte in times of danger.

Pausanias, travelling to Kopais from Akraiphnion, crossed the lake by boat, but passed Gla without referring to it, presumably as it was obstructed by the rushes. In later times, an attempt was made to identify Gla with the lost acropolis of Arne, referred to by Homer as rich in vines. Further excavation will certainly reveal more about this enigmatic fortress.

With the fall of the Mycenaean citadels in the end of the 13th century BC, Lake Kopais once more flooded and fluctuated between being an area



Map of the lake showing the elaborate drainage system of Mycenaean times with its three major water courses leading to the series of swallow holes to the east.

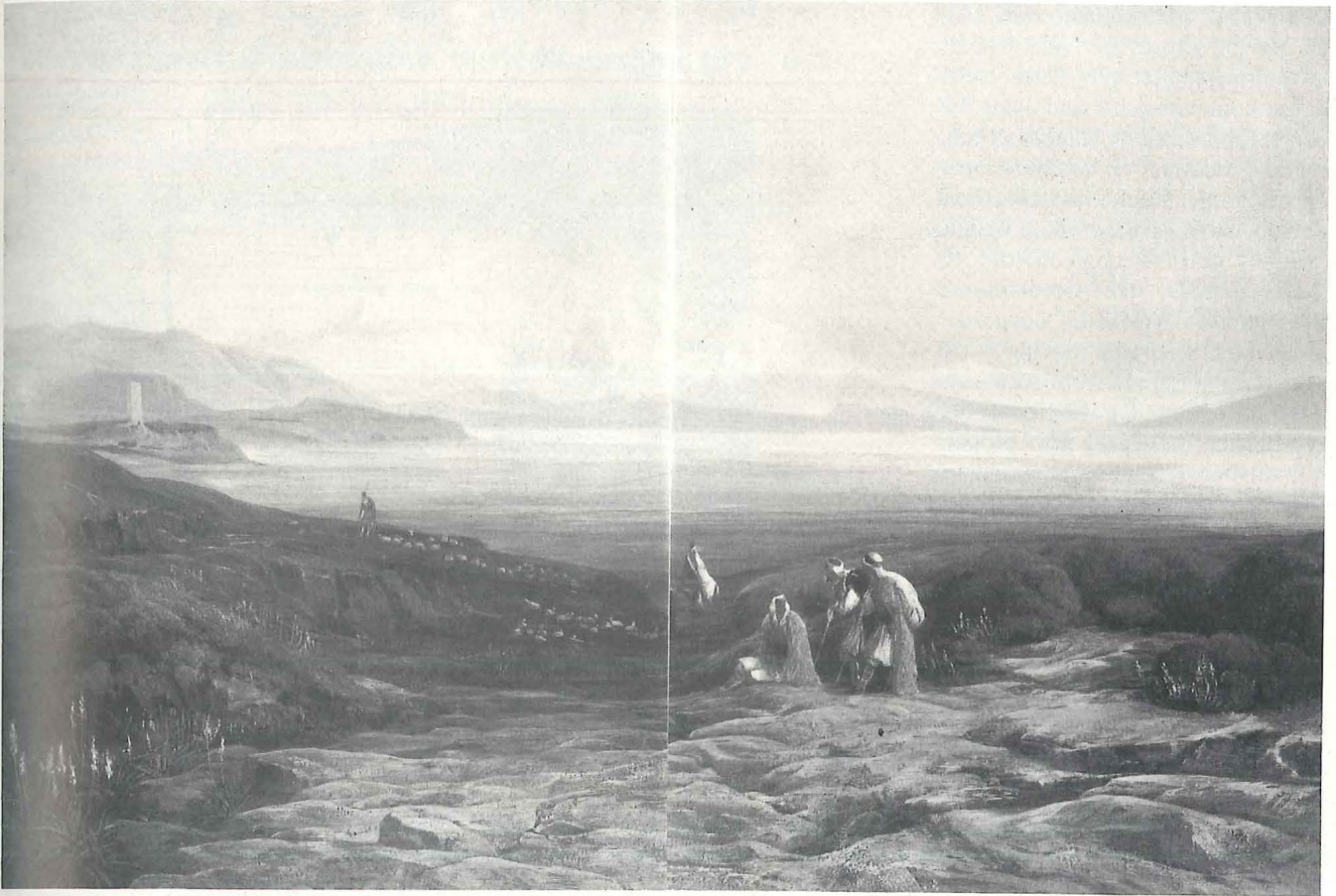
the island that was concealed in the reedy swamp.

The remains of prehistoric structures have been found on the highest part of the citadel. Although early reports described the building as a palace, it is now more conservatively described as a residence, perhaps belonging to a ruler subject to the King of Orchomenos, or to high officials, military leaders, charged with the responsibility of collecting the harvest and protecting the irrigation systems. A long series of rooms often described as the agora because of its shape might have been intended to house a permanent guard force. The other series of rooms could have served as storage rooms, with ramps leading to them, to store crops. There is some speculation that

of marsh and water until the 20th century, despite many subsequent attempts to drain it.

It would be folly to attempt to recount even a few of the events and battles that took place in Boeotia, near the lake, over the centuries. We will have to content ourselves with just mentioning two of the more recent ones.

In 1311 AD the Catalan Grand Company defeated the Duke of Athens, Gautier de Brienne, son of Isabelle de la Roche, in a battle that took place on the shores of the lake, near the site of ancient Orchomenos and the monastery of Skripas. The Catalans either diverted the waters of the Kifissos, or dug a huge ditch to fill it with water, adding to the swampy con-



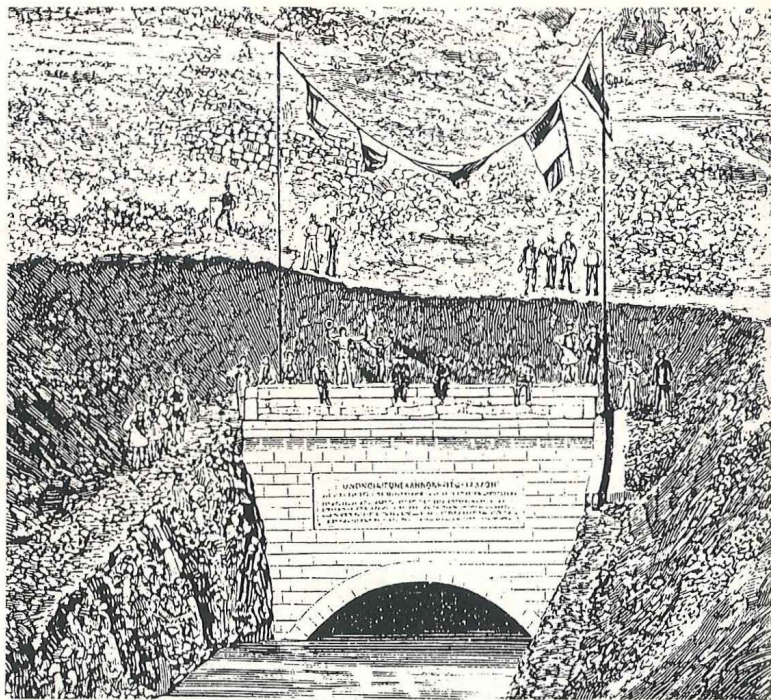
Edward Lear, *View of Mount Parnassus and the Plains of Boeotia*, 1862

Karl Rottmann, *The Plain of Chaeronea and Lake Copais*, 1835



dition of the ground. The heavily armoured Frankish cavalry were mired in the swamp and totally defeated by the Catalans.

The so-called 'Last Battle' of the Greek War of Independence also took place on the shores of Lake Kopaïs, near the rocky outcrop of Petra, called Tilfousion in antiquity and lying between the present-day villages of Solinari and Ypsilanti. The lakeshore nearly reached the mountains then, leaving only a narrow gap for those wishing to journey north through Boeotia. In September 1829, the Greek forces under Dimitris Ypsilantis opposed a Turkish force that was moving northwards towards Larissa from Attica and southern Boeotia. On 12 September, they attacked the Turks near the narrow path between the water and the cliff, forcing them to retreat with great losses. In return for allowing them free



Entrance to one of the subterranean katavothrae on the eastern side of Lake Kopaïs.



The Kopaïc plain looking northeast from Chaironeia.



View today of the drained Kopaïc plain looking north from the acropolis at Orchomenos, with the channelled Kiffissos River at right.

passage northwards, Ypsilantis demanded that they abandon all of eastern mainland Greece as far as Lamia.

As soon as Greece became a state, attention was turned to Lake Kopaïs. Studies aimed at draining it were undertaken as early as 1834. The first serious attempt started in 1880 with the foundation of a French company, whose aim was to open a channel that would allow the waters of the lake to drain into Lake Iliki and then into the sea. Pochet, the chief engineer of the project, predicted at the opening ceremony in 1886 that Greece would be able in this way to conquer a rich province through peaceful means. French naval vessels anchored at Larymna, and King George I, the French Ambassador and many other

notables journeyed to the site of the canal. Reporters flocked to the ceremony, commenting on the vast extent of the green, reedy plain blowing in the wind.

Unfortunately, the basin of the lake was made of peat-like plant matter at least four metres deep. When the lake was drained, this peat dried out and caught fire, apparently spontaneously, over an area of 10 square miles. It burned for years, unextinguishable. As late as 1899, government inspectors trying to determine property claims were unable to approach an area near the canal because the soil continued to burn or smoulder in spots underground, and anyone walking on it would sink more than 30 centimetres through the soft soil. As a result, the

lake basin was lowered by three metres or more, and a new lake was formed, as the conduit to Lake Iliki was now for all practical purposes hanging in the air.

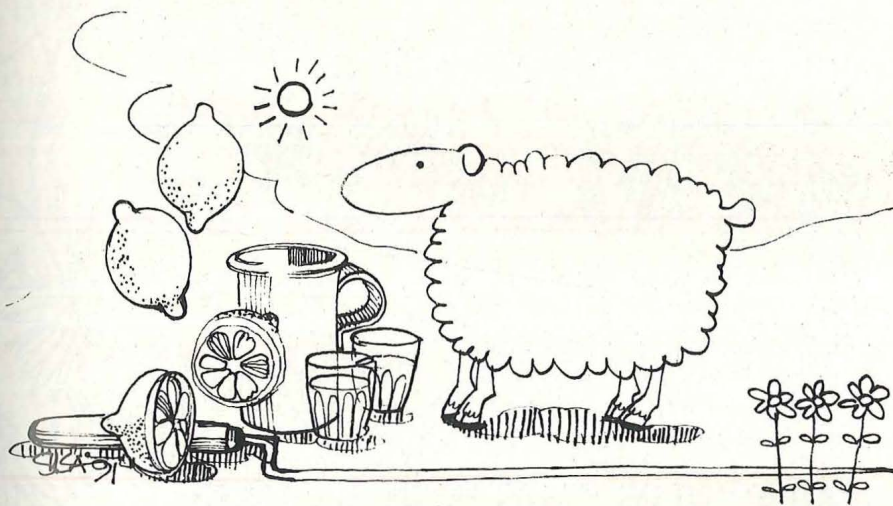
The French company, of course, went bankrupt, and an English company took over the project but encountered many difficulties. The final draining of the lake was not accomplished until 1931. The lands of the Kopaïc Basin remained with the English company until expropriated by Greece in 1953.

Nowadays the reclaimed lands of the lake basin are used for cultivating crops and grazing livestock. The water drained into Lakes Iliki and Paralimni is now taken to Athens, via Lake Marathon, in an effort to quench the capital's insatiable demand for water. ■

THE EASTER FEAST: AT HOME

The rituals of celebrating the Resurrection in Greece are as universally-known as Zorba and Melina Mercouri, but the intrigues behind the scenes are rather complicated ...and compelling.

by William R. Ammerman



For people visiting Greece for the first time, an Easter lamb roast is a 'must see' event. Certainly, thousands of tourists who have visited Greece at Easter remember this day of gaiety, dancing, and great feasting. Or that is what the tourist guides tell us. My recollections of this day, however, are marked by frayed nerves, seared eyebrows, sweaty palms, and, occasionally, acute indigestion. For this holiest of days requires an appropriate feast, usually a lamb or goat, prepared, naturally, by the head of the family, and roasted outside in the garden, on the roof of your apartment house, in your bathtub, or wherever you can find an empty square meter of land.

Tourist guides reveal little of the human emotions that ensnare us. They tantalize their readers with expectations of essential experiences to undergo: "See the Acropolis by full moon" (no longer possible); "Have a fish dinner in a quaint taverna" (only for Croesus); "Visit a quiet Greek island" (does one exist?). Were I to write a

tourist guide, I would add a different paragraph about the Easter lamb-roast. For I am convinced that the raw edge of life may be viewed on this holiest of days.

Roasting a lamb at Easter is a complicated matter requiring extensive preparation. Salt and pepper for seasoning, wires and pliers for tying the lamb onto a spit, tools for digging the trench for the roasting, are some of the necessities required at the trial by fire. (Naturally, lemons will somehow be needed. I have never used them for a lamb roast but always bring them along.) The choice of liquid refreshments is a matter of personal choice; just be sure to have enough because what you will undergo will shatter the most patient of souls.

To do all this properly, the entire extended family must be invited. All the cousins and aunts and nephews whose namedays you forgot or skipped will be present and watching. And finally, bear in mind that the generally bucolic setting means that your friendly

kitchen refrigerator and stove are unavailable. Preparing a lamb in Greece at Easter is a far cry from the Thanksgiving turkey done in the kitchen. The Easter feast is a paradigm for life in Greece: it is done in the rough. But for the adventuresome, there are some preparations to assist in the paschal repast.

An initially important question is whether to cook a lamb or a goat. Kingdoms have been lost, friendships fractured, and families split asunder by the virulence of differing opinions on this matter. Adherents for the goat maintain that this animal is usually smaller and more succulent. Opposing voices claim tradition mandates a lamb. If you find yourself in this difficulty and caught between quarreling relatives, pay little attention to their dispute. Buy whichever meat is cheaper, as burnt or raw lamb or goat taste the same.

The choice of cooking fuel bears seeds for another incipient squabble. Last year's grape vines are the traditional fuel but are not sold at Alpha-Beta, and farmers take a dim view of trespassers uprooting their vineyards. My advice is to use charcoal. It is easier to obtain and can be carried in the boot of the car. When Uncle Kostas objects vociferously, you can tell him that meat cooks quicker on charcoal even though vine-cooked meat tastes better. And we know how quickly the kids become hungry!

After you have dug a pit and spitted the lamb or goat (not a task for the squeamish), another decision looms: to cook the animal with the charcoal coals on the side of the pit or to place the spit directly over the coals.

Adherents of the former method claim that the 'side-roasting' ensures a slower cooking, sealing in the juices and making for a more delicious meal. Believers in the latter method are equally adamant, saying that thousands of tavernas in Greece use the 'direct-roast' method and thus tradition demands this procedure. Having eaten in a few of the tavernas in Greece, I am not that sure historical accuracy has much going for it in this case. It probably will not make a tremendous difference which method you use. Adherents of both theories will soon disappear to play soccer with their kids, leaving you to cope with whatever method you and your mother-in-law decide upon.

The choices of which animal to cook, which fuel to burn, and what method to use in roasting dissolve to insignificance once decided. The tourist guide picture-postcard time has arrived: moments when everyone has a snapshot taken while turning the spit

and smiling broadly. In all those tourist pictures, the sun is shining, the wind is zephyr-like, the wine glasses full, and, most importantly, the line of would-be spit turners endless. I am certain these reports are accurate – or have been for some tourists.

Occasionally, the sun does shine on Easter, the wine is nectar, and the number of eager spit turners appears endless. My mental snapshots of Easter lamb-roasts often depict other scenarios. Winds conjured up by Aeolus snuffed out my last year's Easter roast. Rain, or snow, have fallen on several lamb-roastings I have endured. Such inclement moments result in a geometric increase in the consumption of potable spirits and in a similar decrease in the number of prospective spit turners. No one wants to sit in the cold or rain, watching a sputtering fire spew bilious clouds of smoke. The nieces and aunts (who once so willingly offered to take their turn at the spit-turning) have suddenly decided their new Easter clothes don't need fumigating by charcoal smudges. Younger cousins have been herded inside where they devour *mezedes* while fathers quench their soccer-fed thirsts with the libation materials.

This leaves you, and hopefully, your mother-in-law, to complete the job. Hercules had twelve labours, you have now begun your last: endlessly turning the spit, feeding the fire, checking the weather. A sore arm is ensured but an ever-lasting bond between you and your mother-in-law will result from the Sisyphusian labours.

No Betty Crocker cookbook or meat thermometer can predict when the meat is ready for eating. Women (especially mothers-in-law) know; men (especially uncles) proclaim. Listen to your mother-in-law!

The moment of truth has arrived. With luck and pluck, everything will be exactly as described in the books. The meat will be done perfectly, the kids will be fed, the uncles will grudgingly acknowledge your expertise, and your wife will exclude you from dish-washing chores. You have beaten all odds: a quiet bliss should descend and songs of Thanksgiving murmur quietly throughout the house.

The last scenario is, however, perhaps another tourist guide picture. As a precaution, along with the charcoal, pack a large roasting pan in the boot of your car. All bakeries in Greece are open every Easter Sunday and will roast your lamb for only 300 drachmas. Be prepared: after all, the tourist guides may need a new chapter. ■

HINTS FOR GREEK EASTER: ABROAD

Those unfortunate philhellenes who are unable to enjoy the Greek Easter feast 'live' this year may at least whet their nostalgia by adding to their Danish feta and Dutch ouzo a *horiatiki* in a real Greek salad bowl.

by Lawrence Brazier



I'm in love with our salad bowl. That sounds crazy, I know, but there are some things that one always longs to have in one's life. It is the greatest treasure we ever brought back from Greece; and we didn't even need an export permit from the Archaeological Service. It was that English lady of the kitchen,

Elizabeth David, I think, who told us that the very best kind of salad bowl should be turned from a solid block of olive wood. "Olive oil will impregnate your bowl and make subsequent salads even better," she said. The olive tree is ancient. Well, they all seem to be ancient but one supposes that even olive trees have to start some-

where. It is very biblical and makes you think of Jesus and dusty roads across arid stretches of useless desert. Not, mind you, the ripple-rolling fluidity of dunes, but flinty, stoney wastes that would shred your sandals in no time leaving you like a prophet who cares only for higher things.

tomatoes sliced into our bowl and covered in oil, the excess of which was drained back into the bottle. I can picture my wife doing this wearing a little yellow bikini under a vine-laden trellis on a balcony where you can watch the sun boil down into the Aegean. True, you may have guests who have remained in the era of French Dressing, but don't let them talk you into vinegar. It is a mistake and only suitable for people with dark, bitter natures. You will have to find ways to gently free their spirits or banish them from your balcony, forever.

The oil that you use should be very expensive and virtually unobtainable. This probably means that you will have to wriggle your way into the good books of a Greek immigrant. You should learn his language, take messages to his relatives when you go on holiday and don't tell your friends about him. Your man, or better, his *man-oula*, will know all there is to know about olive oil and will undoubtedly let you 'look' at a bottle of the real McCoy that he brought with him from the old country. If his bottle has a label with foreign lettering which translates as 'olive oil', it could mean that this is not the real McCoy. That really oily ethnic stuff comes in bottles that once held wine, even Coke, which means it is home-pressed and not shop-bought.

A taverna is our kettle of fish any old time. We are prepared to endure being treated as tourists (let's face it, we are anyway) even to the point of being a little overcharged. You will need to return a second or third time before the locals begin to wonder about you. Recommended reading for those first, anonymous visits is *The Cloud of Unknowing*. The book is the work of a 14th century mystic who lived in a cave in the Meteora, and is splendid as a contemplative pudding after a good meal; with views of a limpid blue sea under a bland blue sky. Swig chilled wine, slowly.

We are saving up for our own little house with a balcony and a rickety table and wobbly chairs. We will sit and gaze at a fishing boat, seemingly floating on its own shadow in water so clear that you may be forgiven for thinking it is floating on its own shadow; or even, floating on air.

There will be the reedy throb of cicadas, somewhere in the dark in the evening. And the crash of waves, unseen on the beach, like... well, like little muffled roars. Then the draining rattle as the water runs back through the pebbles.

Those oiled salads are what we are looking forward to. We have got our bowl and are content to save and watch our children grow until they can afford bowls of their own. In the meantime we have special Greek evenings on Saturday night in front of the television. We have feta cheese with the tomatoes and a bottle of retsina and I also drink a bottle of Guinness. I just like it, that's all.

One way or another we always manage to recapture some of the indolent magic of past holidays.

Feta cheese, by the way, can be enriched by shredding a little garlic and, after knifing the cheese, placing it in the cheese itself. Don't overdo it, though. Remember, being volatile is a southern European's department (bless them), not ours. You can placate southern Europeans, should they be wound up for some reason, by asking after their children. It works every time.

Now then, to the olive itself. Don't stuff them. It is silly and was never meant to be. You may de-stone them if you feel that your guests are still at the stage of being finicky with their lives. Those sorts of people become embarrassed with a stone in their mouth and will probably begin to interiorize. Not conducive to a happy evening, you will agree. You will be forced to start playing your Zorba records much too early, just to keep things going. However, I digress. Green olives are not as nice as black ones: It is the color, actually. You can *feel* the richness in a black olive. Warm, dark and voluptuous is the black olive. It will remind you of your affection for your Marias and Giorgios, you little devils, you. Olives can be sliced after de-stoning. In fact it is probably advisable to do just that. The oil gets into the 'flesh' and then you will be getting a deeply oily experience. Take it slowly, though, or you will have your face erupting and looking awful. (Don't pick).

Well, one could go on but you will want to have your own thoughts, won't you. As a postscript, however, one should add that lettuce has not proven itself. The word 'salad' smacks of this pointless leaf. When soggy, it is abominable. When fresh it leads you on and then disappoints in much the same way as melon does. It will take patience, trust and sincere submission to free ourselves of our inherent leanings for lettuce.

And don't forget during this Easter season: Jesus ate olives. So that's all right, then. ■



The lowly olive is somehow boney with the sort of wild, grotesque shape that would throw shadows and get you imagining things on a stormy night. Out there in the desert it is rather quaint, a boon for illustrators of Bible stories. The fruit of the olive tree never ever reminded us of martinis. We were quite content with the thought of a few firm

ONE WOMAN'S LIFE OF INNOVATION



**Eva Sikelianou
posing at Nelly's studio
before the Delphic Festival**

**A refugee from Asia Minor,
Ellie Soyoutzoglou,
known as Nelly,
introduced outdoor
photography
with a painter's eye.**

by Mary Machas

The "Odyssey of an Artist" perfectly suited Ellie Soyoutzoglou-Seraidari, subject of an article which appeared in a Greek-American magazine in Chicago in 1967. Her life indeed has been an odyssey through fame and misfortune, hardwork and perseverance. It was this article by her friend, the creative photographer and journalist Stefanos Zotos, which motivated her to write an autobiography, which was completed in 1989.

Nelly, or 'Nelly's' (she is professionally known by this unusual use of

the possessive), is a handsome woman still active today at 92. She was born in Aidini, Asia Minor, the eldest daughter of a prominent Greek merchant. The odyssey of her travels began early in life when her home town was destroyed after World War I. The family moved to Smyrna and soon after to Athens, just in time to escape the city's tragic destruction in 1922.

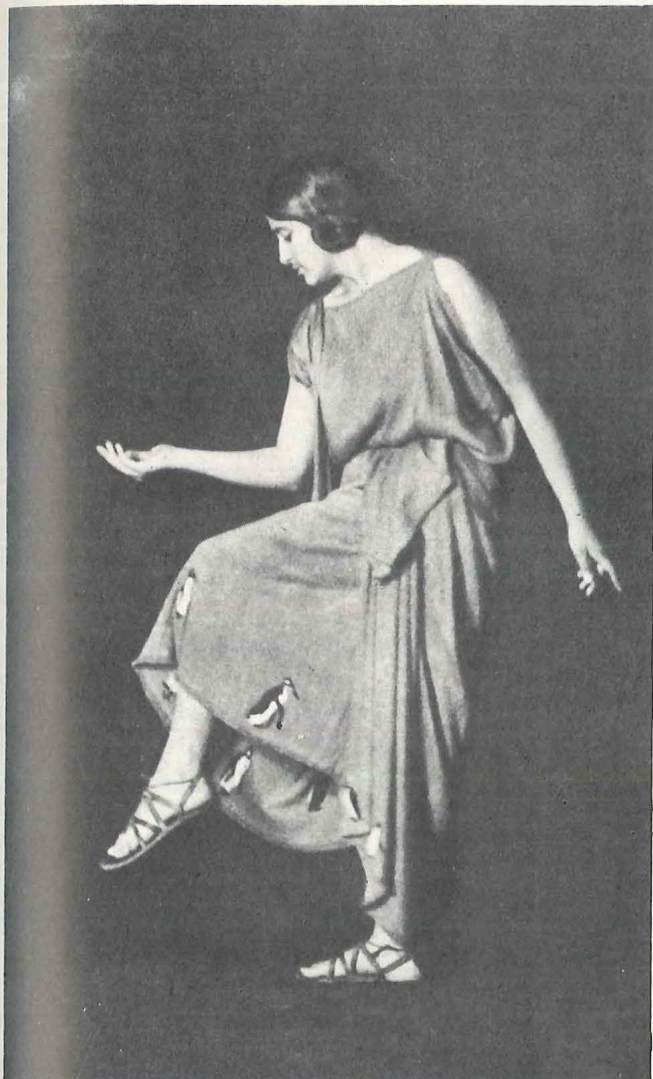
In 1920 Nelly went to Dresden to study painting and music. Instead she discovered the art of photography. While completing her studies with two

of the leading photographers of the period, Nelly met her future husband, Anghelos Seraidaris, a talented young pianist, and scion of an eminent Greek family settled in Germany. The two were married in 1929, four years after Nelly's return to Athens. She had already set up her first studio on Ermou Street, and he gave up his career to help and manage hers.

Loving her art as she did, Nelly plunged into it whole-heartedly, and during these years before the outbreak

jects. The camera was her brush, the film her canvas, as she registered with a painter's eye and sensitivity the beautiful landscape; scenes of rural women working the fields, baking, weaving, lighting the church *kandili*; shepherds milking their goats, making cheese. She contributed to the unbroken tradition of Hellenism by discovering similarities between the modern and the ancient Greeks in activities as well as in their appearances. This series of comparative photographs was a great success,

Nelly's



of World War II she produced some of her best work. A creative and innovative artist, she was the first to introduce outdoor photography, resulting in a valuable documentation of sites and events. She became the exclusive photographer of the Delphic Festivals organized by Anghelos Sikelianos and his American wife, Eva Palmer, in 1927 and 1929, as well as the official photographer for the Greek Ministry of Tourism.

Nelly travelled throughout Greece searching for unusual and original sub-

jects and was displayed later in *Life*.

The impetus behind this project sprang to life when Nelly spotted during one of her walks an elderly, handsome *tseliga* tending his sheep. She thought him as beautiful as an ancient god and asked to photograph him. He refused with the excuse that he was tired and dusty, but promised to return another time. He turned up a week later, neatly dressed, his newly-washed hair crowning his handsome head like that of an ancient statue. Months later she received a visitor who identified

himself as the *tseliga's* son. He had come to thank her for the precious photographs she had sent, for his father's image would always be with them.

Nelly was as daring as she was innovative. Her photographs of nudes, particularly on the sacred precincts of the Acropolis, seemed to verge on profanity in the late 1920s. Her celebrated prints of Mona Paiva, prima ballerina of the Opera Comique of Paris, showing her gracefully moving between the marble columns of the Parthenon,



Mona Paiva on the Acropolis.

caused controversy and scandal. After the furor had died down, her reputation as a bold and creative artist was accepted.

The beauty of the nude photographs

was enhanced by the new technique of colored Bromoil which she had introduced. It was a method that went beyond the retouching stage, enabling the photographer, with brush and

The Seraidaris' apartment in Nea Smyrni.



palette, to rework his photographs into original artwork. The dreamy quality and the sepia tint gave them the look of a fine drawing.

The 1939 New York World's Fair brought Nelly and her husband to the United States. The Ministry of Tourism had charged them with the task of decorating the Greek Pavilion. Since World War II broke out in the meantime, they were unable to return home. They had come for only 23 days and stayed 27 years!

Their sojourn in America was not an easy one, especially in the beginning when, as tourists, they were not allowed to work. With great effort and financial help from friends amongst the Greek-American community, they were able at last to set up a studio on the ground floor of a building on East 57 Street. With the studio decorated with her photographs and ceramic work, Nelly was 'in business' again, starting over in her beloved profession. She gave lectures and was invited by many museums to exhibit her photographs. Since her imagery was almost entirely of Greece, the prints were excellent propaganda, especially when featured in Georg Jensen's windows on Fifth Avenue and on the cover of *Life*.

During this period Nelly had many commissions and some were lucrative. Because of the great size, some of her photographs caught attention as murals. Among her admirers were Eleanor Roosevelt, leaders of the international music world, such as Fritz Kreisler, Bruno Walter, and Dimitris Mitropoulos, and famous singers and actors. Starting as clients, many ended up as friends.

The nearly-half century 'odyssey' came to an end in 1966 when Nelly and her husband returned to Greece and settled in the Athenian municipality of Nea Smyrni. They now live in a penthouse apartment with a beautiful view of the Acropolis, surrounded by their photographs, mementos and loving memories.

In 1985 Nelly donated all her films, photographs and camera equipment to the Benaki Museum. Two years later she was awarded a medal by the Ministry of Culture for her 'pioneering work' in photography. The Hellenic-American Union organized an exhibition of her work in 1988, introducing at the same time an elegant volume of her photographs published by the Agricultural Bank of Greece. ■

Nelly's photographs can be seen this month at the gallery AD, Lykavittou 39-41, Kolonaki.

"GREECE IS A SAILBOAT"

Odysseas Elytis

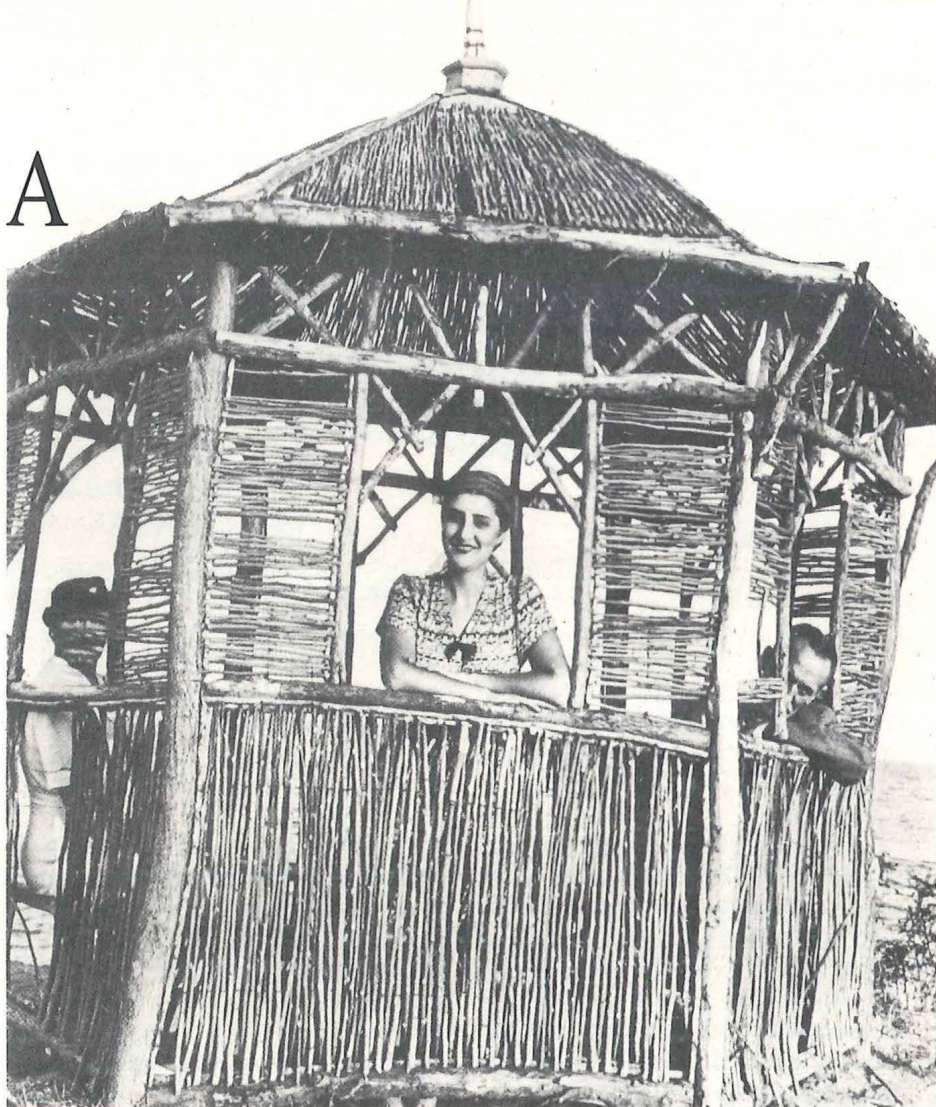
From the 15th to the 26th of April, under the title "The Greeks in the Black Sea", a major cultural event devoted to the Greek presence in, and all around, the shores of the Euxine will be held at the Centre for Hellenic Studies at King's College, London, in collaboration with the Panorama Cultural Society of Athens. The purpose of the exhibition is to stir and cultivate Greek historical memory.

Initiated by Panorama in Athens in January of 1987 by team research work, the project "aims at giving new scope to the study of Greek civilization, combining scientific research with memories of people that are still alive [hence affording the general public] to approach history in a new way." These are the words of author and historian Marianna Koromila; it is she who conceived the exhibition.

Concomitant with the research, Mrs Koromila published the memoir of a Greek who was born at the turn of the century in a small village on the Black Sea coast of Eastern Thrace, a person who lived through 'seven uprootings' and some of the most disturbing and significant changes in this part of the world. Its title, *Happy Is He Who, Like Ulysses, Has Made A Beautiful Voyage*, is drawn from a passage by George Seferis quoting Joachim du Bellay.

The earliest Greek presence in the Black Sea has mythological origins, beginning with the quest by the Argonauts for the Golden Fleece at Colchis, now in the Republic of Georgia, and the journey of Orestes to the land of Taurus, modern Crimea, in search of his sister Iphigenia.

The Black Sea is confined by the Propontis straits and the Dnieper valley to the west, the Crimea peninsula and Don riverbanks to the north, the Caucasian range to the east and the Pontian Alps to the south, and one might be prompted to think it a lake. But it is actually a sort of inner sea between southeastern Europe and Asia, connected with the Mediterranean by the Bosphorus strait. Its name is derived from the complete absence of



Varna, 1938. Eleni Tsoukatou, one of the protagonists from Marianna Koromila's "Happy Is He Who, Like Ulysses, Has Made A Beautiful Voyage".

**"The Greeks in the Black Sea",
an important exhibition being held in London this month,
combines research with reminiscences
to stir and cultivate Greek historical memory.**

by Katerina Agrafioti

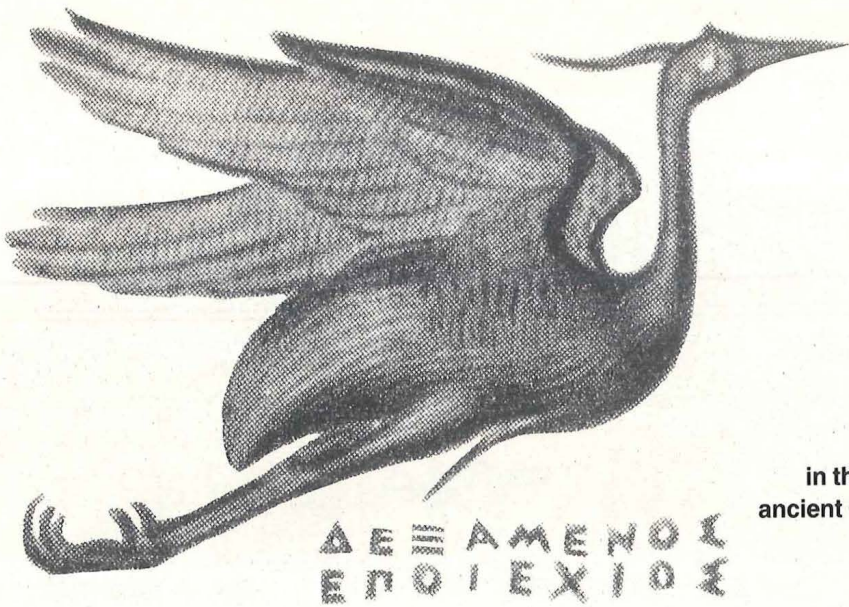
underwater life at its lower levels, due to lack of oxygen (in the upper levels of the water exist about 180 different types of fish). The Greek name, Euxinos Pontos, comes from the Persian word *axsaina*, meaning 'deep in color'.

Swift, small Cycladic boats first appeared in the *Euxinos Pontos*, the Black Sea, during the third millennium BC. Coming from the Aegean Sea in the 8th and 7th centuries BC Greek merchants expanded their trade interests on these coasts. In classical times, Athens came to depend upon the Black Sea coasts, and Pericles hence constructed alliances with the inhabitants so as to insure the flow of imports. In exchange, Athenians exported their beautiful ceramics, as well as pieces of magnificent jewellery for wealthy Scythians. Tokens of this

period have been uncovered by archaeological excavations at inland sites in Russia.

Some of the more notable coastal cities, such as Sinope, Kerasounta and Trebizond, were colonized by Milesians; the Ionian city of Miletus is said to have been the first Greek city to establish peripheral colonies, and according to some, set up more than 90 colonies. By the 6th century so densely-populated were the European and Asiatic coasts with Greek colonies, that the Euxine could well have been referred to as the 'Greek Sea'.

Three important trading ports settled on the south coast of the Euxine were Sinope, Amisos and Trebizond. On the north coasts, Greeks established close relations with the Scythians. The resultant symbiotic rela-



Scarab ring with flying heron, pale blue chalcedony and gold, second half of 5th century BC. Leningrad, Hermitage. The inscription reads, "Made by Dexamenos of Chios". (Found in a sarcophagus near Kerch, in the USSR, at the mouth of the Sea of Azov, site of the ancient Greek colonies of Panticapaeon and Phanagoria on the Cimmerian Bosphorus.)

tionship between the two naturally provided for reciprocated influence, and the barbarians married to Greeks were called *Mixellines*. At Kersch, in Crimea, at the entrance to the Sea of Azov, a charming style of red vases has been found. Olvia, lying between the Dniester and Dnieper rivers, had an advanced system of aquaducts, installations for preservation of fish and an outstanding city plan.

Although the main influence in the Black Sea passed into Egypt towards the end of the Hellenistic period, and Athens lost its naval supremacy, the Greek language and ideals of education, *paideia*, prevailed in aristocratic circles. From coins and inscriptions emerges a picture of what life was like in these towns: we know that there were many musical competitions, as

well as athletic and theatrical representations; the Mixellines constituted a special social class, though without civilian rights; and a Hellenic-inspired ceramic art acquired a new, distinct style.

The Russian scholar Michael Ros-tovtzeff noted that the cities constituted typical examples of the cosmopolitanism and flexibility of the Greek genius, as adjustments were made to a strange environment and centres of civilization created.

When the Romans conquered in 63 BC, areas faltered at first, but subsequently recovered as new trade routes were opened and monasteries built became well-known. During the first centuries of Christianity they eventually fell to Slavic tribes, but as Constantinople ballooned in power, the Black Sea

area became more of a 'Byzantine lake'. Trebizond in particular had a brilliant history for centuries, and flourished as the final depot for caravans coming overland from India, Persia and central Asia.

Up until the Crusades, Byzantine naval supremacy controlled Black Sea trade. But as the Empire declined, Genoa and Venice took over rule, while the Crimea and the northern coasts were conquered by the Mongols. On the south coast, however, the Greek population preserved its traditions despite the Ottoman domination.

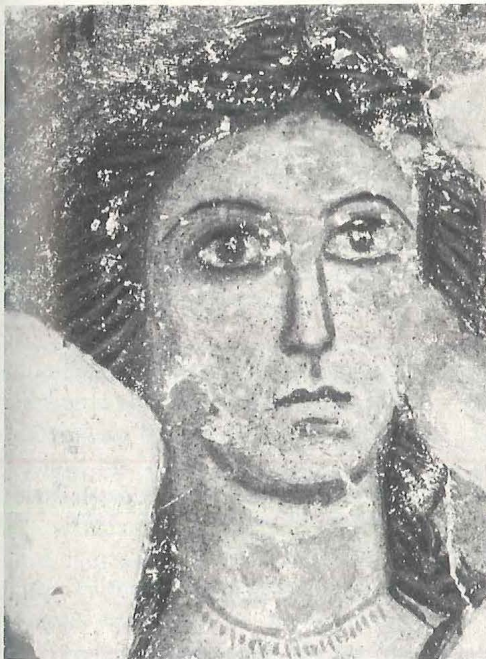
The importance of the Greek cities was revived with the founding of Odessa by Catherine the Great, its name recalling the memory of Odysseus. During the years before the Greek Revolution Greeks of Odessa enjoyed

Map of the Euxinos Pontos, or the Black Sea.





The Frontistirion of Trebizond, 1682-1902.



Demeter, goddess of fertility, 1st century AD. Mural painting in the "Demeter tomb", Panticapaeon, Cimmerian Bosphorus (today Kerch, USSR).

A Greek classroom in Odessa, 1903-1904.



great prosperity and influence, which continued through the 19th century.

Since then the glamour of the Greek presence in the Black Sea has been progressively tarnished. As time has passed, especially with the exchange of populations in 1922, the once distinct communities have disappeared.

"From Caucasia and Colchis, and from the Danube and the Dneiper River and from the Mycenaean navigators to the Cephalonian boat pilots and the Cappadocian merchants," Marianna Koromila points out, "the powerful and efficacious presence of Greeks in this area has been continuous and, in many instances, constituted one of the major factors which have formed and determined the course of history and civilization of the people of the Black Sea."

The Honorable Sir Steven Runciman will open the exhibition on the 15th of April, and the whole series of cultural events will be under the auspices of His Excellency, the Greek Ambassador Mr George Papoulias. This 10-day cultural event will coincide with the publication of Mrs Koromila's lavishly illustrated book *The Greeks in the Black Sea* in English (its Greek version will be published in the autumn), covering the Greek presence in the Black Sea over a span of many centuries. In the book's appendix are short articles concerning little-known subjects: the Greeks of Georgia and of the Azov Sea.

Archaeological treasures, photographic archives, maps, documents as well as memorabilia of the Pontian Greeks from the collection of the Benaki Museum, along with material from the Naval Museum of the Aegean Sea, will be displayed. Professor Averil Cameron, Director of the Centre for Hellenic Studies at King's College, has organized a series of Academic days, from the 19th through the 22nd of April, in which British, Georgian and Greek experts will offer insight into their respective fields of study.

Among Greek scholars, Mr N. Tsouchlos will lecture on the religious ceremony of fire-walking in Thrace; Ms Anna Ballian of the Benaki Museum on Pontic silverware; and Dr P. Konortas of the Ionian University of Corfu on the Ottoman and modern periods.

There will be presentations of Greek music from the Black Sea area, an evening devoted to regional specialties and guided tours for schools and groups. Greek organizations and institutes in London as well as private initiative have sponsored these manifestations. All profits from the sales of the *The Greeks in the Black Sea* will go towards the cost of the exhibition. ■

by Simonetta Wenkert

Songlines



One evening a man walked into a taverna carrying a violin. Like the owner of the taverna, he was a Rumanian, dark and swarthy, with a gold front tooth. The two of them sat down for a while, drinking glasses of tea beside the *somba*, and when they had finished he picked up his violin, took it out of its velvet-lined case, and began to play.

There was nothing remarkable about his playing; it was late, we were tired (I think we had just helped someone to move house) and we were just getting down to that tedious business of dividing the bill, when the man walked over to our table. He bowed, played two shivering notes on his violin, and I burst into tears. The others – Robert, Alexia, Alexi, Roberto – stared at me in astonishment while I sat there sad as Ruth amid the alien corn, mortified, the tears rolling helplessly down my cheeks. My mother said nothing for a while, then she began to laugh. “I don’t believe it,” she said. “Twenty years later, and she’s still crying at ‘Ciao Ciao Bambina!’”

According to Ornella, when I was a child, she used to play me Domenico Modugno’s ‘Ciao Ciao Bambina’ (a song I now no longer even recognize) on the guitar. But, like the violinist, she never managed to get beyond the first two chords without my bursting into tears. “Why is the Mamma leaving?” I used to howl, “Why?”

Anyway, we all had a good laugh about that one (including the Rumanian violinist, who then insisted on running through his entire repertoire of Italian ballads), but afterwards it made me think about music, about the whole network of unseen associations contained within what remains, for me at least, an incomprehensible art form.

Our lives in general are far more Proustian than we give them credit for: sights, sounds, tastes, redolent with imperfectly-recognized images. For me

taste is especially evocative: I cannot drink malt whiskey without recalling the light blue sky in the Hebrides, while I will never forget Alexia dissolving into floods at the prosaic, but evidently charged, smell of turpentine which reminded her of her father. Music, though, irrevocably marks a place. Like Bruce Chatwin’s *Songlines*, each of our landscapes is charted by a labyrinth of both personal and collective memories. Even in the comparative hush of a Greek siesta, certain places in Athens evoke music for me before I have strung together the memories that recall them: a street under the Acropolis reminds me of the watchmaker who sits late into the night playing his Cretan *lyra*; Abyssinia Square of an emaciated Armenian violinist who used to play Russian mazurkas amid the heaps of broken furniture; the sea-front in Piraeus of a summer afternoon when I first understood the lyrics of one of those commonplace *laiki* songs from a taxi driver’s car stereo.

Just as places evoke music, so does music evoke places. I cannot write, for example, when listening to music, for fear that past associations, even Galaxy’s bland offerings, will come crowding willy-nilly onto the page. Certain pieces of music are more powerful than others: ‘Golden Brown’, for example, which in a flash transports me back to Brighton Station in 1982 when Samantha Bamber and I stuffed our

beds and escaped from boarding school to watch The Stranglers in concert; ‘We Are One In The Spirit’ takes me back to my first day at the Sacred Heart, my shiny Clarks shoes, the smell of floor-wax and new exercise books; and then there is Elgar’s cello concerto, which transports me to an attic room in Durham, a lover, rain on the skylight, the gentle hiss of gasfire...

Some people, E. M. Forster for one, write beautifully about music. I cannot. I do not have the words, or, more importantly, the technical understanding of the way music works. Yet over the years I have come to understand one important truth. Just as each piece consists of certain bars and motifs which are taken up, abandoned and strategically reintroduced (so as to recall previous fragments in radically altered contexts), so does music have a cumulative effect on memory. We don’t recall a song or concerto in isolation – the very act of memory becomes superimposed on the recollection itself and will remain forever part of it.

This truth was poignantly brought home to me at the Rumanian taverna. By one of those freakish coincidences, we were all gathered there a year later, when the man with the violin walked in again. It reminded me of that scene in Wilkie Collins’ *The Moonstone* when Franklin Blake takes a controlled dose of opium at the recreated house party to see whether he will repeat his ‘theft’ of the diamond. Just as before, the man came to our table, bowed, played the first two notes of ‘Ciao Ciao Bambina’, and I burst into tears. This time, though, I was laughing too – partly because the others were laughing, but also because the song, finally liberated from its associations of childish fears, had become part of the circle of grinning faces around me, of the Rumanian’s gold tooth.

Anyway, it never was the Mamma leaving after all. ■

An open letter to President Bush

March 4, 1991

Dear Mr. President:

AFTER KUWAIT, LET US FREE CYPRUS

"Any offensive [...to dislodge Iraq from Kuwait...] must be a multilateral action involving both the Arab states and our other allies who have committed forces to the region."

US Senator John Glenn, January 10, 1991.

"[...The 1974 invasion of Cyprus...] is an important issue that requires careful attention."

US House Representative Nicholas Mavroulis, January 18, 1991.

"If we fail [...stopping and reversing Iraqi aggression...] we will have set the precedent that aggression can succeed and that aggressors need not fear the actions of the United Nations."

US Senator Orrin G. Hatch, January 25, 1991.

"We cannot oppose repression in one place and overlook it in another."

US Senator George Mitchell, January 29, 1991.

"I believe that there is no problem, difference, or crisis that cannot be resolved between human beings non-violently."

US House Representative Craig A. Washington, February 19, 1991.

"UN Security Council resolutions have consistently called for the withdrawal of Turkish forces and negotiations by the two Cypriot communities on an equal footing, to reach agreement. US policy embraces both these themes."

US Assistant Secretary of State John Bolton, February 21, 1991.

Kuwait, after six months of occupation and oppression by Iraq, is once more a free state. All 12 relevant UN Security Council resolutions have been implemented and the Rule of Law has prevailed. Let us now go back and take a look at 9 similar UN Security Council resolutions on Cyprus. In 1974, Turkey invaded small and defenseless Cyprus under the pretext of protecting an 18 percent Turkish speaking minority of this island nation and in the process of this invasion:

...40.5 percent of the entire Greek Cypriot population was uprooted from their homes, thousands were killed and over 1700 are still missing.

...37.3 percent of Cyprus territory has been occupied by the Turkish Armed Forces from 1974 to present time.

Over 50,000 Turkish occupation troops, 300 tanks and other armaments are oppressing the Republic of Cyprus by their presence.

...All property and real estate of Greek Cypriots in the occupied zone valued over 5 billion US dollars (1974 values) was seized by Turkey.


...An estimated 65,000 Turkish settlers were brought from mainland Turkey since the invasion, in order to create a 'Turkish zone' in occupied Cyprus.

...Finally, Turkey has defied all UN Security Council resolutions, namely 353, 354, 355, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, and 364 of 1974, demanding the withdrawal without delay from the Republic of Cyprus of all Turkish troops and the return of refugees to their homes.

TURKEY, by defying above UN Security Council resolutions, had already set the precedent in the Middle East that 'aggression pays'.

Now is the right time to remind Turkey that it is its turn to respect and obey the UN Security Council resolutions and withdraw immediately its occupation troops from CYPRUS.

We should not overlook Turkish oppression in Cyprus as we have not overlooked Iraqi oppression in Kuwait.



C. Coulombis
USAF Korean Veteran
Past Commander, The American Legion

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Yugoslavia, Vas Sofias 106 ☎ 777-4344
Zaire, Vas Konstantinou 2 ☎ 701-6171

UN Offices

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

Ministries

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

THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

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

Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10	☎ 322-4071, 322-6014
Foreign Affairs, Akademias 1	☎ 361-0581
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	☎ 523-2821
Interior, Stadiou 27	☎ 322-3521
Justice, Socratous & Zinonos	☎ 522-5903
Labor, Pireos 40	☎ 523-3110
Merchant Marine, Greg Lambraki 150, Piraeus	☎ 412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq	☎ 646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq	☎ 323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	☎ (031) 26-4321
Planning, Housing & Environment, Amaliados 17	☎ 634-1460
Presidency, El Venizelou 15	☎ 364-0502
Press & Information, Zalokosta 10	☎ 363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Irodotou 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 ☎ 322-2738
Mon - Fri 8:30am - 1:30pm. - 3:30 - 7:30pm:
Hilton Hotel, Vas Sofias 46 ☎ 722-0201

Foreign Banks
Algemene Bank Nederland, Papanigoulou 3 ☎ 324-3973
American Express, Panepistimiou 31 ☎ 323-4781/4
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10 ☎ 325-5401/2
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Syngrou 80-88 ☎ 902-0946
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39 ☎ 325-1901
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37 ☎ 324-3891
Bank of Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25 ☎ 324-9531
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3 ☎ 322-9835
Banque Franco-Hellenique de Commerce International et Maritime S.A., Amalias 12 ☎ 323-9701
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari ☎ 364-3713
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15 ☎ 364-4311
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3 ☎ 323-7711
Citibank, Othonos 8, ☎ 3227471
Kolonaki Sq ☎ 361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus ☎ 452-3511
Crédit Commercial de France, Amalias 20 ☎ 324-1831
Grindlays Bank, Merlin 7 ☎ 362-4601
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus ☎ 411-1753
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq ☎ 360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Stadiou 24, ☎ 325-0924
Merarchias 7, Piraeus ☎ 411-7415
Dragoumi 3, Thessaloniki ☎ (031) 531-006
Société Générale, Ippokratous 23 ☎ 364-2010
The Royal Bank of Scotland, Akti Miaouli 61 ☎ 452-7483

Places of Worship

Agia Irmil, Aeolou	☎ 322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	☎ 646-4315
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10	☎ 325-2149
Agios Sofiros, Kidathineon	☎ 322-4633
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8	☎ 325-2823
Bible Baptist Church, Kourtesi 14, ☎ 807-7359	802-5345
Chrosiplofissa, 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 Andrew's Protestant Church, 3 Papanikoli, Papagou	☎ 652-1401
St Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	☎ 362-3603
St Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon 21	☎ 323-1090
St Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	☎ 721-4906
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
Archaeological School of the Netherlands, Alex. Soutsou 24,	☎ 362-2555
Australian Archaeol. Institute, Zacharitsa 23,	☎ 324-4842
Belgian Archaeol. School, Lavrio,	☎ (0292)25158
British School of Archaeol., Souidias 52	☎ 721-0974
British Council, Kolonaki Sq 17	☎ 363-3211
Canadian Archaeol. Institute, Gennadiou 2B,	☎ 722-3201
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6	☎ 361-2518
Fulbright Foundation, Vas Sofias 6	☎ 724-1811
German School of Archaeology, Fidiou 1,	☎ 362-0092
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
Soc. for 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
Dropfied Gymnasium	☎ 682-0921
European University, Marathonodromon 81, Palee Psychiko	☎ 647-7113
Green Hill School, Kokinaki 17,	☎ 801-7115/872
Italian School	☎ 228-0338
Kifissia Montessori School	☎ 808-0322
The University of La Verne	☎ 801-0111
Lyçée 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, Pafsanion 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, Microllimano	☎ 417-9730
YMCA (XAN) Omirou 28	☎ 362-6970
YWCA (XEN) Amerikis 11	☎ 362-4291

Business Associations

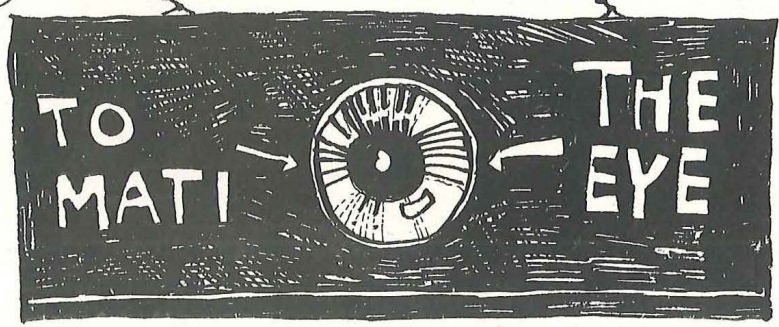
Athens Business and Professional Women's Club	☎ 861-3522
Ag Zonis 57	☎ 360-1311
Athens, Cosmopolitan Lions Club	☎ 861-3522
Danish Business Association, Zissimopoulou 9, Glyfada	☎ 894-8848
European Economic Community (EEC), Vas Sofias 2	☎ 724-3982
Fed of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5	☎ 323-7325
Foreign 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 Shipowners' Association, Akti Miaouli 85	☎ 411-8011
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9	☎ 322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16	☎ 324-7805
Propeller Club, Athens Tower B, suite 506	☎ 778-3698
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	☎ 362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Helleppo, Egnatias 154, Thessaloniki	☎ (031)23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

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

GREEK Idioms

LESSON ^{no.} 40



**ΕΧΕ
ΤΑ
ΜΑΤΙΑ
ΣΟΥ**

**KEEP
YOUR
EYES**

**ΔΕΚΑ-
ΤΕΣΣΕΡΑ**
[ehē tā mātia sū
sekatessera]

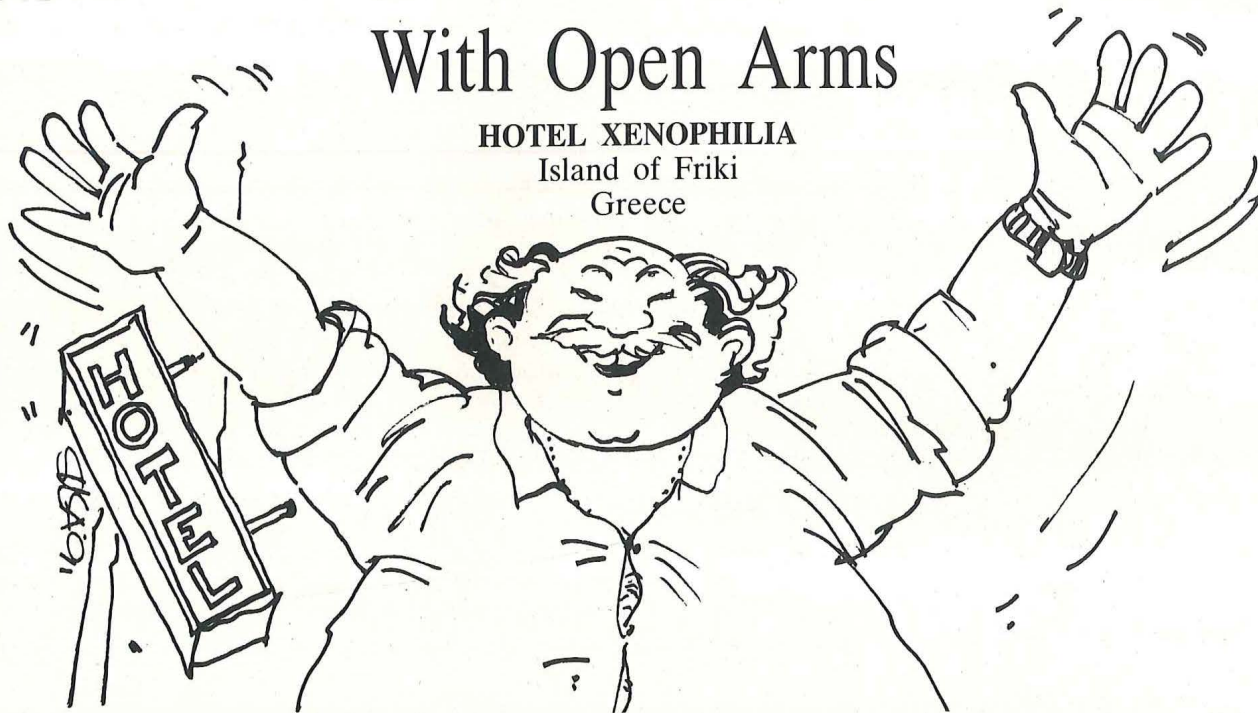
ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ
1.4.
APRIL FOOL'S DAY
ΑΠΡΙΑΗΣ 91

**FOUR-
TEEN**

MEANING: BE VERY CAREFUL...

With Open Arms

HOTEL XENOPHILIA
Island of Friki
Greece



March 6, 1991

Mrs Estelle Goldblatt
1456 Ocean Avenue
Santa Monica, CA 90401

Dear Mrs Goldblatt,

I am receiving this letter from my good friend Mr Sisskind which is telling me you are his neighbor and that only one month ago you have been rendered a widow by the apoplexy of Mr Goldblatt. May I please offer you my sincerest condolences in your great losing and, if you have not burnt him, may the earth lie lightly over him.

Mr Sisskind is telling me also that you are receiving the life insurance money and are wishing to travel around the world to see the places you did not see when the *macarite* was alive because he was only taking you to Palm Springs.

Finally, Mr Sisskind's letter is telling me he is telling you all about Friki and my hotel and how he is convincing you it is the best place for the resurrection of your depressing soul condition, and he is therefore asking me to write to you and tell you how the situation is configuring itself now that the war in the Gulf is terminated.

Let me say in parenthesis, dear Mrs Goldblatt, that I had the honor of inviting General Schwarzenegger and his troops to hibernate in the Hotel Xenophilia before the war is commencing and he is kindly replying to me this is not possible momentarily because there is one job to be done. He does not say what is this job but I am

understanding and when you come I will show you this letter which is encadrated in the lobby.

Also, when '17 November' is shooting bazookas and exploding cars in Athens, on Friki all is quiet and peaceful and now all is quiet and peaceful in Athens also so you must not worry about this because insurance in Athens Airport is so severe they are not letting people in the lounges but making them wait outside, even if it is cold, and taking the batteries out of transistor radios, etcetera.

We are not making any changes in the hotel since last year except repairing broken telephones in the showers and screwing loose toilet seats, so everything is the same that Mr Sisskind is depicting to you.

My daughter Aspasia is spending the winter in a Swiss hotel to learn about reception with computers because she tells me she knows everything about hotel business except this. Unfortunately she is also trying to ski which is another thing she does not know and she is breaking her leg. We are taking off the gypsum soon and when you come, Mrs Goldblatt, she will be making the espresso and playing the video as usual.

We are expecting many Germans from TUI and many British from Thompson this year because I am signing contracts for groups which pay very little money for the rooms but they drink very much at the bar and this is very good.

However, I am preserving some suites for good friends of the hotel and

since Mr Sisskind and his graceful wife are not coming this year, their suite, dear Mrs Goldblatt, is at your disposition.

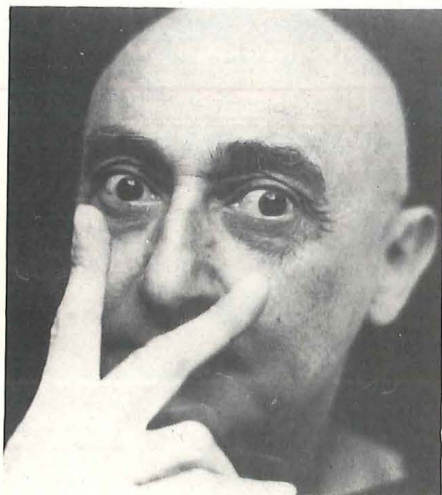
Please note that from June there will be speedy boats from Piraeus which will bring you to Friki in only five hours. This is a big convenience because before the ship was taking more than twelve hours and arriving at three o'clock in the morning.

Also, the mayor of Friki is organizing a festival in July with bouzouki players from Piraeus and a soprano from the Lyric Theatre who will sing songs of Puccini and La Traviata.

In his letter, Mr Sisskind is saying you have much interest in archaeology and are asking if anything ruined has been discovered in Friki since his last visit. Unfortunately, there have been no excavations and, if I may be permitted to make the joke, the only ruins on the island are Barba Stathis, the goatherd, who will be 102 next November and Kyra Marigo, his wife, who will be 99 in June. They are interviewed regularly by Greek journalists and they say they are staying alive for so long because they are watching the tourists and wondering what strange thing they will do next.

I am enclosing the hotel brochure and rates and please be assured, dear Mrs Goldblatt, that we are expecting you with our open arms for a holiday you will never forget.

Yours friendly,
Xenophon Kalosorides
Proprietor



Antonis Malliarakis or Mayo.

MULTIFACETED AND UNKNOWN

The painter Antonis Malliarakis, 'Mayo' as he was called most of his life, was widely-known in Europe, par-

ticularly in France where he lived, but virtually unheard of in Greece.

Born in Port Said in 1905 to a French mother and a Greek father who was an engineer for the Suez Canal, Mayo went to Paris at the age of 18 to study architecture. When he discovered Montparnasse and its celebrated group of artists, the art world drew him in like a magnet and all thoughts of architecture were abandoned.

From his biographical notes it becomes evident that Mayo moved within the circle of the great artists of his time: Soutine, Modigliani, or 'Modi', as he was fondly called by his friends, Pica-bia, de Chirico, André Breton, Salvador Dali, and Louis Aragon. A letter from Henry Miller, the American writer who was his neighbor in Paris, names these artists as Mayo's *copains* (comrades), and voices his own regrets that he knew many of them only from a distance.

Mayo led the life of a bohème, as is revealed in Miller's letter, while Mayo, in his notes, recalls that Miller had the talent of transforming everyday life into miracles. Mayo's first exhibition in 1929, held jointly with de Chirico, marked the start of an outstanding career with notable exhibitions in gal-

"Fragmented Torso on a Brick Wall". Mayo.



leries and museums throughout Europe. Although he was considered a surrealist, he was not truly affiliated with the movement.

In the 1940s he turned to the theatre to design costumes and sets for many stage productions, films (*Les Enfants Du Paradis*, *The Land Of The Pharaohs*), the Roland Petit Ballet, the pantomimes of Jean Louis Barrault, during which time he also illustrated Albert Camus' novel *L'Etranger*. His career was multifaceted.

In late 1990 Mayo held an exhibition in Paris and made plans for a later one in Athens, but died soon after the Paris opening, at the age of 85. The Gallery Titanium is currently carrying out the plans devised by Mayo, presenting his work for the first time to the Greek public.

Mayo's fantasies enveloped by a haunting stillness are lyrical, dreamy, sensual, and the forms rounded and fleshy. There are many personal symbols defined, such as the egg depicted as a giant orb on a leafless tree; curvaceous legs splashing in water and interlaced with verdant landscape; fragmented torsos that become transparent against a brick wall; eyes that explode out of receding waves or imprisoned within walls.

The surrealist paradox is reflected in a head completely wrapped by heavy coils of rope, or by a hand rising out of a calm sea balancing a ball with its fingertips. The brushwork and delicate coloring recall the Pointillist style of painting especially reminiscent of Seurat. Also on view is the book of Jacques Prévert's poetry illustrated by Mayo, and two video films on the artist's life and work.

Gallery Titanium
Vas. Constantinou 44
Until 13 April

ILLUSION AND MINIATURE

The theme of George Stavropoulos' exhibition at The Gallery, *Wood and Stone*, evokes a figurative imagery mainly of miniature trees and houses, and painted with meticulous care and patience.

The imagery borders on surrealism and is enhanced by the illusory *trompe l'oeil*, a dreamy atmosphere and a remarkable stillness. The miniature style of painting with the vast horizons of the pictures evoke a sense of immense space which is enveloped by smooth

gradations of beautiful color harmonies.

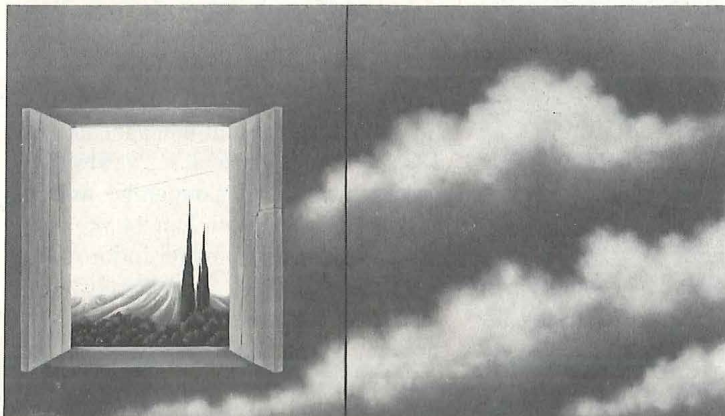
The play with reality is constant as Stavropoulos juxtaposes real and painted surfaces, always extending the man-made object beyond the border of the canvas. The painting depicting a traditional Greek shutter may have a bottom slat of real wood, but the expanse of it is perfectly rendered in paint. A piece of marble jutting out of the edge of another painting continues onto the canvas in textural harmony. The trompe l'oeil is convincing enough that it is difficult to distinguish the real from the imaginary.

Several pictures are enclosed within painted frames that become part of the composition, their painted texture resembling wood. In one of these a fleshy piece of rope glides down a bright red surface and reaches out beyond the 'frame'.

There is a most intriguing and innovative painting which can stand on the floor as well as hang on a wall. Closed, it looks like a window with wooden shutters complete with handle and hinges. When the two shutters are

rently living and working in Athens for the National Bank, designing the art work for its stock and bond papers. Most recently he has participated in a group exhibition of Young European Artists sponsored by the British Petroleum Company in Brussels, and several of his paintings are now part of the company's art collection.

The Gallery
Xenofontos 9, Syntagma
11-30 April



George Stavropoulos. "The Opening". Oil on Canvas.



Jenny Drossou, "Bullfight". Acrylic.

opened, the viewer is treated to a beautiful triptych painting. This 'Window with a View' affords us a prospect of Lycabettus and the Acropolis looming in the hazy distance while in the foreground rises the modern city painted in brown-black hues denoting the ecological deterioration. An angel-protector floats overhead, a tiny window offers a brilliant streak of light, and a small tree and ceramic stress the wood and stone theme.

Stavropoulos was born in Vienna, studied painting and art history at the Wiener Kunst Academie and is cur-

rently living and working in Athens for the National Bank, designing the art work for its stock and bond papers.

Most recently he has participated in a group exhibition of Young European Artists sponsored by the British Petroleum Company in Brussels, and several of his paintings are now part of the company's art collection.

hospital surgery, Drossou also captures the emotional intensity of such moments.

A series of pencil drawings paying homage to hospital patients and the tragedy of sickness are tenderly executed: people visiting the sick; night nurses attending to their duties; an elderly couple side-by-side in sickness. The play of shadow and light on the paper augments the tension of these everyday dramas.

In striking contrast Drossou also paints colorful bullfight scenes with erotic and sexual connotations, their unfolding imagery depicting the excitement and motion of large arenas, bulls, toreadors and cheerful señoritas; a whimsical painting of a *Rendezvous in Africa* laden with cars, elephants, lions and figures embracing; a romantic reverie showing a series of women in wedding veil, holding flower bouquets, standing stiffly like statues. Having worked for the cinema behind a camera, Drossou acts as a viewer watching these narrative tales unfold to become her personal dialogue with people.

Drossou studied painting with Yiannis Tsarouhis and theatre with Vassilis Rota. She has illustrated several series of Yiannis Ritsos' poetry and has had many group and individual shows.

ORA Gallery
Xenofontos 7, Syntagma
15 April - 3 May

REALITY AND REVERIE

Jenny Drossou draws upon personal experiences to create narrative scenes that express her capacity both for fantasy and drama. Her paintings on show this month at ORA are not always easy to read, but the figurative imagery, crowded with details, is com-

The Belgrade Film Festival



BESEF director Boro Drasković

The 21st Belgrade International Film Festival (1 to 10 February) attracted more movie-lovers than ever, despite the country's interior political strife. Separatist movements in this six-republic nation threaten to divide it into several smaller countries; passions run high and civil war is a possibility.

Nevertheless, eager cinephiles thronged to the excellently equipped 3700-seat Sava Centre cinema. According to Nevena Djonlic, the festival director, attendance topped 75,000 and brought in more than 250,000 US dollars at the boxoffice. Djonlic echoed audience praise for the thoughtful selection by coordinator Nebojsa Djukelic.

Many of the mainstream productions, especially the American ones, play in cinemas shortly after the festival. *Cyrano de Bergerac* and *Green Card* (released in Athens in March), both starring Gérard Depardieu, were crowd favorites as well as Tom Stop-

pard's Venice Festival prizewinner *Rosencrantz And Guildenstern Are Dead*. As in western countries, opinions about superstar Depardieu were divided along gender lines: Yugoslavian women fell prey to the charms of the earthy Gallic while the men described him as "overweight with unwashed hair."

The Persian Gulf War was blamed for the absence of prominent guests including John Boorman, British director of *Where The Heart Is* and Monica Vitti, Italian director and star of *Scandalo Segreto*. But Vladimir Repnikov, the Soviet production manager of *Taxi Blues*, Cannes Festival's awardwinner directed by Pavel Lounguine and its charismatic star Piotr Zaitchenko were highly visible guests. Axel Jodorowsky, lead of Alexandro Jodorowsky's cult favorite *Santa Sangre*, was another popular guest. *Santa Sangre*, a vivid shacker, caused quite a stir among the mostly young crowd at its 'Midnight Madness' screening.

Piracy and bootlegging of cassettes, meaning circulating them before the films have been screened in the cinemas, has seriously reduced attendance. A concerted local effort, recently spearheaded by the American major offices, Warner Brothers and UIP, has been exerted to overcome piracy.

Predag Golubović, director of the Belgrade's Film Institute, has been an active campaigner against video piracy for many years. Golubović thinks some progress has been made in the last year but asserts, "Unless the law is made stronger and enforced, pirates will continue to operate."

According to Golubović, "We need to buy more video rights. We don't bring in enough titles which creates opportunities for pirates to circulate them." Golubović contends that "Most of our video piracy originates in the US and from there the cassettes make their way to Yugoslavia." Most are of poor quality and rent for slightly more than 50 cents.

Popular sidebar events of the festival included American independent films and a tribute to Pedro Almodovar, the naughty (and highly successful) Spanish director. The Yugoslavian filmgoing public underwent its first exposure to the offbeat flavor of Finn Aki Kuraismaki's four features.

The undisputed highlight of the occasion was the unique Festival of Central European Films (BESEF), held from 1 to 4 February. BESEF

gained momentum after being initiated at last year's festival. It has been approved by FIAPF (International Federation of Film Producers Associations) and is competitive. The festival screenings might be the only chance for viewers to see some extraordinary artistic films that will never have commercial bookings.

18 films from Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Rumania, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia were screened, most vying for the Grand Prix, which carries a prize of 10,000 US dollars. German Michael Verhoefer's *Nasty Girl* captured it and the director was flown in for its closing night's screening.

Nasty Girl, also winner of the director's prize at 1990's Berlin Festival, is a fascinating film with a new twist given to the theme of the Holocaust. The acting is topnotch, especially by Lena Stolze as the 'nasty girl', a courageous researcher in a village who unintentionally uncovers evidence of the villagers' complicity with the Nazis during the war. Her continuation of the research causes the entire community to turn against her, her life is threatened and her marriage goes sour.

Other outstanding entries included Czech Jaromil Jires' *Sala* (The Joke), a bittersweet view of oppression, which was banned and shelved during the 'Prague Spring' of 1968 and only recently released; Austrian Michael Schottenberg's ironic film noir *Caracas*; and Yugoslav Zoran Masirevic's *Granica* (The Border), a humanistic portrait of two families during the time of the German occupation of World War II.

The enthusiasm of newly-appointed BESEF director Boro Drasković for the fledgling festival is evident. The veteran filmmaker qualified Yugoslavian director and jury member Dusan Vukotic's drawing of a handshake as "highly symbolic of the unity between the central European countries." Drasković stresses: "Yet every director also maintains his own ethnic identity."

Drasković describes BESEF as "A celebration of films, each entry being a pearl among others from its country and says "Our audiences sometimes forget European films, falling instead under the influence of American movies. The struggle is reminiscent of that of David and Goliath. But good films will always find an audience and both David and Goliath can be winners in this case."

Drasković will travel extensively

this year to select top quality central European films from national festivals. He was pleased to announce that the event is now under the auspices of the Council of Europe. General Secretary Catherine Lumière paid a short visit to Belgrade to express interest in expanding the event in the future.

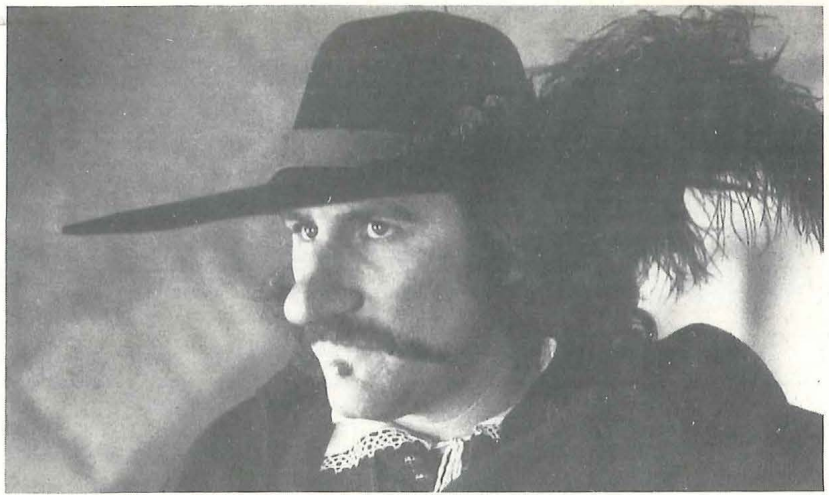
The prestigious jury included Polish director Krzysztof Zanussi, Bulgarian director Rangel Valtchanov and two Academy Award-winners Czech Elmar Klos (*Shop On Main Street*) and Yugoslav Dusan Vukotić (*Surrogate*). Representatives of Spanish distribution TriPictures, Sergei Pleshkov, deputy director of the Moscow Festival and Rudi Barnet of Euro Aim and the San Sebastian Festival were on hand to view central European films, the Yugoslavian fare in particular.

A spirited exchange of ideas took place during the BESEF colloque on "Political and Economic Changes in Central Europe," chaired by Belgrade Festival president, Aleksander Petrović. Much of the discussion centered on acquiring funding (now that former East Bloc countries no longer pour state funds into films) and attracting audiences for those films. "We have been tremendously spoiled," said Pole Krzysztof Zanussi. "From the first film I made 20 years ago, I was only limited in how much Eastman Kodak stock I could find. We were making films in an incredibly expensive way."

"Can't we learn from our western colleagues how to make films less expensively and more quickly?" asked Zanussi. "We had a great life of laziness, getting up very late and working very little." Zanussi stressed that making films that appeal to one's compatriots is not easy. "It is very difficult to figure out what Central Europeans want to see; maybe we should ask what they want to be."

Zanussi continued, "All of our nations are in flux right now. Central Europeans don't want to be Czechs or Poles; they want to be Western Europeans." Yet Zanussi is convinced that "fewer films will be shot but some ambitious, courageous projects will be made. If we are truthful, we will force audiences to like us."

Zanussi points out, "We live in a post-communist period but we still use communist terminology. We are hypocrites when we talk of commercial films being *bad*." Pole Fyszard Bugajski, director of *Interrogation*, a BESEF entry which won the best actress award for Krystina Janda, agreed. "We con-



Gérard Depardieu in "Cyrano de Bergerac"

demn American commercialism; however each filmmaker wants to win an Oscar."

Bugajski added, "Not all American films are like *Batman* or *E.T.* Woody Allen is commercial but he made *Manhattan* and *Annie Hall*. Dennis Hopper and Barry Levinson also work outside the structure."

Rudi Barnet of Euro Aim and the San Sebastian Festival, commented "We should develop our roots, our particular features and not imitate American art." Barnet is involved in the ever-expanding independent market at the San Sebastian Festival. "There are 12,000 independent producers in Europe, but independent films often don't find their public," he affirmed.

Belgrade Festival president Petrović summarized the comments and closed with a recommendation to create a working body that represents BESEF and the central European filmmakers. "We must realize art must be assisted. Also our festival cannot depend only on ticket sales. We must establish a market, here in Belgrade or elsewhere, in order to buy and sell our films."

Dusan Tatomirovic, head of production for Avala Film, arrived from New York at the end of the festival to announce Avala was becoming Avala International, a holding company with foreign partners. The huge studio, the fourth largest in Europe with a complete lab and sound facility, is consi-

dered strong competition for smaller, less complete studios in Greece.

"I think Greek crews will be at a disadvantage as members of the EEC. All the union rules of the common market will apply to filming there, which will benefit those of us outside the common market," said Tatomirović. "Our costs are lower than those of western Europe and, while higher than the Soviet Union, Poland or Czechoslovakia, our crews are more experienced which lowers overhead."

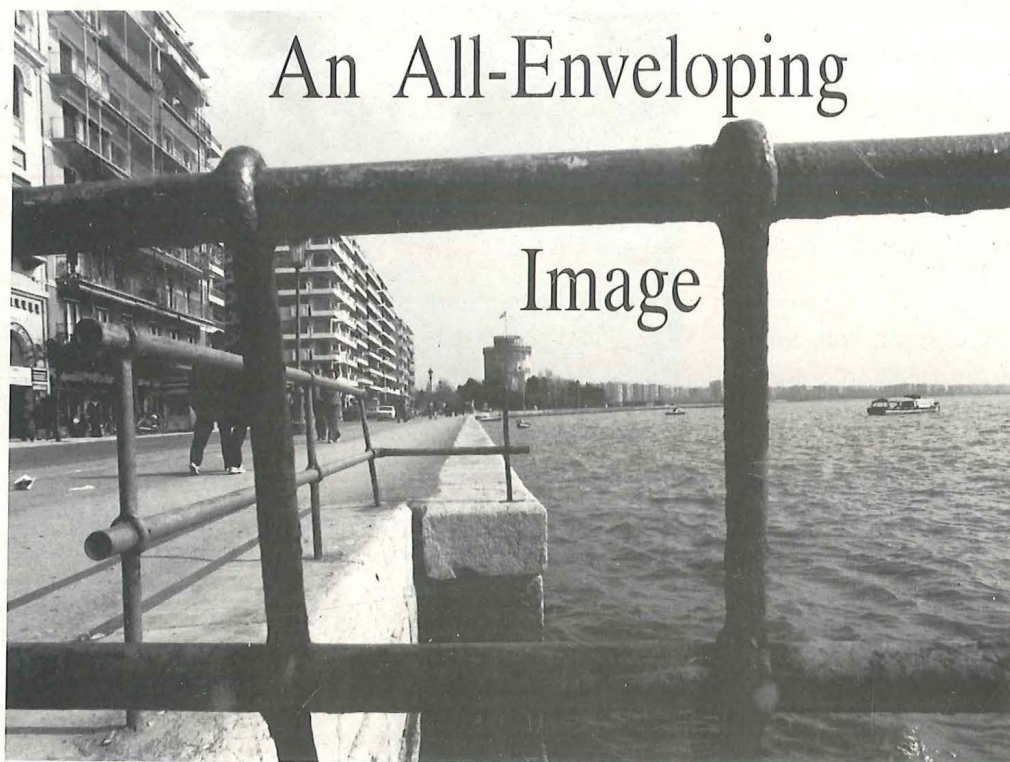
Slobodan Sijan, one of the most popular Yugoslavian filmmakers whose features *Who's That Singing Over There* and *Marathon Family* are delightfully humorous classics, is also the director of the Belgrade Cinematheque. Renovation on the theatre is almost completed so that screenings can resume in time to commemorate the archives' 50th anniversary.

"We have a problem with funding, no longer adequate from the Republic of Serbia," said Sijan. "We have a huge stock, almost 70,000 films, some of them rare German documentaries left behind after the Occupation. We are in desperate need of more storage space for our archives."

The Belgrade Festival is known for its hospitality and congenial atmosphere. Guests were lodged in four-star hotels and gathered at candlelit dinners in cozy houseboats on the Sava River, often lasting until the wee morning hours. ■

2nd FESTIVAL OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN FILMS AWARDS

- Grand Prix Award :** Michael Verhoefer for *Nasty Girl* (Germany)
- Best Actress :** Krystina Janda for *Interrogation* (Poland)
- Best Actor :** Peter Malcsiner for *On Death's Row* (Hungary)
- Special Prize :** *Requiem For Dominic* by Robert Dornhelm (Austria)
- Special Mention :** Zoran Masirevic for *The Border* (Yugoslavia)
- Lifetime Achievement Award :** Andrzej Wajda (Poland)



Thessaloniki's seafont with the White Tower in the distance.

For visitors and residents alike, Thessaloniki is a city that possesses distinct qualities liable to impress. Although the co-capital generally appears as a sort of monolith, it is in fact a composite of various interesting but quite different areas which, when combined, create a multi-faceted town.

Perhaps the most striking contrasts in Thessaloniki are accounted for by the social aspect, notably the division between the fairly affluent middle-class in the east end and the poor working-class in the west end.

Thessaloniki's underdeveloped west end is left unmentioned in the tourist guides. Beginning at Odos Langada and stretching to the industrial estates of Eusomos, the west end is made up of low-rise blocks of flats, run-down houses and a concentration of disorganized spare part shops, along with an inordinate number of abandoned construction starts. The combined effect may be reminiscent of an industrial Middle Eastern town rather than a modern European city.

The east end is much tidier with newer, more comfortable accommodations and 'smarter' shops. Progressively to the east, the roads widen, and the area grows increasingly verdant. As a result of the demand for housing in this district, however, areas once rather sparsely-populated such as Ano Toumba, Kato Toumba and Harilaou are now approaching population densities characteristic of the central areas.

Thessaloniki's most wealthy area,

Panorama, is appropriately located on a hill (east of the city); here lies the majority of villas and mansions. While Thessaloniki's elite has found a peaceful pine-clad haven from the teeming masses of the city below, they do not have the 'luxury' of neighborhood shops which provide for their poorer fellow citizens' immediate shopping needs. It seems that in their attempt to ape some North American luxuries, those up in Panorama have also inadvertently mimicked some American inconveniences such as being forced to drive everywhere.

An area which is hyped in the travel guides is 'the old city' or Ano Poli. Like Panorama, it is located uphill but, unlike Panorama, directly above the centre of town. In Ano Poli, many old houses date back to the Ottoman years; but they are well preserved in order to maintain the city's architectural heritage intact. Some housing has recently been developed in the area, albeit in the Turkish style. It should be noted that although the old Turkish homes are quaint and picturesque, it is but a façade to their generally damp, cramped, chilled interiors. They are difficult to heat in the winter, and sometimes come equipped with Turkish-style hole-in-the-ground toilet and shower combinations, located outside of course. Their inhabitants are of a mixed background: poor long-time residents who cannot afford better housing, students and foreigners who rent the older homes from those who moved

to better accommodations, and young professionals who are either building or renovating, attracted by the village atmosphere of Ano Poli and its proximity to the centre of town.

Other popular areas include 40 Churches and Triandria, both of which are more centrally located, yet have the advantage of the vicinity of Seih Sou Forest, Thessaloniki's 'lung'. These two parts remain largely inhabited by Thessalonikans of relatively modest means, but newer landlords tend to be somewhat better off.

An area that does not seem as popular despite its many assets is Evangelistria. Also central, it is located above the university at Aghios Dimitrios and tucked below 40 Churches. Quiet and village-like, with many single-family dwellings and low-rise blocks of flats, it borders on the extreme southern edge of Seih Sou.

Vardari, located immediately north of the harbour and extending to the train station and Vardari Square, is less a residential area than a hotchpotch of warehouses, bus stations, run-down hotels, second-hand shops, pornographic cinemas, cheap stores, banks and law offices. Vardari is most known as Thessaloniki's Red Light District, in which most of the city's rather tacky 'cabarets' (strip shows) and prostitutes are found. Like other red light areas around the world, there is the usual assortment of riffraff hanging around (drunks, drug addicts and drifters). Typically, there is a higher rate of

B&Es (Breaking & Entering) in Vardari than anywhere else in the city, a plague that local shop owners have learned to live with and, to a great extent, handle on their own as recourse to police seldom brings satisfactory results. The prostitutes do, on the whole, peacefully coexist with the other businessmen, and in some cases, such as the area hotels, even support them.

Downtown, the area between Venizelou and the Aristotelian University (east-west axis), and the seafont and Aghios Dimitrios (north-south axis) is the heart of the city in that it provides an image of a co-capital for its citizens. This is where the significant historical monuments are situated (Kamara, the White Tower, Galerius' Palace, the Roman Market, Aghios Dimitrios, Aghia Sofia, Rotonda), as well as the most popular retail stores (Egnatia street for those of modest means, and Tsimiski street for those with money to burn). Moudiano, Thessaloniki's large central fish, meat and produce market is also located in this area, as well as the broad and stately Aristotelos Square, a frequented site for political rallies. Directly above Aristotelos Square lies Court House Square, neither a square (it is more a park) nor any longer the location of the court houses (they have moved to Dodekanisiou, near Vardari). It is now the terminal for many local bus lines and a home for the Russian refugee market and Thessaloniki's 'Little Parliament', an informal gathering for groups of older gentlemen to 'discuss' (really shout) current political issues.

As a residential area, the centre is less cohesive. It is mostly constituted of older, taller blocks of flats, and, like Ano Poli, elderly and students form its two main social groups. Perhaps this accounts for the apparent lack of community, as contrasted to the other neighborhoods. Life in the centre can seem impersonal, as is the case in many modern cities.

To construct a comprehensive picture of Thessaloniki is not as easy as might be believed. Nevertheless, the result is a distinct, definite image for most natives: shared ideas of their particular situation, friendship networks, favorite haunts, the workplace and the centre. For most, the all-enveloping image is one of a warm and friendly city, rich in history, and which, despite a few setbacks, is very liveable and preferable to many other places in Greece. It is this overall image which affords Thessalonikans a fierce pride in their city. ■



"Little Parliament" in Court House Square: Not for the thin-skinned.



Aristotelos Square

Moudiano: The meat market.



Recycling... an Art or an Awful Pain?

Part One

If you are already 'into' recycling (and almost everyone has been from the time Queen Ompadetele served King Gus a leftover dinosaur haunch), then these columns might give you a few new ideas. More importantly, they will hopefully inspire ideas of your own.

Recycling only for the sake of saving money is recycling for the worst possible reason. There is something soul-searing about having to "turn every penny over twice before spending it," so this is not the purpose at all. The real point is to reuse something (and save money at the same time) for the fun of it, preferably in a way for which it was never intended. A calendar of Greek coins can always be framed as a set of pictures, but how much more exciting it is as decoupage on a chest of drawers!

Some of the items listed may not be new, but they will remind us of things forgotten. Also because of space limitations we could not always supply full instructions, but if you really get stuck let us know. We would also like to know about brilliant ideas of your own you would like to share!

Aluminum Foil: can be washed in your dishwasher and reused. Fold in half, with the used side out, and hold in place with a knife in the centre. Save work by reusing as liners for pans and the oven. As liners for foil pans it will give them more lives than a cat. Use empty box for storing long knives or knitting needles.

Apple Parings: very noisome, an advantage because the gas that makes them so can also help you start your own pineapple plantation. Put in plastic bag which covers a planted pineapple top. They help it take root.

Boiled in aluminum pans they restore the shine.

Baby Food Jars: screw caps under cabinet or storage shelf and fill jars with spices or nails, screws, et cetera. Make them portable for your tool box by screwing lids on old ruler or cut-up yardstick.

Bags, plastic: old-timers in Greece can remember when the only way to get one was to pay for it; now we are inundated with them! Aside from the normal thousand-and-one uses for them, including as gloves and overshoes when painting, one can use dozens at a time by making a mat from them. First snip the loops in two, then cut down both sides so that it opens into one long piece. Tie three bags together by the cut loop ends and braid. If the bags are thin or small, use two or three bags for each of the braid 'legs'.

The size does not matter as long as the same size is braided together. Squeeze the bags tightly as you braid and tie each finished braid together, cutting off the excess ends as you go. The more variety in bag and color, the more interesting the mat. A piece of old carpeting is a good base. Make the size and shape you want and attach the braided bags by sewing on with nylon fish twine. Sew edge down, not flat, for a better 'pile'.

Aside from the color, you can have different patterns depending on how the mat is sewn. For example, it can be started from the centre and coiled around, looped back and forth from an edge or looped in wavy lines, et cetera.

Ball-point Pen Tubes: custom-made for sticky drawers. Put under and the drawers will pull out much more easily.

Bandanas: if you are tired of wearing one keep it in the car and tie it to

the radio aerial so that you can easily find your car in a large parking area.

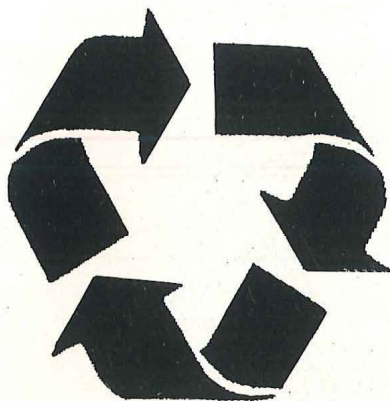
Bathtub Mats: cut up and use under waltzing typewriters, sliding ladders, skidding rugs and slippery small appliances.

Belt Loops: cut off from old slacks and pants and sew on coats and jackets or whatever else needs hanging.

Belts, leather: very effective and attractive when cut up and used as hinges on chests and boxes. Can be glued or stapled on thin wood where screws will not hold.

Blankets: if your old blankets are still good but worn, stitch two or three together and put them in an attractive cover for a brand new comforter. If they will not fit a new bed, reverse them, using the length for the width and sew on a piece of flannel which can be tucked in at the foot and will not show.

Bottles, plastic, large: like plastic bags there are a million uses for them but here are a few you may not have thought of: a three-liter oil bottle makes a very efficient and attractive clothespin holder. Opposite the handle cut a large hole high up on the bottle to put in the pins. Cut a slit in the handle so that it can be slipped over the clothes line and slid along as you need it. Cut holes in the bottom and they are perfect hanging planters. Cut them in two and you have two planters. Cut off the bottom and you have protective covers for seedlings. Cut off a third and fill with sand in which you place candles to



be put around the terrace or along the driveway for festive occasions.

Flat bottles make great hot water bottles. Squeeze lightly before tightly closing cap. Wrap with towel. Or, fill with anything soft and use as a kneeling pad.

Brushes, mascara: wash and use to clean tiny crevices, corners, et cetera.

Brushes, shaving: ditto, especially good for dusting plant leaves.

Brushes, toothbrushes: they can be made into very useful and colorful holders. Cut and file off the bristles. Wearing gloves, dip end in boiling water and bend into hook shape. Most already have holes in the end for hanging.

Buttons, pearl and plastic: old and dull can be revived by applying clear fingernail polish.

Can Tops: depending on size, draw on a six- or eight-petal design. Snip out, file edges smooth and using a chair, round curve half the petals up, half down. Paint a flat black and you have candleholders.

Candle-ends: keep some as fire starters for fireplaces and camping.

Caps, from spray cans: perfect mixing small quantities of paints, dyes and plaster of Paris. Those with small inner walls are ideal as holders for steel wool pads.

Carpeting, odds and ends: almost any leftover can be used. The smallest pieces cut into circles for under chair and furniture legs. Narrow strips can be glued on as gliders under solid furniture. Cut pieces to fit under any object

that might scratch a table. Glue on bottoms of large decorative candles to keep them from making grease spots. If you have a table which is kept against one wall use double-face tape and stick a strip of carpeting to the wall to keep it free from scars.

Chamois Leather: hard and useless? Not if you soak in a mixture of soapy water mixed with salad oil. Let it do its thing for an hour, then work the solution in with your hands.

Champagne, leftover: Diana Vreeland, *Vogue's* eccentric dragonlady arbitrator of fashion, once came upon an idea of what to do with it. The tip was good but it gave an even better idea of the kind of world she lived in: "Wash your child's hair in last night's champagne." If you prefer drinking it, drop in a couple of raisins and watch the fizz rise to the occasion!

China, cracked: sometimes hairline cracks appear in prized pieces but they can be repaired (and kept from getting larger) simply by boiling the area in milk. Start on low heat and simmer for an hour. Let cool gradually.

Christmas Cards: save and give to those organizations that hold Christmas bazaars. The Hellenic Animal Welfare Society is one. They make new cards out of old ones.

Citrus Peels: dry and use for a fresh spicy aroma in the fireplace.

Clipboard, old: hang in closet and store placemats on it.

Clothing, bazaar bargains: sometimes you find blouses and dresses you would not wear but they often have

belts, buckles or buttons far more valuable than the cost of the article.

Coffee Grounds: good in compost but better for geraniums.

Contact Paper Backing: there are usually several meters of it, strips long enough to use as dust covers for cupboard and high furniture tops.

Corks: cut into rings and put under rims of hanging pots and plants. Keeps condensation lines from running down the wall. Very good for cleaning cutlery and polishing brass drain covers. If a cork is too large for use as a stopper, do not try to trim it. Instead cut a V shape in the middle and it will fit perfectly.

Cotton Batting, from aspirin bottles et al.: sprinkled with rubbing alcohol they are just the right size for cleaning telephones and small appliances. And for playing cards. After, dust with talcum powder and rub with woolen cloth.

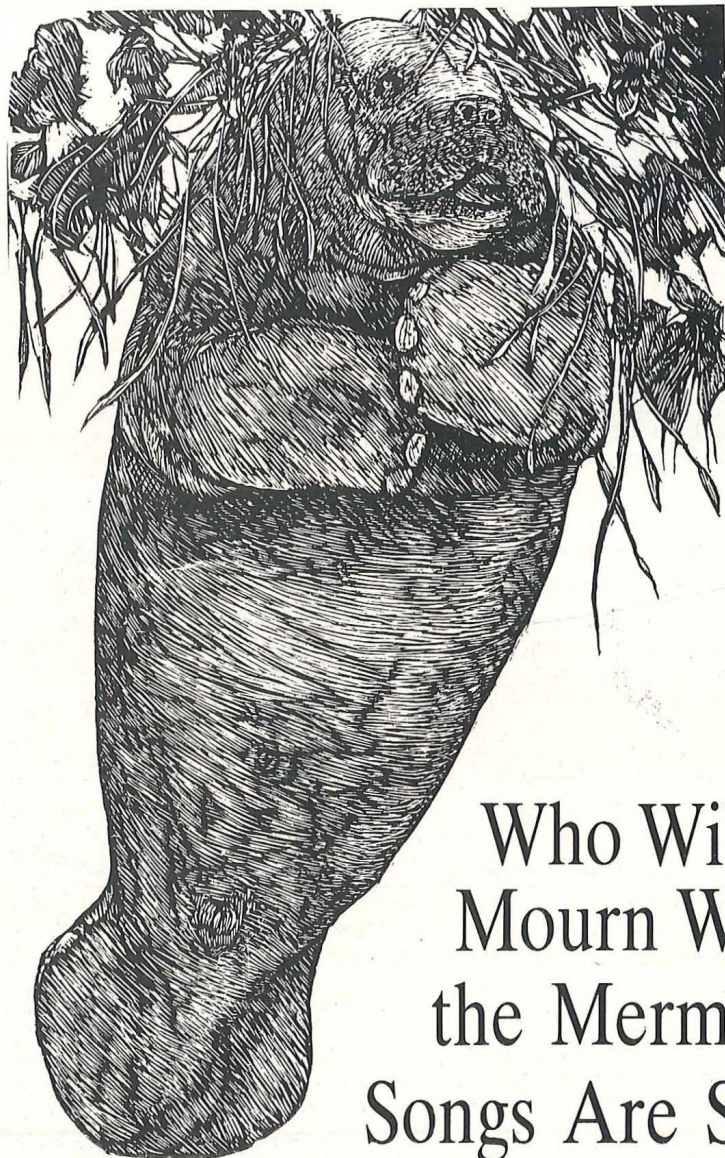
If you have an old-fashioned grandfather's clock or mantel clock, keep its innards clean by soaking a swab of cotton with kerosene and placing it in the bottom of the clock. Let stand for a week. In the meantime fumes rising from the kerosene will collect around dust particles and they will fall down on the cotton. Store the cotton in empty tissue tubes.

Crankcase Oil: (see Sump Oil) can be used to keep grass and weeds from growing under a fence and other areas. Dig a trough and line it with the oil.

Put in the bottom of an outdoor garbage can: it keeps flies away.

Cucumber Skins: ants do not like them!

... to be continued.



Who Will Mourn When the Mermaids' Songs Are Stilled?

**"Tis a gentle fish... some say [it] affects the visage of a man."
Sir Thomas Herbert.**

Sailors through the centuries braved not only the unpredictable storms of the seas but the terrifying creatures which dwelt within their depths. There were monsters in every ocean, not the least of which was the sea-dragon whose tail could wrap around a ship and drag it down to devour all its human cargo.

The land, too, held whole tribes of monstrous men. Even that salt-crusted favorite of Queen Elizabeth, the sailor-pirate Sir Walter Raleigh, believed in a race of men called the 'Ewaipanoma' who lived on the banks of the river Caora.

He describes them in his book on Guiana (1596): "They are reputed to have their eyes in their shoulders and their mouths in the middle of their breasts, and that a long train of hair growth backward between their shoulders."

In the age of Goode Queen Bess even the well-educated believed in spontaneous generation, i.e., that hornets came from dead horses, fleas from dust, et cetera. These were undoubted facts. Cautious souls held less credence in mystical beasts and sirens of the sea, but what was one to believe when proof was there?

The 16th century was a time when many exotic collections were found in and around London like the Tradesant's Ark in the South Lambeth Road. Among its many wonders were the hand of a mermaid and "feathers of a Phoenix taylor". This collection later formed the foundation of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

All these, and much more, were discussed and debated in raucous bibulous bouts at the Mermaid Tavern, probably the most famous oasis for thirsty throats and literary brilliance in history. The owner was William Johnson, a friend of Shakespeare, and later trustee of his will.

The Mermaid was located in Bread Street to the east of St Paul's with an entrance in Friday Street. Here Sir Walter Raleigh founded the Friday Street Club whose members included Shakespeare, John Donne, the inseparable literary partners Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher, among many others. The group was dominated by Ben Johnson whose pearls of wit and wisdom were eagerly awaited by his loyal listeners who called themselves 'the tribe of Ben'.

Shakespeare used many sources for the bases of his plays and in *Othello*, written in 1604, when Othello is telling the story of his life to Desdemona, he describes the cannibal tribes of the "Anthrophagi... whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders."

In *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (II,1,148) Oberon reminisces:

*My gentle Puck, come hither. Thou rememberest
Since once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a mermaid on a dolphin's back
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath
That the rude sea grew civil at her song
And certain stars shot madly from their spheres,
To hear the sea-maid's music.*

How often must Shakespeare have heard mention of monster men and mermaids from his companions at the Mermaid Tavern? The gentle creatures which inspired tales of mermaids were often seen nursing their young from nipples located under their flippers. When seen from afar they seemed very human.

The order Sirenia has three species of manatee, and the dugong; together they inhabit the warm waters of the earth. A larger cousin of the North Pacific is already extinct. These harmless, shy and sensitive mammals are herbivorous, which unfortunately makes them taste more like pork than fish. They have been hunted for centuries not only for their flesh, but for their oil (much favored by pirates), tusks and hide.

Sometimes called 'sea cows', they can weigh over half a ton and they may reach a length of 15 feet. Their brownish or grayish body (well-suited to the colors of the murky waters they prefer) has weak front flippers and a flat tail. Manatees inhabit the Indian Ocean, the waters around Australia, Florida, Central America, the West Indies and the rivers and lagoons of West Africa.

Thus it is easy to see why sailors all over the world came home with fantastic stories about mermaids.

The dugong, which also lives in the Red Sea, is now in mortal peril because of the horrendous oil pollution in the Persian Gulf. It managed to survive the previous oil spill caused by Iraq in the Iran War when in 1983 the Iranian well heads at Nowrdz were destroyed. Its home lies directly in the path of the largest man-made ecological catastrophe in history. Even with the Gulf



Othello: "...and men whose heads do grow beneath their shoulders."
Engraving from Michael Drayton's "Polyolbion", 1612.

War over, their preservation is not a matter of priority; indeed there is a question of whether it is even possible, with the best of wills, to save them.

It has been a long time since anyone could, like Othello, remember hearing the song of a mermaid – there is no place for their "dulcet and harmonious breath" in a world of Rapp. But if there is still hope for a world of peace, then, somewhere, sometime, we must again begin to hear the music of mermaids as it gently rolls over placid clean waters and into the hearts of mankind.

Dogs' Tales...

The Dogge called the 'Piscator' or 'Fisher'... In the 16th century this marvel was included among the varieties of English dogs in a manual written by Abraham Fleming in 1576. A later author approached the subject with an open mind and expressed serious doubts that such a dog existed. It sup-

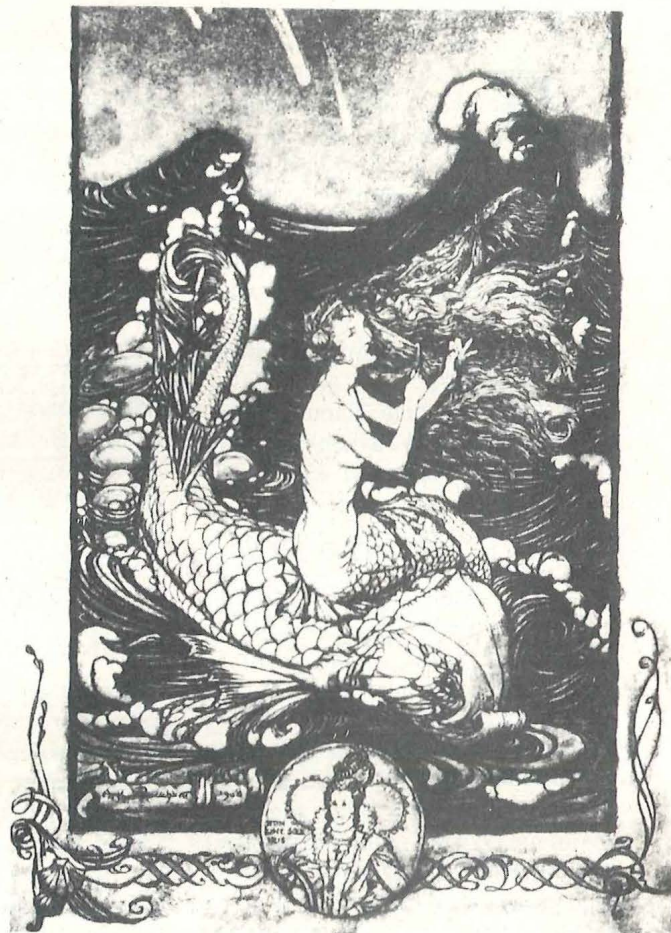
posedly caught fish by sniffing them out along a shore. There was also some confusion as to whether the 'fish' hunted by this dogge was actually a beaver or an otter.

...and a Pause for Cats

During the Middle Ages cats were generally mistreated, but there was a belief in matagot cats – magician cats who could bring good fortune to the households where they were well-treated. Perhaps the most famous example of these benign felines is the cat of Dick Whittington.

When Dick first came to London he was starving until he found a place as a lowly scullion in a wealthy merchant's house. He was then able to live in a tiny

Oberon: "And heard a mermaid..."
Illustration by Arthur Rackham, 1908.



garrett room which he had to share with rats. Being the sensible boy he was, his very first purchase was a cat! Again he had no money. When the merchant offered to let his servants invest in his next trading venture poor Dick had nothing to give except his cat.

The ship went to the Spice Islands, the ruler just happened to have an entire palace full of rats which Dick's cat was only too happy to clear out for him. The happy potentate sent back to Dick a fortune as a reward.

Richard Whittington became Lord Mayor of London three times. He grew so rich that he not only loaned King Henry V a great deal of money, he was also able to forgive the loan. In a great ceremony he burned the debenture bonds in a fire of cinnamon and cloves – a grand gesture of great cost. ■

An Arabic Easter

Better to have bread and an onion with peace than stuffed fowl with strife - Arabic proverb

Our fixation on the Gulf War stirred many thoughts of the complex issues and the rich, diverse cultures of the Middle East.

As Father Paul Tarazi, a Palestinian who grew up in Lebanon, described his Arabic Christian culture and dishes, I was struck by the similarities of his heritage with that of the Greeks. Easter menu at the Tarazi's home includes roast lamb or chicken, rice, bread, salad and individual, not mixed, vegetables, and a special crown-shaped dessert called *kaak*.

For the Palestinian Khoury family born in the village of Taybeh near Ram Allah in the now occupied West Bank, the favorite Easter menu centers on *Mansaf*, a traditional lamb dish, or stewed lamb over steamed rice, which is mounded generously on *shrak*, a soft flat bread. As a sauce to moisten the food, *kishk* soup is spooned over the meat and rice.

When planning *mansaf* for Easter, Presbyteria Amal begins a few days earlier by soaking the *kishk*, a dried yogurt-wheat product. When the lamb and rice are cooked, *mansaf* is arranged ceremoniously on a *seder*, a large round tray. And for such a large extended family, many *seders* are needed.

The Easter meal, which begins with Arabic demitasse coffee, centers on *mansaf* served with white or red wine, arak or Scotch. Accompanied by a salad, dressed with olive oil and lemon juice, the menu is topped off with fresh fruits and *knefe*, a dessert made with fine hairlike coils of *kadaifi* pastry dough, layered with fresh cheese. The meal ends with coffee.

For the Jordanian Fakhouri family, *mansaf* is the important dish. Yasmin Fakhouri also makes stuffed grape leaves, dipped in yogurt while eating them. Yasmin has a special secret of cooking a chuck steak under the stuffed grape leaves, because "The steak absorbs a wonderful sour flavor from the leaves."

As I write this, the cease-fire is holding. Let us celebrate with Arabic dishes. *Suhtain. Almasiah Qam!*

MANSAF

For the lamb:

1 baby lamb, cut in serving pieces

1 onion

Spices : whole or ground allspice, ground or whole cinnamon, salt, black pepper

For serving:

Shrak (a soft, large flat bread available in Arabic shops)

Kishk soup (recipe follows)

Large quantity long-grain rice, steamed

Wash and dry the lamb. Place in soup pot with cold water to cover. Bring to a boil and discard all foam that rises to surface. Add the onions and spices and simmer for about 30 minutes or until lamb is tender. Remove lamb and keep warm. Reserve the liquid for the kishk soup. Just before serving, heat the lamb in the kishk soup over low heat. To serve: tear the shrak into large pieces and arrange on bottom of seder, draping shrak to extend over the sides. Spoon enough kishk soup to moisten shrak. Heap the rice over the shrak into a rounded mound. Set the lamb pieces over the rice. As each person helps him/herself, he/she spoons more kishk soup over the rice and lamb. Serve warm.

KISHK SOUP

Kishk is a dried yogurt product used as a sauce for mansaf and very hard. It has to be dissolved in water.

3 kishk cakes (about the size of half a grapefruit) (see note)

Liquid from cooking lamb

In a large bowl, cover the kishk cakes with a half gallon (8 cups) water. Refrigerate and change water hourly twice (to reduce saltiness). Cover with fresh water, cover bowl, and store in refrigerator for 3 days until kishk dissolves and thickens like yogurt.

To make the soup, in a saucepan and stirring constantly, slowly bring kishk to a boil. Stir in the lamb liquid and bring to a boil. Dip the lamb into the soup to heat before serving.

Note : kishk, a product of yogurt and wheat, slated and dried into about the size of half a grapefruit, is also available as a powder.

WARG DAWALY

(Stuffed Grape Leaves with Chuck Steak)

1 cup rice

1 jar grape leaves

1 lb/500 g ground lamb

1 tbs unsalted butter

Salt to taste

1 tbs ground allspice

1 chuck steak (optional)

Juice of 1/2 lemon (optional)

Thick plain yogurt for side-dish

To prepare the rice and grape leaves: rinse the rice and cover with hot water in a bowl. Rest for one hour, then drain the rice. Drain the grape leaves and place in a pan or bowl. Pour boiling water over the leaves and blanch for 3 minutes. Rinse in cold water and drain. Select the softest leaves to stuff. To make the filling, in a bowl, mix the drained rice and lamb, butter, salt, and allspice. Stuff the leaves, shiny side down by placing a teaspoonful filling near the stem end; fold over the sides and roll back tightly. If using the steak, place the meat in a casserole or large saucepan. Line up the stuffed grape leaves over the meat quite snugly. Pour lemon juice over the top, add 2 cups water and invert a plate over the rolls. Cover casserole and simmer over low heat for 1 1/4 hours. Taste for doneness. Serve warm with yogurt to dip the rolls into while eating.

KNAFEH

Layered syrup dessert of orange-tinted kadaifi pastry and fresh cheese. Festive dessert for Easter and other holidays.

For syrup:

2 cups sugar

2 tbs rose water or orange blossom water (optional)

1 tsp lemon juice

For pastry:

1/2 cup unsalted butter, melted

2 lbs/1/2 kilo knafeh (kadaifi) pastry

1 lb/1/2 kilo unsalted Arabic cheese or fresh ricotta, mizithra or cottage cheese or salted Arabic cheese, soaked overnight to remove saltiness

3 tbs milk (optional)

In a saucepan, dissolve the sugar in 2 1/2 cups water. Bring to a boil, stirring frequently, and cook for 5 minutes. Flavor with flower water, if desired, and lemon juice. Set aside to cool.

For the pastry, in a bowl, pour the butter over the pastry and mix well. Layer half the pastry in a seder pan to about 1/2 inch height. Mix the cheese with milk if too thick and spread cheese over the pastry. Cover with another layer of pastry. Bake in moderate oven for 30 minutes until top is golden brown. Remove from oven and cut into squares. Spoon cool syrup over the hot pastry. Serve cold. Lasts indefinitely.

KAAK

(Date-filled Easter Cakes)

Use the recipe for mamoul, but substitute pitted ground dates, spiced with cinnamon, for the filling. Shape the

ground dates into pencil shapes. Roll the dough into long ropes and press a groove in the middle with your finger. Place the date filling in the groove and enclose with the dough. Attach the ends to make a crown. Snip around the top with tip of scissors before baking.

MAMOUL

The scooped-out, hand-carved mold, *mamoul galib*, is a favorite cake shaper in my kitchen. About 2 inches in diameter and 1 1/2 inches deep in the middle, the carving comprises 3 triple rings outlined with 1/2-inch pointed strokes that look like fluting around a cup cake. The 5-inch handle makes the task so pleasant. When the dough is pressed into the mold and flipped onto the baking sheet to remove, the design covers the top and sides. Lacking a mamoul galib, you can roll the unbaked cake over a cut crystal glass for a surrogate design.

For nut filling:

1 cup walnuts or pistachios, finely chopped

1/2 tbs sugar

2 tbs honey

1/2 tsp ground cinnamon

1/2 tsp mahlepi (8 corms), pound in mortar with pinch sugar until finely ground.

For pastry dough:

3/4 lb/340 g (1 1/3 cups) fine semolina (sigmigdali)

1/2 cup unsalted butter

1/4 tsp baking soda

Powdered sugar for sprinkling

For the filling, in a bowl, mix the nuts, sugar, honey, ground cinnamon and mahlepi. Set aside while making the pastry.

For the dough, in a large bowl, whip the butter, then add the semolina and beat until light and fluffy. Remove from beaters and knead thoroughly. Cover and refrigerate overnight. Next day, add the baking soda and only enough drops of water to make a soft dough. Divide into 15 pieces. Roll each ball in your palms or press into the mold. Push your finger into dough to make a hole for the filling. Scoop 1 tsp of the nut filling into the hole. Seal filling with dough from around it. Invert the galib and tap lightly on table edge to remove from mold and catch in your palm or flip onto baking pan, decorative side up. (Mamoul can be frozen unbaked at this point to bake later.) Bake at 350° F/175° C for 25 minutes until pale golden (longer, if frozen). Remove from oven onto platter and sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar while hot. Cool. Store in covered container or freezer. ■

classifieds

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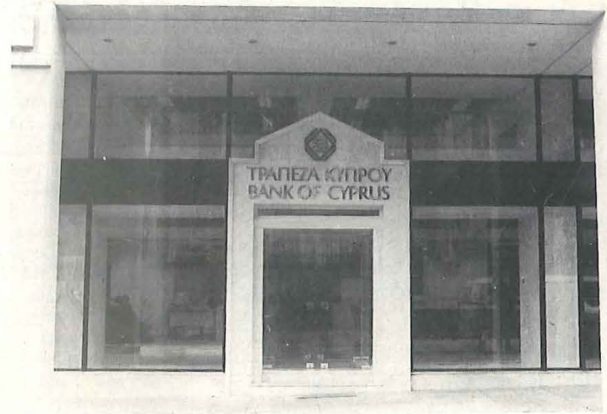


➤ **IDEES**

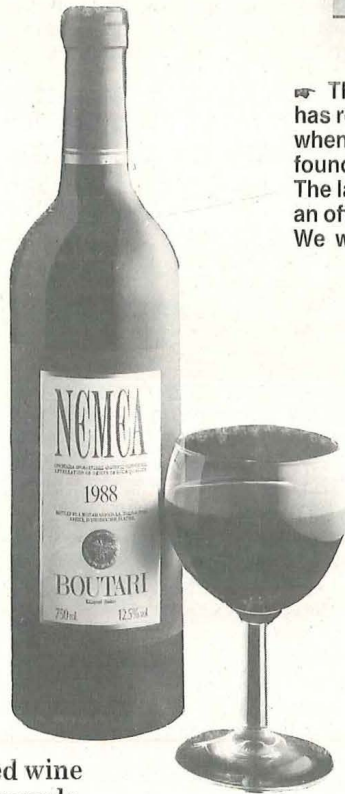
(Ideas & solutions for the house) has published its springtime issue.

It reports on the markets of furniture, lights and electrical appliances. The magazine also has special features on house restoration, redecoration as well as architectural and artistic advice and proposals.

From NOVA Ltd, 23-25 Vriliou, tel. 646-7348.



➤ The Bank of Cyprus, established in 1912, has roots going back to 1899 when a group of progressive and energetic citizens founded the savings bank Nicosia. The largest of the Cypriot banks, it has branches in the UK, an office in Australia and plans for a branch in New York. We wish them success in Greece as well.



➤ NEMEA Boutari is a smooth, dry red wine cultivated from the vineyards around the ruins of the temple of Ancient Nemea in southern Greece. The impressive bouquet and velvety taste result from repose in oak barrels. Goes very well with spicy dishes.



➤ There is still time to catch the Asian buffets at the KUBLAI KHAN Restaurant of the Athenaeum Intercontinental on Tuesdays and Thursdays, featuring Singapore and Peking delicacies. Each buffet evening will give the diner a chance to win a round trip to Singapore, compliments of Singapore Airlines International with accommodation sponsored by the Athenaeum Intercontinental. For reservations, call 902-3666, ext. 6776.



➤ Designer Loukia (centre on picture) recently presented her Spring/Summer 91 Collection. Loukia is the first Greek link in the world chain of ABSOLUT VODKA's fashion designers. Uniqueness in quality and design. ABSOLUTly sensational! Atelier Loukia, 24 Kanari, Kolonaki

A Symbolic Relationship

It has often been said that a true collector collects what fascinates him, the fascination of course preceding the collection. This is the case of rare book seller Mr Matthew Jennett, who has recently moved the operation of Pharos Books to Athens from New Haven, Connecticut. His early collecting of rare books centered around the so-called American 'Beat' movement.

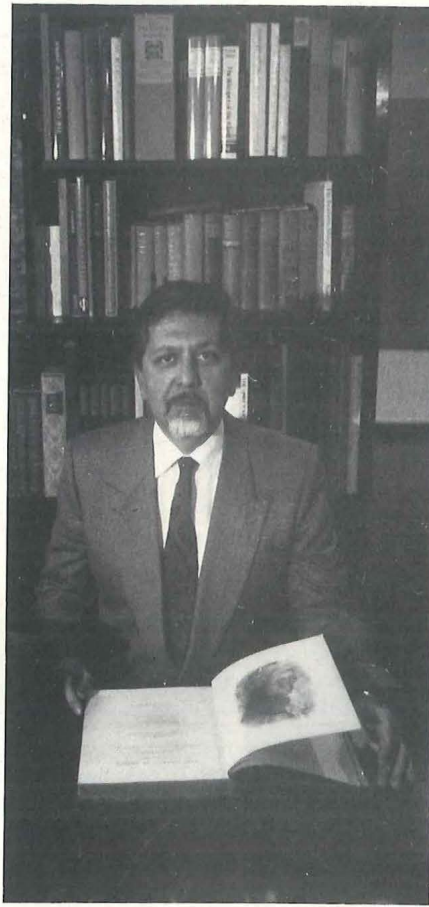
"I was a collector even as a teenager," says Mr Jennett, 49, from a book-lined apartment near Lykavittos, "in the sense that many of the things I wanted to read (the Beats, early Burroughs, poetry) were small-press printed, self-published; for political reasons it was a time when many good writers were publishing their own work, or were out of print. So if you wanted to read those people, you were forced to search for copies wherever they could be found, and they were generally found only in the form of first editions."

Mr Jennett studied for two years in Ireland, during which time he developed and cultivated an interest in Irish writers. He began to collect early editions, and later, when he was at the University of Connecticut, he expanded his collection with "so-called avant-garde American, Jazz, bebop, Black Mountain School."

He met his wife Sheila, the other half of Pharos Books, when they were both journalists for a New Haven daily newspaper. They came to Greece to be married (Mr Jennett's parents had come from Asia Minor, and he learned Greek as a boy from his grandmother).

"As Sheila and I developed the Pharos collection seriously, it seemed to revolve around what is understood to be the 'modern movement' in art and literature," he says. Mr Jennett also deals in art photographs: on the walls are framed Berenice Abbott photographs, notably the famous one of James Joyce, and a signed Imogene Cunningham of Spencer Tracy.

Mr Jennett went on to describe modernism as "in a long process of fermentation" that includes Melville, Poe, James and Whitman in America; Flaubert, Baudelaire and Rimbaud in France; Joyce, Yeats, Synge and Wilde in Ireland; Kazantzakis, Seferis, Palamas and Cavafy in Greece, and others such as Pound, Eliot, Camus, Valéry, as well as great Russian, English and



Mr Matthew Jennett in his book-lined apartment near Lykavittos.

German novelists, along with American 'Beats' such as Kerouac, Ginsberg and Burroughs.

Mr Jennett and his wife eventually gave up their jobs at the newspaper in order to devote themselves full-time to the buying and selling of books. They had a shop with new, used and rare editions for a time and then began selling through the mail about 15 years ago, sending out some 20 catalogues a year. Their clients via mail included collectors, libraries, universities and other dealers. (For a copy of their current catalogue, tel 724 - 2598.)

The Pharos collection swelled to about 70,000 volumes, the bulk of which has been left at the main branch in New Haven. All of the books are guaranteed first editions, unless otherwise stated, and in their original bindings. Although Mr Jennett readily admits to reading paperbacks and 'entertaining' novels (he is an Elmore Leonard fan, and Sheila reads up to five novels a week), he is quick to point out that there is something special ab-

out a first edition, something more than just the value.

"Rather than read a book about Picasso or Joyce or Virginia Woolf, our customers want to read the primary works and see the original graphics in them. And when they begin to know something about an author, they want to read the books in the original editions to somehow share the reading-writing experience as only a first edition can do."

"The importance of this symbolic relationship between the reader and the writer is the reason for the premium many readers are willing to pay for the books that were signed, i.e. actually held by the author."

First editions are indeed valuable (although in a recent Pharos catalogue there are many books under 100 US dollars and some as low as 10 and 20 US dollars), but Mr Jennett advises against buying them solely for investment.

"It is unlikely that someone could predict which books will become cultural landmarks. The important thing is to have some sort of feeling for the author and his or her works. If the collection is undertaken as the books are published, there is hardly any difference in price between a first edition and a reprint or paperback. In the case of a first edition, the value will usually appreciate over a period of time."

"The most exciting thing is to start with a writer, get his first book, his second, review his books, establish a relationship - you might have a correspondence, most of these writers are accessible - and afterwards he becomes successful."

Anne Tyler, a Baltimore novelist who has written about a dozen books since the mid-1960s, was one of these 'unknowns' with whom Mr Jennett began. He reviewed her books and she inscribed books to him. Now first editions of her early books fetch as much as 1000 US dollars.

Mr Jennett tells of a collector who liked John Steinbeck and would buy a hardback of each of his books as they came out. When his daughter was ready for college he just could not afford it, so he sold his Steinbeck collection and had more than enough for all four years. Did he regret it? "Well, yes, but he started collecting other things." ■

KATEY'S corner



Katey Angelis

Walter and Alba McCann of Athens College were surprised to find when they arrived in Greece that many Greek artists who are very well known abroad are not so famous in their own country. Obviously they cannot alone present them all, but with the attractive facility of the foyer of the Athens College Theatre, it is occasionally possible to provide a showing of special talent. Such an evening was recently held to highlight the fascinating work of Despina Meimaroglou, which is well-known both in France and in New York. Dr and Mrs McCann (left) are shown with the artist at the opening of the exhibit. It was also a welcome surprise to see the former Cultural Attaché from the American Embassy, Ms Harriet Elam, who is now stationed in Turkey.



★ One tulip may not make spring, but certainly the advent of the mulberry tree-trimming trucks does. Nothing brings to mind the changing weather as does the view of an army of men all about the city pruning the trees so that their rebirth will bring much-appreciated shade in the summer. The fact that peace has come to our world at the same time that spring is filling the air with the scent of blossoms is inspiring.

★ Talented young people would be well advised to stay in touch with the various foreign cultural centres represented in Greece. There are constant announcements of competitions, contests assorted with prizes, training or schooling abroad, or educational trips. The Italian Cultural Center seems to be especially active this year. There are periodic announcements for essay contests (in whatever language), and the Japanese Embassy offers

★ The Newcomer's women's group has an engaging event planned for April. If you are a foreigner new to Greece and would like to hear more about what is going on with this extended telephone network group, just call 672-6489. No dues, no fund raising, but assistance and support. Give them a call.

opportunities for oboists to travel to Australia and pianists to compete in Milan. Look in the Athenian Organizer, *The Athenian's* own centerfold, under Cultural Organizations and Archaeological Institutes for addresses and telephone numbers.

★ This is a reminder that the winter series of lectures organized by the American School of Classical Studies will continue on 16 April in Loring Hall, just beside the Gennadeios Library. It will be given by Alexandra Karetso, *Ephoreia of Herakleion*.

★ As a long-term resident of Athens, I have over the years participated in the organizing and printing of various where-to-find manuals on Athens and Greece. I was therefore delighted to begin reading a few months ago an announcement in *Athens News*. Curiosity piqued, I telephoned to discover that indeed they accomplish 'everything'. From electrical appliances, invisible mending, and window drapes to ballet lessons or water heaters, D & B Services (tel. 983-1757) has the magic wand that supplies solutions (in English and Greek) during office hours. It is hoped that they will eventually acquire a telephone tape, for everyone knows that emergencies never happen during office hours.

★ Diplomatic life has been quiet recently due to world circumstances, but several new ambassadors are either expected imminently or awaiting the opportunity to present their credentials as we go to press. Two ambassadors who have recently departed Greece after completing their tours are HE the Ambassador of Bulgaria Georgi Karamanev and his wife, and HE the Ambassador of Czechoslovakia Jan Lajka and his wife. It may be interesting to note that the latter embassy has been renamed as the Embassy of the

Czechoslovak Federal (instead of 'Socialist') Republic.

★ Many Athenians spent a delightful evening with The Players, when they presented "The Importance of Being Earnest" at the Athens College Theatre. This wonderful play by Oscar Wilde was presented for the first time in its original four-act version. Director Peter Rose, with Assistant Director Joy Moreno, produced fine actors' performances, elegant settings and regal costumes. Congratulations to everyone. Remember that The Players always welcome additions to their group - with or without stage talent - so give them a call at 701-5262 or 644-1590. Next performance is in late April.

★ We all hope that the end of hostilities will inspire tourists to think again of Greece. In the meantime, why don't you take this opportunity to travel to your favorite island, drive to the Peloponnesos or organize a cruise with friends? Or else, patronize the beautiful restaurants of our world-class hotels? The Athens Hilton, the Meridien, the Inter-Continental, the Grande Bretagne: they all do everything they can to promote Greece. Take advantage of their special weekend rates, queue-free restaurant dinners; tone up in their gyms and detoxify in their saunas.

★ One of the casualties of the recent world situation was the evening planned by Athens College in memory of Mr John Summerskill, former President of Athens College. His wife, Mrs Mimi LaFollette Summerskill was to have travelled to Greece to be a part of the tribute. Her book *Aegean Summer, A Family Odyssey*, was recently published by Paul S. Eriksson, Middlebury, Vermont. It harks back to a 1963 summer spent cruising the Greek islands with her five children in a wooden schooner, the *Eva Maria*. It is hoped the evening will be rescheduled,



Mrs Jeanne Golden (second from left), wife of the South African Ambassador, recently entertained many women journalists at the Embassy residence in Psychiko and introduced the newly-arrived Press Attaché Ms Jean de Wett (centre, in white). Video tapes on South Africa were available for viewing before lunch. HE the Ambassador Golden did arrive in time to welcome the ladies.



There was a very warm and friendly atmosphere recently at the residence of the Belgian Embassy on the occasion of the official visit of the Belgian Prime Minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, who was in Athens with his wife. HE the Ambassador of Belgium Gilbert Loquet and his wife hosted a delightful reception which was attended by Prime Minister of Greece Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, several of his Ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and the Belgian community in Athens. The Ambassador and his wife (left) are greeting guests with Mr Martens and his wife.

and that the book will soon be available in Athens.

★ The Women's World Day of Prayer is held each year internationally, as much in synchronicity of hour as possible, on the first Friday of March. Each year's program is organized by women of a designated country. This

year it was the turn of Kenya. St Paul's Anglican Church in downtown Athens was nearly overflowing on the occasion. The service was conducted in English, Greek, German, Armenian, Swahili and Swedish, with special music provided by a group of resident Christian Kenyans and the Choraleers of the Women's International club.

★ The Cultural Centre of the Municipality of Psychiko is now offering various interesting events. There are lectures, musical recitals and art exhibitions. Just pass by their new building located just off Solonos Square (Drosi and Drosini) in Psychiko to pick up a monthly program or call them at 647-6645.

★ Many Athenians obtained sneak preview tours of the wonderful Music Hall that has been rising (continually) beside the American Embassy for the past ten years. The foyers are expansive, the chandeliers exquisite, the yellow oak panels of the theatre a joy, the technology of the stage up-to-date, the 2,981-pipe organ a first, and the marble Dionysos of the façade impressive; but the plans boggle the mind. The wide press coverage of its first performances has given everyone a look inside. Plans designate the building as a centre for community activity. Soon we may be able to drop by for a congenial cup of coffee, with a parking space. Let us hope.

★ Language teaching has definitely been revolutionized by the video cassette. The BBC English Catalogue serves as proof: you can tackle English at the Beginner's level, improve with Intermediate, become a teacher, specialize in business and financial English and help your children with cartoons and stories at their level. Handled in Greece by J.M. Pantelides & Co., 11 Amerikis, Athens, tel. 364-5608. In the same spirit, *The Athenian* is also a wonderful source of English practice with its variety of material and informative articles. Since it makes learning and practicing fun, why not give subscriptions to friends who are studying English?

★ Many well-known Greek artists generously contributed their works for the auction organized at the Hellenic-American Union in support

of its activities and cultural exchange programs. The event was assisted by Dimitri Pierides and a committee under the supervision of Ms Gogo Kolibiras. Members of the Union made the contacts with the artists, and made the evening a success. Some bidders went home with real treasures as a result of this cooperative endeavor.

★ There is an extra joy everywhere evident as we approach Easter this year.



Asparkling musical evening was recently organized by the Argentinian Embassy featuring Cristina Garcia and the Duo Arcon from Buenos Aires. An SRO crowd enjoyed the singing of Ms Garcia and Mr Anival Kontopoulos (right) on the guitar, performing a wide variety of music. The Duo Arcon included flautist Flavia Casanova and Mr Kontopoulos. Following the performance, guests were treated to *empanaditas* and delightful wines. Such cultural evenings bringing the true flavor of another country are always welcome in Greece.

Service men and women will be reunited with their families, and countries will be working together towards peace. Here in Athens, people of all faiths will be gathering on Philopappou Hill to watch the sun rise. Special church services will be held through all of Holy Week (for both Eastern and Western Easters).

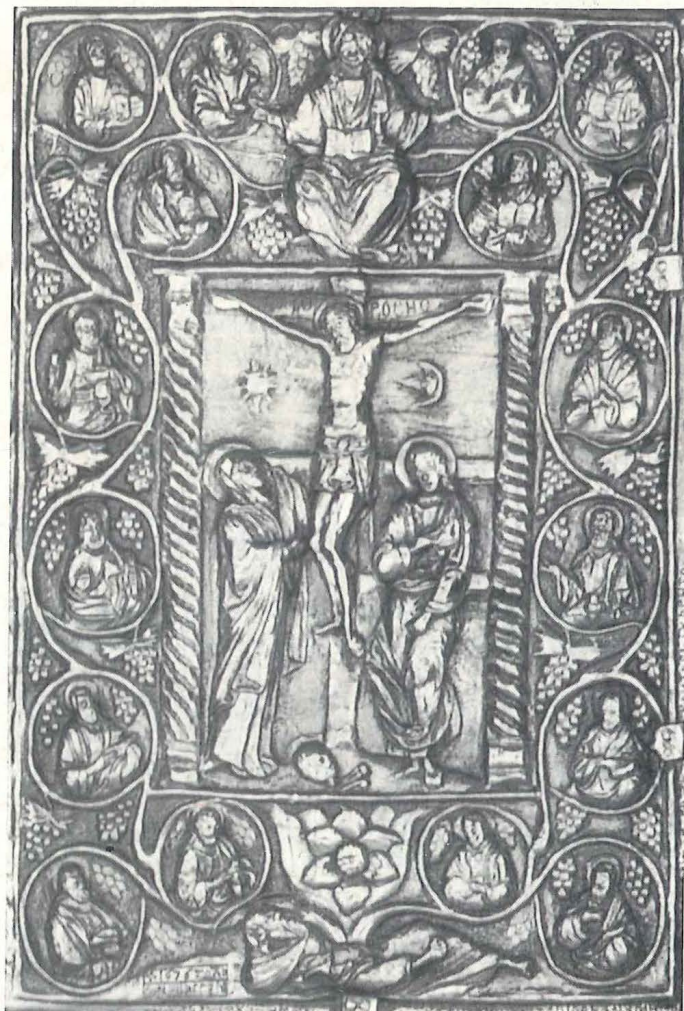
WHERE TO GO WHAT TO DO

ART

One year after the final departure of the Greek engraver **Nikos Ventouras**, Gallery Yakinthos is organizing an exhibition of 50 rare pieces of his work, covering the period between 1932 and 1990. Most of the pieces are engraved in copper. Ventouras was a master of chalcography. In his early beginnings he delivered his subjects with stylistic realism. He soon moved on to abstraction going through cubic and expressionistic quests. His themes have been: landscapes, scenes from his beloved city of Corfu, ports and ships. "Ship in Piraeus" are colored chalcographies considered to be among the best of his works. From 22 April to 22 May.

Nelly's photographs are exhibited at AD Gallery from 15 April to 15 May. Under the title "New York Easter Parade", 19 original photographs shot in 1953 present the vitality and optimism that was reflected in the traditional Easter Parade of New York. Eccentric clothes, dogs in hats and many other innovative ideas have been captured and interpreted by Nelly's focus. The photographic exhibition is enriched by extracts from various literary sources selected by Robert Cris, lecturer in literature at Athens University. A taste of American Easter spirit in black and white.

Sponsorship of artistic events by well established companies is moving along with small yet definite steps. This time the supportive move came from Kodak company who offered the paper for Nelly's exhibition. The black and white shots from New



Crucifixion. Gospel Cover 1676. Copper-gilt replica. At Benaki Museum

York's Easter Parade had been captured on film 37 years ago. For the last two years Nelly and Emiliios Morianidis have worked to achieve artistic standards on acid free, archival printing made possible by Kodak's contribution of the special and very expensive paper that allows a modern photographic print to resemble that of the 50s.

Chronis Botsoglou, lecturer at the School of Fine Arts of Athens University exhibits until 10 April at Astrolavos. The exhibition consists of two complementary themes. The first theme "Small Stories from my Everyday Mirror"

includes 30 small watercolors in which the artist attempts a penetrative look towards his own mythologies. The second theme "Professions" consists of 21 oil paintings. Here the artist attempts to penetrate the subconscious level of the group. Starting with introspection the artist sharpens his perception and is able to expand it towards other human beings. A painting exhibition with a taste of social research.

Tassos Madamopoulos is a teacher of Greek literature and a collector of 18th and 19th century jewellery. In the last 10 years he has created 6.000 unique pieces of hand-

made jewellery, 200 of which are exhibited at Anemos Gallery until 6 April. He uses pieces of broken antiques to create new jewellery. "I use a little mud and a little sparkle" he says describing his terracota and silver creations. Another aspect of his creative endeavour is miniature. Layers of terracota are spread on special covers made of copper and arzando (alpakas). On them he paints on small scale the themes he has developed in normal scale paintings. He constructs brooches out of broken porcelain dishes and pieces of mosaic jewellery out of opalina fragments.

War, Father of Everything (?) the claim of Herodotus with an added questionmark is the title of an exhibition at Pleiades Gallery between 17 April and 2 May. Responding to the harsh reality with creative sensitivity 15 Greek artists inspired by the recent events of the Gulf war have joined forces in a group exhibition. Pandelis Dimitriou, Antonia Papatzanaki, Sarandis Karavouzis, Yioulika Lakeridou, Tonia Nikolaidou and others have contributed to this artistic statement.

Takis Germenis, is a young artist who lives and works on



Jewellery by Tassos Madamopoulos at Anemos

Rhodos island. His paintings resemble reflections in the water or paintings by children. He experiments with the relationship between transparent and non-transparent colors. At Gallery 3 until 16 April.

DANCE

Every year with the arrival of spring **Lyda Shantala**, the graceful interpreter of traditional Indian dances, gives a small number of performances on a theme picked from Indian or Greek mythologies. This year she presents "Sakoundala" by the Indian writer of the first century, Kalidassas. It is a love story immersed in poetry and sensitivity expressed through dance, music, theatre, mime and masks. A six-member dance team will accompany Lyda Shantala. Authentic masks from Bali and West Africa as well as expensive gold embroidered silk costumes enrich the performances that take place at Amphitheatro, Andrianou 111, Plaka, at 9pm on 19.20.21.22.26.27.28.29 April with the support of the Indian embassy.

MUSIC

The unique **music school of harpsichord** which has been established in Athenaeum International Cultural Centre, is organizing a student concert on 18 April, 8.00pm in Maria Callas Hall. The director, Mrs. Margarita Dalmati, graduate of the State Musical Academy of St. Caecilia of Rome will present the stu-



"Tepeliki", 19th century haaddress in "Neohellenic Headdress" by Catherine Korre

dents who will participate: Paula Nomikou, Anna Kor-datou, Natassa Karvouni, Vassilis Vavoulis, Dimitris Yiannis, Elena Serenidou and Maria Georgakarakou. The program includes: Burt, Frescobaldi, Pachelbel, Michelangelo Rossi, Ramon, Scarlatti and composers of the galant style of 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries. Also a composition by Dimitris Themelis, lecturer of musicology at Thessaloniki University. The second part of the program consists of chamber music for voice and harpsichord and a trio by Mozart for harpsichord, 2 violins and cello.

MUSEUM

Gifts with style can be obtained at various museum shops. They are mostly good-quality copies of the exhibited items as well as printed material ranging from cards to special editions. **The Benaki Museum Shop** at Koumbari 1 in Kolonaki, T.K. 106 74, offers a special service of mail shopping. Illustrated catalogues and current price lists can be obtained from the above address. Every item obtained is accompanied by an official description with the museum logo which certifies the authenticity of the replica. Prices vary from as low as 2.000 drachmas for a silkscreen to over 100.000 drachmas for large items in silver. Insurance, packaging and mail costs are added to the original price.

RETROSPECT

Music with Color was the title of a painting exhibition with a difference. Tany Zissiadou is a lover of two arts: music and painting. In her second personal exhibition at Aenaon gallery in N. Psychiko she has portrayed the flute, her favourite musical instrument. Warm yellow, deep blue and bright purple on Japanese paper have created the effect of a joyous celebration by an imaginary orchestra of colors.



Lyda Shantala, the graceful interpreter of Indian dance at Amphitheatro

INTERNATIONAL AWARDS

The **Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation**, will hold the annual Onassis International Awards Ceremony on 18 April. The prizes will be presented to the distinguished Laureates by the President of the Hellenic Republic, Mr. Constantine Karamanlis. All Laureates will be coming to Athens to receive the prizes personally. The Onassis Prize for "Man and Mankind" ATHINAI 1991 is awarded to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, Dr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher. "Man and Culture" OLYMPIA 1991 is awarded to Professor Vassos Karagiorgis, the distinguished archaeologist from Cyprus. "Man and Society" ARISTOTELIS 1991 is awarded to the former president of the United States the Honourable Jimmy Carter for establishing the Carter Centre. "Man and Environ-

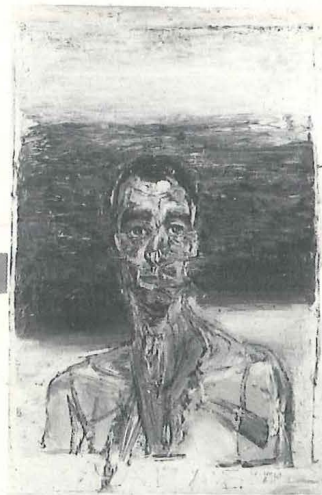
ment" DELPHI 1991 is awarded to Greenpeace International, and one of the founders and Chairman of Greenpeace, Mr. David McTaggart, will receive the prize.

BOOKS

White Biblos is a guide published yearly on Greek communication artists. A bilingual illustrated edition by



Music with Color, by Tany Zissiadou at Aenaon, N. Psychiko



Fisherman by Chronis Botsoglou at Astrolavos

Lambropoulou SA, is useful to everyone in the world of media, marketing, public relations and communications. It includes samples of work by graphic designers and lists of tv/film productions and facilities, sound and audiovisual services, advertising agencies, public relations and marketing consultants, promotional services, media specialists as well as exhibition and special events organizers. The first of its kind in Greece.

Neohellenic Headdress, by Catherine Korre, lecturer of Athens University is to be published this month. It is a unique compilation and study of 18th century hairdressing as well as head and back jewellery. Different hairdressing styles reveal various stages in life, such as birth, marriage and death. Together with headdresses they are used as indicators of social class. Sources of information for the text were private manuscripts such as inheritance and dowry contracts as well as demotic songs. The author attempts to identify several ways of hairdoing through modern, byzantine and ancient times. The study extends to mainland Greece, the islands and Asia Minor while a comparison is made with neighbouring Balkan cultural inheritance. The research is enriched by 200 photographs (most of them published for the first time) from public and private collections and

from the photographic archives of the Benaki museum. The book is in Greek with a comprehensive summary in English.

Pharos Books is a place where one can discover books with collector's value. Their catalogue can be obtained from POBox 18246, Athens 11610 or by phoning 724-2598. It offers more than 250 books on arts, letters and several other topics. A rare Bruce Rogers edition of the "Plays of William Shakespeare" published in 1939 and illustrated by many of the greatest artists of the time is just now available. The set consists of 39 volumes plus related prospectuses and 17 pieces of promotional material. One of the illustrators was Demitrios Galanis. The edition is generally consi-

dered to be the most beautiful Shakespeare printed in modern times.

liver them to Maria Doxiadis in Kifissia, Gounari and Deligianni 85, or take them to the school between 8.30am and 3.00pm, or even call tel: 360-0218 and ask for somebody to come and pick them up. They welcome clothes for women, men, children, and shoes, bags, belts, hats and faux bizoux that are in good condition.



Mrs Margarita Dalmatis surrounded by students of the unique hapsicord music school at Athenaeum International Cultural Centre

dered to be the most beautiful Shakespeare printed in modern times.

BAZAAR

Perivolaki is a preschool that offers a very special service. It provides children with serious emotional disorders a chance to socialize, learn and have fun in an environment where their special needs are cared for. On 17,18,19 and 20 April a bazaar will take place on the premises in Psychiko, Kamelion 28 tel 671-4783, from morning till evening. If you wish to contribute with your ex-favorite spring clothes you could either de-

tro, Akademias 50, they will hold a bazaar where you can find beautiful plants and flowers, home made sweets, cakes and marmalades, a variety of books and small gifts. Ceramics, embroideries, clothes and household goodies will add to the variety. What is not to be missed is a complete "Christofle" tea set.

The Hellenic Animal Welfare Society will hold a bazaar on 26-27 April, 10am to 3pm at the Municipal Art Centre in Parko Eleftherias. You can find clothes, books, toys, gifts, records, tapes and several other items. Also visit the painting exhibition they will organize at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, Akademias 50, 24-30 April. 50 well-known artists have kindly donated their paintings.

EXHIBITION ABROAD

Gallery Eonnet Dupuy in Paris hosts a personal exhibition of the Greek artist **Maria Filopoulou**. This is her second personal exhibition; the first one took place last year at Ora Gallery in Athens. Her teacher at the Ecole Supérieure des Beaux Arts, Leonardo Cremonini said about her work: "Her desire is to discover the space as a flying bird would do. As if frames would not exist...". 9 April to 4 May.



Chalcography by N. Ventouras, "Steamboat in Pireous", 1960

this month

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

NAME DAYS IN APRIL

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).

April 7	Anastasios, Tassos, Anastasia
April 12	Zoe
April 13	Theodosios, Theodosia
April 14	Thomas
April 23	Yiorgos, George, Yorgia, Georgia
April 24	Elizabeth, Elisabet
April 25	Markos, Mark

DATES TO REMEMBER

March 29	Good Friday (Western Church)
March 30	Passover
March 31	Easter Sunday (Western Church)
April 1	April Fool's Day
April 5	Good Friday (Eastern Church)
April 7	Easter Sunday (Eastern Church)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

April 7	Good Friday
April 8	Easter Monday

GALLERIES

AD GALLERY, Lykavittou 39-41, Kolonaki, tel 360-2948. Nelly's photographs "New Easter Parade", 15 April-15 May. See Focus.

ADYTO, Dionissou 56, Halandri, tel 683-0943. Paintings, group exhibition by 5 artists, 11-30 April.

AEGOKEROS, Aristodimou 4 and Dinokratous, Kolonaki, tel 722-3897. Group exhibition by 26 artists in painting, sculptures, ceramics and jewellery, 1-30 April.

AENAON, Andersen 18, tel 671-1264. Jewellery by Eva Lidaki, "Beautiful hours", 1-13 April. Sculptures by Christos Papas, "Transformations", 15-27 April. Paintings by Marina Dagdeleli, "Ports", 29 April-11 May.

AENAON, Stournari 30, tel 522-8688. Paintings, "Aegean Memories", group exhibition by 12 artists, until 14 April.

AGATHI, Mythimnis 12 and Eptanissou, Kipseli, tel 864-0250. Paintings by George Hadoulis, until 4 April.

ANEMOS, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Jewellery by Tassos Madamopoulos, until 6 April. See Focus. Paintings by Aliko Venieri-Skoulikidi, 16 April-4 May.

ANTINOR, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. Paintings, group exhibition by 12 artists, 1-13 April. Paintings by George Koumbouros, 15-27 April. Paintings by Alexander Konstantinou, 29 April-11 May.

APOPSI, Dinocratous 35, tel 721-9720. Paintings by Col-

ette Darras, "The orchestra of colors", 22 April-9 May.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, tel 362-2662. Paintings by Georgianna Kralli, until 16 April and Aris Koutroulis, 18 April-7 May.

ARTIO, Dinocratous 57, Kolonaki, tel 723-0455. Painting, group exhibition by 6 artists, until 13 April. Collage by Pavlos, 15 April-6 May.

ASTROLAVOS, Androutsou 138, Piraeus, tel 412-8002. Paintings by Chronis Botsoglou, until 10 April. See Focus. Sculpture, group exhibition by 9 artists 15-30 April.

ATHENS ART, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Paintings by Mariena Zaboura, until 13 April. Sculptures by Kyriakos Rokkos, 22 April-18 May.

BERNIER, Marasli 51, tel 723-5657. Constructions by Cristina Iglesias, 11 April-11 May.

BOSCH GALLERY, Kifissias 6-8, Marousi, tel 682-4244. Painting, group exhibition by 6 artists, 15 April to 5 May.

CHRISOTHEMIS, 25th Martiou 20, Chalandri, tel 681-1418. Sculptures by Dionyssi Gerolymatos, until 3 April. Paintings and fresco by Maria Stofella, 11-27 April.

DADA GALLERY, Niridon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Paintings by Nikos Kafitsas, until 2 April. Thanassis Sfiris, 10-22 April. Paintings by Dimitris Hatzandonakis, 24 April-6 May.

DIMOKRITOS, Dimokritou 24, Kolonaki, tel 362-9468. Paintings and engravings, group exhibition by 4 artists, 1-13 April. Paintings by Aikaterini Boutetsi, 15-27 April.

DESMOS, Tziraion 2, tel 922-0750. Paintings by Effie Halivopoulou, until 15 April. Sculptures by Maria Loizidi, 18 April-18 May.

DOMA, Dimocritou 25. Paintings by Babis Katsatsidis, 15 April-15 May.

DRACOS CONTEMPORARY ART, Irakliou Ave.127, Rizoupoli, tel 251-6551, 253-1920. Paintings by Timothy Dean Lee, 22 April-31 May.

EIKASTIKOS CHOROS, Dimocritou 21, tel 361-1749.

EKFRASSI, Fivis 11, Glyfada, tel 894-0391. Paintings by Yioula Rozakou, 16 April-4 May.

ELENI'S KORONAIU, Mitseon 5-7, tel 325-4335. Paintings and Photography group exhibition by 9 artists, 10 April-31 May.

EPIPEDA, Xanthippou 11, tel 721-4644. Paintings by Yianna Persaki "Without Black", until 14 April. Paintings by Themis Maipas, 22 April to 10 May.

EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Paintings, group exhibition by 10 artists, until 15 April.

ERSI'S, Kleomenous 4, tel 723-5356. Paintings by Epthia Lavda, until 7 April.

EVMAROS, Fokidos 26, Ambelokipi, tel 777-6485. Engravings, group exhibition by 26 artists, until 12 April. Old Jazz instruments from the private collection of Jazz-bar. Paintings inspired by Jazz music, group exhibition. Poster exhibition related to Jazz music. 15-20 April.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, Dexameni, tel 362-8230. Paintings by Takis Germenis, until 16 April. See Focus.

GALLERY 7, Zalokosta 7, tel 361-2050. Paintings by Dimitris Georgacopoulos, until 12 April and Dimitris Souliotis, 15 April-3 May.

HERETAKI ART GALLERY, Irakliou 350, tel 279-7732. Silkscreens 5-13 April. Paintings, "Olympic Games" by Alexander Heretakis, 15-20 April. Paintings by Thanos Assikis 29 April to 12 May.

HOUSE OF CYPRUS, Irakleitou 10, tel 364-1217. Exhibition of archival material by Takis Psarakis "Cyprus through the Greek Press" 11-20 April.

ILEANA TOUNTA, Armatologu & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Photographs by Emilius Morgiannidis until 20 April. Paintings by Harissis until 27 April.

F6IONI, D. Kyriakou 15, Kifissia, tel 801-8581. Painted constructions by Dimitris Korovessis, until 6 April.

JILL YAKAS, Spartis 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773.

KOSTAS KARRAS, Kifissias Av.208, Psychiko, tel 672-6555.

KREONIDIS, Kanari 24, tel 360-6552. Sculptures by Philolaos, until 4 April. Paintings by Costas, 16 April-4 May. Photography by Ioanna Ralli, 25 April-4 May.

KRYPTI, Papadiamandopoulou 3, tel 722-0217

MARIA PAPADOPOULOU, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. Paintings by Maria Karanassi, until 4 April. Paintings by Panagiotis Siagris and Erato Hatzisava, 15 April to 11 May.

MEDOUSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, tel 724-4552. Paintings and constructions by Achilleas Christidis, until 4 April. Sculptures on plexiglass by Nakis Tastsoglou, 15 April-11 May.

MINI GALERY, L.Katsoni 58, 1st floor, tel 642-4211. Pastel paintings by Mandarino, M.W.F. 7-10pm, until 13 April.

MOIRARAKI, Kifissias Av.263a, tel 808-3001. Paintings by Akrihakis, until 26 April.

NEA SKEPSI, Zalogou 8, tel 361-7839. Paintings, group exhibition by 13 artists, until 30 April.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9, tel 361-6165. Paintings by John Michailidis, until 13 April, by Nora Arhelaou 16 April-4 May.

ORA, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698 or 322-9178. Paintings by Kostas Oikonomou, until 3 April. Paintings by Jenny

Drossou, 15 April-3 May.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTRE OF ATHENS, Sina 52, tel 360-8825. Hours: 6-9.30pm. "Family Photographs", exhibition curated by Kostis Antoniadis until 12 April. "Athenean Landscapes", colored photos by Jenny Papadimitriou-Laffont and Zean Yves Laffont-Lozes 15 April-3 May.

PIERIDES GALLERY, King George Ave 29, Glyfada, tel 898-0166. Treasures of the Ancient Cypriot Art, 22 April to 18 May.

PINELIA, Mesogion 419, Ag.Paraskevi, tel 659-0209. Paintings by Spyros Vassiliou until 6 April followed by an engraving exhibition.

PLAKA, Nikodimou 29, tel 323-4498. **PLEIADES**, Davaki 3-5, Ambelokipi, tel 692-9950. Group painting exhibition "War Father of Everything (?)", 17 April to 2 May. See Focus.

POLYPLANO, Lykavittou 16, tel 363-7859. "Parallel Routes", paintings by Gina Apostolou, Manolis Haros, Paul Vassiliadis, Yianna Andreadi, 7-30 April.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki, tel 360-3541. Paintings by Panagiotis Gravvalos, 18 April to 4 May.

THE GALLERY, Xenofondos 9, tel 322-6773. Ceramic sculptures by Nikos Karalis, until 2 April, by George Stavropoulos, 11 April to 3 May.

THOLOS, Philellinon 20, tel 323-7950. Paintings by Petros Pikanis, "Spacetime", until 3 April and again 11-19 April.

TITANIUM, Vas. Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Paintings by Mayo until 13 April. By Magda Levendakou, 15 April to 3 May. Jewellery by Katerina Anesti, until 13 April followed by jewellery group exhibition.

YAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Chalcographies by Nikolaos Ventouras, 22 April-22 May. See Focus.

YPOGRAFI, Kifissias Av.294, N.Psychiko, in Psychiko Shopping Centre, tel 724-2723. Paintings and designer's furniture by Takis Zenetos. Sculptures by Aspasia Zenetos, until 30 April.

ZOUMBOLAKIS, Kolonaki 20, tel 360-8278; Kriezotou 7, tel 363-4454. Paintings by Paul Samios, until 5 April and Michalis Katzourakis, 25 April-20 May.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. Photographs by George Botonakis, until 2 April. Paintings by Aleka Helioti-Condil, 11-25 April and Ioanna Argyropoulou 29 April-14 May.

SPRING COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, Archimidou 48, tel 701-2268. Modern Greek language courses from beginning through advanced levels. Regular 1,2,3 M.W. April 15 to June 19, 5.30-8.30pm.

BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki Square, tel 363-3211-5360-6011-5. "Strategies for Genuine Communication in the Monolingual Classroom" by Robert Obee, 20 April, 9am to 1pm. "Exploring Learning Strategies" by Tim Priesack, 22 April, 1pm.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, tel 362-9886 ext 53 for Greek and other Studies deptm. Topics in Greek include: art education, theatre studies, play therapy, photography, public relations, marketing, advertisement.

K.E.O., 27 Smyrnis, tel 883-5911. Greek Folk Dances every Thu, teacher Mr.Vassilis Dimitropoulos, tel 971-6429. Library with English section, librarian Ms.Maria Marangou.

Y.W.C.A., Amerikis 11, tel 362-4291. Modern Greek ongoing courses. Beginners(a) M-W 10.00am-1.00pm,(b) M-W-F 7.00-9.00pm. Intermediate Tue-Fri 7.00-8.30pm. A variety of subjects taught in Greek: photography, computers, jewellery, painting, folk dances, cooking, children's activities.

MINI GALLERY L.Katsoni 58, 1st floor, tel 642-4211 (7-10pm) Fine art course "Kourafexala style". Director Mrs Vicky Lyon.

CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG) For membership and general information tel 639-3250/9, ext 345, M-W-F, 10.30am-1.30pm.

ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB, for information concerning the meeting agenda call Mr Baganis, tel 360-1311.

ATTICA CLUB OF FILOTHEI offers bridge lessons, for all members interested, tel 682-1726 or 682-7108.

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

CULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY is a new association welcoming members. Its goal is to strengthen the ties between Greece and the Portuguese community. Tel 775-5032.

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE AHEPA Senior Women's Auxiliary, Athens Hesperus chapter No. 359. For informa-

tion tel 652-5183, Mary Douvas, President or tel 652-6063, Ann Bokolinis, Liaison.

DEMOCRATS ABROAD, for information tel 722-4645.

ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIAL SOCIETY meets every Wed. from 8-10 pm at the Athenian Pastry Shop, 320 Kifissias, Psychiko. Dr Agis Sarakinos, tel 672-5485.

GREEK-IRISH SOCIETY. For information, tel 262-8683.

LA LECHE LEAGUE. "Art of Breastfeeding and Overcoming Problems" Athens North, 25 April, 10am, hostess: Jayne Valvis, tel: 813-5001. Same topic for Athens South on 11 April, 10am, hostess: Buba Carellis, tel: 962-8448. Same topic for the Greek Group on 16 April, 6pm, hostess: Eva Stavrianoudaki, tel: 685-0573. Membership entitles you to attend meetings, borrow books and receive "New Beginnings", the LLL magazine.

PROPELLER CLUB. For information call L. Battler, 778-3698 or G. Nahas, 779-6232.

REPUBLICANS ABROAD. For information tel 681-5747.

ST. ANDREW'S WOMEN'S GUILD. As a society of St. Andrew's Protestant Church, the guild will offer a hearty welcome to newly-arrived women. For information tel 651-7405 or the church tel 652-1401.

SEA TURTLE PROTECTION SOCIETY OF GREECE. 35 Solomou, tel 364-4145. Educational visits and programs at schools.

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

YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11, tel 362-4291. Greek for foreigners, Painting, Photography, Cooking, Sewing, Jewellery, Computers, Greek Dances, etc. Activities for children, Saturday 9-1 am. For information, tel 362-4291.

MUSIC

ATHENS STATE ORCHESTRA, Pallas, Voukourestiou 1, tel 322-4434. Educational Concert. B.Britten "Youth's Guide to the Orchestra". Maestro: Adrian Sunshine. Narrator: Lydia Koniordou. 27 April, 11.30am.

CONSERVATOIRE FILIPPOS NAKAS, Ippokratous 41, tel 363-4000, 363-3583. Guitar recital by Antigoni Goni, 12 April, 8.30pm.

ATHENAEUM INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CENTER, Amerikis 8, tel 363-3701. Concert for harpsichord and flute. With G.Marangoudakis and Iph.Spiliotopoulou, 16 April, 8.30pm. Harpsichord recitals by students of the Harpsichord School of Music, 16, 17, 18, 19 of April. See Focus.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 14-16, tel 360-8111. Music at the End of the Millennium. "Marathon Concert: Computer-Electronic- Synthesizer-Mixed Media-Environmental" by Centre of Contemporary Musical Research.

EVMAROS, Fokidos 26, Ambelokipi, tel 777-6485. Live music between 9 to 11pm on 15,16,17,18,19,20 of April. On 15 April Theodore Anastassiou Trio with T.Anastassiou: guitar and singing, Vangelis Zografos: contrabass, Kostas Karayiannis: saxophon and accordion. On 16 April guitar with Dimitris Zafirelis and Petros Maloukatos. On 17 April Takis Barberis: guitar, Yiannis Kininis: saxophone and flute, Yiannis Vassalos: contrabass. On 18 April T.Barberis: guitar, Y.Kininis: saxophone and flute, George Kontrafouris: piano. On 19 April D.Zafirelis: guitar, Alekos Vassilatos: Contrabass, Leonidas Pliatsikas: percussions. On 20 April Theodore Anastassiou Trio.

HERETAKI ART GALLERY, Herakliou Ave., tel 279-7732. Jazz evenings on 15 and 29 of April with the inauguration of fine art exhibitions.

ILEANA TOUNTA CAFE BAR, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Concert "Sound Sculptures" on 23, 24 April. On Mondays 1, 15, 22, 29 of April between 11pm to 1.30am Blues at the Cafe-bar with Alexander Mylonas and Genzi Ito. On Wednesdays 3, 10, 17, 24 of April, 11pm to 1.30am Jazz with P.Karagiorgi, Th.Rello, G.Papatriandafilou and Z.Tsinazi. On Thursdays same time Jazz with M.Anastasopoulos, T.Pilling, G.Papatriandafilou and Z.Tsinazi. On Sunday 21 April, 1am to 4am the bar is open with live Jazz. **THE ORCHESTRA OF COLORS**, and Manos Hatzidakis perform: 3 April, 9pm, at the Friends of Music Pallas, opposite the American Embassy. Music by Hatzidakis, Theodorakis, C.Ph.Em.Bach and Szymanowski's Stabat Mater. On 13 April, at 9pm in Pallas, Voukourestiou st., Sonia Theodoridou sings Kurt Weill. On 25 April, at 9pm in Pallas, Spyros Sakkas sings Mitropoulo, Scalkota, Hatzidakis, Kouroupo and Kounadi. On 26 April harp recital by Maria Bildea in works of I.S.Bach, C.Ph.Em.Bach, Khachaturian, Britten, Salzedo, J.Orego Salas.

DANCE

Lyda Shantala and her 6-member team will perform Indian dances on 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29 of April at Amphitheatro, Andrianou 111, Plaka, tel 323-3644.

LECTURES

BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki sq. tel 363-3211. "British Fiction from 1930" by Peter Conradi, 18 April, 8pm.

FRENCH INSTITUTE Sina 31, tel 362-4301. Lectures in French and Greek at the Institute and at Pandeio University.

EXHIBITIONS

NATIONAL GALLERY, Vas. Konstantinou 60, tel 723-5938. The permanent exhibition of 19th century Greek artists is open to the public once again following completion of restorations on 1st floor.

GOETHE INSTITUT, Omirou 14-16, tel 360 8111. Paintings "Interdependencies" by Fredhelm Klein, 16 April-2 May.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathineon 17, tel 321 3018. 400 Decorated Easter Eggs from the private collection of N.Papageorgiou, until 16 May. Parallel to the exhibition lectures in Greek on relevant subjects.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Pireous Section, 2nd Merarias 36, tel 452-1812. Sculpture exhibition by Hamid Lafer "Olives", until 4 April.

K.E.O., Michael Voda 28, tel 883-5911. Photography exhibition by Akoumina Karavi "Architecture of Sifnos and Traditional Jewellery", 17-30 April.

ETAIREIA SPOUDON MORAITI, Sina 46, tel 363-9872. "The War of 1940", until 20 April.

FILM

BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki sq, tel 363-3211. "The Return of the Soldier", 101 minutes film of 1982 with Allan Bates. 11 and 29 of April at 8pm.

CONFERENCE

5th INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE, at Athens College, P.Psychiko, tel and fax 647-8845. 25, 26, 27 April. Conference Secretariat: Sekeri 8, tel 362-6479, fax 363-2606.

THESSALONIKI

VAFOPOULIO PNEVMATIKO KENTRO, Nikolaidi 3 & Papandreou, tel (031)424-132,424-133. Concert with the Municipal Orchestra and the choir of Anatolia College. The choir is led by S.Alevisos. Soloist: Christian Gerigen; violin, singers: Foni Babouri-Delfinopoulou, Filitsa Konstandinidou. Maestro: Kosmas Gallilaia. 1 April.

Paintings by Vlassis Kaniaris, 15 April to 12 May. Concert with the Municipal Orchestra. Soloist: Elisabeth Kalfoglou, piano. Maestro: osmas Gallilaia. 20 April, 8.30pm.

Songs with Aliko Kayialoglou on 21,22 April,9pm. 8th Panhellenic Conference of Homeopathic Medicine.27,28 April,9am.

CONSERVATOIRE FILIPPOS NAKAS, at Avlaia Hall. Piano recital by Nikos Zafranias, 17 April,8.30pm.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, Open 8:30-2:30pm. The entrance fee of 800 drs includes the museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, ☎ 321-0219. Sculptures, vases, terra-cottas and bronzes from Acropolis' excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, ☎ 321-0185. Open 8:30am-2:45pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 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, Harilaou 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, Papatrigopolou 7. ☎ 324-6164. Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday 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. Wednesday Free.

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. Tuesday closed.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vas Sofias 22. ☎ 721-1027. Open 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-hail 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. Entrance fee 150 drs.

D.PIERIDIS MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, King George Ave 29, Glyfada. ☎ 898-0166. Every day 6-9pm, Saturday and Sunday 10-1 pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek modern art.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Levildou 13, Kifissia. ☎ 801-5870. Open 9am-2pm; closed Friday. Entrance 200 drs, students 50 drs.

JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, Amalias 36. 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.

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM & SITE, Ermou 148. ☎ 346-3552. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, students 100 drs. The site includes the ruins of the Dipylon, the Sacred Gate and cemetery, a funerary avenue containing graves, and monuments to famous Athenians. The museum houses many finds from the cemetery.

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

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Tositsa 1. ☎ 821-7717. Open Tuesday to Friday 8am-5pm; Monday 11-5pm; Saturday & Sunday 8:30am-3pm. Entrance 600 drs, students 300 drs.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Vas. Konstantinou 60. ☎ 723-5938. Open 9am-3pm; Sunday 10am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance 150 drs. Paintings, engravings and sculptures by Greek and foreign artists.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou & Kolokotroni (old Parliament). ☎ 323-7617. Open Tuesday to Friday 9am-1:30pm; Saturday & Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, students 50 drs. Thursday free. It contains objects from the Frankish, Venetian and Turkish periods, traveller's plans, weapons, souvenirs of Othon & George I, as well as collections from the Cretan War, Balkan War, Asia Minor disaster, of World War II.

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

PALEONTOLOGICAL & GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Panepistimiou Athinon, Panepistimioupolis. ☎ 724-7401.

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

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

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

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

restaurants and night life

CENTRAL

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

DELPHI, Nikis 13. ☎ 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good, 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 complete restaurant service. ☎ 323-0336. A third Dionysos is on Lycabettus Hill.

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

EVERYDAY, Stadiou 4 and Voukourestiou corner. ☎ 323-9442. Cafeteria convenient for coffee, croissants, pastries and ice cream. Open from 7am-2am.

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

HOTELS

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

TANISSIA, 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 more information and/or reservations.

HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, ☎ 902-3666

Pergola, International and Greek specialties: buffet and a 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, Syntagma Sq. ☎ 364-3112 or 364-3331.

Asteria restaurant. Service til 1:30 am.

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 chese pie lamb curry, sweets galore. 7am-1am.

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

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 rfrom 8pm-2am.

LOTUS

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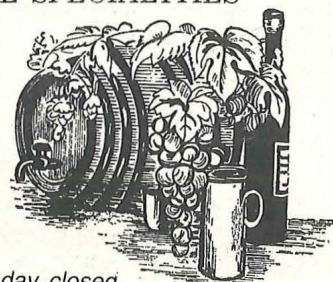
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(No lunch served on Sunday)

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Bellehelene

Paleologou 1, Plateia Politeias

Catering for parties is also available

THE MERMAID

Incongruous though it may seem, there is an authentic fish and chip shop just off the main square in Glyfada, one that has nothing to envy of its UK equivalents. Owner Jeannette Arduino takes special care of her cozy little place: tables are laid with checked oilcloth and the proper condiments. Her service is express, and within minutes real fish and chips come out piping hot.

Opened some 15 months ago, The Mermaid (or Gorgona) is unlike anything Greece has so far.

The menu, not extensive but honest, includes cod, haddock, plaice and rock salmon, all nestled in a light crisp coating of batter and served with chips, quite reminiscent of Clapham Common or Mile End Road. Prices are very reasonable, scampi being the most expensive dish. The Mermaid special consists of: scampi, cod, haddock, chips with sauce tartare, and is priced at 1200 Drs. Pickled onions, meat pies, pastries and real bread-and-butter pudding, made in typical British fashion, are 350 Drs per portion.

The tables are outside, under an awning, and face a small square (Plateia Horikon) resemblant of a typical Greek village, hence the name.

The Mermaid stays open every day from 1pm until midnight.

Items for take-out are externally wrapped in newspaper just like home in England. Outside catering is also available.

I relished the meal, finding the food as good as word had it. The nice surprise was the low cost: 1500 to 2000 Drs per person, excluding the wines they serve.

Finding the place is no easy task. Behind the Rex cleaners, turn down Horikon street, and Plateia Horikon will be on your right.

The Mermaid, Fish and Chip Shop, Plateia Horikon, Glyfada, Tel. 894-3481

By Jeanne Valentine

HERMION, café and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near Adrianou St cafeteria square). ☎ 324-6725, 324-7148. Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with good Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open from 8pm-12am.

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

PSARRA, Erotodritou and Erechtheos St. ☎ 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.

STROFI, Gali 25, Makrygianni. ☎ 922-3434. Sunday closed.

SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20, Makrygianni. ☎ 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). Sunday Closed.

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

TSEKOYRAS, Epiharmou 2, Plaka. ☎ 323-3710. Wednesday Closed.

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.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

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

BELLE HELENE, Paleologou 1, Kifissia. ☎ 807-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. An international modern cuisine. Specialty's steaks, fresh seafood and snacks. Coffee shop open all day. Also caters for special parties.

Open daily 10:00am -2:00am.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 37, Kifissia. ☎ 807-7745. "Gourmet Magazine" made its cheese and eggplant bourekakia world famous 30 years ago. Specialties: sweetbreads, brains, curries. Excellent charcoal grills and the single fish dish always fresh. Closed Sunday.

CAPRICCIOSA, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia. ☎ 801-8960. Pizzeria. Open daily from 10:00pm -2:00am.

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

LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus Eater), Ay Lavras 4, Kifissia, behind the station. ☎ 801-3201. Closed Tuesday and Wednesday. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a choice of soups or one of two or three hors d'oeuvres; one of two special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Limited seating. Reservations a must.

MOUSTAKAS, Harilaou Trikoupi and Kritis, Kifissia. ☎ 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

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

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

PEFKAKIA, Argonafton 4, Drossia. ☎ 813-1211. Youvet-sakia stifado and large array of mezedes.

KOLONAKI

BAYAZZO, Ploutarhou 35 and Dimoharous, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical Clown" in German. Lunchtime salad "fountain", champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include bouzouki frivoltif (calamaria stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, eggplant with ouzo-flavored mincemeat and yoghurt. Sunday Closed.

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.



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Charcoal grill - Aegean fish
Business lunch menus

LUNCH AND DINNER

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SUNDAYS CLOSED

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, ☎ 934-7711.

Panorama rooftop, will close for the winter period.

Ledra Grill, (international specialties) open as of 2 October until end of May, from 8pm. Nightly live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Matola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pool. Open 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 fro 6:30am, served a la carte or buffet, specialty; eggs à la minute: all day menu 11am-11pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of international, local dishes; late night menu 11pm-1:30am; Sunday brunch 11am-3:30pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house.

Crystal Lounge Piano bar. Song and Piano M. Hatzegianis. Tuesday without music.

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 til 6pm. Restaurant/buffet dining, 9:30pm-1am.



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HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZART, Tsopha 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

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

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

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. Bakalarios, bifteki, snails baked fish (gavros).

PLAKA

BAKALIARAKIA (TA), Kydathinaion 41. ☎ 322-5084. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads.

DEKAOKTO, Soudias 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-5561. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily from 12pm-5am. Closes in the summer.

GEROFINIKAS, Pinandrou 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. Piano; Kalkanis, guitar; Papadopoulos, singer; Maria Aristofanous, and T. Arvanitidis.

NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq 21. ☎ 361-4508. Restaurant

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

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

STEAKHOUSES

PONDEROSA, Kifissias 267, Kifissia. ☎ 801-4493. Restaurant - Charcoal Grill Steak House. The specialty is American - style steaks and salads. Behind Olympic Airways, near Plateia Kifissias.

THE STAGE COACH, Leoforos Kifissia 18, Marousi ☎ 684-6995. Specializes in steaks, salads, and baked spuds, with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily lunch and dinner. Closed Sunday.

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

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantinoupoleos 9 Marousi. ☎ 802-0636. Youvassi and chicken sti gastra. Daily

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

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri. ☎ 683-1864. Greek and international cuisines. Service til 2am.

DER SPIEGEL, Fragoklissias 2, Marousi. ☎ 684-6393. Just like home with international cuisine. Service til 1:30am.

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

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

PETIT FLEUR, Plataion 6, Marousi. ☎ 802-7830. Service til 2 am.

ROUMBOS, Ay Antoniou, Vrillissia. ☎ 639-3515. Closed Sunday. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, garkoumba.

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

TI PRASINO, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei. ☎ 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs. Salads. The meat is all top quality. Lunch from 7:30pm - midnight.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEA - SIDE

ADONIS, L. Kalamakiou 85 Kalamaki. ☎ 982-0002. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, charcoal grilled octopus.

BOUFFE (LA), Aghiou Alexandrou 67, Paleo Faliron. ☎ 981-8547. French cuisine. Specialties include moules marinière, soupe à l'oignon, coq au vin, bourguignon, Beignets aux pommes, profiteroles.

EL GRECO, Metaxa 20, Glyfada. ☎ 894-3165. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EL PRIMO, 15 I. Metaxas, Glyfada. ☎ 894-1501. Filets and schnitzel. Piano.

EPICURE, 17 L. Poseidonos, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-1237. Hamburgers, filets with rockford Also in Voula, Metaxas 16, ☎ 895-3544.

LE FAUBOURG, Metaxa 43 and Pandoras, Glyfada. ☎ 894-3608. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house specialty. Open daily except Sunday, for dinner only.

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NAFTIKOS ONILOS VOULIAGMENIS, ☎ 896-0741. Fish. Terrace. Monday-Tuesday Closed.
NEIRIDES, M.Kavouri harbor, Kavouri. ☎ 896-1560. Filets. Terrace.

GREEK CUISINE

APAGGIO, Megistis 6, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-9093. Traditional food from all over Greece. Opened til 12 pm. Monday closed.
DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou. Neo Psychiko. ☎ 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal-grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).
THALIA'S, 15 Thalia's Ag. Dimitrios. ☎ 973-3885. Friendly atmosphere, love towards tradition. Service til 12:30pm. Sunday closed
MYRTIA, Trivonianou 32-34, Mets, ☎ 902-3633, 902-3644. Service til 12:30. Sunday closed.

SEAFOOD

AGLAMER, Akti Koumoundourou 54-56, Microlimano. ☎ 411-5511.
ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. ☎ 894-5636. An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Open daily from morning to midnight.
BOULLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amphitea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave). ☎ 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7:30pm-midnight.
KUYU-KAPLANIS, Navarchou Votsi 23, Microlimano. ☎ 411-1623.
LAMBROS, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula. ☎ 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Daily from 12am -2pm. Closed Mondays.
MICROLIMANO, (or Turkolimano, as it is still called in Piraeus) now hosts 22 seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxi driver knows where it is, but if you want to use transportation take the metro to Faliron station. Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at **FRATES**, around from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offer fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea.
NAUTILUS, in Ambelokipli, one block south of the President Hotel (off Kifissias at Fthiotidos 6), features fine cuisine, an elegant mahogany and linen decor, and Big Band Music. The cocktail bar is well-stocked and a great place for after theatre/cinema get-togethers. Open 8pm-2am. ☎ 693-0089 (Mykonos devotees will recognize Jimmy's Ornos Bistro specialties).
PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada. ☎ 8945677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round; tasty dishes, tasteful prices. Open from 12am-4am and at night 8pm-12pm.

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Athidon, Kalithea. At Syngrou Ave 190-192, turn right. ☎ 959-5191; 959-5179. Reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch & dinner. Special chefs from Taipei and Hong Kong. 160 varieties of Chinese dishes.
CHINA, Efroniou St 72, Illissia. ☎ 723-3200; 724-5746. (Between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Open daily for lunch and dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan and Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking Duck, spare ribs, shark's fin soup etc.
GOLDEN DRAGON, Syngrou Ave 122 and G. Olympiou 27-29. ☎ 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30 - 3:30pm and 7:30pm - midnight. Closed on Sundays.
KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. ☎ 894-4528. Open daily 12pm - 3pm for lunch and 7pm - 1am. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.
LONG FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 143, 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. Monday Closed.
MICHIKO 27 Kydathineon Plaka. ☎ 322-0980. Sushi and sashimi bar. Menu 5,250 drcs. Serive til 11:00pm. Sunday Closed.

PAGODA, Bousiou and Leaf 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.
HUA LUNG, 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 RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirinio 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.

SPANISH

CAMILON, Polyla 39, Ano Patissia. ☎ 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella and sangria. Specialties: sepias con olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork fillet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8pm. Closed Sunday.
SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ay Sostis Church). ☎ 932-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla sangria. Monday Closed.

FRENCH

LE CALVADOS, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton). ☎ 722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu from house pate to mousse au chocolat; including a variety of steaks with original sauces, shrimp with curried rice, and cheese fondue. House wine. Specialties from Normandy and fine Calvados, of course. Sunday Closed.
L'ABREUVOIR, Xenokratous 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 722-9106. Steak tartare. Garden.
LES GRANDS BOULEVARDS, 21 Alexandras Ave. ☎ 643-7935. Live piano music and song and a varied menu representing. Service til 12:30 pm. Sunday closed
PRECIEUX, Akademias 14, ☎ 360-8616. Restaurant above the upmarket "dell". Flounder fillet, salmon fillet. Air-conditioned. Closed Sunday.

KOREAN

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

CYPRIOI

AMMOHOSTOS, Bousiou 43, Erythros. ☎ 692-0269.
APHRODITE, Konitsis 12, Goudi. ☎ 775-2467. Garden.
GALATEIA, 50,52 Valtetsiou, Exarhia. ☎ 360-1930.
KIRKI, L.Pentelis 1, Kefalari. ☎ 808-0338. Garden.
THE BEAUTIFUL CYPRUS, Idraspu 11, Ano Illisia. ☎ 775-6176. Garden. Sunday Closed.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: pasta and scalloppine. Nightly from 8pm -1am. Closed Sunday.
AL TARTUFO, Poseidonos 65, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, fillet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Open daily from 12:30am -1:30am.
AQUARIUS Kifissias Ave. 108. ☎ 691-4325. Specialty spaghetti aquarius. Service til 1:30 pm.
ARCOBALENO, Nap Zerva 14, Glyfada Sq. ☎ 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençale. Open daily from 6:30pm -1:30am.
BOSCHETTO, Evangelismos Park, Hilton area. ☎ 721-0893.
DA BRUNO, Ag Alexandrou 46, P. Faliron. ☎ 981-8959. Closed Monday.
DA WALTER, 7 Evzonon and Anapiron Polenou, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four

cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8pm -1am.
IL FUNGO, Poseidonos 68, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 981-6765. Specialties: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scaloppines. Nightly from 8pm -2am. Saturday 12:30pm -2:30am.
LA BUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. ☎ 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under the same management as "La B ussola" in Glyfada, Vas. Freiderikis 34, ☎ 894-42605. Filet à la Diabolo and "Triptiho à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.
LA FONTANINA Vas. Gerogiou 31, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-0738. Specialty Madagascan fillét. Service til 1:45 pm.
LA STRADA Ethn. Antistaseos 107, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-0370.

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leaf Kifissias 267 (near the Trohonomo). ☎ 801-5335. The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of dishes.
LA TEQUILA LOCA 19 Dio Charous Str. Ilisia. ☎ 723-9386. Mexican taco bar. Live music Tuesday and Thursday. Latin Salsa the spirit of Mexico.

VEGETARIAN

EDEN, Flessa 3, Plaka. ☎ 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travellers; juices, salads and sweets. Specialties: lasagne (soya), boureki and hot chili. Terrace in the summer. Open 12am -12pm.

MUSIC RESTAURANTS

AVANCE, Xenokratous 43, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-0151.
ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari. ☎ 801-5792.
MARTHA'S, Kifissias 252-254, Halandri. ☎ 671-7890. Singers Jannet Kapougia and Christos Konstandenis. Sunday Closed.
MEMORIES, Markou Mousouri, Mets. ☎ 922-6672. A. Bekris, I. Iosifidis, A Pavlides and M. Alexiou.
PICCOLO MONDO, Kifissias 217, Marousi. ☎ 802-0437. Singers Renato, Danae, Panos and Kelly. Sunday Closed.
PLACE THE AGORA, Kifissias 10, Marousi. ☎ 684-0392. Piano; V. Bondas, guitar; D. Katakouzenos, song; Natas-sa. Sunday and Monday Closed.
ROMEO, Levendi 3, Kolonaki, ☎ 723-0507. T. Toulatos, S. Kritikou, V. Zouboulis and C. Farkaki. Sunday Closed.
TIFFANY'S, Maximou 1, Kefalariou Sq. ☎ 801-9373.

LIVE MUSIC HALLS

APOLLON, Vouliagmenis 22, Neo Kosmo. ☎ 923-3165. Singers Paschalis, Mary Lida, Bessy Argiraki and T. Antoniadis. Opens from 10:30 pm, Sunday 8:30-12:30 pm. Opened on Friday, Saturday and Sunday
DIAGENIS PALACE, Syngrou Ave 259. ☎ 942-4267, 941-7602. Singers Lefteris Pantazis, Glykeria, Polina, C. Thandis and K. Garbi. Ballet Chuck Foster. Closed Mondays.
NERAIDA B. Georgiou 2, Kalamaki. ☎ 981-2004. Singers Marinella, A. Kalogiannis, I. Raikou and K. Korou. Thursday Closed.
PLAY BOY, Syngrou Ave. 137, Nea Smyrni. ☎ 934-8587. Singers L. Diamandi, A. Dionysiou, T. Komnenos, and G. Polychroniadis. Monday Closed
TOYNEL, Syngrou Ave. 123. ☎ 934-6311, 934-8800. D. Kondolazos, Zig-Zag, Dakis, and Mando.

TEA BAR

KOPERTI, Sina 46. ☎ 361-6003. Salads, cheese, hot dishes, tea and coffee.
LOTOS, Glavkou 14, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-7461. Crêpes and salads, 24 types of tea. Sunday Closed.
FOTAERIO, Ippokratous 74, Exarchia. ☎ 362-2362. 21 types of tea, crêpes, juice and food.

MUSIC BAR

ABSOLUT, Fillelino 23, Syntagma. ☎ 323-7197.
DEKA Arditou 10, ☎ 324-8303.



Olympic Action Radio

Greece's English-language radio station brings you
24-hour news & entertainment from *The BBC World Service*
on 102 FM Stereo

•APRIL•SCHEDULES•APRIL•SCHEDULES•APRIL•SCHEDULES•APRIL•SCHEDULES

MONDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL



1 AM WORLD NEWS
1:05 MUSIC FOR A WHILE WITH RICHARD BAKER
1:50 SPORTS ROUNDUP
2 AM WORLD NEWS
2:05 WORLD BUSINESS REVIEW
2:15 LETTER FROM AMERICA
2:30 APR 1st FRED ASTAIRE; 7th IS IT WORTH THE RISK? WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 IN PRAISE OF GOD
4 AM NEWS then DRAMA:TALKING HEADS (exc APR 1st/8th FROM MANNA TO MICROWAVE)
4:45 ON THE RECORD (exc APR 22nd/29th THE HAVANA INTERNATIONAL GUITAR FESTIVAL)
5 AM NEWSDESK
5:30 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH
6 AM WORLD NEWS
6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
6:15 COOKING THE BOOKS (exc APR 22nd/29th GOOD BOOKS)
6:30 ANYTHING GOES
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 OFF THE SHELF
7:45 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC
8 AM WORLD NEWS
8:09 24 HOURS
8:30 WAVEGUIDE
8:40 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
8:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 WHAT IS DEMOCRACY (exc APR 1st FRED ASTAIRE; 8th IS IT WORTH THE RISK?)
10 AM WORLD NEWS
10:09 24 HOURS
10:30 APR 8th/15th TAMPERING WITH THE PAST; 22nd/29th THE NEW WIND OF CHANGE IN AFRICA
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 HEALTH MATTERS
11:30 ANYTHING GOES
12 PM WORLD NEWS
12:09 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
12:15 THEY MADE OUR WORLD
12:25 WORDS
12:30 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC
12:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY then WHAT IS DEMOCRACY (exc APR 1st FRED ASTAIRE; 8th IS IT WORTH THE RISK?)
1:30 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW
2 PM WORLD NEWS
2:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN

2:15 HEALTH MATTERS
2:30 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH
3 PM NEWSREEL
3:15 APR 1st/8th NED SHERRIN'S COUNTERPOINT
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM NEWSHOUR
5 PM WORLD NEWS
5:05 OUTLOOK
5:30 OFF THE SHELF
5:45 THEY MADE OUR WORLD
5:55 WORDS
6 PM NEWSREEL
6:15 DRAMA:TALKING HEADS (exc APR 1st/8th FROM MANNA TO MICROWAVE)
7 PM WORLD NEWS
7:09 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
7:15 NEW IDEAS
7:35 CUE FOR A SONG
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 PM WORLD NEWS
8:05 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
8:15 PANEL GAME inc APR 1st/8th JUST A MINUTE
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
9 PM NEWSDESK
9:30 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20
10 PM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
10:30 THEY MADE OUR WORLD
10:40 WORDS
10:45 HEALTH MATTERS
11 PM WORLD NEWS
11:09 THE WORLD TODAY
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
11:30 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW
12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

TUESDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS
1:05 EUROPE'S WORLD
1:20 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
1:50 SPORTS ROUNDUP

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.

2 AM WORLD NEWS
2:05 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
2:15 GROWING POINTS IN MEDICINE
2:30 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 PANEL GAME inc APR 2nd/9th JUST A MINUTE
4 AM WORLD NEWS
4:05 OUTLOOK
4:30 APR 2nd/16th/30th JAZZ NOW AND THEN; 9th/23rd FOLK IN BRITAIN
4:45 HEALTH MATTERS
5 AM NEWSDESK
5:30 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
6 AM WORLD NEWS
6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
6:15 THE WORLD TODAY
6:30 JOHN PEEL
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 OFF THE SHELF
7:45 EUROPE'S WORLD
8 AM WORLD NEWS
8:09 24 HOURS
8:30 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
8:40 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
8:45 THE WORLD TODAY
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 COUNTERPOINT
10 AM WORLD NEWS
10:09 24 HOURS
10:30 NEW IDEAS
10:50 CUE FOR A SONG
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 CONCERT HALL
12 PM WORLD NEWS
12:09 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY
12:30 EUROPE'S WORLD
12:45 SPORT'S ROUNDUP
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY then DISCOVERY
1:30 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
2 PM WORLD NEWS
2:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
2:15 WAVEGUIDE
2:25 BOOK CHOICE
2:30 MEGAMIX
3 PM NEWSREEL
3:15 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM NEWSHOUR
5 PM WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK
5:30 OFF THE SHELF
5:45 ON THE RECORD (exc APR 23rd/30th THE HAVANA INTERNATIONAL GUITAR FESTIVAL)
6 PM NEWSREEL
6:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW
7 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
7:15 MEGAMIX
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 PM WORLD NEWS
8:05 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
8:15 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
9 PM NEWSDESK
9:30 DISCOVERY

Olympic Action Radio

The best combination of programs from *The BBC World Service*

24 hours a day on 102.1 FM



10 PM NEWSDESK
10:05 OUTLOOK
10:30 DEVELOPMENT '91
11 PM NEWS & WORLD TODAY
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
11:30 MERIDIAN
12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

WEDNESDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS
1:15 BUSINESS MATTERS
1:20 MEGAMIX
1:50 SPORTS ROUNDUP
2 AM WORLD NEWS
2:05 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
2:15 CONCERT HALL



5:30 OFF THE SHELF
5:45 BUSINESS MATTERS
6 PM NEWSREEL
6:15 GROWING POINTS IN MEDICINE
6:30 COMEDY: THE A TO Z OF ... (exc APR 3rd PIGS HAVE WINGS)
7 PM WORLD NEWS
7:09 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
7:15 COUNTERPOINT
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 PM WORLD NEWS
8:05 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
8:15 MEDIAWATCH
8:30 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
9 PM NEWSDESK
9:30 MULTITRACK 2
10 PM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
10:30 OMNIBUS
11 PM WORLD NEWS
11:09 THE WORLD TODAY
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
11:30 ASSIGNMENT
12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

THURSDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS
1:05 FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
1:20 COUNTERPOINT
1:50 SPORTS ROUNDUP
2 AM WORLD NEWS
2:05 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
2:15 COOKING THE BOOKS (exc APR 24th GOOD BOOKS)
2:30 MULTITRACK 2
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 COMEDY: THE A TO Z OF ... (exc APR 4th PIGS HAVE WINGS)
4 AM WORLD NEWS then OUTLOOK
4:30 WAVEGUIDE
4:40 BOOK CHOICE
4:45 THE FARMING WORLD
5 AM NEWSDESK
5:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
5:30 ASSIGNMENT
6 AM WORLD NEWS
6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
6:15 THE WORLD TODAY
6:30 NED SHERRIN'S COUNTERPOINT
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 OFF THE SHELF
7:45 FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
8:30 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
8:40 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
8:45 THE WORLD TODAY
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 OMNIBUS



10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 NETWORK UK
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 COOKING THE BOOKS (exc APR 25th GOOD BOOKS)
11:30 JOHN PEEL
12 PM WORLD NEWS
12:09 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY
12:30 THE FARMING WORLD
12:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
1 PM NEWS & ASSIGNMENT
1:30 COMEDY: THE A TO Z OF ... (exc APR 4th PIGS HAVE WINGS)
2 PM WORLD NEWS
2:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
2:15 FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
2:30 DRAMA: NOT AS FAR AS VELMA
3 PM NEWSREEL
3:15 MULTITRACK 2
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM NEWSHOUR
5 PM WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK
5:30 OFF THE SHELF
5:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
6 PM NEWSREEL
6:15 MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER
7 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
7:15 NETWORK UK
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 PM NEWS
8:05 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
8:15 DRAMA: NOT AS FAR AS VELMA
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
9 PM NEWSDESK
9:30 FOCUS ON FAITH
10 PM NEWS & OUTLOOK
10:30 SEVEN SEAS
10:45 THE FARMING WORLD
11 PM NEWS & WORLD TODAY
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
11:30 MERIDIAN
12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

FRIDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 PM WORLD NEWS
1:05 GLOBAL CONCERNS
1:20 NETWORK UK
1:50 SPORTS ROUNDUP
2 AM WORLD NEWS
2:05 COMMENTARY
2:15 MUSIC REVIEW
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 PROKOFIEV
4 AM WORLD NEWS then OUTLOOK
4:30 SEVEN SEAS
4:45 GLOBAL CONCERNS
5 AM NEWSDESK
5:30 DRAMA: NOT AS FAR AS VELMA
6 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
6:15 THE WORLD TODAY
6:30 FOCUS ON FAITH
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 OFF THE SHELF
7:45 FOLK IN BRITAIN (exc APR 12th/28th JAZZ NOW AND THEN)
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
8:30 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
8:40 LOCAL NEWS INPUT

3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 OMNIBUS
4 AM WORLD NEWS
4:05 OUTLOOK
4:30 MEDIAWATCH
4:45 COUNTRY STYLE
5 AM NEWSDESK
5:30 DEVELOPMENT '91
6 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
6:15 THE WORLD TODAY
6:30 DISCOVERY
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 OFF THE SHELF
7:45 COUNTRY STYLE
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
8:30 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
8:40 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
8:45 THE WORLD TODAY
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 MERIDIAN
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 DEVELOPMENT '91
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 BUSINESS MATTERS
11:30 PANEL GAME inc APR 3rd/10th JUST A MINUTE
12 PM WORLD NEWS
12:09 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY
12:30 MEDIAWATCH
12:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY then OMNIBUS
1:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING
2 PM WORLD NEWS
2:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
2:15 COUNTRY STYLE
2:30 MERIDIAN
3 PM NEWSREEL
3:15 NEW IDEAS
3:35 CUE FOR A SONG
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM NEWSHOUR
5 PM WORLD NEWS
5:05 OUTLOOK



Olympic Action Radio

Greece's English-language radio station brings you
24-hour news & entertainment from *The BBC World Service*
on 102 FM Stereo

8:45 THE WORLD TODAY
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 MERIDIAN
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 EASTERN EUROPE: WHAT HAPPENED TO THE REVOLUTION?
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 MUSIC REVIEW
12 PM WORLD NEWS
12:09 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY
12:30 SEVEN SEAS
12:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
1 PM NEWS then FOCUS OF FAITH
1:30 PROKOFIEV
2 PM WORLD NEWS
2:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
2:15 GLOBAL CONCERNS
2:30 MERIDIAN
3 PM NEWSREEL
3:15 EASTERN EUROPE: WHAT HAPPENED TO THE REVOLUTION?
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM NEWSHOUR
5 PM WORLD NEWS (exc APR 19th THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY)
5:05 OUTLOOK
5:30 OFF THE SHELF
5:45 THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA (exc APR 19TH/26th THE LEARNING WORLD)
6 PM NEWSREEL
6:15 MUSIC REVIEW
7 PM WORLD NEWS
7:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
7:15 SCIENCE IN ACTION
7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
8 PM WORLD NEWS
8:05 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
8:15 PROKOFIEV
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP



9 PM NEWSDESK
9:30 MULTITRACK 3
10 PM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
10:30 EASTERN EUROPE: WHAT HAPPENED TO THE REVOLUTION?
11 PM WORLD NEWS
11:09 THE WORLD TODAY
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
11:30 SCIENCE IN ACTION
12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

SATURDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS
1:05 A TASTE OF SOUL
1:20 PEOPLE AND POLITICS

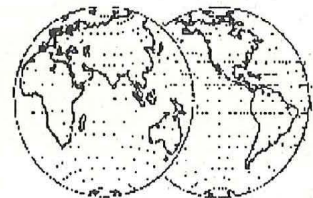
1:50 SPORTS ROUNDUP
2 AM WORLD NEWS
2:05 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
2:15 WORLDBRIEF
2:30 MULTITRACK
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 FROM THE WEEKLIES
3:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
4 AM WORLD NEWS then OUTLOOK
4:30 SHORT STORY (exc APR 6th SEEING STARS)
4:45 HERE'S HUMPH!
5 AM NEWSDESK
5:30 PEOPLE AND POLITICS
6 AM WORLD NEWS
6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
6:15 THE WORLD TODAY
6:30 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 HERE'S HUMPH!
7:45 WORLDBRIEF
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
8:30 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
8:40 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
8:45 THE WORLD TODAY
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 MERIDIAN
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 FROM THE WEEKLIES
10:45 ON THE RECORD (exc APR 20th/27th THE HAVANA INTERNATIONAL GUITAR FESTIVAL)
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW
12 PM WORLD NEWS
12:05 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY
12:30 PERSONAL VIEW
12:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
1 PM NEWS then HERE'S HUMPH!
1:15 LETTER FROM AMERICA
1:30 PEOPLE AND POLITICS
2 PM WORLD NEWS
2:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
2:15 WORLD BRIEF
2:30 MERIDIAN
3 PM NEWSREEL
3:15 MULTITRACK 3
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM NEWSHOUR
5 PM NEWS SUMMARY then SPORTSWORLD
6 PM NEWSREEL
6:15 SPORTSWORLD cont
7 PM WORLD NEWS
7:09 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
7:15 SPORTSWORLD cont
8 PM NEWS then PERSONAL VIEW
8:15 JOHN PEEL
8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
9 PM NEWSDESK
9:30 FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
9:50 WRITE ON
10 PM NEWS then DRAMA: TALKING HEADS (exc APR 6th FROM MANNA TO MICROWAVE)

10:45 FROM THE WEEKLIES
11 PM WORLD NEWS
11:09 PERSONAL VIEW
11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
11:30 MERIDIAN
12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

SUNDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS
1:05 SHORT STORY (exc APR 6th SEEING STARS)
1:20 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING
1:50 SPORTS ROUNDUP
2 AM WORLD NEWS
2:05 WORDS OF FAITH
2:10 BOOK CHOICE
2:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW
3 AM NEWSDESK
3:30 THE KEN BRUCE SHOW (exc APR 14th A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS)
4 AM NEWS then PLAY OF THE WEEK: MAR 31st STILL LIFE PAINTING; APR 7th DAMAGED GOODS; 14th A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS; 21st/28th SARCOPHAGUS
5 AM NEWSDESK
5:30 APR 7th/14th TAMPERING WITH THE PAST; 21st/28th THE NEW WIND OF CHANGE IN AFRICA
6 AM WORLD NEWS
6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
6:15 RECORDING OF THE WEEK



6:30 FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
6:50 WRITE ON
7 AM NEWSDESK
7:30 A TASTE OF SOUL
7:45 APR 7th/14th THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA; 28th THE LEARNING WORLD
8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
8:30 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT
8:40 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
8:45 LETTER FROM AMERICA
9 AM NEWSDESK
9:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING
10 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
10:30 FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
10:50 WRITE ON
11 AM WORLD NEWS
11:09 WORDS OF FAITH
11:15 MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER
12 PM WORLD NEWS & BUSINESS REVIEW

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.

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12:15 APR 7th/14th THE PEOPLES OF SOUTH AFRICA; 28th THE LEARNING WORLD
 12:30 A TASTE OF SOUL
 12:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 1 PM NEWS then SCIENCE IN ACTION
 1:30 IN PRAISE OF GOD
 2 PM WORLD NEWS
 2:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 2:15 SHORT STORY (exc APR 7th SEEING STARS)
 2:30 THE KEN BRUCE SHOW (exc APR 14th A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS)
 3 PM NEWS then PLAY OF THE WEEK: MAR 31st STILL LIFE PAINTING; APR 7th DAMAGED GOODS; 14th A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS; 21st/28th SARCOPHAGUS
 4 PM NEWS HOUR
 5 PM NEWS SUMMARY then WHAT IS DEMOCRACY? (exc APR 7th IS IT WORTH THE RISK?)
 5:30 ANYTHING GOES
 6 PM NEWSREEL
 6:15 CONCERT HALL
 7 PM WORLD NEWS
 7:09 LOCAL NEWS INPUT
 7:15 APR 7th/14th TAMPERING WITH THE PAST; 21st/28th THE NEW WIND OF CHANGE IN AFRICA
 7:45 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 8 PM WORLD NEWS
 8:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 8:15 IN PRAISE OF GOD
 8:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 9 PM NEWSDESK
 9:30 THE KEN BRUCE SHOW (exc APR 14th A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS)
 10 PM NEWS then PLAY OF THE WEEK: MAR 31st STILL LIFE PAINTING; APR 7th DAMAGED GOODS; 14th A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS; 21st/28th SARCOPHAGUS
 11 PM WORLD NEWS
 11:09 APR 7th/21st FOLK IN BRITAIN; 14th/28th JAZZ NOW AND THEN
 11:25 WORDS OF FAITH
 11:30 NED SHERRIN'S COUNTERPOINT
 12 MIDNIGHT NEWS HOUR

BBC AT A GLANCE

WORLD NEWS - Broadcast daily on the



hour
 NEWSDESK - World News and despatches from overseas and UK correspondents
 NEWS HOUR - A comprehensive look at the topics of the day, plus up-to-the-minute international and British news
 NEWSREEL - News of events as they happen & despatches from BBC correspondents all over the world
 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 TWENTY-FOUR HOURS - Analysis of the main news of the day
 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW - Survey of

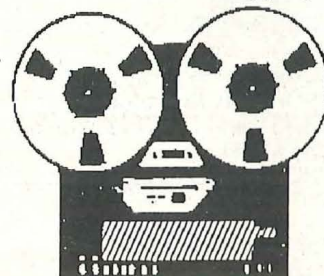
editorial opinion in the Press
 THE WORLD TODAY - Examines one topical aspect of the international scene
 COMMENTARY - Background to the news from a wide range of specialists
 OUTLOOK - A mix of conversation, controversy and colour from round the world, plus the latest developments here in Britain
 FINANCIAL NEWS - news of commodity prices & currency and stock markets
 FINANCIAL REVIEW - A look back at the financial week
 WORLDBRIEF - A 15-minute roundup of the week's news headlines, plus everything from sport and finance to best-sellers and weather
 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW - Dave Lee Travis presents record requests & dedications in his own unique way.
 ANDY KERSHAW'S WORLD OF MUSIC
 ANYTHING GOES - Your requests for a variety of music and much more with Bob Holness
 ASSIGNMENT - Weekly examination of a topical issue
 BOOK CHOICE - Short book reviews with three editions each week
 BUSINESS MATTERS - Weekly survey of commercial and financial news
 COUNTRY STYLE - with David Allan
 DEVELOPMENT '90 - Reflecting aid and development issues
 DISCOVERY - An in-depth look at scientific research
 EUROPE'S WORLD - A magazine programme reflecting life in Europe and its links with other parts of the world
 FOCUS ON FAITH - Comment and discussion on the major issues in the worlds of faith
 FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT - BBC correspondents comment on the background to the news
 FROM THE WEEKLIES - A review of the British weekly press
 GLOBAL CONCERNS - Keeping ahead on environmental issues
 GOOD BOOKS - Recommendation of a book to read
 HEALTH MATTERS - Keeping track of new developments in the world of medical science, as well as ways of keeping fit
 HERE'S HUMPH! - All that jazz
 IN PRAISE OF GOD - A weekly programme

of worship and meditation
 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING
 JAZZ NOW & THEN/FOLK IN BRITAIN - Jazz one week, folk the next
 JOHN PEEL - Selects tracks from newly

released albums and singles from the contemporary music scene
 LETTER FROM AMERICA - Alistair Cooke
 MEGAMIX - Compendium of music, sport, fashion, health, travel, news and views for young people
 MERIDIAN - Each week three topical programmes about the world of the arts
 MULTITRACK 1 - World Service Top 20; 2 - New pop records, interviews, news and



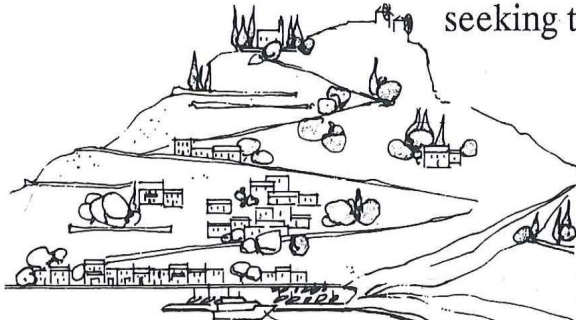
competitions; 3 - Latest developments in British contemporary music
 MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER
 MUSIC REVIEW - News and views from the world of music
 NETWORK UK - Looks behind the issues and events that affect the lives of people throughout the UK
 NEW IDEAS - A weekly look at the world of technology, innovation & new products
 OFF THE SHELF - Daily readings from the best of world literature
 OMNIBUS - Each week a half-hour programme on almost any topic
 PEOPLE AND POLITICS - Background to the British political scene
 PERSONAL VIEW - Of topical issues in British life
 RECORDING OF THE WEEK - A personal choice from the new releases
 SCIENCE IN ACTION
 SEVEN SEAS - Weekly programme about ships and the sea, with Malcom Billings
 SOCIETY TODAY - A weekly look at changes in Britain
 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 SPORTSWORLD - Weekly sports magazine
 THE FARMING WORLD
 THE KEN BRUCE SHOW
 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW - Past top twenty hits with Paul Burnett
 WAVEGUIDE - How to hear the World Service better
 WORDS OF FAITH - People of all faiths share how their scripture gives authority and meaning to their lives
 WRITE ON ... - Air your views about BBC World Service



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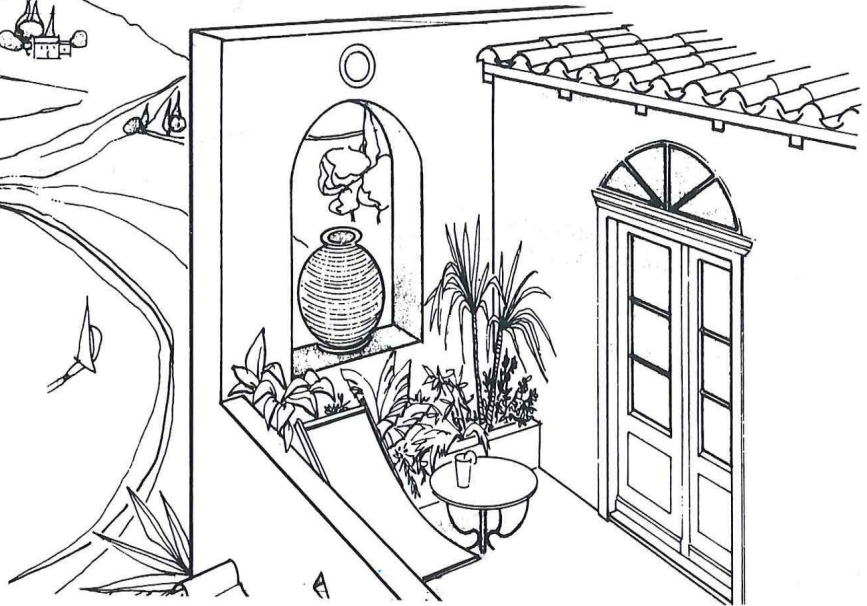
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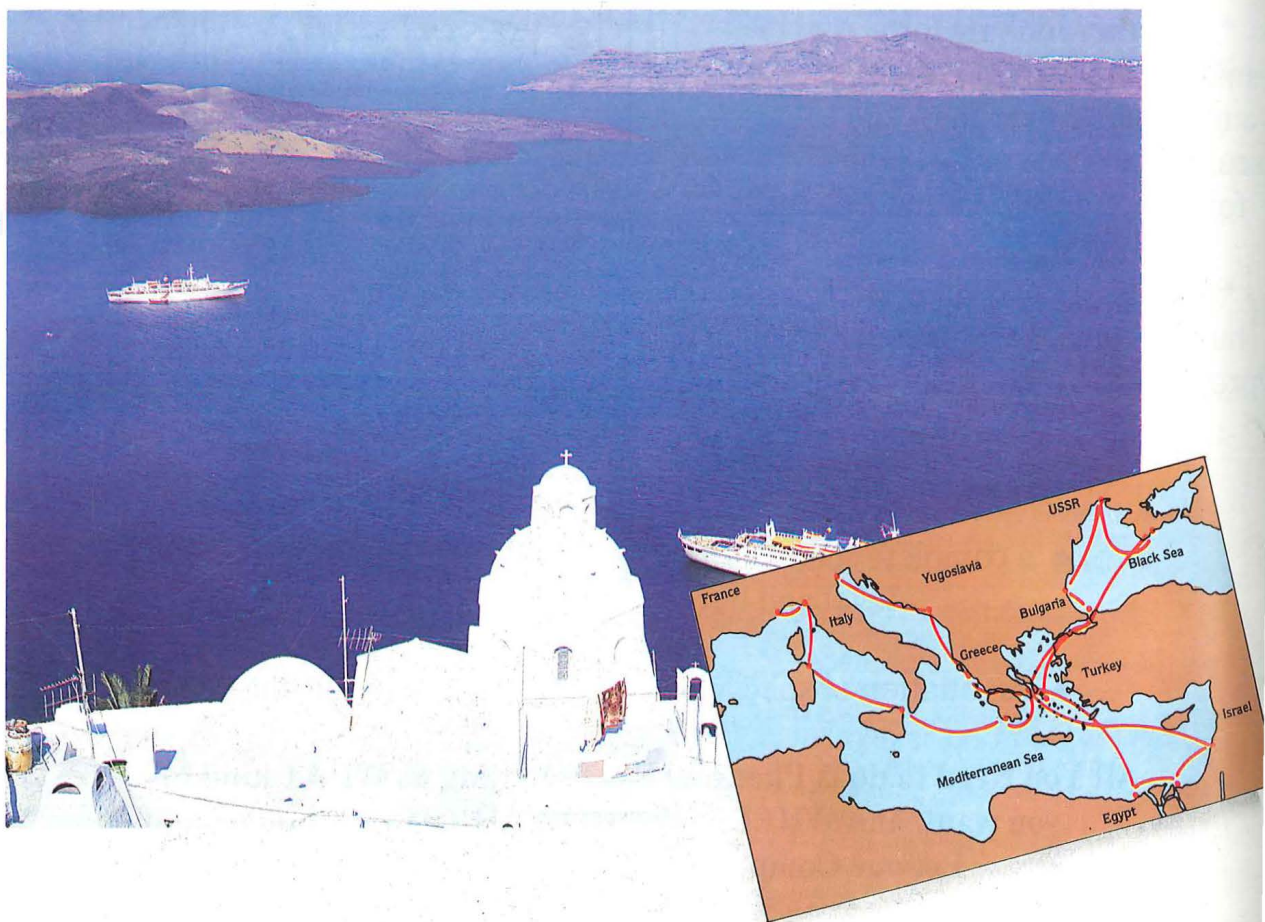
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