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Greece's English Language Monthly

THE BATTLE OF CRETE

The Trial

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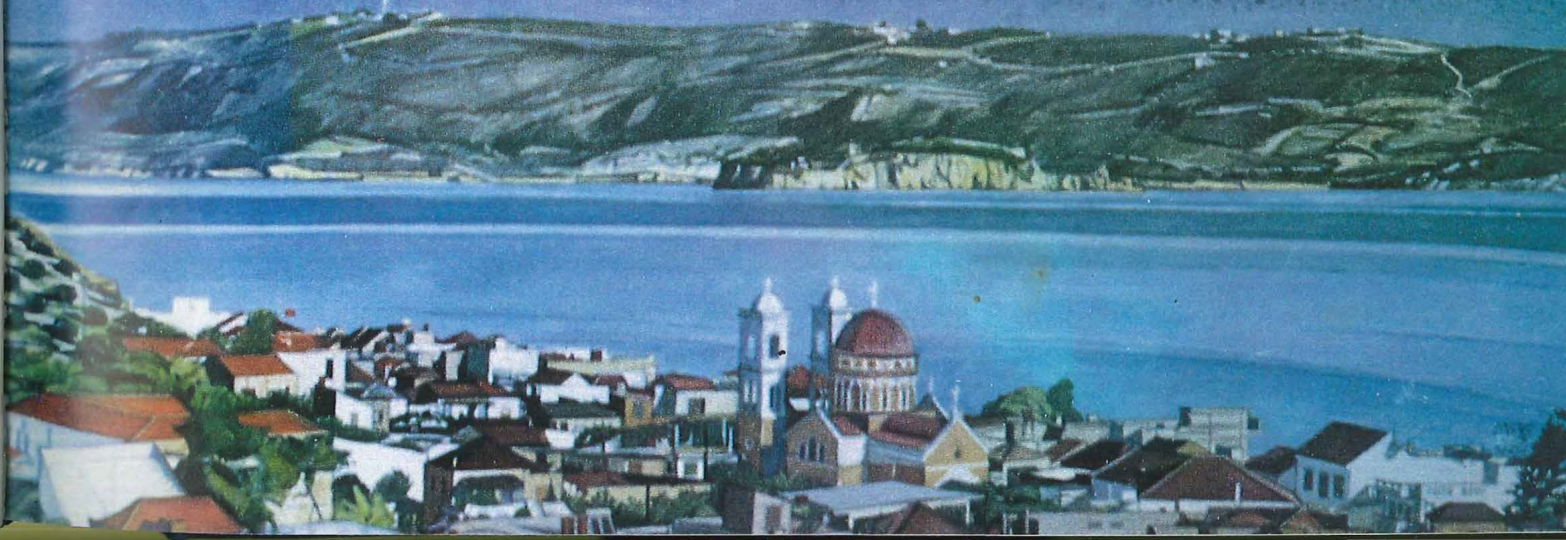
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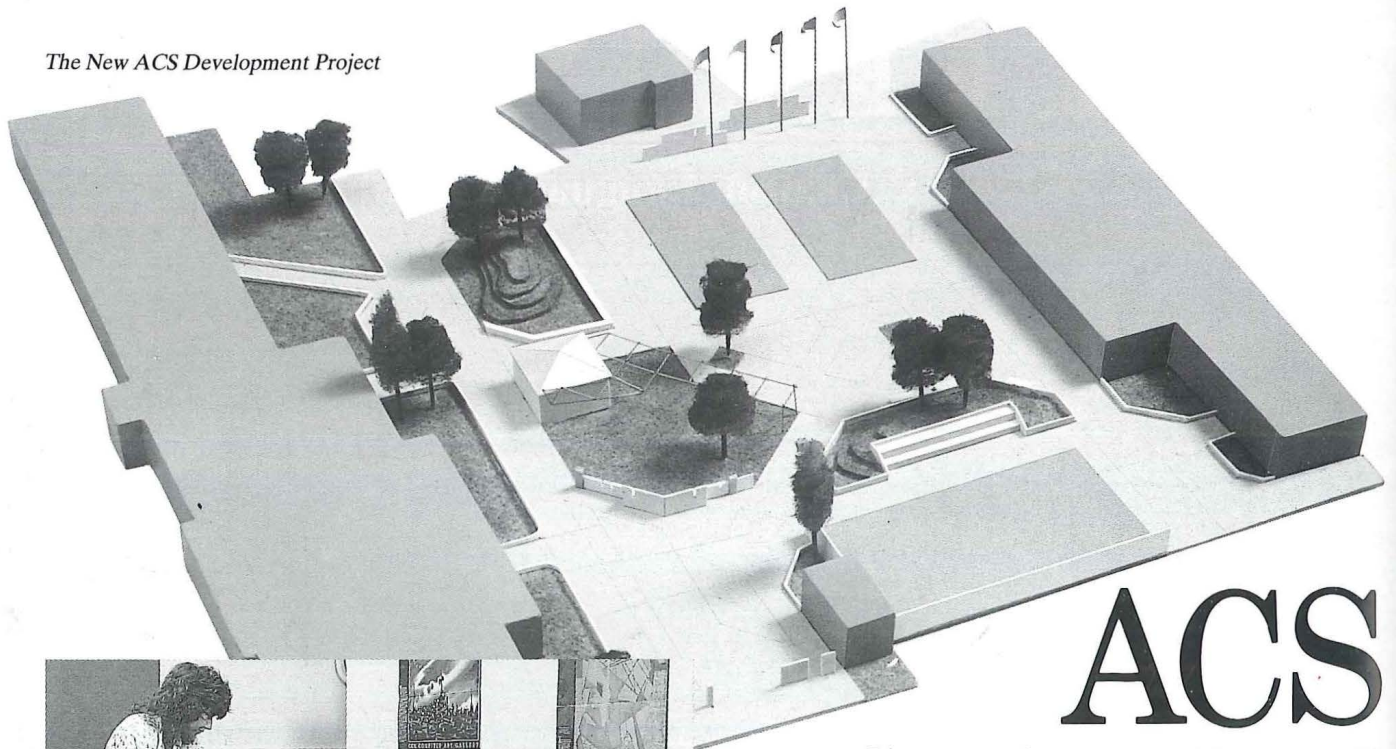
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After 32 years, a valuable volunteer work force will be departing Athens. Katey Angelis recalls the endeavors of US Scout Troop 347.



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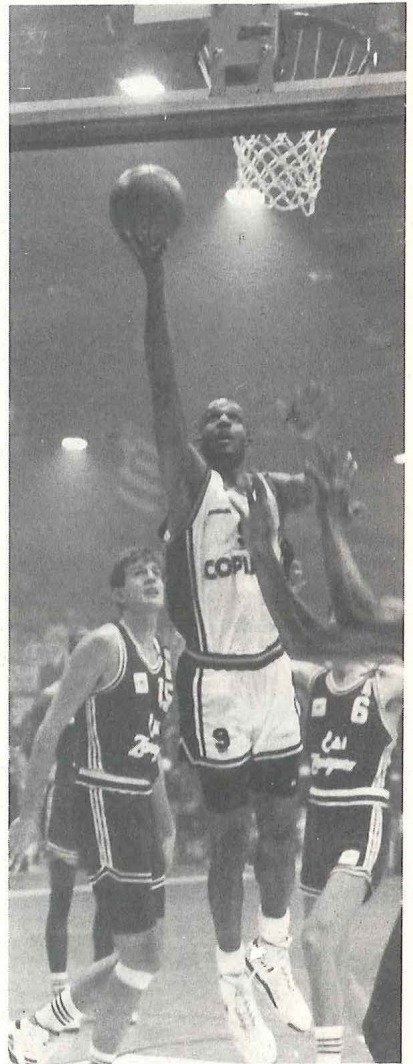
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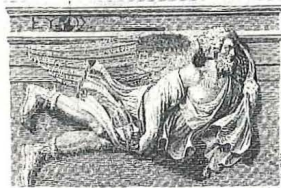
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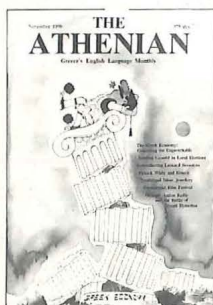
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Drossoula Elliott
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Remembering Leonard Bernstein

Dear Editors,

As an accredited biographer of Leonard Bernstein it was, of course, of greatest interest for me, and I was very much attracted by, the memorial article "When the Lights Went Out on Leonard Bernstein" by Elizabeth Lansdale (November 1990), and I shall take the liberty of referring to it and quoting a few lines from it in the forthcoming Third Edition of the biography.

The charming article came to my attention with some delay, during a lecture assignment, and it is therefore only now that I can point out some minor inaccuracies, possible slips of memory, that Mrs Lansdale will not mind my correcting.

First of all, the Thessaloniki concert Mrs Lansdale remembers took place not in 1958 but in 1959, and the New York Philharmonic and Bernstein did not go to Salzburg from Thessaloniki but came from Salzburg where I heard them play the programme they performed in Thessaloniki shortly afterwards. Another minor matter: the encore they played, the *pizzicato* movement by Tchaikovsky, is in the *Fourth* Symphony, not in the Sixth (the 'Pathetic'). The Orchestra also played the 5th, not the 7th, Symphony by Shostakovich and the Bernstein Second Symphony based on poems by W.H. Auden was completed in 1949.

All these matters are naturally of significance to the biographer and the historian but do not detract from the charm of Mrs Lansdale's lively story that gives so truthful a picture of dear 'Lenny's' character, his resourcefulness and humour, and his never-failing memory as well of his remembering faithfully the people he liked.

Yours Sincerely,
Peter Gradenwitz
Israel

Professor Gradenwitz's biography, *Leonard Bernstein: The Infinite Variety of a Musician*, has been published in English, German, Spanish and Japanese.

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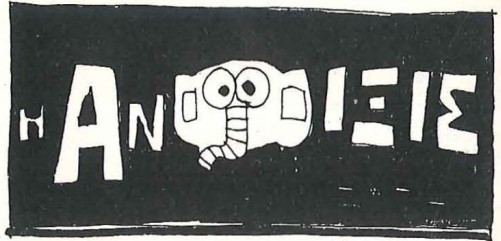
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MEANING: HE WENT MAD.

BAA, BAA, BLACK SHEEP

The country recently has received some adverse publicity in the international press, for allegedly abiding by the rules, the manners or the aims of the European Community. One particularly acid moment was "among diplomats the snarling is getting louder about the black sheep in their midst."

With characteristic Hellenic humor, cartoonist Ilias Makris reacted by showing Greece looking into a mirror and mumbling, "I don't mind being black; it's being a sheep that I don't like."

This, of course, is true, and independence of mind is the most Greek of characteristics, sometime for good, sometime for ill. This, too, seemed to be very much on the minds of Messrs Genscher, Carter, Karageorgis and McTaggart who came to Athens last month to collect their Onassis prizes and say a few words which gave no impression that they had entered a sheep pen.

Ever since Harold MacMillan shuffled to the podium in 1980 after receiving the first Athinai Prize (he helped save the Acropolis in one of its many crises), the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation has put on a good show, and it is no slight to the ten intervening ceremonies that the 1991 presentation was the best. If no one was as wise as President Senghor or as handsome as Dr Kouchner or as sweet as Ailton Krenek of Amazonia, the four laureates this year were impassioned and, thankfully, brief.

The new venue had something to do with the ceremony's success. The Old Parliament is a dear survivor of Othonian Athens but it was a bit of a squash particularly during Melina Mercouri's entrances who always acted as if she were Onassis Prize winner in perpetuity.

This year the ceremony took place at the newly-completed Athens Concert Hall. Local chauvinists are right for once, it is the most beautiful concert hall in the EC (shoo, you other 11 sheep!) and let us cry, Bravo! to those true believers in the ultimate quality of Greek life who made this monument

possible: the late Alexandra Triandi, Lambros Eftaxias and Christos Lambrakis - for starters.

But just to make sure that amid all this glamor one was still in the homely homeland, landscaping was still going on around the hall as the first limos drew up. Sapling cypresses and olive trees and little rows of purple posies were being planted by eager native workers like Albanian refugees, gypsies and recently-arrived Pontians who are the only ones who keep the black sheep on its four feet.

A brief choral prelude showed off the hall's wonderful acoustics and the solemn music was given a dash of color by Mimi's late arrival in a pretty dress with her spouse unobtrusively taking seats first row, centre.

"The freedom which unites Europe today is based on the freedom of man, as we first encounter it in all its worthiness in the wisdom of Greek philosophy, the proportion of Greek sculpture and the profundity of fate as expressed in Greek tragedy."

So spoke Vice Chancellor of Germany, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, on receiving the Athinai Prize for Man and Mankind in his dedication to the unification of Europe and his own country.

Mr Genscher drew a parallel between Germany and Greece for being the only two EC countries which bordered on the communist states of Eastern Europe and, due to this fatal geography, were split by a fissure which abetted the Civil War and the dictatorship 20 years later in Greece, and produced the two Germanys, only now reunited.

"This anguish has, however, strengthened our desire for European union. Here, men and women know that freedom does not come by itself, but is gained only through pain and even at the risk of life."

If Mr Genscher stressed overall political unity based on individual freedom as first conceived and manifested in ancient Greece, Professor Vassos Karageorgis lamented the loss of cultural unity by violence.

Dean of Cypriot archaeology and minister of antiquities, Professor Karageorgis was awarded the Olympia Prize for Man and Culture in his

dedication to the preservation of the Cypriot cultural heritage.

"It was my good fortune to study, to preserve and to bring to light the ancient culture of my country... For 22 years, from 1952 to 1974, the earth at Salamis gave me joy each season by yielding up the secrets of the past. A whole world was opened for the first time, widening the history and the archaeology of Cyprus. The myths and traditions which I had learned as a child growing up in a village a few kilometres from Salamis became a reality."

"Then one summer morning in 1974, I saw that whole world vanish..."

Ever since, Dr Karageorgis' sole aim has been trying to keep the Cypriot heritage intact. Through publications, researches, lectures, protests and pleas, he has sought to stop or reduce the stream of treasures taken from churches, monasteries, museums, archaeological sites and by clandestine excavations, and identify those that have appeared on western markets.

On receiving the Aristotelis Prize for Man and Society, former US President Jimmy Carter made an impassioned plea for the victims of famine, disease and civil war in the Third World and outlined the admirably practical and attainable aims of the Carter Centre at Emory University, Atlanta, in research, agricultural technology and getting vaccines to the places where they are most urgently needed.

The Delphi Prize for Man and his Environment went to the founder and president of Greenpeace, David McTaggart. Of the four speeches it was the tartest but the most challenging, for it seems, the only way the world is going to stay in one piece is by forcing man to make best use of his mind, widen his awareness and act on it. In their own way, the sages of ancient Athens faced with equal courage the mysteries and dangers of existence and would understand what was meant.

The prizes were presented by President Karamanlis who was praised by Mr Genscher as a great democrat, a great Hellene and a great European. So if Greece, after all, is a sheep whatever the color, at least it is watched over by a Good Shepherd. ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

ENTERING THE FRAY

Attempts are being made by leftist terrorist groups holding long-discredited beliefs to disrupt the shaky Greek economy. Two new groups have entered the fray, implying less that terrorism is spreading than that the ultra-left is splintering due to the wave of liberalism that has surged through once-communist ruled countries.

'Revolutionary Popular Struggle' (ELA) and 'First of May', however, claimed joint responsibility for an explosion at the UN offices in Athens as well as for a barrage of 13 bomb attacks conducted shortly before Easter.

In a proclamation sent to three Athens dailies, the terrorist groups called the Gulf War "A dirty imperialistic operation" aimed at reassuring world domination by the "North-American terrorists." They also criticized the anti-labor policies of the ruling conservative government.

Newspapers published only a summary of the proclamation, on account of legislation banning the publication of such proclamations, introduced as an anti-terrorist measure by MP Dora Bakoyianni, daughter of Premier Mitsotakis and widow of MP Bakoyiannis, who was killed by terrorists. Passing into law, the ban was attacked for curtailing freedom of the press. Fines on the various media for violating the ban can reach up to half a billion drachmas.

On 22 April, on the day of Mr Koutsoyorgas' funeral, a bomb posted by terrorists killed seven Greeks and injured eight in Patras. The explosion occurred at the offices of Air Courier Services (ACS) in a building which also houses the Patras Appeals Court, the local office of the Greek Communist Party, and the offices of United Parcel International, an American international courier service.

Police authorities declared there are no initial indications as to who the target of the bomb was, but identified the suspected terrorist through the tattered remains of his student card and

parts of his body as 26-year-old student Ahmed Hashaykeh, a Palestinian with a Jordanian passport studying at a college in Patras. It is believed that Hashaykeh was carrying the bomb when it exploded prematurely.

A search at Hashaykeh's apartment revealed cables and other items which could be used for the construction of home-made bombs.

Concerning casualties it was the most serious terrorist incident in Greece since the attack on the *City of Poros* cruise ship in 1988.

NEW ALBANIAN WAVE

Demonstrating persisting distrust in their country's authorities despite the first free multi-party elections, more than 2000 Albanians crossed into Greece last month. In these elections the communists managed to hold on to power.

Police authorities in Ioannina said 750 of them had entered the country illegally, while the rest carried properly issued visas. But they said the number was probably much higher, as many Albanians cross the border without being registered.

The police also said that about 150 soldiers were among those who crossed the border illegally.

Thousands of Albanians, most of them ethnic Greeks, gather daily outside the Greek embassy in Tirana hoping for visas to leave. About 600 are issued each day; an estimated 1500 ethnic Greeks obtained visas in time to celebrate Greek Orthodox Easter last month.

Authorities estimate that more than 20,000 Albanian refugees have fled to Greece since December, but police authorities in Ioannina believe the real number must be up to 40,000.

The new wave of arrivals appears to have been spurred by disappointment over the communists' electoral victory.

SOVIET MINISTER'S VISIT

During a two-day official stay last month, the first Soviet Foreign Minister in 35 years to visit Athens, Mr Bessmertnykh, held talks with Greek government officials. Mr Bessmertnykh and his hosts discussed bilateral relations, the situation in the Balkans,

the Cyprus issue and the problem of peace and stability in the Mediterranean and the Middle East. The two sides also took up the issue of the 350,000 ethnic Greeks living in the Soviet Union.

Mr Bessmertnykh met with his Greek counterpart, Mr Antonis Samaras, as well as with President Karamanlis and Prime Minister Mitsotakis. At the end of the talks, a 'Greek-Soviet Peace and Friendship' agreement was initiated, and will be signed during the visit to Moscow of the Greek Premier, who accepted an invitation by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. The agreement, which was described by the Soviet Minister as "a safety net" for bilateral cooperation, provides for closer relations between the two countries and an annual meeting of the two foreign ministers.

"We consider Greece as a neighboring country, even if we do not have common borders," Mr Bessmertnykh declared at a press conference. "We value our relations with Greece, just as we value our relations with Turkey."

Asked on Moscow's position on the Kurdish refugee problem, Mr Bessmertnykh said that the Soviet Union was prepared to take part in international efforts to resolve the problem, but any solution should not interfere in a country's domestic affairs.

Mr Samaras remarked that the visit "signals the beginning for the enrichment of the political dialogue between the two countries under the spirit of Perestroika."

THOMAS AND JULIETTA

An 18-year-old refugee from Albania committed suicide on the eve of her marriage, believing that she had lost the 80,000 drachmas given to the couple as a wedding gift.

It was later discovered that the girl's fiancé had taken the money for safe keeping elsewhere without having informed her.

Greek police said that young Julietta Motsou was found hanging from the grapevine in the garden of the house where she had been a guest since fleeing Albania two months ago.

Soon after her arrival Julietta fell in love with Thomas Kotsas, also an Albanian of Greek origin, and their marriage was to have taken place a few

days later.

Police said Julietta left a note behind explaining that she was taking her life because by misplacing the money, she had "badly failed" all those who had offered her trust and affection since her flight.

SCHOOL OUTING TRAGEDY

Four Greek schoolchildren were killed and 45 others injured when a tour coach taking them on an Easter excursion to Corfu overturned and plunged into a riverbed near Agrinion in Central Greece.

Police said the bus overturned when the right wheel's axle broke. Three 17-year-old girls and a boy were killed, while two other girls were seriously injured and lifted by helicopter to an Athens hospital in critical condition. The bus driver was also injured.

The accident occurred early in the morning, as the students decided to leave Athens shortly after midnight in order to save time. Following the accident, Education Minister George Souflias banned night departures for school excursions.

VISIT FROM BELGRADE

Serbian president Slobodan Milosevic was in Athens last month repairing some frayed diplomatic ties. He told Prime Minister Mitsotakis that he was grateful to Greece for assisting in the efforts to preserve the present structure of the Yugoslavian State. In return, Premier Mitsotakis expressed satisfaction that positive steps had recently been taken by Serbia towards a democratic process and a market economy.

On the so-called 'Macedonian Question', the Serbian president was diplomatic to the point of saying next to nothing:

"When there is a problem between two countries which, nevertheless, wish to promote good relations to their mutual benefit, patience is necessary to overcome this problem. Personally, I believe that this can be achieved in the interest of good neighborly relations."

More positive ground was broken in the matter of granting transit permits for Greek trucks passing through Yugoslavia. Restrictions of permits last year caused a row in Greece and Western Europe because Yugoslavia offers the only convenient land route connecting Greece with its fellow EC members.

"At present the issue has been resolved," the Serbian leader declared, "and I don't think there will be a problem in the future."

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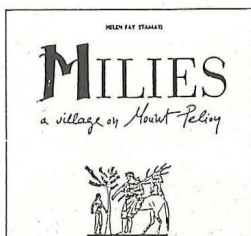
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CORRECTION

The line drawing accompanying the article 'The Vanished Lake' (April, 1991, p. 22) carried the wrong caption. The drawing depicts the inaugural ceremony of a viaduct connecting the main channel of water cutting through the drained lake of Kopaïs with Lake Iliki. The viaduct, 1873 metres long, was completed in 1886. The inscription over the entrance, in Greek, begins "Concord between Greece in the reign of King George I and the French Kopaïs Company..." French flags set up on poles added color to the ceremony. These viaducts, still in use for bringing water to Athens, have been in the news lately in regards to claims that poor maintenance of the system is a main reason for the city's serious water shortage.

ERRATUM: *The last 2 sentences of "Technology with a Human Face" by Christina Reimondos in our March issue, p.30-31, should read: "If we continue a bit further in that direction, there may be no more need for new methods or theories of the kind presented for neonatal care. But are we willing to take that responsibility for our actions and feelings and let the newborns be our teachers when it comes to how to practice love?" We apologize.*

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small tables, etc.**

BRIDGING THE GULF

The construction of a suspension bridge spanning the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth is expected to begin soon. Half of the 70 billion drachma project is being financed by the EC on the condition that the other half is put up by the company which builds and operates the bridge until it recovers its investment from tolls. The 2.5 kilometre bridge, connecting Rion in the Peloponnese with Antirion on mainland Roumeli, will have four traffic lanes.

GOING DUTCH

The Grande Bretagne, Athens' leading hotel whose history appears in this issue, was sold recently to International Hotels Investments, a Dutch company, together with the Italian consortium Ciga which will also manage it. The main shareholder of Ciga is Prince Kamir Aga Khan. The price of the sale, which amounts to 55 percent of the shares held by members of the Doxiadis and Petrakopoulos families, is said to be 14 billion drachmas.

Meanwhile, 49 percent of Olympic Catering, a problematic subsidiary of Olympic Airways, has been sold to the Dutch company Rosehill Investment Services. It will gradually purchase the remaining shares during the next five years.

The new board of directors plans to invest 750 million drachmas over a period of 10 months to modernize the company and upgrade the standard of services provided.

Last October, Olympic Catering made news when workers took over the company's premises, protesting the dismissal of supernumerary employees. The government had maintained that the chief reason for the company's losses was gross overstaffing.

COUNTING FOREIGN NOSES

The number of foreign tourists in Greece in 1990 hit a new record, reaching nearly the same level as the entire Greek population.

According to the National Statistical Service, foreign visitors totalled 9,310,492, up nine percent from the record registered the previous year.

While figures showed that the British, too, broke a new record with 1.6 million arrivals, for the first time in years they lost first place to the Germans who approached the two million mark.

Statistics showed that Britons still

far-surpassed any other nationality in terms of participating in cheap package tours. For although arrivals by charter flights accounted for 49.5 percent of all tourist arrivals in Greece, as many as 95 percent of the Britons came here on low-cost, all-inclusive charters.

GREEKS, TOO, MUST PAY

After years of free entrance to their museums and archaeological sites, Greeks, as of last month, have been compelled to pay an entry fee along with foreigners, in compliance with EC regulations on equality of European citizens.

Formerly, only foreign tourists had to pay the entrance fees which, in the case of monuments, has now gone up to a 1000 drachmas per person.

Greeks were allowed free admission to encourage them to acquaint themselves with their own culture, as they are notorious for their poor turnout at museums and sites. Now the EC ruled the privilege had to be abolished, as it was discriminatory against visiting European tourists.

SLAUGHTER OF TURTLE-DOVES

An animal rights group has condemned the slaughter of thousands of turtle-doves by hunters on a group of islands in the Ionian Sea.

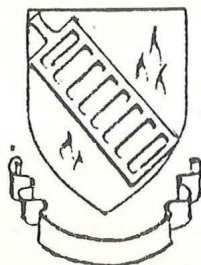
"It is a disgrace to the Greek people," said ecologist Kostas Tsipiras. "If the killing does not stop, we will take action against the hunters."

Speaking at a press conference last month on the Pan-European Campaign for the Abolition of Hunting, Mr Tsipiras said that the slaughter was taking place on the Strofades Islands, south of Zakynthos, which are the first point of arrival for the turtle-doves as they migrate in the spring from North Africa to Europe.

According to figures released at the press conference, there is one hunter for every 28 Greeks, the largest ratio of hunters in any European country.

An Italian professor of Zoology, Carlo Consiglio, who was also addressing the press conference, said that Greece should shorten its hunting season or risk conviction by the European Court. In Greece, however, Tsipiras said, the number of hunters is increasing, in contrast to the trend in other European countries.

Hunters are responsible for polluting the Greek countryside with 5600 tons of lead annually, while in the last six months 19 persons have been killed and 70 injured in hunting accidents.



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INTERVIEW WITH ROSALYN CARTER

One aspect of the Carter administration that brought the presidency closer to the people showed how someone elected to office could work so creatively with his spouse. With Jimmy and Rosalyn Carter that mutual collaboration continues.



Mrs Rosalyn Carter together with Mrs Drossoula Elliott

“**L**ast night we were in China, two nights before in Japan, the day before that in Hawaii. We arrived late in Athens. Our plane had a 12-hour delay. This morning we jogged up to the Acropolis”.

Looking calm and elegant, Rosalyn Carter is sitting on a sofa of an apartment in Grande Bretagne. She is in Athens together with her husband, former US President Jimmy Carter, who is receiving the Aristotelis Prize for Man and Society of the Onassis Foundation.

The award observes the establishment and accomplishments of the Carter Center, an organization that applies concrete efforts for the establishment of peace and well being for man.

The Carters often travel to remote villages in African or Asian countries. They come face to face with survival problems that people of the Third World encounter and try to alleviate them. Time is a major factor in the success of such operations. Every minute that goes by, human lives are lost due to facts that can be changed.

“It takes one year to prevent the guinea worm disease, which has been killing off African villagers for centuries. We just teach people simple ways to purify their water.

We have been to villages where most of the inhabitants contracted the guinea worm from organisms that develop in polluted water. It seems that is a disease their ancestors always had but it is hard for them to believe it comes from the water. So we teach them how to protect themselves”.

Human awareness is an issue that has to be developed. On the one side, uneducated Third World villagers have to be persuaded to exchange old habits

for some new ones in order to protect themselves. On the other side, citizens of the affluent western world must become sensitive to such problems.

“People like to help,” explains Rosalyn Carter. “People from all over the world respond with assistance if you can impress upon them and make them realize the problems. Remember the earthquake in Mexico a few years ago? Everybody in the whole world joined to send supplies. We have to make these situations known to people because, in most cases, they are so far away that they cannot see for themselves. Yet it can take so little to alleviate problems. For example, one pill a year will prevent river blindness.”

“River blindness is caused by a fly living in the water. Its bite affects the eye and blindness occurs. What happens is that people leave their good, rich, fertile land and move away because of the disease. We are giving medicines to prevent river blindness. A pharmaceutical company will give us all the medicines we can distribute. Thus people do not have to abandon their lands, famine is prevented and so is river blindness.”

“We have many projects at the Carter Center. We do many different things. But what we have found is that they all work together,” adds Mrs Carter.

“It takes a lot of work by a lot of people to help the people living in less fortunate situations. In Africa there are many organizations doing the same thing, like UNICEF for children, the Rockefeller Foundation, among others. One of our aim for the Carter Center is to try to coordinate them.”

“We aim at educating the people.

Through a network of help work we are working with women. The standards of living will not be raised until women are educated because they do everything in those countries.”

“I think one of the best things we can do in organizations like the Carter Center and many others is to make people aware of the problems. I have noticed in our country that when people see a problem they want to help with it.”

“Friendship Force is a wonderful organization which I have started in 1977. When Jimmy was governor, we had a friend, Weyne Smith, who came back to Atlanta from Brazil where he had been a Presbyterian missionary for seven years. He suggested we start an exchange program with Brazil in which people from one country would go to another, into people’s homes and share their everyday life.”

“We started with 200 Georgians and 200 Brazilians. The program worked very well as people became so interested in their host country. The idea is that when people can meet each other, breakdown the barriers that divide them, become friends and understand each other, it can only lead to a more peaceful world. Later we expanded these exchange programs to the whole world and what I always say to people travelling in Third World countries is to go to the offices of the Red Cross or any other international organization helping people and learn. In this way you can get a much better picture of the country and bring it back home with you.”

“It is in this way that awareness grows. A world of friends is a world of peace,” concludes Mrs Carter. ■

The Rising Cost of Eastern Europe

The Gulf War, the loss of markets and the recession in the west has hit hard eastern European countries struggling to discard the worn clothes of socialism. In order to create market economies, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria have asked the European Community (EC) and other western countries for immediate help to pay their escalating oil bills. These requests were considered last October in Brussels by the 24 industrialized western nations which have pledged to help eastern Europe liberalize its economies.

Three types of aid are being sought: balance of payments aid for oil payments; financial support to help make their currencies convertible; loans to the Soviet Union to finance imports from the eastern European nations.

During his visit to Czechoslovakia last fall, EC Commission President Jacques Delors announced that exploratory discussions would be held in respect to that country's association agreement with the EC. As well as creating a free trade area between the EC and eastern Europe, such association would also involve closer political ties. It would stop short of full EC membership, but has not deterred several east European countries from applying for admission. EC foreign ministers gave their approval last October for preliminary talks on association agreements with Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland. The executive commission hopes to complete these talks by the end of 1991 and then will request a mandate from the 12 members to commence formal negotiations.

However, each country sets a particular scheme. The economies of Bulgaria and Rumania do not yet justify the probing talks. As for Yugoslavia, it will have to solve its internal problems before entering negotiations. With Rumania there had been initial objections to a new trade and economic cooperation agreement raised by the EC's concern over human rights violations after the revolution, but they were removed in January.

As well as creating a free trade area between the EC and eastern Europe, an association agreement would also involve closer political ties.

The purpose of such agreements is to provide a framework designed to assist transition into a market economy. But such agreements will not hinder the EC's own march to a Single Market, and no action will be taken on applications for full membership before 1993. The EC policy is one of two steps: the first step is to help the eastern European countries find their way, each at its own pace, into the marketplace; the second step could bring each country, when ready, into the EC itself.

"There can be no question of allowing external shocks to jeopardize prospects for reform in eastern Europe."

The organization of the association agreements will be the responsibility of an association council which will supervise at the ministerial level political consultations. Trade matters will be discussed by a committee at the senior-official level and a parliamentary com-

mittee will also be formed as some sort of watchdog.

There will be a phased approach to the gradual abolition of duties and other tariffs, and to the development of free trade. Concurrently, eastern European countries will begin liberalizing imports from the EC. Concerning the legal aspect, their laws will be harmonized with EC rules in the fields of competition, taxes, health safety and, financial services.

Concerning the environment, the cost of the cleaning up has yet to be assessed, but is estimated to be high. A regional environmental centre was established in Budapest last September with an initial budget of 10 million US dollars. It will work closely with the European Environmental Agency set up by the EC. Both organizations will concentrate on industrial emissions, nuclear safety, air and water pollution and the disposal of toxic wastes.

Moreover, the US has pressed the EC for financial contributions to all those countries affected by the embargo against Iraq and by the Gulf War. And, as the EC cannot under its charter take a military role, Mr Delors was determined that it should take an economic one.

Eastern Europe, although sympathetic, has been hard hit by the rise in oil prices, and feels that the funds now allocated to the Middle East may have curtailed financial availability for its own economic needs. Frans Andriessen, the EC foreign affairs commissioner, assures "There can be no question of allowing external shocks to jeopardize prospects for reform in eastern Europe."

Greece, on her part, looks favourably upon aid towards eastern Europe. But she is also alarmed that the help may weigh too heavily on the EC, thus preventing the fulfilment of its obligations to the member countries. It is only recently that Greece has stopped treating the EC as a mere money grab bag and has begun working with the EC institutions in order to maximize the benefits. Timing is indeed essential. ■

Stimulating Greek-American Trade

There are 100 million credit card holders in the United States eagerly pushing their plastic; together they help to circulate through the retail market some 1500 billion US dollars annually. For food alone they contribute 350 billion US dollars. So how many American consumers sprinkle Greek olive oil on their salads or opt for Greek delicacies imported from the birthplace of democracy 5000 miles across the ocean? Statistically, one in 6000.

“The potential for doubling and redoubling the export of the Greek consumables is tremendous.”

In the food and wine trade, Greece exported to the United States 60 million US dollars in 1990. But moving from the other direction the US satiated Greek palates to the tune of 100 million US dollars. According to Mr Yiannis Papadimitriou, Director of the Greek trade office in New York, food and wine (including olive oil) are at the top of his trade promotion agenda. “The potential for doubling and redoubling the export of the Greek consumables is tremendous,” he said in a recent interview.

Take olive oil for instance. Greece is the third largest producer in the world (after Italy and Spain) and exports 50 percent of its crop. Out of this high-grade export, 80 percent is shipped in bulk to Italy. Then Italian firms blend it into their own lower-grade olive oil, package it and proceed to sell it worldwide, under their own labels, of course. The result is that Italian olive oil graces every American city; Greek olive oil is appreciated only in Astoria, New York and other Greek enclaves to the west!

“In the long term,” Mr Papadimitriou said, “Greece has to reduce its role of supplying raw material for others to package and distribute. In the sophisticated market, merchandising is everything, and this is something Greece has to improve. Right now Americans have rediscovered the therapeutic value of olive oil compared with other edible



Mr Yannis Papadimitriou with assistant and representative from Greece.

oils; in the Mediterranean countries, where olive oil consumption is high, heart disease incidence is low.”

The second category of Greek manufactured goods that is ready for development is finished clothing, including shoes and furs. In 1990, exports of these items to the US amounted to 130 million US dollars, a very low amount by US standards. But the future is bright. The Far East, a prime supplier to the US fashion trade, is catching up to American costs; US clothing merchants are now looking for alternative sources to manufacture their labelled goods.

Greece has a small but efficient clothing industry, and there is no reason why it cannot grow in order to supply more of the better end of the American market. But in the long view, as Mr Papadimitriou pointed out, Greek industry must make and promote goods under its own labels. Manufacturers must become ‘designers’ so that Greek names roll off American tongues along with Gucci and Amalfi. There are many good Greek designers but, with few exceptions, they live and work outside their homeland.

A third product with potential, one indigenous to Greece, is marble. Pendeli, Tinos and Thasos-white are famous and there are many other less-known but beautiful marbles from the limestone mountains of the mainland and the rocky islands of the Aegean. The US market is currently dominated by Italian marble (160 million US dollars imported in 1989), followed by Spanish (32 million US dollars) and then Greek (22 million US dollars). Greek marble is available at a competitive price, and the Greek trade office is

now actively working towards an increase in the market share.

Fourthly, Greek jewellers are recognized as among the best in the world. Present direct exports to the US of Greek jewellery amount to a paltry 3 million US dollars a year. Aside from this, US tourists visiting Greece buy another 5 million US dollars worth of jewellery annually.

Mr Papadimitriou has not an easy task. His total staff in New York, including secretaries, is four, with nine more in the Chicago and Washington

**After all,
there's nothing like
a Kalamata olive!**

DC offices: a very small body indeed to ease the flow of lifeblood from Greece to America. According to Mr Papadimitriou, Portugal has a staff of 17 in their New York trade office.

Perhaps a lesson can be learnt from trade figures. In 1989 (the last year for which figures are available) the US imported from Greece 476 million US dollars, a decrease of 9.9 percent from 1988, compared to 800 million US dollars from Portugal, an increase of 15.7 percent. However, 1990 Greek exports to the US have shown an increase of nearly 20 percent.

What is the history of Greek trade endeavors? The trade office was established in New York in 1946. The original staff of four was encouraged to promote trade between newly-liberated Greece and the US. It remains the official representative of all economic and commercial interests for Greece.

Over the years its operations have waxed and waned, doubling in size in the 1960s, and reverting to its present complement in the mid-1980s. Ensuing to the election of Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek government is tending to a policy of more private enterprise. This *should* lead to a reduction in government interference in commerce and trade. Whether it *will* is another matter, as bureaucracy, unfortunately, is self-perpetuating. It is certainly understood in the trade offices in New York

and Europe that more attention must be paid to merit, and less to nepotism. Under these new conditions the Greek New York trade office, it is hoped, will be in a better climate to carry out its mandate.

As a result of the social policies of the past, the lack of funds is unfortunately hindering the efforts of Mr Papadimitriou. His staff of four can hardly move beyond the incipient stages of promoting Greek exports to the US. The office must be staffed with business-minded professionals who have knowledge of the US market. Currently the New York office's assets lay in the following areas:

- Seizing opportunities for specific trade, and informing potential exporters in Greece through the Ministry of Trade in Athens.
- Enjoining US importers with Greek exporters.
- Staging promotional events in national pavillions in cooperation with, and with the financial help of, the Hellenic Export Promotion Organization in Athens. These have included Wine Wholesalers of America, New York PRET (ready-made clothes), marble exhibitions, jewellery shows, shoe fairs, and international hotel and restaurant shows.
- Promoting public relations such as wine tastings and retail store events (food). Arranging free magazine inserts in trade periodicals such as *Stone World* for marble. Providing seminars for journalists.
- Advertising in trade periodicals prior to exhibitions and trade fairs.
- Promoting export-oriented trade fairs in Greece.
- Playing the role of 'first contact' for any American seeking information on investments in Greece, providing information and guidance.

Although the value of 1989 Greek exports to the US in edibles, clothing, jewellery and marble was only about 182 million US dollars compared with cement, petroleum products and tobacco exports (204 million US dollars), the potential for future growth in consumer goods is greater. Raw material trade depends on world market forces which are, to a large extent, unpredictable and therefore can be perturbed by events beyond the trader's control; whereas consumables can be acted upon by astute entrepreneurs.

Now is the time for the Greek government to allow free rein to entrepreneurship and promote exports in a professional manner. After all, there's nothing like a Kalamata olive! ■

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'THE MOTHER OF TRIALS' IN LABOR

**Will moral rebirth
be encouraged by the outcome
of the biggest corruption trial of the century,
or will the philosophy
'do as you please so long as you can get away with it'
continue to prevail?**

by Sloane Elliott

The Koskotas trial, known also as the Bank of Crete scandal, the Papandreou dirty money affair, the Pamper box mystery, and, most recently as 'The Mother of Trials', seems, at half-time, to have run into a sand trap.

It is commonly called the greatest corruption scam in Greece in this century. And although it is the trial most exposed abroad since the courtesan Phryne booked on charges of impiety, revealed her bosom to the judges and was forthwith unanimously declared innocent, a bit of background may be in order for those first flights of summer visitors who would not mind spicing up their menu of sea-and-sun with a dash of scandal.

Being an enterprising young man, George Koskotas went to New York in the 1970s and mucked around a bit, sometimes working as a housepainter, and at one point forged a diploma showing he had a PhD in Economics. He liked being called 'Doctor'.

Armed with such credentials, Koskotas came home and was hired as an accountant with the Bank of Crete. Later, during the trial, Dimitris Halikias, Governor of the Bank of Greece, said, regarding Koskotas, that he was unaware of any other instance in the world in which a banker stole from his own bank. Koskotas was one of those black sheep in the Hellenic family which has earned the noun 'Greek' in the OED definition 'a wily fellow of loose habits'.

But pride must have its fall, as Sophocles pointed out when the moral level of the country was a little higher

than it is today. As a prominent figure in the international banking world, Koskotas was invited to the White House where, on a routine check, it was found he had had a little run in with the authorities in New York involving social insurance fraud.

It was a noteworthy phenomenon of the socialist years that its scandals always first broke abroad: Agrex in London, the maize scam in Brussels and the Koskotas business in the US. No such unseemly things were ever exposed in the discreet homeland.

At first, the brush with the American tax people did not make much of an impression in Athens, except on a few nosy journalists who followed the scent with great determination, which eventually took them to very high places.

**In this far-from-perfect
world,
practicality
has taken precedence
over rectitude.**

Koskotas continued his high style of living, building a villa of grand proportions next to the rich and famous. He had already bought the country's most popular football team, as well as its most vaunted newspaper, the conservative *Kathimerini*, and built up a broad publishing empire, employing the most sophisticated printing machinery in Europe.

At first, criticism came from pro-

government quarters, and it only gradually emerged that there might be intimate connections with leading PASOK figures. Given that most of the country's banks were state controlled and that private enterprise was looked upon with hostility, it seemed odd that so many government agencies were doing business with the private Bank of Crete.

Probes began, instigated by the Governor of the Bank of Greece, Dimitris Halikias, who was hampered in pursuing a managerial audit on the Bank of Crete by the then Minister of Justice, Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas. When it was publicized that Koskotas had dabbled once again in his old habit of forgery in a Merrill Lynch transaction, Koutsoyiorgas resigned under suspicion that he and Koskotas had close connections.

As this point Koskotas fled abroad, although a court order had forbid him to leave the country and he was under the surveillance of 300 policemen. After some adventures, Koskotas ended up in prison in Salem, Massachusetts, where he gave an interview to *Time* which made the cover story, entitled "The Looting of Greece".

The exposure of the scandal continued, rising to its colorful zenith when a bodyguard of the fugitive banker claimed that he had accompanied Koskotas, who was personally delivering sacks of money to a rendez-vous close to the home of Koutsoyiorgas in Kifissia, and on another occasion a Pampers box full of banknotes to businessman and close associate of the Prime Minister, George Louvaris, who was shortly

leaving for London where Papandreou was undergoing heart surgery. It was later charged that the contents of the box of disposable nappies were being used to pay for the Prime Minister's medical expenses.

Several months later the socialist government fell, but the conservative opposition, unable to win an outright majority, joined with the United Left to form what was called a 'Coalition of Catharsis'. Its major task was to refer to a special court certain scandals of the socialist period, the major one being the trial now in progress.

Its aims fulfilled, the government resigned and new elections were held. The results were revealing. Although polling over 46 percent of the vote – a landslide in a multi-party system – the conservatives again fell short of a total majority since PASOK had so tailored an election law that would make it practically impossible for another single party to succeed it.

In addition, although the PASOK scandals had been referred to a special court and former Premier Papandreou had been charged with passive bribery, acceptance of stolen money and moral instigation of breach of faith, the socialists gained more votes than in the previous elections, thus arousing a moral issue that has caused perplexity.

In this far-from-perfect world, practicality has taken precedence over rectitude, and the elder statesman Xenophon Zolotas was persuaded to form an ecumenical government including all party leaders. But the ethical question remained: how could men of moral integrity work together in a government with someone who had been charged with crimes against the state which could lead to life imprisonment? Former PASOK Minister of Justice George-Alexander Mangakis believed it was incredible and therefore urged that the charges be dropped. Even a conservative MP concurred, but on the grounds that if over 40 percent of the people voted for a man implicated in a 230 million US dollars embezzlement scandal, the country could be seriously destabilized should he be found guilty.

This line of argument brought the retort that under such circumstances anyone who had power enough could circumvent the law, deny the course of justice and render the constitution meaningless. It was generally considered, however, that the trial should take place, be concluded, sentences passed down, in the sensible belief that in democratic countries no politician

ends up in prison if he is innocent.

The trial opened in due course on 11 March, but without Papandreou in attendance, nor represented, since he has maintained from the start that the whole trial is a political frame-up aimed solely as discrediting him and his party.

Crowds of socialist sympathizers gathered outside the Palace of Justice each day to chant "shame". The three other PASOK ministers charged have appeared, not feeling so confident of

**Pride must have its fall,
as Sophocles pointed out
when the moral level
of the country
was a little higher
than it is today.**

being above the law. Whatever the outcome of the trial, it has been noted that if Papandreou were indeed innocent, as every politician has expressed he is with varying degrees of disingenuousness, why has he not the courage to step up and defend those whom he appears to have abandoned? Some would maintain that guilt is not so low as moral cowardice.

The first existing piece of testimony was presented to the 13 judges of the Special Court by the provisional Commissioner of the Bank of Greece, Ioannis Kamaras. He denied the claim that Koskotas had passed on money through George Louvaris to pay Papandreou's hospital expenses. Rather, the money in question was used by Louvaris to buy a flat in Lon-

**In democratic countries
no politician ends up in
prison
if he is really innocent.**

don for his daughter. More intriguing, is that Kamaras admitted he knew this even *before* Parliament had drafted its indictment of the former Prime Minister, claiming that it would have complicated the bank's relations with Parliament at that time. The testimony could be crucial, since the chief bribery charges against Papandreou regard money which allegedly came from Koskotas, via Louvaris, to pay his medical expenses.

Papandreou supporters at once claimed their leader had been proved

innocent and that the conspiracy against him had collapsed. There was, however, a discrepancy in the sums of money mentioned, with the possibility of further transactions through Louvaris which are being investigated.

In a letter made public after these revelations, Koskotas claimed that he could prove Papandreou a recipient of money through Louvaris because "the court cannot obtain evidence from Kamaras on a transaction of money that was carried out in cash."

"I will provide evidence that will help justice judge the whole case without bias," the letter went on. "Among these pieces of evidence are foreign accounts belonging to PASOK and Andreas Papandreou, names of companies owned by PASOK and Papandreou abroad, and even the name of the banker responsible for the transaction of these accounts."

Koskotas repeatedly expressed his concerns of "how important it is that my own and my family's safety is guaranteed." And before he agrees to testify, he is demanding that all other charges against him in Greece, but those before the court, be waived during his presence in the country.

With the conclusion of the Kamaras testimony, attention turned to the accused former Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas and the Governor of the Bank of Greece. Halikias repeated in his testimony how Koutsoyiorgas hampered his attempts to carry out audits on the Bank of Crete or to appoint an examining commissioner.

Although he already knew that Merrill Lynch had no deposits by the Bank of Crete as Koskotas maintained (the first proof of forgery that blew the scandal open), Halikias kept this secret from Koutsoyiorgas because he did not trust him. In his view, at the time Papandreou was in London ('governing by fax', people used to say), "Koutsoyiorgas was not just Deputy Prime Minister, but the government itself."

The court then adjourned for the Easter holidays.

Hearings resumed on 11 April. At 2:25 pm, while cross-examining a prosecution witness, Koutsoyiorgas paused to take a sip of water, dropped the glass and fell back into his chair. He never regained consciousness. Rushed to Athens General State Hospital, he was later reported to have suffered a massive stroke. A week later he died.

It was clear that New Democracy had lost its best quarry and PASOK its best scapegoat. ■



n Sunday, 26 May, the foundation stone will be laid for an enduring 50th anniversary memorial, incorporating a museum, chapel and monument, set on a 42-stremmata (42,000 square metres) hill-top site just outside the village of Galatas. It lies above a small and quiet country churchyard.

Looking out on a wide area, where parachutists who had been shot in the air plummeted "like balls of fire" and olive trees "were shredded by gunfire" and Count von Uxküll landed "without dislodging his monocle," and from the whole Ayia valley rose "the stink of death", there are, today, lovely and extensive views along the coast, west to Maleme and east to Chania and beyond to Akrotiri.

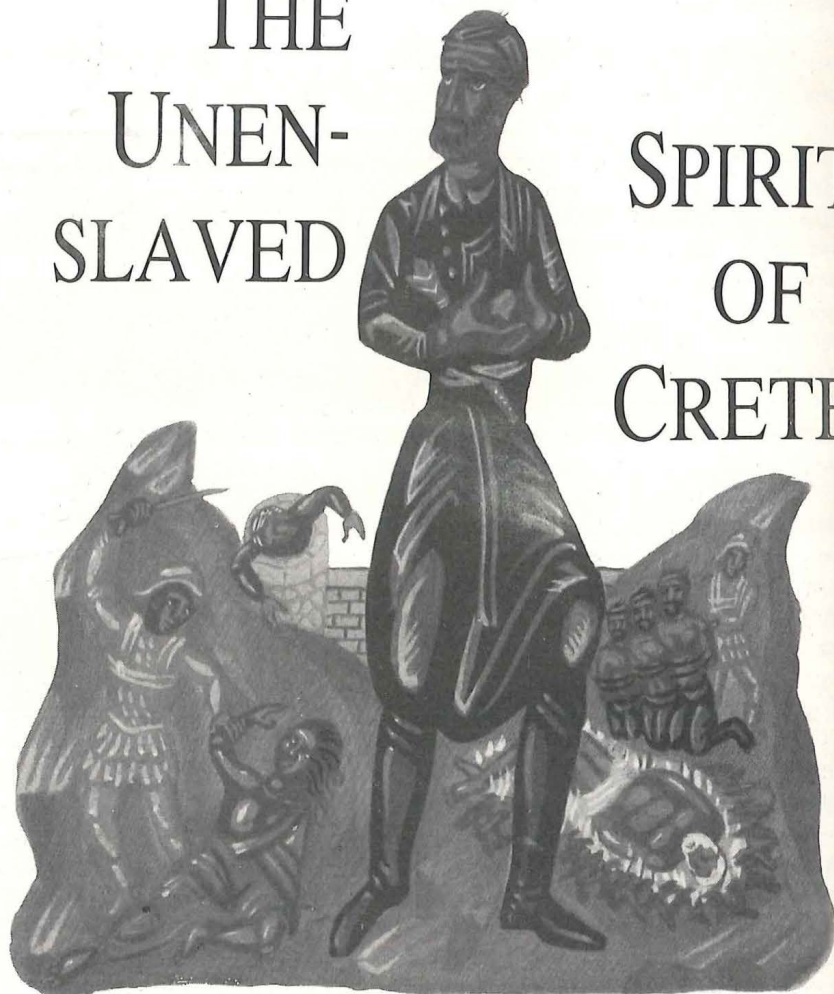
Scene of the bloodiest fighting of the Battle of Crete, Galatas has a popular *kafeneion* run by Yiannis Hadzifarakis, whose father was among the 110 Cretans killed, 40 of them civilians, as well as 145 New Zealanders.

THE MEMORIALS

The *kafeneion* visitors' book is a treasury of memories. January 1989: Trooper Bert of the 3rd Hussars recalls being wounded in Galatas and a village woman giving him water and a blanket before he was captured and taken to Athens with many New Zealanders, later escaping to Egypt in a caique.

May 1990: Above an illegible signature, the recollection "Cretans fought with sticks, knives, spades against an

THE UNEN-SLAVED SPIRIT OF CRETE



Commemoration of this anniversary means above all honoring those who gave their lives in the struggle, 20-31 May, 1941, and the subsequent four-year resistance to the German occupation of the island.

Text and photographs
by Ann Elder

Allied cemetery at Suda Bay.



enemy with all modern weapons, and after the battle, harbored many Anzacs and British, knowing if they were caught, they'd be shot, with all their relatives."

The memorial out in the village square has plaques in Greek and English "to the heroes who fought in the battle for Galatas in May 1941. They sacrificed their lives for freedom. They passed on into immortality and left for us a fine example of courage and endurance."

In February 1989, Captain Mark Wheeler of the Royal New Zealand Armored Corps wrote: "I've learnt here things about myself history books can never teach."

In the Suda Bay Commonwealth War Graves Commission cemetery, 1545 allied servicemen are buried, 862 British, 618 unknown; 446 New Zealanders, 105 unknown; 197 Australian, 57 unknown; nine South Africans, five Canadians and an Indian.

Cretan dead lie in village graves with memorials at various places: Kastelli, Ayia, Kandanos, Alikianos, Kolimbari, Suda, Maleme, Chora Sfakion.

That of Maleme is simple and laconic: a gaunt marble plinth with an etched olive wreath, and the epitaph "To you who gave your life for the fatherland."

Sfakians are more blunt: the monument, on a pine-covered hillside above the beach, has skulls and bones displayed in a glass case under a column covered with names, quite often several from the same family, and below the words "Patriots executed by barbaric Germans (*patriotai ektelesthentes ipo barbaron Germanon*)."

The Suda Bay visitors' book comments reveal that the English are impressed with the standard of care lavished on the beautiful seaside spot by chief gardener Nikos Tsoulos and his assistant Pantelis Gavrelakis. Last month, the two were still busy planting herbaceous borders and new shrubs.

"Everything must be perfect for the 50th Anniversary" said Tsoulos.

Ten kilometres west of Chania, on the coast above Maleme, where the Battle of Crete was decided, tucked under the historic Hill 107, of the total 6580 German dead, wounded or missing, 4465 are buried, the cream of the Nazi airforce. There are many *unbekannter Deutscher soldats*, unknown German soldiers. Most were 20 or 21 years of age.

"They picked the really young," says a German tourist on holiday, "be-



Medallion commemorating the Battle of Crete.



Monument to Freedom, Irakleion. "The Unenslaved Spirit of Crete".

The German cemetery at Maleme, overlooking the airstrip where the only major airborne battle was won in the annals of World War II.



cause their bones are strongest and are best able to withstand the shock of a parachute landing.”

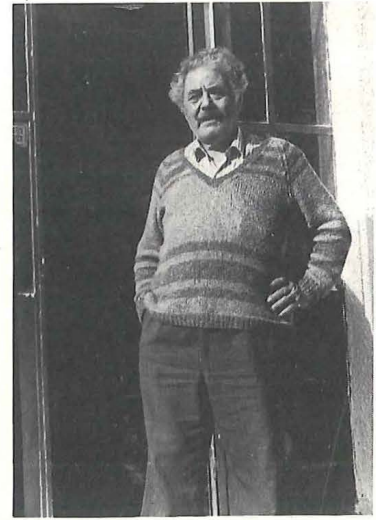
Amongst those buried here is General Bruno Brauer, the Commander in Crete. He was executed on 20 May, 1947, after having been found guilty of war crimes at a trial in Athens.

Ironically, he was lowered into his grave by George Psychoudakis, the veteran *andartis* whose memoir, *The Cretan Runner*, is the most famous account of the resistance. He fell on hard times after the war and applied for the post of caretaker in the German cemetery – motivated, some say, by a streak of black humour.

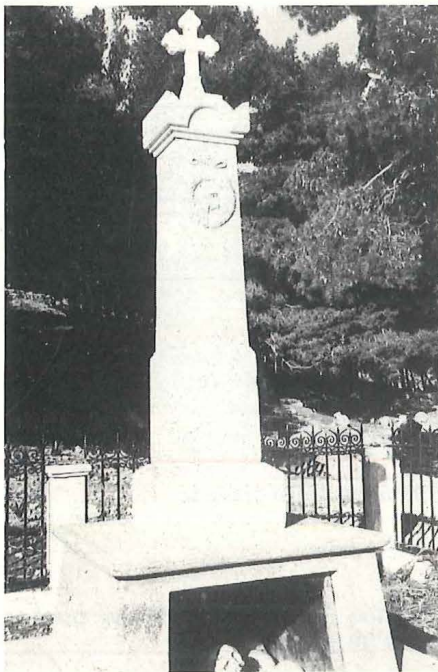
“Many assembled to meet the body,” Psychoudakis says. “They would have torn it apart *me ta heria* if the police had not intervened.”



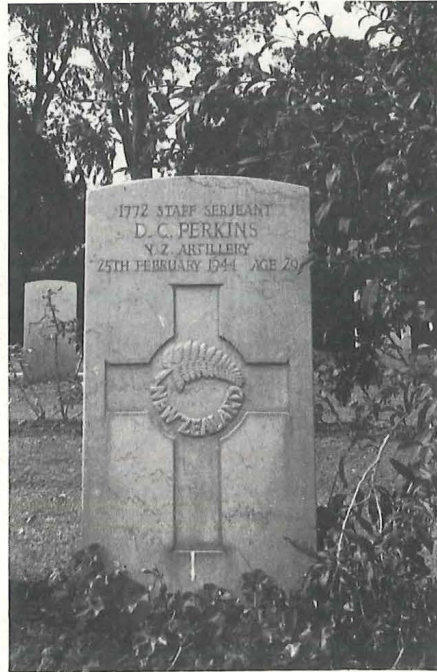
Markos Polioudakis of Rethymnon, author of “The Battle of Crete”, 1983.



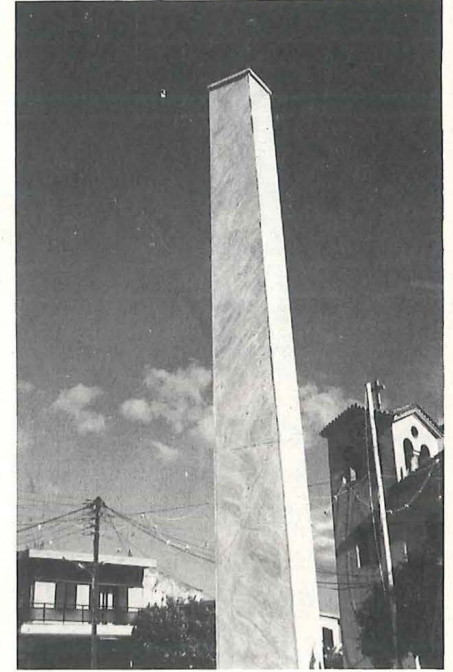
Yiannis Hadzifarakas, in front of his kafeneion, Galatas.



Greek monument at Sfakia, with skulls of the executed in the glass case below.



Tomb of the legendary New Zealander, Sergeant Dudley Perkins, ‘The Lion of Crete’, Suda Bay Cemetery.



Greek-New Zealand memorial, Galatas.

With another distinguished Cretan guerrilla, Manolis Paterakis (who fell to his death in the mountains while seeking a lost goat in 1985), Psychoudakis has maintained the Maleme cemetery from its opening in 1974 until his retirement five years ago. “It was work,” he says.

Explaining the resistance, he wrote: “What did they expect us to do? Cross our hands and surrender? This our souls forbade us to do. Our history too... had taught us a different lesson.”

A scholarly man, he has translated the *Odyssey* into modern Cretan, a language purer, he believes, than mainland Greek. The translation has been

adopted for use in Greek schools, and he is now working on the *Iliad*.

The sorrowful sight of so many soldiers’ graves leads Greeks to thoughts of peace.

“No more war, only peace,” reads a recent Greek entry. “Peace, freedom, love. I will never forget,” reads another.

“No words can describe our feelings, seeing all these graves. Without your help we would not be able to live in peace. Thank you,” wrote a Greek on 16 November, 1990; and on 21 November, another Greek added “No war in the Persian Gulf.” And yet another, “Peace”.

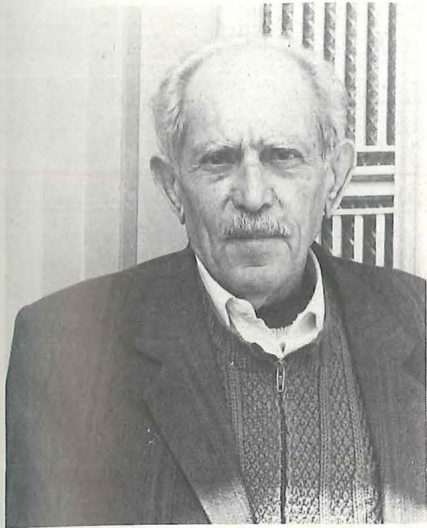
THE WITNESSES

Andreas Vandoulakis

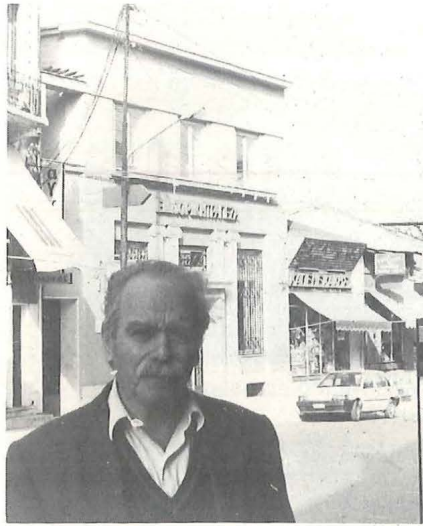
“Old friends like Patrick Leigh Fermor and Xan Fielding as usual will be here, we hope, for a gathering we will put on. Nothing grand, as our financial situation is not the best,” says Andreas Vandoulakis, president of the Chania branch of the Cretan National Resistance Association.

“Our resources are mostly used as needed, putting up memorials and maintaining them in villages around Chania where Cretans died in the war.”

Vandoulakis was unable to reach



Andreas Vandoulakis, President, Chania Branch, Cretan National Resistance Association.



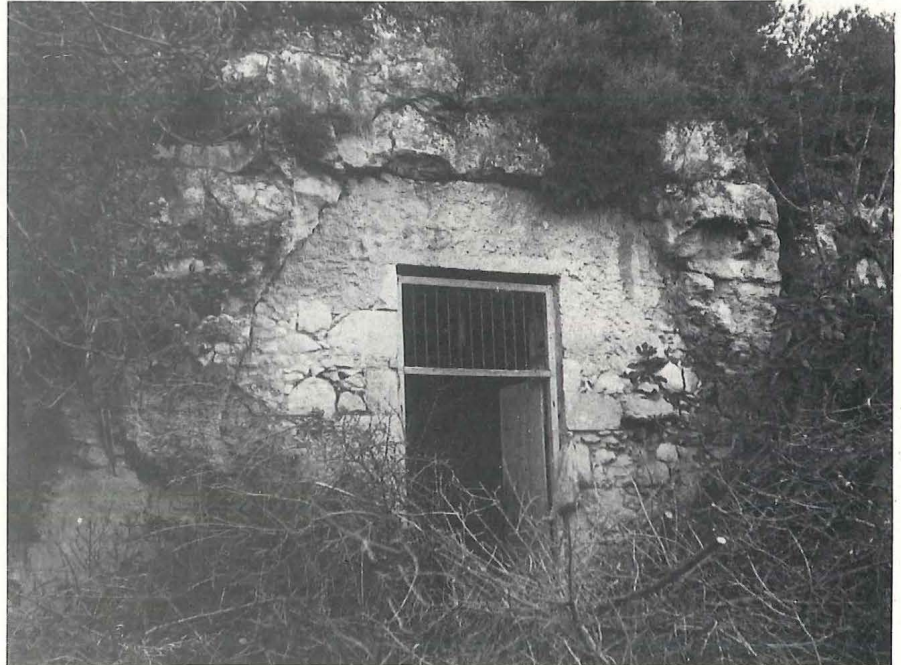
Markos Anitsakis outside his taverna in Chania.

Then we watched again, as those troops who had not been evacuated came back, as prisoners-of-war, on foot, hungry, thirsty and tired. They begged for water, but armed guards pushed them back and hurried them on if they tried to step out of line," says Stratos Papadakis, prefect in Irakleion, who was in charge of organizing the regional anniversary program from a nomarchy office overlooking Liberty Square.

"I was 10 at the time. We lived in Chania. My father was an exporter of olive oil and leather goods. We fled at the end of May, as the town was burning and about 40 warships were ablaze in Suda Bay from Stuka bombing. We went to Vrisses first, then on to Imbros, where the road ended. After about a month we returned to Chania for the rest of the war."



Maleme Memorial.



Freyberg HQ at Akrotiri.

Crete for the battle, having been trapped on the mainland with a regiment which fought in Albania. He returned in June after Crete had fallen. "Our house in Vafes was full of British, Australian and New Zealander soldiers who had not escaped," he recalls. His own family of eight brothers and two sisters, and a large related family, were renowned for hospitality to *andartes* and support for resistance activity in their Sfakiot village four kilometres from Vrisses.

"We worked with the British, helping gather intelligence and carrying out sabotage operations, like blowing up German warehouses. After the war, I was caretaker with Atlas and other

companies until retiring with a heart complaint," he says.

In a manner of utmost gentleness and modesty, now white-haired and a little frail, Vandoulakis divides his time between home with Maria, his wife, also from Vafes, the company of his son and daughter, and Andreas, his grandson, and the neighborhood *kafeneion*.

Stratos Papadakis

"I have never forgotten the troops passing in vehicles on the way to Chora Sfakion, throwing chocolates and sweets to us on the side of the road.

Markos Anitsakis

"Chrysavgi was betrayed by its mayor for having killed a German soldier and buried the body secretly in a vineyard," says Markos Anitsakis, proprietor and chef of I Vouli (The Parliament) taverna in central Chania, also treasurer of the Chania branch of the Cretan National Resistance Association. "The mayor presented himself to German authorities and told them what had been done. He was executed on the spot."

Anitsakis remembers the Battle of Crete as an 11-year-old in the taverna his father and uncle, after years in Alexandria, had opened in Hadzimihali

Yiannari street, named for the hero of some other Cretan resistance against an earlier foreign occupation.

"Cretans value freedom because they have known slavery," he says. To illustrate his point, he dips back 300 years into ancestral memory. "Those *dapia* were built with decades of Cretan slave labor," he says, pointing to the huge bastion in the old city walls beyond the block opposite.

"Forebears of mine worked for 50 years – a lifetime, yes – building those for the Turks. Two brothers were put to work on different sections. Conditions were so harsh, they did not meet again till the walls were finished. Each asked the other where he came from: Suda. Your name? Your father's name?"

"That is *sklavia*, slavery. We are free now. We live in the birthplace of democracy. But we do not have good politicians. I read in the paper the other day of a British member of Parliament stopped for drunken driving. He was fined 250 British pounds and lost his license for 15 days. That could never happen here to a *vouleftis*, an MP."

"There has only been Venizelos. If he had been president of a big country, the history of Europe this century would have been different."

Vassilis Konios

"They were the best years of my life. You said *Yeia sou. Kali tyche* to someone going on a mission, knowing he might never come back. When one died, it was as if my daughter here had died."

An old *andartis* in fine fettle at 80, and veteran of the Albanian campaign, Konios is from the village of Favriana, just inland from the small southern port of Tsoutsouros.

As an area evacuation organizer, he disclaims great deeds, saying his abiding memory is of standing up to his chest in the sea at night, helping troops in and out of small boats, ferrying them to British warships and submarines, and handing ashore British agents like Tom Dunbabin, Sandy Rendel and Paddy Leigh Fermor.

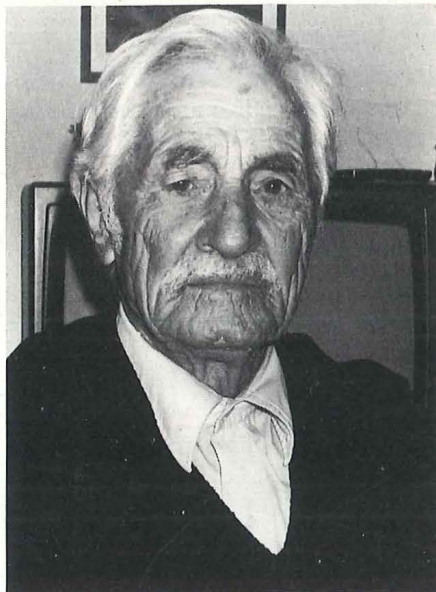
So successful were the Tsoutsouros evacuations that surrounding villages suffered severe reprisals.

"In 14 villages, 400 were killed. They were not armed soldiers, but women and children."

As a key figure, he became well-known to the enemy and hunted. Sought at home, as he hid behind the door, his cool-headed mother disowned him before the intruders, saying he was no son of hers, but her husband's by an earlier marriage.



Maria Manolaraki was sent to Auschwitz.



Vassilis Konios, an old *andartis* in fine fettle at 80.

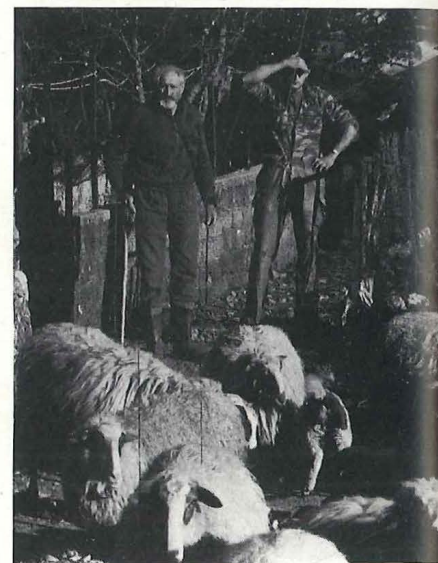
"My hardest moments in the war were deciding whether or not to escape to the Middle East to avert further reprisals. I knew I'd be useless in Egypt, so I stayed."

His anecdotes range from the inception of the resistance by 12 men meeting in a cave at Ayia Sila to tense days hiding among petrol barrels while waiting to help British commandoes sabotage Irakleion airport. He tells of hair-breadth escapes, six men and a mule concealed only by bushes, from pursuing Germans – and of *not* killing Germans to minimize reprisals.

Konios tells these stories with Homeric exultation. The *symfilia* (camaraderie) that grew up among Cretan and Allied *andartes* in mountain hideouts made for experience never to be paralleled in peacetime. English agents spoke Greek, based at the beginning on some knowledge of ancient Greek. They relayed on the news from secret radio stations to Cretans and produced a small newspaper in Greek "to give courage to the people. We are not an organized or orderly lot and the war seemed like something we couldn't cope with."



Emmanuel Stagakis constructs musical instruments and makes furniture today.



Stavros Kapridakis and his son, Yiannis, with his sheep.

For Konios the civil war that followed was far worse than the occupation, without a trace of distinction between 'us' and 'them', nor camaraderie. He became a communist. As for his politics today:

"I'm on the side of the good man, judged by his acts, nothing else. Deeds matter more than professions of faith or political ideals. Christ on the cross died a communist's death."

Being unlettered, Konios has taken up with delight a tape recorder to relate his wartime story. With 14 full cassettes, he is still at the beginning. If 50 years have not dimmed his memory or fiery-spirited zest for life, they have dulled his hopes.

"I didn't fight for glory or money, only for my *patrida* and a peaceful world. I grieve this has not come about."

Emmanuel Stagakis

"We were thirsty and hungry and fighting 'chest-to-chest'. It's a miracle we survived. I don't know how we held out."

In his woodcraft workshop off the

main road by the sea just west of Rethymnon, Stagakis remembers what it was like in the thick of one of the most successful operations – preventing the seizure of the airstrip nine kilometres east of the town.

A survivor of the Albanian campaign, he needed treatment for frost-bite in a hospital in Athens. Mustered back into service and sent home, Sergeant Stagakis found himself facing the airborne attack starting on 20 May.

"The ghastly image of those days will always stay in my memory," he wrote in a 20-page memoir published 18 years ago and reprinted two years ago. He cannot bear to go far in giving the account again.

When the battle had to be abandoned, Stagakis took to the hills as an *andartis*, though he would return home to repair damaged buildings. "I had to. No one else could do it."

From dealing in wood, he took to working it as an artisan in post-war years. His flow of creations ranges from fine dining suites, desks and armchairs – many with Minoan motifs like horned bulls, partridges and the Prince of the Lilies – to constructing musical instruments like the lyra and bouzouki.

As a full-blooded regular frontliner, Stagakis feels neglected as the special anniversary is being planned.

"Every year I complain that they don't let us know what's going on."

Maria Manolaraki

"We struggled hand-to-hand and took their weapons: they would have killed us if we hadn't. We hit them on their heads with their own weapons. We killed six."

As a girl of 17, she and her younger brother, Vassilis, were confronted by German paratroopers falling onto their village, Chrysavgi, southwest of Maleme.

"There was the smell of death for days," she recalls today in her flat in the centre of Chania near the bus station. "The battle was a catastrophe. It ruined Crete like an earthquake."

After half a century the number 82211 branded on her left forearm is faded and blotched, but memories of the three years she later spend at Auschwitz well up in all their horror.

"They treated us like dogs. God knows how we survived, but I was never ashamed. I held my head high."

Manolaraki was one of 19 Cretans deported to Auschwitz. The one other woman, Chryssoula, from Irakleion, now lives in England. Fleeing occupying German forces after the battle, Manolaraki joined up with the Petrakis band of 800 *andartes* in the White

Mountains. On the East of the Assumption, 1941, she was captured.

For a while Manolaraki was in Ayia Prison, a complex of buildings southwest of Chania, which played a crucial role on the first day of the battle. She found her compound full of women, from grandmothers to young girls.

"Every morning at five they executed some of us, sometimes as many as 30 in reprisal for Germans killed somewhere."

Thanks to an amnesty, she avoided death, only to be sent away as a prisoner-of-war, first to jails in Serbia, then to Auschwitz. There Manolaraki and Chryssoula were put to work in an arms factory.

"We worked in silence. Talking was forbidden. Then one day there was a lot of shouting. We understood the war was over and took to our heels. We had no idea where we were. Once we nearly took a train from Siberia. After many trials we found our way back home."

The young man she had been engaged to was still waiting for her, but her brother had died of hardship during the occupation. A widow for seven years now, she has two daughters and four grandchildren.

In Chania, Manolaraki is respected as a woman of tremendous strength, as an example of the greatness of the Cretan spirit. Her story, though, has still to be written.

Leafing through folders of cuttings and pages of handwritten notes, she picks up a photo of herself at 17, a slim girl laughing over her shoulder as she reaches up to pick fruit.

"See what I was like when that catastrophe struck, in little socks and little shoes...?"

Stavros Kapridakis

"How can a village like this afford tractors and automated potato planting? But look at those fat-cheeked politicians: What do they care?" Guerilla veteran Kapridakis today has little faith in contemporary political management and a marked disdain for those in power.

He comes from Askyfou, one of those amazingly flat mountain plateaus which dot the Cretan mountains from Omalos in the White Mountains and the Plain of Nidi on Psiloritis (Ida) to Lassithi of the 1000 windmills.

For the defeated Commonwealth troops retreating to the south, Askyfou was like a moment's stop at paradise. For those who were denied passage to Egypt, it was another station of the cross on a two-way Via Dolorosa, up to Golgotha and back.

As a teenager, Kapridakis spent the resistance with a small band of shepherds living in caves armed with weapons procured by the retreating Allies.

From June 1941 until early in 1942, when evacuation was arranged, his family sheltered a New Zealander in his mid-20s, a medical orderly. Each day the stranger was sent up the mountainsides to avoid detections, then returned at night to eat and sleep.

Over the years his name has been forgotten and the letter he wrote after the war mislaid, though the family remembers he took up farming with cattle and wheat-growing, which suggests Canterbury. They wonder, is he still alive? What has happened to him?

Gunfire and violence hit Akifou only on 13 September, 1944, on a foggy, rainy day, when, in a brief fracas, Kapridakis shot dead a German captain and was wounded in his hip, leaving him with a limp.

With the responsibilities of village president for 25 years, he has learnt to take a broad view, helped perhaps by Askifou's remoteness, its being untouched by tourism, its self-sufficiency (except in olive oil), maybe by the clarity of its air, dazzling with stars at night.

Today the ferocious internecine strife in post-war Iraq takes him back to that which tore Greece apart from 1945-1949. Events seem to him to be following just the same pattern, with the party in power using all its resources to crush the left-wing opposition, offering the strongest resistance.

He keeps up with the development of the single market after next year. "The EC market will only bring slavery back to Greece again," he says, eating rice and sipping cold water with the monk-like simplicity of the shepherd he is, getting up at 5 am to take out 100 sheep.

The visiting village priest and foreign guest eat delicious savoury fresh lamb in fragrant tomato sauce with fine old cheese made by Stavroula Kapridaki, and drink wine from the little vineyard.

Coming in at nightfall from overseeing the milking, he looked up round the bare slopes. "It is the most beautiful place in the world. Fifty years ago it was paradise. Oaks covered the mountains thickly, their branches intertwined. We had our own places for firewood. We took a tree here and there and allowed natural regeneration. The woods were the habitat of many partridges. Now fires and wholesale felling have caused all this erosion."

THE CHRONICLERS

As these Cretans fought for their island with fire in their bellies 50 years ago, others are now writing accounts of the battle. Among notable achievements is that of Markos Polioudakis of Rethymnon, who published there his *Battle of Crete* in 1983.

It contains much German material, and maps and photographs checked by Australian authorities. The motivation for his 10 years of work may be found on page 516: five members of the Polioudakis family are recorded as having been killed by Germans.

"As a boy of 10, Markos saw his father shot in front of him," said a friend.

A recent addition to resistance chronicles is from *andartis* Giorgos Faragoulitakis, code-named 'Skoutelogiogios'. His account, *The Crosseagles of Psiloritis*, was published in Irakleion in March. The tome is among stacks of resistance material at the fingertips of Rethymnon doctor Nikolaos Kokonas, son of the Yerakari teacher, Alexander, among the most respected figures of the resistance.

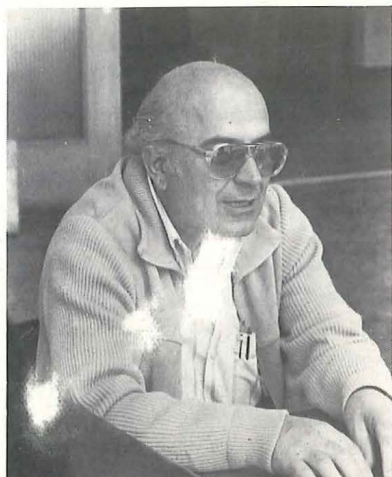
Kokonas has compiled an anthology of British espionage in Crete, published in mid-April. It is based on a dozen accounts written for him by leading British agents working on the island between 1941-1945. He also has in hand the final report of the Special Operations Executive (SOE) by Jack Smith-Hughes, classified material in Britain, he believes, but parts possibly usable in a forthcoming publication he has in mind.

For younger Cretans the battle has taken on a legendary character and has become another of the seminally-inspiring occurrences studding their island history. For Rethymnon composer Babis Pramatevtakis, the battle stands beside the blowing up of Arkadi Monastery in 1866 as a source of creative inspiration.

"To compose for it was always in my mind," he says. On his return to Greece in 1978 after 10 years' study in Munich, Pramatevtakis began composing a musical fantasy, "Ode to the Battle of Crete", to the lyrical verses of Dimitris Aetoudakis, also from Rethymnon.

First performed in Athens in 1975 with the famous Cretan actor Manos Katrakis narrating, then released as a record the following year, the work has wide appeal as a commemoration of a battle for freedom, that could have been fought anywhere.

Classical in form, but with Cretan



Babis Pramatevtakis, composer of "Ode to the Battle of Crete".



George Psychoudakis, frontispiece from his memoir, "The Cretan Runner".



Maria Sakaraki, film director, whose documentary will be shown on Greek and Australian TV this month.

instruments like the lyra in the orchestration, the stirring and haunting work was to be recorded again in Athens after Easter with the 80-member DEH choir and the 20-piece Rethymnon civic orchestra, with vocal soloist Vangelis Stefanakis.

Excerpts may be heard in a film directed by Maria Saharaki, produced by Eva Ladia, scenario by George Koukas, to be screened on Greek and Australian television to mark the 50th anniversary.

"The film will be basically historical, with clips from German archives and scenes based on Markos Polioudakis' book," says Saharaki. "Cretan dances and music will also be used."

THE GUESTS

German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has accepted an invitation to join the Duke of Kent and Prime Ministers Constantine Mitsotakis, Bob Hawke of Australia and Jim Bolger of New Zealand, in a celebration of peace and friendship in Chania on 26 May.

Symbolic flame-lighting, releasing of doves, scattering of flowers and singing of national anthems to military

band accompaniment are planned; as several parachutists make descents into the stadium venue in commemoration of the Luftwaffe invasion.

The night before Mr Mitsotakis is expected to entertain leading visiting dignitaries in his family home at Akrotiri on the outskirts of Chania while other visitors attend a reception planned by the Greek armed forces in Chania. Earlier in the evening Mikis Theodorakis, also Cretan, is to conduct the Greek Radio Orchestra in a performance of his *Pnevmatiko Emvatirio* (Spiritual Pilgrimage) to the verses of Anghelos Sikelianos.

Among philhellenes, scholars and diplomats with Cretan connections expected for the occasion are Earl Jellicoe, Professor Nicholas Hammond, the Honorable C.M. Woodhouse, Patrick Leigh Fermor and Xan Fielding. The Chania branch of the Cretan National Resistance Association looks forward to hosting a gathering of old *andartes*.

Events in Athens will include memorial services at the Phaleron war cemetery and before the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Syntagma, where,

around the sculpted figure of a dying warrior, the passerby may read parts of Pericles' funeral oration, as recorded by Thucydides:

"They gave their bodies to the commonwealth and received... praise that will never die, and with it the grandest of all sepulchres, not that in which their mortal bones are laid, but a home in the minds of men, where their glory remains fresh to stir to speech or action as the occasion comes. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of famous men; and their story is not graven only in stone over their native earth, but lives on far away, without visible symbol, woven into the stuff of other men's lives."

Lord Freyberg

A significant contribution to the 50th anniversary will be a new biography in English of the Allied Forces' commanding officer, General Bernard Freyberg, written by his son, Paul.

The battle was fought against worse odds than necessary, because Churchill vetoed last-minute troop redeployment which would have led Germany to suspect its most secret radio code had been broken, he says.

"My father," Colonel Lord Paul Freyberg explained to me in a recent interview, "was in the agonizing position of being unable to position troops for a solely airborne invasion, for fear of revealing the code had been cracked. There's no point in trying to keep it quiet any longer: so many know of it."

The chief of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force was chosen on Churchill's recommendation to lead the British and Anzac troops in the defense of Crete shortly after the German code had been deciphered at Bletchley Park in England, thanks to the Enigma machine, producing what was called 'Ultra' intelligence.

Much though Churchill wished to hold Crete for strategic and political reasons, his top priority was to keep from the Nazis that their code had been cracked. "So the battle was fought, less to keep Crete than to ensure the Germans would not realize their code was broken," said the biographer Freyberg.

"My father was in the Prime Minister's dog box for a year or so afterwards. Churchill thought he should have been able to hold Crete. But when he was wounded in the western desert, there was a cheery note from 10 Downing Street."



General Freyberg, April 1941.

"But repercussions of the Battle of Crete were with my father for the rest of his life. He very nearly got the sack for losing the battle. There were commissions of inquiry and so on. But Peter Fraser, the New Zealand Prime Minister, stuck up for him."

"The contention against him was that he should have let the New Zealand government know how hopelessly unprepared Crete was. But he considered it was not for him to bellyache, and to give an opinion only if asked."

In his view the Greek campaign of 1940-41 should never have been attempted: "It hadn't a hope. It was a political decision made because the Greeks had been a gallant ally, but was a shambles from the beginning, the bottom of a particular trough, a very traumatic time."

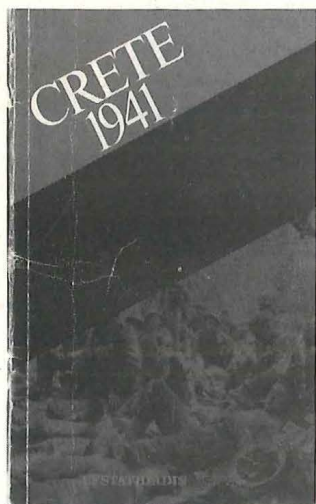
Colonel Paul Freyberg is among the youngest living British veterans of the campaign, having left Eton at 16 to fight with a battalion in action around Mount Olympus, and then Thermopylae. Evacuated to Egypt, he fought

with the Long Range Desert Group until he was old enough to join the Grenadier Guards.

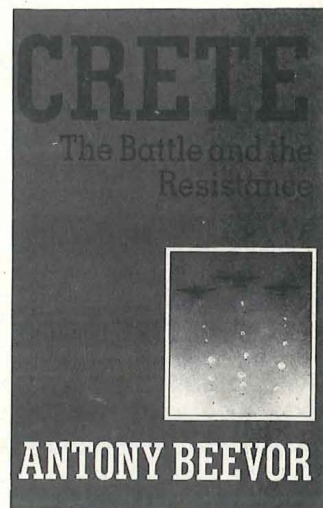
He undertook the biography in accordance with one of his father's last wishes, on the belief no one outside the family understood his double life, half in England, half in New Zealand. He may seem to glorify his father, however. Even a disinterested historian like I. McD. G. Stewart compares the General to Harold of Hastings and Prince Rupert who fought against the Roundheads, saying he showed the same "impetuous daring, later to be tempered with sagacity." Churchill himself referred to Freyberg as 'the Salamander'.

Author Dr Charles Cruickshank recently described the fall of Crete as "a formidable catalogue of failure," concluding that "the scene was set for as hopeless, unnecessary and gallant a defensive operation as British troops were ever condemned to undertake." The new biography, due out from Hodder and Stoughton in time for the anniversary, should help explain why.

A Battle without a Front



Crete 1941 Eyewitness, by Kostas N. Hadjipateras and Maria S. Fafalios.
Foreward by C.M. Woodhouse.
Efstathiadis Group, Athens, 1990. pp 328.



Crete: The Battle and the Resistance, by Antony Beevor.
John Murray, London, 1991. pp 383.

Coinciding with the celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Crete this month, a large number of books on the subject are being published, or republished, in a number of languages. Readers of English are well served by the two books under review. Antony Beevor's is said to be the most complete overall account in one volume in English to date, and there is no doubt that it has epic sweep. Its narrative is engrossing and well-written, and its judgements careful and generous.

Kostas Hadjipateras and Maria Fafalios have been twice honored by

the Academy of Athens for two volumes of *Testimonies* (in Greek), compilations of firsthand impressions of Greece's role in World War II. The testimonies have been used in putting together this volume which draws heavily on Greek and German, as well as British and Commonwealth, sources. The result is an extraordinarily vivid account, alternately uplifting, harrowing and heart-rending – and quite unputdownable.

Some maintain that the outcome of the Battle of Crete, 20-31 May, 1941, was already decided the November before. Just after Mussolini's attack on

Greece, the British reassured the Greek government that it would look after Crete, and this agreement allowed the Cretan V Division to cross over to the mainland and engage in the Albanian campaign.

The Nazi blitz through Yugoslavia to Thessaloniki, however, plus misunderstandings between Greek and British high commands concerning the withdrawal south, resulted in the Greek Army being cut off, and the Cretan V Division being unable to get back to defend its home island.

Had the British fulfilled their pledge to look after Crete and prepare the

island for defense – Churchill had ordered that Suda Bay be transformed into a second Scapa Flow (the great naval base in Scotland) – things most likely would have turned out differently, considering how touch-and-go the Battle of Crete turned out to be.

In those precious six months, however, next to nothing was done, the British in Cairo being preoccupied with German influence growing in Iraq and Syria and Rommel putting together his Afrika Korps in Libya.

Making the road from Suda Bay in the north to Sfakia on the south coast fit for military transport was on the Cretan military preparedness agenda. Though only four kilometres needed to be built, it was never done, causing an evacuation more humiliating than Dunkirk, immortalized by that wrathful, recording angel, Evelyn Waugh.

More precisely important was to build up the defenses around the three most important airstrips, at Irakleion, Rethymnon and Maleme, east of Chania. As Maleme was where Crete in fact was lost, it has become a classic target for innumerable *arrières pensées*.

Admiral Sakellariou, by example, a month before the battle, after an inspection of the Maleme airstrip, said “The airport won’t last an hour under heavy enemy attack.” (Or at least that is what he said sometime after the battle.)

The Battle of Crete was the inevitable consequence of the British Expeditionary Force’s intervention in Greece, an adventure which no one expected to succeed yet which nearly everybody thought should be undertaken.

Both Churchill and Eden had grand ideas of a Balkan Alliance born of that desperate optimism which is sometimes the result of many campaigns gone awry. It had little grounding in reality. The more sober Metaxas, as well as General Papagos, maintained that either intervention should be powerful enough to be really effective militarily or that there should be none at all. A token force would simply provoke German attack and then be unable to arrest it. Wavell in Cairo agreed, but this is in effect what happened. The attack on Greece, Operation Marita, was in the Axis deck of cards anyway, to protect the south flank against its main objective, Operation Barbarossa, the attack on Russia.

The British decision to intervene on the Greek mainland, therefore, was political rather than military. There is

little doubt that Greece’s heroic resistance against Mussolini in Albania did much to project the image of Britain’s gallant ally – and this was so, for when fortunes were at lowest ebb in the year that separated, to the very day, the surrender of France to the launching of Barbarossa, Britain with its Commonwealth and Greece stood alone. Certainly, this is an underlying reason why commemorations of the Battle of Crete still carry such strong emotional appeal.

The retreat through Greece was a shambles, and it has been often and memorably recorded. Indeed, the Greeks and the British are often alike in being most sympathetic in retreat, but for very different reasons: the first because they show heroism in the face of impossible odds, and the latter because they have a sense of humour.

The losses in men in this quixotic venture were mercifully light. Of the 58,000 troops involved, about 2000 were killed or wounded, and 14,000 made prisoner. The figures for the abandonment of Crete a month later were similar.

But the loss in matériel was enormous, and in many ways this, too, sealed the fate of Crete. One hundred and four tanks were abandoned, leaving only a couple of Matilda tanks at each of the three strategic airstrips on the island; 2000 transport vehicles, which meant that the main means of locomotion for the Cretan defenders was their legs; 209 aircraft, 82 of which were destroyed during the evacuation. On the mainland, New Zealanders had already dubbed the RAF as ‘Rare As Fairies’; during the Battle of Crete there were only six resident Hurricanes and an assortment of obsolescent craft. Worst of all, perhaps, the defenders were left with almost no wireless sets. The Battle of Crete was lost through bad communication.

If the British are most sympathetic in their retreats, their evacuations are both thrilling and mock-epic. Beevor’s book really takes off in its wonderfully picturesque descriptions of the exodus and its men, many of whom seemed out of a novel by Anthony Powell “from Philhellenic dons to well-connected thugs, with many variations in between including a handful of good regular soldiers, romantics, writers, scholar gypsies and the odd *louche* adventurer.”

Since most of the transportation, such as it was, belonged to them, the British and Dominion troops of course got priority in this messy scramble, so few Cretan soldiers were able to



Emblem commemorating the airborne attack like “steel-fanged eagles plunging earthwards.”

squeeze on.

Tattered British troops on arrival noted that the male population on the island was made up mostly of old men and boys. As for themselves, Chania swarmed with “RAF personnel without aircraft, fitters without tools and drivers without vehicles.” Whole battalions, which had had ships torpedoed under them, arrived without a single pair of boots.

Since one of the bitterest wages extracted by war is recrimination, errors made during the prelude to the Battle of Crete are made much of – and after 50 years some have yet, it seems, to be put to rest. This subject is severely potted in *Crete 1941 Eyewitnessed* so as to get on to the great human drama it so movingly unfolds, but is meticulously explored in the carefully-weighted evidence of Antony Beevor.

Controversy has especially raged around the matter of Ultra, the name of the intelligence which cracked the German code shortly before the Battle of Greece and gave the British the advantage of learning German plans in advance.

To be forewarned, however, is not to be forearmed, as Ultra’s reports threw the Commander-in-Chief, New Zealand’s General Freyberg, into a dilemma. Learning well ahead of time that the brunt of the Nazi attack would be airborne at Maleme, he felt he could not redeploy forces there without arousing suspicion that the German code had been cracked.

Thus it might be maintained that Ultra lost rather than helped win the Battle of Crete. In any case, it launched a number of revisionist theories. Indeed, the Germans never realized their code had been broken, and the story of Ultra was not fully revealed until the 1970s. Only on his deathbed did Gener-

al Freyberg reveal to his son the extent to which he had been hamstrung.

Beevor, however, is not convinced of this, since he musters strong evidence that Freyberg remained so certain that the major German attack would be seaborne, that he misread a pivotal Ultra signal, failed to send assistance to Maleme even *after* the Germans were landing there, and never ordered a counter attack, a seemingly obvious manoeuvre that prevented Nazi successes in similar situations at Irakleion and Rethymnon. General Freyberg, Beevor maintains, was victim of an *idée fixe*.

Since the Germans had absolute mastery in the air, just as Admiral Cunningham controlled the sea, and it was known the Nazis had no major vessels in the Aegean, common sense had little need of Ultra to realize that the strategic point near Chania was Maleme. The airstrip lay by the sea, just north of famous Hill 107 and just east of the Tavronitis riverbed, yet the former was inadequately reinforced and the area just beyond the riverbed had no defenses at all.

The chief reason for the Battle of Crete's place in the annals of war is that it was the first major victory won by airborne troops alone – and the last.

The original proposal for capturing Crete by air was put forth by General Halder three days before Oxi Day, and was passed on to Goering by General Kurt Student, architect of the paratroop division and Commander of the XI Air Corps.

Hitler, correctly, was uneasy about the operation and predicted heavy casualties. His directive to go ahead was only signed two days before the entry into Athens.

The last-minute preparations for Operation Mercury are wonderfully and dramatically presented in *Crete 1941 Eyewitnessed*, gleaned from diaries kept by paratroopers, as are the anxieties they felt during the flight, the jumps 'crucifix' style from the planes and gliders. Both books beautifully pick up a regiment bugler blowing his instrument as he drops, as well as those "suspended in the sky like kittens held by the scruff of the neck," who were shot, crumpling when they hit the ground and "covered by their parachutes as by instant shrouds."

Vividly recorded are the Germans' feelings of invincibility as they dropped, turned suddenly to those of extreme vulnerability on landing. Such was the total sense of disorientation on the part of defenders as paratroopers landed all around them. Suddenly the enemy was there, falling into bushes,



Warrior-priest Stylianos Frantzeskakis.

onto tiled roofs and vegetable patches, face-to-face with no battlefront anywhere. Doctor Theodore Stephanides, familiar to Durrell fans, with a true medic's eye for detail, observed a British soldier "Running around in circles; no, more exactly, in ellipses." Suffusing both books is the determination of the Cretans, some of them boys and women, armed only with sticks and axes, protecting their homeland even when a victim hung helplessly in an olive tree.

"Your father wouldn't want you to be here," said the warrior-priest Stylianos Franzeskakis to a boy carrying a sabre taller than himself.

"My father's dead," the boy replied. "The sabre was given to me by my mother."

Given how poor German intelligence was (it underestimated Allied Forces by half), their strategy was brilliant and each man's cool-headedness was admirable. For all the nobleness and heroism displayed by the Allies, both books give an impression of real professionals falling in amongst amateurs.

The Allies, in their way, had too much intelligence, but too little communication. From the start the Ger-

mans had calculated this, which is why they had chosen Crete rather than Malta or Gibraltar, because Crete was long and thin and large enough to make contact difficult. So right they were.

Ray Sandover, hero of Rethymnon, in his testimony in *Crete 1941 Eyewitnessed*, puts it as well as any:

"There were no wireless sets. If we had had wireless sets we wouldn't have lost Crete. You'd send a message. It never got there. Anyway, the Colonel at Maleme decided he would have to withdraw because two of his companies were missing."

"So he withdrew, and no sooner had he withdrawn than his two companies turned up flushed with success. They found he'd gone, so they went, too, of course. And then the Maoris who were going to counterattack, found he'd gone and retired as well."

The Germans who fell into exhausted sleep the night of 20 May, thinking the battle had been lost, woke up the victors. The counterattack which they anticipated never took place. Even so, when a counterattack was finally launched the following day it only narrowly failed. But by now big, brown Junkers 52 transports landed and took off landing troops,

the Battle of Crete was decided.

With equally brilliant strategy, paratroopers and gliders had landed in Ayia Valley behind, occupied the Prison buildings there and moved forward.

Where the Ayia Valley meets the coastal plain between Maleme and Chania the village of Galatas sits upon a hill. It was the scene of the bloodiest battle of the campaign. After fierce fighting the battle was lost – except suddenly it wasn't. In the night, Maoris crying their *haka* war chant together with almost unarmed Cretans, making such a frightening noise that it alarmed Allies and Germans equally. They reoccupied the town – but only for a bit. The Maoris, who play such a noble part in both books, were the first to sense what the Battle of Crete was all about – a ferocious defense of a homeland.

The fall of Galatas opened the way to Chania, while the *Luftwaffe* continued to pour troops into Maleme. New Zealand Brigadier Hargest found Chania “transformed from a pleasant little town to a smoldering dust heap with fires burning but otherwise dead.”

Similar were the fates of Rethymnon and Irakleion. The successful evacuation from the latter had a tragic aftermath. The ships were dive-bombed by Stukas from the airstrip on Karpathos, and more men were killed at sea than were lost on land.

The victory for the Germans, however, was Pyrrhic. A paratroop commander remembered General Student at a briefing in Athens before the battle. “He was, I would say, a man full of strength, full of confidence. Then I saw him after the battle and he had changed completely. He looked like an old man, an ill man.”

Suda Bay after air attack.

With the loss of the 3094 paratroopers, the flower of the *Luftwaffe* was cut down. Though Germany had conquered half of Europe in 20 months, the *Wehrmacht* lost more men on Crete than in all prior campaigns put together.

Uninformed of the details, many in the immediate aftermath believed that victory in Crete would mean a green light to an airborne invasion of Britain, or at least of Malta or Gibraltar, even of Cyprus and the Suez Canal. Quite the opposite was the case.

“The Führer was very upset by the heavy losses suffered by the parachute units,” said Student later. “He often said to me *The day of parachute troops is over. This is purely a weapon of surprise and this element of surprise has been blunted.*”

After Crete, Hitler refused to attempt another big airborne effort. The paratrooper regiments were disbanded and absorbed into the army as élite infantry. The last of those who wore with honor the Iron Crosses of Narvik and of Crete were mopped up after D-Day in Brittany – on land.

Perhaps more serious to the Nazi war effort was the loss of 350 aircraft. “The notion that the battles of Greece and Crete delayed Barbarossa with fatal effect,” writes Beevor, “was nothing but wishful thinking.” He adds, however, “if Crete had an effect on the Russian campaign, it was that German production of transport aircraft never caught up in time for the Stalingrad airlift.”

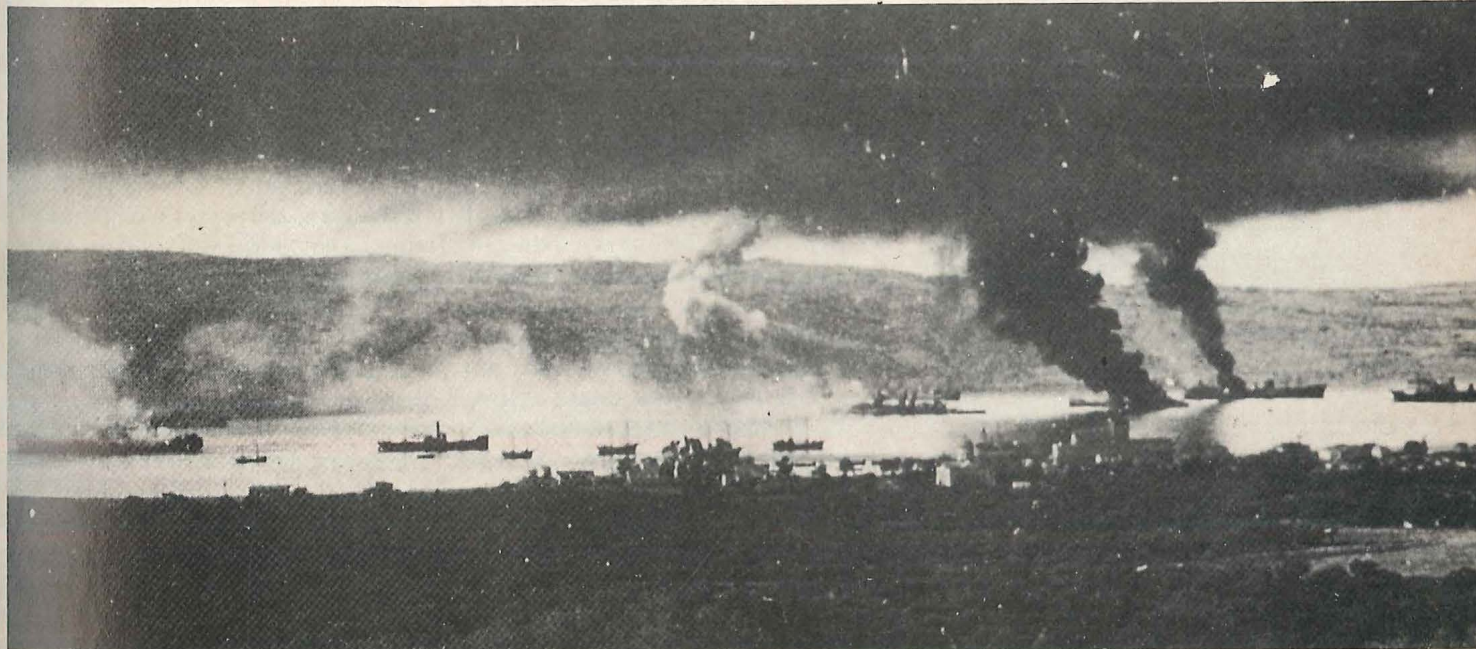
It seems a bit superficial at the end of all this epic stuff that Evelyn Waugh should have been above all concerned that officers ran ahead of their men to get on the evacuating ships (and there

was not so much of that, anyway). But he was right: The Battle of Crete was the first World War II campaign that was not fit for gentlemen, and the resistance afterwards proved it.

The worst flaw in German intelligence was its misreading of the Cretan character from the start. Not only did the paratroopers who survived – they were hardly more than boys – complain that they should have been allowed to reach the ground before they were shot, but they had been led to believe they would be received in friendly fashion.

The Cretan resistance is said to have come into existence the moment the first parachutists touched Cretan soil. Some were met by grim boys and women armed with sickles and sticks. Though stories of mutilation were much exaggerated, the Germans suffered extensive losses at their hands. Paratroopers who were struck with awe as they flew over the Acropolis and Mycenae towards Crete “like iron-shavings drawn to a magnet”, had a very lopsided picture of the Greek past, for the ferocity of Cretans had played, too, a noble part in its history. Teutonic ‘Rules of War’ did not, and the resulting reprisals were appalling.

Yet for thousands of Allied soldiers who wandered in the Cretan mountains after the surrender, and for the agents who worked with them, Cretan hospitality became legendary, and Cretan courage, too, as the cost in innocent lives was great for those who helped. It is in honor of these ennobling human qualities which sometimes rise out of the squalor of war that the commemoration ceremonies in Crete are being held this month, and whose stories in these two volumes are so well and movingly told. ■





A VERY GRAND HOTEL

**Once a centre of intrigue and espionage,
the Grande Bretagne
has held a distinctive prestige throughout the years,
and, while maintaining an old world atmosphere,
provides ultra-modern comforts to an elite clientele.**

by Anne Peters

Most great cities have one. London has Claridges, Singapore has Raffles, Paris has The Ritz, Bombay has the Taj Mahal: that 5-star hotel that is a little more than just another de luxe conference centre and international businessmen's 'home away from home', and can actually lay claim to a place in the history books. Athens has the Grande Bretagne. For almost 150 years, from her vantage point at the bustling junction of Panepistimiou, Vasilissis Sofias and Amalias avenues, and rubbing shoulders with the parliament building (erstwhile the royal palace), the great-grandmother of Greek hotels has borne witness to the most turbulent events in modern Greek history and lived to tell the tale.

The Grande Bretagne started life in 1842 as a luxurious private mansion, built by Antonis Dimitriou, a wealthy Greek expatriate from Trieste, and designed by the Danish architect Theophile Hansen. Athens, a small town with a population of 20,000, had been the Greek capital for a mere eight years, and the present-day Syntagma Square area was a rural idyll of fields and vineyards. Ten years later, the mansion changed hands for the first time, and its new owners, the Klados family, rented it out to the French Archaeological School, who used it as their base for over 20 years.

Meanwhile, in 1863, the same year that the Danish King George I acceded to the throne, an 11-year-old boy, Stathis Lampsas, arrived in Athens with his family on foot from Odessa. In a remarkable leap from rags to riches, this young boy was to be the key figure in the Grande Bretagne story.

While in the Royal kitchens, Stathis' talents as a cook were recognized and he was dispatched by the King to Paris to study the art of haute cuisine, with a view to his becoming a master chef at the palace. He returned to Athens a wealthy and accomplished chef, with his new French bride, Palmyr Palfroy.

Shortly after his return, he forged a partnership with Savas Kendros, owner of one of Athens' few hotels, the Megali Vretannia, which stood at the corner of Karageorgis Servias and Stadiou streets, and the two decided to buy the elegant mansion up the road which housed the French Archaeological School, feeling confident that they could provide a better class of accommodation for the increasing number of distinguished visitors to the capital. Perhaps to invoke images of the traditions of the great British 'Grand Tour', the name of Kendros' old hotel was used, but in its Gallicized form, no doubt at the suggestion of the highly influential Palfroy.

When the Grande Bretagne Hotel first opened its portals in 1874, one guest traveller was moved to remark "The luxury that prevails is worthy of special mention. Such hotels are adornments to a city. Who could imagine that Athens, which is going through the first stages of its life after so many years of servitude, would have hotels capable of receiving kings and queens?"

The new hotel's interior decor reflected the height of French 'Belle Epoque' taste. Under the supervision of Palfroy, the very best furniture, crockery, chandeliers and carpets were imported. Old masters and huge Gobelin tapestries hung in the entrance hall, while Rosenthal porcelain, Parisian

vermeil cutlery and hand-made Murano glassware adorned the dining-room.

On Kendros' death in 1888, Lampsas bought out his partner's share in the business, and, in the same year, the hotel's luxury status was further enhanced when Greece's first electric generators were installed. The 'GB' was the natural choice of accommodation for Baron de Coubertin and the other dignitaries at the 1896 inauguration of the modern Olympics.

For all the sumptuousness, however, the hotel's 80 bedrooms shared only two bathrooms between them, and a serious water shortage in Athens meant that staff had to carry cans of water into the building, filled up from water-carriers, whose wagons passed in the street.

Another self-made man of humble background in the Lampsas mould, a young lawyer-journalist by the name of Theodore Petropoulos, was to be the next leading character in the 'GB' story. An enlightening article that he had written concerning the Italian tourist trade came to Lampsas' attention, and he was determined to meet the young man. So favorably impressed was he with Petropoulos' credentials that he offered him the hand of his adopted daughter and only child, Margarita, in marriage, and duly appointed him manager of the hotel.

A fervent Venizelist, Petropoulos took an active role in politics, and undertook several important diplomatic missions for the great statesman. It was under Petropoulos that the hotel became a central meeting place for the influential. Guests included kings, princes and presidents, and the salons of the Grande Bretagne began to buzz with political discussion and the intricacies of important business and shipping deals. During World War I and the conflict between King Constantine and Venizelos, many a secret plot was said to have been hatched there. One of the more colorful guests during this period was a wealthy American lady who stormed out of her suite one day, complaining that her valuable pearl necklace had vanished. One unfortunate valet was arrested, a huge compensation was paid out, and the whole episode was kept quiet until, many years later, while installing a new wash basin in the room, plumbers discovered the missing necklace lodged in a pipe.

In 1918, shortly before Lampsas' death, Petropoulos became the single outright owner of the hotel. A few years later, the hotel acquired an annex: the building in Vasilissis Sofias which now houses the Italian Embassy

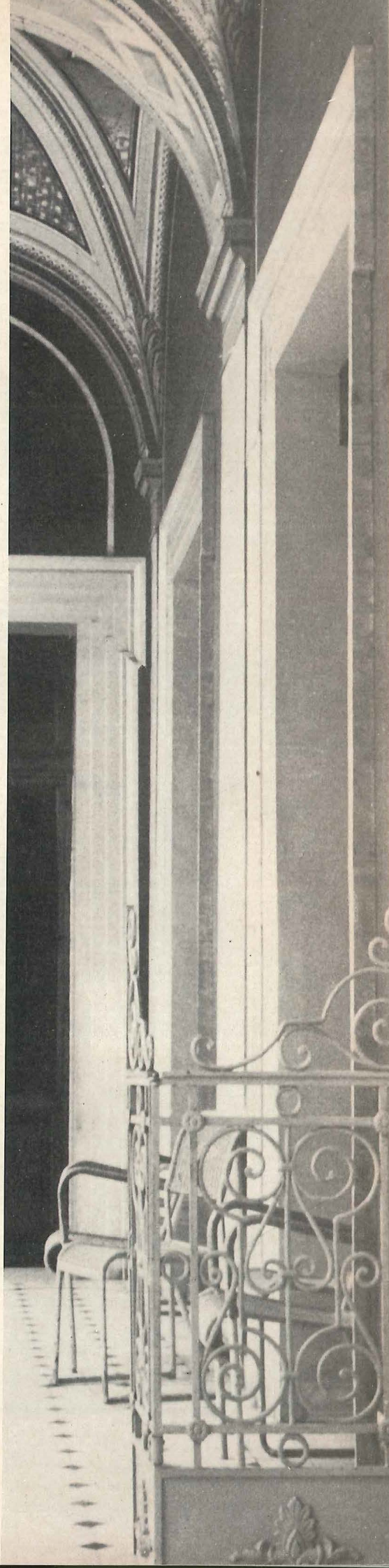
became the 'Petit Palais', welcoming, like its sister hotel, a distinguished international clientele and the cream of Athenian society. As well as most official guests of state, the list of rich and famous guests at this time included Douglas Fairbanks and his wife, Mary Pickford, who were regular visitors. Legend has it that, despite the comfortable size of the elegant rooms, Miss Pickford had to hire another room in which to keep her shoes.

In 1928, a new wing was added to the 'GB' along Panepistimiou and Voukourestiou, and 11 years later it saw another landmark in its history: it became the first hotel in Europe to install air conditioning.

During World War II and the ensuing Greek civil war, the Grande Bretagne became the focus of military and political activity for more than ten years. In 1940, the Greek authorities requisitioned the building as general staff headquarters. Guests were given an hour to evacuate their rooms, which they all did willingly except for the German military attaché, who insisted he was staying put. Rudolf Schmidt, the Swiss manager, finally persuaded him to leave, but six months later he was forced to admit hundreds of other German officers when the hotel was turned over to become the 'Hauptquartiers der Wehrmacht'.

The story goes that when the Nazis mentioned the incongruity of the hotel's name as their army headquarters, the management was quick to point out that one of Hitler's favorite hotels in Britain was called the Bristol. The matter was dropped! Two floors of the hotel were later allocated to the Germans' Axis partner, Italy. Herman Goering was a regular guest at the Grande Bretagne, while Himmler stayed there while he was inspecting the Gestapo, and both Rommel and Hitler paid fleeting visits.

With the departure of the Germans in September 1944, the liberating British Expeditionary Force, under General Scobie, in turn chose the 'GB' as its headquarters. But the strife outside its now sadly-bedraggled salons and suites continued, the lift was out of order, and electricity and water were both intermittent. A visiting English writer likened the hotel to a "stranded ship, a great helpless liner" amidst the mayhem. It became a fortified home to 1,500 people, a strange hotchpotch of ministers, politicians, industrialists and their families, refugees and troops. While British paratroops manned machine guns in the lobby, the big ballroom served as a general mess, and



there were ten people to a bedroom. Everyone helped out with the general housekeeping and cooking, including Mrs George Papandreou, the premier's wife.

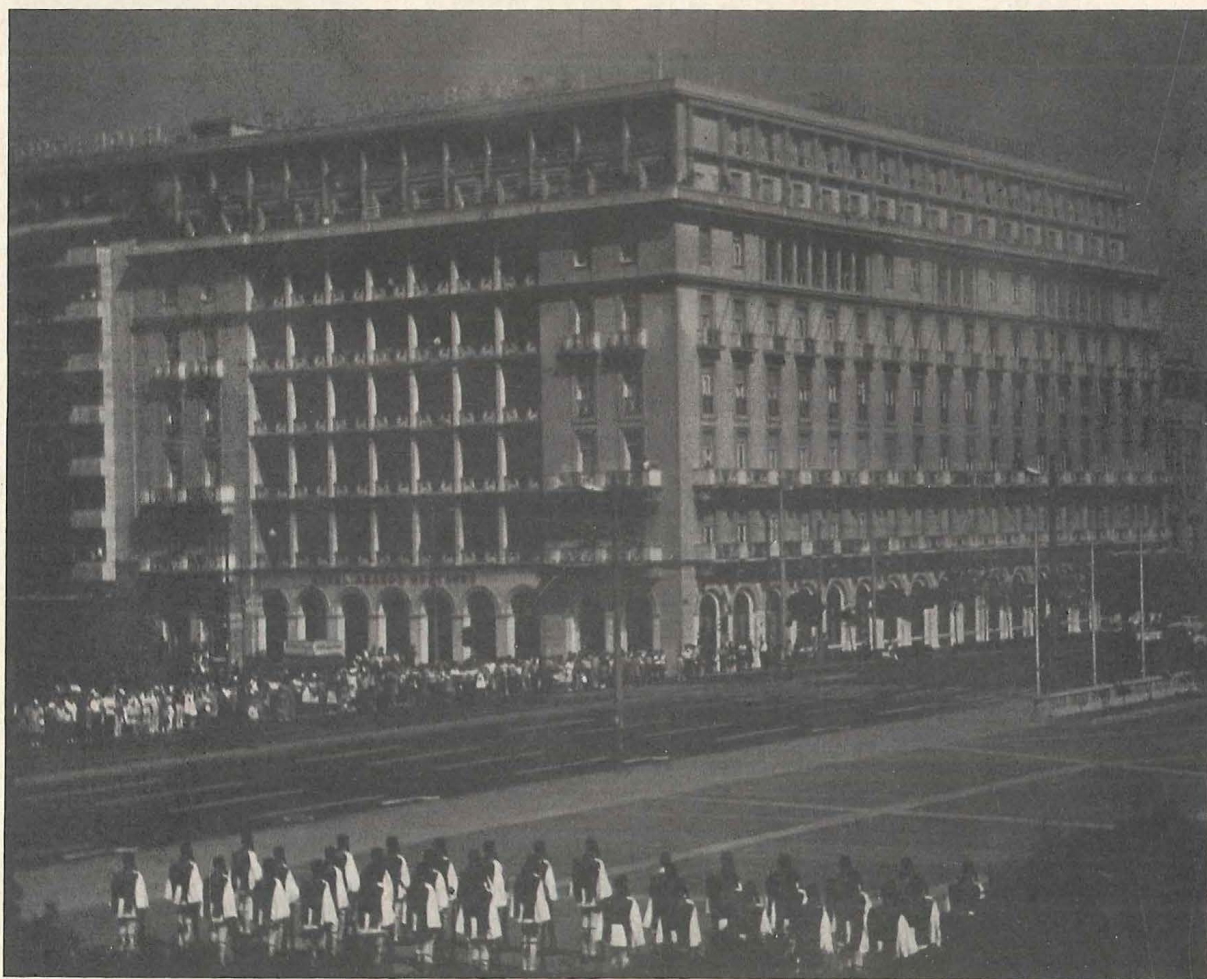
Meanwhile, elsewhere in the hotel, intense top-level discussions were under way between the Papandreou government and the British delegation, led by Harold MacMillan. On Christmas day 1944, both the 'GB' and Winston Churchill narrowly escaped a gunpowder plot. Hours before the British

sustaining only some superficial damage from rifle shots. But it did take over a million dollars to restore the interior, after ten years of military occupation, to its former glory.

The most famous incident enhancing the Grande Bretagne's reputation as a centre of intrigue and espionage occurred in 1949. George Polk, an American CBS reporter, one night, perhaps rather foolhardily, chose the bar of the 'GB' (the present-day 'Mirror Room') in which to announce his

four floors were added and the entrance was refaced in marble. Capacity was increased to 670 guests, accommodated in 450 rooms and luxury suites ranging from 'junior' to 'presidential'. But after so many years of active participation, how could she remain a passive bystander to Greece's ever-volatile political life?

During the Cyprus crisis of the late 1950s, in view of widespread anti-British sentiment, the management was forced to drop the hotel's somewhat



General view of the Grande Bretagne

Prime Minister's scheduled meeting with Archbishop Damaskinos at the hotel, plumbers inspecting sewers under Syntagma Square came across a time-bomb connected to one ton of dynamite. The bomb was duly defused, the meeting was, not surprisingly, relocated, and Churchill left Athens without visiting the Grande Bretagne, an omission which he did, however, make up for 20 years later as the guest of Aristotle Onassis.

General Scobie, too, had a lucky escape when working in his office one day on the sixth floor: a mortar shell fell only two feet away from where he was sitting. Miraculously, though, in the end the 'GB' had survived the ravages of war relatively unscathed,

intention to travel up to northern Greece and uncover the secret mountain headquarters of the Communist guerrillas. The next day, Polk flew up to Thessaloniki. His trussed body was discovered a few days later floating in the harbor. The murder remained controversial and two major books were published on the subject last year.

Opinion in Athens, however, held that it had been the work of right-wing extremists who had plotted the whole affair in the 'GB' bar, intending to implicate the Communists. Thereafter, the bar became known as the 'Snakepit'.

In 1956, the hotel underwent its second major renovation and assumed the basic form we see today: an extra

provocative name temporarily, and the name of Theodore Petrakopoulos' old annex, 'Petit Palais', was adopted for a time. But when Petrakopoulos died at the age of 85 in 1963, Greek politicians forgot their differences for once, and the Prime Minister walked alongside the leader of the opposition behind the funeral cortège.

The tourist boom of the 1960s and 1970s brought with it new competition for the Grande Bretagne, as new de luxe hotels sprang up in the capital. Modernizations were carried out accordingly, not always to the approval of regular guests. In his book *Roumeli*, Patrick Leigh Fermour bemoans the transformation of the old hall into a "vast and aseptic" area with the "im-

personality of an airport lounge". However, the 'GB' managed to rise above the slump of the 1980s, when several other top-class central hotels, such as the King George and the King's Palace, were forced to close.

The Grande Bretagne was once again an eyewitness of history when the tanks roared into Syntagma during the 1967 coup. When Constantine Karamanlis returned from exile in 1974, he stayed at the 'GB' for four months, and it was from a second floor balcony of the hotel that Archbishop Makarios addressed the Greek people on his way back to Cyprus after his near-assassination and the Turkish occupation of the northern part of the island.

Several years ago, a corner of the building which had been leased to a bank was reclaimed, and the 'GB' corner was created. Under the charge of Lambros Kapiris, a former personal waiter to the Greek King, it is now a prime meeting place for the Athens élite; politicians, business people, actors and actresses. The guest list for the past two years makes impressive reading: Willy Brandt, Bruce Springsteen, Christian Bernard, Joan Collins, Prince Rainier of Monaco, Elizabeth Taylor, Peter Ustinov and Yehudi Menuhin, to take a very random sample. The hotel staff is full of stories of the quirks of the great: during his stay, Yassar Arafat was escorted wherever he went by bodyguards shielding him with a bullet-proof curtain; confronted with a choice of the best wines in the world, Aristotle Onassis preferred a half-bottle of Demestica red with his meal; Indira Gandhi fell so much in love with the reproduction of ancient Greek *lichnoi* in her presidential suite that the manager promptly gave her a pair as a gift. The hotel has also starred in several movies, including the British TV series *The Fortunes Of War*.

Today, the 'GB' still enjoys the position of being one of the most prestigious hotels in Athens, as the only Greek entry in the American directory *Leading Hotels of the World*. While maintaining an 'old world' atmosphere, it offers ultra-modern comforts in all rooms: mini-bar, color TV with satellite and video facilities and direct-dial telephones in every bathroom. Like one of the great bridges of the world, it is under a program of constant maintenance and renovation, and a staff of 400 ensures that the great machine is kept well-oiled and running smoothly. Plans for the future include a large indoor swimming pool, sauna and health spa. The Dimitriou mansion has certainly come a long way since the initiative of a young chef 120 years ago. ■



The Golden Room, a dining-room



The Mirror Room, conference setting

In our family, sailing through disaster without a whisker out of place is known as "doing an Edward." It means pre-empting ridicule by denying its existence - something which comes naturally to very few people beyond the realms of Ealing Comedy, or that kind of story-book Englishman most foreigners like to kid themselves still exists.

Edward, however, earned - indeed more than earned - his stripes the night he was hoisted across an empty dance-floor by a bulbous-nosed Valkyrie wanting to dance the lambada. What followed was so extraordinary, so bizarre, that even the barman felt compelled to photograph it. As though in the thrall of a demented blender, Edward was whisked, shaken and twirled across the floor; forced to strike a backwards pontoon for the lambada, a maypole for the twist, and a kind of Torville and Dean final lunge as a prelude to his release. When it was over, Edward simply dusted the lapels of his raincoat, adjusted the rim of his National Health glasses (held together with elastoplast), and picked his way thoughtfully across the bar to his drink.

To me, that kind of sang-froid is downright perverse. Not only have I never managed to pre-empt ridicule, but I actually seem to court it.

Take my acting debut: I was six years old, my sisters and I were putting on a performance of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*, and a Cardinal Wolsey, I was just taking a break between scenes, when, in the middle of Anne Boleyn's immortal "Why, Henry?" I leant against the French windows and went crashing headlong into the garden with my feet poking out from under the curtains. Neither the play, nor my acting confidence, ever recovered.

Since then, I have kept well away from public performances, acknowledging I have the wrong kind of face or persona for it. Which makes what happened a few weeks ago in a Melissia health club all the more unbelievable. To explain: my mother and sister both work with Yiannis Zouganelli on Mega

Doing an Edward

Channel's "Apistefta Omos Ellinika" (Unbelievable, but Greek) and one day, having nothing better to do, I decided to go and watch the shoot. (I must also confess that I find Zouganelli a 100 percent hunk). To me, he is one of the funniest comedians I have ever seen, apart from having that kind of rare aura that endears him to animals, children, gypsies and old ladies, not to mention the *Ach Maria!* faithful who have been coming to watch him live for the last 10 years. No two shows are the same; he banters affectionately with hecklers, turns anything that catches his eye into an instant prop (including my sister's baby) and is so fine-tuned to the mood of the audience, that he never fails to remind me of F. Scott Fitzgerald's description of Gatsby, as being like "one of those intricate machines that register earthquakes 10 thousand miles away."

Anyway, he was registering away that day, reducing both his co-stars and the extras into helpless blobs of laughter as he kept improvising new lines and scenes. After a few hours of this, I thought I'd kill two birds with one stone, and tried out the health club's new sauna. The only problem was the towel they gave me, which fitted either my top half, or my bottom half, but not both. (It was a face towel, I hasten to add) Opting to cover the more conventional bottom half, I was sitting there, steaming away, when I looked up to see Zouganelli's little girl peering interestedly at me through the cubicle window. Somewhat discomfited, although thankful, I suppose, that it

wasn't her father, I got dressed and returned to the set a kind of gleaming tomato color which wasn't entirely due to the heat. (And a pale imitation of the color I would be by the time the next five minutes were up).

They were filming the last scene of the day, where Zouganelli was about to be 'interviewed' by a Mega reporter who butts into a quiet tête-à-tête he is having with a girl at a bar.

Only there was no girl.

"We need a girl," said Zouganelli.

"A girl," repeated the Director. He looked around. "You do it," he said, pointing at me.

The tomato-blush spread slowly across my chest.

"Me?"

"Yes, you."

After that I must take my mother's word for what happened. Like that split second of madness most foreigners experience whilst mounting a bouzouki-club table to dance the *tsifteteli*, I forgot all about Cardinal Wolsey and the French windows, and allowed myself to be led across the set and propped up on a bar stool, just as the cameras began to roll.

"What does *bacia mi* mean?" asked Zouganelli conversationally.

"Kiss me," I croaked.

"Then kiss me," he said in his velvety voice.

So I did. (That was the nice bit).

"And again."

(Even nicer, this time).

After that, I believe we held hands and sang *Casa d'Irene* (although I'd like to think I only mimed), and when it was over I tottered back across the set, grinning foolishly at nobody.

The build-up to Sunday nights has become unbearable of course, although in lucid moments I console myself with the thought that unless they found a green-filtered lens to tone down my blushes, my little bit of footage is quite unusable. The other small crumb of comfort I draw is that in family annals, and against all odds, I have finally been credited with "doing an Edward." ■

Olympic Action Radio

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



9:10 - 12 MIDNIGHT SCOTT SHANNON'S ROCKIN'AMERICA
10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

BBC AT A GLANCE

WORLD NEWS - Broadcast daily on the hour
NEWSDESK - World News and despatches from overseas and UK correspondents
NEWSHOUR - A comprehensive look at the topics of the day, plus up-to-the-minute international and British news
NEWREEL - News of events as they happen & despatches from BBC correspondents all over the world
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS - Analysis of the main news of the day
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
WORLD BRIEF - 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
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

FRENCH RADIO STATION

Olympic Action is pleased to announce that, in cooperation with Radio France Internationale, it is also broadcasting a 24-hour French language station on 106.7 FM.
24 hours of music and news from R.F.I. - one of the world's largest radio networks.

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
NEW IDEAS - A weekly look at the world of technology, innovation & new products
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 Malcolm 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
WRITE ON ... - Air your views about BBC World Service

Olympic Action Radio

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



•MAY•SCHEDULES•MAY•SCHEDULES•MAY•SCHEDULES•MAY•SCHEDULES•MAY•SCHEDULES

MONDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL



12:06 AM EDITORIAL (VOA-E)
12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature report (VOA-E)
12:14 HOUSE OF SOUNDS International Jazz with Willis Conover (VOA-E)
12:57 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature report (VOA-E)
1 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
1:10 - 6 AM ROB MCLEAN SHOW (Hit music, information, features) (VOA-E)
2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
5 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
6 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
6:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in Detail
6:30 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature report (VOA-E)
6:33 VOA MORNING Music, news, features (VOA-E)
7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
7:10 JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA-E)
7:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
8 AM BBC WORLD NEWS
8:09 24 HOURS (BBC)
8:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
8:33 EUROPE THIS MORNING Special Correspondent report (VOA-E)
9 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
9:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in detail
9:30 JEFF ROBERTS cont (VOA-E)
10 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
10:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
11 AM BBC WORLD NEWS
11:09 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
11:30 ANYTHING GOES (BBC)
12 PM BBC WORLD NEWS
12:09 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT (BBC)
12:15 THEY MADE OUR WORLD (BBC)
12:25 WORDS (BBC)
12:30 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC (BBC)
12:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC)
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY then May 6th WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?; 13th THE ANATOMY OF GENIUS; 20th/27th MID-LIFE: A TIME OF CRISIS? (BBC)
1:30 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW (BBC)
2 PM BBC WORLD NEWS
2:09 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
2:30 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH (BBC)
3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
3:15 BRAIN OF BRITAIN (BBC)
3:45 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
4:10 - 6 PM CAROL PARKER SHOW Hit

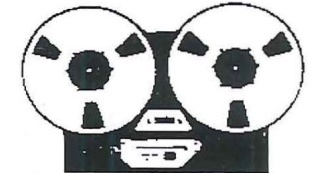
music, information, features (VOA-E)
4:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
5:30 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
6 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
6:15 DRAMA:TALKING HEADS (exc MAY 27th THE THIN BLUE LINE) (BBC)
7 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
7:10 - 12 PM ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA-E)
8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
11:06VOA EUROPE's EVENING REPORT Details of the day's news developments
12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

TUESDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

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

6:30 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature report (VOA-E)
6:33 VOA MORNING Music, news, features
7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
7:10 JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA-E)
7:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
8 AM BBC WORLD NEWS
8:09 24 HOURS (BBC)
8:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
8:33 EUROPE THIS MORNING Special



Correspondent report (VOA-E)
9 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
9:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in detail
9:30 JEFF ROBERTS cont (VOA-E)
10 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
10:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
11 AM BBC WORLD NEWS
11:09 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
11:15 PANEL GAME: DOUBLE BILL (BBC)
12 PM BBC WORLD NEWS
12:09 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT (BBC)
12:15 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
12:30 EUROPE'S WORLD (BBC)
12:45 SPORT'S ROUNDUP (BBC)
1 PM NEWS SUMMARY then DISCOVERY (BBC)
1:30 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL (BBC)
2 PM BBC WORLD NEWS
2:09 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
2:30 MEGAMIX (BBC)
3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
3:15 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20 (BBC)
3:45 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
4:10 - 6 PM CAROL PARKER SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA-E)
4:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
5:30 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
6 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
6:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW (BBC)
7 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
7:10 - 12 PM ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA-E)
8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
11:06VOA EUROPE's EVENING REPORT Details of the day's news developments
12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

We are pleased to announce that, once again, we are broadcasting a mix of the best programs from The BBC World Service and VOA Europe, 24 hours a day.

Plus we have doubled the strength of our broadcast signal, thereby improving quality of reception in Athens, and extending the signals as far south as the southern Peloponnese and the Cyclades islands.

Olympic Action Radio

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



WEDNESDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

12:06 AM EDITORIAL (VOA-E)
 12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature report
 12:14 HOUSE OF SOUNDS International Jazz with Willis Conover (VOA-E)
 12:57 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature report (VOA-E)
 1 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 1:10 - 6 AM ROB MCLEAN SHOW (Hit music, information, features) (VOA-E)
 2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS



5 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in Detail
 6:30 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature report (VOA-E)
 6:33 VOA MORNING Music, news, features
 7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:10 JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA-E)
 7:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
 8 AM BBC WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS (BBC)
 8:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
 8:33 EUROPE THIS MORNING Special Correspondent report (VOA-E)
 9 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in detail
 9:30 JEFF ROBERTS cont (VOA-E)
 10 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 10:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
 11 AM BBC WORLD NEWS
 11:09 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
 11:30 PANEL GAME: DOUBLE BILL (BBC)
 12 PM BBC WORLD NEWS
 12:09 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT (BBC)
 12:15 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
 12:30 MEDIAWATCH (BBC)
 12:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC)
 1 PM BBC NEWS SUMMARY then OMNIBUS
 1:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING (BBC)
 2 PM BBC WORLD NEWS
 2:09 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
 2:30 MERIDIAN (BBC)
 3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
 3:15 NEW IDEAS (BBC)
 3:35 CUE FOR A SONG (BBC)
 3:45 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
 4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 4:10 - 6 PM CAROL PARKER SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA-E)
 4:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)

5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5:30 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
 6 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
 6:15 MAY 1st/8th/15th GROWING POINTS IN MEDICINE; 22nd/29th IT'S NOT JUST CRICKET (BBC)
 6:30 COMEDY: FLYING THE FLAG (ex MAY 29th 2 CHEERS FOR MAY) (BBC)
 7 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:10 - 12 PM ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA-E)
 8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11:06 VOA EUROPE'S EVENING REPORT Details of the day's news developments
 12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

THURSDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

12:06 AM EDITORIAL (VOA-E)
 12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature report
 12:14 HOUSE OF SOUNDS International Jazz with Willis Conover (VOA-E)
 12:57 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature report (VOA-E)
 1 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 1:10 - 6 AM ROB MCLEAN SHOW (Hit music, information, features) (VOA-E)
 2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in Detail
 6:30 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature report (VOA-E)
 6:33 VOA MORNING Music, news features
 7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:10 JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA-E)
 7:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
 8 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS (BBC)
 8:30 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT (BBC)
 8:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
 8:33 EUROPE THIS MORNING Special Correspondent report (VOA-E)
 9 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9:10 VOA NEWSLINE News in detail
 9:30 JEFF ROBERTS cont (VOA-E)
 10 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 10:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
 11 AM BBC WORLD NEWS
 11:09 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)



11:30 JOHN PEEL (BBC)
 12 PM BBC WORLD NEWS
 12:09 WORLD BUSINESS REPORT (BBC)
 12:15 THE WORLD TODAY (BBC)
 12:30 THE FARMING WORLD (BBC)
 12:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP (BBC)
 1 PM NEWS & ASSIGNMENT (BBC)
 1:30 COMEDY: FLYING THE FLAG (ex MAY 20th TWO CHEERS FOR MAY) (BBC)
 2 PM BBC WORLD NEWS
 2:09 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
 2:30 DRAMA: RAT RACE (BBC)
 3 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
 3:15 MULTITRACK 2 (BBC)
 3:45 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
 4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 4:10 - 6 PM CAROL PARKER SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA-E)
 4:30 EUROPEAN NEWSBRIEFS (VOA-E)
 5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5:30 ATHENS DIARY (OAR)
 6 PM NEWSREEL (BBC)
 6:15 MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER (BBC)
 7 PM VOA WORLD NEWS



7:10 - 12 PM ERIC PHILLIPS SHOW Hit music, information, features (VOA-E)
 8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11:06 VOA EUROPE'S EVENING REPORT Details of the day's news developments
 12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

FRIDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

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

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VOA Europe on 102.1 FM

SATURDAYS

VOA ALL DAY

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

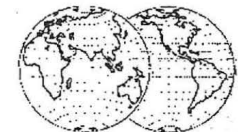
12:06 AM VOA EDITORIAL
 12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature report
 12:14 HOUSE OF SOUNDS International Jazz with Willis Conover
 12:57 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature report
 1 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 1:10 - 4 AM ROB MCLEAN
 2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 4:10 VOA EUROPE'S OLDIES PARTY
 5 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6:10 VOA SATURDAY MORNING SHOW
 7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:10 - 11 AM JEFF ROBERTS SHOW Hit music, information, features
 8 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 1:10 - 4 AM ROB MCLEAN
 10 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11:10 - 3 PM J R RUSS SHOW Hit music, information, features
 12 NOON VOA WORLD NEWS
 1 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 2 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3:10 - 7 PM CASEY'S TOP 40 WITH CASEY KASEM A countdown of the week's top 40 hits
 4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:10 FUTURE HITS
 8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 8:10 ON THE RADIO
 9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9:10 - 12 MIDNIGHT DANCE TRAXX Music special with Jeff Wyatt
 10 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 12 MIDNIGHT VOA WORLD NEWS

SUNDAYS

VOA ALL DAY

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

12:06 AM VOA EDITORIAL
 12:09 VOA EUROPE AMERICANA Feature report
 12:14 HOUSE OF SOUNDS International Jazz with Willis Conover
 12:57 WHAT PEOPLE THINK Feature report
 1 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 1:10 - 4 AM ON A COUNTRY ROAD The top country music hits with Lee Arnold
 2 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 4 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 4:10 - 6 AM THE COUNTDOWN WITH WALT LOVE
 5 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6:10 ON THE RADIO
 6:30 WHAT PEOPLE THINK
 6:33 VOA MORNING
 7 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:10 FUTURE HITS
 8 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 8:10 VOA EUROPE'S OLDIES PARTY
 9 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 9:10 - 11 AM VOA SUNDAY MORNING Music & features



10 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11 AM VOA WORLD NEWS
 11:10 - 3 PM CASEY'S TOP 40 WITH CASEY KASEM A countdown of the week's top 40 hits
 12 NOON VOA WORLD NEWS
 1 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 2 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 3:10 - 7 PM AMERICAN COUNTRY COUNTDOWN A countdown of the week's top country hits with Bob Kingsley
 4 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 5 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 6 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 7:10 FOCUS
 7:30 PRESS CONFERENCE USA
 8 PM VOA WORLD NEWS
 8:10 ENCOUNTER
 8:30 ISSUES IN THE NEWS
 9 PM VOA WORLD NEWS

ATHENS DIARY

This is a new program produced by Olympic Action Radio in order to provide our listeners with local news and information on "What's Happening in Athens"



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 & fax 723.3061

The Sounds of Psychiko

Although I do not have much musical talent, I am writing a symphonic poem that contains all the sounds that have formed part of my life during almost two-score years of residence in the genteel suburb of Psychiko.

Like all modern pieces of cerebral music, it contains sounds produced by other means than the conventional instruments of a symphony orchestra, including the voices of humans and other animals.

It begins with the strident cock-a-doodle-doo of a fowl that I would have long since strangled with my bare hands if I had ever been able to locate its whereabouts. This cock crows stridently and repeatedly every morning at around 6 am (I have known cocks that start crowing at 4 am but Psychiko cocks are more considerate) until it has fully wrested me from the arms of Morpheus and rendered it impossible for me to sleep again. I believe there is a municipal ordinance that forbids the keeping of barnyard fowls in the Greater Athens Area, but like all such curbs on the rights of freedom-loving Greeks (like red traffic lights), it is more honored in the breach than in the observance. I assume this cock spends the rest of the day sleeping because I have explored a wide area round my house, hoping to find its domicile, but nary a cock's crow nor the cackle of hens that would give them away, have I ever been able to catch. I can only hope that its stone-deaf owner will one day get a sudden craving for coq au vin and that my early-morning tormentor will become an ex-cock.

The next theme in my symphonic poem is developed by the sound of a two-stroke petrol engine-powered lawnmower which, at 7 am on certain mornings, including Sundays, sounds like a ceremonial parade of Easy Riders or Hell's Angels going round and round my neighbors' lawns. I suspect this eardrum-shattering machine is on a time-sharing basis with all the gardeners in Psychiko. I know my own gardener uses it because he often wakes me up with it on a Saturday morning at 7 am after I have stayed up until 3 or 4 am the previous night watching some irresistible movie on TV like "The Curse of the Mummy's Tomb" or "She-Devils on Wheels". Since this is the

only time he does anything useful in the garden I have to restrain myself from asking him to choose a better time, for fear he might forsake his slot in the time-sharing plan and my lawn would never get mown.

My symphonic poem then goes on to a gay scherzo with the sound of children at play. These are the pupils of the Jewish Community School, which is situated bang opposite my house. The screams of these future pillars of Greek-Hebrew society do not bother me very much because when the house was built my wife had the brilliant idea of putting the kitchen in the front and the bedrooms in the back, within earshot of the lawnmowers but out of range of the school. A few weeks before the national days of 28 October and 25 March, however, the children are drilled by their gym teacher in preparation for marching in the parades held to celebrate both occasions. Loudspeakers are rigged up in the schoolyard and a scratched record, dating to the year the school opened in the late 1950s, blares out Greek military marches that I am sure can be heard as far as the Pentagon, because while they are playing I have seen, on several occasions, army helicopters flying low over the school and dipping their rotors in salute. I have included one of the marches in my symphonic poem as well as the staccato of a Sikorsky chopper.

Next in my symphonic poem I have introduced the sounds from another loudspeaker - this one mounted on a pickup truck driven by a swarthy stalwart from Romany who announces in a gravelly voice that he "Buys all old things". I suspect this is a lie because I cannot imagine him buying old mattresses or defunct water heaters and I have never had occasion to test his claim because I never get rid of anything that might remotely come in useful at some time in the future or in some emergency, like an invasion from Turkey or from outer space.

Another swarthy gentleman also cruises round, usually on a Sunday, selling compost, potting soil and fertilizer in plastic bags and blaring his wares over the speaker on his pickup truck. I doubt whether he makes many sales in my area because I, for one, leave such purchases to my gardener, having been rebuked by him once for buying a bag of manure that he said had definitely not come out of a horse or a mule or any other animal for that matter.

Because no symphonic poem would be complete without the sound of a woman's voice, I have included in my poem the melodic contralto of a Belgian lady who once lived in the house adjacent to my back garden. She had a dog named Cartouche who obviously did not like his mistress because he was never around when she needed him. The result was that during her entire tenure of the house, which was six years if I am not mistaken, she would shatter my siesta with a powerful, disyllabic call for her dog that went "Cartoooooche" and was repeated 10 or 12 times until the reluctant hound made its appearance, whereupon she would berate it with a torrent of Flemish abuse.

Fortunately the lady has long since returned to Ostend and the present tenant has no dog.

There is one dog, however, that resides in the house next to the Jewish school. It is a cocker spaniel with ears that vie with the road sweeper to keep our street clean, but which has a most irritating bark in the form of a shrill and very high-pitched 'yip'. It used to set up a continuous 'yipping' from 3 to 4 pm, completely ruining my siesta. Its owners are good friends and neighbors and when I discreetly pointed out to them that their best friend was making me a nervous wreck they explained the dog was fed once a day, when they got back from work at 4, and probably began its 'yipping' at 3 because it was hungry.

They solved the problem by feeding the dog before they went to work in the morning and the 'yips' now begin at 6:30 am. I do not mind, however, because the cock wakes me at 6.

My symphonic poem will be performed at the new concert hall on Vassilissis Sofias as soon as I can get Zubin Mehta to conduct and Kiri Te Kanawa to sing "Cartouche". ■

A CASE FOR THE KURDS



A Kurdish guerrilla today.

**For over 3000 years
the Kurds have been fighting to retain
a distinctive culture and palpable territory.
Their aspirations having been successively thwarted,
in Iraq they now fiercely struggle,
and in Athens they wait.**

by J.M. Thursby

The spokesman for the numerous Kurds in Athens, most of them in exile from Turkish Kurdistan, confides "Greece is one of the best countries for us Kurdish refugees. Though we are not helped much we are not harassed."

They are by now familiar, rather shabbily-dressed figures, seen about the city selling their magazine *Kurdistan Report* or standing outside the university displaying photographs of alleged torture victims who have been held in the infamous prison of Diyarbakir, their capital in Eastern Turkey.

At their headquarters, a tiny one-room flat in Neapolis, the atmosphere is naturally tense as the horrendous news continues to pour in of their compatriots dying in thousands on the pitilessly bare, rugged mountain frontiers of Iran and Turkey. Although fighting continues against Saddam Hussein's forces, Kurdish territory in Iraq has been turned into "a vast slaughterhouse". Only carnage, created by "phosphorus and nitric acid bombs, napalm and SCUD missiles" would have forced the civilians to flee their homes and head through snow-covered mountains in sub-zero temperatures, to seek sanctuary in fundamentalist Iran or Turkey, which has, arguably, the worst human rights record against its own 10-million strong Kurdish minority.

The Kurdish Democratic Party (DPK) issued a worldwide appeal through the Athens office at the beginning of April, calling on the United Nations, the Red Cross and Amnesty International for help, which is now, belatedly, underway. In response the Greek government condemned the nightmarish human tragedy prevailing in the mountains of Kurdistan, and wholeheartedly supported the EEC decision to send "humanitarian aid totalling 150 million ECU" in an effort to alleviate the desperate situation there.

From the sidelines in Athens the refugees can only wait in agony and hope, albeit probably in vain, for a just international settlement on the future of their country.

There have been so many uprisings and armed revolts, and so many acts of genocide perpetrated against them, since the treaties of Sèvres (1920) and Lausanne (1923), which imposed arbitrary national boundaries on the Kurdish homeland and parcelled it out among Turkey, Syria, Iraq and Iran with several hundred thousand Kurds living peacefully amongst their age-old enemies in Soviet Armenia. The same treaties, which also affected Greece's frontiers, turned the Kurds into perma-

nant guerrillas and labelled them in the eyes of the world as "trouble makers."

Yet the Kurds, it would appear, have a just cause. For over 4000 years their people, now of mixed stock, have inhabited the fertile valleys of the rugged Taurus and Zagros mountains, since the time when their Indo-European ancestors settled there, probably in the 2nd millennium BC. Independence runs in their blood, and they have always fiercely, if not savagely, resisted any encroachment on their territory. Today they number some 25 million, and share a common bond through their distinctive folk-culture and through their language, which belongs to the Iranian branch of the Indo-European group. Despite depressing tales of deportation, imprisonment, torture, wholesale killings and the consistent denial of ethnic rights perpetrated against them during the past 70 years, they have stubbornly resisted assimilation into their various assigned states. It must be said, though, that the Kurds make uneasy partners.

One of the first western writers to describe them was the educated Greek gentleman soldier, Xenophon, in his *Anabasis*. He recounts the hardships suffered by 10,000 Greek mercenaries, of which he was a captain, on their journey from Cunaxa to the Hellespont after their defeat in Babylon in 401 BC. Crossing the towering Zagros mountains they encountered the *Kardouchi*, whom most scholars, including Rex Warner, believe were Kurds. It appears that even then they were adept at guerrilla warfare and crack shots with the sling and bow. Like all mountain peoples they also used rolling boulders to good effect. Life in their mountain fastness was not, it seems, totally barbaric. Xenophon tells of their well-built homes which had furniture and copper utensils as well as other signs of sophistication: "... the whole Greek army camped where they... found a number of comfortable houses and plenty of food. There was a lot of wine, so much that people stored it in cellars which were plastered over the top." In classical times their territory straddled much the same mountain area as it does today, although by the Byzantine era it had extended into the rolling foothills of upper Mesopotamia.

Until the rise of Islam, the Kurds were Zoroastrians, and the Yezidis tribe still worships a form of this once-influential religion. But during the 200 years between the 7th and 9th centuries, they were slowly converted, and today their majority are Sunnite Muslims. The first recorded Kurdish writ-

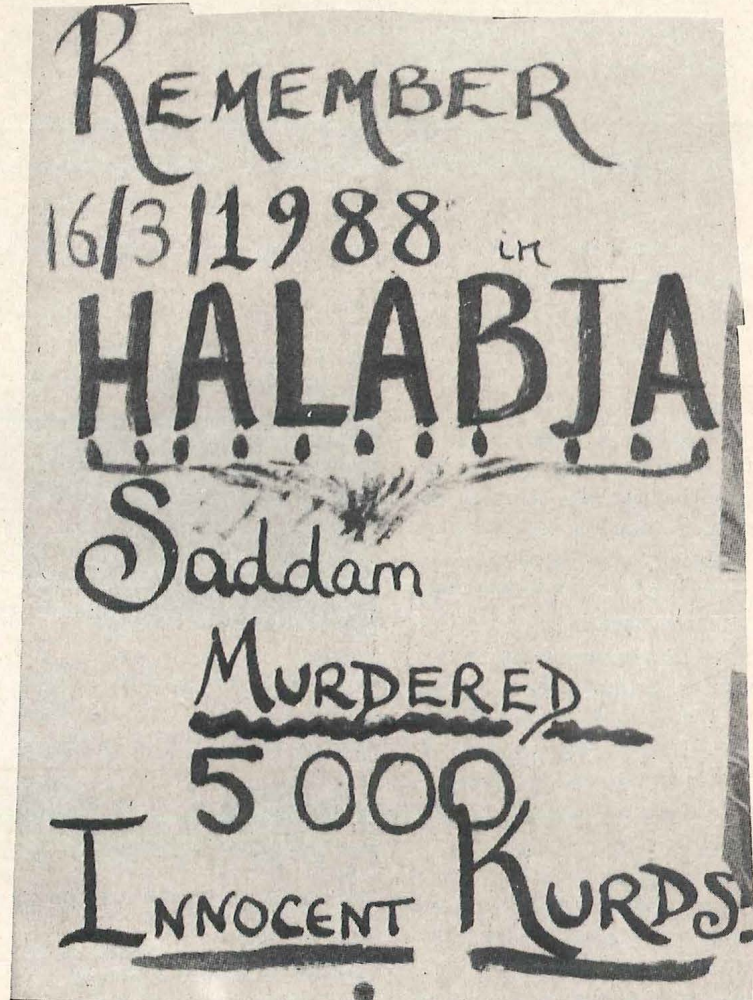
ing, penned sometime just after 650 AD, describes the upheavals and sufferings of their people during the Arab invasions of this period.

It was not only as soldiers whose military prowess was both famed and feared that the Kurds played an important role in the Muslim world. Through their folk-culture they made a significant contribution to the arts as well.

A Kurdish musician from Mosul, appropriately known as Ibrahim Maw-

Some of the finest pieces produced in Venetian renaissance workshops are signed by "Mahmud the Kurd".

Among their many legendary warriors the great Saladin (Salah ad Din) stands out as a military genius who held sway over all of Arabia and much of Anatolia during the period of the 2nd and 3rd crusades. Arab historians describe him as being short, thickly-set and coarse-featured; but despite his unprepossessing appearance he was a



During a Kurdish demonstration in London, 16 March. Banners remind people of the gassing of 5000 Kurds at Halabja, an Iraqi town near the Iranian frontier, three years ago.

sili, introduced music, an art which had been more or less forbidden in Islam, into the famed court of the legendary Haroun al Raschid in Baghdad and founded the first Muslim conservatory. Time and again throughout the centuries, travellers in the area have mentioned Kurdish musicians and small bands. Even today in Turkey, many of the country's leading nightclub and cabaret singers are Kurds, as are internationally-respected writer Yacher Kemal and the world-renowned film director Yilmaz Guney. In handicrafts, too, they were skilled, copper inlay being an ancient Kurdish art which later spread to Venice and Europe.

wise and benevolent ruler who was loved by his people and respected by his enemies. At that time in the Holy Land there was longstanding, bitter rivalry between the incoming Catholic crusaders and the local Orthodox Christians. Saladin earned the undying gratitude of the latter when he granted a request, made to him by the Byzantine emperor, to restore the Christian places of worship in Jerusalem to the Orthodox Church, after the Frankish-held city surrendered to him in 1187.

Kurdish loyalties, throughout the centuries, were first and foremost to their tribe or clan, but a history of their people as a whole was written as early



Saladin was born in Tikrit, Saddam Hussein's birthplace and the powerbase of his "Tikrit Gang".

as 1596, while their poets foretold of a unified state. Journals and newspapers founded at the end of the last century had the same aspirations.

Oil, together with rich mineral deposits, have blighted the dream since they were originally discovered in the Mosul province in 1909. During the treaty talks at Sèvres, when the lands of the Ottoman Empire, which had backed the losing side in World War I, were split up between the victorious allies (including Greece), lip service was paid to Kurdish autonomy but was never seriously on the cards. Britain, with the help of Arab forces, had captured the province of Basra and Baghdad after fierce and bloody fighting against the Turks, and had occupied the Mosul district immediately after the ceasefire. It had then been granted a mandate by the League of Nations to help form the state of Iraq, out of the often-dissenting local factions, and in which the Kurds constituted one-third of the population; they were not about to relinquish the recently annexed oil-rich province of Mosul, however. A similar situation prevailed in Syria where the French had mandate powers.

The implementation of national boundaries proposed at Sèvres, which criss-crossed the former Ottoman lands, was not finalized until 1923, when the allied delegates convened again, at Lausanne, to sign a treaty with the newly-created Republic of Turkey. There, without Kurdish representation, the terminal dismemberment of their country was completed. Turkey under Kemal Attaturk received the lion's share, but remained outraged over the loss of Mosul province, out of which it felt it had been cheated.

This opinion was reiterated as recently as three months ago by the current Turkish president Turgut Ozal in an interview on Greek television (Mega Channel), when he also stated categorically that Turkey would oppose the founding of an independent Kurdistan. He easily parried questions on the partition of Cyprus and was not asked if in fact Kurds, as rumored, had been deported to the island to help swell the Muslim population.

Immediately after the Treaty of

Lausanne had been signed the process of enforced assimilation began. Turkey banned all Kurdish schools, organizations and publications as well as the speaking of the Kurdish language. The Kurdish lands which provide Turkey with one-third of its minerals became the Eastern Province, a military zone where visitors were not, and are not, encouraged. Today, in Turkey and Iran, Kurdish illiteracy runs above the national average, at over 50 percent. Only last month, in an effort to improve its ugly human-rights image, Turkey lifted the ban which outlawed the speaking of Kurdish and the playing of Kurdish music. Publication in the language remains a criminal offense.



A Kurdish child.



Temporary summer lodgings when some flocks are still taken to mountain pasture. Their age-old tradition of transhumance has almost died out since alien frontiers were imposed after 1923.

In fledgling Iraq the first Kurdish revolt occurred as early as 1920, and has continued periodically since that time. For several decades their struggle was led by the legendary, if not controversial, Mustafa Barzani, a brilliant soldier who suffered periods of exile in both Stalinist Russia and in the United States, where he died. He was the father of Massoud Barzani, the Iraqi Kurd who is the commander-in-chief of today's uprising against Saddam Hussein's government.

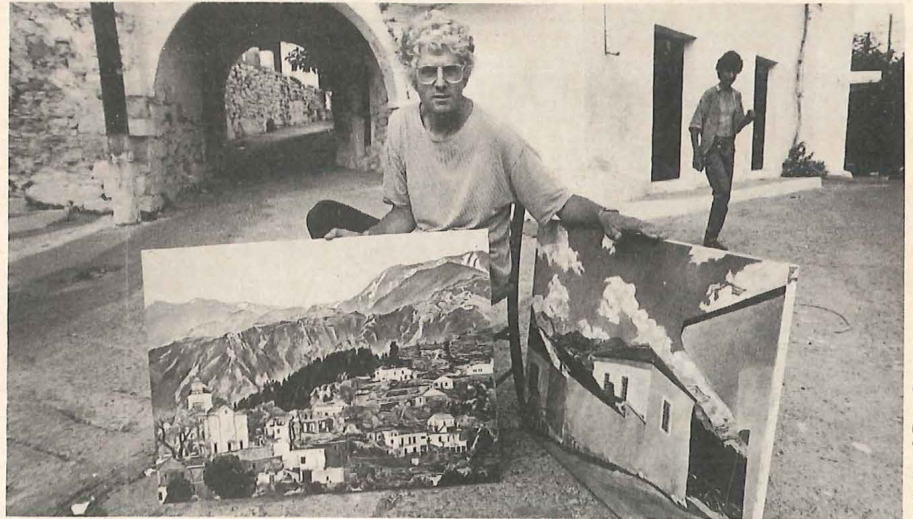
As the Kurdish insurrection holds the international headlines, there is news of a conference, the second of its kind, currently being set up in Washington to discuss the folk-culture of Kurdistan. Leading figures such as Danièle Mitterrand, the wife of the

French president, and Edward Kennedy will attend. The Kurds in Athens smile sadly, and politely call it "a social affair". They feel it is somewhat patronizing to discuss their 'culture' while they themselves are involved in a life or death struggle for national survival.

Will they be successful in achieving their independence this time? The refugees shrug their shoulders and point out that "times have changed". Seventy years have passed since the demise of the Ottoman Empire found them disunited, ill-prepared pawns in the great oil games.

Today however the much vaunted 'New World Order' looks depressingly like the old one, and for the major powers, Kurdish independence would, it appears, be "inconvenient." ■

MINDING THE GREEK BUG



Courtesy of Ray Strange

Australian artist Michael Winters

Commenting on his exhibition this month in Chania, part of the Australian government's contribution to the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Crete, artist Michael Winters declares "I wanted to come back to Crete, 50 years after our involvement, and as a contemporary Australian, with a different set of values and a different set of eyes, to see Crete today, the good, the bad and the ugly."

Mr Winters, who has been coming back to Greece for nearly 30 years, was last here seven years ago. He arrived then with his wife and 18-month-old son. After two years of living and painting on the island of Leros, the family increased by a second son and returned to Australia to put some roots down somewhere.

"Unfortunately it didn't work, because I had this overwhelming urge to come back to Greece, and the plan to live and work on Crete for a year prior to the 50th anniversary was in my mind when we left Leros," explains Mr Winters.

Part of his style is to change his environment and then paint what he sees. "I want to get to know a place topographically quite well and then try to see its other realities – all the facets that make up a place. Living close to where I am gives me ideas for my paintings, but at the same time I'm very impatient. I get the impulse to move quite often."

Mr Winters, 47, first left Australia in 1965. After working as a sewers laborer to pay his fare, he headed for the countries he had been interested in as an art student. On the boat he met a Greek-Australian on his way home to Leros ("a pivotal point in my life"). They became friends, he was invited to visit and so began his long love affair with the island.

During that first trip, Michael Winters spent a year in Sweden as an art student and five in London, with time out for trips to Greece and a period on a kibbutz in Israel. His return to Australia in 1972 was due in part to the financial struggle of living in Europe and in part to a more accepting attitude towards the arts at home, but since then he has been back to Greece three times, two years each trip, with his ever-growing family (this trip includes Zoe, two and a half). In Australia they have tried Sydney and 'going bush' (living in the Australian countryside), in an ongoing attempt to establish roots ("and hopefully put Greece out of my mind").

They even bought and renovated an old shop and adjoining post office in a small village. "We bit the bullet and bought it and I took an axe to it. I spent a year of my life reconstructing the place, it's a fantastic complex now with separate studio space for me, Cathy finally had the home she'd always wanted, but Greece started gnawing away at me again."

He tried to raise financial support for his Crete project through the private sector and then through the Returned Soldiers League (Australian Veterans) and, although the latter supported his project in principal, he had little success financially until he connected with the Australian Cretan Federation which provided the whole family with round-trip tickets to Athens.

"They even farewelled us with a dinner in our little village: two busloads of Federation members including their dance group came from Sydney to give the evening a shot of Cretan color."

Once on Crete, however, they were on their own and after being forced to move three times in four months, they finally settled for a small house in the

mountain village of Argyroupolis, on a corner of the village square.

Admittedly very self-disciplined ("Time is all I've got. If I'm prepared to waste it, I can't retrieve it."), Mr Winters is up at 6:30 to paint for two hours until he takes over Zoe and the housework while Cathy supervises the older children's school work, Australian correspondence courses.

From his year on Crete, Mr Winters has produced a series of stark black and white drawings which are his appraisal of the Battle and its aftermath.

These works are on exhibit in Chania from 20 May until 2 June. Mr Winters has also sent 12 paintings of Crete to Australia where they will be shown in May and June at the Macquarie Galleries in Sydney, "so both Crete and Sydney can witness Crete through a pair of Australian eyes 50 years after the Battle."

After the exhibition on Crete, Winters and his family will spend a few months on Leros, in a house by the sea where he stayed in the past.

The whole family agrees that the year has not worked out anything like they had hoped. The boys had a tough time with village kids, unused to foreigners, Cathy was hospitalized with pneumonia, they had to borrow the neighbors' bathroom for weeks and Michael had dreamed of a big house by the sea with room to paint.

"It has been a difficult, but rich, time for all of us. It had not been like we had hoped, but nothing ever is, so you roll with the punches and you make the most of it."

"We'll go back to Australia in November, back to the old shop and post office in the bush, and then I think it's just putting roots down in Australia, and hoping to God the Greek bug will leave me alone." ■

A MONUMENTAL TASK



Mr John Velon

32-143

Ηχος πλβ' Πα

ΑΓΙΟΞΥΝΗΣ ΔΟΡΕΑ ΔΟΞΑΣΤΙΚΟΝ ΑΙΝΟΙ FEB 17

A - γε - ω - σού - νης σω - ρε - α και πλου - τος
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Mr Velon's transcription into modern notation.

In a quiet midwestern town by the legendary Mississippi River, a man devotes much of his spare time to the preservation of Byzantine music, via transcription into a more modern mode.

by Sofi O'Bryan

When asked why he would undertake such a monumental task all on his own, John Velon says "I decided to do this job because there was a need for it. I want Byzantine music to continue but in modern form so that anyone can learn to use it and so that our churches will be able to train people to sing and enjoy these incredibly beautiful hymns that are ageless and should last forever."

A quiet man, at 73, Mr Velon is an imposing six-foot tall with graying hair and intense dark brown eyes; he speaks slowly, concisely and thoughtfully. He has devoted his life to the Greek Orthodox church, and those in the choirs that he has directed hold him in awe and respect. He brooks no nonsense, and takes his job as choirmaster seriously, expecting the same from everyone else. Those who have joined him are not only willing to give of their time, but actually enjoy a certain devotion to their church.

Mr Velon spends between four and five hours a day transcribing Byzantine music. His hope is that someday a publisher will understand the need for the transcriptions, and publish them so that more churches and music scholars will enjoy the music and use it productively. Asked when he will finish, he smiles and says "Never. In all probability I'll just keep writing this music until I die."

Mr Velon comes by his musical bent naturally. As a young man in Greece he spent many a happy evening in a taverna in Kalamata playing the *bouzouki*, a talent he still enjoys and which is sought after at weddings and baptisms.

Ioannis Christou Velissarios, or John C. Velon, was born in East Moline, Illinois, of Greek immigrant parents who came to the United States from Messenia. As a young man he attended Greek as well as English classes, as was the custom among the Greek immigrant families so that knowledge of the native tongue would be continued. In 1930, the family decided to move back to Greece, father,

END OF AN ERA: AMERICAN BOY SCOUTS AT HELLENIKON



Troop 347 combined with scouts from Nea Makri Naval Base last fall to organize a special day during the visit of Soviet children who were victims of the Chernobyl accident. Communication seemed no problem as everybody participated in a basketball game, shared comic books (above), and enjoyed an American-style picnic.

**US Scout Troop 347 based at Hellenikon and first chartered
in 1958**

is now being decommissioned.

**Thousands of hours of volunteer time were donated
to turn young boys into responsible citizens
who take active roles
in the betterment of their community.**

by Kathryn J. Angelis

Memories must be swirling around the emptying corridors and kicking up dust eddies on the vacant playing fields of Hellenikon Air Force Base like ghosts. Greece may quickly be able to erase every last vestige of the United States' presence there, but a couple of generations of American men and women who have passed through will forever identify with Greece, describing enthusiastically what it was like "when I was posted here".

Certainly this will be true for every young man who was fortunate enough to have been a part of the scouting program. US Scout Troop 347 was first chartered in February 1958 and now is being decommissioned after 32 years with the departure of the sponsoring organization, the US 7206th Support Group based at Hellenikon. Many thousands of hours of volunteer time was freely given by Scoutmasters, assistants, parents and friends through the years, donated in support of a program that continues to produce outstanding leaders throughout the world. The special opportunities provided by American scouting experiences in a foreign environment could not help but to have made lasting character changes.

Troop 347 has certainly reflected the excellence of its volunteer leadership in that it has produced a disproportionate number of Eagle Scouts: scouting's highest honor. Each candidate put in hundreds of hours in pursuit of this goal and, collectively, the troop donated many thousands of hours of service to the community. The primary goal of the Boy Scouts of America is to turn young boys into responsible citizens who will take active roles in the betterment of their community. The boys work to advance in ranks, each of which requires a designated number of hours of community service, new skills.

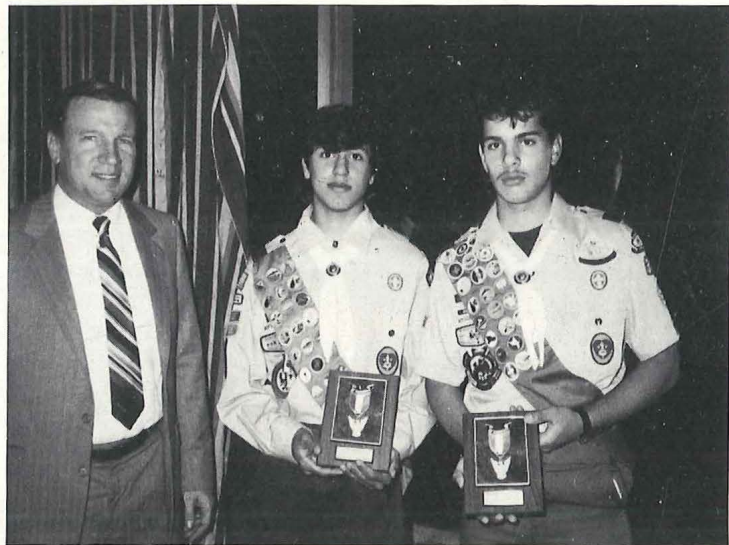
Some of the community activities the Troop has been involved in include:

- The annual 'milk of kindness campaign'. This is a collection of food and canned goods for needy families.
- Collection of clothing and toys for organizations that help families in need.
- Ecological repair of forested areas in Elefsina and outside Kifissia. This has included stopping erosion and cleaning up trash that has been carelessly deposited in these natural areas.
- Many other smaller-scale community service projects where assistance has been requested or apparently needed.

A recent example of this activity was the assistance during the annual Spartathlon ultra-distance run from Athens to Sparta, a distance of 250 kilometres, which draws participants from all over the world. The most difficult stretch is the climb over the 2100 metre Sangas Pass which is carried out in total darkness as it begins at

weeds were cut away, a flower garden was prepared and planted, and some painting and repairs were made at the Children's living quarters.

These two projects are indicative of the major contributions that have been made throughout the years by the Troop under the leadership of its Scoutmasters and Advisors.



A final Eagle Scout Court of Honor was held just prior to deactivation at which Eagle Scout Billy Johnson (right) and Eagle Scout Rey Hernandez, friends from childhood, displayed their Eagle plaques with Colonel Arthur Egge, Commander of the 7206th ABG.



Following the ceremony, the two new Eagle Scouts shared the cutting of the traditional cake with their Scoutmaster, Todd M. Van Cantfort.

about two-thirds of the way to Sparta. Since the inception of this event in 1983, volunteers from the Nea Makri Naval Base have 'manned' this difficult stretch to assist the runners. This year, with Nea Makri already closed, the Boy Scouts from Troop 347 undertook the responsibility and carried it off in style.

In a recent Eagle Scout project, three acres around the Rehabilitation Center for Handicapped Children in Voula were cleared of all trash, the

Altogether, the thousands of hours spent tying and untying knots, learning to cook on a campfire, going on wilderness hikes, learning lifesaving, aviation or first aid, helping the blind and the less fortunate, in short, gaining the skills required for the many badges, has helped boys into men and men into leaders. We hope that they will all have an opportunity to return to Greece sometime and share memories with their friends. ■

OF TWISTS AND TURNS

Nana Tekatli's art has taken off in a new direction, old concepts renewed in a fresh series of paintings that depict the snarled and contorted torso of the olive tree, currently on show at Ora Gallery.

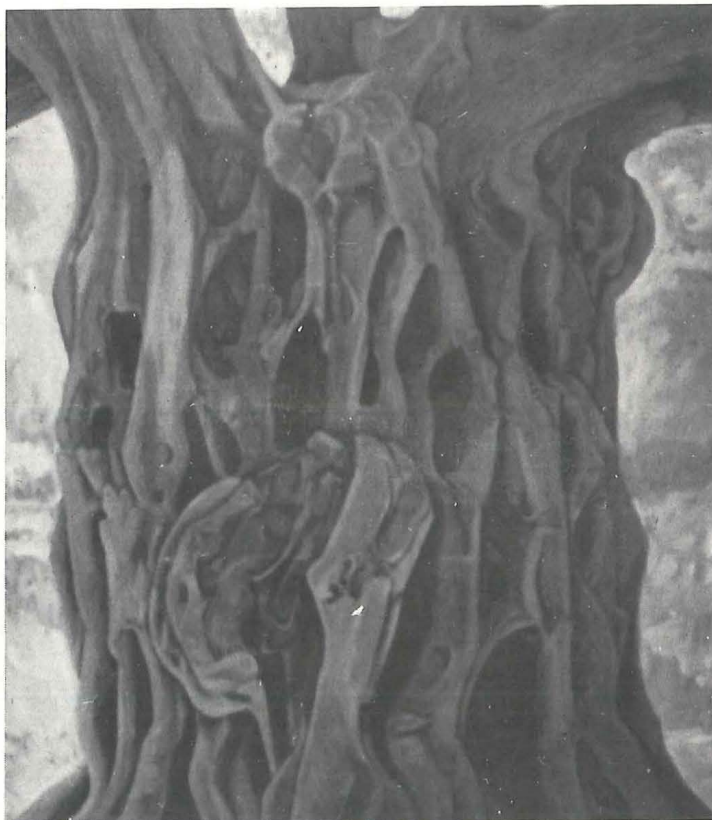
The geometric structure of her previous work, landscapes constructed of ascending planes, has found a freer expression in these aging 'bodies' that soar up and beyond the canvas. While still maintaining an ordered formation, Tekatli infuses her theme with strong rhythms and forceful energy that symbolize the durability and struggle of the olive tree against time and the elements.

The huge skeletal trunks tower over the landscape with the same commanding presence as has the Meteora. Covered by hidden crevasses, they exude a sense of mystery and draw the eye deep into their compelling darkness. The scarred surface, carved by the elements with the expertise of a sculptor, and the manic twists and turns of the trunk and branches, define the struggle for survival which Tekatli metaphorically compares to the human torso and its own battles.

The palette is dark with grey, mauve and blue dominant in order to stress age and decay; the brushwork is forceful, with sweeping strokes of form and motion. The complex structure of the olive trunks suggests combat between line and form, twisting and climbing, pushing and pulling upward, exploding out of the picture plane. The 'torsos' are indeed an imposing sight.

Several paintings have an even freer motion and flow of lines, and rounded, sensual volumes. The underlying layers of paint remain as a border all around the canvas so as to bring definition to the inner core of the subject. One painting, perhaps a forerunner to future work, is remarkable for its brilliant splashes of tonalities: rich color planes of fiery orange and reddish mauves. Also of interest are the pencil drawings, preliminary studies for the oil paintings.

Ora Gallery
Xenofondos 7
6-24 May



"Torso", by Nana Tekatli (oil).

LYRICAL CITYSCAPES

From her studio window opening onto one of Plaka's most colorful streets, Sophie Kefalas looks across to the Acropolis when she paints her beloved Athens.

Deploring the changes that have disfigured the city throughout the years, Kefalas combines the old and the new, the past and the present in compellingly lyrical cityscapes. A literal 'walking tour of the city' as seen through sensitive eyes unfolds in oil-on-canvas and is currently on view at the Chrysothemis Gallery.

Kefalas was a student of Constantine Parthenis, a master of early 20th century painting, who advised her to learn about color from the Byzantine Museum, and drawing from the National Archaeological Museum. She learned to observe, and kept diaries of sketches, especially during World War II, when she served as a Red Cross nurse. Kambouroglou, the noted historian, at one time urged her to paint *palaiotita*, the ancient sites and old

neighborhoods and homes that were quickly disappearing. The result was a diary in temperas, which today is a precious document.

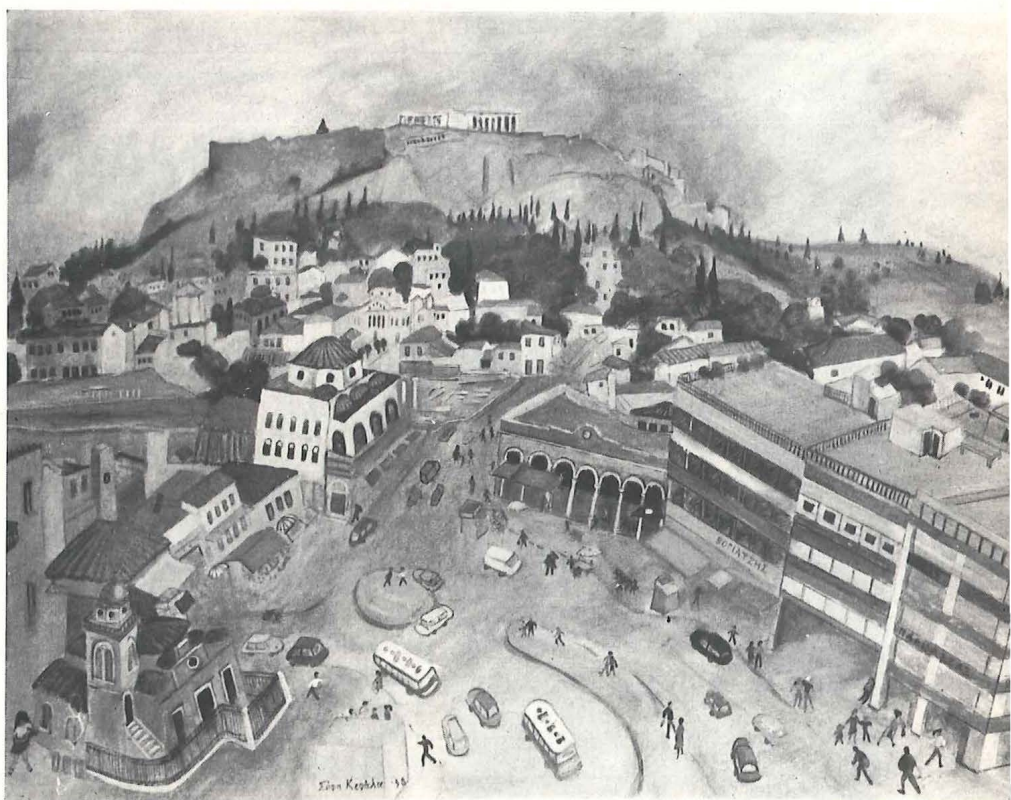
Documentation has become second nature to Sophie Kefalas, as it emerges naturally in her work since she paints what she sees. Panoramic bird's eye views expand across the canvases depicting the city squares and their outstanding landmarks: the Dimarcheon Square, surrounded by the Post Office; the National Bank; the remains of the Municipal Theatre, a masterpiece of Ziller's pulled down in the 1920s. In Plaka, she paints the Tower of the Winds before a lovely row of neo-classical houses and the old Turkish Tzami; and the bustle of Monastiraki Square. In the background majestically stands the Acropolis: where in old Athens can one walk without a glimpse of the ancient temples?

Kefalas intermixes the present with symbols of the past so that the painted scene is enriched by a plethora of details as well as information. 'Kaisariani' comes to us as a small history lesson as well as a visual delight of crowded scenes depicting the modest homes provided for the refugees of 1922; black-clad mothers and children playing in

the street; the *skopectirio*, or shooting range, scene of notorious political executions during the Occupation, flanked on either side by an ancient Kouros statue; the Monastery; and crowds of people holding flags. In another painting a view of the Theseion district includes the antiquities, the Observatory and the Church of the Apostles. Among the strollers are the 12 saints and the 12 gods of Olympus.

Translations from original Russian texts and children's book illustrations are but a few of Kefalas' pastimes; the latter books are distributed freely throughout the village schools. She has also taught English for many years at the St George Business School, and worked for the National Archaeological Museum during the war as a volunteer to help conceal and preserve its treasures.

Chrysothemis Gallery
 March 25th Street, 20
 Halandri
 2-24 May



"Monastiraki", by Sophie Kefalas.

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Blossom Wreaths and Recipes for May

Amid bouquets of carnations and irises one day recently the conversation suddenly floated into memories of *protomyia* (May Day), and fragrant reminiscences of flowers and picnics.

I was arranging flowers in our church with Hellenes from Egypt, Mytilini, Thessaloniki and Russia. They were recalling their most remarkable remembrance: creating *stefana* (floral wreaths) for their balconies and doors. They would pack whatever they had for the first outing of spring: always a modest meal, usually with red-dyed eggs and *tsourekis* leftover from Easter; but the picnic became remarkable in the great outdoors.

"We ran out on the First of May to find the sun," cried the septuagenarian from Thessaloniki, "and gathered poppies and wildflowers for our *stefana*. Then red eggs and *tsourekis* with olives and freshly-fried *keftedes* would go into a basket and off we went."

A younger woman from Mytilini recalled, "of all the flowers we could pick, I loved the aromatic roses the most. Our wreaths were beautiful and we hung them on the balconies."

In Alexandria for May Day, my friend picked carnations and roses and any wildflowers nearby to fashion a wreath. "It only mattered to be outdoors in the sun," she said. For their picnic in Egypt, her family barbecued lamb kebabs by the seaside.

The Russian Hellene, who moved to Athens when she was five years old, reminisced about the varieties of blossoms in their wreaths. There were many kinds but she remembers mostly the violets, and, for the picnic, the pork *keftedes* flavored with garlic and onion.

Everywhere in Greece you can spot such wreaths, encrusted with dried blossoms and leaves, hanging on the balconies until a fresh one replaces it in May. The Thessalonikans would customarily burn their wreaths on 29 August, commemorating the beheading of St John the Baptist, and jump over the flames to keep the fleas away.

After hearing their tender childhood recollections of May Day, I was inspired to perpetuate the custom in my

home. So I gathered wild grapevines in my garden and every flowering shrub and bloom I could find: forsythia, andromeda, budding violet and white azaleas, grape hyacinths and ajuga and candytuft. Then I fashioned a wreath. I confess I hung the wreath in mid-April to celebrate my son's wedding, but will refresh it often with lilies-of-the-valley and everything blossoming in May. I hope you have as much fun with my recipe that follows.

For your picnic, pack your handiest favorite foods. And later in spring and summer, why not cook with blossoms? Hellenes have been doing that for centuries, too. Try flowers and herbs in pancakes or waffles and salads, and the age-old favorite, stuffed zucchini blossoms (*kolokythokorfades*), when you find the bright flowers in the markets. And for a sweet treat, sample candied violets and crystallized rose petals. Happy spring!

MAY BLOSSOM STEFANO (WREATH)

I cannot imagine a more fragrant custom to emulate than fresh flowers and leaves on the door. Here is one simple recipe for your home. Surely making 10 wreaths is much easier than hard-boiling 10 eggs without greenish iron sulfide ringing the yolks!

Long branches of vines with leaves or buds, preferably grapevines, blossoms on stems, with many colors and shapes, including wildflowers

Vines are very flexible and probably will not need soaking, but it won't hurt to soak for an hour if they feel brittle. Begin with a long, firm branch and wind it into the size of the wreath you are making. Continue winding the branch around itself like a coil, adding new branches and twisting around and around. Shape and pull it into an even circle as you work. Slip branch ends into the twists when ending and beginning new branches until you have a nice thick base. Now slip blossoms into the base here and there, anchoring them through the twisted vines. Make it as full and colorful as you can. Tie with a string and hang.

ELDER BLOSSOM PANCAKES OR WAFFLES

A wonderful pancake recipe my children have thrived on. Although a bit more work to beat the egg whites separately, it is well worth the trouble.

1 cup elder blossoms (*samboukos* or *Sambucus nigra*)

2 cups all-purpose flour

2 tbs sugar

Pinch salt (optional)

1 tbs baking powder

1 large egg

2 cups milk

1/4 cup butter or margarine, melted

Wash the elder blossoms in salted water. Drain and set aside. In a bowl, mix the flour, sugar, salt and baking powder and set aside. In two other bowls separate the eggs. Beat the whites until stiff and set aside. Beat the yolks until creamy and add the milk and butter to the yolk. Quickly add the flour mixture. Beat until smooth. Fold in egg whites and elder blossoms. Batter should be light and not too thick for pancakes, thicker for waffles. Bake on hot griddle or waffle iron. Serves 5-6.

MESCLUN

Mesclun, a wonderful salad of raw leafy greens, blossoms and herbs, originated in Nice, France, with people of Italian ancestry. The idea is to mix different colors and flavors – tender or rough, crisp, mild, peppery, nutty, red, yellow, light green, deep green – into the salad. The word *mesclun* is from the Italian *mescolare* (to mix). Toss your own masterpiece.

1 cup herb blossoms and leaves (basil, mint, parsley, coriander, oregano, thyme, tarragon, chervil, nasturtium, etc.)

1 cup loose-leaf salad (butterhead, garden, Boston, bibb)

1 cup spinach or mixed with dandelion, carrot tops (deep green)

1/2 cup amaranth, young beet leaves, red cabbage (red)

1 cup Chinese (bok choy) or celery cabbage or cabbage leaves

1 cup young turnip or mustard leaves,

chicory (curly-leafed endive), escarole (bitter)

1 cup romaine or iceberg lettuce

1 cup watercress or arugula

1/2 cup sorrel or sour dock

Wash, dry, and snip or tear the leafy greens into bite-sized pieces. Wrap in a dry kitchen towel and refrigerate until ready to serve. Select a very simple dressing and season lightly with salt and pepper. Just before serving, toss salad in a bowl with a simple lemon-oil dressing or plain lemon juice. Serves 4-5.

BLOSSOM DRESSING

Delicious on any salad that needs a spicier dressing.

1/2 cup tarragon, oregano, thyme or basil blossoms

1/2 cup fresh parsley blossoms and leaves

1 cup low-fat fresh cottage or *mizithra* cheese

1/4 cup mayonnaise

1/4 cup fresh lemon juice or vinegar

2 tsp Dijon-style mustard

1 small shallot or green onion, minced

Pinch salt (optional) and fresh ground pepper

Wash and drain the herb blossoms and parsley and set aside. In a blender, blend cottage cheese, mayonnaise, lemon juice, tarragon, mustard and 1/3 cup cold water. Scrape sides down and beat again until smooth. Mix in by hand the shallot or onion, herb blossoms and parsley, salt and pepper. Taste and adjust seasonings. Chill until ready to use. Makes 2 cups.

CANDIED VIOLETS AND ROSE PETALS

Positively beautiful to serve, and fun to make.

Large bunch of violet blossoms or 2-3 cups of rose petals

1 egg white, possibly 2

2 cups very fine granulated sugar

If using both violets and rose petals, preferably work each separately. Wash blossoms and petals thoroughly. Drain and dry thoroughly. Remove all stems from violets but keep flowers intact. In a bowl, whisk the egg white until white and foamy, not stiff. Dip each violet or petal in the egg white and then in the sugar until well coated. Lay on large trays or baking sheets. Dry thoroughly in the sun or a dry place until crystallized. Store in covered containers. Serve as garnish or candy.

Note: I thank Sophie Giannikou, Liberty Lepino, Maria Nahmias, and Rita Xistris for their recollections. ■

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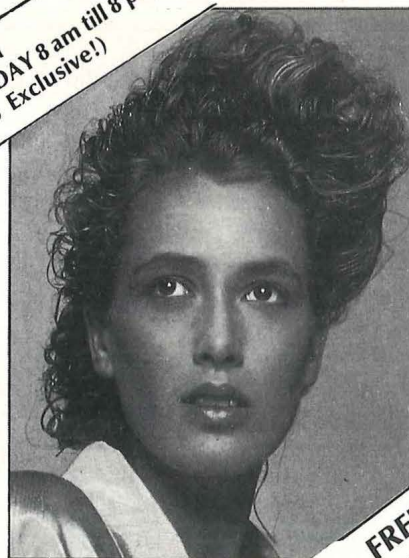
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Dreams in Black and White



After the final whistle PAOK players and supporters went wild. The picture shows PAOK players Fasoulas (left), Stavropoulos (centre) and Prelevitz (right) holding the European Cup.

For about six years now, Thessaloniki has been the basketball capital of Greece, having the two best professional teams in the nation. Following PAOK's victory over Saragossa in the European Cup finals, Thessaloniki can now be considered a European basketball mecca.

Until their coronation as European Cup champions in Geneva on 26 March (the first Greek team to do so since AEK did it 23 years ago), PAOK was considered to be only second to Thessaloniki's 'all-powerful' Aris. Until this year, Gallis and Company had been making it to the 'final four' playoffs of the European Championship since 1988. The first time Aris did this, Thessaloniki erupted into celebration. Since the fans have grown accustomed to such minor miracles, however, they required a victory in the finals in order to maintain the same level of frenzy in a celebratory state. To the surprise of most, this year it was PAOK, and not Aris, that instigated the grand adulation.

Following their semi-final victory over Moscow's Dynamo, PAOK had well prepared itself to face Spain's Saragossa in the European Cup final in Geneva. The night before the big game, however, statistics predicted Saragossa as victors: in the eight games leading to the final, Saragossa had outscored PAOK 788 to 686, led in offensive rebounds 99 to 78, and in defensive rebounds 184 to 168. They had also an edge in having more individually-experienced players, and the experience of the team as a whole in international finals competition. PAOK did have some experienced players (Fasoulas, Barlowe, Stavropoulos); as a team, however, PAOK was to tread on virgin soil in Geneva.

The first half of the game see-sawed back and forth, as PAOK's 'heart and soul', Thessaloniki city council member Panayiotis Fasoulas, successively fouled. In the second half, Fasoulas, on whom hopes for a PAOK victory essentially rested, fouled out with still 14 minutes left to the game. Rambo look-

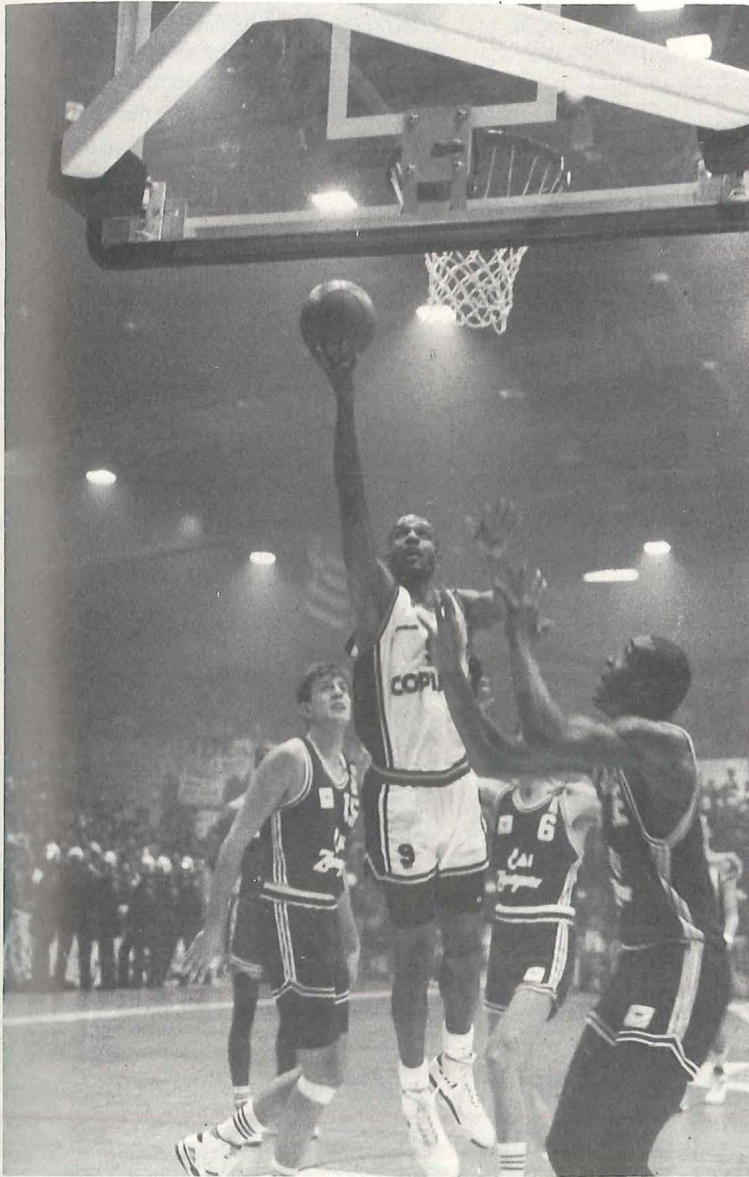
alike Pete Papahronis took Fasoulas' place as centre forward. Papahronis, beloved in Thessaloniki's Palais des Sports for his aggressive strongman tactics under the boards, was in foul trouble too and soon after replacing Fasoulas, he joined him on the bench.

For the PAOK fans present in Geneva, this confirmed their supposition that there was one-sided officiating and they began to pelt the basketball court with coins and miscellaneous objects. As the projectiles came raining down, players and referees abandoned the court; the game was interrupted for several minutes as the PAOK bench (with Fasoulas taking the lead) tried to calm the angry mob.

At the game's resumption, Saragossa's 7-point lead over the Black and White, now without a centre forward, put Thessaloniki on the defensive. PAOK coach Dragan Sakota called a time out soon after the half began so that PAOK forces could regroup and devise a new strategy. This time out apparently worked wonders, as PAOK turned to not only hold their ground, but to methodically chip away at Saragossa's lead in a workmanlike fashion, however unspectacular; the accumulation of key defensive rebounds, and the subsequent feeding to their two remaining aces Ken Barlowe and Branislav Prelevitz, pulled PAOK to an even score, and then, in the last two minutes of the game, to a 2-point lead.

In the last minute of play PAOK warded off Saragossa's efforts, and Barlowe added an insurance basket which gave PAOK a 4-point cushion. A potential saving scenario for the Spanish team could have been if they had fouled in the process of a successful 3-point effort, and then capitalizing on the ensuing free throw. Saragossa's failure to manipulate this scheme provided for PAOK the European Championship Cup, with a score of 76-72.

When the final whistle blew, mayhem broke out in Geneva and Thessaloniki simultaneously. As the delirious PAOK fans swarmed the court in Geneva, their counterparts in the co-capital gave out a collective victory cry from the homes, cafeterias, tavernas and souvlaki shops in which they had been following the live satellite broadcast. A few minutes later it seemed as if every male under 30 years of age in Thessaloniki had spilled out onto the streets, dancing, singing and shouting. Drivers were blaring their horns, passengers hanging out of the windows, Greek and PAOK flags were waved in triumph. Celebrations continued throughout the night, concen-



Ken Barlow leaping past rival and good friend Kevin Magee for a hard-fought 2-pointer.



At Thessaloniki's Mikras Airport, Panayiotis Fasoulas tries to make his way through PAOK's devoted followers.

trated around the White Tower and Kamara. They continued the following day at Mikras Airport when the heroes arriving from Geneva were greeted with a rousing victory welcome from the masses, which had overflowed beyond the grounds of Thessaloniki's small airport; a token for the greatest achievement of any professional athletic team in the co-capital's history.

However, PAOK cannot rest on its laurels; they have a score to settle with their arch nemesis, Aris, concerning the Greek title. In the best-of-seven showdown, Aris leads two games to nothing (as of 4 April). From now on, however, PAOK will face Aris as the European Cup holders, a factor potentially strong in providing a psychological edge in the succeeding games.

The Aris-PAOK rivalry is legendary. Throughout the regular season, each of their encounters was bellicose, the lead often trading hands, heroic

rallies on both sides, and, in general, a victory decided only in the final seconds. In the past the stands had been ablaze prior to the opening whistle; this year, Aris and PAOK disciples have (wisely) been segregated into different parts of Palais des Sports.

Thus far, it has been Aris fans who have nearly consistently been victorious. What will be decided in the remaining Aris-PAOK games is whether PAOK has finally managed to surpass their rivals in the co-capital or whether their victory in Geneva indeed only made them "the best of the second best" as Aris supporters claim.

The PAOK basketball team was founded in 1928 by transplants from the population exchange of 1922 (the 'K' in PAOK stands for 'Constantinople - Panhellenic Athletic Organization of Constantinople'). PAOK's first great success was in 1960, before the introduction of divisions in Greek basket-

ball, when they won the Greek championship title. At the time, players were unpaid, and their bonus for winning the title was a new suit for each of them. In 1963, divisions were introduced and PAOK was placed in the second division, moving into the first the following year. In the 1970s PAOK failed to distinguish itself, but in the 1980s it began rising to its status as one of Greece's premier teams; this culminated in the 1984 victory over Aris for the Greek Cup. Since then Aris has held the title.

The effect of these two teams on Thessalonikan life has been profound, notably on the youngsters. It is currently difficult to find a court at any time of year that is not in use, and many a young Thessalonikan lad plays basketball, with dreams of playing for PAOK or Aris. It looks like Thessaloniki is assured a bounty of basketball talents for years to come. ■

THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE

Change is written solidly on the walls of history. It is the one thing that permeates all levels of life; where there is movement there is change. Life itself is change, as life is always on the move. And it is the speed of that movement, whether it is people, objects or ideas, which both defines and is reflected in, the speed of change. Have you noticed how fast the rate of change has become during the last few years? You can see it on three levels. There is change within the 'state of the world': the environment, the ecology, the oceans, the climate, all becoming increasingly unstable. There is change within national 'state of affairs': politics, systems, cultures and national and personal relationships. There are changes in 'state of being': in minds, perceptions, ideas and personal values.

Each of these states affects the others. When our values change, our relationships change as a consequence, and our actions upon the world as a result of that. And as our environment deteriorates, it influences how we work together, and profoundly affects the values we hold. There is little need to read any of the numerous books now available on this subject, as current world events provide abundant evidence.

In the Middle East ten years ago, the reality of a whole society going through massive upheaval made apparent the effects of rapid change. For centuries the people had lived and moved about in a desert land, their values, culture, and relationships with the rest of the world changing sedately. And then in the space of 20 to 30 years, technology rather abruptly entered home and office, and gnawed away at their values as western concepts chal-

lenged their different way of thinking and way of life. Stimulating, however eventually combining with religious fervor, this classic example of rapid change, has climaxed in violence.

The situation is not isolated. If we swing through eastern Europe over the past ten years, we can see a phenomenal increase in the rate of political transformation. It took Poland 10 years to achieve a shift in its 'state of affairs', it took Czechoslovakia 10 months, East Germany 10 weeks, and by the end of 1989 it had taken Rumania 10 days. There is only one major question that remains to be answered: is this a movement from chaos to order or from order to chaos? Time will tell.

But notice again how these changes in 'states of affairs' are motivated by changes in 'states of being'. Desire for personal values of freedom and democracy, and for open communication and cooperation, drive the systemic changes within the country, eventually reaching the neighboring countries. On the international stage, tangible relationships are usually symbolized by the exchange of tangible goods and services. These relationships are sustained by the desire for economic prosperity.

The trend is the same all over Europe. In eastern Europe, people are pushing forward changes in lifestyle and government. Surely the business community will solidify the new structures and systems in time. In western Europe, governments and the business community are motivating the changes in trading, and as we know, 1992 is the referential date for the trading barriers to fall, which will eventually affect the life of every single citizen of Europe.

And of course it is the activity of trading which fuels change on almost

all levels. Whether of products, systems or ideas, exchange has been going on for centuries. The medium of television alone, transcending the barriers we have created, rains words and images from one culture to another via satellites. One can nearly measure the shifts in attitudes, values and desires.

The changing face of the planet is now changing the face of manufacturing and trading. The increasing public demand for environmentally-friendly products has meant the disappearance of well-established products, and required changes within many companies' structures and manufacturing processes which are causing an unprecedented level of stress. Why? Because, to survive, the changes must occur quickly and be radical. The occasional redundancy, a few re-training courses or a slight alternation of product design will not suffice. The most difficult shift is proving to be that of personal values and expectations, especially at the managerial level.

So how should we respond to change? How much should we attempt to control and digest the process of change? There appear to be five main categories of response.

First, there are the individuals who *anticipate* the 'need for change'. Because they anticipate the need, they are in a position to direct it and inspire others. They are often visionary individuals and almost always natural leaders. The current leader of the Soviet Union is a classic example.

Second, there are those who *acknowledge* the need for change when it is pointed out to them. They are able to apply those changes when the time comes. They are the faithful servants of change, able to adapt and mould and implement. They are the doers. Good leaders are surrounded by such people.

Third, there are those who *accept* the need for change when they meet it. Perhaps with a little fear to begin with, but only for a moment, as they recognize the value after they have either reflected or experimented. They are the followers. Occasionally reluctant, eventually accepting. Always open to inspired leadership.

Fourth, there are those who *resist* the need to change for a variety of reasons, whether it is attachment to old ways of thinking or working, or unfulfilled desire for respect for their own ideas, or personal dislike of the current leader, or perhaps because they genuinely see a different way, but cannot articulate it clearly enough to inspire others.

Fifth, there are those who choose to

ignore the need or the actuality of change. It is just too painful to contemplate, or they might have something major to lose, or they just cannot see it with their perspective. It is likely there is some deep-seated unacknowledged cause which needs personal attention.

In each of these five responses, and people may swing through all five in the course of one day, there is a varied degree of stress. So what should be the response in the face of rapid change at all levels across the world, across cultures, between nations, between people and fundamentally inside the individual? It seems vital to begin recognizing that inside every single person is the ability and capacity to be a leader – to achieve the stage of being able to *acknowledge* the 'need for change' and direct it for oneself. Perhaps not leaders of nations or international corporations but leaders of the self within the total context of each own life.

The first challenge for an individual is to create his/her own vision of the future. Not in terms of the world, but in terms of the self and the relationships, to set a goal for oneself, and then define ways to achieve it: not in terms of vocation or salaries but in terms of values and attitudes.

The methodology does not matter too much, as long as it involves some personal creativity while interacting with others. These are the two basic abilities in every human being, regardless of geographical location, social situation or ideological background. First, the ability to be *creative* means creating own positive thoughts and ideas, and expressing them. The second ability is *cooperation*. We live in a world of relationships, with friends, family, colleagues and even the planet itself. Implicit in every relationship is the 'process of cooperation', but cooperation is an ability of many skills with many basic principles, like listening, acknowledging, communicating, encouraging, setting goals together, etc. These abilities need change in order to develop: the encouragement is not found in many national curriculums today.

It is in a cooperative process that each can see the hidden talents and skills that he/she already has. It is in a cooperative task that the individual finds the 'leader within': then change ceases to be a problem that is feared, but simply a challenge to be faced.

In a world in which politics, weather, and purchasing habits are changing almost as rapidly as one can change one's mind, there is choice. People may continue to be washed along on an increasingly stormy sea of changes, large-

ly as a result of actions in the past, moving faster and more powerfully everyday, moving towards an unknown and precarious future; or people may begin to take control and direct the change process by developing together a common vision, a common goal. What are our goals as individuals, as nations and as a world family beyond just the economic or political considerations? Few have genuinely asked this question and even fewer have tried to reply.

We are all leaders. Inside each one of us is the ability to fully acknowledge the need for continual change, and to direct those changes within one's own life. But the exact nature of the changes required will not be visible until the goal is fixed, a vision of where to go, as individuals, as countries, as a planet. There are, of course, a thousand barriers to reaching a more positive and harmonious 'state of affairs', however we choose to articulate or define it. But it is these very barriers which give us the opportunity to grow together, to cooperate with each other and discover the values and conditions we want to implement in our lives.

When you discover or envision within yourself something you want to experience or want to be, it inspires you, it motivates you, it starts the change process within you: Mahatma Gandhi, John F. Kennedy and Mikhail Gorbachev were never short of courage in sharing their vision, they just happened to be on a world stage. Everyone of us is also on that stage, although with a smaller audience. Their vision to the world, thanks to its positive nature, inspired people to change their vision of the future, to change themselves and their states of being, which, in turn, influenced other countries' state of affairs and ultimately changed the state of the world. Those changes may at times appear chaotic and sometimes destructive, but this is the fundamental nature of the change process. Each one of us has the same opportunity to make positive changes within his/her own community, and to help others make those changes too. If only we dare to dream, and then to articulate the dream and fill it with our convictions and enthusiasm and let it influence our action.

What is your vision of a better world? What is your vision of a better way of living with others? And what is your vision of a better way of thinking? Can you change enough so that you inspire others to change enough, to make it happen?

When we change, the world changes. ■

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Recycling – Pain or Pleasure?

Part Two

Everyone knows that one man's trash is another man's gold, but cosmetic giants Mary Kaye and Avon are waging a bitter battle over trash-bins which evidently are full of platinum and diamonds. It seems that Avon sent spies to rummage through their rival's waste paper hoping to find the rainbow in their new color lines, discover new formulas and sniff out trade secrets in general.

On a more productive note, the plastics industry in the US, following European campaigns, has finally started its own war to reduce landfill rubbish and to recycle the products it generates. By 1995 they hope to be able to recycle at least 25 percent of their bottles and containers, altogether 18 billion of them!

The US is, however, far ahead of other countries in recycling aluminum beverage cans. It processes about 55 billion of them (equal to 900,000 tons of aluminum compared to Europe's 27,000 tons) saving the equivalent of more than 20 million barrels of oil.

The famous German car manufacturer, Daimler-Benz, has taken a tremendous leap forward in recycling possibilities by acquiring 10 percent of Metallgesellschaft AG. The combined resources of these two colossi, perfectly welded together, can turn old cars and their various components and dismantled weapons (particularly in east Germany where the Soviets will undoubtedly leave brigades of old armor behind) into millions of tons of recycled metal and plastics.

We have all seen horrific pictures of the Iraqi and Kuwaiti battlefields with unimaginable carnage. By rare happenchance the Kuwait Investment Authority holds major stakes in both these companies – this should hasten the

clearing of this awful landscape litter.

Perhaps our own efforts in recycling seem puny in comparison to these mega-moguls, but they cannot compete with the satisfaction one feels in being part of a global effort.

The march goes on...

Detergent boxes, regular or 'ultra': are great for storing magazines. Cut off front at 45 angle then spray-paint or cover with self-adhesive paper (found cheapest in good quality and large selection at Klaudatos).

Deodorant bottles, roll-on: wash thoroughly then fill with hair shampoo to roll on dirty cuffs and shirt collars before washing; works fine for homemade paste for children too – they cannot spill it! Or refill with your own homemade deodorant. Fill with warm water, add 1t alum (stypsis) and add whatever foo juice you prefer – perfume, cologne or shaving lotion.

Drapery rods, large, brass, wood: they usually come with end fittings that are to be attached to the doorway or hall. Instead, screw them on blocks of wood the appropriate size and use the rods in a series as a floor divider, a room divider on a counter or a candlelabrum. If you have rods that are not long enough to serve their original purpose this can be easily remedied. Cut them in half and stick each end in a heavy core which originally had a bolt of material wrapped around it – the

streets are full of them. The ornate ends will be visible but the extension will be hidden under the drapery. If it is still visible under diaphanous fabric, paint or spray it to match.

Eggbeater: excellent for mixing paint; also see 'Spaggos' (December 1990).

Eyeglasses, unused: almost every household has at least one pair lying around in a drawer someplace. These are badly needed by the many homeless and refugees throughout the world. There are some organizations that collect them worldwide. For example, Lions Clubs International, although it would seem that none of the 120 neighborhood clubs in Athens participate. Ask your church or favorite charity and get the now worthless glasses to someone to whom they will be precious.

Eyeglasses cases, old: excellent for slipping in small tools when working around the house; saves pocket wear and tear.

Felt hats: cut into required shape and glue on items that tend to mark or scratch furniture tops.

Film cannisters: since they are waterproof and airtight they make excellent boxes for camping and picnic trips. Fill with sugar, salt, mustard, matches, whatever. Painted bright colors and with 'body parts' glued on, only your imagination can limit their use as



Christmas tree decorations. Fine for small screws, nails and tiny bits and pieces handicraft workers always seem to need.

Filters, coffee-used and soggy: after putting the coffee grounds in the geraniums or compost bag, let dry for garden work. They are absolutely perfect for (1) placing in bottom of pot over holes so that dirt will not seep out (on top of which you put some wood shavings) and (2) for rooting cuttings.

First thoroughly soak the cutting and then place it on a piece of the filter. Shake rooting powder on it (from a recycled salt container) and wrap tightly. Dip into water and plant. This method keeps the powder in place and the cutting will get a better start.

Flashlights with corroded batteries: instead of throwing them away, fill with a solution of water and baking soda. In a few minutes the batteries will slip out. Before replacing batteries, use screwdriver to clean out any rust from the bottom; slightly stretch the spring and sandpaper to the point of contact.

Foil aluminum, leftover pieces: great for polishing chrome. Dip in water and rub with shiny side out. There always seems to be one small strip left in the box. If you are using an inside or 'rabbit ears' antenna on your television, wrap it or them with a strip of the foil and see how reception improves!

Foil envelopes: everything from cereals to soups come in them these

days. Recycle them in your freezer holding leftovers and portions of sauces or whatever. The small ones are just big enough to hold small pieces of lemon, garlic, onion, et cetera. All this may seem obvious but it is surprising just how many people ignore the obvious!

Funnels, old: everyone knows they are excellent as a string dispenser, but actually they are far more useful for pouring paints and other toxic products. If you need one for this purpose and do not have it, cut the top off any plastic container.

Fur (fake) hat, Russian style: evidently the owner of the one that came our way did not have enough nerve to wear it – it was brand new! We promptly took out the quilted satin liner (complete with earflaps), and placed it over the coffee maker where it fit perfectly, keeping coffee hotter forever after!

The fake fur was trimmed into a round shape, an elastic band from a disreputable pair of shorts was sewn on. It now does a beautiful job as a buffer on the floor polisher.

Furniture, solid but old and weary: books have been written on this subject; we just want to remind you that almost any piece can be refinished, rebuilt or cut to become a beautiful addition to your decor. Even the shells of old television sets make perfect 'shadow boxes' for small collections. It might inspire you to know that the

sorriest piece from Monastiraki costs at least one hundred dollars!

Garbage can cover: an old one turned upside down on bricks is a source of joy when birds start coming to frolic in it.

Garden hose, old: cut into sections the right length, slit and slip over wire handles on pails. Fit over top of tubular ladder and it will not mar walls. Cut a small piece and put plier handles in each end – makes them much easier to use.

Glass, from broken windows, etc: glass is easy to cut; under water it can even be cut with heavy shears. Cut into shelf-size pieces. Cover with the special paper used for stained glass-effect and make a series of staggered shelving. Back-lighted it makes an interesting collection display.

Glass bottles, small: many would like to reuse tiny bottles and perfume flasks but find it difficult to refill them; there is a simple solution. Use a small plastic straw or tube from a spray bottle and place in bottle keeping it above the level of the liquid you are trying to pour in. This allows the air which normally inhibits refilling to escape. To make the transfer easier from one small bottle to another, and to prevent spillage, place a small string between the two bottles and the liquid will flow down the string.

... to be continued.

A Different Aspect of USSR



Taxi Blues

Musician Liocha (Piotr Mamonov, left) and taxi driver Shlikov (Piotr Zaitchenko, right)

Glasnost has had its effect on Russian cinema, allowing for a spate of recent films such as *Little Vera* and *The Fountain* dealing with once forbidden topics. *Taxi Blues*, a lively glimpse of a love-hate relationship between two opposites set in today's volatile USSR, has been one of the most popular. It created a sensation at Cannes and won the prize for best first film for director Pavel Lounguine.

Taxi Blues has been invited to a number of festivals since then and it was represented at the Belgrade International Festival by lead actor Piotr Zaitchenko, cast as the well-meaning but inflexible taxi driver, and the film's producer Vladimir Repnikov. *Taxi Blues* had a successful run in Athens, giving local audiences a chance to view quite a different aspect of the Soviet Union than the one typically portrayed in older, far more slow-moving Russian sagas.

Zaitchenko has been recognized for some years as a stage actor but only emerged on the silver screen in 1984. According to his own admission, "I'm not the physical type to be cast as a romantic lead." Zaitchenko's brawny build and square-jawed face have lent themselves more to the role of villain than hero. In the case of Schlikov, the ethical cabby who sets out to convert drunken musician Liocha (Piotr Mamonov, one of the USSR's first rock stars), it was a welcome change from his usual evil characters.

Zaitchenko has a lot of observations

on the rapid changes in his homeland, as it has affected him in both his private and professional life. While he now has the advantage of negotiating his salary with the director or producer of projects instead of having his fee set by the state, income tax on the earnings now runs at 60 percent. He also has had many privileges revoked. For instance, he used to count on having airplane tickets delivered upon request by a government messenger, while now he had to wait in line for hours to purchase the plane ticket to Belgrade. Zaitchenko commented, "In socialism, it's as though one piece of cheese has to be equally divided among all. Nobody goes hungry but nobody is full either."

Zaitchenko identified strongly with the hard-working taxi driver Schlikov who picks up a group of tipsy revellers and takes them about town on a search for vodka, an activity that seems to be the main obsession with the majority of the nocturnal population. Liocha, the wildest of the group, runs off, cheating Schlikov out of his fare. In a blind rage, Schlikov confiscated Liocha's saxophone to compensate for the loss.

When Schlikov cools off and realizes how important the sax is to Liocha, he combs the streets looking for him and finds him busking for spare kopeks, once again desperate for some vodka. Schlikov decides to take Liocha in and mend his ways, making him into a respectable, productive citizen.

During this formidable task, Liocha consumes some raw alcohol and in a stupor lets the bathtub overflow and ruins the floor. In another telling scene, Liocha seduces Christina (Natalia Koliakanova), Schlikov's high-spirited love interest, during a party. Yet Schlikov's affection for the unreliable musician, sometimes hinting at homosexual elements, is not diminished.

Zaitchenko, as advocated in the Strasberg Method Acting classes, prepared for his role by driving a taxi at night and socializing with the other drivers. Although he gained respect for them and felt his character had a sense of dignity, the taxi drivers were insulted by the portrait of their lifestyle. When director Lounguine asked them to put posters from the movie on their vehicles, they refused.

Most observers were skeptical when Lounguine began to gather cast and crew for his first film, which had the advantage of having French funding. The workers were delighted when they were given special treatment during the shooting, including having had lunch served, at that time unknown in domes-

tic productions. Yet, according to Zaitchenko, "When the film was a smash here and went on to win the prize in Cannes, those involved with the production were surprised and a bit jealous." Many had toiled for years in the industry with no special recognition so they said "How could this fat bearded man (referring to Lounguine) get an award for his first film?"

Critical response was generally very favorable, noting the film's realism which would have been impossible to achieve under the former heavy censorship. Zaitchenko said, "Others asked why they showed this dirty, unpleasant side of Soviet life."

Zaitchenko, a gregarious, warm-hearted type who in true Russian spirit often bursts into song after downing a few vodkas, has had few alterations in his private life ensuant to the success of *Taxi Blues*. He leads a low-key existence in a town outside Moscow and has been married to the same woman for almost 30 years. "When you are very young and become a star, it is exciting and changes your life. When you are older, you take it all in stride."

Zaitchenko and director Lounguine had an instant rapport and developed a friendship while shooting. Zaitchenko felt quite protective of the young director as they travelled about the USSR publicizing the film wherever it opened. As Zaitchenko related, "We liked to drink a lot and have fun within our group after the screenings." They were staying at the best hotel in Kiev but were dismayed when told they had only one bottle of vodka rationed for seven of them. They thought they might have to resort to finding a local taxi driver who knew the black market sources, just as the thirsty characters do in the movie.

Zaitchenko was alarmed when, discussing with the audience after the screening, a determined man wearing a black leather jacket and holding something underneath it came striding up to Lounguine. "Policemen always wear such leather jackets," explained Zaitchenko. "I thought *Oh my god, what is he going to do?*"

To their amazement, he pulled out a full bottle of vodka, opened it and took a swig and then handed it to Lounguine saying, "This is to thank you for such a beautiful movie." They all could see that "He was already a little drunk and it was Friday night, a night to let loose. It was as though he had given us his beloved woman for the weekend. This was an even greater honor than the Cannes award." ■

☛ The music channel **MTV EUROPE** introduced a new **DIAL MTV** this year which will allow viewers to vote for the video clips they enjoy the most: an admirable idea unless the lines are swamped by requests.



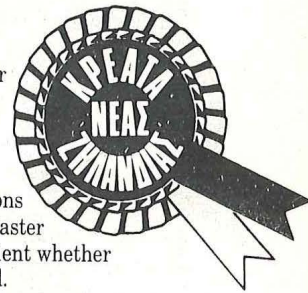
Sponsored by Pepsi Cola (who was also behind the successful Tina Turner tour last year), **DIAL MTV** will be the only 'people's choice' chart show. **MTV EUROPE** is Youth Television personified and can be great fun, especially with the witty cinema reviews. By the way, **MTV EUROPE** is in 25 countries and in over 18 million homes.

☛ One of the lunchtime eateries which always serves delicious food is **To Grapheio** restaurant at Dexameni, Kolonaki. 'The Office' (To Grapheio) has neat decor and freshly-prepared delectable dishes (on a recent visit fresh kidneys were served), good service, and despite its central location, is a quiet place to have lunchtime chats. Open daily 12:30-6 pm, Saturdays until 5 pm. Closed on Sundays.

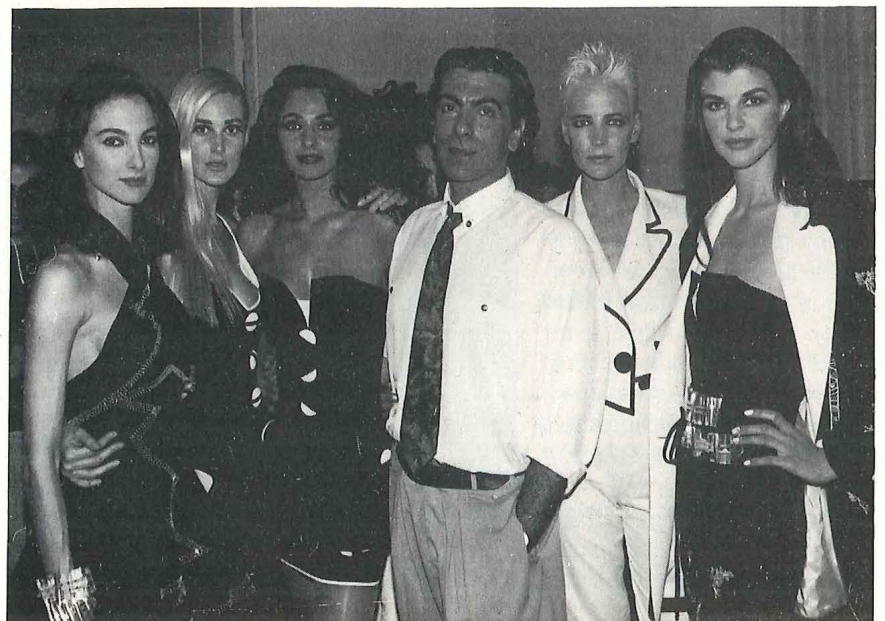


☛ The House of Vourakis, top-class jewellers in Athens, invited the talented sculptor Dimitris Yeros to create a series of works utilizing precious metals. Yeros came up with 12 sculptures in silver entitled "Zodiac Cycle" in a limited quantity. These may be purchased or viewed at Vourakis stores on 8 Voukourestiou and 9 Stadiou. Yeros is very well-known abroad with his many exhibitions and is also a designer of children's books and stage sets.

☛ New Zealand lamb is tender and as fresh as a daisy despite its long journey. High quality control and hygienic up-to-date packing methods ensure the freshness of some 15,000 tons imported to Greece annually. Easter is bc .mtime. The lamb is succulent whether roasted, boiled, fried or grilled.



☛ **HELMEPA** (Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association) has started its new **HELMEPA/MEDSPA 1991-1993** program and public awareness campaign. Although **HELMEPA** is primarily concerned with sea environmental protection, it has come to include beaches and shores. Land-based sources of pollution play an important role in the pollution of our beaches, with plastic representing the largest threat. When going to the beach, take a rubbish bag with you and dispose of the garbage either at home or in a nearby receptacle. Every bit helps.



☛ The light and unaffected summer collection of Harris Hourmouzis designed for **HARRIS & A.** was presented on 26 March at the Athens Hilton. Inspired by the 1960s, the designer uses numerous pastel hues, or the black and white contrast, on rich and diverse materials, sometimes laced with silk and pearl embroidery. Large, supple shirts with comfortable jackets and trousers for the morning; eye-opening transparent luxury ensembles transform the woman into a film diva for the evening.

KATEY'S corner



Foreign Office in Copenhagen. He is accompanied by his wife Anne and their two children. Welcome everybody!

★ **Leonidas Kavakos**, at 23, is one of the only three living violinists adjudged able to play the original score of Sibelius' Violin Concerto in D Minor, Op. 47. Together with the Lahti Symphony Orchestra, on a BIS recording, Kavakos brings the long-buried original composition back to life with consummate skill and elegance. Further, the recording includes a Kavakos-inspired interpretation of the revised version of the concerto. Do not miss this one.

★ Treat yourself, your spouse and friends, to a

★ Unbeknownst to those of us who live here, Greece must have built a better mousetrap, at least it seems so by the numerous high-level visits that are the current vogue. Led by General Secretary Gorbachev and President Bush, Heads of State and Premiers are steadily proceeding in this direction. Hopefully this activity is leading towards solutions for some of



A wonderful evening was recently organized by the Alumni Association of the American College of Greece to honor the co-authors of "Uprooting from Place to Place", Sophie Meria and Lily Gialessa-Leontidi. Many alumni and friends attended, enjoying a feeling of nostalgia for times past which the book engendered. Our photo shows, from left, Lida Moustaka, Yanna Papakonstantinou, Isan Kozoni, Oly Honeou, Sophie Meria, Dr John S. Bailey, President of the College and his wife Irene, and Lily Gialessa-Leontidi.



The histrionics of the Bliss family may have been terribly uncomfortable for their 'guests' on stage but were lots of fun for the audience at Noel Coward's comedy *Hay Fever*, under the direction of Peter Rose. It was recently presented by the students of the University of La Verne Drama Society at the Athens College Theater. This was one of a series of events celebrating the 100 years of this American University and the proceeds went to support the SOS children's village in Vari. Prior to the first performance, a reception was held featuring the cutting of the centennial cake and speeches by representatives of La Verne and the SOS village. The students captured the spirit of the play, the sets and costumes being outstanding. Congratulations to everyone involved.

Greece's economic problems, as well as towards some worldwide political warming.

★ Several new ambassadors arrived in Athens in time to enjoy spring. HE the Ambassador Ulysses Pereira Reverb is arriving from Uruguay... HE the Ambassador Sukhum Rasmidatta of Thailand and his wife Amphaisri. They have served in several postings, including Kuwait and Senegal... HE the Ambassador Jorgen Reimers of Denmark comes from the



Popular former Athenians send greetings - From Pretoria, South Africa, Ambassador (Ret.) Franz Cronjé and his wife Millicent are especially happy to be near new grandchildren... Costa and Alta Georgiou report that Andreas is waxing well and happily. From Austria General Manager Ricky and Eva Rickenbacher are enjoying the cultural fare and the challenge of the Vienna Hilton Hotel... Chaplain Jeremy and his wife Min Peake are already well-established with their new congregation and exploring the beautiful surrounding countryside... Dieter and Diana Dopheide find being in a German-speaking community a welcome change. Diana, long a volunteer at Goulandris Natural History Museum, will travel to Dublin when Mrs Niki Goulandris formally becomes 'European Woman of the Year.'

The German-speaking Lion's Club of Athens sponsored the performance of the world-renowned pianist Mr Cyprien Katsaris at the Athens College Theater to support the Hatzipaterion Rehabilitation Centre for Spastic Children. The day after his performance, the talented artist paid a visit to the Hatzipaterion Centre to meet some of the children and become acquainted with their accomplishments. Chatting during the reception at the intermission of the concert were (from left) Mr George Besi, Mr Lang-Lendorff, and the President of the Lion's Club Mr Horst Göllner and his wife.



Caught by our camera at the 'Open House' of the Alpine Center for Hotel and Tourism Management, which was held to acquaint parents of prospective students, the tourism community, media and friends with what the Centre offers, were three of the student Master Chefs, the US Ambassador Mr Michael Sotirhos, the Managing Director Mrs Sybil Hofmann, Mrs Sotirhos and the Finance Director Mr Eric Hofmann. Hundreds of people turned up to browse among the booths of the major hotels and travel organizations, observe the classes and ask questions at the information centre. This Swiss Institute is now recognized as an Authorized IATA/UFTAA Training Center and certainly provides Greece with the high-caliber employees required for its vital tourism industry.

beautiful **City Lights Cruise** on 1 June, while simultaneously contributing to the Greek Special Olympics Adopt-an-Athlete program and the ELPITHA efforts. Thanks to Epirotiki Cruise Lines, AWOG is organizing an evening which includes a buffet, wine, entertainment, cabaret, disco, and offering a door prize and other gifts. Be sure to make your reservations soon by telephoning 360-0000 or 894-2190.

★ There is a man, say, an entrepreneur, standing in a more-or-less 3 x 3 ft. box that houses a miraculous machine at the Marinopoulos in Maroussi (the one with the parking and coffee bar). Customers leave their **35 mm film rolls** as they enter to do their shopping, and half an hour later they can pick up their colored pictures as they leave. At 48 drachmas per picture, it certainly seems a convenience to me.

★ Snippets: I hope that all of you philatelists managed to visit the wonderful exhibition of stamps held recently for five days at the Athens Municipal Cultural Centre. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of Morocco and the Director General of

(from 12 to 35 British pounds a night)... If you are a teacher of English, take note of a series of top-quality seminars and workshops for language teachers being held throughout the year on selected Saturdays at the British Council. Contact Mrs Alexia Ghinou at 363-

It must have been a source of great satisfaction for the British Embassy and the newspaper *To Vima*, that the recent lectures they organized turned out so well. The series, in English, explored various links between Britain and Greece, and featured: Professor Xenophon Zolotas on "The Economic Relations between Britain and Greece"; Professor Jonathan Barnes on "The Greeks and the British Philosophy"; Mr Richard Stoneman on "Early British Travellers in Greece"; Sir John Boardman (pictured with HE the British Ambassador Sir David Meirs) on "The Influence in Britain of Greek Art and Architecture"; Professor Richard Clogg on "Britain and Greece in the age of Greek Independence"; and Mr Tristan Garel-Jones on "Britain and Greece, Partnership in the 90s".



the Greek Post Office, the exhibition was opened by HE the Ambassador Abdelaziz Laabi of Morocco, and covered the entire period from the Independence of Morocco to date... It is now possible to visit the archaeological site of Voutroton in Albania without a visa, thanks to its inclusion in the 14-day Epirotiki Lines Seven Seas and Seven Lands Cruise. A bus takes you to the site from the ship and an Albanian luncheon with folklore entertainment augments this adventure... It is very good news that you can now make reservations throughout Britain using a "Bed and Breakfast Hotline" that also includes places to stay at farms, through the cooperation with the Farm Holiday Bureau. With the cost of hotels soaring through the roof, plan to call 0491-578803 in advance

3211,3215... The Tenth Annual Lecture in honor of Francis R. Walton at the Gennadius Library of The American School of Classical Studies was given by Sir Dimitri Obolensky on "Byzantine Crimea. The Greek World on the Confines of the Northern Steppe"... The Greek-Irish Society celebrated St Patrick's Day at the residence by singing and dancing until all hours. They followed up the next Saturday with their annual dance, complete with entertainment, a lovely dinner and live music. To finish off a busy month, they cooperated with the Cultural Centre of Athens to present First Secretary of Embassy Patrick Sammon lecturing - in Greek - and showing relevant slides on the subject "The Greek and Irish Languages through the Ages."

WHERE TO GO WHAT TO DO



Ground Group and Nikos Alexiou at the Artists' Building

SPECIAL EVENT

If you are interested in experimental artistic work and new talents, you should not miss a performance of visual dance theatre by the **Ground Group**. Between 1-4 and 8-11 May, at 9:30pm, they will be performing at the Artists' Building, an abandoned neoclassical house at 3rd September 42 and Polytechniou streets. The interior has been artistically-moulded to the needs of the performance by Nikos Alexiou, creating a supportive atmosphere for the theme that Ground Group sets out to investigate: the everlasting voyage. This is attempted by developing three myths that centre on the lonely voyager, his encounters and the internal changes that are created by these contacts. Three

songs about travelers and their adventures are accompanied by movement. The work is not choreography in the classical sense of the term. "Sound complements the image, the movement coexists with the song. We try not to betray the vision or the feeling born by music. We wish to offer to the audience some landscapes of fingers and faces. Small movements may give greater energy to the body," says choreographer and award-winning painter Dimitris Papaioannou and dancer Angeliki Stellatou. The second song "Narcis and Echo" on Glück's music is sung by contra tenor Paul Zahariadis, winner of the Maria Kallas award in 1990. His voice possesses rare qualities resembling the voices of the castrati in the early

opera years. The songs are followed by three short-length films by award-winning film director Alexis Bistikas. An exhibition of 12 paintings on "Narcissus" by Papaioannou is open at the foyer during the interval. These paintings are now part of the modern Greek painters collection of Vlassis Flissiras. There are only 55 places in the Artists' Building, so make sure you secure yours by early reservation, tel 361-6646.

DANCE

30 May is the deadline to apply for participation in the 5th International Conference on dance research which will take place in Athens between 4-8 September, 1991. This year's theme is "**Dance and Ancient Greece**". During this time there will be brief lectures, video presentations, exhibitions, dance performances and special visits to museums, theatres and archaeological sites. The themes of the exhibitions have been announced already: "Armed Dances in Ancient Greece"; "The Woman in Ancient Greek Dances"; "Isadora Duncan and Greece"; "Greek Dance in Posters"; "Ancient Theatre, Music, Dance in Stamps"; "Musical Instruments and Ancient Greece"; "Comparative Study of Ancient and Modern Studies". The conference and the other activities are organized by the Greek Section of the International Organization of Folk Art in cooperation with the theatre of Dora Stratou. You may contact: Prof. Alkis Raftis, President, theatre "Dora Stratou", Scholiou 8, 105 58 Athens.

THEATRE

Five-Finger Exercise by Peter Shaffer is going to be the next theatrical production by The Athens Players. Possible dates are 31 May and 1 and 2 June. To confirm this information and find out the venue, tel 202-2316. The Athens Players is an ever-changing group of amateur theatre lovers. To participate in their productions, both comedies and tragedies, you must possess a good sense of humour and be ready for the unexpected, an experience in itself!

The Hellenic Amateur Music Society was very disappointed to learn, halfway through rehearsals of *Fiddler on the Roof*, that they had not been granted performing rights! This has really put them "on the spot" - no show in May and no donation for their chosen charity. Directors Carole Johns and Peter Rose, however, have risen magnificently to the occasion, and with six weeks until show time, have turned disaster into triumph with a new, amusing show called (naturally) "On the Spot" all about production pains and angst. The production will be supporting "Elpida", friends of children with cancer, and will be performed at Athens College Theatre, 11 May, 8.30pm and 12 May, 7.30pm. For more information tel 666-7345 or 898-0053.

EXHIBITION

A Chinese Arts Week from Taiwan is taking place at the Cultural Centre of the Municipality of Athens, 2-11 May. On show are reproductions in bronze, painting and porcelain from the National Palace Museum, as well as from Lin-

Yau's oriental antiques. The exhibits come from the period of 6 Dynasties, when the classical and peculiar style of the Chinese Buddhist art was being formed. Several cultural activities are taking place during the period of the exhibition. On 3, 4, 5 May there will be daily demonstrations of Chinese painting by Mr C.P. Chen, 11am-12pm and flower arrangement shows by Mrs M.Y. Wu, 12pm-1pm. Several films will introduce aspects of the historical, economic and cultural life of the most admired long-distance neighbour.

FESTIVAL

50 years after the battle against Nazism a joyful event takes shape at the city of Rethymnon in Crete. **Children's Spring '91** is the first festival for children of the island and it aims at offering high quality entertainment. Theatrical groups of high standards have been invited from Athens and abroad including Aeroploio, performing the joyful musical "Chasing the Fugitive" and the National Marionette Theatre from Stockholm with "Don Quixote" on puppets. Until 13 May there will be a variety of activities addressed to both children and professionals. An exhibition of last year's production on children's literature will be open throughout the period with 2,000 books on show. If you are visiting Rethymnon for the first time make sure you acquire the new tourist guide in English, created by the students of the 14th public elementary school. The Municipality, the club "Cultural Renaissance" and the other organizers will give you the complete program, which was not ready at the time of printing. Mrs Eva Ladia, tel 0831-25746.

PRESENCE ABROAD

Greek artist **Panos Haralambous** holds an exhibition at gallery Nine Arts in Amversa, Belgium, until 25 May. Haralambous who has repe-

ately exhibited abroad uses tobacco leaves for his artistic endeavours. Coming from a family of tobacco producers, the artist is a non-smoker himself. Through painting and collage he presents the history of tobacco and the beauty of the various agricultural and industrial processes the leaves go through. **Efthimios Varlamis** is participating in an exhibition on the history of towers from the times of Babel until today, being held at the Eiffel Tower in Paris, from 14 May. A different work by the same artist is on display at Zapeion Hall, Athens until 10 May.

The Greek National Orchestra will give a recital at the Unesco Hall in Paris on 16 May, 7pm. the maestro will be Alexander Symeonidis and soloist Eleni Mouzala, in works by Xenakis, Theodorakis and Antiohos Evangelatos.

RETROSPECT

Aegean-Memories was the title of a group exhibition at Aenaon International Centre of Fine Arts on Stournari street. The exhibition was accompanied by lectures and poetry on various related topics. A beautiful catalogue is available at the centre with colored illustrations from the works of: Depie Feloukatzi, Michael Georgas, Sarandis Karavouzis, Stavrianos Katsireas, Alexei Kyrilloff, Yioulika Lakeridou, Yiannis Migadis, Maria Pop, Meropie Preka, Yiannis Sergouloupoulos, Markos Venios and Petros Zoumboulakis.

The Mozart concert with pianist Danae Kara that was announced for January finally took place on 17 April at Pierce College. The concert had been postponed due to the outbreak of the Gulf War. It was a successful performance, received warmly by the audience.

ART

Haris Dimitriadis presents a personal view of Hydra island at Gallery 3, until 11 May. He draws landscapes and

aspects of the city which at first glance look realistic. A closer look reveals a character radiating from the city itself. Rocks and walls, still sea and not a person in sight: an impression of inwardness on what is known as a cosmopolitan island. "Here the outsider is always considered a stranger," says the artist, who is a resident of the island for a few months every year.

Panayiotis Nikiteas has been honored with a distinction in painting at the Ipekçi awards this year for his work "Peace Message in Historic Memories". This painting, together with the latest work of the artist and poet, is exhibited at Gallery Dada, 8-20 May.

LECTURE

The Fulbright Foundation is sponsoring a visit by **Dr Roald Hoffmann**, 1981 Nobel Laureate for Chemistry, 20-24 May. He will hold consultations and discussions with professors and students at the Universities of Athens and Thessaloniki. In addition he will deliver a lecture entitled: "Chemistry, Democracy, and a Response to Environment Concerns" in Athens on 22 May and in Thessaloniki on 23 May. In the context of the 2500th anniversary of the foundation of democracy, the talk will emphasize the need for public involvement in improving the environment. Dr Hoffmann is the Foundation's 1991 George Seferis Fellow named in honor of the Greek poet who was awarded the

Nobel Prize for Literature in 1963. The fellowship enables Greek and American scholars to discuss matters pertinent to their academic disciplines and establish closer communication with each other. Together with Kenichi Fukui of Japan, Dr Hoffmann won his laureate in applied theoretical chemistry. He is a particularly apt choice as the Seferis Fellow for his two volumes of poetry published, "The Metamict" and "Gaps and Verges". He has also presented a television series entitled "The World of Chemistry". Both lectures are open to the public. 22 May, 7pm, National Research Centre, Vas.Konstantinou 48, Athens. 23 May, 7pm, Etaireia Makedonikon Spoudon, Thessaloniki.

PHILATELY

Honoring the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the **Battle of Crete**, the Greek Postal Organization ELTA is publishing a new series of stamps. The first day of circulation will be 20 May 1991. It consists of a 60 drachma stamp picturing the battle of Kissamos as perceived by popular artist Ioannis Anousakis. The actual painting is located at the Municipality Office in Kissamos. A 300-drachma stamp, picturing the work of Yiannis Mylonas, shows the flags of the allies that participated in the Battle of Crete. A total of 4,500,000 stamps will be in circulation for one year, unless they are sold out earlier.



Aeroploio, at Children's Spring '91

MAY

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	31	●	●

NAME DAYS IN MAY

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).

May 5	Irene, Irini, Rena
May 11	Constantine, Kostas, Dino, Helen, Eleni, Nitsa, Elaine

DATES TO REMEMBER

May 1	May Day
May 12	Mothers Day
May 26	Pentecost (Orthodox)
May 27	Whit Monday (Orthodox)
May 27	Memorial Day observed (US)
May 30	Memorial Day

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

May 1	May Day
May 27	Whit Monday

GALLERIES

AD GALLERY, Lykavittou 39-41, tel 360-2948. Nelly's photographs "New Easter Parade", until 15 May.
ADYTO, Dionissou 56, Halandri, tel 683-0943. Paintings by Angelos Antonopoulos, 6-31 May.
AEGOKEROS, Aristodimou 4, Kolonaki, tel 722-3897. Group exhibition, paintings, sculptures, jewellery, ceramics, etching, until 31 May.
AENAON, Andersen 18, tel 671-1264. Paintings by Marina Dagdileli, "Keratsini", until 11 May. By Nikos Papadakis, 13-27 May.
AENAON, Stournari 30, tel 522-8688. Paintings by Hiraclis Parharidis, 3-20 May.
AGATHI, Mythimnis 12, Kipseli, tel 864-0250. Paintings by George Lazongas, until 12 May. Painting, retrospective by Aglaia Georgopoulou, 15 May-2 June.
ANEMOS, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Paintings by Aliko Venieri-Skoulikidi, until 4 May. By George Stathopoulos 9 May-1 June.
ANTINOR, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. Paintings by Alexander Konstandinou, until 11 May. By Angelos Antonopoulos, Christos Theofilis, Vassilis Solidakis, 13-25 May.
APOPSI, Dinokratous 35, tel 721-9720. Paintings by Collette Darras, "The orchestra of colors", until 9 May.
ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, tel 362-2662. Paintings by Aris Koutroulis, until 7 May. Painting, group exhibition, 9 May-15 June.

ARTIO, Dinokratous 57, Kolonaki, tel 723-0455. Collage by Pavlos, until 6 May. Sculptures by Cesar, 8 May-15 June.
ASTROLAVOS, Androutsou 138, Piraeus, tel 412-8002. Paintings by Phaedon Patrikalakis, 2-16 May. By Lefteris Olymbios 20 May-1 June.
ATHENS ART, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Sculptures by Kyriakos Rokkos, until 22 May.
BERNIER, Marasli 51, tel 723-5657. Constructions by Cristina Iglesias, until 11 May. Drawings and architectural models by Christos Papoulias, 15-25 May.
BOSCH GALLERY, Kifissias 6-8, Marousi, tel 682-4244. Painting, group exhibition by 6 artists, until 5 May.
CHRISOTHEMIS, 25th Martiou 20, Chalandri, tel 681-1418. Paintings by Sophie Kefala, "The Old Squares of Athens", 2-24 May. See Art.
DADA GALLERY, Niriidon 6, tel 722-2929. Paintings by Dimitris Hatzandonakis, until 6 May. Paintings and Poetry by Panayiotis Nikiteas, 8-20 May. See Focus. Paintings and etchings by Monica Raiza, 22 May-3 June.
DIMOKRITOS, Dimokritou 24, tel 362-9468. Paintings by Nikolas Dogoulis, 6-25 May.
DESMOS, Tziraion 2, tel 922-0750. Sculptures by Maria Loizidou, until 17 May.
DOMA, Dimokritou 25. Paintings by Babis Katsatsidis, until 15 May.
DRACOS CONTEMPORARY ART, Irakliou Ave.127, Rizopolis, tel 251-6551, 253-1920.
EIKASTIKOS CHOROS, Dimokritou 21, tel 361-1749.
EKFRASSI, Fivis 11, Glyfada, tel 894-0391. Paintings by Yioula Rozakou, until 4 May. Paintings and ceramics by Mary Kopana, 7-26 May. Paintings by Lina Moyssidou, 28 May-15 June.
ELENI'S KORONAIU, Mitseon 5-7, tel 325-4335. Paintings and photography group exhibition by 8 artists, until 29 May.
EPIPEDA, Xanthippou 11, tel 721-4644. Paintings by Themis Maipas, until 10 May. Sculptures by Theodoros Pokamissas, 13 May-15 July.
EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, shopping centre, tel 808-3645. Paintings by Michalis Veloudios, until 8 May. Etchings by Christos Sandamouris, 16 May-7 June.
ERSI'S, Kleomenous 4, tel 723-5356. Paintings by Spyros Daglaridis, until 5 May. By Maggie Oikonomidou, 13-31 May.
EVMAROS, Fokidos 26, Ambelokipi, tel 777-6485. Paintings and constructions by Kostas Papadopoulos, 6-21 May and by Diane Katsiafika, "No Garbage Here", 28 May-15 June.
GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, Dexameni, tel 362-8230. Paintings by Haris Dimitriadis, until 11 May. See Focus. By Yiannis Kourakis and John Edward, 13 May-8 June.
GALLERY 7, Zalokosta 7, tel 361-2050. Paintings by Dimitris Souliotis, until 3 May. Paintings and etchings by Christina Pandazidou, 9-31 May.
HERETAKI ART GALLERY, Irakliou 350, tel 279-7732. Paintings by Thanos Assikis, until 12 May.
HOUSE OF CYPRUS, Irakleitou 10, tel 364-1217. "Treasures of the Ancient Cypriot Art" at the Pierides Gallery, until 18 May.
ILEANA TOUNTA, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Photography and space constructions by Eleni Mylona, until 24 May.
IONI, D. Kyriakou 15, Kifissia, tel 801-8581. Antique jewellery collection from Asia and Afrika, by Patric Fabr. 16 May-10 June.
JILL YAKAS, Sparti 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773 by appointment.
KONTI GALLERY, Makriyianni 133, Moschato, tel 481-9884. Painting, group exhibition, 13-31 May.
KOSTAS KARRAS, Kifissias Av.208, Psychiko, tel 672-6555.
KREONIDIS, Kanari 24, tel 360-6552. Paintings by Kostas, until 4 May. Photography by Ioanna Ralli, until 4 May. Paintings by Kiriakos Katsourakis, 9-28 May.
KRYPTI, Papadiamandopoulou 3, tel 722-0217.
MARIA PAPAPOPOULOU, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. Paintings by Panagiotis Siagris and Erato Hatzisava, until 11 May. Etching, group exhibition, 15 May-8 June.
MEDOUSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, tel 724-4552. Sculptures on plexiglass by Nikis Tastsioyglou, until 11 May. Paintings by Eleni Zouni, 13 May-8 June.
MINI GALLERY, L.Katsoni 58, 1st floor, tel 642-4211.
MOIRARAKI, Kifissias Av.263a, tel 808-3001. Sculptures by Kostas Varotsos, 6-31 May.
NEA SKEPSI, Zalougou 8, tel 361-7839.
NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9, tel 361-6165. Paintings by Nora Arhelaou until 4 May. By Andreas Kontelis, 7-25 May.
ORA, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698 or 322-9178. Paintings by Jenny Drossou, until 3 May. By Nana Tokatli, 6-24 May. See Art.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTRE OF ATHENS, Sina 52, tel 360-8825. Hours: 6-9.30pm. "Athenian Landscapes", colored photos by Jenny Papadimitriou-Lafont and Jean Yves Laffont-Lozes until 3 May. Black and White photo-

graphs by George Depollas, 6-24 May.
PIERIDES GALLERY, King George Ave 29, Glyfada, tel 898-0166. Treasures of the Ancient Cypriot Art, until 18 May.
PINELIA, Messogion 419, Ag.Paraskevi, tel 659-0209. Etchings and drawings, group exhibition, until 18 May.
PLAKA, Nikodimou 29, tel 323-4498.
PLEIADES, Davaki 3-5, Ambelokipi, tel 692-9950. Group painting exhibition "War Father of Everything (?)", until 4 May. "Tendencies and Developments in Greek Tapisserly", 14-30 May.
POLYPLANO, Lykabittou 16, tel 363-7859. Painting, group exhibition, until 10 May.
SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Paintings by Panagiotis Gravvalos, until 4 May. "Epemvasseis", by Kritonpanos and 17 French artists, 9-31 May.
THE GALLERY, Xenofondos 9, tel 322-6773. Paintings by George Stavropoulos, "Stone and Wood", until 3 May. Group exhibition "Art after the Gulf War", 20 May-30 June.
THOLOS, Philellinon 20, tel 323-7950. Drawings by Petros Pikanis, "Timespace", until 15 May.
TITANIUM, Vas. Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Paintings by Magda Levendakou, until 5 May.
YAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Chalcographies by Nikolaos Ventouras, until 22 May.
YPOGRAFI, Kifissias Av.294, in Psychiko Shopping Centre, tel 724-2723. Paintings and designer's furniture by Takis Zenetos. Sculptures by Aspasia Zenetos until July.
ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki sq.20, tel 360-8278. Paintings by Michalis Katzourakis, until 20 May.
ZYGOS, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. Paintings by Ioanna Argyropoulou until 14 May.

MUNICIPAL ART GALLERIES

MUNICIPAL CULTURAL CENTRE ATHENS, Academias 50, tel 364-0910. Photography by Manolis Kanakakis, 3-15 May. Chinese Arts Week from Taiwan, 2-11 May. Armenian Architecture in the Monasteries of the Middle Ages, 2-12 May. "Victoriana", flower arrangements and cards, by Natassa Georgopoulou, in association with the Polymnia Cultural Centre of Kifissia, 17-31 May. Painting exhibition by Yiannis Mytrakas, 15-31 May.
ELEFThERIA PARK HALL, Ohara Ikebana flower arrangement, 11,12 May. Films of ecological content 2,3 May.
BOUZIANI, Xenofondos 7, Syntagma, tel 322-9647. Painting exhibition by 5 Yugoslavian artists, 3-15 May.
MUNICIPAL ART GALLERY, Piraeus 51, tel 324-3022. Group exhibition by 15 Greek artists, participants in the Marseille Biennale. Painting, etching, design, fashion, architecture, ceramics, illustrations, comics, jewellery. 15 May-15 June.

MUSIC

ATHENAEUM INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL CENTRE, Amerikis 8, tel 363-3701. Maria Kallas Hall, Mozart evening with harpsichord and flute. "The 6 Youth Sonatas", harpsichord; Kimon Marangoudakis, flute; Dimitris Efstratiadis. 24 May, 8.30pm.
GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 14-16, tel 360-8111. Music at the End of the Millenium. "Panorama of 20th Century" The Greek Group of Contemporary Music, director Theodore Antoniou, in works of Kana, Terzaki, Antoniou, Gunter Souller, Hans Verner Hentze, Edgar Varese. 22 May, 8.30pm.
FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 31, tel 362-4301. Cafe concert with Michele Bernard, 10 May, 9pm. Piano recital by Vassilis Tsabropoulos, 16 May, 8.30pm. Concert with quartet Ludwig, 28 May, 8.30pm. Cabaret evening with the theatrical team of the French Institute of Athens. Director Jean-Jacques Tesson.
ITALIAN INSTITUTE, tel 522-3787. Musical evenings on various locations. 7 May, 8 pm, F.Nakas school of music, Ippokratous 41, concert by pianist Mario Pantirolu. 9 May, 8pm, Music school of Athens, Vas.Georgiou & Rigillis, concert by pianist Antonio Padova. 13 May, 8pm, same location, concert by pianist Almerido D' Amato. 28 May, 8pm, Dionysioss Areiopagitis Hall, Sina 2-4, Concert by Trio Giuliani. 30 May, 8pm, F.Nakas school of music, concert by a saxophone quartet.
EVMAROS, Fokidos 26, Ambelokipi, tel 777-6485. Phoebos Delivorias "Fairy Tales for Children who Fall in Love", 2, 3, 4 May. Ludovikos of Anoyia, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 May. Kostas Grigoreas and pupils: guitar evenings, 23, 24, 25 May.
ILEANA TOUNTA CAFE BAR, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Jazz with P.Karagiorgis, Th.Rellos, G.Papatrifiandafilou and Z.Tsinaz on 1, 8 May. Jazz with M.Antastasopoulos, T.Pilling, P.Karagiorgis and Th.Rellos on 2,

9 May. Jazz with the Swedish Age Johansson Trio on 10,11,12 May.

ATHENS COLLEGE THEATRE, P.Psychiko, tel 671 7523. Antonis Kaloyiannis in songs of Moustaki and Spanos; poetry by Elytis, Kavadias, Seferis. Narrator Nikos Kourkoulos. Choir Efthymiadis. 22 May, 9pm.

RODON CLUB, Marni 24, tel 524 7427. James Taylor, acid jazz, 3,4 May. Jonathan Richman, pop ballads, 18 May. Running Wild, thrash metal, 25 May.

EXHIBITIONS

NATIONAL GALLERY, Vas. Konstantinou 60, tel 723-5938. Retrospective exhibition with works of Nikos Nikolaou. 100 oil paintings and water colors, drawings and precious stones. 6 May till end of June.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathineon 17, tel 321 3018. 400 Decorated Easter Eggs from the private collection of N.Papageorgiou, until 16 May.

MUSEUM OF CYCLADIC ART, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki, tel 724-9706. Exhibition of selected paintings by children ages 7-14 from contest "A Stamp for Greece" organized by the Museum of Milies Pelion, 17-24 May.

ZAPPEION HALL, "The End of Atlantis", Poetical Architecture by Efthimios Varlamis, until 10 May.

ATHENS COLLEGE THEATER, Paleo Psychiko, tel 671-7523, 647-4676. Paintings by Ioannis V.Counelis '64, until 6 May. Open daily 9am-4pm. Also between 7pm-10pm on 4,5 May.

PANORAMA, Soutsou 4, Kolonaki, tel 362-3098. Photography by Mrs Papaefstratiou, 6-14 May. Painting by Mr. Moraros, 16-26 May.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Pireous Section, 2nd Merarhias 36, tel 452-1812. Paintings, drawings and vitraux by Meropie Preka, "Opus Scetile VIII", until 7 May.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 14-16, tel 360-8111. "Artists of Stetten", creations by artists with special needs, 5-31 May.

MARGAUX BAR, Karneadou 35, Kolonaki, tel 722-1906. Painting exhibition by Pandelis Melissinos, until 31 May.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, tel 362 9886. The 4 annual fine arts exhibition of the American Community Schools. Artistic works of children aged 5-18.

SPRING COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, Archimidou 48, tel 701-2268. Modern Greek language courses from beginning through advanced levels. Starting in May: Accelerated, 13 May-7 June, M.T.W.Th.F. 1-4pm. Intensive: 18 May-21 June, M.W.F. 5.30-8.30pm.

BRITISH COUNCIL, 17 Kolonaki Square, tel 363-3211-5 360-6011-5.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, tel 362-9886 ext 53 for Greek and other Studies dpt. Topics in Greek include: art education, theatre studies, play therapy, photography, public relations, marketing, advertising. Modern spoken Greek, intensive classes 2-29 May. Also 14 May is registration day for intensive class 3-28 June.(3 hours daily).

Y.W.C.A., Amerikis 11, tel 362-4291. Modern Greek ongoing courses. A variety of subjects taught in Greek: photography, computers, jewellery, painting, folk dances, cooking.

EDUCATIONAL & TRAINING CONSULTANTS, Polytechniou 12, tel 523-2598. "Trainer Development Course" with Mario Rinvolucr, 31 May-2 June at the Divani Palace Acropolis Hotel, Parthenonos 19-25, Athens.

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

APOPSI SCHOOL OF ART, Dinocratou 35, tel 721-9720, 722-7009. Beginning in May: courses on painting and iconography.

TASIS HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, elementary and high school summer program, 24 June-19 July. Boarding facilities for ages 12-18. Registration until 31 May. Mrs Roupa, tel 808-1426, 801-2362.

LECTURES

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE, Vas.Konstantinou 48, "Chemistry, Democracy and a Response to Environmental Concerns" by Dr. Roald Hoffmann, 22 May, 7pm. See Focus.

MUSEUM OF CYCLADIC ART, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki, tel 724-9706."The Work of the Canadian Archaeological Institute 1989-90" by Jacques Y.Perreault. "Athens before Theseus: The Political and Social Orga-

nization of Attika in Light of the Excavations at Kiapha Thiti" by Dietmar Hagel, 2 May, 7pm.

ZAKINTHOS MUNICIPAL CULTURAL CENTRE, Seminar on classical guitar, 6-20 July, registration until 20 June. Andreas Papadatos, tel 562-1934, 223-4430.

THESSALONIKI

VAFOPOULIO PNEVMATIKO KENTRO, Nikolaidi 3 & Papandreou, tel (031)424-132,424-133. Paintings by Vlasias Kaniaris, until 12 May.

ETAIREIA MAKEDONIKON SPOUDON, lecture by Dr. Roald Hoffman "Chemistry, Democracy and a Response to Environmental Concerns", 23 May, 7pm.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Leoforos Stratou 2, tel (031)846-108. Computers and Art, 31 May, 1,2 June. French songs with Michele Bernard, 7 May, 9pm.

CONSERVATOIRE FILIPPOS NAKAS, at Avlaia Hall, tel (031)311-459, 313-241. "Youth for Youth" concerts with free entrance. Oboe recital by Eleni Savvani, piano by Magda Kazoli. Works of Yvon, Ponchielli, Nielsen, Mozart, Dutilleux, Schumann, 4 May, 6pm. Guitar recital by George Skavaras, piano by Manolis Papassifakis. Works of Bach, Brouwer, Martin, Villa Lobos.

THEATRE

GROUND GROUP, 3 September 42 and Polytechniou, tel 361 6646. Visual Dance Theatre, 1,2,3,4,8,9,10,11 May, 9.30pm. Reservation nessessary. See Focus.

THE ATHENS PLAYERS, "Five Fingers Exercise", 31 May, 1,2 June. For information tel 202-2316. See Focus.

HELLENIC AMATEUR MUSIC SOCIETY, "On the Spot", theatrical production in support of Elpida children's cancer fund. 11-12 May. For information tel 666-7345, 667-7107. See Focus.

FILMS

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 31, tel 362-4301. Short-length films by Alain Fleischer."A la recherche de Christian B", about Christian Boltanski, Grand Prix at Montreal festival. "Un monde parallele", about the Grand Gallery of Louvre.

"L'art d'exposer", on 6 May, 8.30pm. Experimental Cinema by Alain Fleischer. Black and white picture in two parts (1982-1984). "Histoire-Geographie" and "L'aventure generale" on 7 May, 8.30pm. Also short-length french films on 13 May, 8pm and 20 May, 8.30pm.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 14-16, tel 360-8111. "Parsifal" an opera film, 1982, by Hans Jurgen Syberburg. English subtitles. 9 May, 6.30pm.

ALFAVIL CINEMA, Mavromihali 168, tel 646-0521. Five films daily, at 800 drachmas, until 19 May. Most films are American or English. On 1 May: fairy tale films for adults: "Legend" by Ridley Scot. "The Company of Wolves" by Neal Jordan. "Excalibur" by John Burman. "Labyrinth" by



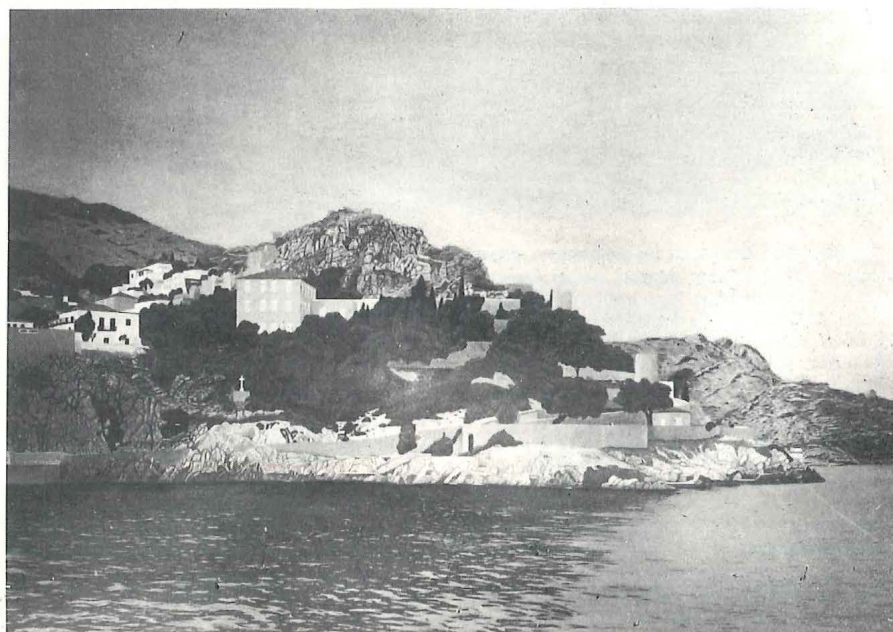
Meropie Preka, at the French Institute of Piraeus

Jim Henson and "Highlander" by Russel Malcahi. On 10 May: homosexual characters in the movies: "Merry Christmas Mr Lawrence" by Nagisha Oshima. "Prick up your ears" by Steven Friars. "Querelle" by R.W.Fash-binder. "Kiss of the Spider Woman" by Etor Babenko. "Torch Song Trilogy" by Paul Bogart. On 18 May: contemporary British films: "The cook, the thief, his wife and her lover" by Peter Greenaway. "Sammy and Rosie get laid" by Steven Friars. "Stormy Monday" by Mike Figs. "Track 29" by Nikolas Reg. "Mona Lisa" by Neal Jordan.

CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG) Bargain boutique at American Community School in Halandri, 11 May, 9am-2pm. Entrance with passport or ID card. On 1 June the spring fund raiser: "City Lights Cruise" aboard a luxurious cruise liner. Boarding at 7.30pm, Trocadero Pier in Paleo Faliro. For information tel 894-2190, 360-0000. For membership at AWOG and general information tel 639-3250/9, ext 345, M-W-F, 10.30am-1.30pm. See Katey's Corner.

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



Hydra, by Haris Dimitriadis at Gallery 3

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 information 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, "Nutrition and Weaning", Athens North, 23 May, 10am. Jayne Valvis, tel: 813-5001 and Athens South, 9 May, 10am. Buba Carellis, tel: 962-8448. Same topic for the Greek Group on 14 May, 6pm. 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.

WOMEN'S 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.

LIBRARIES

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychiko. ☎ 671-4627, ext. 60. Open Mon-Fri. 8:30-7pm, Sat. 12-5pm. 25,000 books in English and Greek; English periodicals.

AMERICAN LIBRARY, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor). ☎ 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indices and US government documents in English. A microfilm - microfiche reader, printer and a small collection of videocassettes, films records, slides, and filmstrips. The New York Times, Time, Newsweek and Scientific American available on film. Open Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday 10-7pm and Friday 9:30-2:30pm.

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq. ☎ 363-3211. Lending and Reference libraries open Monday-Thursday 5:30-8:30pm and Friday 9:30-1:30pm pm.

BENAKI, Koumbari 1 ☎ 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, engravings and watercolors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Every day 8:30-2pm. Tuesday Saturday and Sunday closed.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29. ☎ 362-4301. Books, periodicals, reference works and records in French. Open everyday 10-7pm except Monday 2-7pm.

THE GENNADIOS, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61. ☎ 721-0536. Reference works on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibition of rare books, manuscripts and works of art Monday and Friday 9-5 pm, Tuesday 9am -8pm and Saturday 9am-2pm.

GOETHE INSTITUTE LIBRARY, 14-16 Omirou, second floor.

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY, Massalias 22, 7th floor. ☎ 362-9886 (ext.51). Open Monday and Friday 10am-5pm. Tuesday, Thursday 9-1pm and 6-8pm; Wednesday 1-8pm. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room.

NATIONAL GREEK LIBRARY, Panepistimiou. ☎ 361-4413.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

HOLY APOSTLES CATHOLIC CHURCH, Alkyonidon 77, Voula, tel 895-8694. Holy Mass, Tuesday and Saturday 6 pm, Sunday 11:30 am.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST Omonia Square Piraeos 28, 1st, floor tel;895-6530.

We invite you to our **ENGLISH HOUR OF WORKSHOP** every Sunday afternoon 5:30-6:30.

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

ATHENS CITY MUSEUM-VOURO'S FOUNDATION-EFTAXIA,Paparigopolou 7. ☎ 324-6164. Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday 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-hali 6, Plaka. ☎ 324-3987. Open Wednesday, Friday, Saturday 9am-1pm & 5-9pm; Tuesday & Thursday 9am-9pm; Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece.

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM,Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-9706. Open 10am-4pm; closed Tuesday & Sunday. The museum was built to house the private collection of the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation. 230 unique examples of Cycladic art are housed on the first floor, while the second is devoted to small and monumental works from 2000 BC to 400 AD, and the top floor is dedicated to the Charles Politis Collection. On Saturday mornings the museum organizes activities for children, starting in October. 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.

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

ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS MUSEUM,Eleftherias Park (Vas. Sofias, behind Venizelos' statue). ☎ 722-4238. Open 10am-1pm & 6-8pm; closed Monday & Sunday. Entrance free. It contains personal objects of Venizelos, photographic material and documents. It also has a library with books about E. Venizelos and his lifetime.

EVGENIDES FOUNDATION COLLECTION OF EXPERIMENTS IN PHYSICS Singrou 387, Amfithea, ☎ 941-1181. Showing slides. Sunday 10:45-12pm, 1-2:15pm and 4:00. Entrance free.

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

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

HELLENIC MARITIME MUSEUM,Zea, Piraeus. ☎ 451-6822, 451-6264. Open 8:30am-1pm; closed Sunday & Monday. Entrance 100 drs.

HISTORICAL GREEK COSTUME MUSEUM,Dimokritou 7, Kolonaki. ☎ 362-9513. Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday 10am-1pm. Entrance free. It contains traditional costumes from all over Greece, which come from the collection of the Greek Lyceum.

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

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

KATINA PAXINOUS MUSEUM,Thoukididou 13, Plaka. ☎ 322-1335. Open Wednesday & Friday 9am-1pm. It contains personal objects of the great tragedian, costumes from performances, the Oscar award and pictures of her life and career. Entrance free.

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. Constantinou 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.

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

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

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

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

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



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 Kiriassias 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.

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

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

THE PAN BAR, with soft piano music.

Pool Garden Restaurant, (operating spring/summer) with Barbecue Parties every Monday. Call the Hilton for 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.

D.J.
Costas Peter

La Tequila Loca

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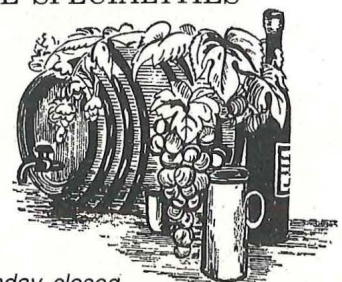
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Neo Psychiko

TEL: 671-7461

BEHIND VASSILOPOULOS

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 from 8pm-2am.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, ☎ 934-7711.

Panorama rooftop, will close for the winter period.

Ledra Grill, (international specialities) 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 from 6:30am, served a la carte or buffet, specialty; eggs à la minute: all day menu 11am-11pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of 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. Tuesdays 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 special-



DIOSCURI restaurant - bar

Greek - food lovers meetpoint
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Charcoal grill - Aegean fish
Business lunch menus

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SUNDAYS CLOSED



Every Tuesday, live guitar music and song, and a varied menu representing several regions of France.
21 Alexandras Ave, 106 82, Athens Tel.: 643-7935.

ties, 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.

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 from 12pm-5pm.

OTHELLO'S, Mihalakopoulou 45, Ilissia. ☎ 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. Bakaliaros, 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.

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.

THESPIA, taverna on Thespios St. Special menu lamb-liver, roast lamb, bite size-tiroppites, 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/NORTHEN 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, Politia, 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.

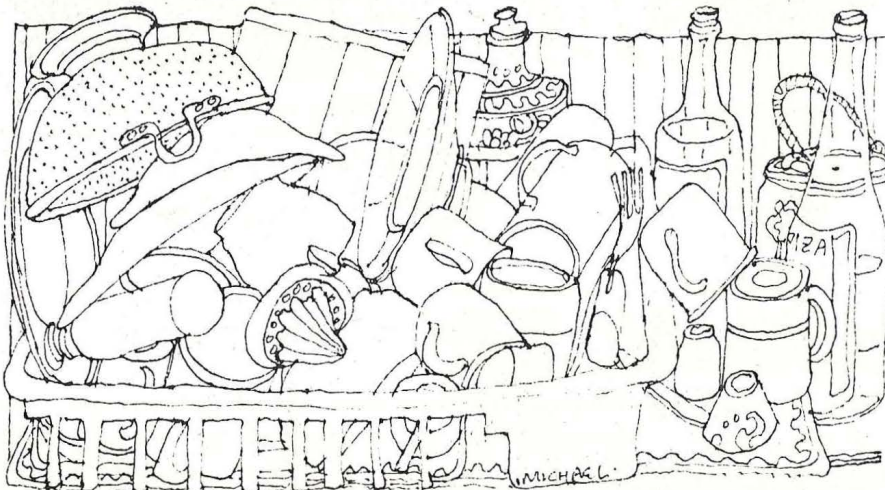
NIKOS, Skopelou 5, Kifissia. ☎ 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erythrea.

PEFKAKIA, Argonafton 4, Drossia. ☎ 813-1211. Youvetsakia 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 frivoletif (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.



DEKAOKTO, Souidias 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 Kifissias 18, Maroussi, ☎ 684-6995. A popular steak house since 1971, formerly located in Kolonaki is now situated in Maroussi. With garden. Reservation advisable. 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 Maroussi. ☎ 802-0636. Youvassi and chicken sti gastra. Daily

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

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

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

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

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

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, Paleio 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.

CHANG'S HOUSE

CHINESE RESTAURANT

The most wonderful, comfortable and tasteful Chinese restaurant in the world, and the prices are reasonable.

Fully air-conditioned.

Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am.
(No lunch served on Sunday)

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(parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right)



8



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Thalias 15, Aghios Dimitrios
Near Panaghitsa Church

Reservation, tel: 97.33.885 Sunday Closed

MERMAID FISH & CHIPS, Plateia Horikon, Glyfada (behind Hotel Arion, Lazaraki St). ☎ 894-3481. Traditional fish & chips and other English specialties. Open daily from 1pm-12am. Take-away, and catering services available.

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.

BOUILLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfitea (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 Ambelokipi, 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. Serve til 11:00pm. Sunday Closed.

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

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, Polyia 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 pâté 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, Akademies 14, ☎ 360-8616. Restaurant above the upmarket "deli". Flounder fillet, salmon fillet. Air-conditioned. Closed Sunday.

KOREAN

SEOUL, Evritanias 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.

CYPRIO

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, Idraspou 11, Ano Illissia. ☎ 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 Evznonon 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 scalloppines. 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 Bussola" in Glyfada, Vas. Freiderikis 34, ☎ 894-42605. Filet à la Diabolo and "Triptiho à la Bousola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

LA FONTANINA Vas. Gerogiou 31, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-0738. Specialty Madagascar fillét. Service til 1:45 pm.

LA STRADA Ethn. Antistaseos 107, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-0370.

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leof 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 Konstandenidis. 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; Natassa. 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

DIOGENIS 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, Fillelinon 23, Syntagma. ☎ 323-7197.

DEKA Ardittou 10, ☎ 324-8303.

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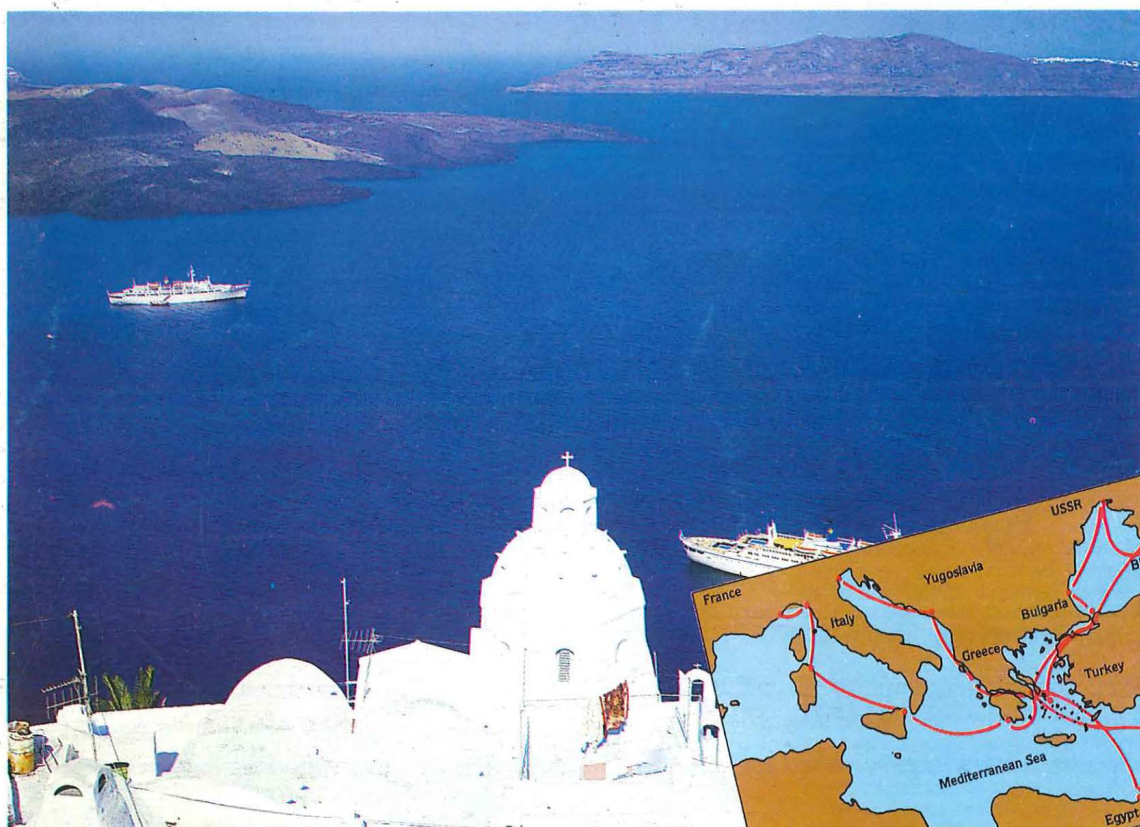
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