

August 1991

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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

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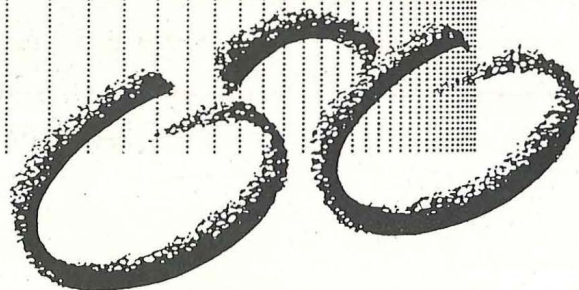
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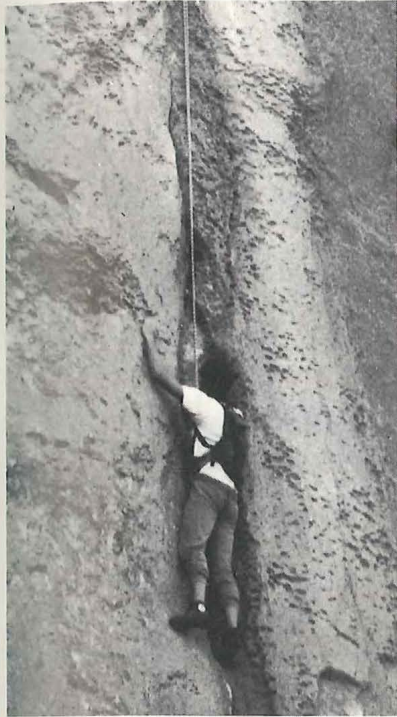
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The Balkans in a turmoil, the recent developments in Yugoslavia and the Kurdish issue brought Greece and Turkey to the limelight. Katerina Mistakidou lays the milestones on the new path of rapprochement between the two neighbors.

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The recent visit of President Bush to Athens generated rising satisfaction and expectations. Paul Anastasi took the temperature of the reactions.

Rock Climbing 22

Taking advantage of his presence here on the ground, mountaineer Trevor Stern entices us into peak bagging, talus running, bouldering, top roping and fifth class climbing. In one word, reaching the top. See you on the rocks!

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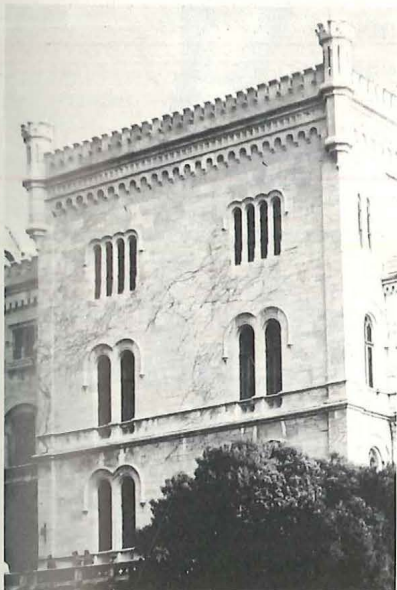
As 1992 approaches, heralding in a customs-free EEC, elegant Trieste is set to become a new financial centre with Eastern Europe and the Balkans as its potential market. With J.M. Thursby we embark for the Pentagonale.

English-Speaking Schools in Athens 29

Theodosia Dacoglou stars this section on schools with an overview of the seven English-speaking schools of Athens, their multifarious curricula, premises and assets, and follows up with a special venture, the International Baccalaureate.



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DANCING CHEEK TO CHEEK

About the American President's recent two-day official visit, Greeks (as is often the case) were of two minds. The fact that extreme security measures completely paralysed Athens which has enough circulatory ailments on ordinary days and that the average citizen was irked for two days trying to get to and from work, reinforced old sentiments that the big, bad USA was reasserting its intrusive self into Greek affairs again. While 4000 Greek security police, in uniform or plainclothes, and hundreds of US secret service men and Federal agents prowled around, helicopters hovered under the nefos. They were rumored to be pinpointing every weapon in Athenians' possession – legal or illegal – though there were no sudden raids on terrorist lairs, as some hoped might be part of Mr Bush's celebrated New World Order.

Only three weeks after the American military base at Ellinikon was handed back to Greek authorities, Athens airspace and airport was closed for over an hour in anticipation of Mr Bush's arrival. Was this another example of plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose?

Whatever anxieties they may have about their place in the sun, the Greek people as a whole have too keen a sense of drama not to be gratified by the visit of the man whom Left Coalition President Maria Damanaki called "the world's overlord". If a few disgruntled left-wing intellectuals were reminded of Nero's visit to Greece in AD 66, only the extremely insecure could believe that it meant the reestablishment of Greece as a US client state. The majority were pleased, and businessmen especially, though the historically-minded might remember that Nero's promise to cut a canal through the isthmus at Corinth was never fulfilled.

At the airport, where he was met by President Karamanlis, other bigwigs, a 24-gun salute and an armor-plated car, Mr Bush made all those upbeat references to ancient glory which are mandatory for every visiting VIP.

The Greek President led him back down to earth in his words of welcome by mentioning "problems which, for

well-known reasons, indirectly concern your country as well." This was a not-so-veiled reference to long-suspected US-Turkish connivance on the eve of the latter's 1974 invasion of Cyprus. (A favorite simile of the time described this as being "like a night watchman telling a man of suspicious motives that he is stepping out of the premises at midnight for a pint of beer.")

Mr Karamanlis also chose to remind his distinguished guest that the whole world looked with admiration on his country's support of political morality. "During your stay," he said, "we will have a chance to discuss these problems and look for solutions that will reflect a sense of justice." On the same lines, he added in his toast that evening, "Under your leadership, the US proved in the Gulf that it is in a position, when there is political will, to impose legality and justice."

The American President seemed quite in accord with his Greek counterpart. Indeed, more often than not, he seemed to address him personally rather than the government. Alas, Mr Bush wouldn't buy what passes as received history in these parts, that the invasions of Cyprus and Kuwait were identical. In fact, Mr Bush appeared surprised when the two were compared. That Turkey, along with Britain, were guarantor powers of Cypriot independence and that a Greek junta-inspired coup d'état toppled Archbishop Makarios' legitimate government had no parallel in Kuwait is often overlooked here.

Nevertheless, the moral onus resulting from the 1974 invasion and the occupation that followed did not pass unnoticed. "In the new world I have discussed," said President Bush in Parliament, "none of us should accept the status quo on Cyprus."

In pledging that the US would do whatever it could to settle the Cyprus problem this year, however, Mr Bush made it clear that to achieve it, the mindset of many citizens in all three countries involved need to be tuned onto a new wavelength.

"The powers of ancient Greece fell because they could not set aside old hatreds," he reminded MPs and then invoked the memory of Venizelos, one

of the very few figures who emerge from the tangles of modern Greek politics in a state of sanctity today. "More than 60 years ago," said Mr Bush, "Eleftherios Venizelos signed treaties of friendship and commerce with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that your two countries might follow the example set by those giants." (Silence.)

For all the frequent moral uplift of his words, at a lower, but often more persuasive level, money and aid talk, too. Here, Mr Bush was gratifyingly precise: 2 Knox-class frigates, 28 4E jet fighters, tanks, artillery, a new and favorable customs agreement, updated civil aviation accords, tourist promotion and 350 million US dollars in security assistance this year.

"I'd love to spend some time, some day, cruising the Greek islands. I did it for one day, about 1961 I think it was," the American President poetically reminisced in the Vouli. "Heaven. It was heaven."

Even so, dancing cheek-to-cheek with 300 Creek MPs was not as rapturous as Cole Porter's lyrics suggest. Mr Papandreou had ordered his deputies to clap "lukewarmly" and, farther to the left, hardliner Ms Pappariga seems to have told her boys to stay put when there was a standing ovation at the end which even PASOK deputies joined, although in an officially lukewarm way.

At one point Mr Bush said of President Karamanlis that he enlarged Greece's international importance and this is certain one of the reasons he came. Like it or not, Greece has always stood at the crossroads of East and West. It has been the basis of all its catastrophes and its great achievements. The Cold War created an axis that ran through Greece. With its demise, and a new geopolitical world emerging with altered and changing conditions in the Middle East and the Balkans, an axis still runs through Greece. The US President's visit underlined the country's choice: to run in the mainstream, to use its influence, with the ties and responsibilities that entails, or to wallow on the periphery, to fall back and indulge in daydreams. ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

FORGING A REVISED GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

To the scorn of Mr Papandreou, who maintains that all would be well with the world if only PASOK were still in power, the present government followed the vacillating policy of the EC towards Yugoslavia and the secessionist republics of Slovenia and Croatia. It first supported the status quo ante, stating it would not give recognition to the independence of the two breakaway states. When that policy, however, encouraged intervention by the Serbian dominated, not-so-ex-communist federal army, the government began warming up to the idea that, since Slovenia and Croatia had overwhelmingly voted for greater independence, perhaps democracy should be encouraged there after all.

The fact is that self-interest is the only recognizable foreign policy of the EC, and since, by definition, it is unlike any other interest, 12 such points of view can never agree on anything.

The self-interest of Greece is economic and geographic. Yugoslavia is the only practical landbridge connecting Greece with the EC. The chief goal of policy, therefore, is to get lorries through to their destination with the greatest dispatch. This is particularly true in midsummer when fresh fruit is most plentiful and in greatest demand in Northern Europe. Snappish Skopje makes enough trouble haggling over lorry permits without need of further impediments up the road.

The alternate route through Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary is much longer, the roads narrower and the infrastructure inadequate. Following this itinerary, the contents of fruit-carrying lorries would themselves look like a macedoine on reaching their goal.

Furthermore, at the top of the tourist season, the Yugoslav passage can become a congested two-way road. The sea route is still more of a hassle, and dockside scenes at Ancona, Brindisi

and Igoumenitsa have lately exhibited turmoil as tourist and lorry drivers vie for places on ferries. Long delays at Yugoslavian border stations, rumored or true, are making the fickle tourist look for other options.

EKALI MURDERS

Police have called on Interpol to arrest a Thai butler and his wife as the suspected brutal murderers of a British mother, her Greek husband and their two teenage children.

A police announcement called the crime "one of the most gruesome in Greek police history."

Police identified the suspected murderer as Prasert Servatsan, a 28-year-old Thai butler, who has fled the country. With him was his wife, another household maid employed nearby, his mother and his aunt. But it is believed that the butler had Greek accomplices as well.

Police said the murders, which shocked the public and made headlines nationwide, resembled an "oriental ritual". A Coroner's report said that the four-member family appeared to have been tortured and brutally killed in their home over a successive, three-or-four-day period. The British mother, the Coroner said, was killed last, maybe even after the butler's departure, a factor indicating that other assassins were also involved.

The victims are wealthy Greek businessman Michael Chrysafidis, aged 43, his British wife Elizabeth Windebank, of Wollaton, Nottingham, aged 48, and their two sons, Alexander, 18, and George, 16.

Police investigations revealed that the victims were murdered with a small axe and a metal bludgeon, found hidden in the boiler room of the villa.

According to medical Coroner Philip Koutsaftis, the oldest son Alexander was killed in the kitchen, his younger brother George in a bathtub, and the parents separately on the groundfloor and in the basement. Their bodies were found covered in wet sheets and towels and the door cracks sealed, apparently to delay the odor of decomposing bodies from reaching outside.

The Coroner said the victims had apparently first been drugged or poisoned, were tortured, and suffered head injuries. The bodies were found with hands and feet bound together.

"All four of them have been tortured", Koutsaftis said. "Especially the men, who have been punched and kicked on the chest, and all this while their hands and feet were bound together." He added: "throughout my career, never have I come across a crime committed with such malignancy."

Suspicions were first aroused when enquiring friends and relatives were informed by the butler that the family were away on holidays. On the day of the butler's flight abroad, a message in English was left on the door, apparently in the butler's hand-writing, saying that the family had gone on summer vacation.

Police said the motive for the gruesome killings was unclear. Initial indications are that there was no looting or theft of valuables. However, police said that Mr Chrysafidis' briefcase was missing.

Neighbors and relations testified the butler had long been demanding money and tickets to return to Thailand. Police say more than one person must have committed the crime, and that investigations are focusing on the possibility that the incident may be connected to business rivalries or feuds among relatives.

The Chrysafidis family lived in a luxury villa in the exclusive Athens suburb of Ekali. During the course of the killings, police said, the villa's alarm system had been knocked out and the three guard dogs poisoned. Mrs Chrysafidis was a familiar figure in the foreign community and her two sons were attending the Champion School. The Thai butler had been serving the family for the past two years.

Besides not wanting the ethnic breakup to spread further into the Balkans while at the same time believing in regional self-determinism, Greeks are in several minds over the troubles of their neighbors to the north. Clearly,

they sympathize with the Slovenes and Croats in their pursuit of greater freedom. They admire them, too, for their more developed societies and western ways, and Greek students are enrolled at the Universities of Zagreb and Ljubljana.

Although Serbia still appears to be communist-dominated and therefore circumspect, it is Greece's oldest ally in the Balkans. Serbians have an Orthodox background and they are the only Balkan people who fought beside Greeks in the First Balkan War and World War I.

The republic of Macedonia is a different can of worms. Self-generated into life for internal reasons in 1945, it is resolutely referred to in Greece as the republic of Skopje.

Athens was flattered to hear Slovene President Milan Kucan declare recently that Greece had an important role to play in the Balkans. As a member of the EC and NATO, it is in a position to do so, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the dynamic young minister, Antonis Samaras, has the energy and resourcefulness to put that role to good effect.

Practically speaking, though, the Greeks most affected by the situation at the moment are the lorry drivers. Blocked at borders, ordered off the road, left stranded hours at a time, or told to drive in convoys and urged to put up in guarded parking lots, they have now received a new and ominous official warning: "Beware of women, who may be bait, particularly if you are transporting electronic equipment, perfume or shoes."

NEWSPAPERS CHARGED AGAIN

Four Athens newspapers were charged anew after having defied a prosecutor's ban for the second time last month by publishing the proclamation of terrorist groups, which on this occasion claimed responsibility for a bomb blast in which six policemen were injured.

The papers were charged under legislation recently enacted by the conservative government and contested by a significant section of the media, which seeks to curb "unwarranted publicity" for terrorist groups.

In the joint proclamation, the extreme left guerrilla groups 'May 1st' and 'Revolutionary Popular Struggle' claimed responsibility for a bomb blast against a police patrol whose officers they described as "terrorists who impose state violence against citizens".

The six policemen were patrolling the Exarchia district of Athens reputed to be a haunt for anarchists and drug

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DANCING CHEEK TO CHEEK

About the American President's recent two-day official visit, Greeks (as is often the case) were of two minds. The fact that extreme security measures completely paralysed Athens which has enough circulatory ailments on ordinary days and that the average citizen was irked for two days trying to get to and from work, reinforced old sentiments that the big, bad USA was reasserting its intrusive self into Greek affairs again. While 4000 Greek security police, in uniform or plainclothes, and hundreds of US secret service men and Federal agents prowled around, helicopters hovered under the nefos. They were rumored to be pinpointing every weapon in Athenians' possession – legal or illegal – though there were no sudden raids on terrorist lairs, as some hoped might be part of Mr Bush's celebrated New World Order.

Only three weeks after the American military base at Ellinikon was handed back to Greek authorities, Athens airspace and airport was closed for over an hour in anticipation of Mr Bush's arrival. Was this another example of plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose?

Whatever anxieties they may have about their place in the sun, the Greek people as a whole have too keen a sense of drama not to be gratified by the visit of the man whom Left Coalition President Maria Damanaki called "the world's overlord". If a few disgruntled left-wing intellectuals were reminded of Nero's visit to Greece in AD 66, only the extremely insecure could believe that it meant the reestablishment of Greece as a US client state. The majority were pleased, and businessmen especially, though the historically-minded might remember that Nero's promise to cut a canal through the isthmus at Corinth was never fulfilled.

At the airport, where he was met by President Karamanlis, other bigwigs, a 24-gun salute and an armor-plated car, Mr Bush made all those upbeat references to ancient glory which are mandatory for every visiting VIP.

The Greek President led him back down to earth in his words of welcome by mentioning "problems which, for

well-known reasons, indirectly concern your country as well." This was a not-so-veiled reference to long-suspected US-Turkish connivance on the eve of the latter's 1974 invasion of Cyprus. (A favorite simile of the time described this as being "like a night watchman telling a man of suspicious motives that he is stepping out of the premises at midnight for a pint of beer.")

Mr Karamanlis also chose to remind his distinguished guest that the whole world looked with admiration on his country's support of political morality. "During your stay," he said, "we will have a chance to discuss these problems and look for solutions that will reflect a sense of justice." On the same lines, he added in his toast that evening, "Under your leadership, the US proved in the Gulf that it is in a position, when there is political will, to impose legality and justice."

The American President seemed quite in accord with his Greek counterpart. Indeed, more often than not, he seemed to address him personally rather than the government. Alas, Mr Bush wouldn't buy what passes as received history in these parts, that the invasions of Cyprus and Kuwait were identical. In fact, Mr Bush appeared surprised when the two were compared. That Turkey, along with Britain, were guarantor powers of Cypriot independence and that a Greek junta-inspired coup d'état toppled Archbishop Makarios' legitimate government had no parallel in Kuwait is often overlooked here.

Nevertheless, the moral onus resulting from the 1974 invasion and the occupation that followed did not pass unnoticed. "In the new world I have discussed," said President Bush in Parliament, "none of us should accept the status quo on Cyprus."

In pledging that the US would do whatever it could to settle the Cyprus problem this year, however, Mr Bush made it clear that to achieve it, the mindset of many citizens in all three countries involved need to be tuned onto a new wavelength.

"The powers of ancient Greece fell because they could not set aside old hatreds," he reminded MPs and then invoked the memory of Venizelos, one

of the very few figures who emerge from the tangles of modern Greek politics in a state of sanctity today. "More than 60 years ago," said Mr Bush, "Eleftherios Venizelos signed treaties of friendship and commerce with the father of modern Turkey, Kemal Ataturk. I pray that your two countries might follow the example set by those giants." (Silence.)

For all the frequent moral uplift of his words, at a lower, but often more persuasive level, money and aid talk, too. Here, Mr Bush was gratifyingly precise: 2 Knox-class frigates, 28 4E jet fighters, tanks, artillery, a new and favorable customs agreement, updated civil aviation accords, tourist promotion and 350 million US dollars in security assistance this year.

"I'd love to spend some time, some day, cruising the Greek islands. I did it for one day, about 1961 I think it was," the American President poetically reminisced in the Vouli. "Heaven. It was heaven."

Even so, dancing cheek-to-cheek with 300 Greek MPs was not as rapturous as Cole Porter's lyrics suggest. Mr Papandreou had ordered his deputies to clap "lukewarmly" and, farther to the left, hardliner Ms Pappariga seems to have told her boys to stay put when there was a standing ovation at the end which even PASOK deputies joined, although in an officially lukewarm way.

At one point Mr Bush said of President Karamanlis that he enlarged Greece's international importance and this is certain one of the reasons he came. Like it or not, Greece has always stood at the crossroads of East and West. It has been the basis of all its catastrophes and its great achievements. The Cold War created an axis that ran through Greece. With its demise, and a new geopolitical world emerging with altered and changing conditions in the Middle East and the Balkans, an axis still runs through Greece. The US President's visit underlined the country's choice: to run in the mainstream, to use its influence, with the ties and responsibilities that entails, or to wallow on the periphery, to fall back and indulge in daydreams. ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

FORGING A REVISED GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY

To the scorn of Mr Papandreou, who maintains that all would be well with the world if only PASOK were still in power, the present government followed the vacillating policy of the EC towards Yugoslavia and the secessionist republics of Slovenia and Croatia. It first supported the status quo ante, stating it would not give recognition to the independence of the two breakaway states. When that policy, however, encouraged intervention by the Serbian dominated, not-so-ex-communist federal army, the government began warming up to the idea that, since Slovenia and Croatia had overwhelmingly voted for greater independence, perhaps democracy should be encouraged there after all.

The fact is that self-interest is the only recognizable foreign policy of the EC, and since, by definition, it is unlike any other interest, 12 such points of view can never agree on anything.

The self-interest of Greece is economic and geographic. Yugoslavia is the only practical landbridge connecting Greece with the EC. The chief goal of policy, therefore, is to get lorries through to their destination with the greatest dispatch. This is particularly true in midsummer when fresh fruit is most plentiful and in greatest demand in Northern Europe. Snappish Skopje makes enough trouble haggling over lorry permits without need of further impediments up the road.

The alternate route through Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary is much longer, the roads narrower and the infrastructure inadequate. Following this itinerary, the contents of fruit-carrying lorries would themselves look like a macedoine on reaching their goal.

Furthermore, at the top of the tourist season, the Yugoslav passage can become a congested two-way road. The sea route is still more of a hassle, and dockside scenes at Ancona, Brindisi

EKALI MURDERS

Police have called on Interpol to arrest a Thai butler and his wife as the suspected brutal murderers of a British mother, her Greek husband and their two teenage children.

A police announcement called the crime "one of the most gruesome in Greek police history."

Police identified the suspected murderer as Prasert Servatsan, a 28-year-old Thai butler, who has fled the country. With him was his wife, another household maid employed nearby, his mother and his aunt. But it is believed that the butler had Greek accomplices as well.

Police said the murders, which shocked the public and made headlines nationwide, resembled an "oriental ritual". A Coroner's report said that the four-member family appeared to have been tortured and brutally killed in their home over a successive, three-or-four-day period. The British mother, the Coroner said, was killed last, maybe even after the butler's departure, a factor indicating that other assassins were also involved.

The victims are wealthy Greek businessman Michael Chrysafidis, aged 43, his British wife Elizabeth Windebank, of Wollaton, Nottingham, aged 48, and their two sons, Alexander, 18, and George, 16.

Police investigations revealed that the victims were murdered with a small axe and a metal bludgeon, found hidden in the boiler room of the villa.

According to medical Coroner Philip Koutsaftis, the oldest son Alexander was killed in the kitchen, his younger brother George in a bathtub, and the parents separately on the groundfloor and in the basement. Their bodies were found covered in wet sheets and towels and the door cracks sealed, apparently to delay the odor of decomposing bodies from reaching outside.

The Coroner said the victims had apparently first been drugged or poisoned, were tortured, and suffered head injuries. The bodies were found with hands and feet bound together.

"All four of them have been tortured", Koutsaftis said. "Especially the men, who have been punched and kicked on the chest, and all this while their hands and feet were bound together." He added: "throughout my career, never have I come across a crime committed with such malignancy."

Suspicious were first aroused when enquiring friends and relatives were informed by the butler that the family were away on holidays. On the day of the butler's flight abroad, a message in English was left on the door, apparently in the butler's hand-writing, saying that the family had gone on summer vacation.

Police said the motive for the gruesome killings was unclear. Initial indications are that there was no looting or theft of valuables. However, police said that Mr Chrysafidis' briefcase was missing.

Neighbors and relations testified the butler had long been demanding money and tickets to return to Thailand. Police say more than one person must have committed the crime, and that investigations are focusing on the possibility that the incident may be connected to business rivalries or feuds among relatives.

The Chrysafidis family lived in a luxury villa in the exclusive Athens suburb of Ekali. During the course of the killings, police said, the villa's alarm system had been knocked out and the three guard dogs poisoned. Mrs Chrysafidis was a familiar figure in the foreign community and her two sons were attending the Champion School. The Thai butler had been serving the family for the past two years.

and Igoumenitsa have lately exhibited turmoil as tourist and lorry drivers vie for places on ferries. Long delays at Yugoslavian border stations, rumored or true, are making the fickle tourist look for other options.

Besides not wanting the ethnic breakup to spread further into the Balkans while at the same time believing in regional self-determinism, Greeks are in several minds over the troubles of their neighbors to the north. Clearly,

they sympathize with the Slovenes and Croats in their pursuit of greater freedom. They admire them, too, for their more developed societies and western ways, and Greek students are enrolled at the Universities of Zagreb and Ljubljana.

Although Serbia still appears to be communist-dominated and therefore circumspect, it is Greece's oldest ally in the Balkans. Serbians have an Orthodox background and they are the only Balkan people who fought beside Greeks in the First Balkan War and World War I.

The republic of Macedonia is a different can of worms. Self-generated into life for internal reasons in 1945, it is resolutely referred to in Greece as the republic of Skopje.

Athens was flattered to hear Slovene President Milan Kucan declare recently that Greece had an important role to play in the Balkans. As a member of the EC and NATO, it is in a position to do so, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the dynamic young minister, Antonis Samaras, has the energy and resourcefulness to put that role to good effect.

Practically speaking, though, the Greeks most affected by the situation at the moment are the lorry drivers. Blocked at borders, ordered off the road, left stranded hours at a time, or told to drive in convoys and urged to put up in guarded parking lots, they have now received a new and ominous official warning: "Beware of women, who may be bait, particularly if you are transporting electronic equipment, perfume or shoes."

NEWSPAPERS CHARGED AGAIN

Four Athens newspapers were charged anew after having defied a prosecutor's ban for the second time last month by publishing the proclamation of terrorist groups, which on this occasion claimed responsibility for a bomb blast in which six policemen were injured.

The papers were charged under legislation recently enacted by the conservative government and contested by a significant section of the media, which seeks to curb "unwarranted publicity" for terrorist groups.

In the joint proclamation, the extreme left guerrilla groups 'May 1st' and 'Revolutionary Popular Struggle' claimed responsibility for a bomb blast against a police patrol whose officers they described as "terrorists who impose state violence against citizens".

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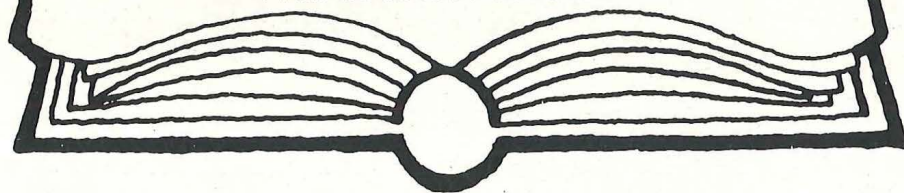
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addicts, when the time-bomb exploded.

The charges against the four newspapers carry fines of up to 50 million drachmas and a minimum three-month jail term for media executives defying the ban on proclamations. There is no restriction on the coverage of actual terrorist attacks.

PAN-MACEDONIAN CONGRESS

Over one hundred representatives attending the 45th Congress of the Pan-Macedonian Association of America and Canada held in Chicago last month voted a resolution calling on the US, Canada and members of the EC to take all necessary measures to prevent Macedonian Slav claims and actions against Greek Macedonia from spreading destabilization into the southern Balkans at the expense of peace and security.

The resolution condemned the chauvinistic policy emanating from Skopje among whose absurd claims maintains that Hellenism's contribution to history and culture was theirs.

Among the participants at the congress were Senator Paul Sarbanes who called upon the community to lead a worldwide campaign "to make the world realize that the Star of Vergina is Greek."

Minister of Macedonia and Thrace,

George Tzitzikostas, also addressed the gathering, and read a message of greeting and support from Prime Minister Mitsotakis. Mr Tzitzikostas was also in New York visiting the Onassis Foundation at the invitation of NYU President, John Brademas.

THUNDER ON THE LEFT

Rifts in the leftist parties multiplied recently when newly-elected President of the Coalition of the Left and Progress Maria Damanaki resigned from all her official duties in the Communist Party of Greece. She said she had to protect the Coalition from "inter-party clashes". A KKE proposal calling for the expulsion of six members of the Central Committee had been narrowly approved the night before.

"The developments of recent days are beyond the limits of political logic," said the 39-year-old leader who was unanimously elected Coalition President in March, succeeding Harilao Florakis.

The dismissals have been blamed on KKE Secretary General and hardliner, Aleka Papariga, who has also been accused of violating KKE statutes. "These painful decisions had to be taken," she explained, "because a group of cadres was aiming to establish new party trends which were unallowable."

To this, KKE youth group KNE reacted sharply, asking "How can we possibly be fighting for democracy while elementary democratic procedures are being abolished right within our own ranks?"

While KKE seemed headed for a split, Papariga was disdainful of its pieces falling into the hands of the socialists. "Those who think that PASOK can now loot the rank and file of the KKE will be proved wrong," she said. Contempt of Mr Papandreou is one of the few things that Ms Papariga and Damanaki have in common.

COZYING UP TO ALBANIA

A Greek-Albanian consular agreement is being signed this month in Athens. The first consulates are opening in Ioannina and Gyrokastr (Argyrokastro). The agreement also includes holding preliminary discussions among the Ecumenical Patriarchate, Bishop Androusis, Exarch of Albania, and the Albanian Minister of Culture with the goal of re-establishing the autocephalous Church of Albania.

The Greek Church lately has been actively supplying needy Albanians, sending 40 tons of foodstuffs to Albania through the Hellenic Red Cross. It has also been distributing clothing and food to the Diocese of Corfu and of Nafpaktos where refugee camps for ethnic Greeks have been set up. For further assistance, ELPA has reduced parcel post rates to Albania.

PLANS FOR ARMS-FREE THRACE

The Greek Government has received a positive reply from Bulgaria to create an arms-free zone in the Balkans as a means of fending off growing nationalist tensions in the area.

Turkey, however, has so far withheld response to the Greek proposal made last month.

Under the plan, Greece, Turkey and Bulgaria would withdraw all arms from Thrace, an area bordering all three countries. These areas have large ethnic Moslem minorities which are supported by Turkey and have caused strain with Bulgaria and Greece. The latter two countries have long suspected Ankara to have territorial ambitions in the area.

Bulgarian Prime Minister Dimitar Popov welcomed the plan as a "timely initiative", adding: "it is high time indeed that the governments and leaders of the three countries seek goodwill and the time for a realistic contribution towards detente in the Balkans."

In apparent reference to Yugoslavia and the general unrest in Eastern Europe, he also declared that "the proposal is of particular significance at a time when events might signal the start of developments on an unfavorable course difficult to control."

Greece and Bulgaria are apparently keen to extend such a demilitarization plan to their borders with neighboring Yugoslavia, currently rent by nationalist strife and claims which might threaten Greek and Bulgarian territorial interests.

US President Bush has stressed that he would like to see these NATO-member countries play a stabilizing role in the increasingly unsettled Balkans.

EXPULSIONS CONTINUE

All six Palestine Liberation Organization diplomats were expelled from Greece last month in connection with an abortive attempt to blow up the British Consulate in Patras.

A further 20 Palestinian students and workers have also been expelled, while seven others are in jail awaiting trial on murder charges, in connection with the attack in which seven people died.

Among the expelled diplomats was Anwar Akra, who has been a member of the PLO Mission in Athens for the past 20 years. Akra is a key defence witness in the trial of alleged Palestinian terrorist Mohamed Rashid, who is charged with involvement in a mid-flight bomb explosion in 1982 aboard a Pan-Am jet. Rashid's lawyer claimed that Akra is being expelled exactly because of his support in court for the Palestinian terrorist.

TURKISH DIPLOMATS INJURED

Turkish acting Ambassador in Greece, Deniz Bolukbasi, and two other embassy personnel were seriously injured in a terrorist bomb attack on their car in Athens which police believe was staged by ultra-leftist '17 November' as a protest against the visit by US President George Bush.

Mr Bolukbasi is the charge d'affaires and was replacing the Ambassador in the latter's absence abroad.

The implication behind the attack is the persistent Greek suspicion that the US favors Turkey in its disputes with Greece over Cyprus and Aegean sea rights.

The three Turks were saved thanks to the fact that they rode in an armored limousine. They were treated in hospital and are out of danger.

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In Athens, Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis expressed his "deep grief and abhorrence" over the bomb attack and added that he would personally call his Turkish counterpart to express his government's regrets.

The Athens police announcement said the embassy vehicle was blown up as it went past a booby-trapped car, the explosive device of which was detonated by remote control.

The terrorist attack on Turkish diplomats was the second in three years. Four Turkish diplomatic cars were damaged by bombs in May 1988, on the eve of an official visit to Greece by then foreign minister and current Prime Minister, Mesut Yilmaz. 'November 17' had claimed responsibility for those attacks.

In Brief

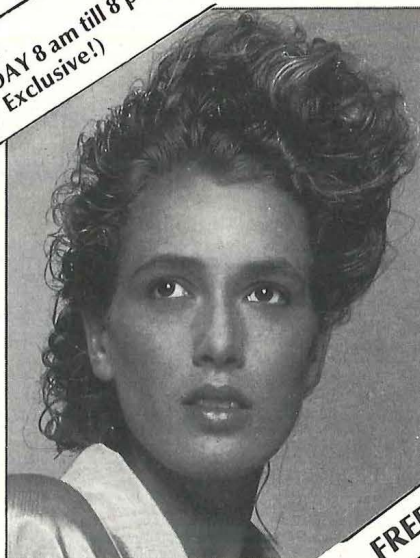
- **The Anghelos Sikelianos Museum** at Delphi has at last been inaugurated. The fieldstone house was begun by the poet in the 1920s when he was forging plans for the Delphic Festivals. Although he occasionally inhabited the half-finished house, it has only recently been completed and furnished with the poet's memorabilia. The house overlooks the cemetery where he is buried together with his American-born wife and co-sponsor of the Festivals, Eva Palmer Sikelianou.

- **Shortcut: The Corinth-Tripolis highway** is now open. Rising into Arcadia via Nemea, the new route bypasses Argos and the Argolid, making the trip 35 kilometres, and nearly an hour, shorter. Meanwhile, a tunnel is being cut under the entrance to the Ambracian Gulf connecting Preveza with Actium (of Antony and Cleopatra fame) and Lefkada. The 660-metre tunnel, which the official announcement proudly describes as having "two lanes, one in each direction", will be completed in 1994.

- A project to promote the protection of **Posidonia oceanica**, a rare sea grass that grows exclusively in the Mediterranean, was launched recently with the holding of one-day panel discussions in several Mediterranean ports, including Piraeus. It was organized by Marevivo and the Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HELMPEPA). "We hope wider public awareness and support will help protect this marine plant which is threatened with extinction through pollution and degradation of water quality," a HELMPEPA spokesman said. *Posidonia oceanica* plays a vital

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role in the Mediterranean's beleaguered ecological balance.

- Archbishop Iakovos of North and South America, on one of his periodic visits to Greece, visited Vartholomio in Iliia recently, site of the **Ionian Village** project which plays host to children of Greek families who live in the US. The children's program is celebrating its 20th anniversary this summer.

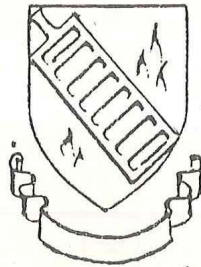
- Due to its relatively lower literacy rate, Greece is receiving more EC money than other member states for youth training programs. This summer the **Secretariat for Youth Affairs** is aiming to serve 30,000 young men and women in the 18-to-35-year-age group offering excursions to Hungary, Bulgaria, Austria and Italy for half the price offered by travel agencies.

- The government has firmly turned down again a proposal by a leading Swiss concern to build a **toxic waste** at Astakos in Western Greece. The proposal was first made last year by CBI Hellas, but the locals of Astakos were up in arms against it, fearing that the plant would become a chemical dumping ground for Europe.

- **The Chios Foundation 1991 Homer Prize** has been awarded to President Karamanlis in recognition for his contribution to democracy, human rights and Greek-US friendship. It is the first time that the New York-based Federation has awarded a prize to a Greek living abroad. Another recipient is Stamatia Xyla who founded with her husband a major cultural centre in Chios town.

- **Required Reading:** Cypriot Ambassador Frixos Kototas recently launched Aristos Aristotelous' *Greece, Cyprus and Turkey, Military Facts and Figures, 1990-91* at a reception at Cyprus House. Jean-François Drevet is the author of *Cyprus, the Extreme Island: Chronicle of Forgotten Europe*, newly published by Syros Alternatives, Paris. In October, former US Ambassador to Greece, Monteagle Stearn's book *Entangled Allies: US Policy Toward Greece, Turkey and Cyprus* will be published. It is a Council of Foreign Relations book.

- According to the Turkish press, two very early and rare **manuscripts of the Koran** stolen from the Islamic Library on Rhodes last year have been recently sold at auction in London. *Gumhurriyet* says they were bought for two million dollars by a British publishing house.



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EC HELLENIC DEFENSE: SHIELD AND SWORD

After the last storm in the Gulf, the European Community (EC) is collectively and individually examining its own defense strategy. Jacques Delors, the EC Commissioner, unable during the crisis to bring about any sort of consensus on military action, is now looking at ways to forge a common defense policy covering all member States.

Difficult. Impossible? First, because in the nature of world power, Western Europe has for the past 46 years been tied militarily to its cheerleader, the United States of America. Second, because each member guards jealously its right to march its own soldiers, sail its own ships and fly its own aircraft. France particularly marches to its own drummer disdaining all others.

Since 1945 and the rise of Soviet power and since hearing the clang of the iron curtain, the fear of the East has kept some sort of closed ranks among the EC countries, plus of course the sheltering cloak of American missiles. All, except Ireland, who was and still is (though less so) desperately neutral, and Greece who was inclined to lip-service NATO while keeping a wary eye and a ready sword pointing at its long-term foe and short-term NATO ally: Turkey.

Now that the bear has been tamed and the Warsaw Pact dissolved, Europe has slid into a vacuum lately filled with parades: in Germany 'Nukes Out' and in Greece 'Close American Bases'. Nukes are out of Germany and Americans have quietly left two of the largest bases in Greece, taking their money and leaving their unemployed workers marching through the streets demanding the jobs that they lost.

The drawing down of arms and men in Europe is continuing although some of the American troops in the Gulf will eventually be redeployed to their bases in Germany. There is no doubt that, providing the eastern road to capitalism does not get too bumpy, the peaceniks in Germany will have to find someone else to march against after the last US soldier has waved goodbye, that is when the threat from the East finally disappears.

But, in one respect, the opening up of the East has made it difficult for the EC. In the bad old days, like iron filings pulled by the magnetic field in the east, all the countries (except Ireland) knew where they stood. Remove the magnet and what have you got? A lot of little rods swivelling round looking for an enemy, except Greece; she knows well where to look.

Saddam Hussein provided a temporary relief but, even then, the European Community as a whole was a wobbling giant. Britain and France enthusiastically helped the United States destroy the invader, most others waffled and sent token forces. Greece sent a grey ship into the red sea. Germany blandly read aloud its constitution in order to excuse itself from playing any part at all. The Persian Gulf was not a stage on which the EC played. In fact the European Community cannot play at all, defense-wise.

Which European organizations *do* play a defense role? There is the Western European Union (WEU), a nine-nation combo of France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, Britain, Holland, Spain, Portugal and Luxemburg; a consultative body long dormant. NATO (Northern Atlantic Treaty Organization), which comprises 16 members including all western Europe (except Ireland), the United States, Canada, Iceland, Norway and Turkey. Notice that Ireland is in the EC but not in NATO and that Greece and Denmark are in NATO but not in the WEU.

Jacques Delors is working towards giving the EC a defense role but, first, he has to sort out or 'rationalize' the existing organizations (See chart).

Now that NATO has lost its sparing partner in the East, it, too, is looking for a new role. Its Secretary General, former German Defense Minister Manfred Womer, recently stated: "If Europe is to measure up to its new responsibilities, it will have to pull itself together quickly and free itself of outmoded ideas of sovereignty." Easier said than done.

Where does Greece stand in this group of nations looking for a defense role. Where it has stood since 1821! It

always has pointed its sword at Turkey, this ancient enemy which occupied the Hellenic lands for over 400 years. So far as NATO is concerned, Greece has been, to some extent, a reluctant partner refusing to participate in any exercises in which Turkey (a fellow NATO member) plays a 'conflicting' role.

Looking over its shoulder at its EC partners Greece nods her head at any movement to forge a common defense policy with the proviso that no defense policy can inhibit her right to 'defend her sacred soil'. Each government has the right, nay obligation, to defend its citizens. Unfortunately such swords, honed in history, are often raised against present allies (Greece and Turkey are allies in NATO). Sometimes time eradicates or at least alleviates enmities: viz France and Germany, mortal enemies through three wars. It is worth checking the chart below to see what percentages of population are involved in the military and which countries have the largest forces in relation to their populations.

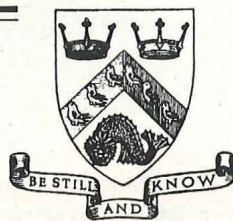
If a new European defense organization, with whatever initials, can be built, and if, at least, it can solve disputes directly affecting its members, then it would represent a first step towards a real political union, the ultimate goal of Jacques Delors.

But for Greece unfortunately, the solution or settlement of the Greco-Turkish vendetta might only lead to another problem. Turkey baiting is one of the few things that produces some sort of consensus in the Greek Parliament (America baiting is out after the demise of Andreas Papandreou). Without the enemy on its eastern border, what would be the Greek excuse for continual requests for defense aid?

The ideal would be for the EC to speak, on defense matters, with one voice. For the foreseeable future, though, each member state will hold on to its own shield and keep sharp its own sword. Greece, despite the fact that economically she has to listen to and carry out the 'suggestions' of the club brass in Brussels, militarily will keep burnished her own sword and shield. And rightly so. ■

The percentage column shows the relationship between the TOTAL military forces and the population.

EC	WEU	NATO		POPULATION	MIL/POP	ARMY	NAVY	AIRFORCE
*	*	*	BELGIUM	9,865,000	.93%	68,700	4,500	18,800
*	*	*	BRITAIN	56,645,000	.54%	152,900	63,500	89,600
*	*	*	DENMARK	5,088,000	.62%	19,400	5,400	6,900
*	*	*	FRANCE	56,414,000	.79%	288,550	65,300	93,100
*	*	*	GERMANY	78,500,000	.75%			
*	*	*	GREECE	10,139,000	1.60%	117,000	19,500	26,000
*	*	*	HOLLAND	14,766,000	.66%	63,000	16,500	17,400
*	*	*	IRELAND	3,706,000	.35%	11,200	1,000	800
*	*	*	ITALY	57,299,000	.68%	260,000	50,000	79,600
*	*	*	LUXEMBURG	365,000	.22%	800		
*	*	*	PORTUGAL	10,504,000	.65%	44,000	13,000	11,000
*	*	*	SPAIN	39,859,000	.69%	201,400	39,400	33,700
			CANADA	26,625,000	.24%	23,500	17,100	24,200
			ICELAND	253,000				
			NORWAY	4,200,000	.80%	19,000	5,300	9,100
			TURKEY	55,860,000	1.16%	525,000	55,000	67,400
			USA	248,855,000	.77%	761,100	590,500	571,000



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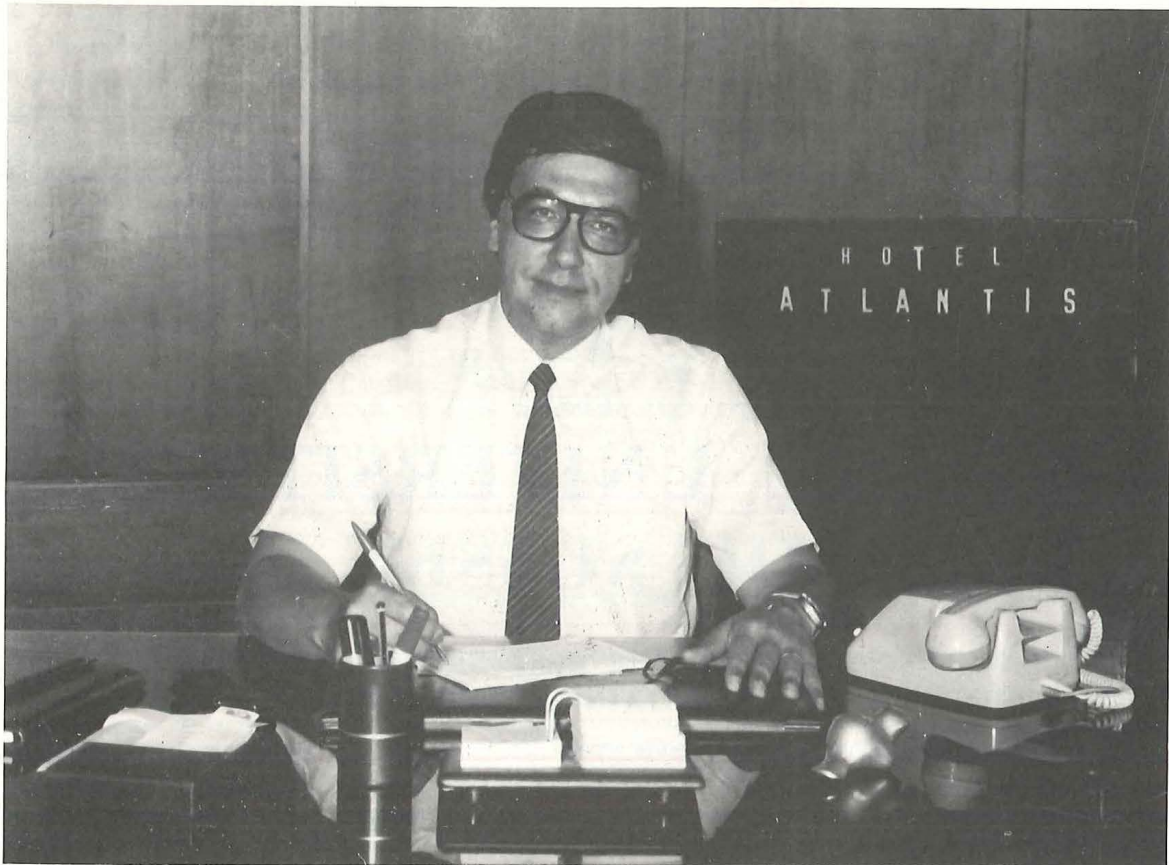


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Falling from the Sky



Tassos Daskalakis

A second Battle of Crete has been fought in the last 20 years, the new invaders again descending from the sky. Charter flight holidaymakers brought in by tour operators have met with little local resistance, yet, more profoundly than those who occupied the island half a century ago, they are influencing the way of life and altering customs of a population of 536,980.

Tassos Daskalakis who, with his brother Mihalīs, owns and runs Crete's largest hotel, the A-class Atlantis with 350 beds, built by their father in 1968, has watched the battle unfold. In the hotel business for 35 years, starting out in Athens, he has seen the rapid development of tourism since charter began in 1971.

"One big problem is that charter flight package holidays to Crete are cheap," he says. "Too cheap. Cheap flights mean low standards. We cannot

give the service we would like for the price."

He gives a quick sketch of a typical case. A Cretan villager, maybe a qualified professional man, a doctor or a banker, with a good job in town, invests in some real estate by the sea. He thinks he will build a hotel, and borrows the money.

To economize and fix up cheap contracts, he gives up his job and so does his wife. All members of the family put their whole effort into the new hotel. To fill it, they have groups. The group tour operator gets bargain prices.

"The whole family have lost their jobs. They don't make money. After four or five years, when they think of raising their prices, the tour operator moves to the new hotel development down the road. It is a real racket."

"The crux of the matter is, who makes the money? Operators come in April asking for next year's prices.

Especially with inflation, how can we know so early? They start selling next year's packages by the end of the year. Operators may have payments in their bank accounts for six months or more. Hotel owners are paid only after groups have come and gone." Holidaymakers would realize a tour operator's profits merely by taking an extra week ordinary cost.

Daskalakis is troubled by the demoralizing effect on young Cretans working in bars and discos, making easy money, then squandering it as they see tourists do in bars and discos.

"For Crete the problem approaching now is a labor shortage in traditional fields like agriculture. Producing enough food for local consumption is not a problem for Crete, yet. The danger is of going the way of Rhodes, Corfu and, of course, Mykonos, which import all their food."

Asked what tourists want, Daskala-

kis says, "To meet local people. What do package tourists do? The hotels try to keep them in and sell them drinks, refreshments and entertainment, to make some profits. If tourists are persuaded to stay in, they don't meet people. About 50 percent don't even visit places, like Knossos."

There are two categories of tourists, he explains. The package holidaymakers and the better-educated who want to see things but stay only a couple of days in each place. "For this kind of tourist, you need more and better - qualified staff. It is a matter of education, if we want improvements, better education is needed from the ministry level down to those working in hotels."

Standing on his hotel steps this spring, Daskalakis looked over the road at a few workmen fixing up what he said was to be a small public park. Despite some palm trees, there looked a long way to go. "They began the work in 1972," he said.

Infrastructure seems to him pitiful. "Having Knossos is a problem for Irakleion, just as the Acropolis is for Athens, because preservation is a concern with so many tourists coming."

Does that excuse lack of basic amenities, like not being able to locate a toilet for a European statesman on a recent visit to the Palace of King Minos?

"I went to Saint Tropez and Cannes early December last year. I got the complex of my life when I saw the facilities and services everywhere catering for the cream of the European tourist market. There was a 24,000-berth yacht marina for the top-class, most luxury-loving tourists from the capitals of Europe."

As for the prices there "Guests paid 15,000 drachmas for a meal: you can eat well in Greece every day for a week on that."

Most pertinent to the situation in Crete, he says Saint Tropez and Cannes are no longer accepting flight package holidaymakers, only individuals.

"The Gulf War hit hotels like ours particularly hard. We do best from big groups of older, better-educated people who come early in the season to visit Knossos and the archaeological museum. This is the business we lost."

He has local trade in the way of wedding and other receptions and offers space for exhibitions. The hotel, for example, was the venue for the main Battle of Crete 50th anniversary reception in Irakleion last month, hosted by the prefect, Stratos Papadakis, the mayor, and Crete regional general secretary, George Senetakis.

Irakleion beyond his hotel doors is his despair. "Irakleion lacks the attractive port area with outdoor tavernas that Rethymnon and Chania have, partly because of the way winds blow up round the harbor. Nor does it have well-preserved old Turkish and Venetian quarters. The problem is always money when preservation is the issue. The Minister of Culture pays a visit and slaps a preservation order on a place. What does the owner do when he can't put up the new building he would like? No one gives him any money to preserve the old one he is stuck with. Some system of compensation is needed."

Rampant development ruled by monetary interest alone began in Irakleion during the 1967-74 junta period, says Daskalakis, when "a potentially lovely residential area like Nea Alikarnassos was allowed to be swallowed up by industrial development."

No matter what the asset involves, money talks. The Daskalakis hotel is located by the ramparts of the Venetian walls famous for having withstood probably the longest siege in European history from 1648 to 1469 against the Turks. The walls are public property, but private landowners may find sections of the wall underground when they come to build.

"A six-storey office block is being built above part of the walls opposite," he says. "Permission for the building was obtained in Athens. No one here knew anything about it. The section beside it is public property. Nothing can be built on it. Next to it, however, there will be this office block, which, being built without a basement, will have no place for cars."

Obvious parking, then, is in front of the hotel. "We have enough trouble now in the limited space with tour buses and taxis," says Daskalakis. "I have written to the authorities, but nobody seems to care."

All too typical a case study of an Irakleion building is that of the Fitakis block, on the hill above the Knossos bus terminal, hardly less conspicuous from the waterfront than the Venetian fort in the harbor.

It is a derelict old hulk, its windows long ago fallen in and its doors vanished, though these are replaced by solidly-cemented concrete blocks to keep out druggies who had made it their haunt, says a nearby kiosk owner.

The luckless Fitakis building was lost in a game of cards about 40 years ago. As Irakleion's first multi-storey office block, it was the owner's pride. In a spot one day, though, he was driven to stake it. When he lost, Fitakis is said to have climbed to the top and

thrown himself to his death.

The winner completely neglected his asset and it went to rack and ruin, just like countless Venetian and Turkish buildings in the city's mazes of small narrow streets. Owned now by the Astoria Capsis hotel group, its future as a casino is being discussed, though some doubt central Irakleion is the right site for it.

"With broad foot and proudly the great tower treads the water," wrote Irakleion-born Odysseas Elytis in *Axion Esti*.

Who, having read these words, can fail to think of them when sailing into Irakleion harbor and seeing the battlemented fortress escutcheoned with the Lion of Saint Mark. There is some justice in fine poetry having been written about that huge defense against Barbarossa's piratical raid, as architecturally there is not a lot else worth writing about.

"Irakleion is a catastrophe," says Daskalakis mincing no words. But it is a lively one, and for all its apparent ugliness it has some handsome individual buildings. The Venetian loggia up 25 Avgouston is notable. So is the quaint Turkish fountain, now a *kafeneion*, at the end of 1866 Sreet where the central market is. The church of Saint Katherine of Sinai has an elegant, if severest, simplicity.

Sidney Smith said that to possess happiness it was necessary to cultivate short views of human life - not farther than afternoon tea. This is true of Irakleion, too. There are many happy surprises to stumble on in its back streets, along its massive walls, around its medieval monuments, so long as one does look farther than the end of the block.

The rest of Irakleion within the walls is a bit of a mess to put it mildly, a completely disordered jumble of uncoordinated individual efforts, with private and entrepreneurial interests riding roughshod over any conceivable public good or community convenience. In a way, it is a kind of caricature of the modern Greek urban experience.

Just as cheapjack Turkish houses were allowed to encrust the tops of the Venetian ramparts and salt warehouse in a higgledy-piggledy hotchpotch, so postwar concrete *polykatoikia* follow the lines of twisting Turkish *sokakia*.

The frightful damage done by Stuka bombing in May 1941 was not seen to create the opportunity for a new town plan. But then clear planning isn't the first thing one thinks of when visiting the Palace at Knossos, either. *Plus ça change.* ■

SHIFTING GEARS IN ATHENS AND ANKARA

**Unsettled conditions in the Balkans
and the Middle East
as well as last month's visit of
the American president
to Greece and Turkey
reflect the emergency
to clear the Cypriot impasse**

by **Katerina Mistakidou**

Greek-Turkish relations have entered a relatively calm phase with both countries trying to moderate their stance and prepare the way for another rapprochement. This approach has recurred in the past, but the visit of US President George Bush to Athens and Ankara in July made it more pressing than ever. Another beginning of a Greek-Turkish dialogue is on the horizon after the exchange of messages between Premier Mitsotakis and his Turkish counterpart, Mesut Yilmaz. Cyprus at the same time, and in an almost parallel way, is edging closer to a solution.

Both sides try to convince each other of their sincerity, but the hardliners in Greece, always suspicious of Turkish intentions, fear that the dialogue is a discreet way to negotiate national interests. The now openly displayed interest of Ankara in the Moslem minority in Thrace and its effort to manipulate it politically in the past two years has been viewed in Athens as a direct involvement in Greek domestic issues. Besides, a large number of Greeks think Turkey is secretly nurturing imperialistic plans and is hesitant of any initiative for rapprochement. But, apart from the fact that Athens and Ankara had to shift gears due to the visit by George Bush, there are international developments that necessitate a change of attitudes in foreign policy. Greece and Turkey, as well, have both witnessed the complete disintegration

of their neighboring countries.

All of a sudden in the past year, after the collapse of the Eastern European Bloc, borders seemed to be questioned. Turkey was fast to sign agreements with the individual Soviet Republics that share its borders, including Armenia. It has also made some claims about the Moslem minorities in the Balkans that did not fall on friendly ears because it offended European sensitivities.

On the other hand, Greece's membership of the European Community provides an undisputed advantage over her bulky neighbor. Turkey's efforts to squeeze its 56 million people into the Common Market are often translated in very negative terms. Apart from the fact that it is a Moslem society with a rising Islamic tide, its agrarian population would also absorb all the agricultural funds. Even so, its attempt to become a member of the EEC means that the stumbling obstacle of Greece should be lifted and closer relations resumed.

The Balkans are in a turmoil, while the Gulf War has brought no definitive solution to the problems in the Middle

East. The recent developments in Yugoslavia that erupted right after Iraq had rekindled the Kurds brought Greece and Turkey to the limelight as borderlines to these sensitive areas. This is one of the reasons, as well as the logic of Washington and the EEC, that has intensified the necessity for better relations between them.

Added to this is the fact that the US has been incapable of resolving the Palestinian issue due to the intransigence of Israel. As a result, it has indicated to the US in a more pressing way that the Cyprus problem should find a way out of its deadlock. The similarities of the invasion of Kuwait to the Turkish invasion of Cyprus have, to a degree, affected American sensibilities.

A positive solution to the Cyprus issue that would allow Cypriot President George Vassiliou to claim victory without making the Turks completely lose face and Ankara to safeguard its advantages as an ally, would be also considered a victory for Washington. A small compromise on behalf of the Turkish Cypriots after so many years of negotiations would be negligible before the upcoming elections in the US next year.

A period of tense bilateral relations between Greece and Turkey began right after the end of the Gulf War when the Turkish President realized that he did not have the expected return from his policy and support of the allies during the crisis in the Gulf. His

popularity had not increased significantly and the opposition was heading the polls while Mr Ozal's Motherland party (Anap) was placed fourth, behind the conservative True Path party, the social democrats and the Democratic Left party.

Nobody can underestimate the soft spot the Turkish President has for party politics. A basic factor to the unexpected turn in the developments in the area is the problem of the Iraqi Kurds that entangled Turkey in a dangerous way. With the creation of the safe haven in Northern Iraq, the allies deprived Turkey of the possibility to play the key role by tutelage of the entire Kurdish population and the whole region as was proposed. Mr Ozal's plans were sidestepped, leaving Turkey to face its own unresolved Kurdish problem which is the major front hemorrhaging Turkey.

In an effort to divert attention to foreign policy issues and steer clear of the domestic problems that have reached a very critical point with a soaring inflation amounting to 60 percent in the recent months and the worsening of the economic situation, Mr Ozal chose Greece as his target for attacks during his trip to Australia in May. As a result, Greek Turkish relations that were always very sensitive suffered another period of tense diplomacy. Of course, neither the moments of crisis nor the recent positive developments with the exchange of friendly messages among the premiers of neighboring countries signify a basic change in the foreign policy towards Greece or any improvement on the Cyprus question. The same questions that constitute the Greek-Turkish mesh of disputes remain unsolved.

After the Cyprus invasion, in 1974, Turkey developed an aggressive attitude and has never changed its claims since then. Also, Ankara has never shown either any initiative or any determination to resolve the Cyprus question. On the contrary, even the most recent agreement signed between Ankara and the Turkish Cypriots last June to lift the use of passports between Turkey and breakaway Northern Cyprus was another step to consolidate the status quo. The claim that Turkey supports the view of a federated state for Northern Cyprus thinly disguises the fact that actually Ankara has even more aggressive plans. But it remains an undisputed fact that Denktash is not so easy to manipulate. He has his own

ambitions and has proved them by successfully courting Turkish political adversaries alternately.

This time the presence of the American leader in the area led to a series of consultations between President Ozal and Mr Denktash in late June in the resort town of Marmaris which were simply witnessed by the new Foreign Minister, Safa Giray. Rauf Denktash, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, and the Turkish Foreign Ministry, who were always in complete accord at least to outside world, seemed cornered for the first time. Imminent is the pressure from Washington asking for a less intransigent approach from Ankara, which is interpreted by diplomatic sources as a compromise.

Although there was always a common aggressive policy towards the government of Cyprus, this time Denktash and Ankara are ready for a withdrawal. An estimated 25 percent of the occupied territories will be the maximum compromise observers in the Turkish capital believe. The presence of the American President in the area has necessitated certain political decisions and Cyprus is not only a complicated problem by itself, but it also sheds its shadow on the Greek Turkish relations as well. Mr Mitsotakis has always stressed the necessity of discussing the Cyprus problem together with the Greek-Turkish disputes.

Although, it was Turkey who had raised its voice in the past months with a series of aggressive statements, it was the Greeks who had the initiative to ease the tension.

But it was Prime Minister Mitsotakis who set the pace by trying to iron out the excesses of the Turkish verbal attacks after a warm message of congratulations to the newly-elected Turkish Prime Minister, Mesut Yilmaz in June. Because it was an artificial crisis according to diplomatic sources, the change of leadership in Turkey offered the opportunity for a breathing spell after the exchange of harsh statements. Both sides sent friendly messages back and forth. Mr Yilmaz extended an invitation to the Greek Prime Minister to visit Ankara.

Very carefully, Mr Mitsotakis tried to clarify that he could comply with a state visit to Turkey only if everything is well prepared, alluding to the unfortunate Davos communiqué in 1988 and trying to avoid any misunderstandings of the past. He also specified that he is

expecting to discuss all the issues within the frame of international law which encompasses a broad range of bilateral issues, from the Lausanne Treaty to the rulings of ICAO on air traffic violations.

Realism, logic and farsightedness should be the qualifying factors of the Greek-Turkish dialogue according to Mr Yilmaz. In addition, the Turkish Premier insists on mutual balance attitudes that are viewed with complete suspicion in certain political circles in Athens. Mr Yilmaz is quite familiar with international issues and was considered tough on Greek-Turkish affairs when Foreign Minister. Although it was again Premier Ozal who had handled by himself the Davos rapprochement with the socialist government of PASOK, Mr Yilmaz was the second key factor to the false thaw in Greek-Turkish affairs.

Today, he is asked again by Mr Ozal, this time as President and himself as Prime Minister, to handle a new approach with the right-wing government of New Democracy. Mr Yilmaz is expected to restore the party's fortunes and mend its shattered image at home. But the fact that he has served as Foreign Minister until 1991 indicates that he will be very active on foreign issues, taking away some of the power Mr Ozal has gathered into his own hands. As such, he grasped the opportunity for a positive overture by inviting Mr Mitsotakis to Ankara.

The visit of the American President, the first in more than 30 years, has accelerated the diplomatic traffic, centering attention on the Cyprus problem. Both sides are aware that the Americans, all of a sudden, are more actively involved and are pressuring everybody for a solution. The renewed interest in the area after the Gulf War offers a unique opportunity to have the ear of George Bush which is positively tuned to Cyprus. With the issue attaining a new diplomatic significance, a possible solution will give American foreign policy an edge.

If the Cyprus issue can move in a more positive direction, there will be repercussions on the Greek-Turkish affairs. The road is not easy and will definitely not be solved overnight. But Mr Mitsotakis and Mr Yilmaz, the two German-educated Premiers, who have both served as Foreign Ministers, are tuning to whispers from Washington that have become louder as they approached home base with Mr Bush. ■

VENI VIDI VICI, AMERICAN STYLE

**The visit of US President George Bush,
the first American leader to come to Greece
since Dwight Eisenhower 32 years ago,
has left positive impressions.
But, impressions aside,
it is the course of the Cyprus issue
that will indicate whether or not
the Bush initiative proved substantive.**

by Paul Anastasi

He came, he saw, and, yes, probably conquered the hearts of most Greeks anxious to hear pledges and promises of a helping American hand determined to secure better times ahead for a nation that for long has been feeling itself in decline.

US President George Bush, the first American leader to visit Greece since Dwight Eisenhower 32 years ago, pulled off a two-day official visit which appeared to have left all the right impressions amongst the overwhelming majority of Greeks. One says *impressions*, because the country has since embarked on one of its favorite political pastimes, namely the pursuit of the *immediate* gratification of the rising expectations generated by the American presidential visit.

What did President Bush do and say which generated such satisfaction and expectations among the Greek government and broader public – with the exception of the extreme Left and some terrorist groups?
His main political gifts were:

- A. A pledge, voiced in Greek Parliament, that he would actively involve himself in pursuing a quick solution to the long-drawn out Cyprus crisis, possibly even within the year, so as to pave the way for lasting good relations with co-NATO member Turkey.
- C. Pledges of a sharp increase in American investment in Greece (the US is already Greece's highest capital investor), moves that will begin to materialize through a visit to Athens in September by the US Secretary of Trade.

Whatever the case,
it appears that matters of substance
rather than conference tactics,
will be uppermost in the months ahead.

- B. The closest statement yet made to a verbal guarantee of Greece's inviolability from Turkish attack, namely his assurance that "the US will not allow any further crises between neighboring countries", and, above all, his statement in Crete that he would "unflinchingly support" Greece's national security.
- D. An elevation in Greece's diplomatic and strategic importance in the Balkan area, based on the fact that it is one of the only stable countries in the region. In essence, President Bush asked Greece to act in tandem with the United States and Europe to prevent Yugoslavia and the other Balkan States from degenerating

into an area of conflict that could threaten 'the new world order'. At a time when Greece had found itself outside the mainstream of international politics, due to the ending of the East-West conflict and its relative distance from the central theatre of the Middle East conflict, Greece suddenly appears to have taken on a new importance in terms of its 'Balkan role'.

E. Last, yet perhaps most important, was the lavish praise that President Bush and his wife Barbara had in store for Greece's natural beauty and its tourism potential. Those statements, in terms of international publicity for Greek tourism, are valued at hundreds of millions of dollars and in effect constitute a rescinding of the US Travel Advisory that was issued regarding Greece and its neighboring countries during the Gulf crisis.

More specifically, Bush stated that "coming here to the Acropolis, I am amazed by the beauty of your country.

Let it be hope that George Bush meant it when, mustering together his best possible Greek, he told Parliament: "*Zito i Ellas!*"

I wish I could visit it more often." And Barbara Bush, in a reference of particular value considering Greece's sensitivity over the Aegean islands said: "Your islands are amazing. I wish I could visit every single one of them."

There is little surprise therefore that Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis described the two-day visit by the American President as "of historic significance, not only in symbolic terms or in terms of underlining the perfect bilateral relations that now exist between our two countries, but in terms of the very substantive diplomatic and economic developments we expect over the next few months, developments which are of vital importance to our national interests."

Indeed, the Greek Premier had obviously received word of American intentions long before President Bush gave his multiple assurances in Athens and Crete. For, a day earlier, Mr Mitsotakis had given an interview to the *New York Times* in which he had expressed the certainty that President Bush would get personally involved in

promoting the Cyprus issue, and that he would aim for a solution within the year. He also openly declared that there would be additional American assurances for Greek territorial safety regarding Turkey, considerable economic aid in terms of investments, and acknowledgement of the special role Greece could play in preventing the Balkans from degenerating into an area of conflict.

Compared to the apparent success of the visit, little else happened to mar the occasion. The Greek Communist Party objected to President Bush's speech in Parliament, describing it as a proof that the US wanted to dictate its interests in the area and still regarded Greece as a client state.

Criticism from the opposition Socialist Party of Mr Papandreou was similar, though mild when compared to his more notorious anti-American rhetoric. In essence, Papandreou warned that the Cyprus solution being pursued should not be detrimental to Greek interests, that Greece should rather

efforts to avoid any mention of the Cyprus conflict, and once again declared that one of his primary goals was to help see the problem resolved as a prelude to lasting Greek-Turkish friendship. But, on the other hand, he accepted the standing Turkish proposal that such talks should be *tetrameris*, a four-way negotiating process between Greece, Turkey, and the Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus.

Athens and Nicosia have constantly opposed this, saying they would be negotiating "under the barrel of a Turkish gun." They, instead, favor a broader international conference under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the UN Security Council members. Four-way talks, the Greek say, would mean that Turkey would continue to occupy the northern half of the Republic while negotiations were under way and, on the other hand, would put the Cypriot government and the Greek majority on an equal footing with the smaller Turkish Cypriot community.

Initially, the Greek opposition was strongly arguing against the US-Turkish proposal. Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras was also expressing scepticism. But Bush was still moving ahead, saying the meeting should take place as early as September, in Washington. If that failed, American officials added, the process could then continue with the broader international conference favored by Athens.

Whatever the case, it appears that matters of substance rather than conference tactics, will be uppermost in the weeks and months ahead. Despite Greek and Turkish mixed feelings at being pushed along by Washington, both sides concede that two major issues are at stake over Cyprus: the extent of territory to be given back by the Turks so as to resettle Greek Cypriot refugees, and the constitutional rights for the Turkish Cypriots in some new form of federal government. If the two sides reach agreement there, the negotiating formula will be of secondary importance.

As to who will come out smiling most at the end, let it be hope that George Bush meant it when, mustering together his best possible Greek, he told Parliament: "*Zito i Ellas!*" ■

Paul Anastasi is the Athens correspondent for the New York Times and London Daily Telegraph, and the Director of Athens' English-language radio station and the Free Press news agency.

Mountaineering and rock climbing are all the rage in Europe, and the trend is spreading fast. Greece, however, with its beautiful climate, wonderful topography, and virgin mountains has yet to be ascended by the masses of climbers.

In fact, puzzlingly few people know even the first thing about the activity here, although the terrain and mentality are perfectly suited to it. In this short space, I will try to introduce you to climbing: who does it, where, and why; I will describe the varieties of climbing to you; I will get you started and tell you where to get information to continue. So, strap yourself in, and just follow.

Rock climbing is as old as man himself, and older. It is found in sport, in survival, even in literature. Although much writing has described climbing in its many forms, one contemporary writer, Norman Mailer, most eloquently described the sport, and the psychology of the men and women who do it. I have known students and stockbrokers, historians and hippies, linguists and literati who all love climbing. Besides providing recreation, it promotes concern for nature and the environment; builds strength of character, as well as physical strength; helps promote self esteem and confidence.

Contrary to first impressions, climbing is a sport accessible to almost everyone. In fact, the people least likely suited are the ones we are all secretly afraid of... the ones that keep us from going to the health club, or the beach. Put in another way, the Stallones and Schwarzeneggers of the world. Because climbing takes balance and patience more than brute strength, and bulky muscles that may look good on the beach only get in the way on the rock.

During my early days of climbing, my mentor would often explain to me that women are more suited to the sport than men, because men try to force their way up, where women use their natural balance and grace. He related this story to me whenever he saw me struggling to force myself up. Then too, I have read of blind climbers, handicapped climbers, all doing things I have not ever attempted. My teacher, in fact, was an overweight archaeologist who had the humility to look like a cow, but got up the rock just the same.

On the other hand, the physically fit enjoy great pleasure from climbing, because the level of difficulty is up to the individual. It is possible, for those who want it so, to be the most challeng-

ROCK CLIMBING



Rock climbing is reaching its peak around the world. An accessible sport to everyone, it takes patience and balance. And the Greek mountaineering scene is still virgin.

by Trevor Stern

ing and difficult pursuit they have ever undertaken. At its most extreme, people devote their lives to the sport. In the 1960s, it was not uncommon for university students to leave school behind to follow the routes at Yosemite, or one of the other Meccas for climbers. At my college, there were the *Deadheads*, those who travelled around the country following the rock band the Grateful Dead, and the *Rockheads* who spent every spare minute either climbing, or training to climb.

Almost everyone has experienced climbing in one form or another. Who hasn't, as a child, climbed up a tree, or hiked up a mountain? Reaching the summit was always a grand experience, wasn't it? Today, the varieties of climbing encompass something to suit almost everyone's level of challenge.

At its simplest level, hiking up even a modest slope can provide excitement and challenge. Reaching the top can be as exhilarating now as it was as a child, and it can be addictive. It is referred to as *peak bagging* and bagging a peak to add to your collection of climbs can be quite enthralling. The boasting rights at the pub or party are all the more reason for its popularity. Besides these more esoteric benefits, this type of climbing is great for building strength, and learning the balance and agility needed for more advanced types of climbing. It involves little real danger and no special equipment or training although a good pair of hiking boots, and a little common sense, can make a good experience even better. The views afforded from peak bagging are amazing. Little else in the world is truly as breathtaking.

The next level up is termed *talus running*, and involves all of the grace and skill of climbing, even though few people think of it as climbing per se. In talus running, the object is to run across rock, hopping from one small boulder to another, but on a fairly level plain. Though, as a sport, talus running is not as popular as the other forms of climbing, every summer I see hundreds of sunlovers approximating the technique in search of that perfect piece of coast.

Seriously though, talus running can be an exciting and exhausting affair. The concentration involved for the beginner is intense; spotting 'footable' rock, adjusting for movement of the rocks under foot, and maintaining forward momentum instead of downward. As the runner progresses, the amount of thinking decreases as the body's kinetic memory takes over and makes

automatic adjustments. At this point, steeper lopes with larger rock are required to sustain the level of challenge, and the runner may even need the use of his or her hands in places. Like peak bagging, talus running is great conditioning for other, more conventional types of climbing. Another similarity is the lack of specialized equipment. A good pair of running shoes will do the trick. Unlike peak bagging, however, the amount of risk involved is moderate to high, depending on the terrain and the attitude of the runner. A talented runner is beautiful to watch; like a gazelle, graceful and quick.

Within the realm of traditional climbing, the differences lie in the height of the climb, and the kind of protection used. *Bouldering* is fast becoming the most popular pastime for climbers who want the equivalent of the 'twenty-minute workout'. The climber, without any protection, practices climbing *problems* on small rock, close to the ground. The absence of height reduces the danger but not the difficulty of this type of climbing. When I began climbing, I mistook bouldering for the practice you do before the 'real climb'. Over the years I have discovered it to be that, and much, much more.

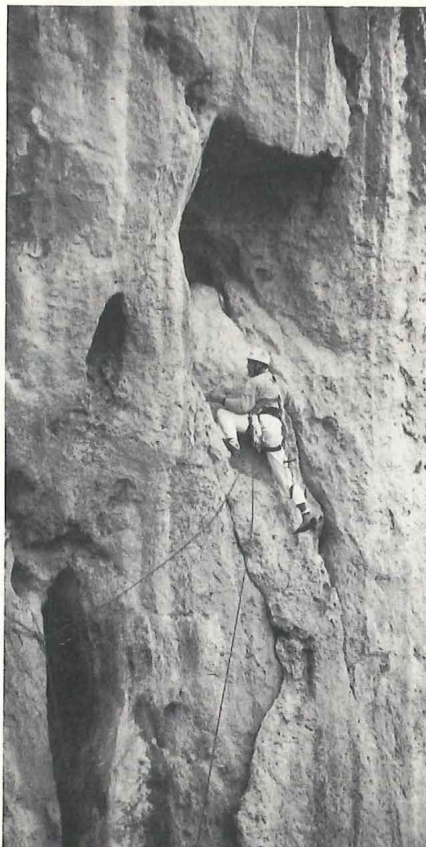
Bouldering affords the climber the convenience of climbing on a short budget of time, and without the hassle of equipment and set up. All the climber needs is a pair of rock climbing shoes, a boulder, and half an hour to spare.

If you have sweaty palms, a chalk bag with gymnast's chalk is advisable. The seclusion of being able to climb alone and the safety of the climb allow to execute difficult and daring moves without embarrassment or risk. It is also ideal for the beginner who is not ready to invest in equipment, but still wants to climb. When my younger brother wanted to learn climbing, I took him up to the shore for some bouldering, and he loved it. All he talks about now is when he will get his own equipment!

Eventually, the beginner who is bouldering will want to travel higher up the rock than is reasonably safe. *Top roping* is the next step and involves attaching a rope to the climber by means of a harness for protection. The rope is *belayed*, or controlled by a companion who is braced above the climber, or, alternatively, below him with the rope run through an anchor above the climber. The belayer provides just enough tension or slack to keep the climber from falling a long

way, but does not aid the climber with the rope while climbing. Top roping provides good opportunity for longer, sustained climbs up the face of a rock in safety.

In top roping, the belayer gets to the top of the cliff by means of some alternate route which does not require climbing. When no such route is available, a climber may chose to climb the face, placing protection as he ascends. This is called *fifth class climbing*, and is the type most associated with rock



Who hasn't, as a child, climbed up a tree or hiked up a mountain? Reaching the summit was always a grand experience, wasn't it?

climbing. It is at this point that the climber is most responsible for his own safety. The techniques involved in fifth class climbing are, thus, more conservative than in top roping or bouldering. The bold and aggressive moves found on these earlier classes are reduced, commensurate with the added risk. However, the skill of the climber at this level is generally greater than that of the climber engaged in top roping, consequently, the level of true risk is less. Few prudent and competent climbers ever leave a fall on a fifth class climb with more than a few scrapes, or the occasional bruise.

Interestingly, it is the nature of the rock that the more difficult climbs, the ones with steeper or overhanging slopes are less of a hazard than the

easier climbs with modest slopes. This is because a fall on a moderate slope is more likely to involve contact with the rock. An old adage of climbers is that in a fall, air is softer than rock.

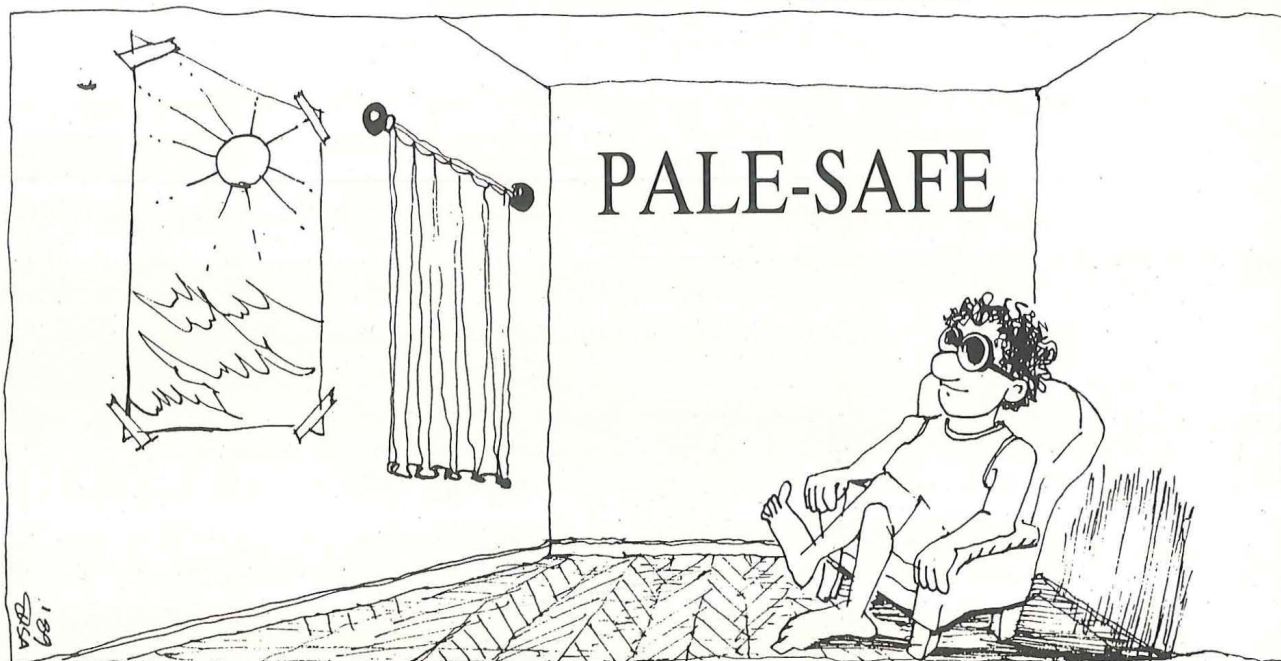
The equipment necessary for top roping and fifth class climbing can range from simple to complex. The most basic set-up includes rock climbing shoes which look like bicycling shoes with smooth rubber soles, a rope specially designed for climbing and about 10mm in width by 45 to 60 meters in length, a set of runners which are shorter bits of nylon rope which are used to anchor rope to things or people, and a set of carabiners which are aluminum-alloy ovals with gates used to attach rope to things. The varieties of just these things is immense, but then there are a whole slew of anchors and harnesses and other equipment which offer protection for the climber.

Once immersed in the world of climbing it is easy to get caught up in the frenzy of brightly colored, and ridiculously expensive equipment. For the beginner this can be both confusing and costly. The general reactions I have observed are of those intimidated by the equipment, and those who fall in love with equipment, and buy everything in sight. For either type, I believe it is useful to keep the most basic purpose in mind, and stay with the most simple equipment. Doing this, the climber remains flexible, quick, and out of the poor house.

One book that, besides espousing the same beliefs, is exceptionally informative for the beginner is *Learning to Rock Climb* by Michael Loughman. *Mountains of Europe* by Kev Reynolds provides a good look at the walking and climbing trails of Europe. *High Mountain Sports* is a magazine put out by the British Mountaineering Council and is available locally, but you'd better ask your favorite kiosk to hold a copy for you or get in touch with them at Crawford House, Precinct Centre, Booth Street East, Manchester M1392Z. *Vertical* is a superior French magazine on climbing, but only if you speak the language. The French are known worldwide for their love and success at the sport. Actually, I'd pick up a copy just for the beautiful photography even if I didn't speak French.

Finally, for more information on the local mountaineering scene, you can contact the Hellenic Federation of Mountaineering Clubs (EOS) at 7 Karagiorgi Servias, Athens. Their telephone number is 323-4555.

Well, that is it. I hope to see you on the rock! ■



By the end of July, most Athenians have acquired a tan – some by swimming and sunbathing and others by just walking in the streets of central Athens. The first-mentioned tan is usually a healthy, brown one. The second is a combination of sun and smog, giving the skin a dark yellow tinge which darkens considerably when one walks past a truck, a bus or a taxi, stopped at the lights and emitting noxious exhaust fumes.

So when I ran into my friend Dionysios Colovakilofovos at a garden party the other day, and saw him looking pale as a winter moon, I thought there must be something seriously wrong with him.

“Have you been ill?” I asked him with concern.

“No, why, do I look ill?” he replied with equal concern.

I realized I had made a faux pas. Dionysios is a bit of a hypochondriac at the best of times and I shouldn't have been so blunt in remarking on his pallor.

“Well, you do look a little pale. Haven't you been out in the sun lately?”

“Only to go to the pharmacy and to State Lab to hand in my sea samples.”

“Sea samples? What are those?”

“Samples of the sea that I take from those areas that were declared non-polluted at the beginning of the summer.”

“If I remember rightly,” I corrected him, “certain areas were declared polluted but no areas were declared non-polluted.”

“Exactly,” he said. “They told us where it was dangerous to swim but they didn't tell us specifically where it

was safe, leaving us to infer that the areas they did not mention were non-polluted. But who trusts them? I take my own samples, take them to the State Lab and pay a small fee to have them analyzed.”

“You go to all that trouble?” I asked incredulously. “And what have you found?”

“I've found that there are bugs that can give you enteritis, colitis, hepatitis, dermatitis, typhoid, dysentery and athlete's foot in all the sea area around Attica, to a greater or lesser extent, and as I am rather vulnerable to disease, as you know, I have decided to give swimming a miss.”

“Then why don't you just lie on the beach and get a tan?”

“The paying beaches are too crowded and the open ones are too full of garbage and tar.”

“I thought the boy scouts had picked it all up.”

“If they did, somebody must have brought it back again.”

“Well, how about the Hilton pool?”

“Too expensive, and I'm allergic to chlorine anyway.”

“Look,” I said, “why don't you come with me to Hamolia where I have been swimming regularly for many years. It's a stretch of rocky coast between Vavrona and Porto Rafti where the water is clean and clear and there's a good fish taverna there where you can have a seafood lunch with ice-cold beer after your swim. How about it?”

He looked at me pityingly and said:

“I haven't tested the water there, but considering there's a promontory with a caravan camp at the north end of Hamolia and a Ministry of Welfare summer camp for children at the south

end, Lord knows what you swim in when the wind blows from either direction. And tell me, can you swim off those rocks when the north-east *meltemi* is blowing during most of July and August and bringing over all the flotsam from Euboea across the way?”

I admitted there were days when swimming at Hamolia was not very pleasant and sometimes not possible because of the pounding waves, unless one went to the sheltered bay below the children's camp by walking past piles of garbage, negotiating a precipitous narrow path and coming to a beach decked with more garbage and tar.

“Now you've made me feel depressed,” I told my friend.

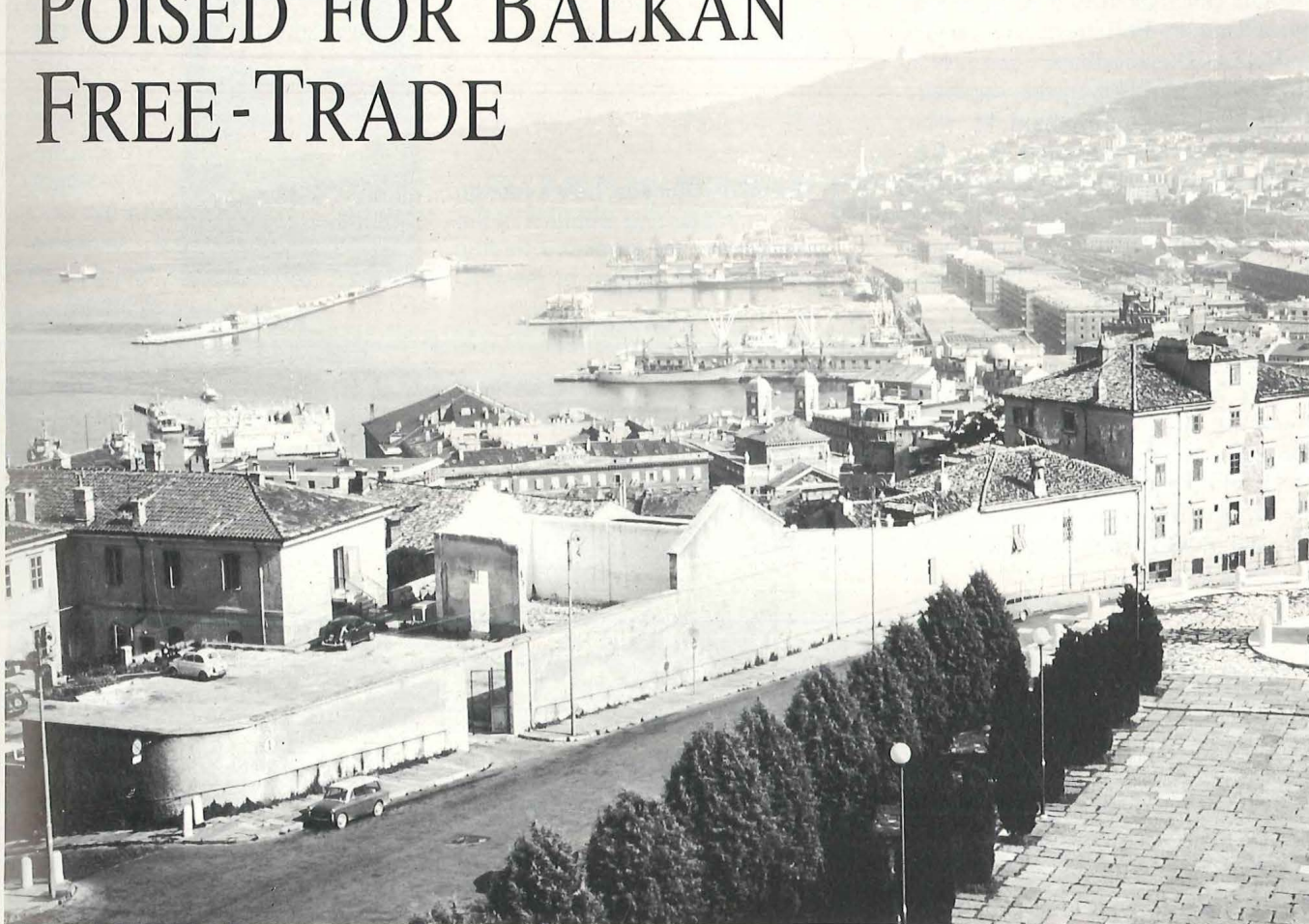
“Oh, don't let me put you off Hamolia. If you've been swimming there for years and haven't caught anything serious, chances are you've either built up an immunity against the bugs that flourish there or you're just plain lucky. But don't recommend it to other people, and especially to me.”

Then, trying to cheer me up, Dionysios said:

“Look, old man, I don't mind looking pale and wan. I'd rather look pale and wan naturally than become like that after a couple of months in a hospital. Also, all you brown and sun-tanned Apollos don't seem to realize that even if you escape the hazards of enteritis, colitis, hepatitis and the rest, skin cancer's always there, waiting round the corner to get you in the end.”

Alec Kitroeff is on holiday so we are reprinting this month his piece which appeared in our issue of August, 1989 and which, two years later, is still very much apropos.

TRIESTE POISED FOR BALKAN FREE-TRADE



Panorama of Trieste

**Trieste,
a city and port
which has
age-old associations
with Greece,
is about to get
a face-lift.**

by J.M. Thursby

As 1992 approaches, heralding in a customs-free EEC, and east-west political barriers crumble, the historic trade routes of the Danubian river system, dominated commercially in the last century by Greek merchants, are opening up again.

Cosmopolitan, polyglot Trieste, once the greatest free port serving the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but Italian since 1918, is nearer Vienna, Munich

and Budapest than Rome. It is the "front door to Central Europe. Now that communism has collapsed it will be a great city again" prophesied Gianni de Michelis, Italy's extrovert foreign minister. It appears that the mosaic of now independent states, that once formed the Austrian-ruled Hapsburg Empire and a homogeneous culture forged by trade and religion, are preparing, despite old wounds, to work together again.

As far back as November 1989 representatives from Italy, Yugoslavia, Austria and Hungary met in Budapest for exploratory talks. "Guided by the new spirit prevailing in Europe," they set in progress the interregional cooperation which, they hope, will lead to "the gradual creation of a common economic area." Czechoslovakia has since joined the group now referred to as the Pentagonale. In anticipation of the agreement, the famous San Marco, one of Trieste's many *glitzi* elegant cafe's—a fashion set by Theodoros Petpatos of Ithaka in 1748—was renovated and symbolically re-opened in a blaze of publicity with the mayors of Budapest and Vienna in attendance.

More concretely, the autobahn linking the city with Vienna and beyond is nearing completion; pipelines carry oil both crude and refined from the port to Ingolstadt in Germany and to Vienna, and plans for greater rail links and travel facilities between the five countries are well underway. Progress may have to go on hold, however, due to Slovenia, the non-communist Yugoslavian state at the epicentre of the present hostilities in the area. With its frontiers bordering on Italy, Austria and Hungary, it, and to a lesser extent Croatia, will serve as handmaiden to these innovative commercial projects. A role which may have finally prompted its desire to secede from financially-ailing Federal Yugoslavia.

At the other end of the Balkan peninsula Greece, as the only EEC member among its former communist neighbors, has shown awareness of this growing potential market by chairing a June conference of Balkan states in Athens at which the emergent democratic countries representing all Balkan states except Albania, took part in discussions aimed at creating closer economic and cultural ties between them.

It is also keenly following the developments planned for the re-opening of the Danubian water trade on an international scale. With Charlemagne's medieval fantasy of a Rhine-Danube canal about to become a reality, a Danube-Bucharest canal begun and the Danube-Black Sea canal already finished (1984), the possibility of goods being transported by river from Odessa to Amsterdam is no longer an illusive dream. Greek shipowners, too, are fully aware of future opportunities proffered by a revamped Trieste, which still has a resident Greek community founded some 250 years ago due to one person, Nicholas Mainatis from Zante.

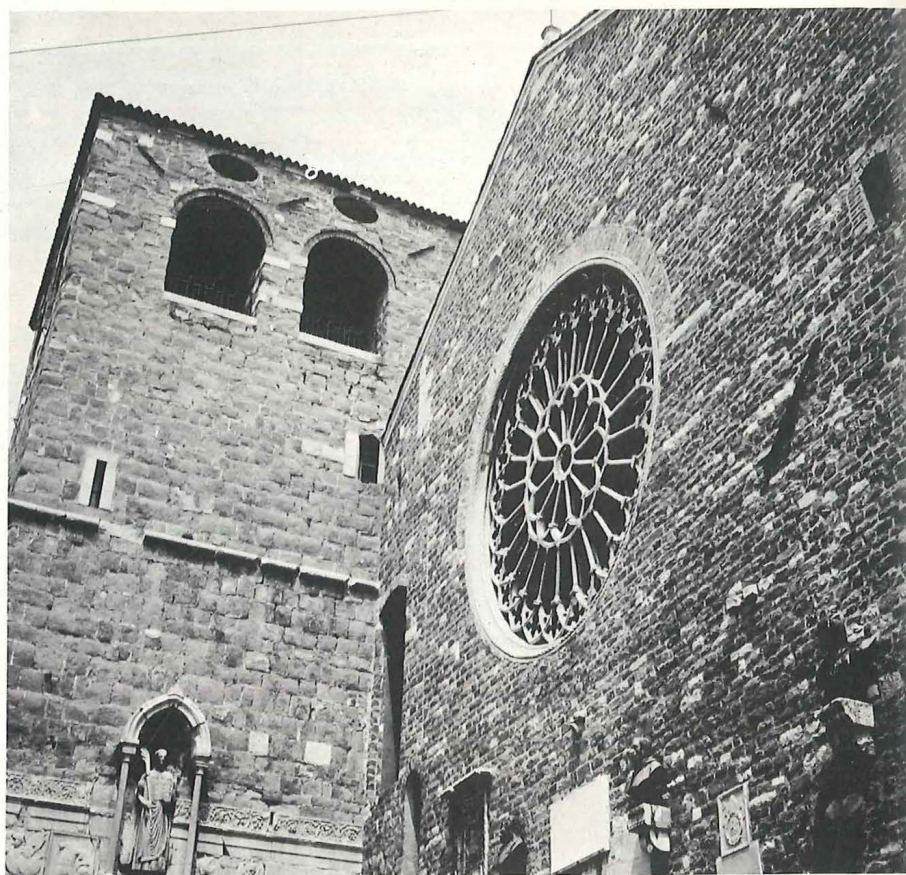
In 1734 when the forces of Austria's Hapsburg Emperor Charles VI were hard-pressed during a war against Spain and France, the doughty Zantiot sea captain, trading in the Adriatic with his small flotilla, gave them timely and unsought-for assistance. Out of gratitude, the emperor awarded him diplomatic privileges. Little more is heard of Nicholas until his death in Vienna some years later, but in that same year his brother Ioannis Mainatis left Zante with his family to become the first Greek citizen of modern Trieste.

Mercantile competition was cut-throat in the port, the main European one for coffee and exotic timber, and Ioannis the Greek was not particularly welcome in this 'closed shop'. However, he was soon joined by a captain out of Mesolonghi who entered the port with a first-time cargo of currants, causing a panic in the market. When he eventually changed it for a cargo of timber he too settled in the city. Slowly as individual Greeks arrived, their numbers swollen by refugees from an abortive uprising against the Turks in the Peloponnese, they grew into a business community which quickly organized itself to form a protective association.

Apart from the difficulties of carving themselves a niche in the commercially hostile environment there was also the problem of religion in overwhelmingly Roman Catholic Trieste. Initially, from 1751, they shared an Orthodox church with Slavs trading in the city, holding liturgies alternately in Slavic and Greek. But as this arrangement produced a certain amount of friction, the now-thriving community decided, with the help of generous donations, to build its own church.

Saint Nicholas was duly consecrated in 1787 with the Archmandrite Homer Damaskinos of Smyrna and the refugee ex Greek Orthodox Bishop of Belgrade

Gianni de Michelis, Italy's foreign minister and architect of the Pentagonale, the proposed trading area on the fringes of the EEC



Basilica of San Giusto in the old town. A Byzantine statue of Saint Just, the town's patron saint, stands above the door of the bell tower which itself rests on Roman foundations

and ex Bishop of Methoni in attendance. As if to underscore their rising influence the Austrian governor of the city was also present.

Children of the community were at first taught privately in a house near the church, but as their numbers increased, a school was built for them of which the Greek were immensely and justifiably proud. Outstanding teachers were recruited from all over Europe and Asia Minor including the teacher of Ancient Greek at the Russian Imperial School in Saint Petersburg, Euthimios Philandros, originally from the Peloponnese. Later professors came from Athens' first university, Berlin, Leipzig, Vienna and Venice each bringing the latest developments in education for all sub-

jects including foreign languages. Several excellent girl's schools grew apace.

The community, centred in a suburb on the edge of town, kept in close touch with the fatherland and when the Greek War of Independence against Ottoman oppression broke out in 1821, committees were set up, under the watchful eye of the Austrian police, to organize help, both men and supplies, for the struggle. Temporary shelter was given to almost 3000 refugee women and children which sorely taxed the committee's resources. These children were taught privately by volunteer teachers and all illnesses were treated by the doctors of the community who also ran a small hospital and dispensary

which provided free treatment and medicine for its patients.

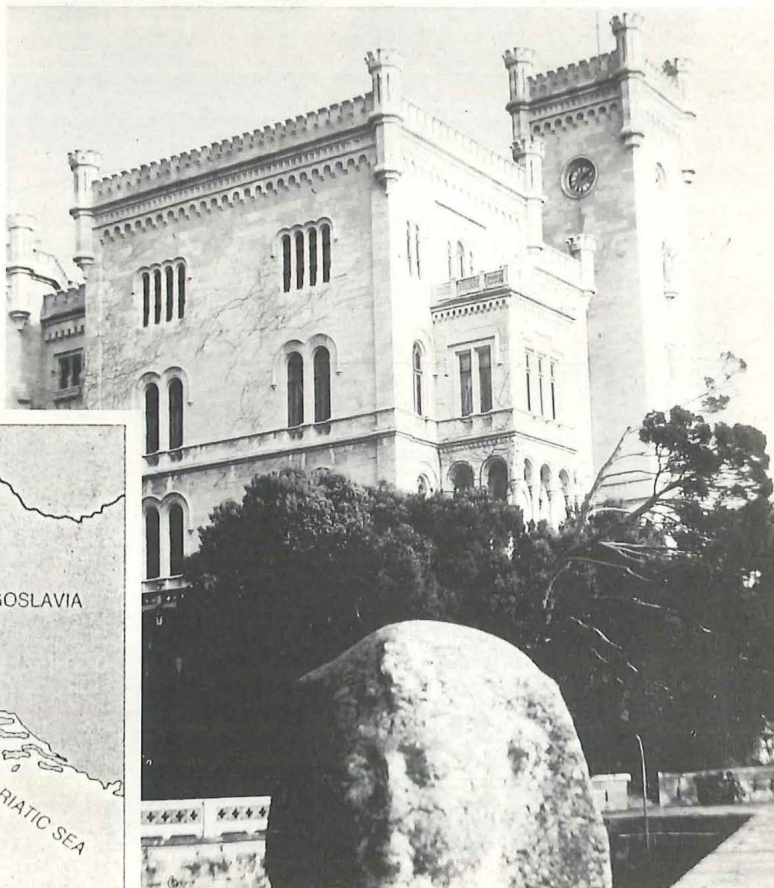
While most Greeks were involved in mercantile commerce, a Zantiot helped lay the city's reputation as an international insurance centre by founding Adriatic Insurance Co. whose magnificent building was one of the 'sights' in town. Even today Trieste is the 'insurance capital' of Italy, home to the once influential Lloyd-Triestino but now dominated by the Assicurazione Generali which at one time, under the Austrians, insured most of Eastern Europe and now hopes do so again.

Trieste is really two cities in one. The modern part begun in 1717 on a flat salt plain and originally called *Theresianstadt* after the Austrian Empress Maria Theresia. It is elegantly laid out with wide streets and enormous tree-lined squares, neo-classic palaces, domed churches and of course a series of ports. It is joined to the castle-dominated medieval town and harbor and the remains of a Roman colony

unidentified, gift-bearing Hyperbo-reans embarked there on their journey to worship at the sanctuary of Apollo on Delos.

Being the nearest sea outlet to the transalpine routes ensured its chequered existence and it attracted many divergent tribes including Celts who used it as a trading station and may have first called it *Tergeste* which survives today as the Greek name for the city. Rebuilt by Byzantine Emperor Justinian after being sacked by Lom-

from its natural markets in the hinterland. Its commercial heartbeat slowed perceptibly when, after the Treaty of Saint Germain, it was ceded to Italy whose troops had already raised the tricolor there in 1918. The situation worsened after 1945 when General Freyberg raced his New Zealand divisions up the coast for possession of the city, beating Tito and his Yugoslavian army by a whisker. It was made a Free State under UN control while years of haggling and drawout talks continued



The white castle of Miramare set in beautiful grounds six miles outside Trieste, was built by Austrian Archduke Maximilian who was shot in Mexico



Map of the Pentagonale

which was built up by Julius Caesar and Augustus.

The first use of its natural port is lost in the mists of pre-history but it was perhaps the land terminal for amber brought from the north and shipped to Greece during Mycenaean times. Many scholars believe too that the, as yet

bards and Goths, it remained in the Byzantine sphere of influence until it was absorbed into the encroaching rival empire of Charlemagne in the eighth century.

Today the city is still suffering from the after-effects of two world wars which cut this once-bustling port off

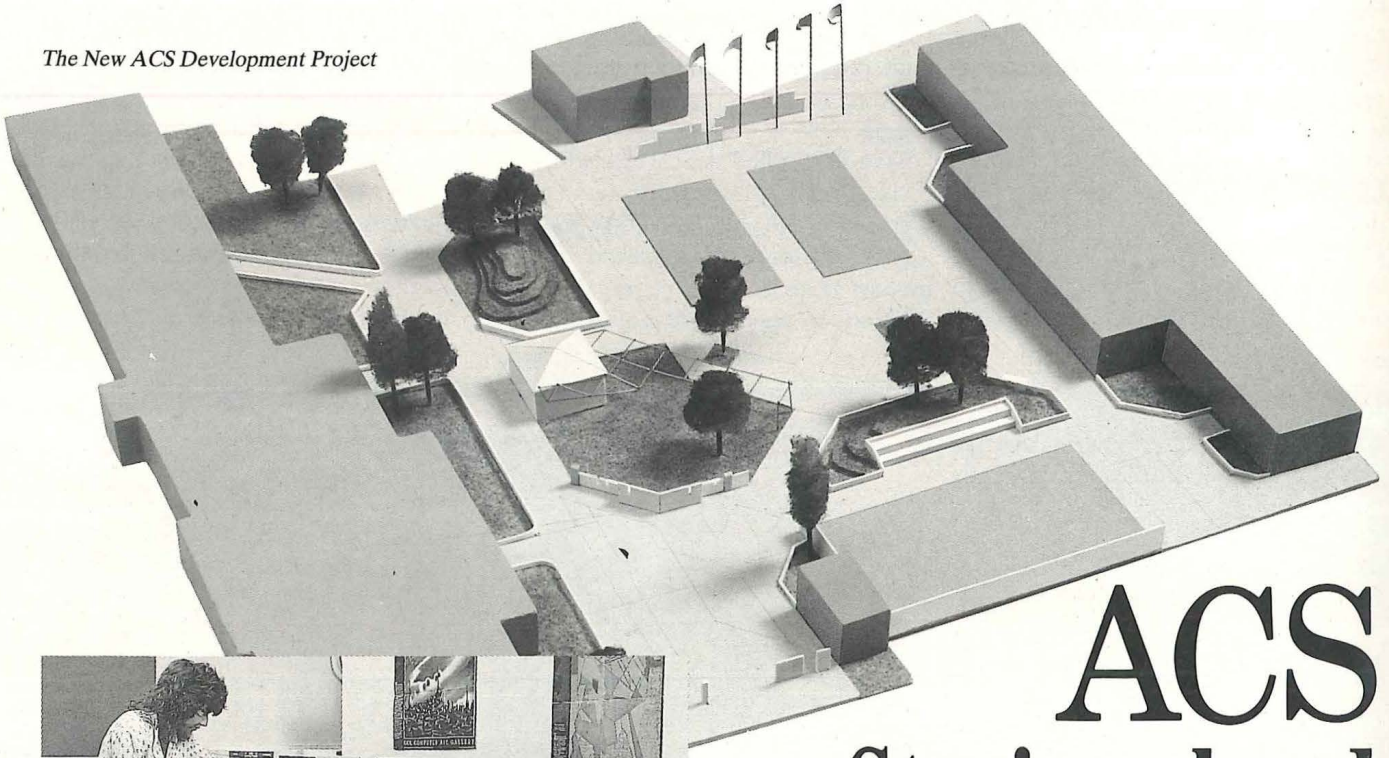
over its fate. Eventually in 1954 John Foster Dulles, the *éminence grise* of postwar diplomacy, cobbled together an acceptable agreement. Italy retained the city, which is joined to the rest of the country by a narrow coastal corridor but all surrounding territory stayed in the hands of communist Yugoslavia.

With the present 'wind of change', elegant Trieste is set to become a new financial centre with the whole of Mitteleuropa and the Balkans as its enormous potential market. There are hopes for customs-free warehousing, transit-free facilities and off-shore banking. For the Greeks with their centuries-old knowledge of trading in these areas, the opening up of Trieste should spell good news ■

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ENGLISH-SPEAKING SCHOOLS IN ATHENS



Seven English-speaking schools of international character serve the educational needs of young expatriates from kindergarten to high school level.

The kindergartens will be the subject of a special section in our September issue.

Established near Kifissia and Glyfada, residential suburbs that appeal to foreigners, the schools are spread in two diametrically opposed areas, north east and south east of Athens.

Modern and well equipped, both technically and academically, they base their curricula on British or American models and offer opportunities that have set examples for local educational establishments.

In an attempt to solve the Gordian knot of education, the Greek Ministry of Education has recently requested the opinions of the big seven schools on various issues.

Capable of competing and taking advantage of various aspects of the hosting community, the big seven have not yet been inspired by the value of collaboration. Joining forces in a common body for the promotion of academic matters, is a challenge still to be met. After all, progress is not only computers.

But, thanks to their multinational and international background and their wide selection of activities, those schools are well equipped for the challenge of the future: a happier human being.

by Theodosia Dacoglou

AMERICAN COMMUNITY SCHOOLS OF ATHENS

**129 Agias Paraskevis ST.
Halandri
Tel: 639-3200
Superintendent: John Dorbis**

The ACS is one of the oldest and biggest schools for the foreign communities in Athens. It is situated in Halandri at owned premises. Fifty two nationalities are represented in the school whose blend gives a special flair during festivities and national celebrations taking place every year.

The school takes pride in several aspects of its curriculum and extra-curriculum activities. We picked up a few that appear innovative and unusual when compared to Greek standards.

In the realm of sports, tennis is the most popular activity among Elementary School students, yet, yoga is also available for such a young age group.

A science fair takes place in the Elementary School. Each grade has a subject matter and each child has a project deriving from his grade's subject. There is a literary magazine in every class as well as an overall publication that appears once a year. The K-12 writing program gives opportunities for creative expression to pupils from kindergarten up to age 12 in "writing to learn and learn by writing."

The Elementary School host country curriculum is a project with activities all year round culminating in the spring, with festivals, field trips and special activities which create opportunities for children to experience Greek culture. The program is so rich that it requires special attention in itself.

TASIS HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

**Elementary School
25th Martiou & Vernardou
Vrilissia
Tel: 681-4753, 684-3562
Upper School, tel: 808-1426
Headmaster:
George Salimbene**

The international character of the school is emphasized and celebrated. On October 25 students celebrate the United Nations Day and throughout the year they contribute to the children's fund of UNESCO.

International food festivals and special reading activities during which the students read to each other literature from all over the world are enjoyed by children and adults. Creative writing is promoted and during the Young Authors Day each child presents his story written, illustrated and dedicated, in a binded form.

There is a great variety of extra-curriculum activities and new selections are available four times a year.

TASIS provides a chain of schools in several European countries with a network of interconnected activities of international character.

As for the hosting country, Mr Salimbene says: "We use Greece and its monuments as an extended classroom."

ST CATHERINE'S BRITISH EMBASSY SCHOOL

**73 Sophokli Venizelou
Likovrissi
Tel: 282-9750
Headmaster:
Michael Toman**

St Catherine's British Embassy School is bound to be misrepresented in this survey as the headmaster was away and there was no one available to be consulted.

It is certainly worth returning to it on the next possible occasion as the school is well known in the community as a typical English school, proud of its sports section, especially swimming activities. The school has its own swimming pool and all the students have mastered this sport.

The school's involvement into the community is the work of a support committee which organizes bone fire nights and other events that create links between the school and its community.

BYRON COLLEGE

**Agias Irinis St.
Melissia
Tel: 804-9162
Headmaster:
Edward Carrick**

Byron College is very proud of its reading activities and they do not just cover school reading. A series of projects evolves around books for children and the library is a very important part of the school. The Readerthon is the school's marathon of reading, a week during which children are sponsored to read as many books as possible and present them to their fellow students. The sponsoring funds go to enrich the school's library.

Once a year the students visit the picturesque children's library of the National Gardens. The NG Library is a very attractive, fairy-tale looking place. The quiet and beautiful natural surroundings create the best environment for a child to fall in love with reading. The school invites *Turtle* publications once a year at the premises to organize an exhibition of English-language books for children. Writers and illustrators of children's literature are invited and discuss their art with the pupils who, therefrom, draw inspiration to create their own stories. Byron College provides for reading times during which younger children listen carefully to the stories their elders have composed.

In an international environment enriched with 23 different nationalities, there is plenty of material to stimulate the imagination. The computer facilities of the school are one of the fields in which this creativity can happily express itself.



ST LAWRENCE COLLEGE

**3B Street
Hellinikon
Tel: 894-3251, 894-2725
Headmaster: George Kladidis
Headmistress of Junior
School: Mrs Kaloti**

St Lawrence College has really taken every advantage of its location near the sea at the southern end of the city. Sailing is one of the various sports activities offered. Children from the age of 8 and above can learn to sail at the Glyfada Nautical Club (ANOG), taught by trained instructors and supervised by their teachers. The sense of adventure and desire for independence children have is well channeled through such sports.

Horse riding is another activity offered by the school which possesses its own stables. From the age of 4 a child can begin to learn how to ride. This activity is so popular that the stables are open during the whole school day. The school has its own instructors and lessons are also given outside school hours.

The contact children have with animals is more than theoretical. One of the teachers, Mrs Joanna Graneci, happens to be president of the society for the protection of stray animals (SPAZ) and the junior SPAZ club is operating on the school premises. It is through action that the children learn there is more than feeding an animal in order to care for it. Prevention of disease and medical treatment can also be essential and several times wounded pigeons have been brought to school and sent to the Ornithological Farm in Aegina.

Their recycling program involves paper, glass and aluminium and children are encouraged to bring objects to be recycled from home. Social responsibility is cultivated through definite actions.

CAMPION SCHOOL

**114 Agias Paraskevis St.
Halandri
Tel: 682-3134
Headmaster:
Stephen Atherton**

**172 Kyprou St.
Argyroupolis
Tel: 961-3704**

Campion School is a 21-year-old establishment with premises in Halandri, Argyroupolis, Nea Erythrea and Pefki.

The school follows the British curriculum offering extra possibilities to the senior students who wish to attend American universities.

Concerning the Elementary Schools in Halandri and Argyroupolis, Campion takes pride in a program they pioneered 6 years ago which Greek schools are only now beginning to follow. It is called Museum Education and is based on the work of architect Cornelia Hadjiaslani, primarily in collaboration with the Centre of Acropolis Studies.

During their history lessons, elementary students prepare themselves for their visits to various archaeological sites and museums where they meet trained craftsmen who are able to show them how particular kinds of work used to be done by ancient Greeks, using replicas of the original tools. Carving marble, making dresses and other similar activities, bridge the knowledge of tradition with the understanding of contemporary children.

This program meets the original aims of Campion School which aspire to infuse a love for Greece and Greek ideals.

GREEN HILL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

**17 Kokinaki St.
Kifissia
Tel: 801-7872
Headmaster:
Mohamed Sbeiti**

**31 Afroditis St.
Hellinikon
From 1st August**

Green Hill is the smallest and newest international school in Athens. There is a sister school in Limassol, Cyprus, and from this month on, there will be another Elementary Green Hill International in Hellinikon.

With a total of 140 students from 18 nationalities, Headmaster Sbeiti is satisfied with the size of the school population. A teacher-student ratio of 1 to 9 induces efficiency and creativity from the part of the teacher and provides a friendly atmosphere to the student who can be identified by name at all times.

It seems important to maintain personal identity in an international environment and maybe this is the reason why Green Hill has not faced disciplinary or other behaviour problems.

The curriculum is American with a strong EFL program (English as a Foreign Language).

Green Hill International is more than just a new school. It is a school that belongs to a new generation of educational establishments as it was computerized from day one, offering computer classes to all its students.

THE OLD MILL

**Kolokotroni 21
Kefalari, Kifissia
Tel: 801-2558
Headmaster: Mr Johnston**

The Old Mill is a small school for English-speaking children with learning difficulties. The student population numbers 9 children and two teachers.

Slow starters, dyslexic children and youngsters who have not been able to cope in mainstream schools, take advantage of the family atmosphere to make a new start away from emotional pressure.

The school has been in existence for 13 years and it has actually led students up to A Level GCE examinations.

The Old Mill occupies an old hotel and operates from September to the end of June. There are three terms a year.





THE INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE: A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

The International Baccalaureate (IB) is a two-year, full time, pre-university course for students aged between 16 and 19. It has been designed to meet the special needs of mobile student populations and bridge the gap between those national syllabuses with early specialization and those of a broadly-based education.

In the 28 years of its existence, it has become available in 350 schools all over the globe. Nowadays the IB diploma is accepted by universities and other higher educational institutions in 72 countries.

The idea of an internationally-recognized qualification upon the end of school studies was put forward by teachers of international and multinational schools. An initial plan was shaped in 1962 to secure the harmonization of History syllabuses. University and secondary school teachers worked jointly in studying the feasibility of establishing common programs leading to a comprehensive examination acceptable to universities worldwide. Their efforts were coordinated by the International School of Geneva and the International Schools Association and were financed under contract with UNESCO.

The years 1963 to 1969 marked a preparation period before the gradual establishment of the initiative. The International Schools Examination Syndicate was established in Geneva as an association under the Swiss Civil Code and coordinated further the development of IB worldwide. More international institutions joined the experiment, among which the United Nations International School in New York and the United World College of the Atlantic.

In a major international conference in 1967 the structure and regulations of a new organization were put forward. The International Baccalaureate Office (IBO) was established in a climate of optimism. By 1970, the number of participating schools had grown to 15 and over 700 candidates took the trial examinations.

These developments, together with the growing awareness among universities and national education authorities that the IB was worthy of recognition, secured further financial support by the Ford Foundation. After 1970 contributions to the project also came from the Twentieth Century Fund, The Dulverton Trust, the Gulbenkian Foundation, the Mountbatten Fund and several other organizations. Some governments also offered grants. During this experimental period the administration of the IB was linked with a research unit at the university of Oxford, Department of Educational Studies which was responsible for the continuous evaluation of the project.

In 1974, in a week-long conference funded by the French government, the project was evaluated and recommendations were made on its future by 63 participants representing 23 countries, including experts nominated by UNESCO. As a result, a draft resolution was proposed, calling upon the Director General of UNESCO to "study what steps could be taken from 1977 on to help in carrying on the work of the International Baccalaureate Office." In November 1974, this resolution was adopted unanimously at the 18th General Conference of UNESCO. By 1976 the number of schools internationally offering IB had grown to 55 and there were 1600 candidates for the examination while the Diploma was

recognized in 37 countries.

The growing organization had to establish an appropriate administrative structure. New regional offices opened in different continents. In an Inter-Governmental Conference held in the Hague in February 1976, governments were approached for financial support on an annual basis. This was the start of a series of such conferences in support IBO.

A fast and steady progress marked the decade of 1980s. Governments have been sponsoring international conferences for the IBO and the participating schools formed the Standing Conference of Heads of IB Schools. Each year members meet and review together with IBO representatives the curriculum, examinations, administration and finances of the project. Since examinations were first given in 1970, more than 50,000 candidates of over 125 nationalities have participated.

In recent years the IB has been coexisting alongside national systems. In some instances, governments incorporate the IB into certain state schools in a wish to accommodate foreign students who can not be easily fitted into local community programs. In other cases, the IB has been introduced independently by schools that meet standards approved by IBO.

In Greece, the American Community Schools of Athens were the first to introduce the IB in 1976. For the academic year 1991-92, the Moraitis School in Psychiko, an entirely Greek school is launching the program alongside the usual curriculum of Greek education. Greek students have responded with great interest to the program despite the attitude adopted by the Greek Ministry of Education which do not legally recognize the diploma. ■

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GREEN HILL INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

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Classes begin on Wednesday, September 11, 1991 in the Elinikon School and Monday, September 16, 1991 for the Kifissia School.

For further details on both schools, please call:

Mr George Marinakis at (Tel) 801-7872 or (Fax) 801-7115

Kifissia School Address: 17 Kokkinaki Str. Elinikon School Address: 31 Afroditis Str.

My sister Michaela has developed a put-down for silencing loquacious taxi drivers. Whenever they come out with the inevitable *Apo pou eise?*, she simply replies: *Apo do eime*. They never ask further.

I, on the other hand, openly welcome conversations with taxi drivers – not because I'm a masochist, or completely bereft of anyone else to talk to – but purely for the sake of my Greek. Not working in a Greek environment, and lacking the time or resources (and admit it – the willpower) to study Greek as a discipline, my options for practicing, and eventually mastering, the language are somewhat limited.

The first is with Greek friends; which is satisfactory up to a point, but as most of them are equally eager to practice their English, you end up by thankfully giving in. The second is with neighbors, but unless you are part of the *Ti kalo magirevis?* brigade, conversations can turn a little one-sided. In my experience you either find yourself listening to the domestic minutiae the house wife would like to recount to her husband if he weren't flaked out in front of the telly ("So I thought I'd make *paidakia* but the butcher's was shut, so then I went to the fish mongers...") or else on the receiving end of the kind of intimate cross-examination your closest friend wouldn't subject you to. Finally there are public employees (those worthy souls in post offices and banks) who not only seem to be talking another language half the time, but are usually so wrapped up in their *tiropittes* and post-mortems of yesterday's "The Bold and Beautiful" that it seems heartless to trouble them for a stamp – let alone a Greek lesson.

No, take my word for it – barring mother-in-laws and children – taxi drivers are the ultimate Greek teachers. If you think about it it makes sense; captive audiences blessed (or cursed) with the twin Greek compulsions of nosiness and pedantry – both of which are great initiators of conversation. Once the hurdle of: "Where are you from? Are you married? What do you think of Greece? What's your job? How much do you earn?" has been crossed, the expert student then begins the delicate business of laying down the parameters of the lesson. This consists of wilfully misunderstanding all but the most neutral of observations; while at the same time looking interested and compre-

Cruising for a Bruising

hending as your brain frantically fills in the parts you genuinely didn't understand. (Be warned – this can be dangerous. Unless you're careful you'll find yourself unwittingly playing devil's advocate; or worse still, nodding sunnily through the details of his grandmother's funeral).

As far as pedantry goes, three years in this country have taught me at least one salient truth: inside every Greek, regardless of age, education or background, lies a fully-fledged teacher waiting to emerge. Even the most informal, homespun taxi driver will put on that ghastly, solemn lip-smacking voice usually reserved for late night discussion programs on ERT 2 while explaining the difference between *katevo* and *kateveno*. (One taxi driver even went as far as giving me a hands-on demonstration, by heaving his not-inconsiderable bulk out of the cab, first in slow motion, then several times in rapid succession to illustrate what I took to be the difference between the simple present and present continuous).

Three years of approximately 50 taxi journeys a month (yes – enough to buy a car, not to mention take all four levels of Greek at the American Hellenic Union) has nevertheless given me quite a profound insight into the profession. I now know that the average taxi driver – let's call him *O Kyrios Taxidzis* – works a ten-twelve-hour day; is qualified in another profession; smokes more than is good for him; has a brother in Australia; children at *frontistiria*, and thinks Ellada is going to the dogs. *O Kyrios Taxidzis* drives a souped-up Lada, an ancient Mercedes, his cousin's Sunbeam. He has a beaded back rest, a towel, a village rug covering his seat; and a clove of garlic, worry-beads, Saint Christopher's medal hanging from his mirror. Finally Mr KT has one sun-burnt arm which is a dead give away at *bouzouki* clubs and the beach.

As far as individual cases go, I've had enough near-misses with taxi driv-

ers to make my mother fear for my safety. I've been physically ejected from my seat for mildly inquiring why the meter shot up to 300 drachmas in as many seconds; been prevented from leaving the cab until I gave the driver my telephone number; while another promptly doubled the fare after I refused his advances. I've also been told that I had a mouth that needed shutting, and that if I were this man's daughter I'd be at home washing the dishes.

That's only one side of the coin, though; minus the host the taxi driver whose kindness I carry with me to this day. How could I forget the one who told me shyly: "*Poli ore a eitanē*" after we spent a pleasant journey discussing the decline of today's youth; or the one who said no, he couldn't take me to Voula, but then had a change of heart, and did a spectacular U-turn in the middle of Posidonos Avenue; or the one who took me home, even though I'd lost my purse...

My most memorable experience, however, came the time a taxi-driver and I were arguing as to whether or not you could turn left on Syngrou after the FIX factory. He went on claiming that you couldn't, I, that you could, until finally he slapped 5000 drachmas onto the dashboard and told me to put my money where my mouth was.

"Done!" I said heatedly.

In the end, though, it boiled down to semantics; I forgot that Kalirois wasn't strictly-speaking part of Syngrou, and he wasn't big enough to admit it. Swiftly pocketing my 5000 drachmas, he winked at me in the mirror and warned me never to bet with taxi-drivers.

"You're not a gentleman," I spluttered.

"It doesn't exist here," he grinned.

"But you knew!"

"Knew what?" he enquired innocently.

"That it was a misunderstanding".

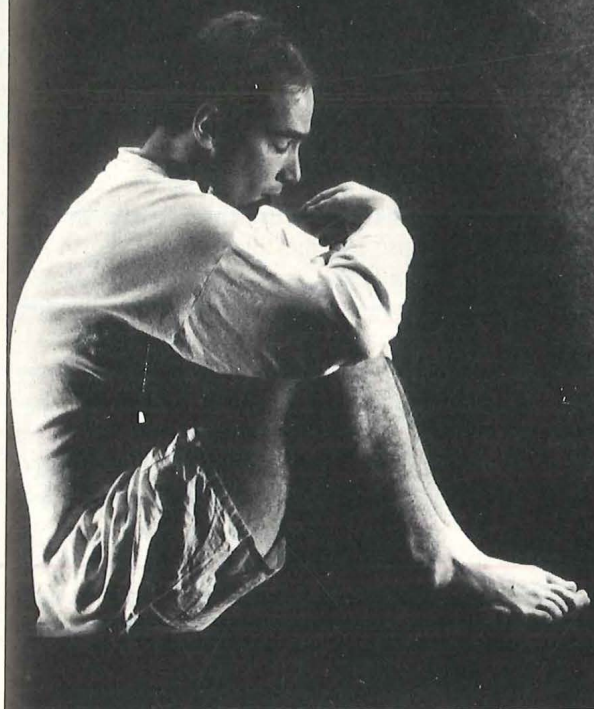
"A bit late for regrets, *manarimou!*"

This went on until we got to my destination, whereupon he had the nerve to invite me to a bar for a drink.

At first I was too stunned to reply.

"Go buy your *parea* elsewhere," I eventually spat at him, still smarting after my 5000 drachmas; though, by the number of times I've dined out on that story, you could say it came cheap at the price. ■

Cinematic Gemütlichkeit in Munich



Lars von Trier's "Europa".

The Ninth Munich Film Festival (or Filmfest 91), held this year 22-29 June, is a cinematic celebration, one that combines gregarious *gemütlichkeit* with a serious approach to film appreciation. According to former filmmaker and current festival director Eberhard Hauff, "Film festivals require love for the subject, patience, ability to be tolerant, readiness to see another perspective and positive curiosity." These are the qualities guiding the organizers in their selection of films and, according to Eberhauff, the characteristics of an ideal festival audience.

Over 80,000 filmgoers turned out during the week-long event to see over 100 films at two theaters located in festival headquarters at Gasteig, in the heart of Munich, as well as nine other cinemas located throughout the city. Three dozen films from 20 countries

played in the International Program, many of them selected by film critic Klaus Eder who was on the road continuously for the first six months of the year, attending both large and small festivals, often ferreting out rare gems from unusual regions.

Examples of these from this year's festival are Algimantas Puipa's *Ticket To Taj Mahal* made in Lithuania, Larus Ymir Oskarsson's *Rust* from Iceland and Boris Airapetjan's *Where The Earth Meets The Sky* shot in Armenia.

Where The Earth Meets The Sky, a sweet and engaging first feature, is based on two novellas about a lovable old rascal, played by character actor Asat Scherenz. In the first segment, "The Father", the poor but resourceful pensioner steps out in front of a car in the city of Yerevan and is hit by it so that he can get a few days of good food and companionship while 'recuperat-

ing' in the hospital.

In the second part, "Where The Earth Meets The Sky", the same character is out in the Armenian countryside with his young grandson who is upset by his preoccupation with designing his gravestone.

The film was a big hit with audiences, proving Eder's contention that discerning audiences crave for quality films and will seek them out. He admits festival organizers must be patient, however, for it often takes time for films from a particular country or director to catch on.

"The first years I programmed Bulgarian or Greek films, the screenings were almost empty," said Eder. "Now the public seeks out new talents; for instance, this year the tribute to Argentinian Alejandro Agresti was mostly sold out and distributors picked up two of his films." Agresti, just 30

years old, is a remarkable talent who blends poetic symbolism with political consciousness.

In *Secret Wedding* (1989), one of Agresti's finest films, a man runs naked through the streets of Buenos Aires. He is arrested by police who identify



Nikita Mikhalkov and Andrej Konchalovsky

him as Fermin Garcia, a revolutionary who had been supposedly killed by the junta 15 years earlier. Because democracy exists now in Argentina, he is set free. Although he is an amnesiac, he remembers his fiancée Tota and goes to her village. Tota runs the newsstand and is regarded as slightly daft, having waited faithfully all these years for her fiancé to return. She doesn't recognize him as Fermin so he creates a new identity as Alberto, is befriended by local drifter Pipi and takes a job as a piano player in the local bar. Slowly Tota and Alberto fall in love again, a touching contrast to the hypocrisy and corruption in the community which eventually seals their fate.

Agresti creates a mesmerizing tapestry, interweaving reality with surrealistic images and symbolism with

bold social comment in the tradition of great South American writers such as Gabriel Garcia Marquez.

Sergio Poves Campos is terrific as Pipi and the gradual rapport, built up in the unforgettable courtship scenes between Tito Haas as Alberto and Mirtha Busnelli as Tota, is heartbreakingly real.

Programming lesser known talents also fits in with Eberhauff's philosophy. In an interview in *Variety* he commented, "Festivals are not just for promotion of commercial films. They are especially for the public that never would see some of the films made round the world." He elaborated, "If I tried to run these in a open market against something like *Pretty Woman* or *Green Card*, they wouldn't last two days. But where else could I see a good little film out of Zimbabwe?"

Independent filmmakers always play a prominent role at the Filmfest and this year more than a dozen films were screened in the Independents Section, all but one directed by Americans. Hits, programmed by film scout Ulla Rapp, included Nina Menkes' *Queen Of Diamonds*, a provocative portrait of a female blackjack dealer and her Las Vegas subculture. Also well-received was Tony Jacobs' *The Refrigerator*, both an offbeat Pop Art send-up of American teenage monster movies of the 1950s and 1960s, and a comment on the pressures of conformity, as a young couple is terrorized by an aging refrigerator.

Munich had its first exposure to 19 Samuel Arkoff's wild and raucous B grade movies such as *I Was A Teenage Werewolf*, *Teenage Caveman* and *Shake, Rattle And Rock*. Arkoff co-founded AIP in 1954 with just 3000 US dollars and went on to crank out dozens of teenaged-oriented films, most taking about two weeks to shoot at a cost of about 100,000 US dollars. Young directors who had their start with AIP and went on to bigger and better productions include Roger Corman, Francis Ford Coppola and Martin Scorsese.

Lufthansa and BMW sponsored European Masterpieces and Europe Today sidebars. A Children Films section presented a sampling of worldwide fare with Slamet Rahardjo Djarot's *My Sky, My Home* from Indonesia, Dimitris Spyrou's *The Flea* from Greece and three Iranian films pinpointed as especially notable.

Munich is the film capital of Germany, although it is being challenged by reunited Berlin. 31 German films had their first screening, many in the

New German Films section, one of the focal points of the festival. The Hypotheken Bank prize of 29,000 US dollars for top German director was shared by Michael Klier for *Ostkreuz*, about an East Berlin teenager in a West Berlin transit camp before the opening of the Wall and Sonke Wortmann for *Alone Among Women*, a satiric comedy focusing on role reversals that occur when a browbeaten male moves into an all-woman commune.

Another audience favorite was Egon Gunther's *Stein*, about a stage actor who protested the Soviet takeover in 1968 and becomes involved with a young woman during his twilight years. *Stein*, among the last films made at East Berlin's fabled DEFA studio, was a comeback film for Egon who has worked in West German television for many years. Tevfik Baser's beautifully photographed *Farewell, Stranger*, a Cannes Festival entry about a German woman and Turkish man who share a house together on a remote North Sea island and attempt to communicate although they don't speak a common language, got mixed reviews.

Mohammed Khan's *Supermarket* flopped in its run in Egypt but got a good critical reception there and in its German premiere. London-educated Khan is in the forefront of the new Egyptian cinema, one combining social comment with commercial appeal. *Supermarket* was produced by superstar Nagla Fathi who plays a divorcee who is struggling to make ends meet and keep custody of her 13-year-old daughter.

Czech Kael Kacyna's *The Last Butterfly* and Lars von Trier's highly stylized *Europa* which caused a sensation at Cannes, were given enthusiastic response by audiences.

The cultural diversity that adds to Yugoslavia's rich heritage also contributes to the political wranglings that have now erupted. Yugoslavian creative output has not come to a standstill but is rather flourishing, as witnessed by Marija Maric's *Broken Youth*, the late Ivica Matic's first and only feature *Landscape With A Woman* and Zelimir Zilnik's *Brooklyn Guisnje*. Maric and Zilnik both had worked in television – in Zilnik's case in Germany after one of his films was banned – and they both had interesting discussions after their screenings. They were probably the only guests who tore themselves away from the event earlier than expected but only because, sadly enough, civil war had erupted in Yugoslavia. ■

MIKHALKOV AND KONCHALOVSKY

A major achievement of Filmfest was the 25-film retrospective of Soviet-born brothers Nikita Mikhalkov and Andrei Konchalovsky, supplemented by a well-documented catalogue with thorough descriptions of each film and interviews with the directors by Klaus Eder. Mikhalkov and Konchalovsky had discussions with press and public after screenings and were gregarious guests during the festival. Mikhalkov and Konchalovsky, born in one of Russia's most prominent artistic families, have in earlier years collaborated; Konchalovsky as scriptwriter on Mikhalkov's 1975 film *Slave Of Love* and Mikhalkov as lead actor in Konchalovsky's 1978 epic *Siberiada*. Both have since pursued their individual paths.

Mikhalkov established a reputation as an actor in the Soviet Union, mainly playing the young seducer, before he made his first film *At Home Among Strangers* in 1974. He made a name for himself by adapting literary classics, first Chekov's *Unfinished Score For A Mechanical Piano* in 1977 and Goncharov's *Oblomov* in 1979. Mikhalkov really gained full expression in his two intimate chamber dramas *Five Nights* in 1978 and *Without Witness* in 1983. His major triumph, however, was a 1987 adaptation of Chekov's stories *Black Eyes*, a rich tale of a passionate love affair between two married people which flounders because of the weakness of the man (Marcello Mastroianni). Mikhalkov is especially adept at extracting fine performances from his actors, partly due to his own background and his warm interaction with them. Mastroianni, appearing in Cannes for *Black Eyes* premiere, said of Mikhalkov, "Such an extraordinary seducer as Mikhalkov reminds me of Fellini; with them, the actor is spellbound and experiences the same feeling of creative fantasy." Mikhalkov in turn describes Mastroianni as an actor who is "like a white page." He adds, "Mastroianni is quite a Chekovian actor

who knows the art of semi-tone and understatement and who is capable of conveying three pages of a book in a single glance."

Another well-received movie of Mikhalkov's was *Without Witness*, an involving drama with bravura performances by the two leads Irina Kuptshenko and Michael Uljanov. In an intense encounter late one evening in a flat, they strip away layer after layer of raw emotion, with skillful integration of still photos acting as flashbacks to their happier days together. Although originally a theater piece, Mikhalkov successfully adapts it to the screen, using his camera to create intimacy through closeups in which the actors talk to the camera, a technique that can be disruptive, but in this case is superbly effective. Mikhalkov's success in imparting a feminine viewpoint in this timeless vignette is extraordinary. Mikhalkov, now residing in Paris is editing his latest film *Urga*, which uses a different approach to convey a confrontation between Russian and Mongolian cultures. Konchalovsky had achieved fame with his debut feature *The First Teacher* in 1965, filmed on the Asian Steppes and considered a landmark of the Soviet New Wave. His next film *Asya's Happiness*, a realistic love story set in a collective in 1967, considered too shocking for those repressive times, was banned, only coming off the shelf in the first bloom of Glasnost in the late 1980's. Konchalovsky played it safe during the 1970s by sticking to adaptations of classic plays including Chekov's *Uncle Vania* and Turgenev's *A Nest Of Gentlefolk*. After a rocky beginning in Hollywood in the early 1980s, Konchalovsky achieved international fame through popular features *Maria's Lovers*, *Runaway Train*, *Shy People* and *Tango And Cash*. He now lives in London and is currently putting the finishing touches on his new film, *The Projectionist*, a biography of Stalin's projectionist.

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Summertime Blues



The 'cementization' of Thessaloniki: since then, summertime has been less vibrant and colorful

As in Athens, August is the month of heat and silence in Thessaloniki, the month during which Thessalonikans abandon the city in search of sand and sea in the nearby beaches of Halkidiki and Katerini. In August, the co-capital is only a shadow of itself. Along Egnatia and Tsimiski, usually infernos of revving engines and blaring horns, only occasional vehicles are to be found. Local buses, which under normal circumstances can only be wrestled into and out of, zoom along with the majority of seats tantalizingly empty. Shops close, pubs are empty, street markets are sparse; everything grinds to a halt.

This August promises or threatens to be, depending on your point of view, even quieter than usual due to the sharp decrease in tourism. Parallel to this nationwide phenomenon, the tur-

moil in Yugoslavia has particularly hit tourism in Northern Greece since a significant proportion of our summertime visitors drive in via our currently strife-torn neighbour.

Consequently, on the bright side, vacationing for Thessalonikans will mean less crowded beaches and cheaper prices, but also less of a cosmopolitan atmosphere. Cafeteria, pub, taverna, camping and hotel owners will be struggling to meet operating costs. For the city, which has few tourists anyway, tourists will be a rare species. Perhaps we will start taking pictures of them, instead of the other way round.

Had many tourists come, it would have been somewhat disappointing

since some of the attractions are closed. Kamara, for instance, is covered by scaffolding to repair the damaging effects of traffic. Rotonda, which housed art exhibitions and recitals for the first time since the 1978 earthquake this year, is again closed for the summer. Ditto for the Roman Market which normally functions as an exhibition and archaeological site. Finally, Aghios Dimitrios, a must for its magnificent catacombs, is undergoing renovations.

Notwithstanding the tourist decrease, the timing of these projects could have had a detrimental effect.

Nevertheless, August in Thessaloniki has its charms as it did for Thessalonikans before everybody thought it necessary to buy a car and go away for the weekend. As roads jam up with cars and the sea becomes increasingly

polluted, the best way to get away nowadays is to stay in.

In the city, perhaps for the last time this summer in Thessaloniki, you can enjoy a film in an open-air cinema. On Aristotelous Square alone, out of the six cinemas that used to be: Rex, Ellenis, Agaion, Rio, Ilisia, and Zefirios, only three remain: Alex, Natali and Apollon. Their future looks bleak if legislation concerning the rental of business space is carried out, specifically, if rental of lots is raised to 6 percent of its real estate value.

The spiralling cost of land and the consequent transformation of Thessaloniki into a city of cement apartment blocks contributed to the disappearance of the outdoor cinema as owners found more profitable to turn them into parkings. This, along with changes in lifestyle, the advent of video clubs and independent television has put the sensitive venue on the ropes. This unique Greek phenomenon, copied by the French and the Italians, is now an endangered species.

Another form of summer entertainment, fortunately not in danger of extinction but rather blossoming, is the open-air theatre. There is an attractive program from theatre groups in Northern Greece and beyond, playing in Nea Elvetia Theatre in the east end, Theatro Dasos in Seih Sou and Theatro Kipou near the White Tower. As part of the second annual Amateur Theatrical Company Workshop, local amateur groups, along with those from Kozani, Naoussa, Karditsas, Serres, Pierra and Arnissas, will be staging productions in Harilaou's Nea Elvetia Theatre. This festival is part of the City of Thessaloniki's effort to promote new theatrical talent in the area and in truly amateur spirit. Admission is free.

In Theatro Kipou and Theatro Dasos, the City is organizing the sixth annual celebration of Open Air Theatre, giving the opportunity to see Glaukos Alitheisis' *Arodafnousa* by Theatro Ena from Leukosia (1-4 August), Samuel Beckett's *The End of the Game* by Thessaloniki's Theatriki Diadromi (7-11 August), Sophocles' *Philoctitis* by the National Theatre (9-10 August), Harold Pinter's *Old Times* by the Experimental Theatre of Larissa (14-18 August), Euripides' *Rhesus* by the Municipal Theatre of Komotini (16-18 August), Angelou Vlahou's *The Grocer's Daughter* and Dimitri Koromila's *The Death of Pericles* by the National Theatre of Northern Greece (21-25 August) and *Beloved Birds* by

Thessaloniki's Theatro Parathalasi (28-31 August).

In Theatro Dasos the larger productions of the Komotini Municipal Theatre and the National Theatre will be held along with other presentations from the National Theatre of Northern Greece and the usual musical concerts and dance groups which are yet to be announced.

Live music can also be heard in the outdoor cafés of the seaside park behind the White Tower and opposite the National Theatre. Besides, music drinks and *mezedes* are offered here and make for a nice night cap after a play at nearby Theatro Kipou, rounding off a pleasant inexpensive night out.

Similarly, an evening at Theatro Dasos can easily be combined with a walk around the forest of Seih Sou and/or a visit to Thessaloniki's small but tasteful zoo located beside the theatre. During the day, Seih Sou can also be a cool green haven from the heat, a chance to leave the city far behind, in environmental terms if not in terms of distance, to leisurely hike through the pines and fill your lungs with fresher air.

Other August pleasures include eating roasted corn sold by gypsies while taking an evening stroll along the *paralia* as the sun sets behind Mount Olympus on the Thermaiko horizon. Here you can also take in a 20-minute cruise of the Thermaiko on a small brightly-lit boat for 250 drachmas, weaving through the cargo ships anchored in the bay while getting a not-often-seen sea view of the city.

As far as eating out is concerned, there are the traditional tavernas of the Old City, the best of which are concentrated in Anargiroi near the northeast section of the Walls, offering live music and a grand view of the city to boot.

Although August in Thessaloniki is by no means dead, it is surely not as vibrant and colorful as it used to be. In the days before the Thermaiko was turned into a cesspool, seaside tavernas and beaches stretched from the White Tower to Aretsou in Nea Krini and the seafont was alive with toasts, guitars and song. Before the 'cementization' of the city and its consequent impersonalization, citizens used to sit on the steps of their clay-tiled houses cajoling and gossiping with neighbors and the narrow streets were alive with laughs, discussions and playing children. In comparison, the best August 1991 can offer in Thessaloniki is peace and silence. ■

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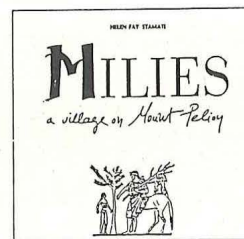
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**** **Milies: A Village on Mount Pelion** is a landmark documentary work written by Helen-Fay Stamati, and published by THE ATHENIAN PRESS, LTD. Available in both English and Greek editions, this book preserves for us all the architecture, crafts, customs - the entire way of life - of Milies, a traditional village on Mount Pelion. (Lavishly illustrated with full-color photographs.) 270 pps.

Recycling: Reward and Retribution

Part Five



The Everests of trash the world faces is really a retribution for excesses; the result both of over-population and the throw-away mentality advertisers and manufacturers were so successful in creating for the last two generations.

Although wonderful and sometimes intensive programs have now been introduced by those who are responsible for much of the lonely debris marring our nations' landscapes, very little of the ingenuity of design (packaging in particular, which often costs more than the contents) which has caused the problem is being used to solve it.

On the one hand we have rivers of metal, plastic, paper and glass flowing into landfills already towering meters over their capacity. On the other, just to give one example, we have the shores and beaches of the world eroding and washing away yearly by the meter. Entire islands are being flooded and Venice, that miracle of vision and architecture, is in danger of being lost like a modern Atlantis.

Why can't the glass, plastic and metal be melted into new alloys and molded into gigantic boomerangs and jumping jacks, their cavernous hollows filled with compressed trash and towed or air-lifted by commercial zeppelins where they are needed to be used as barriers and beaches which would soon be built up by nature?

Others could be placed in appropriate locations to provide artificial breeding grounds for various forms of the vanishing sea life. We know from the sunken planes and ships of past wars how rich in seafood such man-made shelters become. The amount of trash recycled in this way would be colossal and the need, under foreseeable climatic conditions, unending. Trash can become treasure.

Still, companies and countries are making great progress. Car-makers are finally pooling information on composite – the term for reinforced plastics – with which to make cars. Millions of tons of metal, and the resources to refine it, can be saved and even more millions saved by combinations of lighter alloys and new materials being developed by such companies as Du Pont, Dow Chemical, BP and Boeing. Ceramics, too, are coming out of the space age and will play a larger role so that both the airplanes and cars of the fu-

ture will be an amalgamation of metal, plastics and pottery.

The Netherlands has put into effect an enormous program to reduce its mountains of used tires, the inevitable by-product of automobiles. By the year 2000, 20 percent of the 30,000 tons of worn-out tires that country produces will be recycled by the tire industry to make roofing and rubber tiles for playgrounds.

Malaysia, the world's top producer of natural rubber, and the world's largest consumer of latex, has developed a way to recycle some 5000 tons of waste rubber a year into tires, shoes, adhesives and bitumen.

In this semi-final installment you will surely find a few ideas you can adopt and adapt for your own use.

Table tennis balls, dented: These high-speed celluloid globes (also known as pingpong balls, see: pingpong paddles) once the unlikely catalyst for diplomatic entente between China and the US, sometimes become dented but are easily restored to their original bounce. Drop in a bowl of boiling salt water and keep turning with a spoon until the dimple disappears.

You might be interested to know that in the distant past, between Icarus and the Stealth, when long-distance flights between Australia and England were considered a risk at best, one scheme to save a ditched pilot was to fill the wing spaces among the braces with pingpong balls in order to provide buoyancy!

Tea leaves, used: They have many uses besides the obvious one of fortune-telling. Ferns love them. Steeped overnight, they can give a glossy glow to varnished woodwork. Save a week's supply then boil them like a witch's brew. While still hot, pour the seived potion onto those dingy white blouses, unmentionables, (does anyone ever use that word anymore?) and curtains you have been too ashamed to use. Stir well, using a spacious container (unless

you want tie-dyeing) and let stand until cool. Rinse until water runs clear – with a dollop of vinegar in the last rinse. When dry, these items will have a pleasing tint of beige, and they will be colorfast!

Tea, leftover: Restores the lustre to black lacquer. It also makes an excellent antique stain for pine wood and unfinished picture frames. Cover with white shellac and wax. If the wood is new but you want the antique look 'stress' by pounding the surface with a length of wire. Rub in raw umber or use a felt pen to highlight the scars.

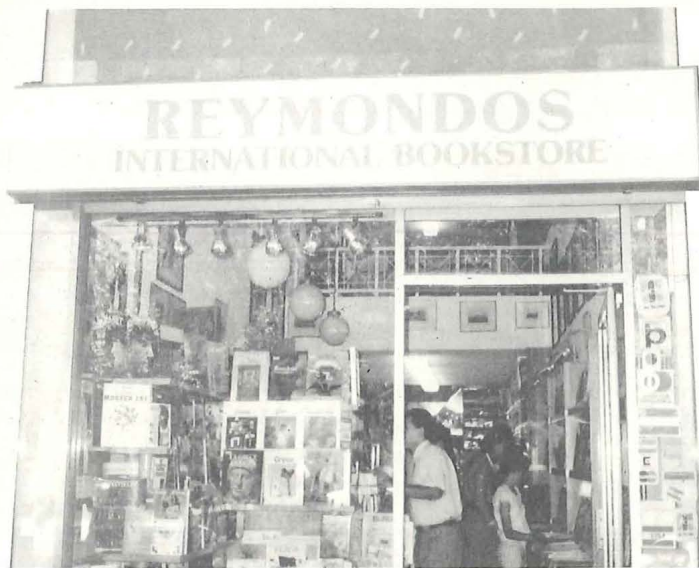
Thread spools: Fine in small vases as flower frogs. They also make very attractive knife holders. Screw in double rows, putting the bottom row low enough to cover the tip of the knife blades. Paint to match the decor.

Ties: "They" always say that, if saved long enough, they will come back in style! In the meantime, use a few by cutting into strips and braiding into colorful placemats, and with a few more, attractive scatter rugs. They also can give you a complete wardrobe for a little girl's doll!

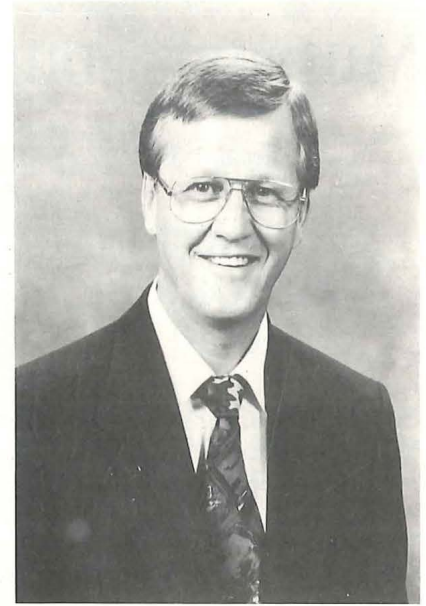
Tiles, leftover: A beautiful tile that is odd man out or picked up as a souvenir can serve a very useful purpose. Glue on a cheap rush mat and use as a trivet or a spoon rest.

Tires, old: While nations struggle with their mountains of tires, gardeners can help in their own small way. Placed on slopes, filled with soil and planted with flowers or vines they are an excellent way to stop soil erosion. If your gardening space is limited, stack several tires and plant them as vertical gardens. Even root crops like potatoes can be grown and large plants can grow tall as you keep adding more tires! Paint or whitewash. Romania uses them on mountain curves as bumper guards on railings. Do the same thing in your garage by mounting one on the back wall as a stopper. Put a small mirror in the middle and you will always know whether or not the headlights have been left on! ■

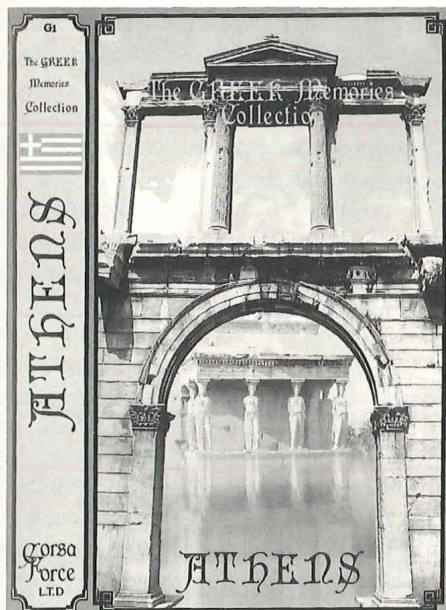
Next month we will ZIPPER up the final installment.



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The BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (or Scotiabank) is pleased to announce the appointment of Peter F. Van Schie BA, FICB, as Vice President of the Greek section and Manager of the Athens branch. The bank was incorporated in Canada in 1832 and today has more than 1300 offices in 45 countries. Mr Van Schie and wife Linda are keen golfers, so there is much chance to see them on the Glyfada grounds.



Take a moving memory of Athens with you or send one to a friend. The video tape on Athens from the Greek Memories Collection by CORSA FORCE is a pleasant introduction to what is worth seeing in our beloved city. You will find it at leading tourist shops or telephone 962-6127.

Ελληνική φωτογραφία

Prepare yourselves for the international month of photography due to take place in Athens this October by leafing through the magazine ELLINIKI PHOTOGRAPHIA (Greek Photography).

A portfolio of young photographers, current technological developments and an English section with the latest news on international photographic activities. Monthly at 400 drachmas.



A Walking Museum Tour

Second Tour

THE NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM

This second museum tour begins on Stadiou Street, a minute away from Syntagma Square, where a most imposing Neo-Classic edifice stands with its dark sentry, a bronze rider on horseback who seems ready to charge for battle. It is the National Historical Museum, guardian of the history of Greece from the fall of Constantinople to the present day, while the gallant warrior is Theodoros Kolokotronis, one of the great heroes of the War of Independence of 1821.

The building's cornerstone was laid in 1858 by Queen Amalia and its design was based on the plans of a French architect, François Boulanger. It

rule in 1821 to the courageous resistance against the Nazis in 1940.

One of the highlights are the paintings narrated by General Makriyiannis, another hero of 1821, to the folk painter Panagiotis Zographos (Room G). Only 8 of the original 24 still exist. Painted on wood in the unsophisticated style common to most primitive artists, each is a complete representation of a battle scene with explanatory descriptions at the bottom. Zographos' sons reproduced them in watercolor, making 4 separate sets which were presented to the monarchs of the Entente: Victoria, the Czar, Louis Philippe and Othon. Only those of Victoria and Othon have survived, the latter's belonging to the collection of the Gennadius Library.

In Room H are many mementoes of King Othon and Queen Amalia while his throne is in Room K. A chamber, typical of the years of his reign, is set up in Room N which displays the fustanella costume worn by his aides-de-camp, one of whom was Kolokotronis, the Amalia costumes introduced and worn by the Queen and her attendants, furniture belonging to prominent Athenians, and the fine watercolors of the Scot painter and traveller James Skene.

Elaborate costumes and jewellery

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ATHENS

While waiting for the completion of their palace – the present Parliament House on Syntagma Square – the first King of Greece, Otto of Bavaria or Othon as he became known, and Queen Amalia established residence at the Vouros Mansion on Papanikolaou Street, off Stadiou, and bordering Klathmonos Square.

The 'Old Palace', as the mansion is still known, belonged to Stamatis Dekozis Vouros, a Chiote banker who, after amassing a great fortune in Vienna and Constantinople, returned to Greece to establish a banking institution. An early example of 19th century Neo-Classic architecture, it was a two-story townhouse which served as a temporary palace from 1836 to 1843. Today, after extensive restoration initiated by its owner Lambros Eftaxias, a direct descendant of the Vouros family, the 'little palace' was inaugurated in 1980 as a museum.

A short walk from the Historical Museum towards Omonia, the Museum of the City of Athens offers the double delight of viewing a wealthy 19th-century Athenian home and a royal residence filled with many of the original furnishings.

On the ground floor, and to the left of the entrance, is the library filled with old books from the collection of Mr Eftaxias and many 18th-century engravings of Athens, while on the right, there is a large reception room used for rotating exhibitions.

On display this summer are a series of lovely watercolors, paintings, and colored engravings of *Views of Athens Before and After 1821*. Do look for William Turner's watercolor (no. 13) illustrating a verse from Lord Byron's poem "The Giaour", depicting a romantic imagery of Greece under Ottoman rule; the work of Edward Dodwell, a well-known archaeologist and traveller who painted antiquities (nos. 5,11); the colored lithograph of the *Kapnikarea* (no. 41), the 11th-century Byzantine church that still stands in the center of Ermou Street.

There is also a map of Athens as it was in 1842. It is interesting to note that the New Palace (no. 1) is the present Parliament House; that the Hotel Grand Bretagne, before expanding was the private residence of the Dimitriou family (no. 2); and the entire square block bordered by Panepistimiou, Amerikis, Stadiou and Voukourestiou



housed the first Greek Parliament from 1875 to 1935, and when the latter was transferred to its present-day quarters at the Royal Palace on Syntagma Square, the building was converted into a museum.

Through the spacious rooms flows the history of modern Greece mirrored in paintings, sculptures, armaments, maps, folk costumes, embroideries and jewellery, medals and seals, covering every period, from the romantic struggle for independence, from Ottoman

from every part of Greece and the islands can be seen in Rooms L and M. The museum catalogue makes an excellent guide to these various collections.

A must during the visit is the central chamber where Parliament used to convene. Today it is used for special events such as the awards of the Onassis Foundation of which former President Jimmy Carter was a recent recipient. *Stadiou and Kolokotroni*
Open daily: 9am-1pm
Closed Mondays



Streets housed then the Royal Stables (no. 3). On the same level is the kitchen which has much copperware showing the royal crest of Othon.

A charming lady guide will take the visitor to the upper floor, walking him through Queen Amalia's sitting room with her original walnut writing desk and her small piano; a formal salon decorated in the Biedemeier style with Johann Michael Wittmer and Edward Lear watercolors on the walls; and the Throne room displaying a satin fauteuil resting on a raised platform.

Most interesting are the wall decorations that have been precisely restored. "The Carnival in Greece", a genre scene painted by Nicholas Gyzis, and the colored engravings by Andrea Gaspari deserve special mention.

The engravings are sold in numbered copies for 3500 drachmas.

*Paparihopoulou 7
on Klathmonos Square
Open Mon-Wed-Fri-Sat:
9am-1.30pm*

THE NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM

A 15-minute walk on Stadiou or Panepistimiou Streets, going towards Omonoia Square, and a right-hand turn in Patision (28 October) Street, will lead to the next museum. Amidst this busy section of town stands the nation's most celebrated National Archaeological Museum.

The visitor will welcome the outdoor café in front of the building. Under the shade of the sycamores he will have a chance to rest and admire the handsome site built more than 100 years ago. Several architects had a hand in its planning but the final direction was given by the gifted Bavarian

architect Ernst Ziller whose Neo-Classical designs beautified the entire city during the end of the 19 century.

The cultural heritage of Greece lies within these walls covering a span of 6000 years starting from the Neolithic period in Thessaly. It is interesting to note that most finds come from ancient temples and tombs and have been discovered on Greek soil.

The museum's fine catalogue, printed also in English, will enrich this tour. The Cycladic collection will increase the visitor's awareness of this civilization, even after a visit to the Cycladic Museum. In view of the recent findings on Keros, one must not miss



seeing one of the 'first musicians of the Greek world', the little harpist. Found in 1884, he is seated on a throne-like chair, holding a small harp on his lap.

A world of glittering gold awaits the visitor in the Mycenaean room which contains jewellery, seals, coins, masks (the golden mask of Agamemnon)

from the royal tombs as well as in the Helen Stathatos Collection of Ancient and Byzantine objects.

The grandeur of the monuments in the sculpture rooms is amazing. The bronze statue of Poseidon, found in 1926 on the bottom of the sea in Euboea, dominates the space around him by the majestic spread of his arms and his powerful body stance. The handsome Kouros statues, as the male youths were called, are outstanding. Quite beautiful is the Kouros Kroisos, whose graceful yet fleshy body, is crowned by a head of long curly hair.

The funerary stelae are quite impressive. Do look for the Stele of Hegeso, an Athenian beauty enveloped by the delicate folds of her sheer robe and seated on the archaic chair constantly reproduced by furniture designers. Also of interest is the exquisite composition of the leaping and the tiny jockey on its back.

The vase collection should not be overlooked, especially the white vases, or *lekythoi*, of Attica which define the high quality of vase painting. Frequently found in tombs, they have been called the "flowers of death" and have inspired many contemporary artists.

The Museum Shop on the lower level is worth visiting for its excellent reproductions done by expert craftsmen. Each piece is issued a certificate of authenticity so that it may be taken

out of the country. On the same level, there is also a pleasant coffee shop, much appreciated after the historical tour!

*Patision Street
Open Tues-Fri: 8am-5pm
Sat-Sun 8.30am-3pm
Closed Mondays*

KATEY'S corner



One hundred eighteen years ago a group of volunteer women founded, under the patronage of Queen Olga, the Society for the Education of Young Women. Their aim, now and then, is to provide a practical education for young women of reduced circumstances to become nannies, mother's help, day-care assistants and nurses aides. Andreas Syngros originally provided 50,000 drs, a sufficient amount to build a school at that time. Recently, the priest of Agios Sotiras blessed their continued success upon the completion of a successful renovation project. President Alexandra Triantafyllidis gave a brief history of the school and refreshments were served. Our photo shows some of the girls and (from right) Board Member Caliope Neophytou and the School Superintendent, Mrs Zahariadou.



It was all very exciting for HE the Ambassador and Mrs Elias Ghosn of the Lebanon to be hosting Mrs Mona Elias Hraoui, President of the High Committee of Coordination and the wife of the President of the Republic of Lebanon. Mrs Hraoui was accompanied by her daughter, Mrs Zalfa Fares Boueiz, wife of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. An opulent cocktail and dinner party in the halls of the Grande Bretagne Hotel was only one of the many events held in their honor. Both Mrs Hraoui and the Mayor of Athens, Mr Antonis Tritsis, gave greetings and it must be said that Mrs Hraoui completely charmed everybody. Our picture, taken on this occasion, shows (from left) Mrs Elias Ghosn, Mrs Haroui and HE the Ambassador of Lebanon Mr Elias Ghosn. The next day, Mrs Al-Malhoq, wife of the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, HE Sheikh Abdullah al-Malhook of Saudi Arabia organized a luncheon at their residence in Psychiko.

This 'pup' was one of hundreds of pedigreed, mutts, mixes, large, small, spotted and plain dogs that showed up at Parko Eleftherias recently for the St Francis of Assisi Animal Shelter exhibition. Everybody had a super time. There were lots of winners and money was raised to purchase space to house their current group of homeless mongrels. If you would like to hear more about their efforts, telephone 6925-654 or 8641-667.



This group of happy party goers was enjoying the Propeller Club Dinner Dance which included prizes for the Stableford Golf competition. The name that will be engraved on the Permanent Propeller Club Independence Day Trophy Cup at Glyfada Golf Club is John Grimis whose low score surprised him as much as anyone. Congratulations.

Held in the front courtyard of the school, the graduation at American Community Schools was, as always, a pleasure. This year, the Department Heads announced special awards in their fields and the Teachers Association launched an annual scholarship as a memorial to the Middle School Principal Mr George Pimenidis. Our photo shows (from left) Mrs Charlotte Scarpidis, President of the Board of Education, the speaker Mr Stephanos Manos, Minister for the Environment, Physical Planning and Public Works and his wife, with Dr John Dorbis, Superintendent. The Senior Class President Saed Abu Karsh received his diploma and then called his classmates to receive theirs.



In case you needed any excuse to become a Spartathlon volunteer, perhaps our photo will induce you. These lovely ladies were only a part of the entertainment on board the *World Renaissance* when Epirotiki Lines invited the various sponsors, participants, volunteers and friends for the annual luncheon. President B. Mantzaris spoke of this world-class event which will be held 27-28 September. If you are not already involved, telephone 8237-129 or 823-398 soon.

The former Irish Ambassador HE Sean Roman and his wife returned for a visit to Greece and their family here. They were entertained by the current Irish Ambassador HE Bernard McHugh and his wife at the residence. Our picture was from a lovely cocktail/dinner given in their honor by their daughter and son-in-law, Mr and Mrs Yannis Assimakopoulos (right), in the garden of the Glyfada Golf Club.



The Hellenic Animal Welfare Association recently continued its fund raising for the building of the animal shelter at Koropi by organizing a luncheon and fashion show held in the garden of the South African Embassy in Psychiko. Bright bathing suits, pants and ensembles of famous designer Kathy Heyndels (witness our colorful example) provided a tempting array. To see how you can help, telephone 6435-391.



TASIS Hellenic graduation exercises were held in the Ballroom of Athens Hilton Hotel. The Salutatorian was Maria Kyritsis and the Vaiedictorian was

Photini Constantinou. Many awards were given for excellence in special fields with the H. Miller Crist Memorial Award being won by Mark George Vilcheck. In our

picture are (from left) Headmaster George B. Salimbene and his wife and the Graduation Speaker HE Sir David Miers, the British Ambassador and his wife.



Awonderful evening was offered by Mr Gerasimos Vassilopoulos recently in the roof garden of his Mega AB in Glyfada in honor of the American Farm School of Thessaloniki. In our photo (from right) General and Mrs Ed Solomosy and Mrs Niki Goulandris are congratulating Mr Vassilopoulos.



With the generous help of Epirotiki Lines and donors, the American Women of Greece organized a super City Lights Cruise recently with an evening of dining, dancing, and entertainment in aid of the Greek Special Olympics and the building of a children's bone marrow transplant unit at the Aghia Sophia Children's Hospital. Here are the ladies who made it all happen (standing from left): Beryl Thompson, Susan Gard, Geri Thonis, Effie Psetas and Leslie Assonetes. Seated right is outgoing President Anna Karayiannakis with incoming President Margaret Makkos.



You probably all have a summer project in mind; whether it be a recreational one, a learning experience (fine time to pick up some Greek lessons), new travel delights or just laze around the house and on the beach recharging your batteries (important). You are viewing the result of my new endeavor, for a computer has come to live with me. So far in my battle with its buttons, the machine is winning, but I am determined. *The Athenian* staff has had to interpret a great deal and I managed to erase several of the pages I had written, but each day is a little better. Perhaps by September my current Word Imperfect will become Word Perfect. Good luck to you in whatever you undertake, and good luck to me, too.



Among the flurry of diplomatic departures this summer were HE the Ambassador of India Mr Dhody and his wife Nita. This popular couple was very active in the foreign community. Mrs Dhody, in conjunction with many Embassy and Indian businessmen wives, organized well-attended balls and fashion shows to benefit handicapped children and gave of her personal time to work with them. The Dhodys have moved on to Zambia where they will continue to represent their government.

KEA in Plaka to entertain appreciative audiences with Harold Pinter's *The Lover* and *The Dumb Waiter*, under the direction of Christine MacFarlane. This amateur group that brings us regular productions of English-language theater will be

Saint Lawrence College, located in cool and breezy Glyfada, enjoyed a turnout of over 700 children, parents and their friends for its Annual Prize-Giving Day recently. Music by the school choir and the Headmaster's address preceded the Guest of Honor and speaker, Mr Jeffrey Nonemaker, Director of University of La Verne. The Headmaster's Prize for Academic Excellence went to Nicholas Paspasyrou. Our photo shows Mr Nonemaker congratulating student Erato Schmidt.

★ **Snippets:** Greek Glydebourne provided a beautiful setting at the invitation of HE the South African Ambassador and Mrs Golden in aid of St Paul's and St Peter's Anglican Church. Titled *Music for a Summer's Evening*, it ranged from madrigals to opera with some interpretative dance and music hall. Delightful!... George and Chloe Neokosmos royally entertained guests at the Yachting Club of Greece for the inauguration of the new Research and Training Center for High Technology in Air Conditioning Geneo R&D... The Players took advantage of the favorable ambience of the Theater

getting underway soon. Contact 2022-316 or 6246-739 to hear more about joining them... A beautiful evening was held in the garden of Mr and Mrs Van Galen Last in Zografou in support of children with special needs. The garden was full with supporters and their friends who vied for opportunities to win the lottery prizes and enjoy the food and drink. Called VIPs in honor of these young people who need your help, this organization is filling a real need...

★ Watch this space in September for the spectacular dinner and fashion show



that will be held in support of the Wetlands project of the Goulandris Museum, the African Wildlife Fund and to provide a scholarship for a Greek student in the environmental field. The women of Greece are increasingly concerned about the problems of the local environment, and this will be a way in which each of you can help! Full information next month.

★ There was almost too much going on this past month to worry about the heat wave. Some of the postponed events from earlier in the year took place, charitable organizations needed to squeeze in fund raisers before summer and commercial organizations were hoping to make up for lost time. We will remind you of a few of the fun events.

★ The 26th annual commencement exercises of the American College of Greece became quite emotional when President John Bailey conferred an honorary degree on Mrs Marika Mitsotakis. In her acceptance address, Mrs Mitsotakis remarked that she was married to the Prime Minister of Greece and had brilliant children with careers of their own, but she was the only one in the family to be called 'Dr'! It was certainly a memorable occasion for all of the 500 graduating students, but especially for Georgios Christodoulidis of Cyprus who received the Academic Achievement Award by gra-

duating with highest distinction.

★ You want to watch for the special exhibitions of the DESTE Foundation for Contemporary Art generally held at the House of Cyprus in Kolonaki. A recent opening was entitled *Assault on the Senses* with showings by very talented artists. Keep the name DESTE in mind... HE the Ambassador Michelangelo Jacobucci of Italy and his wife have proceeded to Paris as UNESCO Representative... The congenial Swiss Ambassador HE Mr Gerard Franel and his wife presided over the successful 700th Anniversary of Switzerland celebrations in Athens and are now on their way to represent their country in Morocco... HE Mr Kincses Laszlo of Hungary is retiring in his own country... And finally, a warm welcome to the newly-arrived Austrian Ambassador HE Mr Georg Calice and his wife and one of their three children. The Ambassador comes from Vienna where he has been serving in the Foreign Office following previous overseas assignments.

★ Already it is August and you are probably reading this flat on your back under a beach umbrella on one of Greece's islands without number. More power to you! I am in Arizona and look forward to joining you again in September when it will be time to shift gears and prepare for the 'season'. Enjoy. ■

I nearly missed the Friday night performance of the Royal Ballet of Flanders. Friday afternoon had seen a torrential downpour and many people assumed that there would not be a performance that night. After all it is not very pleasant to sit in a puddle even if you are going to see Irek Mukhamedov dance. Incidentally tickets to see this brilliant Russian dancer cost 39 pounds when I was in London a few weeks ago. This is twice the price of the most expensive tickets at the Athens Festival. We are very lucky in Athens to see these international artists at such reasonable prices. Anyway, we decided to pass by the theatre and found that the performance was announced. We settled down comfortably on our damp cushions clutching our umbrella and waited for it to start.

I must say I had no idea what to expect from the Royal Ballet of Flanders as I had never seen them before. It is a young company which was first established in 1969 and was only given the Royal charter in 1976. The artistic director is Robert Denvers. He danced with Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century from 1963 to 1973. He then became a soloist with the National Ballet of Canada and, in 1974, he founded the Baletto Contemporaneo de Camara in Caracas (Venezuela) with Maria Barrio. He studied extensively the technique of Balanchine and taught ballet classes in New York City.

It must be said that all the dancers in the company are of a very high technical standard and very disciplined. There was no sloppiness. Patterns and lines were precise, with everyone performing each movement at the same time and to the same degree. Robert Denvers is responsible for the daily training of the dancers and I suspect he is an extremely good ballet master.

In Athens, the company presented Rudolf Nureyev's spectacular version of *Don Quixote* with Irek Mukhamedov as Basilio on Friday and Saturday and Julio Arozarena, a Cuban dancer, on Sunday. The story is a simple one. The energetic and flirtatious Kitri is in love with Basilio, the barber. Her father disapproves of the match because Basilio has no money and prefers the rich and old merchant Gamache.

The ballet opens on a gay market scene on a square in Barcelona. Kitri is looking for Basilio in the crowd and finds him. Her father is furious with her. Don Quixote arrives on his horse. He asks Kitri for a dance she

The Royal Ballet of Flanders



Dawn Fay and Irek Mukhamedov

accepts but soon gets tired and starts dancing with Basilio again. From then on, Don Quixote is convinced that Kitri is Dulcinea, the beautiful figure in his dreams. The lovers run away from the crowd and are kidnapped by some gypsies. They convince the gypsy chief to pretend that he is a king and to receive Don Quixote with great honor. Don Quixote destroys everything. The gypsies frighten him pretending to be monsters and he attacks windmills thinking that they are his enemies. He gets caught up in one of the sails and is thrown to the ground. He dreams of his Dulcinea and a magic garden. Kitri's father is still objecting to her marrying Basilio. Basilio pretends to stab himself and Kitri, in a moment of panic, asks Don Quixote to help them, which he does. The rich merchant suitor is furious and challenges Don Quixote to a duel which Don Quixote wins. The couple are married. Determined to get his revenge Gamache dresses up as the elusive Dulcinea to tease Don Quixote. He is very sad to find that he has been tricked.

Nureyev's choreography is based on the original choreography by Marius Petipa. The crowd scenes are suitably boisterous and changes of groups happen at a quick pace so to maintain a feeling of happiness. Don Quixote's entrance on his poor old horse is im-

pressive. The solos and duets are challenging and spectacular. The only weakness I could see was part of the gypsy dance rather resembled a cossack dance.

The costumes by Anna Anni were colorful. I particularly liked the use of the different colored toreadors' cloaks. The tutus for the dream sequence had rather unflattering waists and looked strange on the tall girls.

Irek Mukhamedov, the star of the evening, was magnetic. His masculine energy is hardly challenged by this role. He dances with an animalistic ease and has a pleasant personality. He is a caring and attentive partner matching his partners movements with grace.

Dawn Fay, who partnered him, was flirtatious and fiery as Kitri. Her dancing was strong, neat and sure. Although she did not have the very high extensions of some of today's dancers, she more than happily matched Mukhamedov. Both dancers were extremely brave to continue dancing their very difficult solos and pas de deux in the last act as it started to rain again and the stage must have been very slippery.

The Royal Ballet of Flanders is an extremely good company with a strongly committed corps de ballet and fine soloists. Well worth a visit if they come again! ■

WHERE TO GO WHAT TO DO

ATHENS FESTIVAL

The Art Theatre, founded by Karolos Koun in 1942 while Greece was under German occupation, is well known for the ethos and aesthetic direction of its performances. The loyalty in which this theatrical ethos is constantly being served by all its members and the daring choices of writers and plays for its repertory have resulted in the opening of new horizons for its audiences. These activities have established the Art Theatre (*Theatro Technis*) as a vanguard, coherent team in the all-embracing art of theatre. Since 1957 the Art Theatre works steadily on ancient Greek plays. Some of its productions have been theatrical landmarks at Epidaurus, Herod Atticus and various festivals abroad. On 2, 3 August at Herod Atticus the Art Theatre presents the tragedy **Iphigenia in Aulis** by Euripides.

Agamemnon, king of Mycenae is the leader of the united Greek expedition against Troy. The fleet is immobilized in Aulis however, for lack of wind. To appease the gods, the king is enjoined by the seer Calchas to sacrifice his daughter to Artemis. Thus Agamemnon summons Iphigenia from Mycenae under the pretext that she is to marry Achilles. The tragedy unfolds through powerful juxtapositions and successive climaxes that Euripides guides to an end by making use of his favorite device, the "deus ex machina", the redeeming intervention of the goddess via a special theatrical device.

Director: Giorgos Lazanis, music: Christos Leondis, set and costumes: Kyriakos Kadzourakis, choreography:



Katia Gerou as Iphigenia and Genny Gaitanopoulou as Clytemnestra in *Iphigenia in Aulis*

Susana Abigador, Agamemnon: Kostas Kazakos, Iphigenia: Katia Gerou. The establishment of the **Philharmonic Orchestra of Israel** predates the inauguration of the state of Israel. It was founded in 1936 by Bronislaw Huberman and was first named The Palestine Orchestra. It was conducted by Arturo Toscanini and be-

came known as The Soloist Orchestra. Today under the name of Philharmonic Orchestra of Israel it is considered one of the best ten symphony orchestras in the world. On 13 August it will present *The Magic Flute* KV 620, Overture and Symphony No 38 in D major KV 504 *Prague* by Mozart and Symphony No 1 in D major *Titan*, by Mahler.

On 14 August it will present Beethoven's *Coriolanus* Overture, opus 62, and the Triple Concerto for Piano, Violin, Cello and Orchestra in C major, opus 56, as well as Dvorak, Symphony No 7 in D minor, opus 70. Conductor is Zubin Mehta. At Herodeion.

SYMPOSIUM

The Foods and Wines of Greece: An International Symposium, will be held from 20 to 24 October 1991 at Porto Carras on Sithonia, the central prong of Chalcidiki peninsula in Northern Greece. During four days of seminars, tastings, cooking demonstrations, special meals and more, the participants will experience different aspects of Greek food and wine. Traditional Greek cooking follows the seasons and the religious calendar and has been characterized by bold flavors and simplicity of preparation. Winemaking has been revolutionized in recent years following the developments and technology used in Italy, France and California. Vital concerns in the areas of food, cooking and agriculture, natural resource conservation and preservation of cultural integrity, including traditional methods of food production and preparation, will be explored. The official language will be English. Early registration is recommended as the number of participants is limited to 225. For more information, contact: Gifford, Drescher & Associates, 45 Milk St, Boston MA 02109, tel: 617-695-0600, fax: 617-426-7696. They are organizing the symposium on behalf of the Oldways Preservation and Exchange Trust.

RETROSPECT

The Mediterranean Games held in Greece this year between 28 June and 12 July, hosted approximately 3500 athletes from 18 countries and featured 23 sports. The Italian team won the most medals with 22 gold, 12 silver and 16 bronze, followed by the French with 18 gold medals, 21 silver and 7 bronze. The Spanish team came third in gold medals totalling 7 with 13 silver and 17 bronze. Hosting Greece achieved 5 silver and 7 bronze medals.

the philosophy that has been passed on by his students, the Pythagoreans. There will be attempts at evaluating recent research covering all aspects of Pythagorean philosophy. Special attention will be given to those aspects that shape the Pythagorean way of living and its relevance for the contemporary layman. The conference is organized by the International Association of Greek Philosophy and the International Centre of Greek Philosophy and Civilization, and is held under the auspices of the Ministry of



Danae Kara and Nancy Toufexis in Santorini Festival

EXHIBITION

If you are interested in silks, history of fashion design, Greeks of Asia Minor and the role of women in industrial production, then you should not miss the current exhibition at the museum of Greek Folk Art.

Under the title **Silks from Bursa**, it features Soula Bozi's collection of silks from the 17th century together with photographs of Bursa by Lisa Evert. Items from the Benaki Museum, the Jewish Museum of Greece and a special piece from the Museum of Greek Folk Art enrich the exhibition.

Mrs Bozi, an Istanbul-born costume researcher of Greek origin, has been gathering data and silk items since 1960. Her research has recently been published in an illustrated edition with photographs by Lisa Evert, *Ta Metaxota tis Proussas*.

BOOKS

Kedros publishing house recently launched a paperback series of contemporary Greek fiction in English translation. Eight prominent writers with novels that have already enjoyed multiple editions in Greek, narrate human stories through which the reader can make his acquaintance with modern Greek culture.

What Does Mrs Freeman Want by Petros Abatzoglou, is the monologue of an ouzo-guzzling Greek narrator.

While enjoying his senses on a sundrenched beach, he is reminiscing of an English couple. Mrs Freeman and her husband come alive with great vividness, while retaining intact the mystery of their 'otherness'. However, the book is much more than the story of Mrs Freeman's life; it also offers an ironical insight into the confrontation of two cultures, two different ways of looking at the world. Translated by Kay Cicellis. *Fool's Gold* by Maro Douka, is the story of Myrsini during the junta years in Greece. Offspring of a well-to-do family, she enthusiastically joins the underground resistance associating with a varied cast of characters from back-



grounds very different from her own. A love affair and her involvement in the bloody events of the Athens Polytechnic in 1973 mark her quest for identity. The events and situations are familiar to those in their late thirties who grew up in Greece during the junta years. Translated by Roderick Beaton.

Astradeni by Eugenia Fakinou, is the story of an eleven-year old girl born in Symi, an island near Rhodes, who moves to Athens with her family, leaving behind a



Art Theatre in Odeon of Herod Atticus and Epidauros

CONFERENCE

The Philosophy of the Pythagoreans is the theme of the 3rd international conference on Greek philosophy to be held between 22-27 August at Pythagoreion, Samos, birthplace of the ancient philosopher. Pythagoras never left any literature of his teachings other than his profuse and sometimes mysterious mathematical theorems. Thus the conference will be examining

Culture and the Ministry of the Aegean. The conference will take place at the conference hall of hotel Doryssa Bay and will coincide with the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the adoption of the name "Pythagoreion" by the village. Information can be obtained from Dr Voudouris, tel: 992-3281, 729-1488 ext 2545 or the municipality of Samos, tel: 0273-61410. The hotel tel: 0273-61360, 61060.



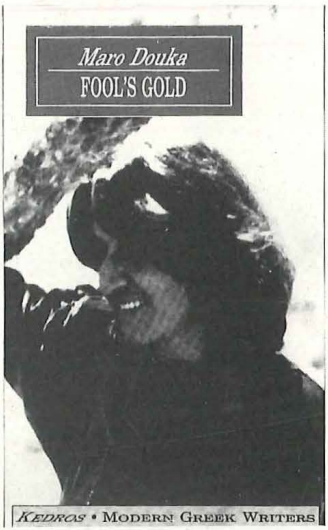
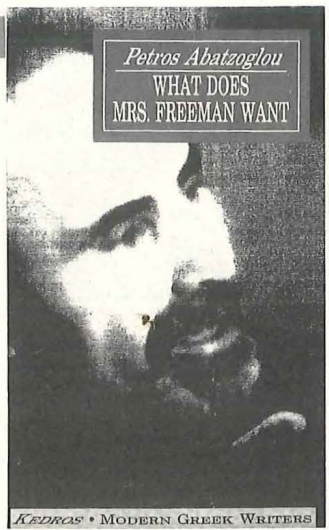
Silks from Bursa, Museum of Greek Folk Art

close-knit community, rich traditional values and a natural environment. Through her efforts to adapt to the hard and alienating conditions of city life, the reader is witnessing a painful process

experienced, not just read. A practicing psychiatrist, the author claims that the world becomes an image and humanity itself the message. The protagonist of this novel is the herald of a new order of

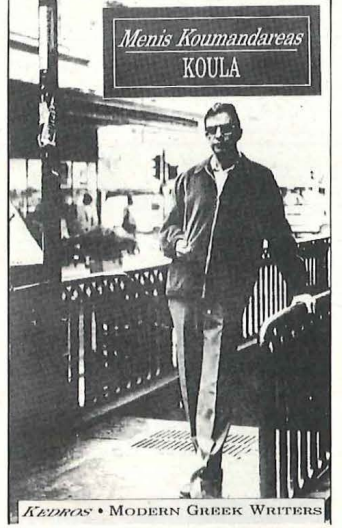
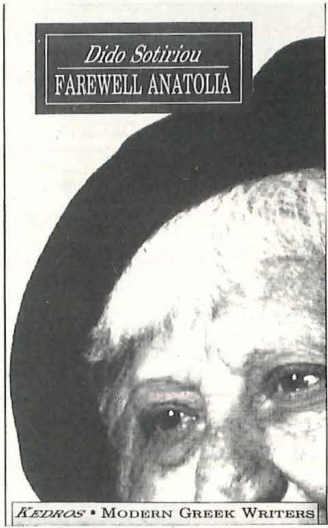
narrative does not articulate an idea or situation so much as pulse with sensations of pain, joy, discovery. The feeling of existence becomes its meaning. Translated by Robert Crist.

with for the past ten years. A book about the kind of self-deceptions that characterized part of a generation. Translated by H.E.Criton.

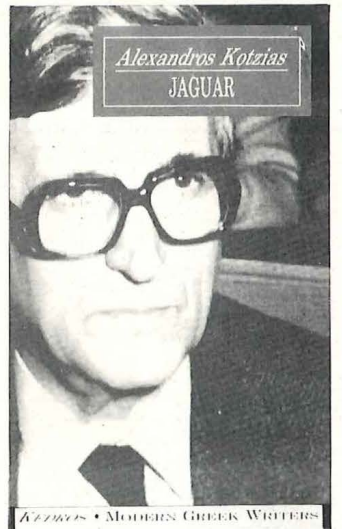
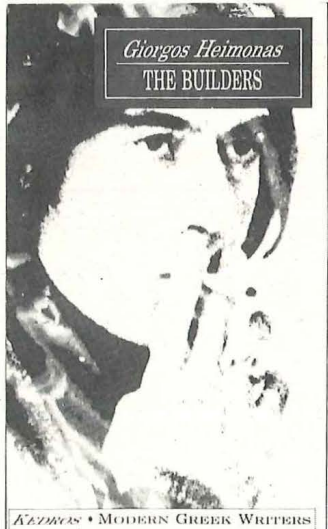
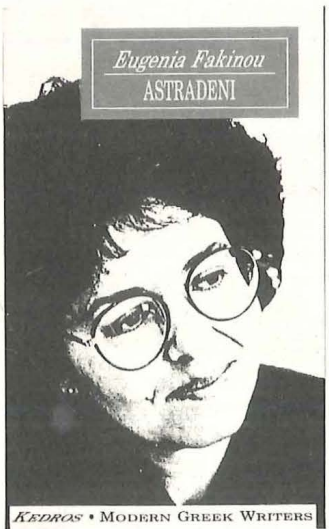


Jaguar by Alexandros Kotzias, is a story told from the perspective of a woman who has been an active member of the leftist resistance movement during the Nazi occupation of Greece and was persecuted as a communist in the civil war that followed. Years later, she likes to think of herself as an uncompromising individual engaged in a noble struggle to promote the ideals of a socialist revolution. The unexpected return of her sister in law from America to

Koula by Menis Koumandareas, narrates the brief encounter between a man and a woman of different ages and backgrounds. Starting in the Athenian underground the encounter follows the development of many a modern couple experience. The couple's emotional fluctuations are charted with remarkable precision and subtlety, in a low-key tone that captures the mute drama of their meeting and parting. Translated by Kay Ciccelis.



Farewell Anatolia by Dido Sotiriou is a perennial best-seller in Greece since it first appeared in 1962. It is the tragic story of the fall of Hellenism in Asia Minor, the death or expulsion of two million Greeks from Turkey by Kemal Attaturk's revolutionary forces in 1922. The adventures of a poor villager born near the ancient ruins of Ephesus resonate the tragedy of two nations. The Turkish translation of the book appeared in 1970 and was hailed as a major contribution to reconciliation between the two neighboring nations. Translated by Fred A. Reed.



Achilles' Fiancée by Alki Zei, is the story of a woman engaged with a guerilla leader whose code-name is Achilles. In the demonstrations against the German occupiers, in prison where she waits for a death sentence during the post-war persecution of suspected leftists, in exile in Tashkent where the exiled Greek communists fight amongst themselves, and finally in Paris, Achilles' fiancée becomes an independent character. As she begins to doubt the slogans that she fought for when she was a blind follower of leaders like her fiancée, Eleni involves us in her self-discovery where human warmth and friendships matter more than abstract ideals. Translated by Gail Holst-Warhaft.

of social change, the violent transition from a cooperative traditional culture to a competitive society of consumers. Translated by H.E.Criton. *The Builders* by Giorgos Heimonas, is a work to be

speech and feeling. The text suggests that we cease, as it were, to listen to experience with our neighbor's ear; rather we should feel the world through a sort of language of the nerves. Thus the

claim an inheritance, creates a confrontation that eventually reveals the protagonist's obstinate refusal to accept the bourgeois compromises she has made and has been living comfortably

TICKETS FOR PERFORMANCES

- at the **Odeon of Herod Atticus**, can be bought at the Athens Festival Box office, Stadiou 4, in the arcade, tel 322-1459 or 322-3111 ext 240. The office is open weekdays from 8.30am-2pm and 5pm-7pm and Sundays 10am-1pm. At the Odeon of Herod Atticus Box Office, tel 323-2771 and 322-3111 ext 137, on the days of the performance from 5pm-9pm. For the performances of the National Theatre, tickets are also on sale at the theatre box office, Ayiou Konstantinou and Menandrou Str, near Omonoia, tel 522-3242 and 523-3322 weekdays from 8.30am-2pm and 4.30pm-9pm.

- for shows at the **Ancient Theatre of Epidaurus**, tickets can be bought at the Athens Festival Box office. At the Epidaurus Theatre Box Office, on Thurs., Fri., Sat., from 9.30am-1pm and 6pm-9pm, tel 0753-22006. At the Olympic Airways office in Nauplia, 2 Bouboulinas Ave., tel 0752-27456 and 28054. At Bourtzi Tours, Syngrou 4, Nauplia, tel 0752-22691. For performances of the National Theatre, tickets are also on sale at the theatre box office in Athens.

- for **Lycabettus Theatre**, tickets can be bought at the Athens Festival Box Office and at the Lycabettus Theatre Box Office before each performance from 7pm-9pm, tel 722-7236.

All performances begin at 9 pm. All events are subject to change. Photography is strictly forbidden with or without flash. For video or sound recordings special permit is required.

HEROD ATTICUS

- Aug 3,4..... Art Theatre-K.Koun, Euripides, *Iphigenia in Aulis*.
- Aug 10,11..... National Theatre, Aristophanis, *Knights*.
- Aug 13,14..... Philharmonic Orchestra of Israel.
- Aug 20,21..... State Theatre of Northern Greece, Aristophanes, *Acharnians*.
- Aug 27,28..... Boston Symphony Orchestra.
- Aug 30,31..... Amphi-Theatre, Aristophanes, *Peace*.

After the commencement of a performance, entry is only allowed at the upper ring. Children under 6 years of age are only allowed at the upper ring.

LYCABETTUS THEATRE

- Aug 1,2..... Thessalic Theatre, Euripides, *Iphigenia among the Tauri*.
- Aug 5,6..... Komotini Theatre, Euripides, *Rissos*.
- Aug 12,13..... Themelio Theatre, Shakespeare, *Macbeth*.
- Aug 19,20,21..... Dancetheatre of Holland.
- Aug 22..... Kronos Quartet.
- Aug 24..... Diamanda Galas.
- Aug 26,27,28..... Folklore Dance Group Gzel from Soviet Union.
- Aug 29..... Ballet National de Côte d'Ivoire.
- Aug 31..... Concert by George Katsaros.

ANCIENT THEATRE OF EPIDAUROS

- Aug 9,10..... Art Theatre, Euripides, *Nefeles*.
- Aug 16,17..... Amphi-Theatre, Sophocles, *Electra*.
- Aug 30,31..... State Theatre of Northern Greece, Euripides, *Bacchae*.

5TH RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL OF RETHYMNON

Performances begin at 9.30pm at Fortetza unless otherwise stated.

- Aug 1..... Lecture in Greek about the structural development of the city of Rethymnon 13th to 20th century. At Odeon, 8.30pm.
- Aug 2,3..... Attiko Theatre, Marivaux, *The Triumph of Love*.
- Aug 4..... Magical Theatre, street performance, Arlequin, at the cornice of the old city, 8.30pm.
- Aug 6..... Municipal Theatre of Crete, Kornarou, *Erotokritos*.
- Aug 7,8..... Municipal Theatre of Crete, Kornarou, *The Sacrifice of Abraham*.
- Aug 9,10..... Concert of renaissance music by group Il Lauro Verde from Bologna.

13TH SANTORINI FESTIVAL

Tel: 724-2373 and (0286)23166, 22231

- Aug 23..... *The New Haven Choral Chamber Singers, from US.*
- Aug 25..... *Guitar Recital by Kostas Kotsiolis.*
- Aug 30..... *Nancy Toufexis, violin and Danae Kara, piano.*

MAKRINITSA, PILIO

- Aug 3..... *Maides*, Custom revival, with folk dances and local music, at Makrinitza's square, 8pm.
- Aug 5..... Concert by Notis Mavroudis, at St Magdalena's court in Kourourava, 9pm.
- Aug 7..... Performance by Volos Municipal Theatre, at Prevantorio court, 9:30pm.
- Aug 10..... Volos Municipal Choir at Panagia's court, 9pm.
- Aug 12..... Exhibition of local traditional embroideries at Hotel Achilleas, 7:30pm
- Aug 14,15,16,17.... Festivities for 15 August
- Aug 17..... Greek poetry read in the villa of Apostolia Nanou-Skoteinioti.

KAVALA

Tel:051-223504, 516067 Performances begin 9pm

- Aug 2,3..... State Theatre of Northern Greece, Aristophanes, *Acharnians*
- Aug 10,11..... Thessalic Theatre, Euripides, *Iphigenia among the Tauri*
- Aug 16..... National Theatre, Sophocles, *Filoktites*
- Aug 21..... Concert by Vassilis Papakonstandinou
- Aug 23..... Concert by George Dalaras and Ellie Paspala.
- Aug 24,31..... The Spanish Folk Group, Villa de Madrid.

RHODES

- Aug 3..... Concert by Vassilis Papakonstandinou, at Theatre Messeonikis Tafrou
- Aug 4..... The Municipal Philharmonic of Rhodes at Troulos, opposite Aktaion.
- Aug 4,11..... Exhibition, paintings by Konstantinos Makris at Rodos Villa.
- Aug 12,20..... Exhibition, paintings by Achilleas Papadionysiou at Rodos Villa.
- Aug 7..... Concert classic guitar by Gianna sisters and G.Katsibri at National Theatre.
- Aug 14,17..... The Bolshoi Ballet at Theatre Messeonikis Tafrou.
- Aug 18..... The Municipal Philharmonic of Rhodes at Troulos, opposite Aktaion.
- Aug 24..... Concert by Kostas Hatzis at Theatre Messeonikis Tafrou.
- Aug 30,31..... Celebrations with music groups from the Dodecanese islands at Theatre Messeonikis Tafrou.

HERAKLEION, CRETE

- Aug 1,2..... Attis Theatre, Hainer Myller, *Quartet*, at Small Municipal Garden Theatre, 10pm.
 Aug 2,4..... Chania Theatrical Workshop, children's theatre, 9pm.
 Aug 4..... Byzantine Choir of Herakleion Municipality, St Titus Church, 7pm.
 Aug 5..... Lecture in Greek on Nikos Kazantzakis by Prof. Ioanna Konstandoulaki-Hantzou, in Vikelea Library, 8:30pm.
 Aug 5..... Concert by Maria Farandouri, at Kazantzaki Garden Theatre, 10pm.
 Aug 6..... Sofia Festival Orchestra, at Kazantzaki Garden Theatre, 10pm.
 Aug 7..... Bolshoi Ballet, at Kazantzaki Garden Theatre, 10pm.
 Aug 8,9..... Concert by Vassilis Papakonstandinou, at Kazantzaki Garden Theatre, 10pm.
 Aug 10..... Mikro Theatre, children's theatre *Star War* in Herakleion central square, 9pm.
 Aug 11..... Track theatre group from France, *Alexis Zorbas* at Kazantzaki Garden Theatre, 10pm.



PATRAS

Performances begin at 9:30pm. Location Ancient Odeum unless otherwise stated

- Aug 1..... Concert by Maria Farandouri.
 Aug 3..... *Nafas* Rabin Abou Khalil, Charlie Mariano, Ramesh Shochan, Glen Moore, Nabil Khaiat.
 Aug 6..... Concert by Nikos Papazoglou.
 Aug 8..... Concert by Haris and Panos Katsimihas.
 Aug 9..... A musical show by Yiannis Zouganelis, Sakis Boulas and the group of "Ah Maria", at the Castle of Rion.
 Aug 23-Sept 1..... International Institute of Mediterranean Theatre. First International Meeting *Violence and Peace in the Mediterranean Theatre*
 Aug 23..... Academy of Arts Berlin, Heiner Muller, *Prometheus*, at Old Municipal Hospital.
 Aug 24,25..... Attis Theatre, Aeschylus, *Persians*
 Aug 26,27..... The National Theatre of Tunis, Mohamed Driss, *The Marriage of Petreleum*
 Aug 28,29..... Nuova Compagnia di Canto Popolare of Naples, *The Saracens Adore the Sun*
 Aug 30,31..... La Cuarda from Sevilla, Gabriel Garcia Marquez, *Chronicle of a Preannounced Death*

7 this month

AUG

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12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	•

NAME DAYS IN AUGUST

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).

August 6	Sotiris, Sotiria
August 15	Panayiotis, Panayiota, Despina, Marios, Maria, Mary
August 30	Alexandros, Alexandra

DATES TO REMEMBER

August 6	Hiroshima Day
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PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

August 15	Assumption of the Virgin Mary
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EXHIBITIONS

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathineon 17, tel 321-3018. Silks from Proussa, collection of Soula Bozi, until Feb.1992.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART, Andros island, tel 0282-22444, Athens tel 721-0706. Selected etchings by Dimitris Galanis. Also permanent collection of contemporary art. Both exhibitions until 15 September. Announced exhibition on Paul Klee, postponed for summer 1993. In 1992 exhibition on A. Giacometti.

ART AND CONCERT HALL Hydra island by the port. For information call the municipality, tel 0298-52210. Painting exhibition by Rena Kana and Andreas Nikolaou.

GALLERIES

AEGOKEROS, Aristodimou 4, Kolonaki, tel 722-3897. Group exhibition, paintings, sculptures, jewellery, etching. Tue,Thurs 6-9pm, Wed,Fri 10am-2pm.

AENAON, Stournari 30, tel 522-8688. Group exhibition, until 25 August.

DESMOS, Tziraion 2, tel 922-0750. By appointment.

EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Group exhibition, until 13 August and from 20 August-14 September, 11am-2pm and 6-9pm.

EVMAROS, Fokidos 26, Ambelokipi, tel 777-6485. Group exhibition until September.

GALLERY 7, Zalokosta 7, tel 361-2050. Group exhibition. Dimitris Georgakopoulos, Mihalis Zissiou, Sophia Karaleka, Milen Maltou, Eleni Mihailou, Gerassimo Sklavo, Dimitri Soulioti. Until September.

HOUSE OF CYPRUS, Irakleitou 10, tel 364-1217. Assault on the Senses, 8 artists exhibit until 24 September.

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

KONTI GALLERY, Makryianni 133, Moschato, tel 481-9884. Group exhibition of artists from Piraeus, until September.

MAI TAI, in Hydra, tel 0298-52868. "Good Vibrations", water colors by Elisabeth Mamas, until 31 August.

MOIRARAKI, Kifissias Av.263a, tel 808-3001. Painting, group exhibition by 12 artists, until 28 September.

OPSIS, in Mykonos, tel 0289-22083. Group Show Mykonos, throughout the summer.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Painting, group exhibition, until end of August.

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

FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM OF WUPPERTAL expects your drawing on a card the size of a post-card. Theme: "Circus-magicians-clown." Until 31 Aug. With name, age and address at: Kindermuseum, Beyerohde 1, 5600 Wuppertal 22, BR Deutschland.

WINE FESTIVALS

ATHENS at Dafni, 3 Aug-15 Sept, daily 7pm-0.30am. Information and tickets: Stadiou 4, tel: 322-7944.

ALEXANDROUPOLIS at the Camping site of the town, until 15 Aug, daily 7pm-0.30am. Information tel: 0551-27021.



GREEK FOLK DANCES

DORA STRATOU GROUP at Philopappou Theatre, Athens, daily at 22.25, Wedn & Sun at 20.15, 22.25, until September. Information tel: 324-4395 (9am-2pm) and 921-4650 (7pm-11pm).

KERKYRAIKON CHORODRAMA at the Old Venetian Castle in Corfu, daily at 9pm. Information tel: 0661-39730, 30360.

NELLY DIMOGLU GROUP at Rodini Theatre, Rhodes, daily except Sunday, at 9.15pm. Information tel: 0241-20157, 27524.

SUMMER COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, Archimidous 48, tel 701-2268. Modern Greek language courses from beginning through advanced levels. 1-26 July. All levels including advanced proficiency, until 23 August.

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

SOUND AND LIGHT

ATHENS at ACROPOLIS (Pnyka hill), daily. Information and tickets Stadiou 4, tel: 322-1459, 322-3111/240.

CORFOU at the Old Venetian Castle, daily. Information tel: 0661-30520,30360.

RODOS at the Palace of the Knights, daily. Information tel: 0241-23255, 23655, 21922.

CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE AHEPA Senior Women's Auxiliary, Athens Hesperus chapter No. 359. For information tel 952-3030, Terry Pirpinias, President or tel 652-6063, Ann Bokolinis, Liaison.

DEMOCRATS ABROAD, for information tel 722-4645. **ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIAL SOCIETY** meets every Wed. from 8-10 pm at the Athenian Pastry Shop, 320 Kifissias, Psychiko. Dr Agis Sarakinos, tel 672-5485.

GREEK-IRISH SOCIETY. For information, tel 262-8683. **LA LECHE LEAGUE**, "Art of Breastfeeding and Overcoming Problems," Athens North, 27 August, 10am, Fiona Kokkinou, tel: 813-6119. Same topic Greek on 13 August, 10am, Natassa Stamou, tel: 666-7786. Athens South, same topic, 21 August, 10am, Suzy Macsary, tel: 895-1159.

Membership entitles you to attend meetings, borrow books and receive "New Beginnings", the LLL magazine. Babies and toddlers are welcomed at the meetings.

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, Pottery, Computers, Greek Dances, etc. Activities for children, Saturday 9-1 am. For information, tel 362-4291.

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, Philhellinon 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, Filhellinon 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.

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 video-cassettes, 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 9:30-2:30 pm.

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.

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, Papanigopolou 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, Amfiteia. ☎ 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 PAXINOU'S MUSEUM, Thukididou 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.

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LESSONS

POSITIVE THINKING AND MEDITATION COURSES:

You are what you think. As my mind so my life. Simple but very accurate statements. What we are, do and say - all originate in the mind. The courses offered are aimed to help us understand our energies, our potentials and use them to the maximum so that life and relationships become balanced, peaceful and happy. For information: Panhellenic Meditation Centre. ☎ 867-1551, 962-4107

SAPPHO SOFT, Intensive Greek lessons for foreigners. Metaxa 8, Glyfada. ☎ 894-2185, 6-9 pm.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Dr K. Rubinstein, American Dentist. Announces the new phone-number: ☎ 685-5112. 84, Ethnikis Antistaseos st., Halandri, 152 31 Athens.

FOR RENT

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CRETE New 2-story house, Oceanfront. Weekly or longer. Near Rethymon. Athens: ☎ 862-4548. Crete: 0831-20513.

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GEORGE D. MARAGOS, MD, MSc, Diplomate American Board of Pediatrics, Professor of Pediatrics Creighton University School of Medicine, USA Children-Adolescents. By appointment. Kalvou 4, P. Psychiko, ☎ 647-0891.

THE ATHENIAN is looking for an experienced, English-speaking typewriter/proofreader from September on. Conditions to be discussed. Send CV to Carine Kool, Associate Editor, Peta 4, 105 58 Athens.

TASIS HELLENIC International School

wishes to announce the opening of registration for Pre-Kindergarten, Kindergarten and 1st Grade. *Parents are requested to phone the High School (808-1426) or the Elementary School (681-4753) for information.*

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9 restaurants and night life

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Coffee Lounge and Asteria Restaurant, ideal for quick snacks or complete, leisurely lunches: crêpes Poseidon chese pie lamb curry, sweets galore. 7am-1am.
Athos Bar, piano. Open 9:30-1am.
ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-0211.
Grill Room, downstairs café restaurant, piano music; sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1pm-3:30pm and rfrom 8pm-2am.
LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL. ☎ 934-7711.
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Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pool. Open from 7pm-12:30am. Expensive but well worth it. Tepannyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.
Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily fro 6:30am, served a la carte or buffet, specialty; eggs à la minute: all day menu 11am-11pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of international, local dishes; late night menu 11pm-1:30am; Sunday brunch 11am-3:30pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house.
Crystal Lounge Piano bar. Song and Piano M. Hatzegianis. Tuesday without music.
MERIDIEN HOTEL. ☎ 325-5301/9
Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique service. Open for lunch, 1pm-3:30pm, and dinner 8pm-1:30am. Last order taken at 12:45am.
Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet wiht Greek specialties, daily from 7pm-2am. Great for business confrences.
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CENTRAL

CORFU, Kriezotou 6. ☎ 361-3011. Menu includes popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as some variations from Corfu. Daily noon -1am.
DELPHI, Nikis 13. ☎ 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good, reasonable prices. 11am-11pm.
DIONYSOS, near the Acropolis. ☎ 923-3182; 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialties are charcoal-broiled shrimp, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignon in oregano sauce. Note: Dionysos-Zonars at the beginning of Panepistimiou St, near Syntagma Sq. also complete restaurant service. ☎ 323-0336. A third Dionysos is on Lycabettus Hill.
DRUGSTORE, Stoa Korai. ☎ 322-1890. Take-off on its Parisian cousins. Open 8am-2am except Sundays.
EVERYDAY, Stadiou 4 and Voukourestiou corner. ☎ 323-9442. Cafeteria convenient for coffee, croissants, pastries and ice cream. Open from 7am-2am.
FLOKA, Leoforos Kirissias 118. ☎ 691-4001. A complete restaurant, pastry shop and catering service. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies ("Black Venus" etc.)

HOTELS

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

TA NISSIA, traditional Greek and international cusine in an elegant atmosphere, with a faboulous, groaning board of a buffet.
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HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, ☎ 902-3666
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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.
Apocalypsis, Astir's gourmet restaurant. Everything from Russian caviar or Greek eggplant salad to chateaubriand or shepherd's lamb...and crêpes suzette and baklava. Live

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BALTHAZART, Tsopha 27 and Vournazou. ☎ 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the US Embassy. Restaurant and attractive bar. Menu includes scaloppine with cream, spaghetti and a different curry daily. Fresh salads
FATSIOS, Efroniou 5 Pangrati (south of the Hilton). ☎ 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialties. Daily fro 12pm-5pm.
OTHELLO'S, Mihalakopoulou 45, Illissia. ☎ 729-1481. Specialty: beef stroganoff. Open daily from 12pm-2am. Closed Sunday.
ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers). ☎ 692-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes, evening specilties 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 luch wiht 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, Makriyanni. ☎ 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork wiht carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roasted lambmb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikermi wine, laced with wine from Santorini (barrel). Sunday Closed.
THESPIIS, taverna on Thespidos St. Special menu lamb-liver, roast lamb, bite size-tiropittes, roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon-2am.
TSEKOYRAS, Epiharmou 2, Plaka. ☎ 323-3710. Wednesday Closed.
XYNOS, Ag. Geronda 4. ☎ 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricasee. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantinoupoleos 9 Maroussi. ☎ 802-0636. Youvassi and chicken sti gastras. 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, Paleo Faliron. ☎ 981-8547. French cuisine. Specialties include moules marinière, soupe à l'oignon, coq au vin, bourgiuignon, Beignets aux pommes, profiteroles.

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

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

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

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

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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, Amphitea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave). ☎ 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7:30pm-midnight.

KUYU-KAPLANIS, Navarchou Votsi 23, Microlimano. ☎ 411-1623.

LAMBROS, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula. ☎ 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Daily from 12am -2pm. Closed Mondays.

MICROLIMANO, (or Turkolimano, as it is still called in Piraeus) now hosts 22 seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxi driver knows where it is, but if you want to use transportation take the metro to Faliron station. Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at **FRATES**, around from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offer fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea.

NAUTILUS, in 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, Ilissia. ☎ 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.



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Sunday, holidays
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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 frivolitef (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, Soudias 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-5561. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of

well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily from 12pm-5am. Closes in the summer.

GEROFINIKAS, Pinandrou 10. ☎ 362-2719; 363-6710. Fine Greek and Constantinople cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruit and eggplant puree. Cosmopolitan atmosphere. One of the city's grand old restaurants. Open daily from 12pm-11:30am.

JE REVIENS, Xenokratou 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.

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.

CYPRIOT

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 Ilissia. ☎ 775-6176. Garden. Sunday Closed.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: pasta and scalloppine. Nightly from 8pm -1am. Closed Sunday.

AL TARTUFO, Poseidonos 65, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, fillet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Open daily from 12:30am 1:30am.

AQUARIUS Kifissias Ave. 108. ☎ 691-4325. Specialty spaghetti aquarius. Service til 1:30 pm.

ARCOBALENO, Nap Zerva 14, Glyfada Sq. ☎ 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençale. Open daily from 6:30pm 1:30am.

BOSCHETTO, Evangelismos Park, Hilton area. ☎ 721-0893.

DA BRUNO, Ag Alexandrou 46, P. Faliron. ☎ 981-8959. Closed Monday.

DA WALTER, 7 Evzonon and Anapiron Polenou, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8pm -1am.

IL FUNGO, Poseidonos 68, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 981-6765. Specialties: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scaloppines. Nightly from 8pm -2am. Saturday 12:30pm -2:30am.

LA BUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. ☎ 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under the same management as "La B ussola" in Glyfada, Vas. Freiderikis 34, ☎ 894-42605. Filet à la Diabolo and "Triptiho à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

LA FONTANINA Vas. Gerogiou 31, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-0738. Specialty 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. Ilissia. ☎ 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.

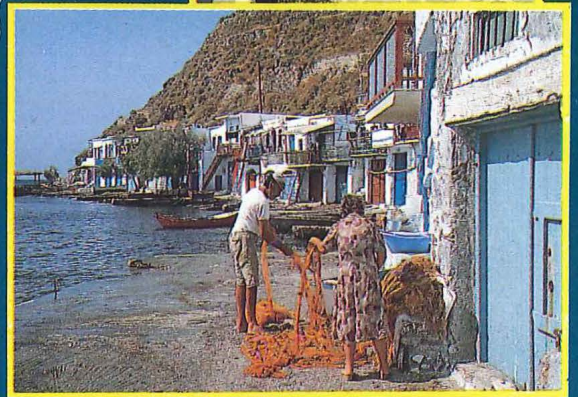
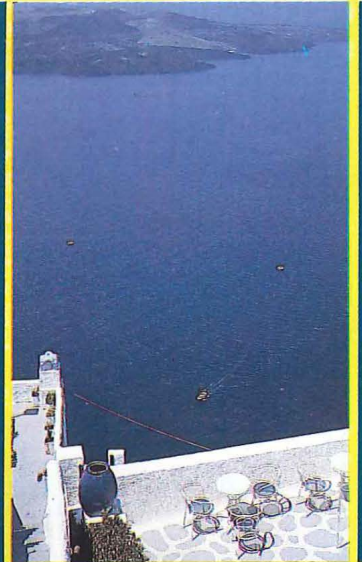
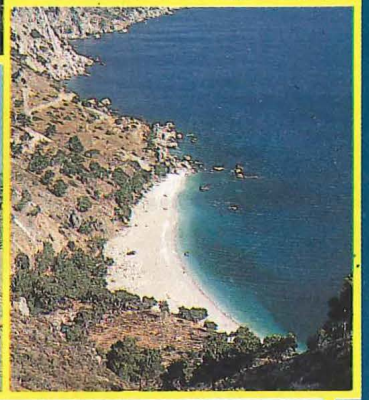
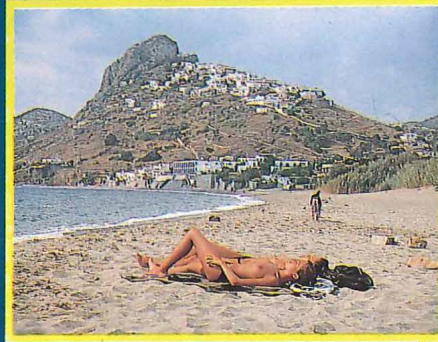
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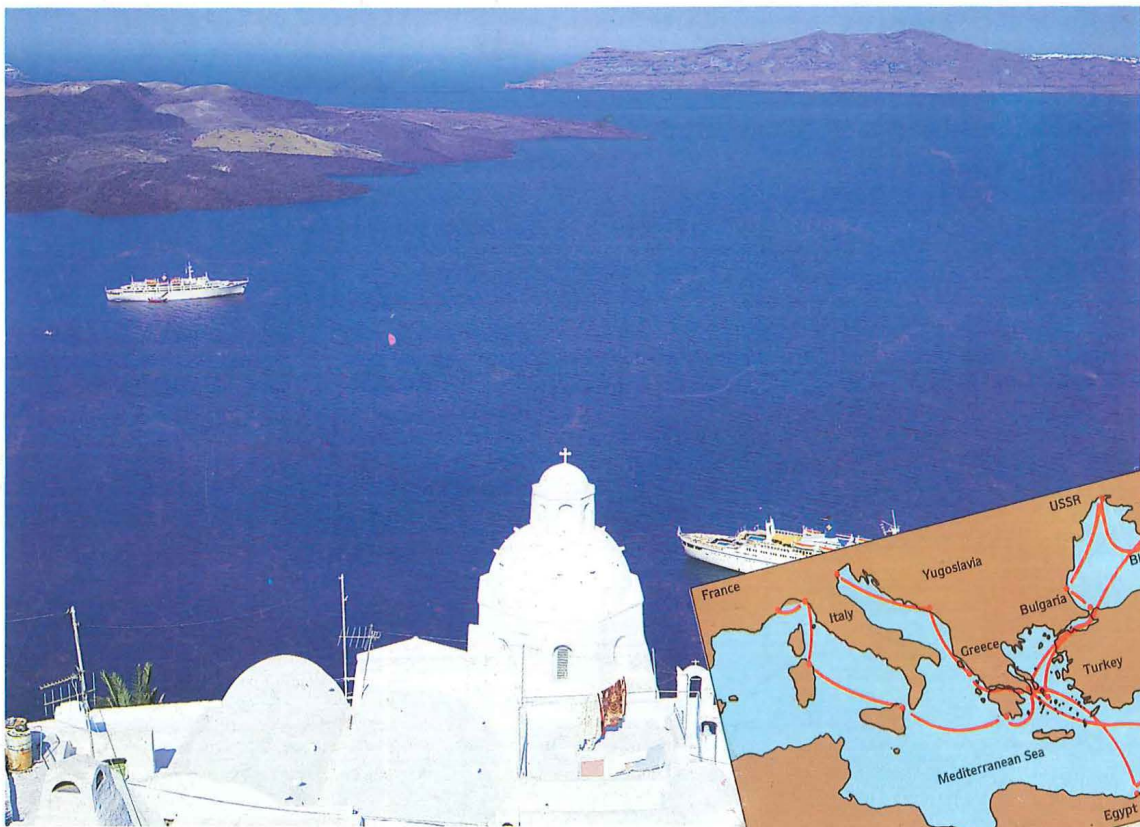
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