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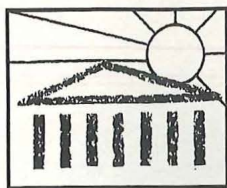
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THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly
Founded in 1974

Vol. XVIII No. 223 May 1992

Owned and published by The Athenian
Press Ltd

Peta 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece
Tel 322-2802 Fax 322-3052

Sloane Elliott
EDITOR

Drossoula Vassiliou Elliott
PUBLISHER
MANAGING EDITOR

Carine Kool
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Theodosia Dacoglou
CULTURAL EDITOR

Georgia Zikou
ACCOUNTS/CIRCULATION

Katia Stamatiadou
PUBLIC RELATIONS
AND ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

Eva Stamatis
DESIGN DIRECTOR

Katerina Agrafioti, Paul Anastasi,
Katey Angelis, Robert
Bartholomew, Vilma Liacouras
Chantiles, Jenny Colebourne,
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Dimitris Katsoudas, Alec Kitroeff,
Mary Machas, Anne Peters, Don
Sebastian, B. Samantha Stenzel,
J.M. Thursby, Jeanne Valentine
Simonetta Wenkert

CONTRIBUTORS/COLUMNISTS

Katey Angelis, Spyros Ornerakis
Susa Avela, Antonis Kalamaras

ART/PHOTOGRAPHY

Lily Matala

TYPESETTING

Iro Pandeladi

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Phototypeset by
FOTRON

Tsakalof 31, Kolonaki
and

SET E. ANTONIOU Co
D. Soutsou 24, Tel.: 646-4835

PRINTED by
Kraniou - Tsatsanifos Co.

Reproduction, film, montage
MEMIGRAF O.E.
Tel. 363-6358

The Athenian, founded in 1974, is published
monthly by THE ATHENIAN PRESS LTD. Tel.
322-2802. Fax 322-3052. Single copies: 475 drach-
mas. Yearly subscription rates: Greece 5000
drachmas. Europe \$US 36. World \$US 38. Send
orders, changes of address and inquiries to The
Athenian, Peta 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece.
Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs and
artwork are welcome. All manuscripts, photo-
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Drossoula Elliott
Tatoiou 56, Kifissia, Greece

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The cover is "The Castle of Chlemoutsi" by Eleni Panayiotopoulou.

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OUR TOWN

EASTWARD HO! WESTWARD HO!

Last year during the Gulf Crisis a bright little *Hellinopoula* looking at a map projected on the telly exclaimed, "Silly CNN! They've put our country up there on the left when everyone knows it's supposed to be down here on the right."

True enough. Most maps with a Western Eurocentric bias (and that's almost all maps) show Greece so squashed into the lower right-hand corner of Europe that Rhodes, and even Crete, sometimes have to be placed in an inset. It is particularly ironic with the latter, since it was in Crete that Europa herself initiated rape charges against a member of a very prominent family living in a compound on Mount Olympus. That he was disguised as a bull and didn't know her name is immaterial: she gave her name to the continent.

Maps are political statements, and that Greece is always stuck in a corner nearly means mapmakers don't live there and major geophysical policies are not formed there. Astronauts, environmentalists and supporters of the Gaia hypothesis have even made a view of the globe political, and how much narrower that political view gets as the world is chopped up into maps and put in atlases. Although we live in a post-imperial period, the meridional center of the world still passes through that pretty little observatory on a hill behind Greenwich.

The usual map of Europe is the product of conventional thinking, along with its built-in propaganda. It can produce confusion however in the realities of the present world. This came up at last month's Conférence d'Athènes on the Mediterranean. There was a good deal of talk about the 'rich north' and the 'poor south'. The Spaniards, Italians and Greeks, dreaming of more generous EC Integrated Mediterranean Programs, were thinking of themselves as the south. But the North Africans

were thinking of them as the north, and they themselves as the south. Of course, in the Mediterranean context, there were right (and let's admit Moslems generally know geography better than Christians). The misunderstanding is due to maps which draw a bottom line discreetly across the center of the Mediterranean, and Africa might just as well not exist.

In the true map of the Mediterranean, Greece now is upper right looking southeast and southwest. Suddenly, it isn't western anymore. Yet from the Bavarian regents who led the first regime of independent Greece down to President's Karamanlis oft-repeated "Greece belongs to the West," the official policy of every government has been to westernize Greece even if it means beating it over the head. The Greek people have staunchly resisted this pressure, and while the western orientation has its rewards, they have shunned exclusive relationship. Like the young lady whose heart belonged to Daddy, this did not prevent her from playing around with the caddie.

Collective memory going back ages is far wiser than political convenience, and this has always meant that Greece keeps a face looking East. The Byzantine eagle had two heads, one facing East and one West, and was therefore twice as brainy as any other bird.

It should be noted that an official policy of PASOK has not been shredded, and for good reason. This was its opening towards the Near East and the Arab world where much Greek business is done. Greeks have known that world longer, worked with it closer, handled it better, than any other European people.

Combined with a bit of anti-European posturing (who likes constant kowtowing to the West?), the PASOK position was very popular in the 1980s.

Greece is a second-category European country but no one likes to say so, or have it rubbed in (even for the EC perks), or be economically manipulated (even when necessary). It is, however, an absolutely first-rate Near Eastern country.

In all the hoopla over Macedonia, it is well to remember that those beloved fellow-Hellenes, Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great, didn't give a fig for Europe and their phalanxes reached the Indus. That is to say, the CNN map during the Gulf Crisis showing Greece at the upper left was the one Alexander carried in his rucksack.

"Among the volcanoes," as Mr Karamanlis the other day graphically described the ethnic eruptions going on now in the Balkans and farther east, Greece lies at the lower left of the map, while earlier, at the Mediterranean Conference, it was located at the upper right.

The pivotal place of Greece in the world no matter how you look at it is behind all its glories – and catastrophes. Without inviting jingoism, it might be well if Greeks were to draw and spread out a map with their own country in the center, pin it up on the schoolroom wall and have everyone, young and adult, give it a long, hard look. There is much to beware of – and many opportunities not to be lost, either.

"Oh, East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet," wrote Kipling a century ago, aptly placing an insular next to an imperial view of the world, and finding that the two really didn't go together. In Greece, however, East is West and the twain have been meeting here for ages. To see it live, just go down to Aeolou Street and look at the Kurdish refugees selling their heirlooms in front of the neoclassical façade of the National Bank. ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

PROTEST VOTE AGAINST AUSTERITY

The present government, now two years in office, has conceded that the socialist opposition registered a major success in the Athens by-election on April 5, but it dismissed demands for its resignation and new general elections.

The election in Athens B, the largest voting district in the country consisting of all the city's suburbs, in which the ruling conservative party refused to participate, also resulted in a large protest vote against all parties and a sharp rise in the ultra rightist vote.

The final result showed a more than 30 percent increase in the socialist vote in comparison to the 1990 general elections. Nevertheless, the government added that it would persevere with its harsh austerity measures, which apparently were the main reason for

the current public disaffection, as the only means of achieving economic recovery. The government said general elections would be held as scheduled in 1994, and claimed that by then the positive results of its policies would once again restore public support.

Opposition leader Andreas Papandreou, however, demanded immediate general elections on the ground that the government had lost the popular mandate it won in 1990. At those general elections the conservatives won 46 percent of the popular vote, which gave it its current, slim two-seat majority in Parliament.

The election took place in Athens last month to fill the parliamentary seat vacated by the ex-socialist government's Finance Minister Dimitris Tsoulas, after he was convicted in January

for involvement in a major banking scandal. The conservatives and leftists refused to participate in the by-election, saying it was unnecessary as the seat was automatically being taken by the socialists. They instead called on their voters to abstain.

The socialists, however, insisted on the contest, stating that election results in Athens always accurately reflected the popular trend nationwide. The vote was therefore equivalent to a referendum as to whether the government should stay or resign.

The conservative party well knew the public was opposed to its economic measures, which have largely been dictated by the EC as a precondition for Greece's full participation in the process of European unification. But it said the result was not an accurate reflection of the parties' strength, considering that the conservatives and the communists did not field any candidates nor participated in the campaign in any way.

Final results showed that the socialist parliamentary candidate won close to 400,000 of the valid votes, almost 33 percent more than the 1990 figure for Athens. An independent, but anti-socialist candidate generally seen as mocking all parties and as reflecting public disillusionment with Greek political life, won a surprising 110,000 votes. The ultrarightist EPEN Party won 24,000 votes, 35 times as many as in 1990, although many of these votes apparently came from conservatives who normally would have voted for the governing party.

ANDRONIKOS OF MACEDON

The discoverer of the Royal Tombs at Vergina, archaeologist Manolis Andronikos, died on March 30 after a long struggle with cancer. He was 73.

Born at Prusa (Bursa), the ancient summer capital of the Byzantine emperors, he studied archaeology at the University of Thessaloniki and took his doctorate there in 1952. He spent 1954-5 at Oxford studying with J.D. Beazley.

Andronikos excavated at many Macedonian sites before concentrating his efforts at Vergina where he began systematic excavations in 1952. These culminated in the discovery of the Tomb of Philip in November 1977, an often-told story that still thrills the reader. Besides the gold treasures of the Royal Tombs, major works from the most brilliant period of Greek painting, thought irrevocably lost, were recovered.

The hoard of epigraphical material significantly confirmed the Macedonians as a Greek tribe and showed the theory that they were of Illyrian or Thracian descent, hellenized by Philip and Alexander, rested on unverifiable criteria. It was some time before Andronikos himself removed the inverted quotes around 'Phillip's tomb'. Time appears to favor his identification and his belief in the true Greekness of the Macedonians.

"It would constitute a genuine historical paradox," he wrote, "if we accepted that the participants in this oecumenical hellenization were a 'barbarous' people whose rulers compelled them to cast off their national character, change their name, convert to a foreign religion, forget their language and metamorphose into the apostles of a more advanced, but foreign culture. Regardless of the scholastic trivialities of the erudite there is, I believe, a meaningful approach to history which is not easily caged within either the pronunciation of a letter or the recondite pedantry of grammarians."

Athenian detestation of Macedonians is luckily a thing of the distant past, and philippics are no longer tirades of contempt but lyrics of love. The media vied with one another in finding adequately elevated words for the archaeologist's burial on April 1 which ran along the lines of "The Macedonian earth from which he drew its richest treasures parted to receive back the remains of her noblest son."

Mr Andronikos is survived by his wife, philologist Olympia Kakoulidou.

ANTONIS TRITSIS

Mayor Tritsis of Athens, 55, died on April 7 after suffering two strokes. He was born in Argostoli, Kefallonia in 1937, studied architecture at the Athens Polytechnic. Awarded a double Fulbright scholarship, he continued at the Illinois Institute of Technology with the study of Town Planning which he taught at the Pandeion School here.

During the junta Tritsis joined PAK, Andreas Papandreou's resistance group and entered parliament as PASOK deputy for his native island.

He was appointed Minister of Planning, Housing and Environment in the first Socialist government (1981) and Minister of Education and Religious Affairs in the second (1986).

He was expelled from PASOK for not toeing the party line in 1989 and founded a party of his own, the Hellenic Radical Movement, which failed to gain a seat in the general elections held several months later. Yet after 18 months he defeated Melina Mercouri in the Athens mayoralty race in which he ran as an independent, supported by the conservatives.

At heart Tritsis was always an independent, a loner and a visionary whose often quixotic ideas attracted voters by his earnestness, sincerity and considerable personable charm. Chronically out of pocket, the city budget was never able to fulfil the late mayor's 'impossible dreams'.

Tritsis was an accomplished athlete. He was several times decathlon champion in track, including medals won at the Balkan Games.

He is survived by two daughters and a granddaughter.

NICHOLAOS PLATON

The leading archaeologist of Crete of his generation, Nicholaos Platon died on March 28, aged 83.

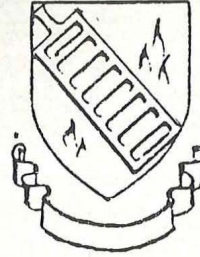
Platon won worldwide recognition for his discovery of a fourth Minoan palace, at Kato Zakro, where he began systematic excavations in 1961, half funded by the Archaeological Society and half by his American benefactors, Harriet and Leon Pommerance (whose son, by the way, wrote prize-winning play, *The Elephant Man*).

Born in Kefallonia in 1909 of Cretan descent, he studied philosophy at the University of Athens and later at the Sorbonne. From 1930 he was associated with his colleague Spyros Marinatos at various sites in Crete and in calculating the significance of the Thera eruption of 1450 BC.

Amongst his major endeavors whose significance has yet to be weighed were his tantalizing excavations of the prehistoric palace on the Cadmeia in Thebes, a site which is largely inaccessible being under the center of the town, but which yielded up evidence closely relating it with Crete and Syria.

For many scholars, Platon's most significant contribution was his establishment of a solid chronology for the whole Minoan period.

Prehistory was not his only field. He made studies which led to the restoration of many Byzantine and medieval monuments in Crete, such as the Vene-



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tian Loggia and the Basilica of St Mark in Herakleion as well as the city's superb fortifications.

As ephor of Crete (1938), he oversaw the restoration on all major Minoan palaces and the Villa of Haghia Triada. He also reorganized the Herakleion Museum. At various times he was director of the Acropolis Museum, chairman of the Committee for Acropolis Excavations, twice ephor of Boeotia and taught at the Universities of Thessaloniki and of Crete. He was decorated with the Order of the Phoenix and by the Italian State. He also received honors from the German and British Archaeological Schools and the Academy of Athens.

GLOBALIZING HELLENISM

The Ilion Palace on Panepistimiou, designed by Ziller for Heinrich and Sophia Schliemann has stood empty since the Supreme Court moved to Alexandras Ave. several years ago. Now, by decision of the Council of Ministers, it is to become the headquarters of the recently created Foundation for Greek Culture. Under the aegis of the President, the foundation is being headed by academician Ioannis Georgakis. Its aim is to project Greek culture throughout the world in the context of the historical dimension and modern expression of Hellenism. The active support of ten million Greeks living abroad is being sought.

IOANNIS KAKRIDIS

Noted language reformer and leading Homeric scholar Yiannis Kakridis died on March 20, aged 91.

Born in Athens in 1901, he studied ancient Greek on Spetses, later in Athens and Thessaloniki and did post-graduate studies at Upsala and Tubingen.

His 40 books deal mainly with linguistics and Homeric studies and his translations of the *Iliad* (1955) and the *Odyssey* (1965), in which he collaborated with author Nikos Kazantzakis, are well-known.

Kakridis was general supervisor and chief contributor to Ekdotike Athinon's majestic five-volume *Hellenic Mythology* (1986). This widely publicized, prize-winning, lavishly illustrated work got Kakridis out of the bookshelf and onto the coffee table.

Above all, Kakridis has, or should have, the undying gratitude of all recent Greek school children for it is through his efforts that the breathings and two of the three accents in modern demotic were trashed in the late 1970s.

The reformer's life-long struggle

with the 'monotonous' reached an early climax in 1942 when he published a book without any accents at all which led to his dismissal from the University of Athens. The *Diki ton Tonon* (the Trial of the Accents) which followed was a cause célèbre.

In 1964 Kakridis was appointed by George Papandreou to head the Language Reform Committee. Whatever it accomplished the junta undid, and it was only with the return of democracy when George Rallis was Minister of Education that the long war against the accents was finally won.

ACADEMY AWARDS

Women played a prominent part in the Independence Day Honors of the Academy of Athens this year. Leading the list was Mrs Ioanna Tsatsou. Her work with refugees during the German Occupation was cited along with her accomplishments as poet, writer of memoirs and author of the prize-winning biography *My Brother, George Seferis*.

The Evangelhos and Penelope Farmakidis Prize went to Mrs Natalia Nicholaou for her distinguished career as a teacher of the Greek Language in the former Soviet Union for nurturing the ideals of Hellenism amongst the young of Greek descent.

THE PRINCE AND THE SEAL

After three months' medical treatment, Efstratia, a young orphan seal, was let free into the sea at a ceremony held on Alonissos attended by Environment Minister Achilleas Karamanlis and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan. She had received care at the only seal shelter in the Mediterranean which is run by the Organization for the Study and Protection of the Mediterranean Seal. *Monachus monachus* is on the list of world's 12 most endangered species.

Prince Sadruddin is president of the Bellerive Foundation, an international organization for the protection of the environment. "The disappearance of the monk seal," he said, "is one of the strongest indicators of the disturbance of the marine eco-system in the Mediterranean." Scientists estimate there are only 500 survivors in the Mediterranean Sea.

THE SONG OF THE SIREN

Composer Mikis Theodorakis has resigned from the conservative government claiming a desire to rededicate himself to the composition of music.

Persistent reports, however, say the renowned leftist artist disagreed with

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the government's economic austerity policy, especially its resistance on freezing wages and imposing steep price increases. These measures in effect have been dictated by the European Community, as a precondition for full Greek participation in the European unification process.

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The measures have caused widespread social unrest and strikes and have been staunchly opposed by the left, to which Mr Theodorakis, though no longer a committed communist, still declares a certain ideological allegiance.

The 67-year-old composer held the cabinet post of Minister without Portfolio, a position which gave him no specific duties but which he used largely to promote Greece's cultural interests abroad. For the conservative government of Prime Minister Mitsotakis, he was also seen as a useful negotiator and bridge with the left.

In Brief

- A TV production team from ET-3 Thessaloniki has left for the mountains of northern Pakistan where it is filming a **documentary** on an isolated tribe which is said to descend from soldiers in Alexander the Great's army and whose members still worship the 12 gods of Olympus.

- The **Congress on the Rational Presentation of Ancient Greek and Roman History** which convened at Delphi last month has agreed on the need to rectify a concept common in textbooks that the Macedonian kingdom of Philip and Alexander the Great was an alien body in Greek history.

- You can't keep a good woman down. On the evening of April 13 actress **Melina Mercouri** and her director-husband **Jules Dassin** went down to the Sineak Theatre in Piraeus where they were honored by Mayor Stelios Logothetis, authors Marios Ploritis and Iakovos Kambanellis and a host of others. The fête observed the 30th anniversary of the première of the film *Never on Sunday*. Its Cannes Festival prizes launched Mercouri into stardom, and all the now familiar Greek paraphernalia followed.

- After being closed for 20 years, the Venetian fortress islet of **Bourzi** off Nauplia has reopened, now as a conference centre, luxury restaurant and cafeteria. The gala reopening of the former residence of the Public Executioners featured folk dancing arranged by the Peloponnesian Folk Art Foundation.

- The Athens University of Economics Research Centre (ASOEE) has been entrusted with the introduction of informatics in the monitoring of the budget expenses of government ministries. The program is called **Project**

Thales after the ancient sage who, while studying the stars, tripped into a well and was drowned.

- The country is still reeling under the shock. **Aliki Vouyouklaki**, the ethnic star, has announced her retirement from the stage. In an interview she referred to herself as, after the Acropolis, the oldest monument in the country - a blatant absurdity as (unlike the Acropolis) she looks half of whatever age she is. It is 30 years since her film *Maddalena* represented Greece at Cannes and she received Best Actress award at the Thessaloniki Film Festival from the hands of Katina Paxinou. "It's time for me to go," said Aliki. "I don't want to make the same mistakes as Mr Papandreou and Mr Mitsotakis."

- A **Greek Museum and Cultural Centre** is being created in Chicago. It is being financed by the local community there without any assistance from the Greek government. It will, however, be sending a Cretan icon of the Byzantine period and material from the Museum of Popular Arts for the inaugural exhibition on May 8.

- The greatest of klepht heroes, the Old Man of the Morea, **Theodore Kolokotronis** may be sitting high on the saddle in Old Parliament Square but his last resting place is a weed-choked, unmarked grave in the First Cemetery. Mr Kostas Kalyvas, president of the Pan-Gortyna Union (a respected Arcadian cultural body) has brought the scandalous 150-year neglect to the attention of the Press. Subscribe to the eradication of this national slur by sending your contribution *now* to the National Bank of Greece A/C 155/482188/23.

- Sorry, wrong number. National Economic Minister Stefanos Manos has denied opposition claims that the government is selling the State-owned telephone company to the First Boston Company, SA. "We are not considering the sale of OTE," he said, "at the moment."

- Veteran painter **Nikos Hadziki-riakos-Ghikas** has added his distinguished name to the defense of 'holy Hellenism'. In this case he has written to the prime minister asking that his island of Hydra with "its wonder-working power to inspire all creative ideas" be kept free of all mechanized vehicles and especially 15 tractors and other agricultural machinery that threaten "the harmony of its color, its light and its spirit of holy Hellenism."

EC and Farm Subsidies: A New Direction?

The cost of keeping the European Community's farmers happy is going up – again. Intervention stocks, those warehouses of beef, granaries of cereal and mountains of other excess agro-goods are growing – again. Measures to keep cheaper food (from Eastern Europe, the Third World, Australasia and America) off European tables are being implemented – again.

Even the European Commission has realized that the European Agricultural Policy (CAP) cannot continue its present mechanism of price guarantees linked to production.

Naturally, farmers must be compensated for low prices but how to give them money and at the same time cut production, remains a problem.

Unfortunately, compensation to farm producers for lower prices would give rise to higher expenditure by the EC. Nevertheless Brussels justifies these additional costs if, as a result, CAP is placed on a sounder financial footing. Benefits would accrue to producers (in continuing subsidies, albeit in different form), to consumers (lower prices) to the environment (better management) and to stabilization of world markets (through elimination of surplus stocks).

Let us take a brief look at the cereal sector. In the European Community there are 4.3 million holdings growing cereals; 88 percent of all holdings are under 20 hectares and account for 40 percent of total cereal land and 33 percent of production. Large farms (12 percent of holdings) produce 67 percent of EC cereal. They are more efficient, more competitive, but less attractive votewise. It is the small farmer that drives his tractor to city hall demanding more protection against the beef and bread of foreign lands.

The continual reduction in the use of cereals in animal feed, in the industrial area, on the breakfast table and export demand have contributed to a sharp rise in cereal intervention stocks to a record 20 million tons. Cereal production is increasing and so are the corn mountains. This 'crisis' has led the EC Commission to introduce a temporary set-aside program paying farmers a premium for not farming 15 percent of

**In the long run
the EC Commission
expects
intervention stocks to fall.**

the land.

The present cereal structure is based on maintaining prices to producers in three ways: through a high level of protection at the borders, purchasing excess stocks at guaranteed prices and giving export refunds to bridge the gap between high EC and low world prices. If that is not protectionist, what is? And the rest of the world knows it and the rest of the world is demanding a more open market in Europe for their goods under revised GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs) arrangements. The EC now sees that, in the absence of reform, the present CAP can only lead to greater excess stocks and more money required for farmers to produce them.

**The votes of the farmers
will remain paramount.**

So what does Brussels suggest? The same thing but different. The Commission will reduce the price at which it will start paying subsidies by 35 percent or to world price levels – over a period of three years. In order to compensate the farmers, subsidies will be paid on a per hectare set-aside basis not (as in the past) on a production basis. This proposed new program should, according to the Commission, be effective in bringing about a significant reduction in crops leading to better market balance.

What about other crops? Tobacco: The Community produces about 400,000 tons of tobacco annually. The two main producers are Italy (49 percent) and Greece (31 percent). European smokers cough their way through 600,000 tons of which 380,000 are imported. The present EC nicotine mountain stands high at 100,000 tons. The EC Commission is proposing a quota system to reduce total production to

340,000 tons; it takes the view that, as long as demand for tobacco exists, it should be satisfied – particularly as most tobacco producers are located in the least developed areas of the Community.

Milk: There are some 1.5 million farmers in the Community milking on average 16 cows each; 15 percent of the farms account for half the EC's output. More milk is produced than consumed, thus contributing to the butter and milk powder stock of 900,000 tons which cost the Community taxpayers 2 billion ECUs (3 billion US dollars) in 1991. The EC buy-in price will be brought more into line with the world market. At the same time the Community intends to establish a program to promote the consumption of dairy products.

Beef: There are in the EC 2.6 million holdings, 85 percent grazing less than 20 animals. Subsidies have pushed up production to a level where the EC are holding some 750,000 tons at an annual cost of 4 billion ECUs (5.2 billion US dollars). The EC Commission now proposes to reduce the price at which subsidies will be paid by 15 percent. Also a strict program will be introduced to control 'forbidden substance' in beef.

Sheepmeat: There are about one million sheep farms in the EC, each grazing an average of 100 sheep, 70 percent of which wander in mountainous and poorer areas. Decreasing market prices led to subsidies in 1991 of 2.3 billion ECUs (3 billion US dollars). The EC proposes to reduce the flocks to bring production more into line with consumption and restore 'high' market prices.

All these measures will actually increase the cost of subsidies in the near term. But in the long run the EC Commission *expects* intervention stocks to fall and subsidy payouts to fall with them.

But forget the best laid plans – politics will intervene. Three things are certain. The votes of the farmers will remain paramount, the EC will continue to be protectionist (despite denials in high places) and Europeans will go on paying top prices for food on the table. ■

Starting Over At Eleusis

The impending sale of Eleusis Shipyards – nationalized in 1976 – to a group of Greek shipowners, announced last month by the Commercial Bank of Greece, represents something of a breakthrough for the country's ailing industrial sector.

Together with other shareholders the Commercial Bank, which owns 73 percent of the shipyard, signed an agreement of intent to sell Eleusis to Astir Management, representing a consortium led by the London-based Peratikos family, one of shipping's most bankable names. The deal is expected to be finalized either this month or early in June after a period of what is known as 'due diligence', during which the buyers make their own detailed survey of the business from the inside.

Assuming there are no hitches, the sale is in many ways a more significant event than Calcestruzzi's controversial takeover of the Agat-Heracles cement group announced a couple of weeks earlier.

The disposal of Eleusis, on the other hand, will have broken a logjam in the government's privatization program for numerous over-indebted industrial firms. The total investment will be the largest on Greek soil by a Greek shipowner for many years and also marks the return of shipowners to shore-based heavy industry, a field they were forced out of by successive governments and have shunned ever since.

Eleusis Shipyards, situated at Elefsina a few kilometres west of Athens, was in many ways the most attractive prospect for private buyers among a choice of four medium-sized or large shipyards listed for sale by the State. However, if private buyers had not been found, it was certain to have been closed by the end of June with the loss of 2000 jobs, as ordered by the European Commission.

The yard was established in the early 1960s as part of the Commercial Bank empire owned by the Andreadis family, but was forcibly nationalized with the rest of the group by the Karamanlis government. Shortly afterwards, the yard was hit by a worldwide shipping crisis which ruined its chances of gaining shipbuilding orders. However, bad public sector management, an unproductive work force and the politically motivated creation of surplus jobs in the yard were the most important factors which contributed to Eleusis' massive debts of 275 million US dol-

lars.

Similar stories can be told of other large land-based corporations established by shipping money, including Hellenic Shipyards just down the road at Skaramanga, which the Niarchos group was effectively forced to hand over to the State by its workers in the mid-1980s, and the national carrier, Olympic Airways, founded by Aristotle Onassis.

While shipowners have edged into service sectors such as tourism and, more recently, the newly liberalized media and banking markets, and they have clung onto small ship repair units for the express purpose of servicing their own fleets, they have long been wary of getting tangled up with big industry in their own country.

In many instances, the financial risk would be no more than that of buying a single ship, but shipowners fear more the danger of ruining their health and reputation in Greek based businesses where obstruction from workers, politicians and reporters has been a fact of daily life in the past.

The government has tacitly acknowledged that the country's shipping magnates may yet prove to be the key to the Greek economy and has wooed them with words, if not always with deeds, at every opportunity.

The Royal Bank of Scotland, which is one of the top lenders to Greek shipping, estimates that the nation's owners have some 40 billion US dollars in ready cash, a figure which could even be on the conservative side.

The shipping minister, Aristotelis Pavlidis, flew to London to speak with Greek shipowners resident there at the 11th hour of the procedure to sell Eleusis Shipyards. Four bids for the yard had already been received by the official closure date of February 28, one from Australia which seems to have been dismissed out of hand, one from a Greek businessman who was not able to provide much in the way of financial credentials and two 'serious' offers from Greek consortia with experience in the maritime field.

However, Pavlidis apparently told shipowners that the field was still open and on a more general note once again encouraged them to invest in Greece.

The result was that within a matter of days the Peratikos-led group came forward, conferred with Prime Minister Mitsotakis personally, and had its offer accepted by the Commercial Bank,

which commented that the bid price was significantly above recent market valuations of Eleusis and it was important that the shipyard should be kept in strong Greek hands.

Astir Management, the new holding company, will pay 12 million US dollars upon signing the final contract and a total 60 million US dollars over a ten-year period. This money will simply be used by the State to pay off a foreign loan of working capital for the shipyard and to settle some of the debts owed to public social security and utility organizations.

All but two percent of the yard's total debts have been written off with the agreement of the EC, so Eleusis is being offered the equivalent of a fresh start.

Perhaps more important is that the buyers have a strong business plan for the shipyard and signalled their intention to make further investments to modernize facilities. Their own fleet is a considerable one and will provide Eleusis with extra contracts for ship repairs, a field which in any case earned the yard 55 million US dollars last year. But the Peratikos family and its partners could also return the facility to shipbuilding, they said. There are firm projects for constructing new ships which will be studied as soon as the takeover is completed.

At a press conference hosted by the Commercial Bank last month, Michael Peratikos – who is also the Secretary of the Union of Greek Shipowners – said "We believe that it is the right time to invest in Greece now that Greece is becoming more European." He expressed confidence that the shipyard could surmount all problems and become profitable if everyone worked together for its success.

While the privatization of Eleusis certainly gives cause for optimism about investments in Greece, which are forecast by the EC to rise by at least 14 percent this year, it is probably too early to expect shipowners generally to catch the bug straight away.

Said one prominent banker: "I don't think many others will follow until certain disadvantageous factors disappear. First of all the labor laws have to be changed and secondly the currency has to be stabilized for foreign exchange to be invested," adding that while the drachma continues to slide, the attitude of investors would continue to be "why not wait?" ■

UNDER THE MACEDONIAN VOLCANO

The question over the growing 'Macedonian' dispute is no longer whether a solution will be found in the immediate future. It now appears that it will not. The two sides are intransigent and the international community is being drawn more and more into what, for the time being, is a war of words. The question now is which side can afford to hang on longer without compromise, Greece or Yugoslav 'Macedonia'? Who will break down first over the issue of changing or maintaining the name of 'Macedonia'?

As neighboring former Yugoslav republics one by one become embroiled in civil strife, the western powers' diplomats are trying to decide whether to lean in favor of Greece or the fragile new republic.

The dramatic domestic political developments here in April, climaxing with the dismissal of 'hardline' Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras, at first indicated that Athens was prepared to back down. Subsequent statements and developments indicate that this is not the case. The government, it would appear, is not even willing to accept a diluted version such as 'New Macedonia', a formula reportedly being backed by the European Community and Washington.

Late in April the government appeared confident that it had obtained all political support necessary to strengthen its insistence that Yugoslav 'Macedonia' comply with the three conditions adopted by the European Community in December. Namely, that Skopje abandon formal use of the name 'Macedonia' as being purely Greek from a cultural and historic point of view and because it implied territorial claims against Greece. Secondly, that it implicitly relinquish any claims against Greece and make changes to its Constitution accordingly. Thirdly, that it refrain from hostile propaganda against Greece.

As the rumblings grow louder and closer to the surface, developments indicate that the government is not even willing to accept a diluted version of a name for Skopje like 'New Macedonia', a formula being backed by most Western powers.

by Paul Anastasi

Domestic political developments supporting Greek perseverance have included the support of anti-Skopje policies by the opposition parties – with the exception of the Greek Communist Party (KKE) which sees 'imperialistic nationalism' sweeping the country – by President Karamanlis, most of the press, an aroused populace, within the country and the large and influential Greek communities abroad. It also takes into account a growing 'understanding' of Greek sentiments – even begrudgingly – by its previously impatient and even outraged allies in NATO and the EC. The parliamentary vote of confidence won by the government on 17 April put an end, at least temporarily, to inner party feuding and persistent reports that Mr Mitsotakis' administration was on the brink of collapse.

Paradoxically, the government and almost the entire opposition had previously supported Mr Samaras' intransigence. His removal, ultimately, had

more to do with inner party rivalries and the prime minister's need to reassert himself against a potential rival – a move similar to the removal a few months earlier of Minister Miltiades Evert – rather than to substantial differences over Greece's 'Macedonian' policy.

With the appointment of Ambassador Tzounis as Foreign Undersecretary, there were immediate reports that he favored de facto recognition of 'Macedonia' but not de jure, meaning that Athens would concede to the reality of the republic's existence but not its legality or right to its controversial name. In other words, a sort of compromise would be made similar to that which existed between Greece and Israel for four decades. But with the opposition and the press screaming 'treason', the government quickly waffled, saying that it was only part of 'multi-faceted' scenario report prepared by Mr Tzounis and had nothing to do with actual Greek intentions.

All this domestic political posturing aside, Greece, rightly or wrongly, feels it is in a position of strength regarding Skopje and should therefore not make concessions. The reason is that the neighboring republic constitutes the most impoverished part of Yugoslavia. It is not ethnically homogenous and at the same time is threatened by civil and nationalist strife within its borders. As a result, it is totally dependent on outside help, and on the EC in particular. Good relations with Greece, therefore, is the key to obtaining it.

Even though individual western countries might start recognizing 'Macedonia', Greece can veto its recognition by the European Community as a whole. This means that it cannot receive any financial aid from the Community or develop any meaningful rela-

tions with it. Even those countries that want to help 'Macedonia' know that they will have to do so at the risk of upsetting Greece. That could be risked, but 'Macedonia' would have little to offer such countries as compensation.

Greece holds the overwhelming military advantage, if it ever came to a showdown between the two sides, and Macedonia's indirect threat that it will seek Bulgarian and Turkish assistance is not convincing. An increase in these two countries' influence would be resisted by Serbia and Greece, and would be looked upon unfavorably by the West's concern over growing Moslem involvement in the Balkans. Skopje benefits indirectly from the tourist and commercial traffic that passes through on its way to and from Greece and the Middle East in general. A closure of the Greek-Macedonian borders and the imposition of a limited blockade from the south would make its economic survival even more precarious.

Greece, on the other hand, has to consider certain disadvantages: A closure of borders would greatly damage Greek interests. Its dependence on motorist tourist traffic from western Europe, and for the export by road of more than half its entire produce, is a very high price to pay. Tellingly, Industry and Energy Minister Andreas Andrianopoulos warned that Greece could not afford to try to hold a border that stretches "from the Aegean islands to Albania". Defence Minister Ioannis Varvitsiotis in similar vein said that a closure of the border with 'Macedonia' would necessitate an increase in com-

pulsory military service. Nevertheless, and to face all eventualities, Greece has already developed alternate routes for tourist and commercial traffic, even though costlier, through Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. It has also increased its sea traffic to and from Italy.

Greece, however, risks permanently damaging its relations with Albania, Skopje and Bulgaria. These are countries whose cooperation it needs to fend off growing Turkish influence in the Balkans. It also risks alienating its western partners, which are anxious to see the situation in the former Yugoslav republics stabilized. They are not happy with the Greek-Serbian axis or similar though informal alliance that has been created in the region.

Finally, Greece has to weigh as well the interesting possibility that a change of name for Skopje could signal the collapse of the government of President Kiro Gligorov. This could unleash further ethnic and nationalist strife with unexpected results.

Having considered the pros and cons of insisting on a hardline policy over the Macedonian issue, Greece so far has obviously concluded that it can afford to take the risk. However, its long-term optimism seems to stem from the prediction that 'Macedonia' might dissolve from within because of the potential ethnic turmoil and the territorial and nationalist pressure from its other neighbors, Serbia, Albania and Bulgaria.

The republic has a precarious ethnic homogeneity. Skopje's own census of 1991 claims that of a total 2 million population, 1.5 million or 75 percent are 'Macedonians'. This constitutes only 6.5 percent of the total Yugoslav federation. Greece claimed in April that even this figure includes a sizeable ethnic Greek minority.

A more independent international survey of the Yugoslav republic claims that 67 percent are 'Macedonians', 20 percent Albanians, 4.5 percent Turks, 2.3 percent Serbs, 2.2 percent Romanians and 2 percent Moslems.

Greek pressure aside, Skopje also feels immediately threatened by Bulgaria and by Serbia. The latter also sees 'Macedonia' as an artificial entity created by Tito to limit Serbia's strength and influence within the old Yugoslav Federation, and it often refers to the region as 'southern Serbia'. Bulgarian nationalists, in turn, see 'Macedonia' as part of a 'Greater Bulgaria'.

More ominously pressing for Skopje is the very large Albanian minority. It has recently called for autonomy and union with the Albanian-dominated region of Kosovo in Serbia, under the historic name of 'Illyria'. The first serious signs of Albanian unrest against Skopje's central authority manifested themselves last month.

With such wrenching tensions pulling Skopje in at least three different directions, Athens feels that it can certainly afford to insist on its central demand for a change of name for 'Macedonia'. Time, it feels, is on its side. ■

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HIJACKED TRASH

**The Municipality of Piraeus
is embarking on a joint venture
to create a refuse recycling plant.
Or how to turn away
garbage into energy.**

by Michael Anastasiades

It seems that the thaw set in: the mayor of Piraeus, George Logothetis, has crossed the Rubicon. "In less than eight months," says Mr Fairbank of Browning-Ferris Industries Europe Inc., Piraeus together with other municipalities of western Attica will have their recycling plant."

The refuse recycling plant is a joint venture between the municipality of Piraeus, Environmental Capital Holdings Inc. and Browning-Ferris Industries Europe Inc. As the courageous mayor of the port of Piraeus said during his press conference, "Our city won't have to disburse one drachma for this project." Indeed, the two aforementioned companies will invest the sum of 4.5 billion drachmas to construct the plant which is going to be able to service no less than 800,000 inhabitants in six months' time. The aim is, as the Chairman of ECH Mr Arcaini said, "to recycle organic and solid waste as well as construction debris and spare landfills, 75 percent of the waste produced by the municipalities of Piraeus and western Attica."

The inhabitants of Piraeus will soon have to learn to sort out their garbage into solid and organic matter and deposit it in the relative container before this is transported to the Schistos recycling plant to be treated. The recycling plant will also be built according to the stringent standards of anticipated EC regulations. The recycled matter will be sold on the local market. Besides paper, aluminium, plastic and glass, the Schistos plant will also produce organic compost to be used in the reforestation projects that Mr Logothetis has for Aegaleo mountain, or elsewhere. The area around the plant will be safe even for children at play and family promenades. The 25

percent of the refuse unsuitable for recycling will be safely stored in a way that the Saronic Gulf is no longer contaminated. This is attained through the installation of waterproofing sheets in base lining and capping systems of the landfill in question. Ground waters, soil and sea would thus be safe, which is not exactly what is happening now at Schistos.

But there is even a better method for the existing Schistos landfill: encapsulating the whole site by using the same capping method. That's for the future, though. In the meantime, the landfill of the same name will soon provide gas energy to heat up a greenhouse for the greening of Piraeus. This year 430,000

ECUs will be spent on this project. Have you ever thought that rubbish can be so interesting? "You have the rubbish, and the municipality of Piraeus has the method to make it good."

Imagine that three more recycling plants in Attica can save greater Athens from being submerged by rubbish every time the retarded garbage union decides to strike just to keep the habit going. The Athens municipality is willing to spend 47 billion drachmas it does not have to build a landfill beyond any recycling program, when less than half can do the job, and there's still money for the taking. Mr Logothetis should run for President, just to rid us of our zombies... ■

The Environment of the "Conference d'Athenes"

The Hilton Hotel was the scene of some hard-core soliciting on the part of representatives of Mediterranean and Black Sea countries during the second week of April. A conference was supposed to provide contact opportunities for capital investment and the exchange of ideas.

An interesting encounter was with the Chief Minister of Gibraltar, Mr J.J. Bossano who told me about his misfortunes trying to rid his six-square-kilometre country of its refuse. "We finally built a refuse processing plant where pressed refuse bales are incinerated. The Swedes and the Swiss helped us build it and the Spaniards are giving us hell. I mean the Spanish ecologists." In southern Spain, as everywhere else, there is a certain relation between ecologists and yoghurt in terms of culture effects...

Mr Iliescu, the President of Romania, is busy trying to get a "thing going" as he said "to do something about the most polluted sea in the world: the Black Sea." Besides, his country has some environmental disagreements with his southern neighbors, Bulgaria. They don't seem to agree on the quality of the organic compounds polluting their border area. But a meeting (21-22 April) is being organized soon, and this issue will surely be sorted out with the help of the EC or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development which has met in Budapest on 13-14 April.

As ecologists surely know, you need money, a lot of it, to clean up the you-know-what left behind by the socialist endeavor.

THE MEDITERRANEAN TEMPERAMENT HAS ITS SAY

The region's economic, political, security and environmental issues were all hung up and aired at the Athens Conference last month, but nothing was ironed out.

Two women participating were interviewed about what they thought of it.

by Maria Vassiliou

Cooperation among Mediterranean countries is a must. This was the laconic message that emerged from the Athens Conference on "Europe and the Mediterranean in the New World Situation" which opened on April 9.

The meeting was informal. Participants were not invited as official representatives of their countries or governments. They were not bound to take any decisions or to sign any agreements, but free to express their views. This was the official line of the conference announced by Jean-Paul Carteron, President of the Forum Foundation Council, which organized the conference under the auspices of the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The need to create an institutional framework which would provide the guidelines and the means for cooperation in the Mediterranean basin was put forward right at the beginning of the conference. Vice-Prime Minister of Malta Guido De Marco stressed that forming a Mediterranean Council along the lines of the European Community was required to enhance cooperation in the area. Later in the conference, the idea was taken further by Bulent Akarcali, former Minister and President of the Turkish Foundation for Democracy. Mr Akarcali stated the need for the creation of a Mediterranean Parliament to set an effective and democratic institutional platform of cooperation.

The panel discussions covered a wide range of issues including economic, political, security and environmental ones. Finance ministers of Mediterranean countries highlighted the importance of economic liberalism to develop regional exchanges, cooperation to pave the way to dialogue

with the EC, and integration of the Mediterranean countries was viewed partly as a vehicle to enable them to meet EC economic standards.

Economic stabilization cannot by itself suffice to define cooperation in the Mediterranean. Mr De Marco stressed the need to go beyond the divisions of the past and reach political cohesion in the area. Former Foreign Secretary of France Jean-Bernard Raimond presented putting an end to the proliferation of nuclear weapons, tightening arms control and promoting respect for human rights as the key to establish security in the Mediterranean. Finance Minister of Tunisia Sadok Rabah firmly declared that the Moslem character of his country could become a factor for advancing cooperation. But as Mrs Scrivener pointed out the rules of the game are harder in practice.

European Commissioner Christiane Scrivener said that the Community aimed at encouraging cooperation among Mediterranean countries but that the establishment of partnership with the EC would necessitate fundamental structural changes on the part of Mediterranean countries.

Pointing to the rise of ethnic conflicts in Europe, all speakers noted how national differences have always been an impediment to cooperation in the Mediterranean. But only a few openly said that issues, such as the Palestinian, Cypriot and Kurdish, need to be settled to open the way to security in the area. Other speakers chose to remain silent. Israel had been invited, diplomatic sources said to *The Athenian*, but did not participate.

Speakers outlined the different aspects of security in the Mediterranean. Ion Iliescu, President of Roma-

nia, said: "Europe must conceive of, and guarantee security on the entire continent." He also supported the creation of CSCM which could establish a future Charter on Security and Cooperation in the Mediterranean. In one of his last statements as Greek Foreign Secretary Antonis Samaras stressed that security in the Mediterranean was indivisible from those in neighboring areas. He also warned that the region could expect to be influenced by the risks of uncontrolled immigration.

The issues dealt with in the conference included the possibility of joint cooperation between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea countries. Both areas share similar social and economic structures. Mr Akarcali stressed that Greece should participate equally in both forums.

The Athens Conference provided the opportunity for the expression of ideas but failed to guarantee that the condition of dialogue among participants would be carried out on an equal basis.

On the contrary, the conference itself made it clear that such a condition would be impossible. Who is to classify the problems of the Mediterranean Sea as to their significance, resolve them and therefore gradually open the way to the advancement of the countries together? The Athens Conference was rich in ideas but it left this question open. Yet there was an underground feeling that if the problems of priority of short-termism and short-sighted national politics could be left aside, the Mediterranean temperament might triumph in all fields of human activity, including respect for human rights. ■

Interview with Tansu Ciller, Finance Minister of Turkey

by Maria Vassiliou

The Athenian: How do you define cooperation?

Ms Ciller: Cooperation by itself has no boundaries. It is a term that is very hard to define. But you have to realize that the European Community started with a concept, the European concept, that also didn't have any boundaries. So the idea of a Mediterranean concept that was put forward today, needs a loose structure to start with; both at a ministerial level and at a parliamentary level, and sometimes at a bureaucratic level.

The Athenian: Why do you think it has to be loose?

Ms Ciller: Because there has to be a loose dialogue to express all kinds of views. Such a dialogue will help people understand each other. It is the people who move things, who move the settings of the structure, who organize everything. For that they need to understand each other.

The Athenian: Move the structure towards what goal?

Ms Ciller: Move the structure towards probably labeling and defining a setting for that as well. For that setting already Turkey has volunteered, Greece has volunteered, Egypt has volunteered, and I am sure that when this effort becomes more tangible other countries will volunteer as well. This will make it feasible for other countries to take their turn and provide a setting. In Turkey we feel that the Mediterranean concept has something to contribute to the forthcoming European Union which will evolve sometime in the future.

The Athenian: What makes you sure that the European Community will be enlarged?

Ms Ciller: Because the way the leadership has evolved in the modern setting shows that US, Canada and the Latin American countries will form an economic union. In Asia, aside from the five 'tigers', Eastern Asian countries are planning to form an economic union. These are going to take over world leadership and Europe will have to respond to that and be able to compete to such big blocs.

The Athenian: In your speech you said that Europe needs Turkey to compete with this economic blocs. Why is that?

Ms Ciller: Turkey has a historic, pivotal

role to play at this time. We have just become a full member in EFTA; we are in the process of forming an agreement with the former Eastern bloc countries and we are the only non-member country which is an associate member of the EC. In addition, we have close ties with the newly emerged countries of Eastern Europe of Turkish origin.

The Athenian: You mean former Soviet Union republics? Are they of Turkish origin?

Ms Ciller: Yes. We share the same language, the same religion, the same music. What do you call that? It is not a nationalistic attitude, it is the excitement being generated now in finding in each other the same cultural ties. What we hope to share with our partners and our trading neighbors is this kind of friendship and the opportunity for it which Turkey can provide to other Mediterranean countries and the rest of the world.

The Athenian: Do you think that your role will only be to contribute to the world and to other countries?

Ms Ciller: In economics there is no such thing of gaining without giving. There is always a balance. The approach is one. That of trying to find a mutual benefit. So the aim is going to be an advancement of economic relations which is mutually beneficial for all partners involved. It is the same with trade.

The Athenian: Do you limit cooperation amongst Mediterranean countries to the economic field only?

Ms Ciller: One must start, amongst other things, with economic integration.

The Athenian: Where do you place Greece within the idea of Mediterranean cooperation?

Ms Ciller: For one, we feel that Turkey can definitely cooperate with Greece.

The Athenian: Have you already started doing it?

Ms Ciller: Absolutely. And I would have hoped that this beautiful city of Athens would not have been the one that has actually vetoed cooperation.

The Athenian: Do you think that Mediterranean cooperation can advance without settling first the Cypriot issue?

Ms Ciller: These are totally different

things. Economic integration is another matter and I don't see why we should drag on an issue which has no bearing on the economic cooperation that I am talking about.

The Athenian: Then how do you define the Cypriot issue?

Ms Ciller: Economic integration has to be resolved by its own dynamism. It has no relation to the Cyprus issue. It is irrelevant. What I am talking about is economic advancement, about forming a bridge connecting some of the newly emerging countries, as well as more cooperation in the Mediterranean. That cooperation makes it easier for the Cyprus issue to be resolved.

The Athenian: But if an economic integration is achieved what would be the way to settle the Cypriot issue?

Ms Ciller: Once merged into the European Union, it becomes a political union, so there are no boundaries left. By definition the whole issue of Cyprus will be resolved anyhow.

The Athenian: Don't you think that if Turkey wants to widen its cooperation with other countries it will first have to resolve its economic problems?

Ms Ciller: You are absolutely right there. We have enacted a stabilization program. But our growth rate is higher than that of Europe. On the average it is 5.5-6 percent and sometimes it goes as high as 11. Inflation is around 60 to 70 percent. That we have to tackle and we are bringing in the institutional framework not only to bring it down over the next year but to keep it down.

The Athenian: Is the state supporting your businessmen to invest in other countries?

Ms Ciller: We are giving a lot of incentives for private investment in these countries as well. Such as fiscal incentives given to those doing business in the newly emerged states of the former Eastern bloc. As a state, we have given 1.5 billion US dollars of aid to Russia to help finance their exports. We are planning to extend this aid because we do not want to discriminate against Russia. We have given help to all our neighboring countries.

The Athenian: What about the Balkan countries?

Ms Ciller: We have agreements with Bulgaria and Romania to provide them loans. I don't know the details, but they are over 100 million US dollars. Our construction schemes in the Balkans and in Russia are competitive to those undertaken by Germany.

The Athenian: Are you promoting investment in Greece as well?

Ms Ciller: Of course, we can cooperate. But the first step needs to be taken for a better understanding and cooperation here in Athens. ■

Interview with A. Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer, Director of the Vienna UNIDO

by Maria Vassiliou



The Athenian: What is your view of cooperation generally?

Ms Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer: Cooperation can only be achieved if we adopt common standards of respect towards each other. We are all human beings. We need to create a moral standing; we have to follow the United Nations Charter.

The Athenian: How do you understand cooperation among Mediterranean countries?

Ms Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer: The Mediterranean is a reflection of the division between poor and rich. Through cooperation we should try to overcome the restrictions that are due to this situation. We should try to offer help that will enable the south to improve living conditions and develop.

The Athenian: How do you determine the needs of each country?

Ms Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer: By trying to be fair; to be sincere in dealing with all nations. I try to put my personal feelings aside and function under the principles that govern the work of a civil servant.

The Athenian: What do you mean by being fair to a nation?

Ms Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer: As Foreign Secretary of Estonia Lennart Meri said earlier we have to respect not only human rights but also national rights. The conflict today that cripples various parts of Eastern Europe and the Balkans has resulted from disrespect to national rights. Every nation embodies its own culture, its own religion and language. These deserve respect.

The Athenian: Don't you think that there are specific major issues – that of Palestine and Cyprus come to mind – which obstruct Mediterranean cooperation?

Ms Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer: The

Palestinian and Cypriot issues present the same case: the need to recognize the rights of the inhabitants of these nations to practice their own religion and to live on their own territory. Cooperation should be seen as a way which will ultimately settle these issues. All nations have to start living together and accepting each others rights.

The Athenian: How could Europe contribute to this cooperation?

Ms Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer: Cooperation in the Mediterranean should be built on tolerance. Europeans provide an example of democratic regimes. They can become a vehicle of help.

The Athenian: Are you in favor of the creation of a Mediterranean Council similar to that of the European Community?

Ms Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer: It is a good idea. Such a council could provide institutional framework within which cooperation would develop and advance. The Mediterranean countries need to come together and start drawing common policies not only on economic issues but also on environmental, political and social ones. Continuity needs an institutional basis. A common memory is the only way to reach decisions and find solutions. The real value of the United Nations lies in the fact that it is a forum where nations cooperate to find consensus.

The Athenian: How would that be achieved?

Ms Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer: By diagnosing the sources that are causing environmental problems and replacing them with feasible, clean technology solutions. Greece and other countries in both areas should realize that the environmental problems have immediate effects on health, natural resources and tourism. The economies of these countries depend on tourism. But oil

spoilage and toxic dumping in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea won't help tourism. Through this Centre, Greece can become a catalyst for establishing a higher quality of life. UNIDO can provide the technical knowledge and could assist in introducing an integrated approach that will enable the countries of both areas to co-operate and find solutions.

The Athenian: Have you met with members of the Greek government to discuss the creation of the Centre?

Ms Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer: I recently met with the Greek Minister of Technology and Environment to promote the scheme. I must say that I am looking forward to come back one day and inaugurating the Centre.

The Athenian: Apart from these 'grand' schemes, how can we, as individuals, contribute to the protection of nature?

Ms Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer: Changing the education system is necessary to make people more sensitive to the environment and persuade them to adopt a friendly attitude to nature. We have to learn how to live with the environment.

The Athenian: But who could play the leading role of turning us into more environmentally conscious beings?

Ms Tcheknavorian-Asenbauer: Women can play such a role. We women are more sensitive to nature, we function on instinct and we are more concerned about our children. We don't want to compromise when it comes to them. But we are not addressed and think of ourselves as less powerful than men. Women have not yet capitalized on their capabilities. They haven't realized that they constitute a big segment of the world economy. Protesting is not enough. Women have to start agitating for the protection of nature. We owe it to our children. ■

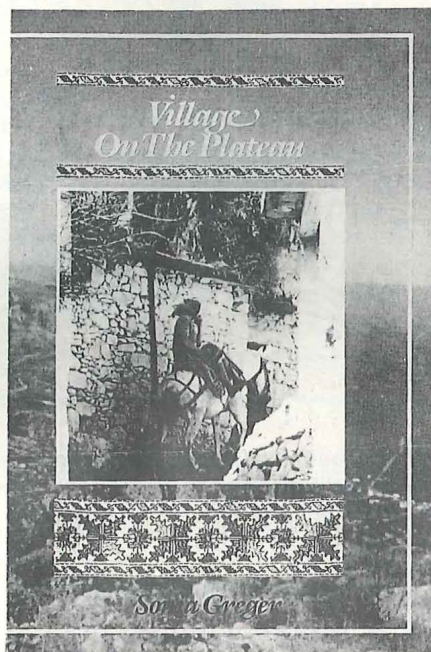
Long-Term Changes; Brief Encounters

Magoulas is a small Cretan village lying on the Lasithi plateau. The author, a social anthropologist, recorded her observations of village life and the annual cycle of its activities, in 1984-85. Although published in 1988, the book has only just become available in bookstores here. Though the author describes it as a "fairly momentary snapshot", her observations of the way in which villagers have come to terms with the 20th century and of the impact of tourism on the peasant community, could well be relevant to other villages in Greece and in the eastern Mediterranean generally.

"I had never lived such a feet-on-the-ground existence before," she writes. It included such daily tasks as cleaning out warm animal entrails, and crises as getting hysterical when men excessively bossed her.

After setting the scene of her study – the high-altitude plateau dotted by the hundreds of windmills so admired by tourists and ecologists – the author goes on to describe the age-old pattern of transhumance in search of suitable pastures for the sheep, and contrasts it with that of other shepherd communities. She vividly evokes the harshness of winter life, redeemed by the opportunity to relax and join hunting expeditions in the wild mountains of Lasithi. Winter is the time for reminiscing while cracking nuts around the wood stove, for enjoying the warmth of human contact in a home or coffee shop, where each newcomer "will be welcomed to the warmest spot until thawed, and then... move around for the next comer." In summer, on the other hand, the life and the work are hard and incessant. No task can be put off by inclination.

One of the author's main objectives is to consider women's role in Magoulas and the ways in which women are both influencing and stabilizing village development. It is the women who are absorbing much of the



Village on the Plateau
by Sonia Greger.
Brewer Books,
Studley, Warwickshire,
1988, pp 177.

strain of transition from subsistence to market economy, as well as of the impact of tourism on village life "while husbands and donkeys, decorated with a flower behind the ear (the men), or the best fringed rugs and tassels (the donkeys), are charming the tourists in the name of family prosperity...." At the same time, she challenges western preconceptions that would overlook the high value placed on women by the men of the village, who neither regard nor treat them as of lower status.

In contrast to the impact of Greece's entry into the European Community and the implications this has for the villagers' lives, tourism is a 'fun' thing, "peripheral, and touching on fantasies". Like all Cretans, the villagers of Magoulas love to meet strangers, to offer hospitality. They enjoy the encounter, the dialogue with foreigners of any kind – from another village or from the other side of the world. How the villagers' lives are

affected by these usually brief encounters is one of the questions which the author attempts to address. The villagers' way of life and labor, their transhumant lifestyle, is related to the community 'meaning system'. The author also addresses such broad issues as negotiations between peasants and bureaucrats, relations between subsistence and market economies, women and cooperatives, and the continuous validity of religious symbolism.

Although the book will appeal equally to the general reader and to those seeking a better knowledge and understanding of life in rural Crete today, it should also be of interest to those concerned with development studies and women's studies. Described within the *kosmos* of Magoulas, Sonia Greger's observations lead the reader to question, along with her, the definition of 'development' on the western model and to challenge the rigidity of commonly held value judgements and preconceptions.

The author herself expresses her hope that the book may, in its way, increase cross-cultural understanding – in terms of both insight and criticism. It is not romantic, escapist reading. Of the impact which this experience had on her own life and attitudes, Sonia Greger says: "A severe shaking up of one's indigenous boundaries may, in the modern world, be an almost necessary experience, and a rite of passage to world citizenship."

Much of the fascination and charm of the book lies in the fact that, although this is a scientific monograph, the author manages to engage the reader throughout in an experience of *methexis* (communication and participation), to recreate the warmth and immediacy of the meeting of real human beings, and the excitement which an encounter of this kind always engenders when interest is keen, feelings genuine and preconceptions put aside. ■

ANTIQUITY PRESERVED OR CULTURAL LOOT?



THE GOOD MERCHANT: "Quite right, too. Why should the Greeks get mixed up in this? At the most, we could return them to the Turks from whom we bought them!"
A Greek View in 1961 from the Athenian newspaper Tachydromos.

Since 1970 United Nations committees have deliberated on the whole question of 'stolen art' or removal of countries' national heritage. At the 46th session of the UN General Assembly in November 1991, Item 23: "Return or restitution of cultural property to the countries of origin" was again aired. Greece voted in favor (as it always has) and Britain abstained (as usual).

At that session the British Permanent Representative to the UN made the statement which follows in part.

"We are sympathetic to the aspirations of those countries wishing to develop and improve their collections of cultural property, but we cannot accept the principle that cultural property which has been freely and legitimately acquired should be returned to the country of origin."

"Other elements of the resolution... run counter to our belief that the great international collections of works of art constitute a unique resource for the benefit of both the public and the international academic community...."

"In conclusion, I should comment briefly on the remarks made by the distinguished representative of Greece about the works of art known as the Elgin marbles. These works of art were acquired legally in the early years of the 19th century from the sovereign power in Greece at that time... We cannot accept the principle of the return of

Theft or purchase? It is all a matter of perspective. Which is the best home for the Elgin Marbles?

by Robert Bartholomew

objects to their country of origin except in the case of illegal acquisition. But we remain ready to discuss the matter further with the government of Greece on a bilateral basis in the spirit of our close and friendly relations...."

The Greek position is that they were taken illegally by Lord Elgin in the early 1800s. Ambassador Antonios Exarhos, the Permanent Representative of Greece, replied:

"I am sure that we all share the view that illicit removal of unique works of art must cease... The question of protecting the cultural property of all nations is all the more relevant now than in the past."

"May I note that no country is immune to illicit traffic of its cultural property. Therefore it is to everybody's interest that the 1970 draft convention, now under consideration once more, deprive all involved in the illicit traffic of cultural property from any benefit arriving out of their illegal activities. Furthermore one must take into account especially the interests of coun-

tries with a rich historical past which suffered and continue to suffer from the illegal removal of their cultural heritage. In this respect, it would be useful to introduce the element of retroactivity which we consider fully justified by the very nature of the convention. But it is encouraging to note that these concerns are shared by an ever-increasing number of countries adhering to the convention - 71 to date."

"The substantive aspect of the matter remains within the framework of bilateral negotiations between Greece and the United Kingdom, a country with which we entertain close and friendly relations. The claim for the recovery of the Parthenon Marbles rests with the fact that they were always considered to be inseparable from the monument."

"The activities of UNESCO and the Intergovernmental Committee have significantly contributed over the years to the enhancement of international co-operation... I note, with satisfaction, that there have been cases where works of art have been returned to their lawful owners. This trend should be further encouraged so that mistrust may give way to goodwill, mutual respect, and recognition of legitimate claims."

"The draft resolution before us serves this purpose and that is why I commend it for approval at this session."

From the time it was completed in 432 BC the Parthenon was regarded as the culmination of the architecture of ancient Greece.

The Parthenon is unique in its dual role; it belongs both to the Greeks and to the world. The question now is: should the Parthenon be as complete as possible in one place? The cultural answer is 'yes' but Britain sticks to 'legality': the marbles were legally acquired and are thus legally held. Where would be the great collections of the world if all legally obtained artifacts were returned to their countries of origin... and what would become of the world showplaces. Paris would lose most of the contents of the Louvre; London, the British Museum; St Petersburg, the Ermitage; Washington, the Smithsonian.

The United Nations has taken another tack. The Intergovernmental Committee of UNESCO, in its Recommendation No 1 regarding the restoration of the Parthenon Marbles, proposed that the Secretariat, with the advice and assistance of the International Council of Museums, seek the opinion of a panel of independent experts of international repute. This panel, after studying existing conditions in their present location (British Museum) and the plans of the new Acropolis Museum, would advise the Committee as to the place where the Parthenon Marbles would best be situated.

The Greek Government, under pressure from its then Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri, decided to build a new museum for the Acropolis treasures. In 1986 they announced an international competition for the design of a 'world-class' archaeological museum. Subsequently the competition was won by Italian architects Passarelli and Nicoletti. Site chosen is Makriyanni, estimated cost is 15 billion drachmas (90 million US dollars), construction to begin in 1994.

Work has not yet commenced. (Pericles built the Parthenon in 15 years; the new Athens Concert Hall took 35). The Greek government is not likely to have money to spare on such a 'cultural' project in the immediate future. It is interesting to see the culmination of the years of effort from 1971 shown in the following table.

1971: Report by UNESCO experts.

1975: Fact-finding group set up.

1977: *Study for Restoration of the Erechtheion* published and approved by participating experts. Group becomes Committee for the Preservation of the Acropolis Monuments; studies be-

gin covering the restoration of the Acropolis.

1979: Work commences on the Erechtheion.

1983: *Study for the Restoration of the Parthenon* published. The Greek Minister of Culture criticizes present location in the British Museum. House of Lords passes a Bill allowing discretion for the trustees of the British Museum to consider restitution of cultural objects.

1984: Work begins on the restoration of the Parthenon.

1986: Greek government announces international competition to design new archaeological museum. Restoration of the Erechtheion completed.

1991: Competition for design of the new museum won by Italian architects Passarelli and Nicoletti. UN General Assembly 46th session, Item 23: question of restitution of cultural property. Recommendation No1: study of best location.

The inability of the Labour Party to win a majority in the House in the April 9 elections disappointed all those who were familiar with Mr Neil Kinnock's pledge, if he became PM, to aid the cause for the restitution of the Parthenon marbles.

Nevertheless, an editorial published in *The Times* just a few days earlier is of considerable importance as the newspaper had consistently opposed the return of the marbles in the past. This change of heart on the part of a very establishment periodical may reflect a similar reconsideration amongst the Trustees of the Museum. For this reason, most of the column is reprinted here:

When Lord Elgin embarked upon removing the sculptures from the Parthenon after 1801 his intention was to save one of the great treasures of the ancient world for posterity. The marbles had been plundered, smashed and used as building material for centuries. Lord Elgin legally shipped the statues from Athens and sold them to Britain, for 36,000 pounds sterling, just half his total expenses.

Mr Kinnock's remarks to Sir Robin Day last week that "the place for the Elgin Marbles is in the Parthenon," repeated a promise he made to former Greek minister for the arts, Melina Mercouri, in 1985.

His case is essentially the same as Lord Byron's, who less than ten years after the marbles had been removed heard a prophetic remark from a Western-educated Greek: "You English are

carrying off the works of the Greeks, our forefathers. Preserve them well. We Greeks will come and redeem them."

When Elgin removed the marbles Athens was a town of just 10,000, an obscure corner of the Ottoman empire. He brought them to a city where they would be looked after and viewed by a large and interested public. The British Museum has proved an ideal custodian of the statues, caring for them and displaying them in a handsome gallery. In modern Athens the authorities promise they will be carefully preserved in a new gallery close to the Parthenon.

For the Greeks the marbles have a unique resonance; the Parthenon is a symbol of the cultural unity and continuity of their nation: Greece's Crown Jewels. The value of the marbles to Greece is incomparably greater than it is to the British. Yet the Trustees of the British Museum have long argued that their responsibility to preserve them is inalienable and to return them to Greece would open the floodgates of endless demands for the return of cultural artefacts that would leave their display cases bare.

There is a clear distinction between valuable artefacts and treasures of intense national significance. If historians and antiquarians cannot tell the difference, then somebody else should do so for them. There are few objects so closely bound up with a nation's sense of identity as the marbles...

Why in any case should the art of a nation be incarcerated in one place for all time, at home or abroad? The best museums of the future will be those prepared to clear out their cellars, trade their objects and improve their collections.

Nothing is more stifling than the fashion for treating collections as fixed and permanent. It has made museums moribund, their collections augmented only when they can squeeze money out of governments to pay soaring prices for a dwindling stock of artefacts. In the realm of art nowhere is more hogwash talked than on this topic. The marbles should be returned and the cobwebs of museum curatorship swept aside.

Antiquity preserved or cultural loot? Even the British Parliament in 1816 could barely make up its mind. In the debate on the Earl of Elgin's petition to sell the marbles to the government, the House of Commons split: 82 in favor, 80 against. If the vote had gone the other way, where would the face of the Parthenon be now? ■

THE DELUSORY TREATY OF SÈVRES



The Burning of Smyrna, 31 August 1922.

Signed in August 1920, it was Venizelos' diplomatic masterpiece, granting Greece Thrace nearly to the gates of Constantinople and the administration of the Smyrna District.

But it was never ratified.

Three months later, Venizelos was overthrown by popular vote and King Constantine, detested by the Allies, restored.

Though politically abandoned, Greece, in a renewed wave of nationalism, attacked Turkey alone, paving the way to the Asia Minor catastrophe.

by J.M. Thursby

Late in the afternoon on the first of May, 1919, by the old calendar then used in Greece, Archbishop Chrysostomos of Smyrna in Turkey convened an extraordinary meeting of the Great Synod and the distinguished Greek citizens of the city. «Deathly pale, his voice charged with emotion,» said an eye-witness account, he waved a telegram at them and announced that it was from Eleftherios

as the outline of the large Greek convoy came into view. «They're coming! They're coming!» First to dock was the *Patris* and amid scenes of almost hysterical jubilation Greek troops began to pour off onto the quays as other ships docked all along the harbor.

The people shouted, laughed and clapped, the ships' buglers played and Archbishop Chrysostomos, resplendent in his golden robes stood in an

around the town and prepared to resist.

Their unexpected attack caused alarm and chaos among the Greek forces and a murderous battle ensued for some hours, resulting in a handful of dead on either side and many more wounded including some of the spectators. By afternoon, order had been restored and all Turkish soldiers rounded up. But the incident had temporarily marred the celebrations and, for those



Eleftherios Venizelos, the Greek Prime Minister, signing the treaty of Sèvres, 10 August 1920.

Venizelos, the Greek prime minister who was then taking part in the post-war Paris peace conferences. After an impassioned speech he concluded triumphantly, «Tomorrow our liberators come to occupy the city. Long Live the Nation.» The news spread like wildfire through the town. At last, after months of anxiety and uncertainty, the long-awaited day had come. The local Greeks in a frenzy of nationalism decorated the city, and soon Smyrna was a mass of blue and white flags.

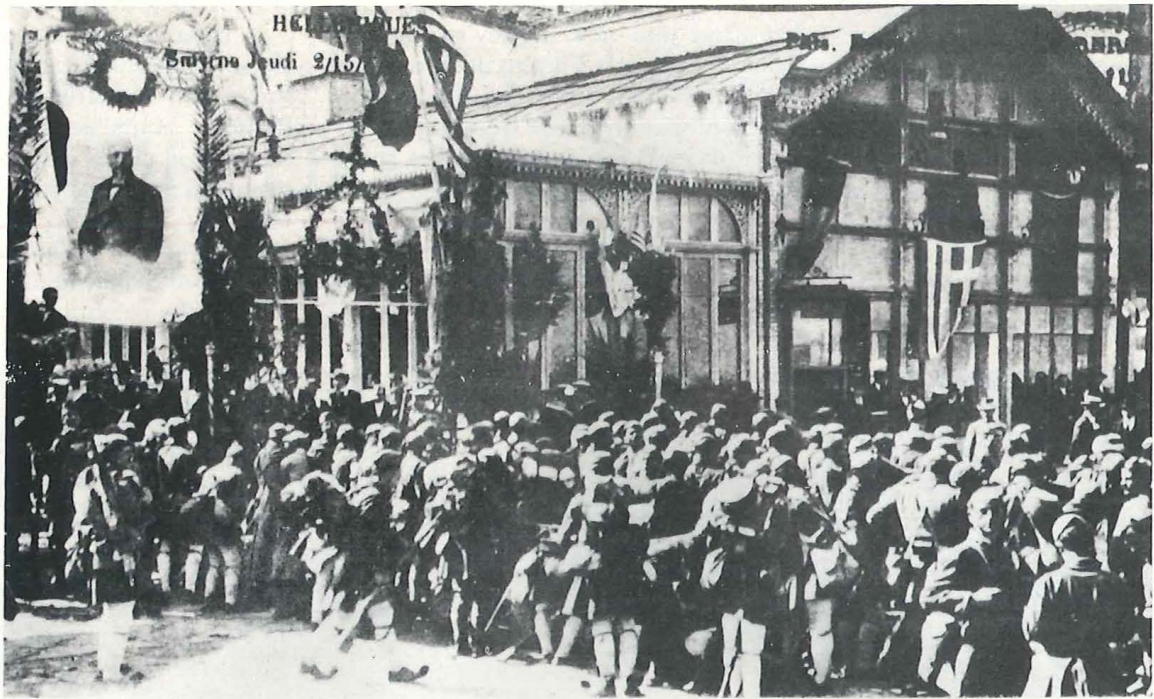
At dawn the next morning the quays and the streets round the spacious harbor were mobbed by tense and almost silent crowds all staring expectantly out to sea. Around seven o'clock an enormous roar split the morning air

open carriage intoning «Blessed are they who come in the name of the Lord.» Not expecting any resistance, the troops, mostly unarmed, formed up and with some difficulty managed to march off in all directions through the cheering crowds in order to secure the city.

Not all the citizens of 'Infidel Ismir', as the Ottomans called it, were cheering. The administration of the city and the surrounding province was still in the hands of the Turks and they had been only too aware of the approaching Greek convoy. In the Turkish districts of the city they had locked and barred their homes and during the night armed Turks, both soldiers and civilians, had secretly slipped into key positions

who believed in them, provided ill omens.

Throughout World War I, when Turkey had fought alongside Germany and Austria-Hungary, many of the Christians of Smyrna and other towns had lived in fear of reprisals, especially after the wholesale massacre of the Armenians in 1915. With the signing of the armistice between the Allies and Turkey at Mudros in October 1918, British, French, Italian and Greek ships had sailed into Smyrna harbor and the Christian Armenians and Franco-Levantines, as well as Greeks, had breathed a sigh of relief. During the peace conferences in and around Paris which followed, the people of Smyrna waited, amid much rumor and specula-



The arrival of Greek troops at Smyrna on 2 May 1919 by the old calendar
(15 May by the current one).

tion, the outcome of their fate.

At the beginning of 1919 in the town of Sèvres near the French capital, the conference began between the Allies and Turkey. The small Greek delegation was led by Venizelos, a statesman of international calibre and a brilliant negotiator. Up against the major powers of Britain, France and the US, – each having its own aspirations in Asia Minor – and the particularly tenacious opposition of Italy, Venizelos played a skillful game of international poker to win unexpected territorial advantages for his country. The Italian delegation felt a deep personal antipathy towards Venizelos, seeing both he and his friendship with the Entente, as an obstacle to its ambitions in the Aegean. There, they claimed the Anatolian mainland facing the Dodecanese islands which they had occupied during the brief Italian/Turkish war of 1911, and the port of Smyrna as well.

Even as the terms were being hammered out, the situation in Turkey was continually changing. France had occupied the province of Cilicia and the Italians had sent troops to Antalya and its surrounding area which had been promised to them as an inducement to enter the war on the side of the Entente (Britain and France). Greece had occupied Eastern Thrace and Gallipoli, and the Allies, with British forces predominating, were garrisoning Constantinople and the eastern side of the Dardanelles.

Italy, enraged by what it conceived as unfair favoritism for Greece, secretly prepared its army in Antalya to march on Smyrna and take it by force. The

powers at the peace conferences were informed, however, and gave Greece permission to occupy it. Venizelos sent an urgent telegram to Greek army units stationed near Kavala which read, «At this moment the Supreme Council has informed me that at today's meeting they decided that the expeditionary forces should leave immediately for Smyrna. The decision was unanimous. Long Live the Nation.» Within 36 hours the Greek convoy set sail. It was shadowed most of the way by British ships to ensure against a possible Italian naval attack. Only when anchored off Lesbos were the troops, amid much cheering and excitement, informed of their destination.

Like most of the settlements on the Eastern Aegean coast since earliest historic times, Smyrna had been predominantly Greek. Long a contender for Homer's birthplace, which is called Phoecea in the *Odyssey*, it was throughout its chequered existence, as it still is, one of the main ports in the eastern Mediterranean.

With 60 percent of its population Greek in 1919, it was a prosperous cosmopolitan city about the same size as Athens but handling almost double the trade of Piraeus. On the social side it had a good theatre and five large cinemas along with many private clubs and a wealthy fun-loving elite which passed its days in a round of bridge parties, hunts, picnics and balls. From all accounts, the Greek Ball was the event of the season, when young debutantes 'came out' for the first time in society. Several newspapers and publishing companies, printing both Greek

and translated works, as well as a good education system fed a lively intelligentsia.

By and large, apart from periodic bouts of violence, the governing Turks had not interfered in the lives of the Christian inhabitants of Smyrna, but now their positions were reversed. The Turks for the first time in five centuries were humiliated and in a revengeful mood after their defeat and the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire.

Out of this post-war chaos rose through to power an army officer, General Mustapha Kemal who by dint of his dominating personality and outstanding qualities of leadership reorganized the disunited and demoralized remnants of the Turkish army. Slowly he formed them back into a fighting force. An ardent nationalist, he and his growing number of men, harried the areas of foreign occupation, particularly around Smyrna.

The Treaty of Sèvres, finally signed in August 1920, placed the port of Smyrna and its hinterland under Greek control for five years, after which the population by plebiscite or by local decree could opt for union with Greece or not. The Greek forces stationed there were now given the green light by Britain and France to move further inland in order to secure the province whose towns also had substantial communities of Greeks and in an effort to weaken the increasingly threatening influence of Kemal.

Venizelos had also gained for his country the whole of Eastern Thrace and Gallipoli, the ratification that all Aegean islands were now Greek in-

cluding Imbros and Tenedos, and a place on the International Straits Commission. In a separate agreement Italy had promised to cede the Dodecanese islands except Rhodes. It was a magnificent diplomatic triumph and the Greeks were rightly jubilant.

The ink was no sooner dry, however, than the situation began to unravel. Young King Alexander of Greece suddenly died, and elections were called in November. In an incomprehensible burst of self-destruction, the country voted overwhelmingly against Venizelos and, despite threats from Britain and France, in favor of the return of King Constantine, the father of Alexander, whose pro-German stance during World War I had earned him the enmity of the Entente as well as exile. During the same month Kemal established the National Assembly in Ankara and refused to recognize either of the Turkish sultan in Istanbul or the Treaty of Sèvres.

King Constantine's return in December 1920 caused Greece the loss of French and British support. Two months later Allied representatives met in London to 'review' the unratified Treaty of Sèvres and agreed on a policy of strict neutrality towards Greece's presence in Asia Minor. Both France and Italy, recognizing in Kemal the future leader of Turkey, made separate agreements with him which led to their forces being withdrawn from Cilicia and Antalya.

On the contrary the Greek army in

Asia Minor launched a new major offensive in March 1921. Now, with King Constantine as Commander-in-Chief, who in the usual Greek tradition had replaced most of the leading officers with those having royalist sympathies, it advanced much further inland towards Ankara, Kemal's seat of power. A long campaign brought several hard-fought victories for Greece, but it had become dangerously isolated. Devoid of international support, its lines of supply overextended and its troops, which had been fighting since the Balkan Wars in 1912/13, became exhausted. In August 1922, only miles away from Ankara, Kemal launched his long-awaited counter-attack, broke through Greek lines and forced a retreat. Many a courageous rear-guard action was fought, but the Greeks were pushed back to the sea and on September 8 their troops pulled out of Smyrna leaving those hapless inhabitants who had not escaped to the untender mercies of Kemal's army.

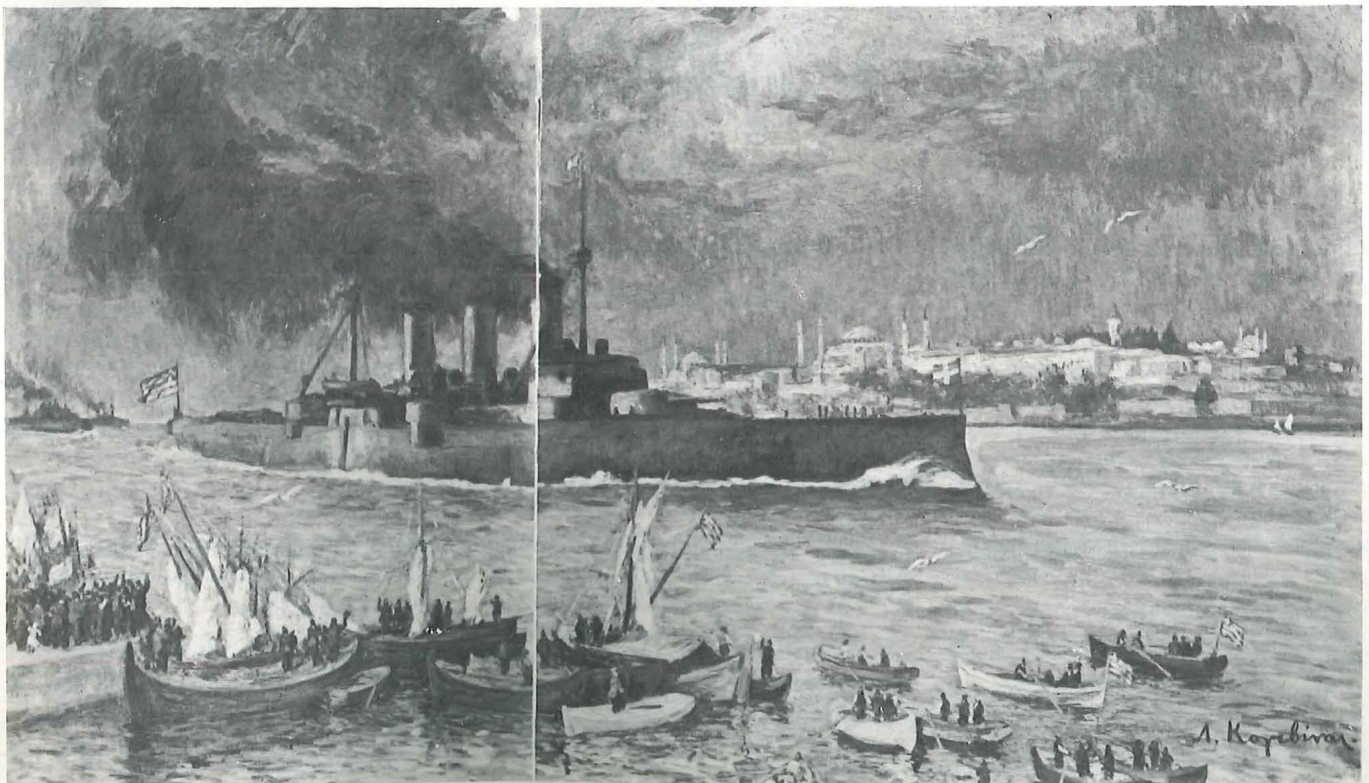
The defeat led to enforced population exchanges, harassment, and further massacres of Greeks in Turkey. It also meant the loss of almost all territory gained for Greece at the Treaty of Sèvres, and signalled the end of nearly 3000 years of Greek habitation along the coasts of the Eastern Aegean and the Black Seas.

Even today, 70 years later, the pros and cons and minutiae of what was rightly called the catastrophe of Smyrna, are still hotly debated. ■

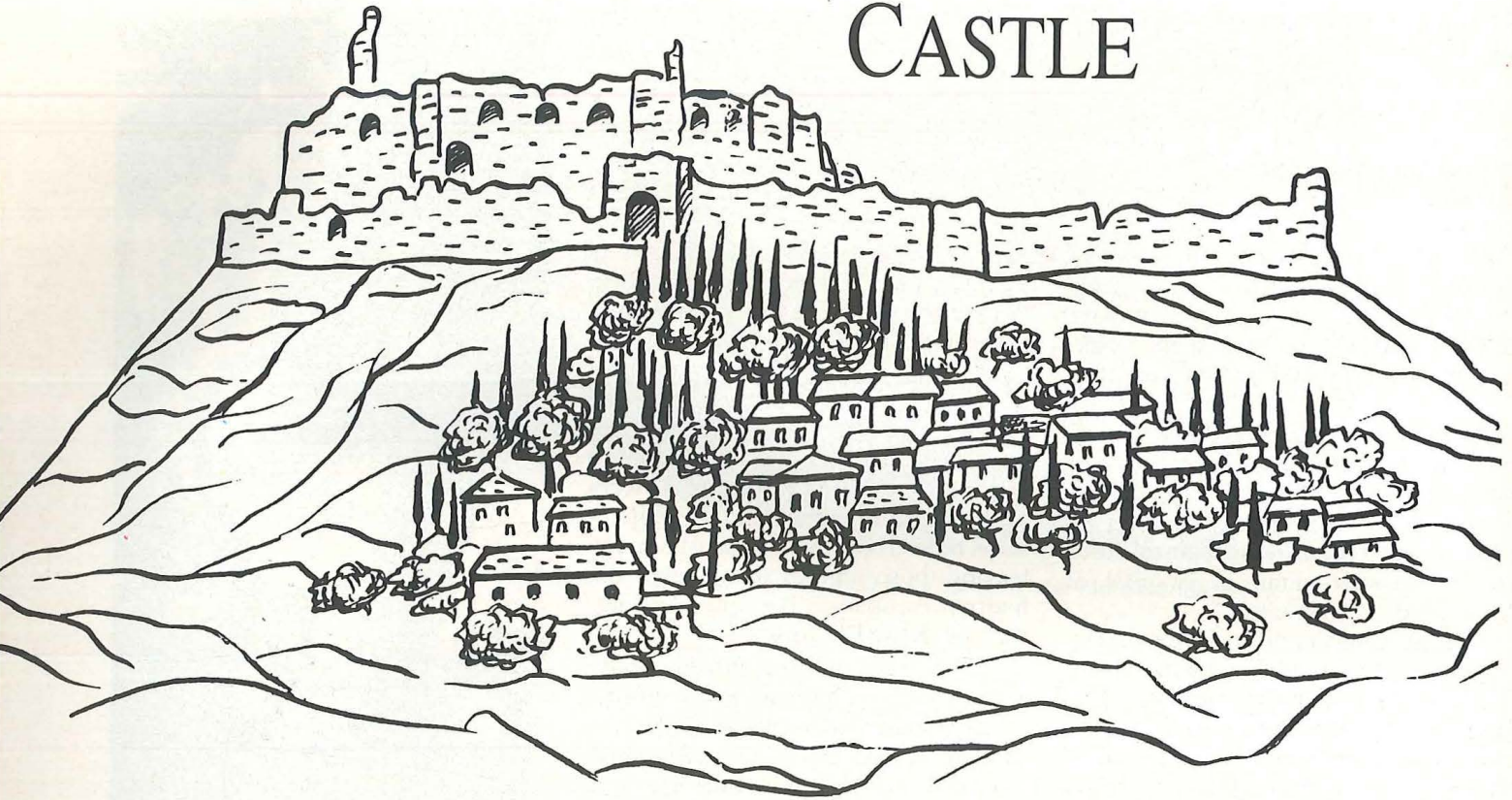


Archbishop Chrysostomos.

The legendary Greek battleship Averof, steaming into Constantinople with the victorious Allied fleet, after the signing of an armistice with the Turks at Mudros in October 1918.



TURTLE CASTLE



From "Kastrá kai Politeies tou Moría" by Athina Tansouli, 1971.

Chlemoutsi with the village at its feet.

The first time I saw Chlemoutsi, I didn't even realize it was a castle.

I was a bride, then, fresh from America, following my husband, as the John Denver song goes, "Up and down, all around..." We were searching for a mountain village where he could serve out his compulsory year as a Rural Doctor.

We had narrowed the long list of available villages down to those situated in the nomos of Ilias, a region in the western Peloponnese facing the Ionian Sea. It is exceptionally beautiful even by Greek standards. Its plains are fertile and green; its mountains craggy and mystic; its seaside, whether rocky or sandy, always sparkle and invite.

Oh, I lost track how many times we drove up and down the main road between Pyrgos and Patras but every time we did, my eyes would be oddly drawn to a certain cream-colored hill, about ten kilometres to the west. It looked rather like a turtle lumbering across the coastal plain through a bed of vegetation. The olives and fruit trees growing in patches on the slopes of the hill give it the checkered look of authentic tortoise-shell.

We visited so many villages in out of the way places that seemed to me lost in the Middle Ages, that every time we caught sight of 'turtle hill', I always

**Whether called Clermont,
Cloudless Mountain,
Château Tournois,
Castel Tornese
or Chlemoutsi,
the names all refer
to the same great
mass of stones on a hilltop
which make up
the most impressive
and celebrated
Frankish monument
in the Peloponnese.**

by Melanie Ann Karis

breathed a little easier. It meant we were approaching paved roads, petrol stations, civilization! The 20th century was near at hand!

Then, as the days went by, I noticed that when the light from the sun reflected against the sea and the land in a certain way, something seemed to be sitting on the summit. A village? Whatever sat on the turtle's back, it didn't have a configuration like any village we had seen so far. Finally I asked my husband about it.

"I think it's called Chlemoutsi," he said nonchalantly, looking up over the steering wheel. "It's a Frankish castle."

"A Frankish what?" I exclaimed. "Greece has Frankish castles?" Suddenly, the tales of King Arthur and Lancelot and Guenevere and Camelot and Richard The Lionhearted and the Black Prince and Ivanhoe and Rowena and *The Talisman* all bounced through that cultural grabbag, my North American head.

"My darling wife," he chuckled, "Are you to be counted among those who never learned that Greece is more than just her ancient history?"

My husband called it Chlemoutsi, but I soon discovered a multitude of names that referred to the same place. It was the beginning of my education.

Chlemoutsi, Klemoutsi, Clermont, Clarmont, Château Tournois, or Castel Tornese. They all referred to the same great mass of carefully-laid stones on the hilltop, whereas Chiarent, Clauntza, Clarence, and Glarentza all referred to another fortress on the seaside four kilometres to the north, today known as Kyllini.

Chlemoutsi, I found, is the name of the hill, on which the great castle sits. Derived from *Chelonatas* it is a corruption of the ancient word *cheloni*, which I discovered to my delight, means tortoise.

So I was not so ignorant after all, and what my brothers and sisters saw three millennia ago, I had noted, too.

'Clermont' was the name the Franks gave it, and 'Château Tournois' was often used after it was granted, at the time of William II de Villehardouin, Prince of Achaia, the right to mint the widely circulated coin struck at Tours called *tournois* or *tornesi*. (Opinion differs as to whether the actual mint was located here or at nearby Kyllini.) 'Castel Tornese' became its name during the Venetian occupation.

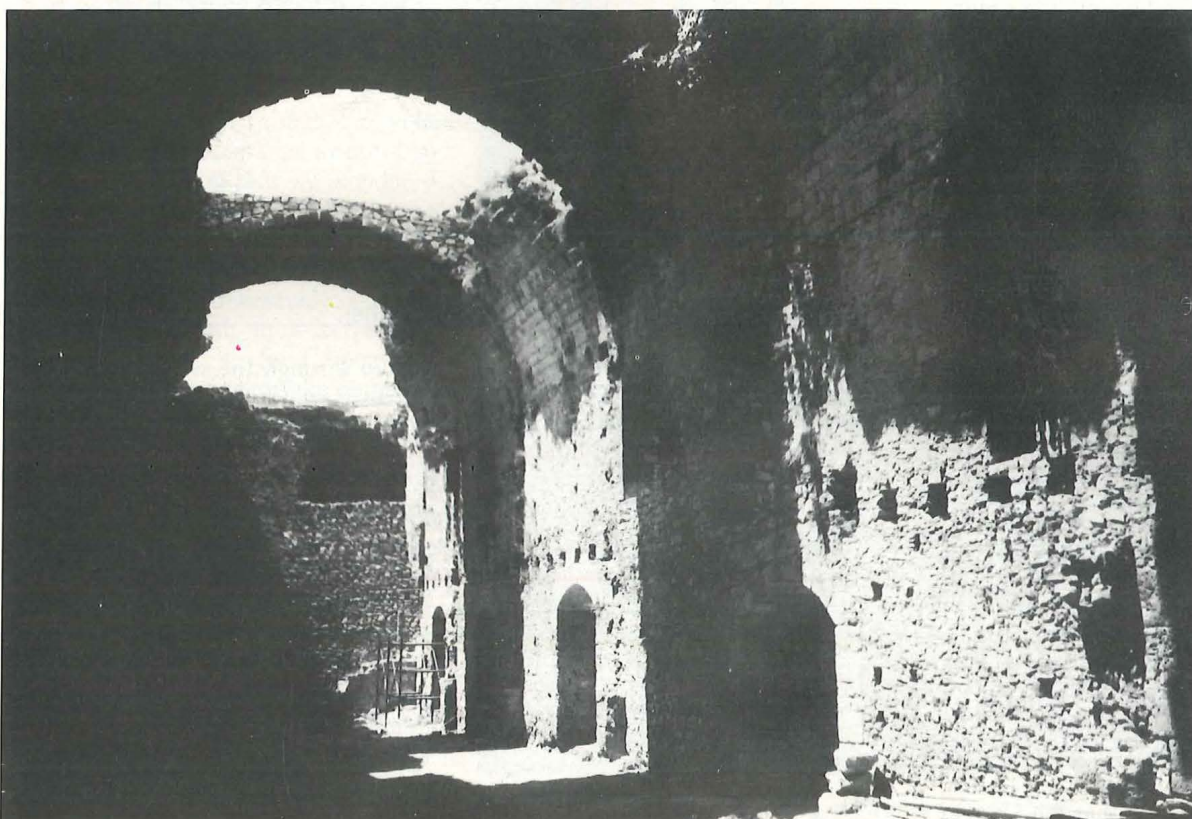
Chlemoutsi is one of the best examples of Frankish fortification found in Greece. Its origins, like so many of the

hardouin, while on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, decided to try out his luck in the Morea. Earlier, he had been forced by a winter storm to take refuge in Methoni and concluded the natives of the Morea were both rich and unwarlike.

His uncle and namesake, Geoffrey de Villehardouin, recorded in his famous chronicle of the Fourth Crusade the words spoken by his nephew that so aptly portray Geoffrey's yearning to conquer the land and become much more than a mere knight. To his liege-lord, William de Champlitte, who was laying siege to Nauplia he said, "Sir, I come from a rich country called the

chronicled ability as a leader, and political cunning, had himself referred to in letters written by Pope Innocent III in 1210 as 'Prince of Achaia'. (During the 13th century, the geographical names Achaia and Morea were used interchangeably.) It is to this Prince that the walls of Chlemoutsi most likely owe their construction.

The most detailed work extant on this period of Greek history is the *Chronicle of the Morea*. Written around 1300, it has, however, several drawbacks. First, it is prejudicial against the Greeks in the extreme; secondly, its combination of fact and fiction needs careful sifting in order to



The unbroken front of the gate.

local romantic remains of the Middle Ages, emerge from very unromantic facts, mostly as the sordid results of the infamous Fourth Crusade. This motley army, led mostly by petty, greedy impecunious Frankish knights, was transported and advised by astute Venetians who had other things on their minds than rescuing the Holy Sepulchre from the infidel - namely, booty.

As a result, the Soldiers of Christ were diverted from their sacred task and instead plundered the greatest city in Christendom, Constantinople. This accomplished, they established the Latin Empire of the East and carved it up into fiefs.

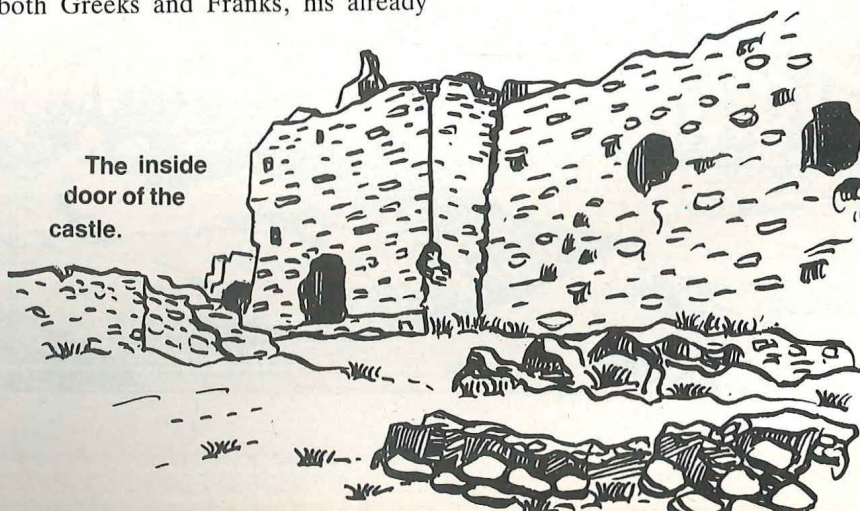
On hearing the news of the pillage of Byzantium by his countrymen, an ambitious knight, Geoffrey de Ville-

Morea; take as many followers as you can command, and leave the camp; and by God's grace we will go and conquer that country."

This they did, and after the death of William de Champlitte in 1209, Geoffrey I, banking on his popularity with both Greeks and Franks, his already

be of use as a historical work.

The *Chronicle of the Morea* attributes the building of the castle to Geoffrey II, not his father. Antiquarian



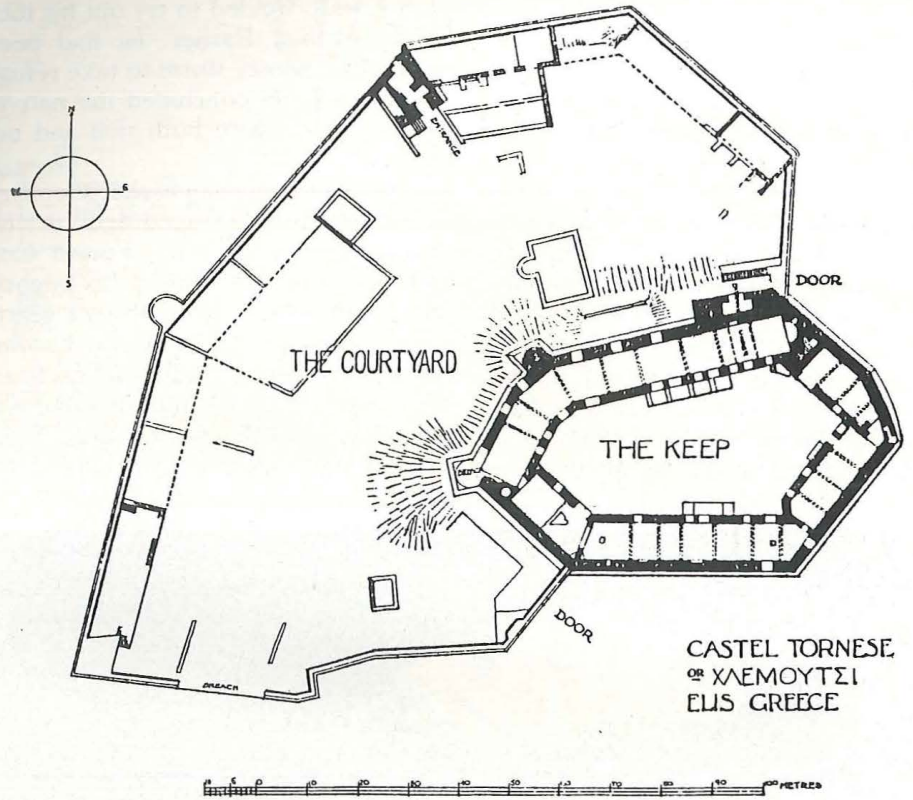
H.F. Tozer in the last century and historian William Miller (1908) agree. The *Blue Guide to Greece* generously attributes the building of the castle to Geoffrey I (p.358) and Geoffrey II (p.22).

It is all a question of who carried on the dispute with Rome between 1220-23, the years of Chlemoutsi's construction, and confiscated funds from the Latin Church upon refusal of the clergy to contribute anything toward the defense of the Morea. These funds were the revenues by which the walls of Chlemoutsi were erected.

The late Kevin Andrews, in his *Castles of the Morea* (1953), indicates that the builder had to be Geoffrey I, quite simply by the wording of Pope Honorius III's excommunication order. "G. Prince of Achaea, G. his son, and his vassals." And again in 1223, when Geoffrey was reinstated into the church, "G. de Villehardouin, Prince of Achaea, his wife and his sons, his land, and all his possessions." This could only refer to Geoffrey I because all sources agree that Geoffrey II de Villehardouin died childless in about 1245.

So the castle was built, a watch tower and fortress palace, with a panoramic view of islands, sea, mountains, and plains. It completed the third point of a triangle with the inland capital, Andravida (Andreville), and the port, Glarentza. It was a thriving and populous region where French was said to have been spoken with a purity equal to that of Paris. Frankish Morea became a haven for the younger sons of the French nobility.

Glarentza became so important that Boccaccio in the 14th century used it as the setting for one of his best stories, and, conjecture has it that the English title "Duke of Clarence" derived from this town after a great granddaughter of Geoffrey I married Edward III.



Plan of Chlemoutsi.

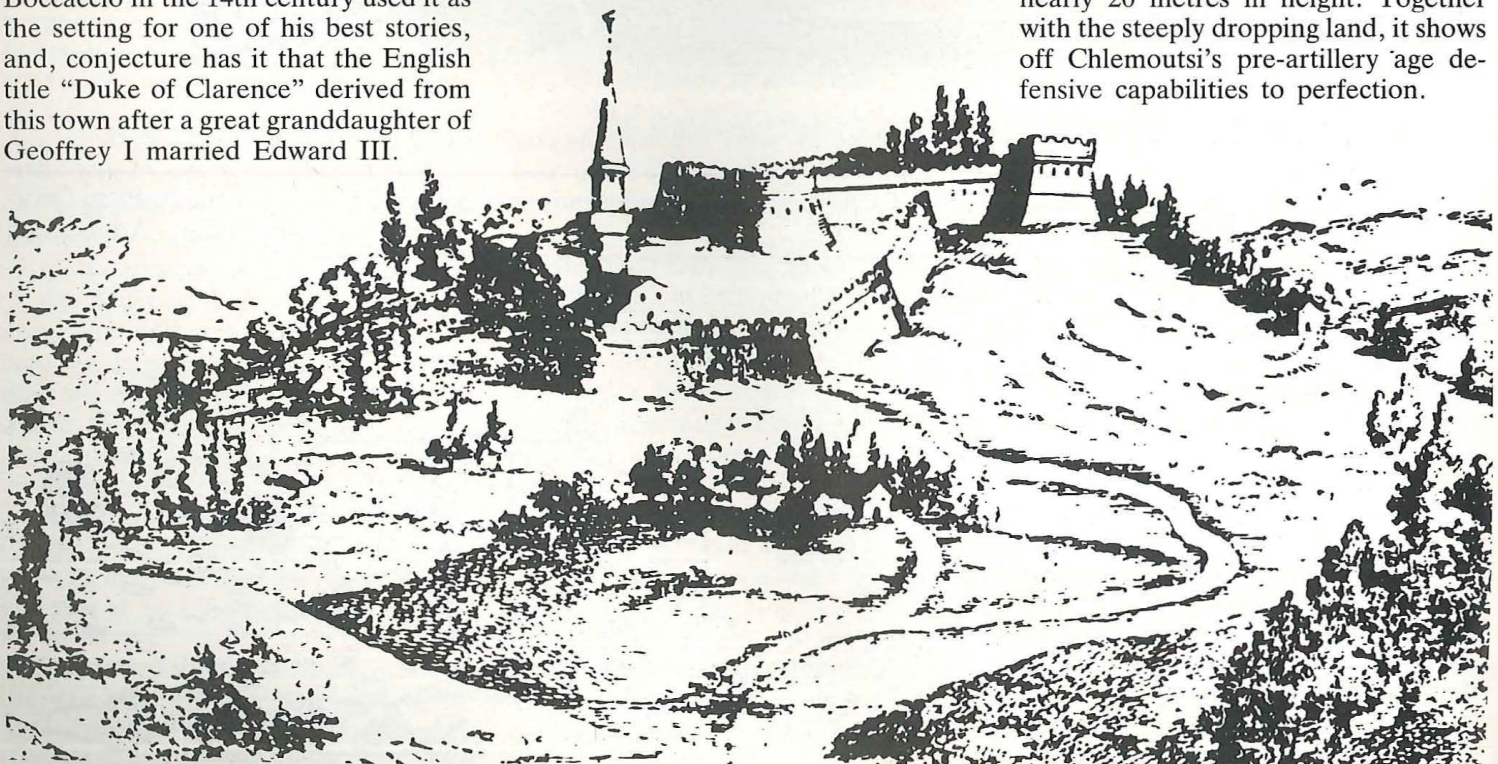
So, according to Shakespeare, when Richard III had brother Clarence thrown into a malmsey-butt, an originally Greek title mingled intimately with an originally Greek wine (monemvasia).

The last time I visited Chlemoutsi was on a hot day last August when the temperature was reaching toward 39 degrees Celsius. The drive from Andravida, where my family and I had

walked through the weeds and among the rusty swings and seesaws of a neglected *paidiki hara* to inspect the remains of the Frankish Gothic church of Saint Sophia, was an enchanting journey through cicada serenaded olive groves which granted us occasional, peek-a-boo views of the castle.

The east curtain wall, which also combined as the east wall of the irregular hexagonal keep, and is the focal point of the hilltop fortress, first greeted our eyes. The wall here is nearly 20 metres in height. Together with the steeply dropping land, it shows off Chlemoutsi's pre-artillery age defensive capabilities to perfection.

A 17th century drawing Chlemoutsi.



From "Naukenrige Beschreyng Van Morea", Dr. Olfert Dapper, Amsterdam, 1688.

Meandering first through the quaint, flower-scented lanes of the village of Kastro, one is even more immediately struck by the grandeur of Chlemoutsi. Not only is it immense and its scale imposing, with curtain walls measuring close to 200 metres north to south, but its bearing is regal. It imparts to even the most casual of visitors a sense of terrible dignity. Instinctively, one knows that this old warrior of a castle was the focal point of a noble domain; obvious, too, that Geoffrey I put much of his own personal yearning and hope for his new principate into the building of this castle.

Most of what we see today is of the original design, so the stamp of the Franks rest strongly and quite beautifully upon it.

The walls, made of rough-cut, well-fitted limestone, dwarfs us, awes us, so massive and rugged that we wondered at the might of medieval man to raise them.

The entrance gate is huge. Facing the sea on the northwest side, it is like the yawning mouth in a surrealistic painting. Today, it stood open and welcoming, with no teeth-like portcullis drawn or all set to drop down on unsuspecting heads. (Prospective visitors: Please note, however, that a 1980s iron gate will shut you out on Mondays and holidays.)

The original Frankish pylon was added onto by the Turks who made the gate a part of an unbroken front to the curtain wall. Buttresses springing out at its base further strengthened it.

We left the bright, unrelenting sun and entered into the welcoming dark depth of the wall and were refreshed by the coolness of its chamber. A Turkish dome hangs immediately overhead, followed by an archway, an opening to the blue sky, and finally another archway, giving the additions and different architectural styles of the gateway as a whole interest and variety.

From the outer bailey the vast courtyard, choked in wildflowers, is the size of several football fields. Looking across its intricate foundations and ruins, to the walls of the inner redoubt, one sees Chlemoutsi as a castle within a castle.

To the left of the gateway is a well-preserved building that dates from the early 13th century and measures ten by 35 metres. The curtain walls form its north wall and three lancet windows and a fireplace break up its length.

Climbing further, to where the curtain on the east side joins the hexagonal walls of the keep on the summit of the hill, one reaches the entrance to the

inner bailey. Like the main gate, it is refreshingly cool and impressive. Rising 20 metres and spreading almost as wide, it projects from the keep's walls by five metres. One marvels at a work still capable of supporting the weight of several tons of stone above one's head 770 years after it was completed.

The gate leads directly into one of the keep's six huge galleries before opening up into an inner courtyard. This space is a lovely, congested array of walks, stairs and ruins. The steep gallery walls that face the inner yard are pierced with numerous arched win-

dows. They must have been constructed with the intent of letting in much healthy, Greek sunshine and air into the conqueror's chambers who, coming from a northern land, must have greatly loved and appreciated its warmth.

To the left of the gate, stairs lead to the roof above the vaulted chambers. Though the hill on which the castle sits is relatively low, its view is uninterrupted for many kilometres around. To the east, clearly seen, is Andravida, once the thriving capital of the Morea, now a sleepy agricultural town. To the



The walls, made of rough-cut, well-fitted limestone.



north, a cruise ship slips out of Kyllini harbor. During Frankish times it would have been a merchant ship or a galley sailing from Glarentza. To the south, one can see Cape Katakolo with its Pondikokastro, once the summer residence of the Villehardouins. To the west, the sea floats out to the horizon, linking Frankish Morea with the nations of the west.

The sudden sound of a supersonic Phantom jet screeching low over the ramparts from the military base close by breaks the contemplation of this medieval scene with the poignant realization of how flimsy the stone castle is today. Hi-tech makes the giant castle on the hill seem like little more than a child's 'Lego' land. As quickly as the plane appeared, it is gone, leaving in its wake a vague feeling that something is out of order. After a moment of silence, the cicadas start to sing, and bees to drone again.

The walls of the huge galleries that circumvent the keep still stand, as well as much of the roof. Restoration is in progress with workmen and their tools scattered throughout the grounds. It is a welcomed sight: Chlemoutsis is being preserved.

As I walked out of the keep, the arch that had impressed me with its sturdiness when I entered, now caught my breath as I left, for it framed most

beautifully the land and sea view to the west. I wondered if, perhaps, Geoffrey I had purposely had this arched gateway constructed in this way so as to be reminded of his home, across the sea, in far-off France.

Looking back towards the lofty, vaulted gallery behind me, with its fireplaces and windows still clearly visible, I couldn't help wondering just who had lived among these walls.

The three Villehardouin princes, whose realm was one of the strongest and richest in those days, had all felt that building and then holding Chlemoutsis could insure the Morea for them and their descendants forever. Standing among these massive walls one easily understands why. But, as always, conditions change – and rapidly in this case. Prince William's second and most beloved daughter, Marguerite died a political prisoner here in the very castle that her grandfather had built.

As I walked freely out of the castle's walls, which seemed to whisper its story in the wind, I remembered the words that Geoffrey I had said to William of Champlitte at the start of his Morea campaign in 1205, and I couldn't help feeling that he didn't understand "the grace of God" and had pushed God's hand to fulfill his own will. For history here proves that it was God's grace to hear the prayers of the Greek people

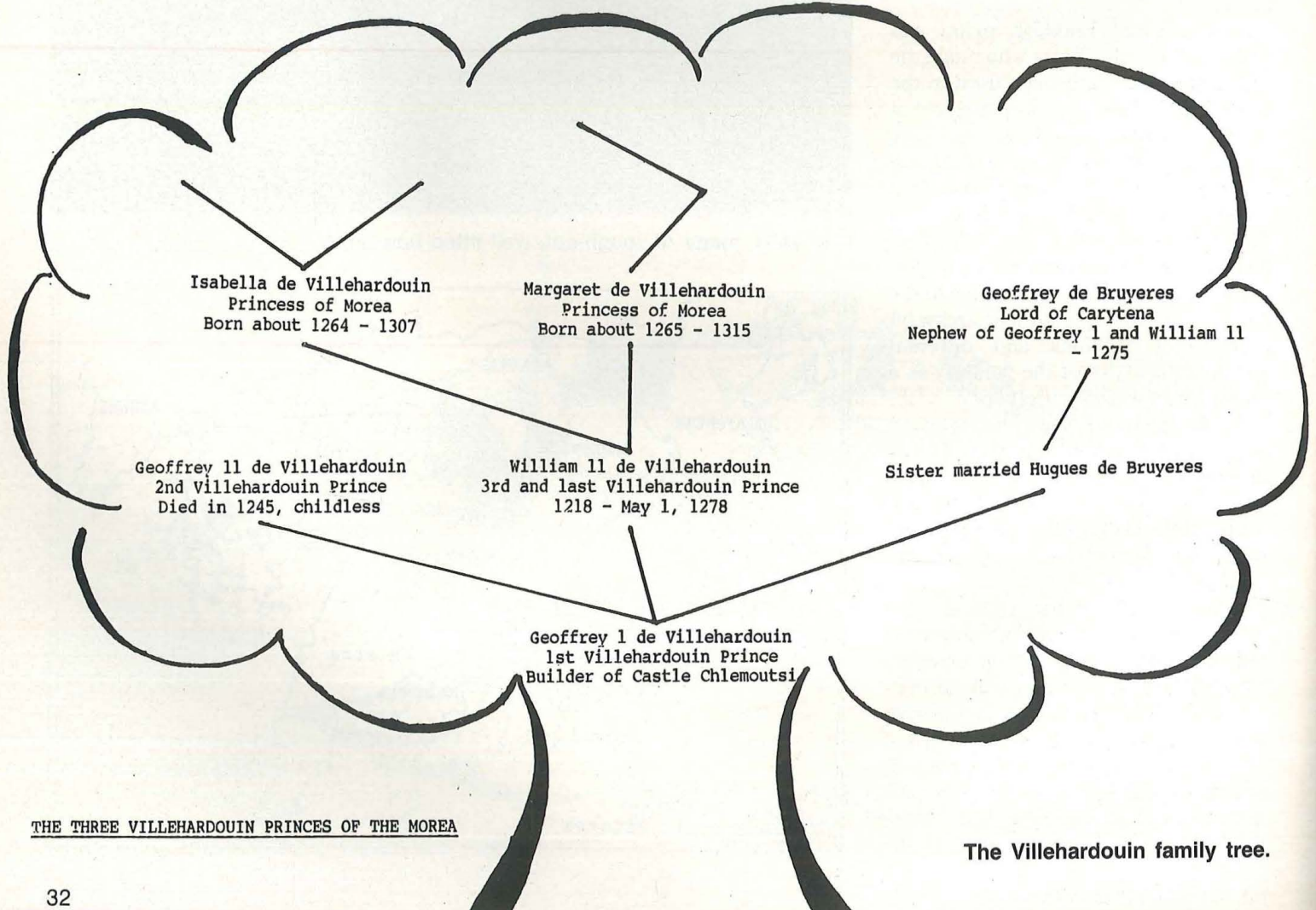
and see that their land eventually re-joined the culture and the faith which they had never abandoned.

In 1427, Chlemoutsis passed into the hands of the last Byzantine emperor, Constantine XI Palaiologos. In so doing, the last foothold of the Franks in the Morea was lost. The Franks who remained, were assimilated into Hellenism which is always ready to welcome newcomers.

Finally, in 1825, after years of Turkish, Venetian, and once again Turkish rule, the heroes of independence wrested Chlemoutsis from the arms of Ibrahim Pasha and it passed back to its rightful owners.

As for the three mighty Villehardouin princes, they now lay side by side, father and sons, in an unmarked, all but forgotten grave in Andravida.

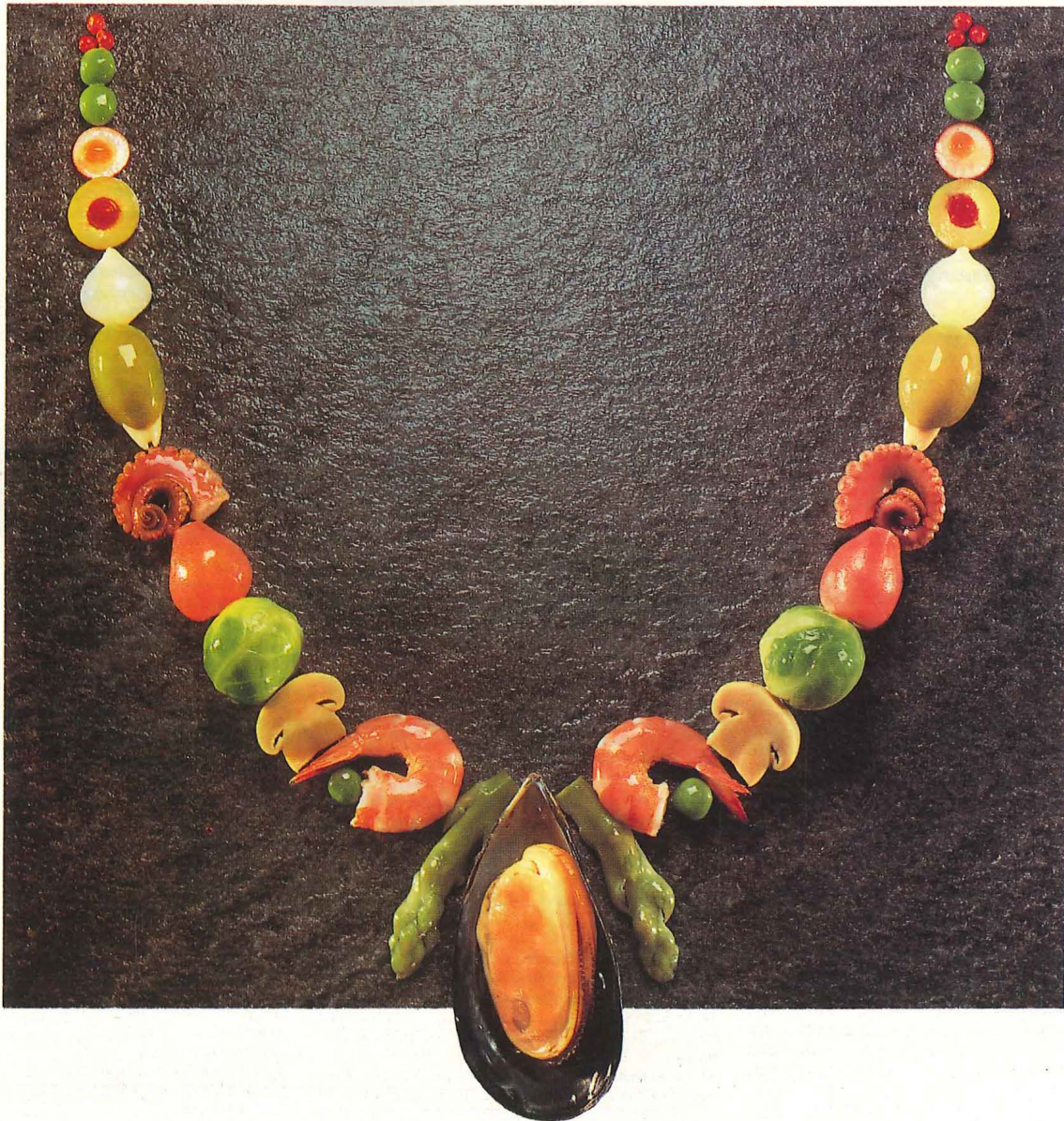
But the castle remains, a silent reminder of another age overlooking a sweet, rural area of Greece. Very quickly, it plunges everyone who comes by here into another state of mind. The smell of herbs and flowers that waft over the hillside; the seabreezes that float upward from below, and the winds that tease around the old stone walls, bring a fairytale to life transforming, all of a sudden, 20th-century visitors into princes and princesses of the Morea looking out at the world from Cloudless Mountain. ■



THE THREE VILLEHARDOUIN PRINCES OF THE MOREA

The Villehardouin family tree.

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Pharmacies open 24 hrs (suburbs)	☎ 102
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Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-4889
Iceland, Paraschou 5 Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-6154
India, Kleanthous 3	☎ 721-6481
Indonesia, Skyrout 11-13	☎ 881-4082
Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16 Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-1436
Iraq, Mazaraki 4, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-1566
Ireland, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	☎ 361-1722
Japan, Athens Tower, Messogion 2-4	☎ 775-8101
Jordan, Pan Zervou 30, Psychiko	☎ 647-4161
Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-3593
Lebanon, 25 Martiou 6, Pal Psychiko	☎ 685-5873, 4
Liberia, Efpilas 2, Piraeus	☎ 453-1046
Libya, Vyrinos 13, Pal Psychiko	☎ 674-1841
Luxembourg, Platonos 12 Piraeus	☎ 417-9515
Madagascar, Ermou 23-25	☎ 233-7453
Malaysia, Alimou 114, Argyroupolis	☎ 991-6523
Maldives, K. Politi 15, Filothei	☎ 681-9127
Malta, Efpilas 2 Piraeus	☎ 452-3957
Mexico, Diamandidou 73, Pal Psychiko	☎ 723-0754
Morocco, Moussou 14, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-4209
Netherlands, Vas Konstantinou 5-7	☎ 723-9701
New Zealand, Semitelou 9	☎ 0102
Nicaragua, Syngrou 44	☎ 902-5807
Norway, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	☎ 729-0122
Panama, Kolokotroni Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus	☎ 411-9497
Paraguay, Alopekis 2	☎ 624-9411
Peru, Vas Sofias 105-107	☎ 641-1221
Philippines, Xenofondos 9	☎ 324-1615
Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-6917
Portugal, Karneadou 44	☎ 729-0096
Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-8020
Saudi Arabia,	
Marathonodromou 71, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-6911
Senegal, Akti Miaouli 87, Piraeus	☎ 452-6384
Seychelles, Tsokopoulou 10	☎ 684-7294
Somalia, Sikelianou 6	☎ 647-4201
South Africa, Kifissias 124 & Iatridou	☎ 692-2125
South Korea, Eratosthenous 1	☎ 701-2122
Spain, Vas Sofias 29	☎ 721-4885
Sudan, Ag. Sofias 5, Neo Psychiko	☎ 671-4763
Sweden, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 729-0421
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	☎ 723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5577
Thailand, Taygetou 23, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-7969
Togo, Filellinon 7	☎ 323-0330
Tunisia, Ethnikis Antistasseos 91, Halandri	☎ 671-7590
Turkey, Vas Georgiou B 8	☎ 724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	☎ 723-6211/19
USA, Vas Sofias 91	☎ 721-2951
USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5235
Uruguay, Lykavittou 1	☎ 361-3549
Vatican, Mavili 2, Psychiko	☎ 647-3598
Venezuela, Vas Sofias 112	☎ 770-9962
Yemen, Patission 9	☎ 524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas Sofias 106	☎ 777-4344
Zaire, Vas Konstantinou 2	☎ 701-6171

UN Offices

Information Centre (UNIC), Amalias 36	☎ 322-9624
High Commission for Refugees, Skoufa 59	☎ 363-3607
Environment Program (UNEP/MAP)	☎ 724-4536

Ministries

Agriculture, Acharnon 2	☎ 524-8555
Commerce, Kanigos Sq 15	☎ 361-6241
Communications, Xenofondos 13	☎ 325-1211
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14	☎ 324-3015

THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

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

Education, Mitropoleos 15	☎ 323-0461
Energy & Natural Resources,	
Mihalakopoulou 80	☎ 770-8616
Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10 ...	☎ 322-4071, 322-6014
Foreign Affairs, Akademias 1	☎ 361-0581
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	☎ 523-2821
Interior, Stadiou 27	☎ 322-3521
Justice, Socratous & Zinonos	☎ 522-5903
Labor, Pireos 40	☎ 523-3110
Merchant Marine,	
Greg Lambraki 150, Piraeus	☎ 412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq	☎ 646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq	☎ 323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	☎ (031) 26-4321
Planning, Housing & Environment,	
Amaliados 17	☎ 634-1460
Presidency, El Venizelou 15	☎ 364-0502
Press & Information, Zalokosta 10	☎ 363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Irodotou Attikou 19	☎ 724-0654
Public Order, Katehaki 1	☎ 692-9210
Social Security, Stadiou 29	☎ 323-9010

Banks

The addresses listed are those of the central offices. Most branches also have a number of suburban and rural branches. All banks are open from 8am to 2pm Monday to Thursday; Friday, 8am to 1:30pm.

National Bank of Greece, Kar Servias 2	☎ 321-0411
Commercial Bank, Sophokleous 11	☎ 321-0911
Ionian and Popular Bank, Panepistimiou 45	☎ 322-5501
Bank of Greece, Panepistimiou 21	☎ 320-1111
Credit Bank, Stadiou 40	☎ 324-5111
The following exchange centres are open extra hours:	
8am - 9pm, Mon - Fri; 8am - 8 pm Sat, Sun:	
National Bank, Kar Servias & Stadiou	☎ 322-2738
Mon - Fri 8:30am - 1:30pm. - 3:30 - 7:30pm:	
Hilton Hotel, Vas Sofias 46	☎ 722-0201

Foreign Banks

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

Places of Worship

Agia Irmi, Aeolou	☎ 322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	☎ 646-4315
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10	☎ 325-2149
Agios Sotir, Kidathineon	☎ 322-4633
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8	☎ 325-2823
Chrisosplittissa, Aeolou 60	☎ 321-6357
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical),	
Sina 66	☎ 361-2713
Church of Christ International, Pireos 28	☎ 524-5527
Crossroads International Christian Centre,	
Lambrou Katsoni 58 (Ambelokipi)	☎ 644-6980
First Church of Christ (Scientist),	
Vissarionos 7A	☎ 721-1520
Metropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos	☎ 322-1308
Mosque, Caravel Hotel,	
Vas. Alexandrou 2	☎ 729-0721
St Andrews Protestant Church,	
3 Papanikoli, Papagou	☎ 652-1401
St Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	☎ 362-3603
St Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),	
Fillellinon 21	☎ 323-1090

St Paul's (Anglican), Fillellinon 29	☎ 721-4906
St Peter's (Anglican), Kifissia	☎ 807-5335
Scandinavian Church (Swedish),	
Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus	☎ 451-6564
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58	☎ 895-0165
Church of 7th Day Adventists,	
Keramikou 18	☎ 522-4962

Cultural Organizations and Archaeological Institutes

American School of Classical Studies,	
Souidias 54	☎ 723-6314
Archaeological School of the Netherlands,	
Alex. Soutsou 24,	☎ 362-2555
Australian Archaeol. Institute, Zacharitsa 23,	☎ 324-4842
Belgian Archaeol. School, Lavrion	☎ (0292)25158
British School of Archaeol. 52 Souidias	☎ 721-0974
Canadian Archaeol. Institute, Gennadiou 2B,	☎ 722-3201
Finch Archaeol. Institute, Kariatidon 18,	☎ 922-1152
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6	☎ 361-2518
Fulbright Foundation, Vas Sofias 6	☎ 724-1811
German School of Archaeology, 1 Fidiou,	☎ 362-0092
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16	☎ 360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	☎ 362-9886
Institut Français, Sina 31	☎ 361-5575
Branch: Massalias 18	☎ 361-0013
Instituto Italiano di Cultura, Patission 47	☎ 522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	☎ 325-2823
Norwegian Institute, Erechtheiou 30	☎ 923-1351
Soc. for Study of Modern Greek Culture,	
Sina 46	☎ 363-9872
Spanish Cultural Institute, Skoufa 31	☎ 360-3568
Swedish Archaeological Institute,	
Mitseo 9	☎ 923-2102
The Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14	☎ 361-1042

Educational Institutions

The Alpine Centre, 39 Pat. Ioakim	☎ 721-3070/3706
American Community Schools	☎ 639-3200
Athens Centre	☎ 701-2268
Athens College (Psychiko)	☎ 671-4621
Athens College (Kartza)	☎ 665-9991
Byron College (Maroussi)	☎ 804-9162
Campion School	☎ 813-2013
CELT, A. Frantzi 4, 117 45 Athens	☎ 922-2065
College Year in Athens	☎ 721-8746
Deree College (Ag Paraskevi)	☎ 639-3250
Dropfeld Gymnasium	☎ 682-0921
European University, Marathonodromon 81,	
Paleo Psychiko	☎ 647-7113
Green Hill School, Kifissia	☎ 801-7115/872
Hellinikon	☎ 961-2732
Ionic Centre, Lysiou 11, Plaka	☎ 324-6614/5
Italian School	☎ 228-0338
La Verne College	☎ 807-7357/8, 800-1118
Lycée Français	☎ 362-4301
Kifissia Montessori School	☎ 808-0322
Mediterranean College, Akadimias 98	☎ 364-6022/5116
Pooh Corner	☎ 807-1827
Southeastern College	☎ 364-3405,
St Catherine's British Embassy	☎ 282-9750
St Lawrence College	☎ 894-2725
Stepping Stones Bicultural Children's Centre,	☎ 751-1965
Tasis Hellenic International School	☎ 808-1426
The Old Mill (remedial)	☎ 801-2558
3-4-5 Brit. Nursery Sch., Pal Faliron	☎ 983-2204
University Centre for Recognition of	
Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 112	☎ 923-7835
TASIS Elementary	☎ 681-4753

Social/Sports Clubs

The Aikido Assoc., 3 Sept. 144	☎ 881-1768
Alcoholics Anonymous	☎ 962-7122, 962-7218
Al-Anon,	☎ 779-6017, 935-3873
Amnesty International, Mavromichali 20	☎ 360-0628
Athenian Hockey Club	☎ 802-9530, 807-7719
The Athens Singers	☎ 801-3672
American Legion, Tziraion 9	☎ 922-0067
ACS Tennis Club, Halandri	☎ 639-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	☎ 801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas Olgas 2	☎ 923-2872
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei	☎ 681-2557
Au Pair Homestay USA (EIL)	☎ 807-4955
Belgian-Greek Business Circle, Othonos 8	☎ 322-0723
Canadian Women's Club	☎ 804-3823
Cross-Cultural Association	☎ 804-1212
Daughters of Penelope,	☎ 751-9731
Democrats Abroad	☎ 722-4645

Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali	☎ 813-2685
English Speaking Society	☎ 672-5485
Fed of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	☎ 321-0490
Fed of Greek Excursion Clubs,	☎ 323-4107
Gliding Club of Athens, Patsaniou 8	☎ 723-5158
Golf Club, Glyfada	☎ 894-6820
Greek Girl Guides Association	☎ 323-5794
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1	☎ 724-4437
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	☎ 524-8600
Hash House Harriers Jogging Club, Kifissia	☎ 808-0565
Hippodrome, Faliro	☎ 941-7761
Overeaters Anonymous	☎ 346-2800
Players English Theatre Group	☎ 202-2316
The Players	☎ 666-6394
Republicans Abroad (Greece)	☎ 681-5747
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	☎ 682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	☎ 661-1088
Spastics Society	☎ 701-5634
Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas	☎ 981-5572
Politia Club, Aristotelous 18,	☎ 801-1566
Vera Tennis Club, Nea Filothei	☎ 681-3562
World Wide Fund for Nature	☎ 362-3342, 363-4661
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	☎ 417-9730
YMCA (XAN) Omirou 28	☎ 362-6970
YWCA (XEN) Amerikis 11	☎ 362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Association of Commercial Agents,	
Vouli 15	☎ 323-2622
Athens Business and Professional Women's Club	
Ag Zonis 57	☎ 861-3522
Athens Cosmopolitan Lions Club	
(Mr P Baganis)	☎ 360-1311
Danish Business Association	
c/o Esser Travel	☎ 894-8848
European Economic Community (EEC),	
Vas Sofias 2	☎ 724-3982
Fed of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5	☎ 323-7325
Foreign Press Association, Akademias 23	☎ 363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA),	☎ 360-0411
Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150	☎ 922-5011
Hellenic Export Promotion Council	☎ 322-6871
Hellenic Shipowners' Association,	☎ 411-8011
National Org. of Hellenic Handicrafts	☎ 322-1017
National Statistical Service	☎ 324-7805
Propeller Club,	☎ 778-3698
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	☎ 362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair,	☎ (031)23-9221

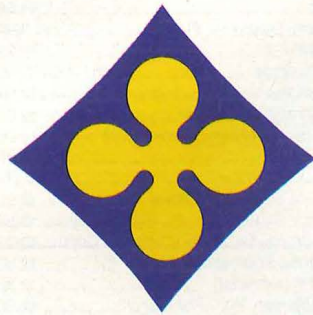
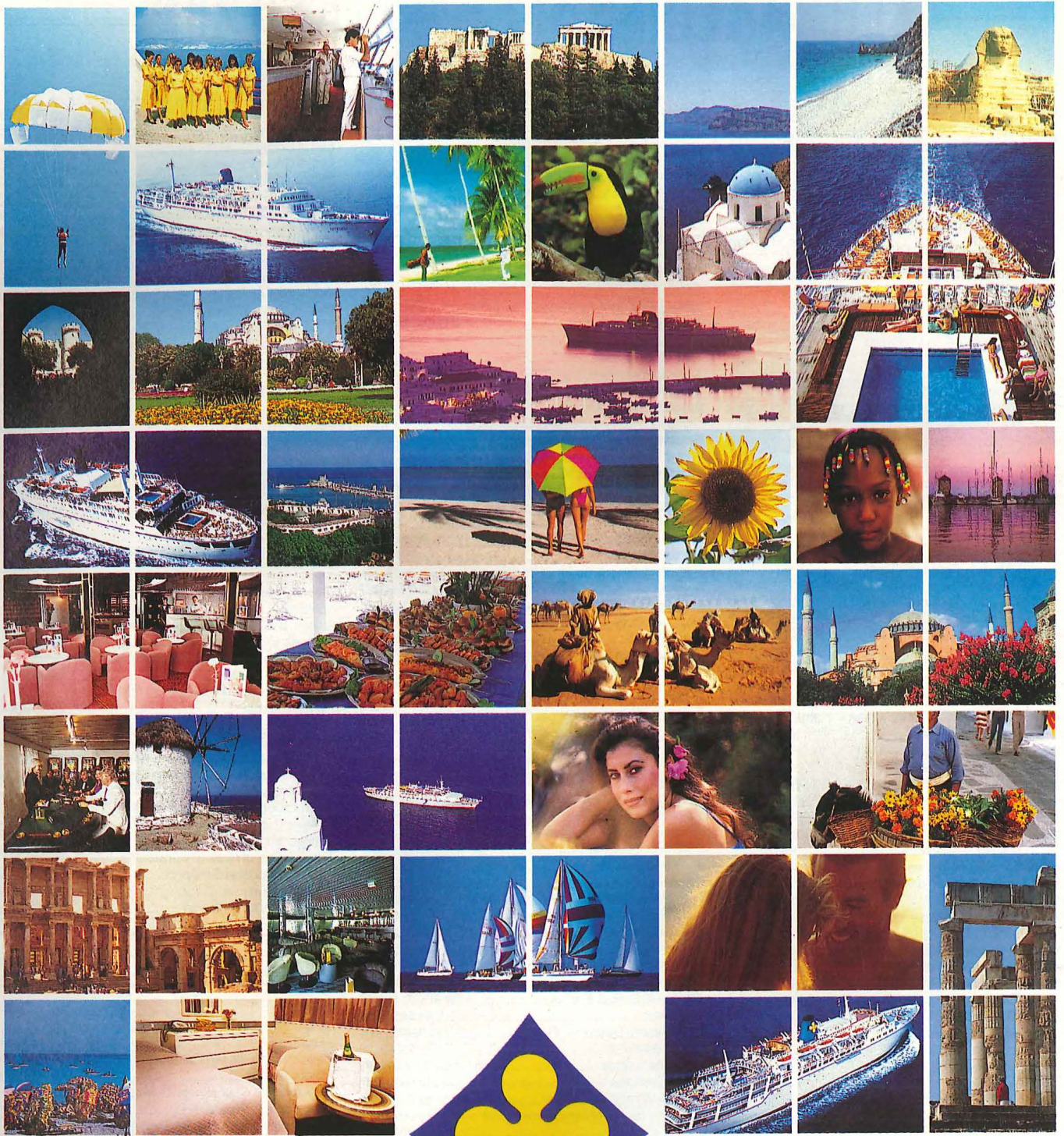
Chambers of Commerce

Greek

Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry,	
Akadimias 7-9	☎ 360-4815/2411
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece,	
Mitropoleos 28	☎ 323-1230
Geotechnical Chamber of Greece	
Venizelou 64, Thessaloniki	☎ (031)278817/18
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and	
Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries,	
180 Kifissias, Neo Psychiko	☎ 671-1210, 672-6882
Handicrafts Chamber of Athens,	
Akadimias 18	☎ 363-0253
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Stadiou 4	☎ 323-6641
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping,	☎ 411-8811
International, Chamber of Commerce	
Kaningos 27	☎ 361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry,	
Loudovikou 1, Plateia Roosevelt	☎ 417-7241
Professional Chamber of Athens,	
Panepistimiou 44	☎ 360-1651

Foreign Chambers of Commerce

American Hellenic, Kanari 16	☎ 361-8385
Arab Hellenic, 180 Kifissias	☎ 647-3761
British Hellenic, Vas Sofias 25	☎ 721-0493, 721-0361
Far East Trade Centre (Rep of China)	
Vas Sofias 54	☎ 724-3107
French, Vas Sofias 7a	☎ 362-5516, 362-5545
German Hellenic, Dorilaiou 10-12	☎ 644-4546
Hong Kong Trade Development Council,	
Vas Alexandrou 2	☎ 724-6723
Italian, Mitropoleos 25	☎ 323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization,	
Koumbari 4	☎ 363-0820
Taipei Economic and Cultural Office,	
Vas Sofias 54	☎ 724-3107
Yugoslav, Valaoritou 17	☎ 361-8420
Christie's, Vas Sofias 27 (Ms L Logotheti)	☎ 721-9755
Sotheby's, Panepistimiou 6 (Mr I. Sotiropoulos)	
.....	☎ 361-5450, 361-5343



EPIROTIKI

A WORLD OF CRUISES



ARGENTINA

Naturalmente

Argentina extends more than 2300 miles from the tropics to polar ice. Between these two geographic extremes, the country itself spreads out like a canvas upon which nature has somehow managed to create some of the most strikingly contrasting scenery to be viewed in just one country in the world.

Argentina is one of the few places on earth where, within days if not within hours, you can travel from the ocean to towering mountains, from lush, steaming jungles to Antarctic ice caps. You can explore a sun baked landscape in the morning and go skiing the same evening. But the country's diversity doesn't end there; it extends far beyond its geographical aspects.

Geography

All the country features are superlative. In the north there is the thick forestland in Misiones, where the deep green of the exuberant foliage looks striking against the natural color of the soil tinted red from its iron content. Not far from there, in an incredibly beautiful background, a broad river jumps great heights from the plateau creating breathtaking falls, the Iguazú Falls.

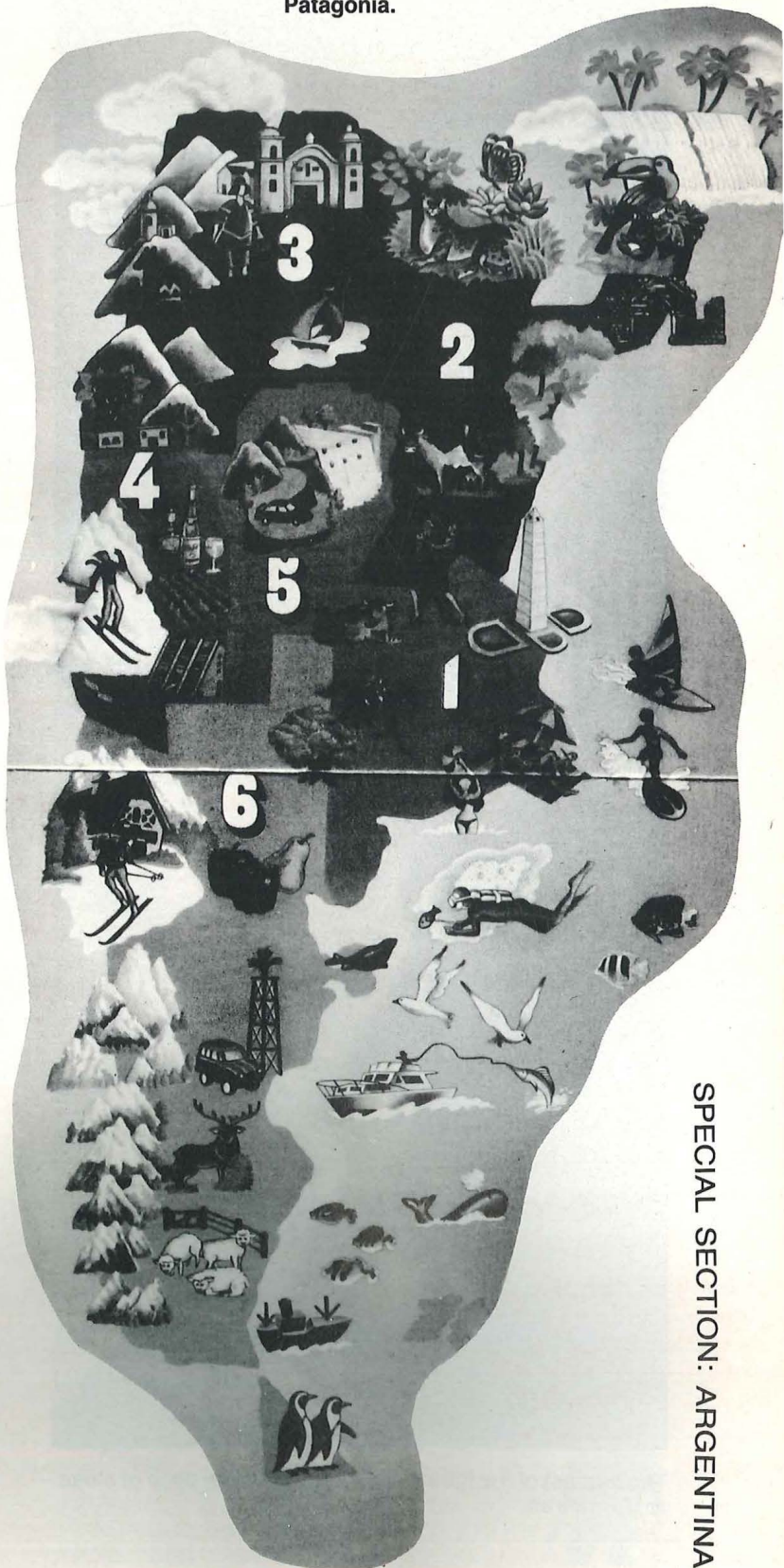
But if the traveller should choose to turn west, he will be dazzled by the infinite expanse of the plateau – el Altiplano – with its colorful hills and its snow-capped heights. Going south from there he will experience in the Andes mountain range all the excitement of mountain heights, with the Aconcagua (21,000 feet) the everlasting snows and the mineral wealth the soil treasures in its core.

It is worth mentioning that the total length of the country is over 2400 miles (from north to south). The western border runs along the Andes mountain range. The northern Andes are dry with poor vegetation, while the southern part is lower, snow-capped and covered with perennial trees which, together with the lakes and valleys, make one of the most beautiful areas in the country. The rest of the country is mostly flat. Cold, dry and windy in the south (Patagonia); hot and tropical in the northeast (Chaco) and mild and fertile in the center (the Pampa). Some minor mountain ranges cross these plains. The climate is more humid in the east due to the influence of the sea winds and the vicinity of Rivers Paraná and Uruguay, enclosing the Mesopotamia, and Rio de la Plata. Outside the pampas, agriculture can only be developed based on irrigation. Dams have been built to that purpose, as well as to the generation of electricity (projects of Rio Negro Valle, Rio Chubut Valle, Chocón and Alicurá reservoirs on the River Limay, Cabra Corral in Salta, El Nihuil in Mendoza, etc).

Since 25 May, 1810, Argentina has been a republic with a self-elected government. It became formally independent on 9 July, 1916. It is divided into 23 provinces, each one with an elected governor and a legislative corp; the federal capital is Buenos Aires.

According to the 1853 Constitution, amended on several occasions, the President and Vice-President are elected for a six-year term, through an electoral college.

1) Province of Buenos Aires, 2) the littoral, 3) the Northwest, 4) Provinces of Mendoza and San Juan, 5) Provinces of Córdoba and San Luis, 6) Patagonia.



SPECIAL SECTION: ARGENTINA



The highest of the Iguazú Falls has a vertical drop of close to 75 metres.

Political History

In Pre-Colombian times the Inca civilization reached the northwest of Argentina. Other areas had only scattered nomadic populations, except for the guarani region in the northeast. Spaniards entered Argentina following three main paths: from the north, coming from Peru; from the west, through Mendoza; and directly from Europe through the Rio de la Plata, settling first in Asunción, Paraguay, and later establishing other cities.

At the beginning of the 20th century Argentina was an economic success story after three decades of a yearly growth of 6 percent, a country that had become a magnet for Europeans who hesitated between Argentina and the United States as to where to migrate.

But from a social and political point of view, a crisis of the system started to build up by the end of the 19th century, due to massive European immigration, which had no participation in the political system. It was precisely the pressure by these immigrants to obtain representation that led to the development of the crisis. These immigrants, mostly Italians and Spaniards, established new parties, such as the Socialists, the Anarchists, and the Radical Civic Union (UCR), first under the leadership of Leandro Alem and later of Hipólito Yrigoyen. They also gave birth to the first unions in Argentina.

These three main political parties garner over 92 percent of the electorate. The remaining portion is shared by several socialist and provincial parties. At present all main parties advocate for the opening and deregulation of the economy, privatization of the State corporations and deduction of the fiscal deficit.

Buenos Aires

One of the world's most cosmopolitan cities, Buenos Aires throbs with vigor and energy. Even at three o'clock in the morning its more than 6000 restaurants, cafés, nightclubs and discos teem with boisterous *portenos*, those friendly, impetuous local inhabitants who love to have a good time.

There are many different faces to Buenos Aires, however. While many of its districts are constantly humming, others are quiet and tranquil, reminiscent of the turn of the century. There are numerous parks for strolling, trails for riding, several golf courses and polo fields, in the very heart of the city.

The architecture of Buenos Aires is such that, while strolling the streets, it is not uncommon to see a modern high-rise next to a charming old one-storey mansion. Among the architectural sites to be seen are the city's magnificent cathedral; the government house, Casa Rosada; the Cabildo, the town's administration in colonial days; the original Town Hall built in 1816 and the famous Colon Opera House, in luxurious French Neo-Renaissance style.

Additional interesting attractions include the 80,000-seat River Plate Stadium where the country's most important soccer matches are played; the Barrio Norte with its splendid old homes; more than 150 art galleries and museums; San Telmo where the artists and musicians work and live; La Boca, Italian neighborhood of brightly painted homes and fine Italian restaurants. Finally the spectacular Avenida 9 de Julio, 140-metre-wide with its towering obelisk which is as much a symbol of Buenos Aires as the Eiffel Tower is of Paris.

Must visits for serious shoppers, as well as for casual browsers are the bustling Florida Pedestrian mall, the chic, designer-oriented Avenida Santa Fe, and Avenida Alvear. The Tigre Delta is delightful for a picnic or a boat ride.

No visit to Buenos Aires is ever complete without attending a Fiesta Gaucha, a picnic where you will feast on barbecued local beef on a working ranch just a few hours from town.

Mar del Plata

Situated on the Atlantic approximately 400 kilometres southeast of Buenos Aires, Mar del Plata is a popular tourist resort, one which attracts hundreds of thousands of visitors during the peak tourist season (December to April).

A combination of seaside resort and bustling town, Mar del Plata is also the site of one of the largest gambling casinos in the world. Located in a luxury hotel complex, it is definitely the place to go.

If gambling is not your cup of tea, or if you just want a rest from all the sand, sun and sea, the city itself offers more than enough interesting attractions. Its streets are liberally dotted with fashionable retail outlets, boutiques, fine restaurants, cafés and bars.

Salta and Jujuy

A charming old colonial city nestled against the foothills of the Andes, Salta is the gateway to Argentina's north. It is an area rich in tradition and history. Here it is still possible to find living traces of a culture that is hundreds of years old, a culture that reflects a somewhat curious mixture of ancient, mystical Indian traditions and the subsequent influences of Catholic Spain.

An absolute must while touring the area is a visit to one of the best preserved, oldest cathedrals in the country and the pleasant one-day return trip south, through the scenic Calchaqui Valleys, to a region that, owing to its rugged topography, resembles, at first glance, the surface of the moon.

The journey from Jujuy to La Quiaca and Humahuaca, two charming towns near the Bolivia border, is a drive through narrow valleys that are no more than mere corridors. Carved out of the earth, the Humahuaca Pass appears to have been sliced by a knife, such is the clarity of its multi-colored rock layers. According to local legend, when God created the world, he came here to find the colors.

San Salvador de Jujuy is a Mecca for those who thrive on tranquility. Serious collectors and admitted rank amateurs will take delight in an abundance of locally handcrafted silver and intricate floor and wall coverings.

Misiones. Iguazú Falls

Spread out in a huge semi-circular arch, on the border between Argentina and Brazil, the 275 roaring cascades of Iguazú emerge from the tropical forest above and drop along a plunging 250-metre course, while rainbow dance in the swirling, steamy spray.

The highest of these falls has a vertical drop of close to 75 metres which, interestingly enough, is more than one and a half times the height of Niagara Falls.

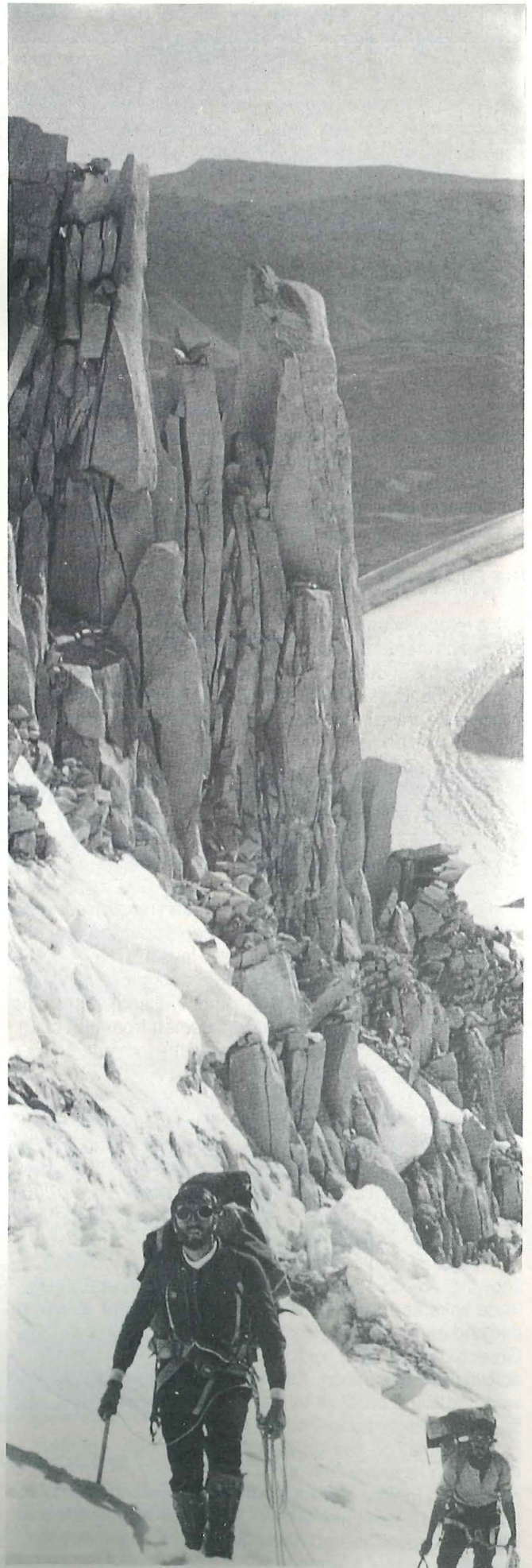
Overlooking the entire spectacle is the ultra modern International Iguazú Hotel with its small casino.

Experience life in the tropical jungle. See the birds, the flowers, the butterflies and amaze yourself with the magnificent Iguazú Falls.

Córdoba and Mendoza

A picturesque town of quaint old homes with wrought-iron grill work and landscape brick patios, Córdoba is the most

Mountain climbing in the Andes.



authentic colonial city in the country.

Highly recommended are day trips to nearby, sweet-scented hills, as well as to numerous year-round resorts scattered throughout the Sierras de Córdoba mountain range.

Mendoza is the foremost wine producer in the country, a city from whose pleasant, tree-shaded streets you can see the mighty Andes in the distance. Don't miss seeing Aconcagua, one of the highest peak in the world.

The increasingly popular Las Lenas resort features some of the best skiing you will be ever likely to find.

Bariloche and the Southern Lake District

Deep blue lakes, towering mountains; glaciers; superb skiing; excellent hunting; grand hotels and homey small inns; internationally renowned; camping, climbing, boating, dining, golfing; exploring or just plain relaxing. Those are just a few of the attractions that make Bariloche and its surroundings such incomparable vacation destinations.

The famous Perito Moreno Glacier, a half-day journey or so to the east, is one of the strangest natural phenomena. A huge, moving river, it is the only glacier in the world that, rather than receding, is constantly advancing.

The Patagonian Coast

Still a relatively undiscovered nature paradise, it is home to enormous herds of seals, sea lions, sea elephants, blue whales, plus thousands of antarctic penguins, albatross, herons and gulls. There are plenty of opportunities for deep-sea fishing and diving in Puerto Madryn. Excellent accommodation is provided throughout its expanse in numerous, small, friendly villages and towns. If you really want to go somewhere different this year, this is the ultimate vacation.

Greek-Argentinian Commercial Relations

Comparing production and foreign trade figures of Greece and Argentina show that bilateral trade between them has been far from reaching important levels. This can be mainly attributed to the fact that both countries have been commercially oriented towards other markets for a long time. Thus, real chances for businessmen from one country to exploit their capacity to meet the other country's needs are somehow limited by a lack of information and trade links.

This important role Argentina plays as a major producer and supplier to the world market of almost every sort of agricultural and stock raising products, and the effort made by the Hellenic republic to improve its exports abroad has not generated the trade volume which might have been expected.

Nowadays, both Argentine and Greek businessmen are showing an increasing interest in developing permanent trade links as a result of the acknowledgement of economic and commercial opportunities between both countries. Greece has a very old tradition of broad commercial activity and expansion. Its merchant navy, second in the world, is living proof of this and vividly shows the importance of foreign trade into its policies.

Argentina, on the other hand, is strongly engaged in increasing its share of world trade; not only as a means of generating foreign currency but also as a recognition of the importance foreign markets will have in providing adequate industrial inputs and goods required to achieve economic growth. Likewise, Argentina since the advent of the current

government in 1989, has put into practice a number of measures that have improved economic and commercial efficiency. Among these measures is a privatization plan which continues to be developing at present, drastic measures to deregulate the economy easing commercial trade, and a liberalization of practically all sectors in order to compete on equal terms with the major countries of the world.

Besides, the agreement signed in 1990 between the EC and Argentina implements a framework that guarantees investments from both parties. This opens up a great number of commercial advantages which will improve reciprocal commercial relationships with all EC members. For all these reasons, Greece and Argentina are in a position to meet these reciprocal interests fully and, at this time, there are many incredibly unexploited opportunities to take advantage of by both countries. To expedite those, we are anxious to assist manufacturers, traders and investors in developing those activities which will increase economic links, bilateral trade and contribute consistently to the social development and economic growth of both our countries.

Argentina today. The political and economical transformation.

Since the current administration took over in July 1989 Argentina has been undergoing a process of economic transformation as thorough as the profound political changes which began with the reinstatement of democracy in 1983.

During these last nine years a great deal of progress has been made in internal political organization. The representative, republican and federal system embodied in the Constitution of 1853 is fully operative. The National Congress carefully considers new legislation and, in the presence of contrasting points of view, performs its tasks fruitfully and constructively. The judicial system operates independently and the climate of press freedom and respect for individual rights has been widely recognized since the return to democracy.

Political stability and the redefinition of foreign policy paved the way for attention to be focused on the reversal of six decades of economic decline, characterized by widespread State intervention, lack of investment, and persistent inflation that reached a monthly rate of 200 percent in mid-1989.

President Menem's government, aiming precisely at reverting this stagnation, proposed a new model of growth for the country with fiscal and monetary discipline as its main instrument, a deep structural reform of the public sector, the privatization of State-owned companies, the market playing its role as the most efficient allocator of resources and the willingness to integrate fully with international markets.

Foreign Policy

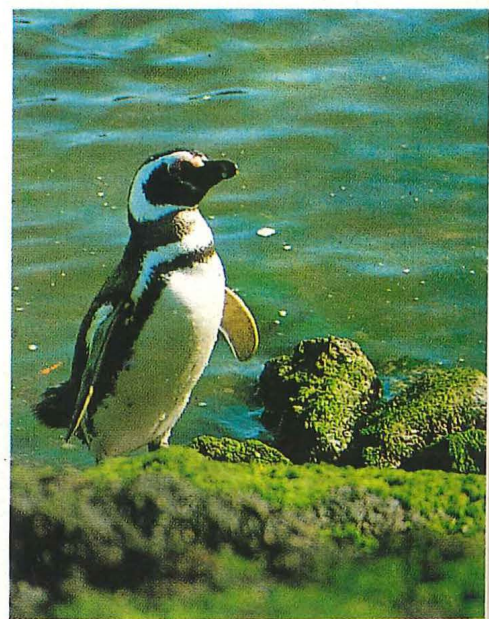
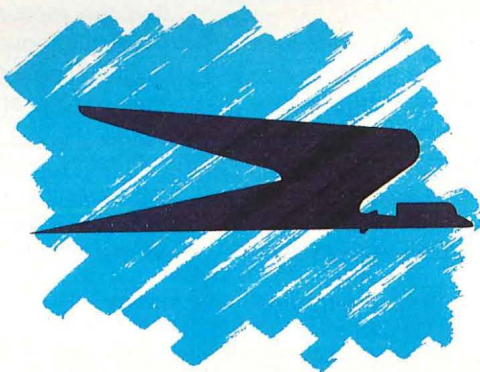
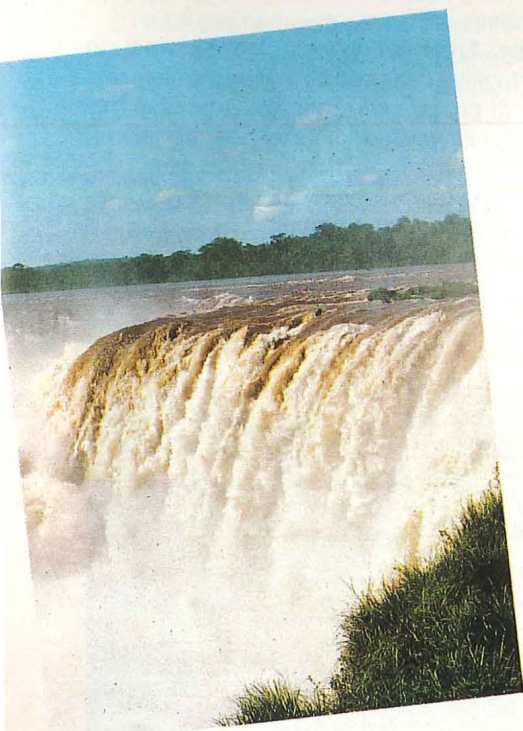
Argentina fully adheres to the principles set forth in the United Nations Charter. In 1985 the country accepted the Papal decision concerning the dispute with Chile over three islands in the Beagle Channel. Another example can be seen in the reestablishment of diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom in 1990, thus indicating that the dispute about sovereignty over Malvinas Islands would be settled through dialogue and peaceful negotiations. Perceived conflicts with neighboring countries have been overcome through treaties such as the Treaty on Peace and Friendship with Chile and the Treaty of Economic



AEROLINEAS ARGENTINAS

ci affianca in questo programma, ed attraverso la disponibilità, la gentilezza, e le tante piccole attenzioni con le quali vi accoglierà a bordo dei suoi aerei farà sì che il volo sia il perfetto complemento al vostro viaggio, sia esso per svago, cultura o lavoro. Fondata il 7 dicembre 1950 dalla fusione di 4 compagnie minori argentine l'Aerolineas Argentinas è oggi uno dei principali vettori sud americani ed opera collegamenti intercontinentali regolari dall'Argentina per l'Europa, gli Stati Uniti, l'Australia e la Nuova Zelanda oltre ai numerosi collegamenti regionali in tutto il Sud America. La sua flotta, che nel 1950 era formata dai Douglas DC6 e DC4, dai Covair e dagli idrovolanti Sandrigham, comprende oggi modernissimi aeromobili: 6 Boeing 747/200, 1 Boeing 747/SP, 1 Boeing 707/300 per i collegamenti intercontinentali, e Boeing 727, Boeing 737, Fokker 28 per i collegamenti internazionali e nazionali.

L'assistenza discreta e continua insieme ad un servizio di prim'ordine creeranno una cordiale ed amichevole atmosfera che vi farà sentire come a casa vostra. Frequenze plurisettimanali da tutte le principali capitali europee e coincidenze da Buenos Aires per tutto il continente ci aiuteranno a costruire il vostro viaggio con questo vettore che, per tradizione, ama servire la gente.



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Integration with Brazil, which produced blueprints for cooperation on sensitive matters such as nuclear and aerospace technology. The nations of the Southern Cone are rapidly advancing towards the adoption of a system of international nuclear safeguards and the banning and control of the use of missiles and chemical weapons.

Progress in the area of economic integration also speaks volumes for the new and vigorous attitude that is helping transform national borders into areas of trade and cooperation instead of areas of disputes, conflicts and confrontation.

The decision to send ships to the Persian Gulf demonstrated Argentina's determination to support the establishment of a new international security system, as embodied in the United Nations Charter, which sadly remained a dead letter during the 45-year cold war, but which is now revealing its potential as a way to preserve world peace. Cooperation among the armed forces of nations that desire world peace gives the armed forces new meaning as perceptions of conflict with neighbors are demolished and the political role played by the armed forces in the past is abandoned. In summary, democratic Argentina wishes to be an active participant in a world that seeks peace and progress.

For the past several years, and especially since 1989, Argentina has been engaged in a major overhaul of its economy in order to eliminate the institutionalized obstacles that constrain the flexibility and responsiveness of the private sector. Trade liberalization, State reform and the re-creation of a market economy constitute the new direction that the country is taking.

Trade Liberalization

As a result of the new international policy combined with economic transformation, Argentinian democracy has made firm and rapid strides towards opening up the economy, both in terms of flows of trade and of capital and technology. The import tariff structure was simplified and tariffs have been reduced. They are now 22 percent on finished goods, 13 percent on primary products and have been eliminated on capital goods. Export taxes have been

almost eliminated, non-tariff barriers to imports and exports have been rapidly reduced, and all the restrictions and discriminatory procedures that slowed the entry of capital and technology from abroad have disappeared.

For several years the public sector has been the object of a far-reaching reform which has taken the form of substantial reductions in spending and in the fiscal deficit, as well as rapid and effective progress in privatizing State companies. At the same time, price, wage, interest rates and exchange controls have been eliminated together with a complex network of subsidies and hidden taxes which distorted the operation of the markets.

A great deal still remains to be done on State reform and the rebuilding of markets, but the progress already achieved is impressive. No one who knows the Argentina of the 1970s and the first half of the 1980s would have dared predict that in 1991 the economy of democratic Argentina would be operating with the approach towards the State and the markets that prevails in the country today, supported by the bulk of the political forces and public opinion.

Expected Results

The Argentinian government foresees that these policies will invigorate the economy, resulting in resumed growth with price stability based on the unimpeded allocation of resources according to market-based economic incentives.

By the end of the medium-term program Argentina hopes to be fully integrated into the world economy, not only through trade but from having succeeded in returning to the world capital market. Except that this time we will do so not to service public deficits, but to help private businesses find the resources they need to finance a high level of productive investment.

In this context, the Argentine people look forward to enjoying the opportunities provided by a world which, it is hoped, will be one of peace and progress. Argentina has natural and human resources which, despite the lack of political and economic organization in the past, are valuable and available to be harnessed by all men of good will who wish to live in, or trade with, Argentina. ■

Buenos Aires, the Argentinian capital, throbs with vigor and energy.



More Than a Baby-Sitter

Early Childhood Education consultant Karen Siotis Wolf says about her decision to leave an active career in New York and move to Greece, "it can be frustrating and you can't expect drastic changes, but there is a lot of opportunity to do things in Greece and you can have an impact."

Wolf, whose mother is Greek and father American, lived in New York until she was 12 and then came to Greece to live when her parents divorced. She returned to New York for a degree in Early Childhood Education, taught in Athens for several years, and deciding "it was now or never" for graduate studies, enrolled in Teachers College, Columbia University, in a new program which focused on newly-born to three year olds.

"It was exciting because it is a new field. In Europe of course there has been infant childcare for years but it has focused mainly on care, not education," says Wolf. "We had a model infant center at Columbia with babies from six weeks old and we worked with parents a lot too, which I like."

After completing her MA, Wolf received what she considers 'the best job offer' she could have gotten in New York, Teacher/Director of an Infant Pilot Project at the prestigious Bank Street College of Education. Bank Street was one of the first schools in the United States to set up an Infant and Family Center, working closely with families, and is very well-known and respected in the field.

She worked with the children at the Center, supervised graduate students doing their field placement, spoke at some conferences ("working at Bank Street opened doors"), but also kept thinking about Greece, and in 1986 made the decision to move to Athens.

"So I came to Greece and couldn't find a job," she says. "After eight months I began to panic, *what have I done?* I could have worked as a kindergarten teacher but I didn't want someone over my head when I had just come from doing that myself."

After a year she was offered two jobs, teaching at TEI, a technical college for would-be nursery school teachers, and working for the municipality of Athens on a professional team to supervise day care centers, which she did from 1987 to 1990.

Working with a psychologist and a social worker, Wolf was hired to draw



Karen Siotis Wolf.

educational guidelines for the some 30 day care facilities in Athens and then work with the directors and teachers of each center.

"We did put together a 100-page educational program full of activities and projects but, as consultants, we had no power to implement, we could only recommend. And we were in charge of ordering all the toys and books, which legally had to be acquired through public tender, and then dividing up and distributing them to all the centers, so the paper work was endless and we ended up spending more time in the office than with teachers and children."

After three years the whole team resigned and Wolf, who had been teaching part-time at TEI, began training teachers full-time, part of the week in the classroom and the rest supervising them during their practical work in day care centers and on campus. The college is on the grounds of the Mitera Infant Center, the major center for abandoned children and adoption agency in Greece.

Wolf is also on the Board of the new Children's Museum, which has no permanent location yet but has set up children's programs in many existing museums in Athens. And she has recently become involved in a NOW (New Opportunities for Women) Program of the EC to encourage mother of young children, after a seven-month training program, half theory and half practical, to get back into the work force by setting up day care centers in their homes.

"It's so easy in Greece to lose your self-confidence, to forget all the things that you've learned," says Wolf, "because you end up having to operate on such a basic level. I miss the professionalism of the States, the way you are more respected as a woman in your field, but working with infants and toddlers, no matter where you live, you always have to educate people to see what you are doing, that you are not just a baby-sitter." ■

Criteria for parents choosing nursery/daycare facilities:

1. Look for a warm atmosphere, not for the school to feel like a business.
2. Observe the relationship between teacher and child. How does she treat the children? Negatively, often using 'no' and 'don't do that'?
3. Trust your instincts. Would you like to spend time there if you were a child?
4. Don't be fooled by an impressive building and facilities, the warm, family atmosphere should come first.
5. Ask if you can drop in and observe your child's class without an appointment. Don't consider a school that refuses.
6. Ask for teachers' qualifications. Here you have the most valuable thing in your life and you hesitate to ask for qualifications. You have the right to know.
7. Do the children look happy or is there too much fighting, crying, chaos? Are the teachers happy, smiling?
8. Although it is difficult, try to find out about staff turnover from other parents, neighbors, etc. If there is yearly turnover something is wrong.
9. Look at class/group size and child-teacher ratio, the two most important elements in quality childcare. Parents have to ask, not how many people work in the school, which can include the cleaning lady and bus driver, but how many teachers there are for this specific age group. For children under one year, look for a ration of one teacher for five or six children and not more than 10 in a group. And as you move up:
 - 1 - 2 year olds ratio of 1 to 6 or 7, no more than 12 in a group.
 - 2 - 3 year olds ratio of 1 to 8, no more than 12 in a group.
 - 3 - 4 year olds ratio of 1 to 10, no more than 15 in a group.
 - 4 - 5 year olds ratio of 1 to 12, even 15, but no more than 25 in a group.

THE MASTER OF THE ANIMALS IS NOT AT HOME



The gold Master of Animals pendant (British Museum).

by Ann Elder

**A century ago this month
the British Museum acquired
what is known as the Aegina Treasure,
but its true provenance is still mysteriously linked
with sponge fishermen and grave robbers –
as well as Syria, Egypt and, above all, Crete.**

The Greekness of Crete is not at issue just now, despite a certain foreign leader's recent comment about the Turkishness of the island. If debate arises (controversy about the EC price for their olive oil permitting), Cretans can be guaranteed to make much of their Minoan roots in the land, reaching back two millennia earlier than the Macedonians can claim in theirs.

Cretan patriots meanwhile might

spare a thought this month for an exiled Minoan who looks to be spending the centennial of his residence abroad unsung in either his adopted or native land.

The Master of the Animals, as he is known in the select academic circles where he is now confined, deserves at least a commemorative postcard, if not solid gold replicas made in his image and likeness like his close relations, the famous bees of Mallia.

The nature god, as he is also described, is a pendant which is part of a "rich, beautiful and perplexing collection of ancient jewellery and goldplate" offered for sale to the British Museum in 1891.

The perplexity is the consequence of a commonly accepted story that the collection was found in a Mycenaean tomb on Aegina and was the cache of tomb robbers in ancient times, perhaps in the late 12th century BC, when law and order was breaking down as invaders from the north swept down and settled in much of Greece.

'Richness and beauty' prevailed over mere 'perplexity', and the museum authorities are said to have agreed that the treasure was in some respects of greater importance than that found 16 years earlier at Mycenae by Heinrich and Sophia Schliemann. "The workmanship is more advanced and the signs of indebtedness to Egypt and Assyria more conspicuous," said A.S. Murray, then keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities.

"Like the antiquities at Mycenae," the scholar went on, "this new treasure belongs to an early age of civilization when the Greeks were being greatly influenced by the older nations of Egypt and Assyria through the medium of the Phoenicians."

Museum Trustees accepted Murray's recommendation and went ahead with the acquisition. On May 14, 1892 the director reported to the trustees that 4000 pounds had been paid to the leading Aegina sponge merchants, Messrs Cresswell of Camden Town, though at the time the vendor, price and alleged find-spot were not divulged. Details of the transaction may be checked in the museum records.

'Minoan' civilization was then, of course, unknown. Crete was still part of the Ottoman Empire (till 1898). Arthur Evans, whose finds inspired him to dub a new civilization with the name of Crete's great mythical King, had not begun his excavations at Knossos. But, as keeper of the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford, Sir Arthur published the first scholarly assessment of the Aegina treasure trove in the *Journal of Hellenic Studies* of 1892-3: "It must be a matter for rejoicing that our national collection should have received so important an accession," he wrote. Never mind he dated the works about 1000 years too late. Interestingly, he seems to be one of the few scholars in the century to have raised the question of the justice of the acquisition.

"Opinion may well differ as to the propriety of removing from the soil on

which they are found, and to which they naturally belong, the greater monuments of classical antiquity," he wrote.

Ironically for this highminded view, the story that now seems most probable is that the sons of the soil themselves flogged off the treasure.

If little else is sure, what is incontrovertible a century later is that the little nature god and his companion

as 'Gold Pit' (Chrysolakkos) from the amount of gold bits and pieces found there in the 1880s.

Like Lucilla Burn, Gates detects Egyptian and Syrian features blended with better known local characteristics. Just as the use of gold in the Mycenae shaft graves finds, especially the gold masks, suggests that early Mycenaeans had borrowed from Egyptian ideology, so too does it seem of these Minoan

wasp-waisted figure wearing a feathered headdress ("an abstracted version of the crown of Osiris," says Gates), a skirt (perhaps Egyptian, but it could be Minoan, too), and huge earrings. Grandly, he is holding aloft a goose in each hand, framed in two pairs of cobras (the Egyptian symbol of royalty) and posed on a 'field' of three lotuses.

Like the rest of the collection, the pendant is of 23 carat gold, easy to



Many ancient tombs have been excavated on Aegina, like these on Windmill Hill, north of the town. None have yielded gold objects, only pottery.

pieces comprise a valuable heritage from the Minoan golden age. The works date from the time "Cretan jewellery was at its finest, when Minoan wealth was at its zenith," enthuses Lucilla Burn, a curator of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum, in a book published by the museum last year.

The treasure "is astonishing in both extent and quality... and displays all the virtuosity of Cretan goldsmiths, skilled in working sheet metal over moulds, linking tiny loops of fine gold chain or rolling gold wire."

Detailed analysis of the works was done by a specialist in Mycenaean shaft graves, Charles Gates, for a history of ancient Greek art and architecture edited by Professor Robert Laffineur and published by the University of Liège.

Belgian archaeologists work with the French who are in charge of excavations at the Minoan palace at Mallia and its adjacent royal communal cemetery. Amongst locals it is known

works, he wrote three years ago.

Gold was the symbol of status and its religious significance associated with the sun and the sun god in Egypt. The use, too, of cornelian, lapis lazuli, mined with difficulty in Afghanistan, and – in smaller amounts – jasper, amethyst and rock crystal, also shows that artisans were aiming at creating objects of prestige.

Gates concludes the collection was "created at a time society was at the crossroads in mainland Greece in the middle of the second millennium BC (1700-1500). The elite needed a new art to underline their status; their artisans searched in distant lands for models; and in this new synthesis, Mycenaean art was born."

As to the main pieces with figural scenes, he says: "Most scholars have been content to dip their toes into the water, offer a description and a tenuous guess as to meaning and leave it at that."

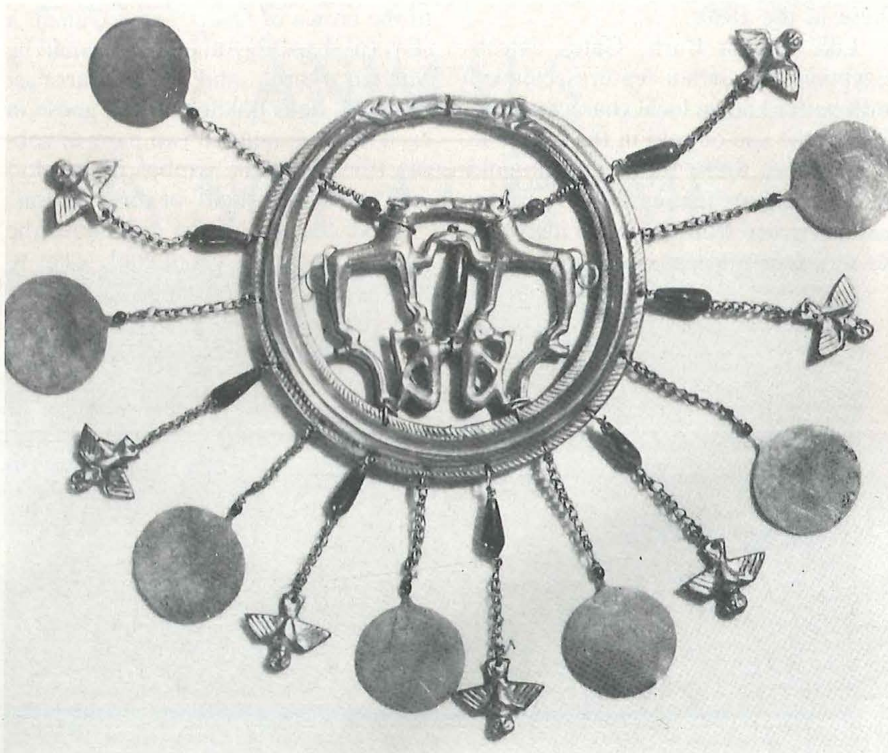
The centrepiece of the collection is the gold Master of Animals pendant, a

work and of good color. It may have been acquired in Egypt or Syria in exchange for olive oil, timber, wood or pottery.

A widely circulated account has made it seem necessary to accept that the treasure was found in Aegina. This has emanated from Dr Reynold Higgins, assistant keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum till retirement in 1977, and known for his pre-breakfast lectures on Swan Hellenic cruises.

Pausanias is our earliest source for the tradition that links Crete with Aegina, noting that the Temple of Aphaia was dedicated to a goddess known in Crete as Diktyinna or Britomartis, perhaps a companion of Artemis. Would not Cretan dedication imply Cretan worshippers?

Corroboration for the Cretan presence in Aegina has come from the German archaeologist, Dr Gabriel Welter, who dug on the island from 1926-40. Islanders told him the treasure in the British Museum was found



Large earring made of double-headed snakes coiled round facing hounds and back-to-back monkeys and 14 dangling pendants (British Museum).

roughly buried in a hole in the corner of a rifled tomb on Windmill Hill, north of Aegina town.

As Welter deduced the presence of Cretan potters as early as 1900 BC, so why not goldsmiths? Further work in the last 20 years by the German Archaeological Institute under Professor Hans Walter has strengthened this view.

Cretan archaeologists, nevertheless, staunchly believe it is just too much of a coincidence that Cretan villagers were notoriously digging up gold treasure at Mallia at just the time the so-called Aegina treasure surfaced.

"The most plausible explanation is that the pieces came from Chrysolakkos at Mallia," says George Rethemiotakis, curator at the Herakleion Museum. "But this is just conjecture."

Gates accepted the view that the pieces were "deposited as grave gifts in a burial somewhere in Aegina." The complete absence of any other goldware in the many ancient graves excavated on Aegina seems to cast doubt on this. When first lecturing on the topic in London in 1956, Professor Higgins suggested the pieces had been acquired in Crete by sponge divers from Aegina. He noted that French archaeologists working at Mallia had found parallels in discoveries there with unusual characteristics of the pieces in the Aegina treasure.

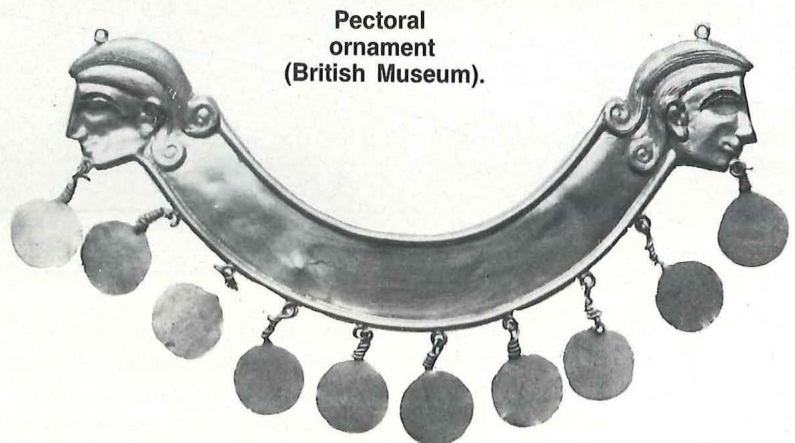
Over the years, he ditched belief in the Mallia provenance because of the

solid gold replicas priced up to 35,000 drachmas, and innumerable postcards, motifs for ceramic plaques, cups, coasters and local products and they are the emblem on the 1000-drachma museum entrance ticket.

The bees are displayed in a case above a minuscule gold bull's head from Mallia, a hairpin from the Idaean cave and earrings of unknown provenance with other finds from neo-palatial sites (meaning those after the 1700 BC earthquake, when the palaces at Knossos, Mallia, Phaestos and Zakros were rebuilt).

The equally miniature nature god in London is strung up in a vertical wall cabinet in Room One (Prehistoric Greece) with various companion pieces. Particularly noteworthy are the large earrings made of double-headed snakes coiled round facing hounds and back-to-back monkeys. Dangling from the circle are 14 pendants – seven discs and seven owls – strung on gold wire threaded with cornelian beads.

The helpful Mr Gates says monkeys signify morning and dogs evening in Aegean Bronze Age art, while the discs and owls could denote the seven days and nights of the Semitic week. The



Pectoral ornament (British Museum).

strong evidence for Cretan presence in Aegina and the faith he had in accounts of the discovery of the cache on the island.

The High Minoan artefact most closely resembling the Master of the Animals is the bee pendant from Mallia. A pair of gold bees, both sharing a globular crown and, some believe, a drop of honey, have one set of wings. The ornament is more than 5 cms from wingtip to wingtip and weighs just 5 grams.

If the Master of the Animals is lost and ignored in the vast collections behind the Corinthian colonnaded façade in Bloomsbury, no one can grouse that the little bees in the Herakleion Museum are not appreciated in their home country. They are a virtual symbol for central Crete, the subject of

owls, of course, have a funerary connotation and have been found in the Mycenae shaft graves.

Mr Gates also elucidates the meaning of 11 beads in the treasure, five gold, three cornelian and three lapis lazuli. Each shows a hand enclosed round a breast, obviously fertility amulets, "approached with a sense of humor."

The rest of the collection is made up of three diadems (plain gold bands), five simple gold hoops maybe earrings, a pectoral ornament, a bracelet, four inlaid rings, a gold cup with embossed spiral design and a lot of other beads and pendants of jasper and amethyst (perhaps Egyptian), lapis lazuli, cornelian and rock crystal.

Cretan tillers of the soil or shepherds coming by such loot in the

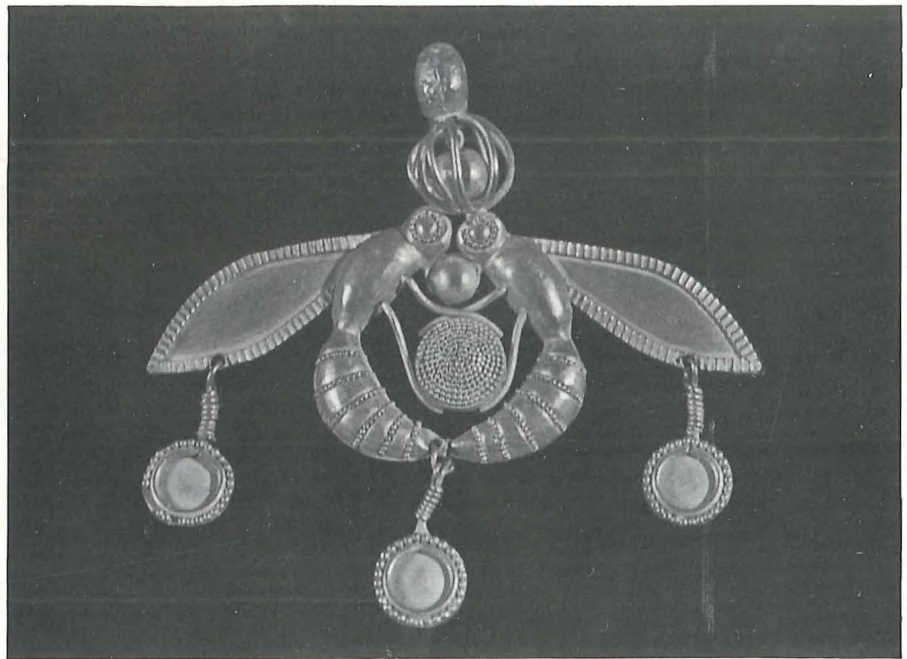
1880s would not hand it to the local pasha. Their thoughts would likely turn to rich travelling sponge merchants visiting the island regularly en route to Turkish and Libyan ports.

Sponge fishing was a booming industry in Greece in the second half of the 19th century, particularly after the development of the compressed-air diving suit. Aeginites travelled all round the shores of Crete fishing for sponges and buying them from locals.

In the years after 1890 at least five sponge businesses traded on the Aegina quayside. Cresswell Brothers traded with them all and was the largest British importing company.

Cresswells handed the collection to the British Museum in July 1891. Presumably it went to London via Aegina and possibly was temporarily stored in the cellar of company premises on the waterfront.

Fortuitously, about that time workmen planting a vineyard on the Windmill Hill property of an Aeginite company employee of Cresswells, Emanuel, broke through the roof of an ancient tomb. Two and two may have been wrongly put together in the *kafeneion*.



The gold bee pendant from Mallia (Museum of Herakleion).

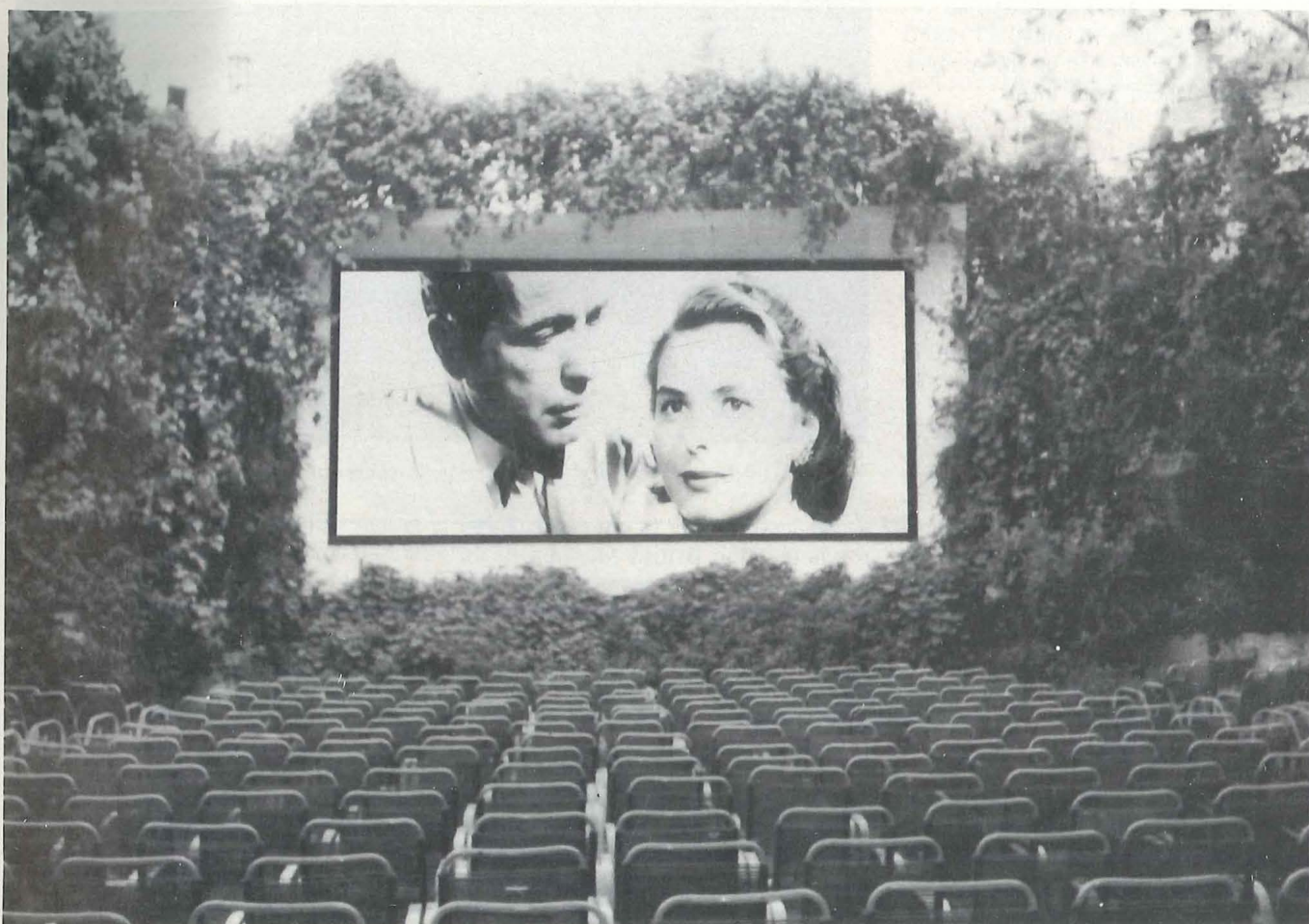
No less a matter of pure speculation is whether the British Museum might allow Greece to redeem at least this miniature treasure, particularly after the *Times* recent volteface on the far

grandeur Elgin Marbles. But at the very least it could offer a centennial salute to the slant-eyed little figure strutting on his lotuses, perhaps a postcard or two, if not solid gold replicas. ■

Looking past the pithoi at the northern entrance to the Minoan Palace of Mallia, from where a paved road led to the harbor, passing the royal cemetery, christened Chrysolakkos in the 1880s by amateur local excavators. French architects designed the arching timber-framed site coverings put up in the last three years under the auspices of the Greek Ministry of Culture, the work being funded from the EC integrated Mediterranean program allocated to Crete.



Play It Just One More Time



The Athinaion open-air cinema in Kolonaki.

Cinema fans received devastating news in April. Theodore Rigas, president of the Open-Air Cinemas Union, announced that the ratification of a bill pending in Parliament would increase the rents charged to cinema leasers, a move that would force the closing of all of the remaining 40 outdoor cinemas in the Athens area. "We have been struggling for the last few years to remain open," said Rigas, owner of popular Riviera and Vox cinemas in Exarchia and Athinaion in Kolonaki. "This move would cut our already slim margin and force us to close up shop."

The Vox is the oldest open-air cinema still functioning, opening as a legitimate theatre in the 1920s. During World War II, it alternated as a cinema and bomb shelter, providing entertaining distractions from the harrowing wartime conditions. In the mid 1960s, over 700 open-air cinemas flourished in

Greece, over 300 in the greater Athens area while the number has been slashed to only 40, still more than any other city. Another 40 indoor cinemas have removable walls or convertible rooftops, allowing them to be comfortably cooled during the sultry summer months, while in the winter they revert to conventional cinemas.

A survey among tourists listed the open-air cinemas as the second most popular attraction in Athens after the Acropolis. Athenian residents stranded in the capital during the oppressive days of July and August consider the open-air cinemas a godsend, a chance to cool off among greenery and a respite from the cacophony of the city streets. Audiences are seated on lawn chairs in empty lots or on vacant rooftops. Just as the indoor cinemas have improved seating and sound systems, the outdoor cinemas have followed suit. A few have small tables and oper-

ate as cinematic ouzeries. Whole families attend and the atmosphere is gregarious and informal.

Few new releases are shown. Usually hits of the past season and retros of well-known directors are programmed, providing a cinephiles' banquet. Foreign films are subtitled rather than dubbed, a boon for those who don't speak Greek. The disadvantage of this system is revealed in comedies when Greeks can read the lines faster than the actors say them so that their laughter often drowns out the punch line. Also because of the congestion of inner city neighborhoods, the sound has to be turned down at the late screenings, forcing viewers to resort to lip-reading. Interesting off-screen entertainment is sometimes provided by neighbors who carry on their quotidian activity. Lively domestic battles often vie with the on-screen fare for audience attention.

Rigas cites increasing operation ex-

penses and rapidly escalating property values as the major factors involved in the closing of the open-air cinemas. Just as the façade of the Acropolis is crumbling, ticket sales are eroding because, according to Rigas "People flee the city whenever possible and drive to the seaside or nearby mountains." He stresses, "Our operations provide an oasis in the middle of this concrete jungle. If we close, builders will move in immediately and the entire inner city will consist of expanses of cement with no trees or plants."

"It is interesting to note that Italy and France are following our example and opening open-air cinemas while we are gradually phasing out our unique tradition," says Rigas. Open-air cinema viewers had cause to rejoice in 1990 when the municipality of Korydallos suburb bought the Victor, a shuttered open-air cinema and an adjacent indoor cinema for 60 million drachmas. It renamed it *Cine Paradeisos* after Salvatore Tornatore's Oscar-winning film which depicted a quaint open-air cinema in Sicily. It sunk another 15 million drachmas into installing Dolby stereo, renovating and landscaping the charming terrace, complete with a fully stocked bar. Tornatore came down for the ribbon-cutting ceremony and was obviously moved by the emotional reception he received.

Although applauded as a commendable move, many wondered why the Korydallos municipality would want to invest in a movie house at the time when so many are closing. "We believe cinema must live," said Achilleas Simmos, spokesman for the club. "We are dedicated to preservation of the silver screen and we know we have an audience of serious cinema-goers who want to see quality fare." Cine Paradeisos is satisfied with the average 150 tickets it sells per evening. The Dexameni municipality followed suit and opened an open-air cinema and others have announced plans to do so.

All of these plans will have to be put aside and the pressure for low-interest loans abandoned if the proposed bill is ratified and the open-air cinemas close up. "This will be a tragic situation," commented Rigas. "Athens will have lost a good part of what remains of its local color and charm." Even if the bill does not pass, Rigas admits the open-air cinemas might still be in jeopardy. "Unless the government steps in to offer further aid and incentives, the outdoor cinema may become history." ■

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Irresistible events in Europe this year include the 500th Anniversary of Christopher Columbus (especially in Genoa), the opening of Euro-Disney outside Paris, and Spain's three international events – the Summer Olympics in Barcelona, Expo '92 in Seville and Madrid, this year's Cultural Capital of Europe. What then could be more sensual than to rest burning feet and a culture-boggled mind on a Greek island or a luxurious Aegean cruise following a run-around, see-everything visit to the above? Especially when the second thing that gains some respite is



Christopher the Cat, the mascot for Columbus Anniversary.

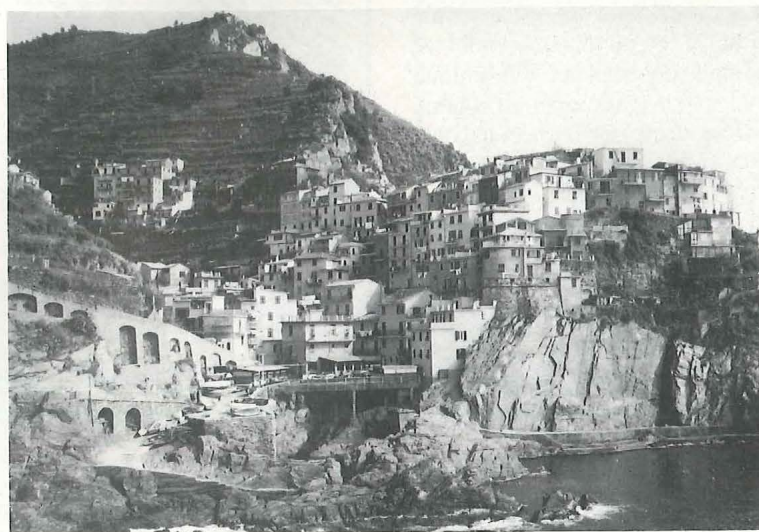
the pocket book!

The major cities of Spain have benefited from the '92 plans by receiving complete facelifts of all their incomparable monuments. This is absolutely the first time that any country has undertaken three such extensive international attractions in the same year, so transportation facilities will be challenged and confirmed hotel reservations a must. As for Euro-Disney, anyone who had visited either Disneyland in California or Disney World in Florida probably already purchased a ticket and was present on opening day 12 April! For sure, if Mickey can learn to speak Japanese, French will be a snap.



Mickey Mouse in Paris.

Going from Greece? Rumor has it these host cities are pretty pricey hotel-wise and certainly the Greek travel agents are cautious. To Genoa: via Rome on Alitalia or Swissair via Zurich. To Madrid: non-stop on Olympic and Iberia via Barcelona which you want to go to anyway. To Seville: via Barcelona on Iberia. Barcelona: non-stop on Olympic or Iberia. Euro-Disney: non-stop to Paris on TWA, Olympic and Air France. The best idea is to choose a reputable travel agent who can usually arrange a package – shop around for bargains – and make a note



One of the villages of Cinque Terre.

of the names of those that confirm hotels and/or tickets.

Adventure Travel: Via Druk-Air to Thimphu, Bhutan (embark at Calcutta, India and land at Paro Airport). Part of the excitement comes from the fact that their BAE 146 is the one and only aircraft of the Royal Bhutan Airlines. When the King decides to attend an international event such as the coronation of the Emperor of Japan, the airline can be out of business for as much as two weeks. However, there you can find superb trekking and an absolutely unparalleled travel experience. Be sure to have a visa...

Environmentally Aware Airlines: Lufthansa is using reusable cups that should save an estimate 50 tons of waste a year and some five million glasses will not go in the trash... Since 1989, South African Airways has been contributing a portion of each ticket sold to the World Wildlife Foundation and other environmental organizations – a sum amounting so far to in excess of one million SA rands.

Reader Trip (mine): One of the fabulous bonuses of a trip to Genoa is the unforgettable opportunity to visit the fishing villages of the Cinque Terre nestled in the mountainous area down the coast. It is a simple matter to rent a car and wind down through famed Portofino, and the old-world resort of Rapallo, (its sundown promenade along the bay makes visitors feel at home) to the still extraordinarily picturesque Cinque Terre. The names of Monteros, Vernazza, Manarola, Riomaggiore and Corniglia will trip forever from our tongues!

Exciting times at the Alpine Center for Hotel and Tourism Management (TAC) recently have included graduation ceremonies in the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel, becoming a member of the Leading Hotel Management Schools of the World, a visit from the Director of the Hotel, Catering and Institutional Management Association of the United Kingdom, the visit of the Managing Director Sybil Hofmann to the Council on Hotel, Restaurant and Institutional Education in Houston, Texas, and the affiliation of the Center with this latter organization. Back at home, TAC has formed an Advisory Board which will meet regularly to evaluate their curriculum to guarantee that it meets the needs on a continuing basis of the trends facing the international hotel and tourism industry. Members include leading hotel and industry executives from the Athens area. ■

Next Month: A glimpse at the lively life aboard the QE II!

BETWEEN EARTH AND STARS

The recipient of a scholarship from the Research Center of Arts and Sciences, Anita Xanthou is exhibiting the results of her studies at Gallery Medusa. The well-known sculptor, Takis, who lives and works in Paris, is the founder of this Center whose principal aim is the creative interaction between these two fields.

Xanthou is a young and talented painter, who lives in a picturesque village of Mount Pelion, "close to the earth, close to the stars", as she says, and since childhood has relished the warmth of the sunlight and the brilliance of the moon. Inspired by the environment and its energy, Xanthou has paired art and science in the form of one basic construction with multiple variations.

The construction is minimalist in concept: an empty glass backed by an aluminum reflector is set on a tall wooden stand facing the wall. A transformer on the floor is then activated and when water is poured into the glass, its image is radiantly reflected on the wall like an painting.

The simplicity of this conception is overpowered by its endless possibilities. Color may be added to the water reflecting on the wall a swirling motion as it dissolves. The sound of music also initiates motion bouncing off the wall in rhythmic ripples. Multiple imagery may then be effected by a larger stand set with two or more glasses. In another variation the sense of a painting on the wall is enhanced when the image is reflected against a framed piece of rice paper.

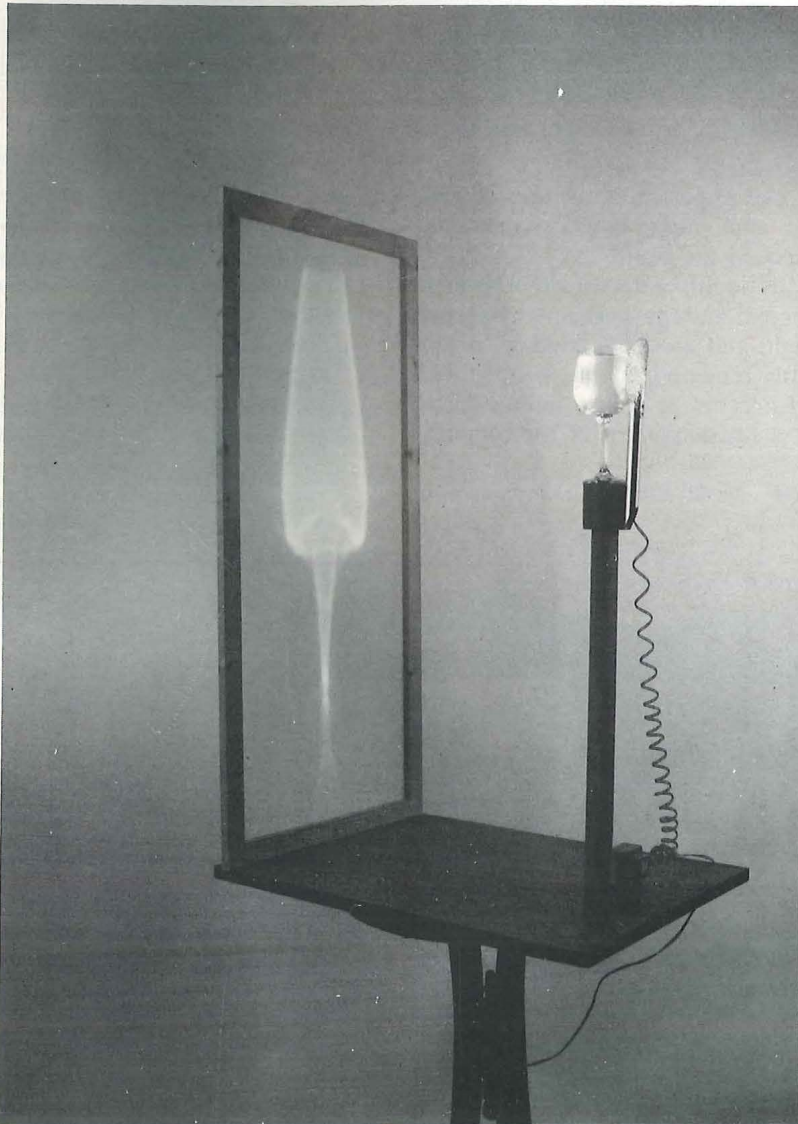
Xanthou also envisions her construction as a large outdoor installation spreading its brilliant imagery on the surrounding buildings whose flat sur-

faces make a perfect 'canvas' – an innovative addition to public art.

Xanthou is a partly self-taught artist. She chose to suspend her formal studies in Rome, spending all her time in the museums, "looking and learning", much of it in Paris. This is her second individual show.

*Gallery Medusa
Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki
14 – 30 May*

Anita Xanthou, construction.



CRETE: INTIMATE LANDSCAPES

The light and colors of Crete come to life in a dual exhibition at Jill Yakas Gallery by Dorothy Andrews and Scotty Mitchell, two American artists living and painting in Hania. While both are landscape painters, each offers a different perception of the island.

A New Englander who has lived in Greece since 1963, Dorothy Andrews paints the panoramic views of the island's special terrain, the sweep of its flowering fields, the fiery glow of its sunsets. Her vivid imagery is achieved with dazzling color and vibrant brushwork.

The landscapes draw the eye into their depths as they unfold sparkling villages from a mountain's close embrace; orange-red rooftops overlooking Suda Bay are alive with rhythmic color patterns; the White Mountains, capped by snow or veiled by misty clouds, look down on an endless expanse of colorful bloom that vibrantly illuminates the rugged landscape.

Singling out a particular subject in a landscape, Andrews often focuses upon it in detail – a bed of *Rock Roses* whose delicate color and texture enhance the warped olive trees swaying in the distance; the *See-Through Tree* whose leaves part to let in a spray of sunny brilliance; or the *Young Orange Tree* which seems suddenly to have sprung up from the ground, a giant bush dressed with its fleshy fruit like a Christmas tree. In whatever she portrays, the artist captures the essence of her subject in a most compelling manner that reflects her love and intimacy with the natural scenery around her.

A graduate of Smith College, Dorothy Andrews then studied at the New School for Social Research and at

the Art Student's League, both in New York. She has had many solo exhibitions in New York, Athens, and Hania, and participated in group shows organized by the Metropolitan Museum and Whitney Museum in New York, the Minneapolis Museum, and many others.

CRETE: LANDSCAPES IN DOORS

Scotty Mitchell has been living in Hania since 1975 when she first arrived and fell in love with Crete. Captivated by its brilliant light and open spaces, the Connecticut-born artist has been painting out-of-doors for years, travelling all over the island with easel and paint-box.

In this exhibition, however, Mitchell comes indoors to portray the interior landscape. Moving from room to room, she paints the clutter of objects covering tables and walls, the simple wood furniture, the brightly colored mats, the luxuriant greens of a terrace, giving the viewer the flavor of everyday life inside a country home.

Populated by an amazing array of objects, the paintings are narrative still-lives of activity where the human presence is unseen, yet forcefully implied. In *Vassilis' Chair*, a pastel, Mitchell shows a dining table disarrayed after a meal: an empty plate, a used napkin beside it, and an empty chair, all the remains of recent departure. A close study of the table in the oil painting *Friskies* affords many clues – cans of Nounou milk, oatmeal, olives, a box of catfood – to the life of a family and its



Scotty Mitchell, "Friskies", oil on canvas.

pets, and its past, too, pictures of weddings and other family scenes are framed on the wall.

This wealth of detail, vibrantly alive with color and the gentle play between sunlight and gossamer shadow, is eloquently rendered in *The Terrace with Seed Packets*. It is also interesting to note the arrangement of the composi-

tions – how Mitchell paints up to the very edge of the canvas abruptly cutting off whatever doesn't fit, so that half a chair or part of a table may be missing yet convey a sense of continuity.

Mitchell, a graduate of the Academy of Fine Arts in Rome, also studied at the New York Studio School. She has had many individual shows in Crete, Athens and California.

Jill Yakas Gallery
Spartas 16, Kifissia
10 – 30 May

Dorothy Andrews, "Suda Bay", oil on canvas.



CLOTHES OF FLIGHT

The agony of being trapped in a corner from which there is no escape is what Lily Bakoyianni's exhibition at Gallery Dracos is about. Working with glazed clay, she creates ceramic compositions which couple painting and sculpture and subtly evoke this sense of inner turmoil.

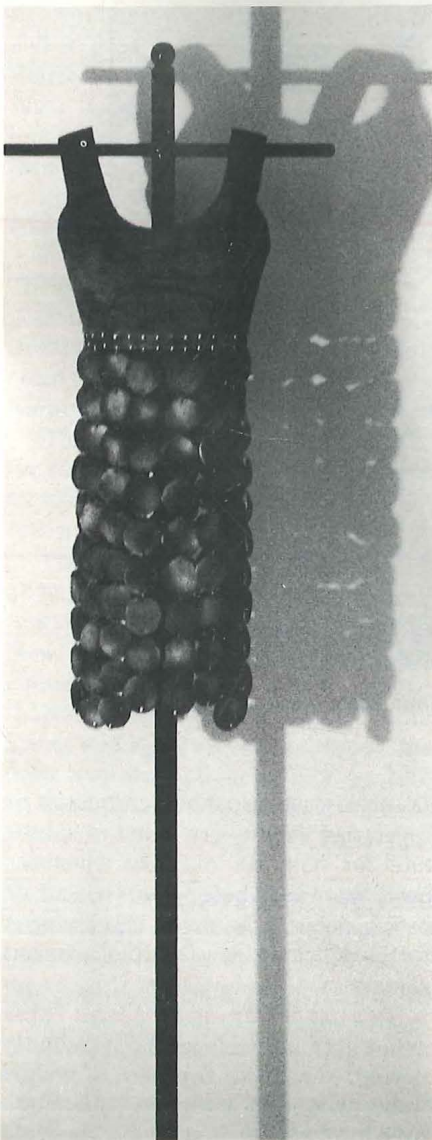
Bakoyianni develops her theme in a most innovative manner, through familiar everyday articles of clothing which express human personality. To these 'clothes of flight', as she calls

them, she adds birds defining hope, freedom and flight from entrapment.

These sentiments are beautifully illustrated in four large ceramic panels which create an entity as well as independent compositions. Three panels successively depict a seated torso, dressed and waiting, its body lines evoking desolation. In the last panel a hat and a pair of shoes are thrown beneath an open window with birds flying by denoting the body's escape. The two end panels of this tableau form the corners of the rooms as well as those of the mind.

The variety of expression is intriguing: figures and birds are placed in front of panels of wood with painterly surfaces framed like windows; wall sculptures of bodices with the look of a suit of armor are covered with intricate designs and pale dusty-rose and ash-grey color; tall stands towering like ancient stelae are topped by round-shaped compositions holding the ceramic birds. To several of these sculptures Bakoyianni adds another element, ceramic half-circles escaping

Lily Bakoyianni, ceramics.



from beneath the figures to denote life's incomplete hopes.

Bakoyianni studied design and painting at the Athens School of Fine Arts and ceramics at Middlesex Polytechnic School in London. She has participated in several group exhibitions both here and in London, and this is her second individual show.

Gallery Dracos
127 Irakliou, Nea Ionia
8 May - 30 June



Mendis Bostantzoglou, "Poseidon Resting", oil.

LAUGHABLE HEROES AND LOVES

Cartoonist, playwright, poet, satirist, antique dealer and artist, Mendis Bostantzoglou (or Bost as he is commonly known) is a beloved figure of the Athenian cultural milieu. His personality is as colorful as each of his many talents.

Bost began his career as a cartoonist. Self-taught, he abandoned conventional styles in painting, expressing satire through the incongruity of folk art. He has also taken great liberties with orthography, and his misspelling and misuse of language have become a hallmark of his work, augmenting the entertainment as well as the satire. Eventually, Bost turned to painting whose medium gave new expression to the satire of the cartoonist.

A master story-teller, Bost presents his own perception of Greek genre through the heroic figures he depicts. Drawing his themes mainly from history and mythology, he endows them with present-day attributes, and ele-

ments of the folk artist's style: two-dimensional drawing, disproportionate figures, a plethora of ornate detail, and brilliant color.

The heroes are liberally chosen: Kolokotronis, Markos Botsaris, Alexander the Great, Columbus, Noah and numerous others. And he paints them frequently, each time in a new satirical variation. Each work is staged theatrically with frontal views and rich colors, each panel has titles to explain the 'plot', as Bost continues in his paintings

to use the same techniques of comic-strip, malapropisms, misspellings and puns.

In his current exhibition at Gallery Skoufa, Bost is again presenting his lovable heroes with new commentaries. Most opportune is *The Oath of Alexander the Great* depicted wearing a costume that is a mix of *tsolias* and warrior, holding with one hand the Greek flag which, of course, was nonexistent in his day, while with the other hand on the Bible, he is swearing that Macedonia (elaborately misspelled) is Greek.

Adam and Eve in Paradise are portrayed as a modern couple wearing very sensual, satisfied expressions. Protagonists of folk epic, *Erotokritos* and *Aretousa*, are seen as the Romeo and Juliet of their day. He, dressed as a Renaissance prince, serenades his beloved with a bouzouki; she, in elegant dress and tiara, listens from her balcony.

Bost has written two musical comedies, one in collaboration with Mikis Theodorakis. The other is currently enjoying a successful revival in Cyprus.

Gallery Skoufa
Skoufa 4, Kolonaki

More Professional Pearls for the Rest of Us



"Millet" by Kanno Sanraku (1559 - 1635). Autumn millet, Japanese screen, detail.

Millet is but one of the many grain grasses which feed the world. It is very high in protein content, but its popularity is very far behind that of wheat, rice and maize. Almost unknown in America and Europe, millet is a major source of nourishment for hundreds of millions in India, Africa and China and may possibly have been the very first cultured grain in the Neolithic era.

Those familiar with folk tales from

Russia and Poland will recognize it as *kasha*. Used mostly as a porridge cereal, it is also the basis for the Queen of Russian desserts, *gurietskaya kasha*. Semolina and cream of wheat serve as substitutes in the West. Here in Greece it is readily available under the name of *kehri*.

Millet has been embraced enthusiastically by health food writers and there are innumerable recipes using it in many different ways: breads, soups,

casseroles, meat loaf and croquettes in vegetarian dishes. Try millet as substitute for half the quantity whenever pearl barley, whole grain wheat or brown rice is to be used. This recipe is for a delicious new kind of cooked cereal:

In a dry skillet carefully toast half a cup of millet (this gives it a nutty flavor), then add two cups of boiling water with half teaspoon salt. Cook over low heat for 15 minutes, then add

half a cup chopped dates, raisins, nuts or other dried fruit and cook for another 15 minutes.

As a final thought on cereals, remember that many of them, run through a blender, are good substitutes for, or superior to, bread crumbs for toppings.

Sourdough for greenhorns

During the Alaskan Gold Rush when an entire country went mad and accountants and haberdashers dropped pens and shirts for picks and shovels, rushing to the goldfields to become millionaires, prospecters were called 'sourdoughs' because of a special kind of bread that could be baked in a campfire in whatever lonely spot a claim was staked.

Each grizzled miner had his own favorite recipe made from a 'starter' saved from the batch before which theoretically could be handed down from one generation to the next. Unlike millet, sourdough is very little known, but it is delicious, easily made, and a great conversation piece. The 'starter', as originally made (flour, sugar, vinegar, water) took a week or longer to mature, but this one gives faster results.

Klondike Jake's Sourdough Bread

The starter: Dissolve one package of yeast in two cups of warm water. Mix in about two cups of flour, cover with a clean cloth and let stand overnight in a warm area.

The loaf: Take out about one cup of the starter, add enough flour and water to make up the original amount and refrigerate for the next time.

Put the rest in a large mixing bowl, adding one tablespoon of cooking oil (not olive), add a pinch of baking soda. Now, kneading as little as possible, add enough flour to make a shiny pillow-shaped dough. Divide, shape into loaves and again let rise, covered, in a draft-free place. Bake in 375° F (190° C) oven. When done, the loaf will have a beautiful brown crust and sound hollow when tapped.

Often the miners were too tired after a hard day digging and panning ore to bother with loaves of bread so they made biscuits instead, baking them over an open fire. Here enough flour was added to make a stiff dough then quickly rolled out, cut into squares and baked in a hot oven for 15 minutes.

Pancakes, called "flapjacks", were

another favorite because they were quick and easy to make, required few ingredients and were filling. Bacon fat, lots of it, was used for frying. To these hard-working men, eating them sitting around a smoky fire, these crispy cakes with the curling edges were delicious.

Today everything comes out of boxes and bags, but no self-respecting chef would dream of buying ready-mix biscuit or pancake mix, or those dreary little baked round containers laughingly called strawberry shortcakes – nor should you. Both biscuit and shortcake mix can be prepared *sans* milk and refrigerated for weeks, ready for use and perfect when baked. This is just as true of pancake batter, with a slight modification. All the following ideas will bring better results than any box, regardless of whose name is on it.

Pancake Griddle Cake Flapjack Mix

Measure and sift three times: 6 cups all-purpose flour, 5 tablespoons baking powder, 3 teaspoons salt, 3 tablespoons sugar. Refrigerate in air-tight jar. For every two cups of this mix beat together 2 cups of milk, 2 eggs and one third cup of melted shortening or oil and beat into the flour mixture until perfectly blended. Bake on a hot griddle, turning only once. If thinner cakes are desired, add a little milk.

This basic mix will give you perfect pancakes every time and the flavor can be changed to suit everyone by using various toppings – honey, syrup, jam. But for really sensational flavor surprises, here are a few ideas that chefs in the best restaurants have tested:

For a more delicate texture substitute buttermilk or sour milk for the sweet, adding a pinch of soda. Using half and half of this mixture with self-rising flour results in a more cake-like texture.

Pancakes bake quite differently when a little molasses is mixed into the batter.

Add half a cup of minced banana for a delicate flavor change.

When adding the banana substitute orange juice or pineapple juice for the milk.

If you want pancakes so light they almost float out of the pan, use the same ingredients but mix them slightly differently. Separate eggs and whip the whites until they peak, add the salt and sugar beating until stiff and shiny, then fold into the batter. ■

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KATEY'S corner



The American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG) is a member of the Federated American Women's Clubs Overseas (FAWCO), which is in turn a founding member of the World Federation of Americans Abroad (WFAA). FAWCO has long lobbied in Washington for broader interpretation of citizenship laws to protect children of Americans born abroad and/or of dual parentage. Now it is joined by WFAA and having discussions on prolonging CHAMPUS after 65 and expanding MEDICARE overseas. Mrs. Lucy Laederich, FAWCO's delegate to WFAA is shown at a recent FAWCO meeting in Genoa answering questions and discussing future plans.

Two joyous Easters have come and gone, the birds are spreading their cheer through their chirps, the boats are in the water, and all of nature is preparing for another wonderful Greek summer. Let the world come to enjoy it with us!



Announcing the Fun Run in support of environmental scholarships planned to be funded by the South African Embassy here in Greece in co-operation with South African Airways, HELMEPA, the World Wildlife Foundation and the Goulandris Museum of Natural History, the South African Ambassador HE Dr S.G.A. Golden invited the world to participate! Set for Sunday 31 May, in Psychiko, the Fun Run is expected to attract over a thousand runners. In our photo are (from left) Director General of HELMEPA Mr D. Mitsatsos and Mrs Kyriazis, Ambassador and Mrs Golden, and Mr Nick Christofidis of South African Airways.



On the occasion of the visit to Greece by the Australian tall ship Young Endeavour, HE the Ambassador C. Alan Edwards entertained the young Australians travelling aboard the vessel, the captain and the crew at the Hellenic Yacht Club in Piraeus. The President of the Club, Mr John Costopoulos presented the captain with the Club banner, and Mr Andreas Potamianos was present to congratulate the group. The tall ship, on a round-the-world cruise, will stop in Genoa for the Columbus '92 celebrations and enter New York harbor with the tall sailing ships of other countries on 4 July, US Independence Day. A challenging trip for young Australians, the ship provides three training periods of four months each during its tour.

★ A large group of women gathered together recently in the sanctuary of St Denis Catholic Church for the annual observance of the World Day of Prayer. The service for 1992 was prepared by the women of Austria, Germany and Switzerland on the theme "Living Wisely with Creation" and was conducted in English, Greek, German, Armenian and French. Special music was provided by the chorus of the Women's International Club under the direction of Carole

Johns and with Roger Tilley at the pipe organ. The 1993 service will be prepared by the women of Guatemala and will be, as always, on the first Friday of March.

★ You will find the details of the Hellenic Animal Welfare Society Spring Sale in the "this month" section of *The Athenian*, but I just want to remind you that without items to sell, there is no Spring Sale! Clean out your closets, cook up some cakes

What began with a request for 1000 drachmas from each invited guest to purchase a wheel-chair in support of the Spastics Society of Athens, became a small mountain of donations due to the enthusiasm of the hostess, wife of the Austrian Ambassador Mrs Georg Calice (shown in our photo with the wife of the Prime Minister, Mrs Marika Mitsotakis). A constant stream of ladies came to coffee and stayed to hear the talk of Mrs Calice and then the discussion of the work of the Society by Mrs Daphne Economou, President.



or cookies, and get everything along to their new premises at Lykaiou 56/Kefala in Gyzi. Don't know where that is? Telephone 644-4473 to find out!

about eating chemically-free food, contact the Organic Grower's Association Committee Member Haris Korogonas at 496-1709. There are lots of ways you can help

there when the celebrated **A Man For All Seasons** had to be postponed (*perastika* to the star), but gather up your group again for 8, 9, 10 May when you can toddle off to the Municipality Theater in Kallithea. There seems to be something singularly unfair about fate intervening in two consecutive Player's plays. For more information, call 644-1590.

Friends of the Gennadius Library were recently in attendance for the **11th annual lecture in honor of Francis R. Walton**. It was given by Averil Cameron on the subject of "Syria and Palestine after the Arab Conquest: The Greek Population and the Fate of the Greek Language..." Everyone thinks of **March as the Irish Month**. The wife of the Ambassador, Mrs Katharina McHugh, welcomed members of WIC to a morning of Ireland early in the month with a film, special music, a talk on customs and traditions and an exquisite Irish buffet. A highlight was the beautiful Irish dress brought especially for the occasion which was worn by the harpist. And then on 17 March, St Patrick's Day was celebrated by HE the Ambassador Bernard McHugh in the Embassy residence with all of the Irish community in Greece joining the members of the Diplomatic Corps and friends in their congratulations.

Members and friends of the Greek-Swedish Association met recently at the Andromeda Hotel for a congenial evening that included a lecture followed by refreshments. Former Minister for Northern Greece and Macedonia Mr Stelios Papatthemelis discussed the origins of the Macedonian problem and answered thoughtful questions from the audience in connection with his topic. In our picture, the Vice President of the Association, Mrs Kirstin Henriksson is thanking the speaker for his presence on that occasion.



★ Snippets: Is there anything quite so enchanting as Mariachi music? All of those who caught the **Mexico Fiesta** in Ta Nissia of the Athens Hilton which was co-sponsored by Lufthansa, can assure you that there isn't. The instruments, the lively melodies and the soft sounds of Spanish all combine to whisk you away to Mexico. We hope they will come again - soon... The Embassy of Japan and the Greek-Japan Association have co-operated for another interesting evening. In the theater of

The annual Champagne Ball in support of the British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce was this year its usual fine success. Organizers Irene Watson, Shirley Trisk, Susan Falcone and Sasha Brewis provided a fun evening with lots of super prizes, and the entire British community turned out under the auspices of HE Sir David and Lady Miers to dance the night away in fine style. Our photo shows the Bootleg Beatles, in Athens from London specially for the occasion, who brought down the house with their lively renditions of popular Beatles tunes.



★ My environmental matters informant has sent along the information that **Greenpeace Greece** has 3600 members and is increasing! If you would like to locate this organization, give a call to 364-0774 or write P.O. Box 26068 Athens. To find out more

improve the environment in Athens; you may think as an individual your efforts are useless, but the world is made up of individuals...

★ There were a lot of disappointed Player's fans out

Athens College, Greek students learning Japanese made speeches indicative of their prowess, there were **Ikebana and Origami exhibitions**, a film show and a haiku lecture... Students of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens and

★ This is a very tardy farewell to two very special people - the recently-departed **HE the Ambassador of Finland Erkki Tulikainen** and his wife to return to the Foreign Office in Helsinki. They always supported the many activities of the Finnish community and the Finnish Archeological Institute by their presence and enthusiasm. Farewells have also been said to the popular **Ambassador Nam-Kyun Park and his wife Young-Hyun of Korea** as they return to Seoul. We wish both of these families very good fortune in their future... New arrivals include **HE the Ambassador Alfred Hohl of Switzerland** who has served his country in Germany, Belgrade, Moscow and Washington DC... A warm welcome also to **HE the Ambassador Richard Zkoltani Ecki and his wife Gabrieli from Poland**. This young couple has really landed running and is quickly settling in and getting acquainted with all that Greece has to offer.

Compiled by Theodosia Dacoglou

TSINI FOOD CHINESE RESTAURANT

If you feel hungry for authentic Chinese food, visit TSINI on Dimokritou 29, Kolonaki.

Sit around the flower-shaped table in a family atmosphere and enjoy the home-made specialities.

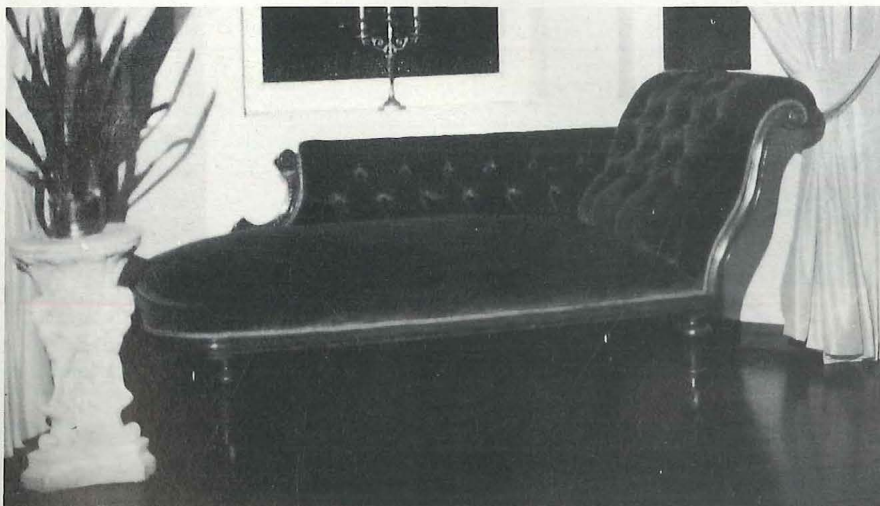
TSINI imports the necessary ingredients

directly from Taiwan thus achieving the genuine Chinese taste. As a real ambassador of her culture, Tsini will feed your mind with information from acupuncture to mint ink calligraphy in unparalleled charm and friendliness. Her Take-Away service will take you very far east in no time indeed.

Tel: 645-0284 for a taste of good luck and international friendship.



The gorgeous looking Byzantine-style jewellery created by artist NINA VETOULI matches the fashionable look of the 1960s. The seemingly voluminous pieces are surprisingly light. The secret lies in the special mélange of volcanic lava, an original formula patent by NINA VETOULI. A permanent showroom is established in Congo Pallas Hotel in Glyfada and at the artist's studio in Voula, tel: 895-8544.



REGENCY Antiques

REGENCY ANTIQUES showroom imports Victorian and Edwardian furniture from England. Secretaires, coaches and other nostalgic pieces that add a romantic note to your home, can be seen on weekends at: 5 Athanassiou Diakou st, Palaia Pendeli, tel: 681-3127, fax: 524-7360. Contact: Felicitu Perkin and Linda Christantonis.



Δελιολάνης

MATRIOSKA the famous Russian doll - known in Greece as babushka - is about to conquer Glyfada. MATRIOSKA the Russian restaurant is expected to open there by the end of May. The doll-banner already features at the top floor balcony of Deliolanis ice cream parlor, where the restaurant will be located. In exchange Deliolanis will soon open an ice cream and pastry shop in Moscow. What will be its banner is unknown.

Buy KODAK films, print on KODAK paper and participate in the KODAK CONTEST open until 15 May to all residents of Greece. Big prizes await the winners, the biggest being an Alfa Romeo, Alfa 75. Coupons for participation can be found at your local photographer. Remember: KODAK is a sponsor for the 1992 Olympics in Barcelona.



MEGARON

The experimental period of the new Athens Concert Hall is being completed with a special cycle devoted to Electra, scheduled to last until 26 June. Music, theatre, dance, cinema and literature are among the arts summoned to an interdisciplinary interpretation of the mythical persona. So far this is the most ambitious undertaking for the Friends of Music, the association which administers the Megaron and is being made possible under the sponsorship of INTRACOM. The tribute opens on 2 May with the *Oresteia* by Yannis Xenakis which includes the first public performance of the final act, the judgement scene dominated by the goddess Athina, commissioned by the Hellenic Radio (ERA). The complete program for May, hosting top international performers, composers and groups can be found in This Month section. The Megaron has published three works related to Electra. Pierre Brunel: *The Myth of Electra*, translated into Greek by Clairy Mitsotaki, Dionyssi Fotopoulos's work on Kouroupos's Chamber Opera: *Pylades*, with a libretto by Chimonas. The complete program is the tribute of 160 pages. Theatrical sets relating to the main theme will be exhibited for two months.

ART

Panayiotis Tetsis, Fotis Kondoglou, George Georgiadis, Dimitris Mytaras and Dimitris Armakolas are all on one-man shows in respective galleries. 35 artistically productive years of Panayiotis Tetsis are celebrated with 2 simultaneous exhibitions of his works.



Soprano Hildegard Behrens as Electra at Megaron

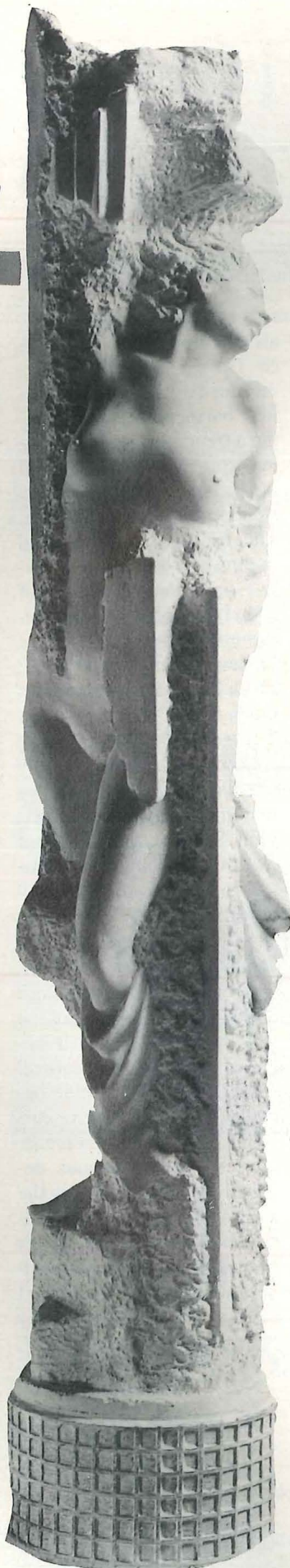
Pierides Gallery hosts a large number of his paintings between 6 May-7 June while from 12 May, Nees Morpheus Gallery present his black and white drawings of the 1968-1970 period never shown to the public before. Fotis Kondoglou can still be seen at Argo Gallery until 5 May while Dimitris Mytaras is exhibiting at Kreonidis Gallery, 7-30 May. At Astrolavos Gallery 15 sculptures of sitted women indicate the developments in the 30-year study George Georgiadis has given to this subject. Open 7-23 May. At Epoches Gallery Dimitris Armakolas presents *The Daughter Of The Sea*, a 2.10 m. marble statue, 14 May-4 June. A medium of the future is employed by mathematician Yiannis Palamas in his artistic

research. The holograms he exhibits at Astra Gallery, 5-30 May are integrated in larger mixed media compositions. Palamas is an active member of Omnimages, a society for the research and development in Holography and is the founder of the Club Holographique at Estienne School of Applied Arts in Paris. His creations had been part of the group exhibition in holography at the Cultural Centre of the Municipality of Athens and on one-man show at Aladza Imaret in Thessaloniki in 1988. Among the variety of geometrical shapes found in the paintings of Maria Sevastaki, the circle has a prominent position. Made out of thick strokes and strong colors it is often crowned by other shapes positioned like

rays of a glorious sun or petals of a magnificent sunflower. The circle embraces a significant part of the composition balancing or accentuating a trend. Sevastaki's paintings convey an impression of innocence winning over a well established structure. The feeling is humorous and optimistic while on a cognitive level there is plenty of coded symbolism inviting deciphering. The artist's theme for her current exhibition is: *From Every Day Non-Sense*. Open 5 May - 5 June at Olga Georgandea Gallery. Desmos Gallery hosts a very interesting construction by sculptor Haris Kondosfiris until 8 May. Using cement the artist has built a cave-like environment consisting of 9 movable panels that can change position with the ease of a sliding door. The construction can open and close according to the whims of the visitors. In dim light it becomes atmospheric theatrical scenery. In full light it becomes a medium of researching physical phenomena. Due to the continuous decrease of thickness among the successive panels the construction when closed acquires binocular vision, slightly enlarging the size of the object on the one end and slightly decreasing it at the other end.

DANCE

Lida Shantala and her dancers will give 16 performances at Amphitheatro, Adrianou 111, Plaka, tel: 323-3644. The performances will be spread over 4 weeks with a different choreography presented each week. Part 1 on 8,9,10,11 May is *Cobra*. Part 2 on 15,16,17,18 May is Gita Govinda and part 4 on 29,30,31 May and 1 June is Sakoundala. During part 4



Armakolas at Epoches

there will be live music with the drums of Michael Klapanakis, a member of the group *Dynameis Tou Aegeou*. The choreographies are based on

myths and are developed on the principles of Indian art enriched with expressive elements of other cultures such as Indonesian, African and Greek. The use of authentic African and Indonesian traditional masks and the background of Indian music will contribute to the magic of the events. The performances are under the auspices of the Indian Embassy. Not to be missed.

THEATRE

The scheduled performance by the Players of *A Man For All Seasons* had to be postponed. The amateur English-speaking theatrical group was faced with one of those last minute misfortunes whereby the actor in the leading role had a bicycle accident. The Players wish to apologize to their audience and we wish Sir Thomas More a fast recovery. The play by Robert Bolt remains intact for you to witness and enjoy on 8,9,10 May at Kallithea Dimotiko Theatre, on the corner of Kremou and Filaretou Streets. For more information contact Jennifer Kourouklis, tel: 644-1590.

EXHIBITIONS

The unknown art of textile and embroidery from the far regions of Central Asia, Anatolia and the Near East is presented at Stavros Mihaliaris Art on Herodotou 22, tel: 721-0689, until early May. The exhibition consists of 3 sections. Important carpets from Anatolia (16th-18th c.) Velvets and embroideries of the Near East (16th-18th c.) Dowry embroideries 'Suzani' from Bukara (18th-19th c.) The 54 pieces on show are for sale with prices ranging from 1 to 20 million drachmas. A visit to this exhibition is certainly worthwhile. The textile art in those regions was as significant a tradition as painting has been for the west. The catalogue, in Greek, is most informative, giving the history and the specifications of each particular piece. It has been written

by Michael Franses of the Textile Gallery, London who has collaborated in making this unique exhibition possible.

SOUND & LIGHT

The *Sound and Light* spectacle in Athens and Rhodos will take place until 31 October. In Corfu it starts on 15 May and will continue until 30 September. The English performances in Athens are daily between 9 pm to 9.45 pm. In Rhodos every Monday and Tuesday at 9.15 pm, every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 10.15 pm and every Thursday at 11.15 pm. This time table will be effective until 31 July. In Corfu the English performances are every Monday to Friday from 9.30 pm to 10.15 pm.

COURSE

The Sixth Summer Writing Institute will be held at the American Community School 23 June-10 July. The course aims at improving the skills of the participants in the teaching of writing, in exploring their own writing processes and in using writing as a means of learning. It is addressed to teachers of all subjects and grade levels, parents, administrators and writers. It will be led by ACS faculty members and National Writing Project teachers - consultants Giorgi Fotinelli, Jane Ktorides and Steve Medeiros. Participants may earn 3 graduate credits in education from the University of California, Berkeley. The cost is 375 US dollars

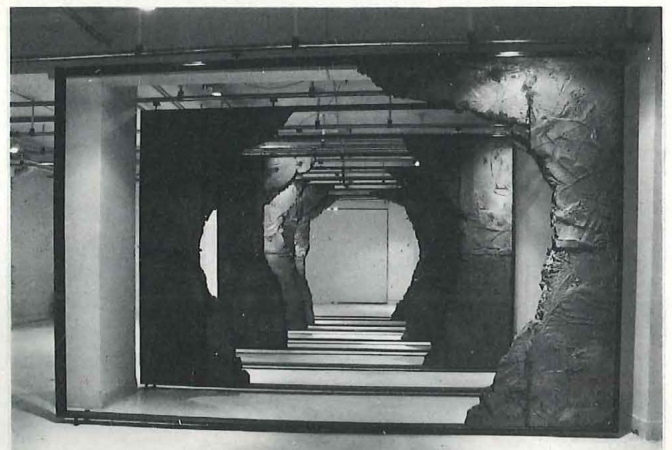
plus an additional 240 US dollars for Berkeley credit. For information contact: Steve Madeiros, tel: 639-3200, fax: 639-0051.

MUSIC

The Athens State Orchestra presents two young soloists who have already been distinguished in previous performances. On 18 May, 8.30 pm, at Pallas Theatre, under the direction of **Alexander Myrat, Paris Anastassiadis** will present a first performance of *Adajio* and *Theme with Variations* for Viola and Orchestra by A. Rolla. He is followed by **Dionyssis Malouchos** who will perform the *Concerto No 1* by Chopin for Piano and Orchestra. Pallas Theatre, Voukourestiou 1, tel: 322-4434.

IKEBANA

Ikebana, the art of flower arrangement has been faithfully served in Greece by the graceful hands of Natassa Georgopoulos. A trained teacher in several forms of Ikebana, Mrs Georgopoulos has been training students for several years at the YMCA in Athens. She is now offering an Ikebana seminar especially for northern suburb residents at the **Polymnia Cultural Centre**, Faistou 26, Kifissia, tel: 808-3501, 801-5839. Classes are every Tuesday 10.30 am-12 noon and 6 pm-8 pm. This seminar will make you feel springtime through your fingers and appreciate it with all your faculties. Also at "Polymnia" there will be a seminar on the History of Art



Haris Kondosfiris at Desmos Gallery

with presentations of the Museums of Florence, the Prado, the National Museum of Brussels and Göteborg in Sweden. The dates were not fixed at time of publication.

HAPPENING

Medoussa + 1 Gallery presents the work of **Aspa Stassinopoulou** on the theme: *Fire In The Water*. The artist has created a full size wax copy of the statue of Poseidon of Artemision. A number of wicks have been implanted into the wax copy and they will be lit during a happening due to take place on 28 May starting at 8.30 pm at Eleftherias Park. The wax statue will be placed on a slow-rotating pedestal at the top of the hill behind the statue of Venizelos. Pieces of ice will surround the slowly melting work of art. The spectacle



Pianist Dionyssis Mallouchos at Pallas

will be complemented by special light effects and music written by Aspa Stassinopoulou. The outcome is unknown and intriguing, provided it does not rain or hail.

EXHIBITION ABROAD

A fine art exhibition of the team **SPIRA 1** is taking place at Circulo de Bellas Artes in Madrid, the cultural capital of Europe for 1992. The works of 12 Greek artists are on show: Mary Balomenou, Manolis Charos, Charalam-

bos Lambert, Manolis Zacharioudakis, Marios Spiliopoulos, Afroditi Liti, Lydia Venieri, Thanassis Totsikas, Kostas Varotsos, Nikolaos Kolioussis, Nikos Alexiou and Panayiotis Tanimanidis. Curator is Sania Papa. The exhibition is under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the European Cultural Centre of Delphi.

FOR CHILDREN

The National Circus of Hungary, 'Budapest', is touring Greece! First stop is Thessaloniki where the circus will perform at Aretsou Beach in Kalamaria until 24 May. There will be two performances daily at 7 pm and 9.30 pm with an extra performance on Sundays at 11 am. The circus consists of 55 artists of the University School for Circus and Variété of Hungary. There is a 10-member orchestra, 80 animals and a capacity of 2000 seats. 'Budapest' belongs to the club of the big European circuses and promises to be a great spectacle.

The Second Children's Spring Festival continues in Rethymno, Crete, until 31 May. This year the festival is dedicated to children with special needs. For information: Politistiki Anagennissi, Hatzidaki 23, 74100 Rethymno, Crete, tel: 0831-71200/28263, Eva Ladia, fax 25746.

RETROSPECT

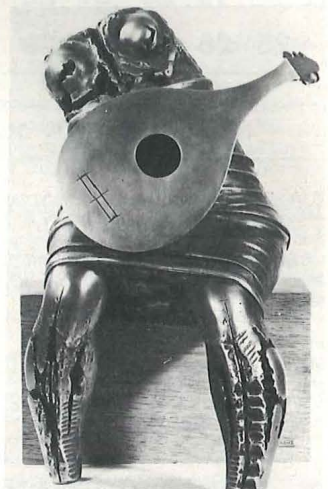
Visitors of the group exhibition at Vicky Drakos Contemporary Art Centre last month witnessed the live sculpture of **Kostas Evangelatos**. A nude male model was positioned on a pedestal in the style of an ancient Greek sculpture. His body was partly covered by a lengthy parchment reaching out towards the audience. Reading the script was an impossible task yet the message did come through: the beauty of classical spirit remains alive among us.

The one-man show by the significant Greek artist **Sotir-**



Ikebana with Natassa Georgopoulos

is Sorogas took place at Zoumboulakis Gallery, until 1 May. His works have often been presented abroad and his contribution to art is mentioned in numerous books, art encyclopaedias and magazines. *The Athenian* of November 1985 published a review by Mary Machas: "Sotiris Sorogas: In Black and White." In his recent works color was scarcely applied yet a vivid manifestation of a sense of abandonment was dramatically achieved.



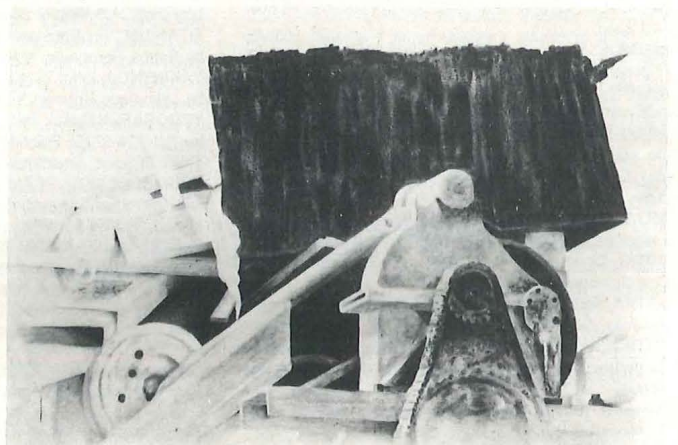
George Georgiadis at Astrolavos

CULINARY ART

Nouvelle Cuisine Grecque is the creation of a chef with international experience and reputation; Nikos Sarandos of Intercontinental Hotel in Athens. A selection of original recipes reflecting the seasons through the use of fresh seasonal ingredients are available at Première, the roof restaurant with a view of the Acropolis.



Poseidon of Artemision



Sotiris Sorogas at Zoumboulakis Gallery

4 this month

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

NAME DAYS IN MAY

In traditional Greek circles, one's name day (the feast day of the saint whose name one bears) is more significant than one's birthday. An open house policy is adopted and refreshments are served to well-wishers who stop with gifts and the traditional greeting of *chronia polla* (many happy returns).

May 1	Zoe
May 3	Thomas
May 5	Irene, Irini, Rena
May 21	Constantine, Kostas, Dino, Helen, Eleni, Nitsa, Elaine

DATES TO REMEMBER

May 1	May Day
May 10	Mothers Day
May 25	Memorial Day observed (US)
May 30	Memorial Day
May 28	Ascension Day (Western Church)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

May 1	May Day
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GALLERIES

AD GALLERY, Lykavittou 39-41, Kolonaki, tel 360-2948. Paintings by Katherina Mertzani, until 15 May.
AENAON, Andersen 18, N.Psychiko, tel 671-1264. Painting and sculpture group exhibition, 4-16 May. Paintings by George Keramidas 18-30 May.
AENAON INTERNATIONAL, Stournari 30, tel 522-8688. *The Ancient World Through The Eyes Of Contemporary Painters*, until 2 May. Multi media, *The Labyrinth* by Alessandro Pultrone, 4-16 May. Group exhibition 18 May until June.
ANEMOS, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Paintings by Angelos Razis, 7-30 May.
APOPSI, Dinocratous 35, tel 722-7009. Children's paintings until 5 May.
ARGO, Merlin 8, tel 362-2662. Paintings by Fotis Kondoglou, until 5 May. See Focus. By Lizetta Vassiliadou, 7-23 May. Group exhibition painting and sculpture, 25 May until June.
ART STUDIO EST, at Villa Vonaparti, Iassonos Maratou & Eirinomis, Zographou, tel 779-5545, until 15 May.
ARTIO, Dinocratous 57, tel 723-0455. Painting by Panos Charalambous, until 12 May.
ASTRA, Kariatidon 8, tel 922-0236. Holography by Yiannis Palamas, 5-30 May. See Focus.
ASTROLAVOS, Androutsou 138, Pireaus, tel 412-8002. Sculptures by George Georgiadis, 7-23 May. See Focus.
ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Paintings by Nikos Alexiou, 6-26 May.
BERNIER, Marasli 51, tel 723-5657. Sculptures by Vassiliki Tsekoura, until 16 May.

CHRYSOTHEMIS, 25th Martiou 20, Halandri, tel 681-1418. Paintings by Efthymios Efthymiadis, 4-23 May.
DADA, Niridon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Paintings by Dimitris Milionis, until 15 May. By Pachomios Tsavaris, 18 May-5 June.

DESMOS, Tziraion 2, tel 922-0750. Space sculpture by Haris Kondosfiris, until 8 May. See Focus. Environments by Nina Pappa, 18 May-18 June.

DIMOKRITOS, Dimokritou 24, tel 362-9468. Paintings by Anthy German, 11-23 May.

DRAKOS CONTEMPORARY ART, Irakleiou Av. 127, Perissos, tel 253-1920. Ceramics by Lily Bakoyianni, 7-30 May. See Art.

EKFRASSI, Fivis 11, Glyfada, tel 894-0391. Paintings by Chronis Botsoglou, *Eliza's Face*, until 2 May. Paintings by Stella Kalamara, 4-19 May.

ELENI'S KORONAIU, Mitseon 5-7, tel 325-4335. Group exhibition by 10 German artists, 4-30 May.

EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Paintings by Thomas Papadoperakis, 5 May-6 June.

ERSI'S GALLERY, Kleomenous 4, tel 723-5356. Paintings and sculptures by Pavlos Kougioumdzis, 4-23 May. Watercolors and mixed media by Markos Venios, 25 May until June.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, tel 362-8230. Paintings by Angelos Andonopoulos, Yiannis Stefanakis, Pandelis Handris, 4-22 May. By Kostas Paniaras, 26 May-19 June.

GALLERY 7, Zalokosta 7, tel 361-2050. Paintings by Ioanna Terlidou, 4-20 May.

ILEANA TOUNTA, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Paintings by Theodoros Stamou, 4-30 May. Photography by Konstantinos Delyiannis, 4-23 May. Jewellery by Angelos Hatziarapoglou, 4-16 May.

IRIS, Antinoros 12, tel 724-1580. Painting, group exhibition all May.

JILL YAKAS, Sparti 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. Paintings by Andrews and Mitchell. See Art.

KONTI, Makriyianni 133, Moschato, tel 481-9884. Two simultaneous group exhibitions *Still Life* and *Levels*.

KREONDIS, Kanari 24, tel 360-6552. Paintings by Dimitris Mytaras, 7-30 May. See Focus.

MARIA PAPADOPOULOU, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. Paintings by Lydia Gravani, until 2 May. Painting group exhibition, 7-30 May.

MEDOUSSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, tel 724-4552. Paintings by Annita Xanthou, 11 May-30 June. See Art.

MEDOUSSA + 1, Xenokratous 21, tel 724-4552. Sculptures by Raymondos, until 30 May. Happening at Eleftherias Park by Aspa Stassinopoulou, 28 May, 8.30 pm. See Focus.

MINI GALLERY, L.Katsoni 58, 1st floor, tel 642-4211. Mon-Wed-Fri, 7-10 pm.

MIRARAKI GALLERY, Kifissias 263a, tel 808-3001. Paintings by Liana Anastassiadi, until 10 May.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9, tel 361-6165. Paintings by Michael Madenis, 7-30 May. Paintings by Panayiotis Tetsis from 12 May. See Focus.

OLGA GEORGANDEA, Vas. Pavlou 102, Voula Shopping Center, tel 895-9467. Paintings by Maria Sevastaki, 5 May-5 June. See Focus.

ORA, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698. Festival of Young Creators, all May.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CENTRE OF ATHENS, Sina 52, tel 360-8825. Panayiotis Fotiadis, b/w, until 8 May.

PIERIDES GALLERY, Vas. Georgiou Ave 29, Glyfada, tel 982-6998. Retrospective exhibition by Panayiotis Tetsis. 6 May-7 June. See Focus.

PLEIADES, Davaki 3-5, tel 692-9950. Contemporary engraving group exhibition, until 9 May. Paintings by Vassilis and Andreas Vais, 11-31 May.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Paintings by Menis Bostanzoglou, 5-25 May. See Art.

THE GALLERY, Xenofondos 9, 6th floor, tel 322-6773. Sculptures by Ivan Dobromir, until 8 May. Paintings by Aris Logothetis, 20 May until June.

TITANIUM, Vas.Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Paintings by Petros Soropanis, 4-16 May.

YAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Engravings by Lykourgos Kogevas, 11-30 May.

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

ZOUMBOULAKIS, 20 Kolonaki sq. tel 363-4454. Drawings by Yiannis Psychopaedis, 8-18 May. Design by Minas, 28 May-20 June.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. Iconography by Anna Spraki, 4-18 May. Paintings by Efie Palimmetaki, 20 May-3 June.

BAZAAR

The annual bazaar of **THE WILDLIFE HOSPITAL ON AEGINA** that was due this month had to be postponed for June. The date has not been announced yet.

DANCE

AMPHITHEATRO, Adrianou 111, tel 323-3644. Indian dances by Lida Shantala. See Focus. Telephone for time.
ATHENS COLLEGE THEATRE, P. Psychiko, tel 671-7523, 647-4676. *Ris Et Danceries*, with the Baroque team of Francine Lancelot, 6 May, 9 pm. In collaboration with the French Institute of Athens.
LYRIKI SKINI, Olympia Theatre, Academias 59, tel 361-2461. Ballet evening, 2, 8 May.

CONFERENCES

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29-31, tel 362-4301. Architectural approaches, *Adolf Loos versus Le Corbusier*. 14 May, 5pm-7 pm. 15 May, 10 am-10.30 pm.
CRUISE CONFERENCE, aboard *Odysseas* vessel. Presentation of new dental equipment. 1-3 May. Information, tel 523-8534.

MUSIC

ATHENS COLLEGE THEATRE, P. Psychiko, tel 671-7523, 647-4676. Opera comique *La Belle Hélène* by Offenbach. Organized by the Hellenic Amateur Musical Society. 15,16 May, 8 pm, 17 May, 7 pm.

LYRIKI SKINI, Olympia Theatre, Academias 59, tel 361-2461. Opera, *La Boème*, 3 May. Operetta, *The Bat*, 6,9 May. Opera, *Adriana Lecouvreur*, 7,10 May.

PALLAS THEATRE, Voukourestiou 1, tel 322-4434. The Athens State Orchestra, under the direction of Alexander Myrat. Paris Anastassiadis, viola. Dionyssi Malouchos, piano. 18 May, 8.30 pm.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 14-16, tel 360-8111. Chamber music, with the orchestra Spiritus Fortis of Sibelius Academy of Helsinki. In collaboration with the Finnish Institute of Athens. 6 May, 8.30 pm. Chamber music with the Robert-Schumann Quintet of Dresden Philharmonic. 28 May, 8.30 pm. Contemporary music. Millennium, 2nd cycle. Under the auspices of the Hellenic Ministry of Culture. 20 May, 8.30 pm. Jazz music with Association Urbanetique. 28 May, 8.30 pm.

RODON CLUB, Marni 24, tel 524-7427. James Taylor Quartet. 8,9 May, 10 pm. Soup Dragons. 15,16 May, 10 pm.

MEGARON

THE ATHENS CONCERT HALL, Vassilissis Sofias & Kokali str, tel: 723-1564, 729-0391.

ELECTRA CYCLE

May 2: Iannis Xenakis *Oresteia*. First public performance. 14, 17 May: Program: R.Wagner, R.Strauss & C.M. von Weber. Dresden Symphony Orchestra. Conductor: Ralf Weikert. 15, 16, 18 May: Richard Strauss: *Elektra*. Director: Claus Helmut Dresse. Set & Costume design: Pantelis Dessyllas. Conductor: Ralf Weikert. *Elektra*: Hildegard Behrens. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 29, 30 May: Sophocles *Electra*, Taganka Theatre. Director Yuri Lubimov. 28 May: Lecture by Jacqueline de Romilly on *Electra* and *Orestes* in Greek tragedy. 31 May: Lecture by George Banu on *Electra* by A. Vitez.

FILMS

GREEK CINEMA CLUB (TAINIOTHIKI), Kanari 1, tel: 361-2046. Fortnight of Spanish films, in Spanish only. 11-22 May, 8 pm. Organized by the Spanish Cultural Institute.

ENVIRONMENT

WORLD WIDE FUND FOR NATURE the Greek chapter of WWF International, manages over 20 conservation projects, provides members with printed material in Greek and English, offers access to a library of environmental resources. Director: Georgia Valaoras. Asklepiou 14, tel/fax: 362-3342.

GREEN PEACE. Ongoing campaigns. Newsletter and *Green Peace* magazine to subscribers. Director Elias Efthimiopoulos, Kallidromiou 44, tel: 364-0774/775.

ELLINIKI ETAIRIA (Hellenic Society for the Protection of the Environment and the Cultural Heritage). Builds, supplies and operates projects, promotes public awareness and environmental education. Tripodon 28, Plaka, tel: 360-5319, fax: 362-2535.

HELLENIC SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE. Conservation of the natural environment. Responsible for the biological station at the Evros Delta. Publishes the magazine *I Physis*. Nikis 24, tel: 322-4944.

SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGY AND DEVELOPMENT publishes the monthly magazine *Nea Ecologia*. Organizes seminars, audio-visual productions, study - programs. Expertise on energy technology, recycling, management of protected areas. Mavromichali 39, tel: 361-0423.

SOCIETY FOR ECOLOGICAL AGRICULTURE OF GREECE. Researching problems caused by chemically-intensive agriculture. Promoting information on agriculture and food to producers and consumers. Chersonos 4a, Athens.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE NATURE OF EPIROS. Located in Ioannina, the society participated in the establishment of the Vikos-Aoos National Park. Protects important biotopes and forest life from illegal hunting. P.O Box 1226, 45001 Ioannina.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATURE AND ECODEVELOPMENT (EPO). Concerned with the wetlands of Northern Greece. Environmental education, school programs, nature work camps for youth, recycling and publications. P.O Box 47, 64200 Chryssoupolis, Kavala. Tel: 0591-23144, fax:24236.

EDASSA. The Fire Protection Volunteers of Attica. Concentrates on Mount Parnis and its National Park. Establishes look-out stations manned by volunteers. Peak season between June-September. Tel: 342-5236, 342-5856,342-5749.

HELLENIC WILDLIFE HOSPITAL. For birds, mammals and reptiles. Tel:0297-22882 Aegina.

SEA TURTLE PROTECTION SOCIETY Member of the European Environment Bureau. Study and protection of marine turtles in Greece. Educational programs for schools. Solomou 35, 4th floor, tel/fax: 364-4146.

HELLENIC ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Operates a centre for bird-ringing. Branches in Thessaloniki, Xanthi and Patras. HOS Publishes a bulletin. P.O.Box 15701, Zographou, Athens, tel: 522-5506.

SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY AND PROTECTION OF THE MONK SEAL. Studies and protects the Mediterranean monk seal in Greece. Promotes public awareness. Solomou 35, 4th floor, tel: 364-4164.

HELLENIC SPELEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Member of the Union for International Speleology. Systematically researching Greek caves since 1950. Mantzarou 11, tel: 361-7824.

HELMEPA. (Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association). Protection of the Greek seas and beaches, public awareness projects, international activities. Pergamou 5, tel: 934-3088, tx: 223179 HELM GR, fax: 935-3847.

KINISSI POLITON. Promotes recycling awareness, publishes newsletter. Focuses on atmospheric pollution and environmental problems of the greater Athens area. Zalokosta 7, tel: 363-5252.

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM. Co-ordinating the Mediterranean Action Plan and other projects. Leoforos Vassileos Konstantinou 48, P.O.Box 18019, TK 11610 Athens.

HELLENIC UNION OF ALUMINIUM. Members are industries. The Union promotes public awareness and recycling programs in the armed forces, schools, municipalities etc. Kyrillou Loukareos 25-27, tel: 644-3109, fax: 643-2980.

HELLENIC UNION FOR PLASTIC RECYCLING. Formed by plastic manufacturers. Informs members on new technologies. Promotes recycling programs. Exchange with similar organizations in Greece and abroad. Kifissias 58 & Delfon 1, Maroussi.

HELLENIC GLASS ASSOCIATION. Members are glass producing industries. Informs members on new technologies. Studies and supports recycling projects. Amalias 20, tel: 322-3929, fax: 544-2421.

ASSOCIATION OF GREEK PAPER INDUSTRIES. Supports projects of recycling paper in collaboration with municipalities. Offers addresses of industries that buy used papers. Attention of Mrs Marina Matedziadi, Agiou Polykarpou 57, tel: 346-7006, ext 24, fax: 347-1281.

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

DEMOCRATS ABROAD, info 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, info tel 262-8683.

LA LECHE LEAGUE, Nutrition and Weaning Athens North, 7 May. South, 12 May. Greek group, 26 May. Info tel 992-9639, 807-5237, 672-5961, 639-5268.

PROPELLER CLUB, info L. Battler, 778-3698 or G. Nahas, 779-6232.

REGINE, women's social club and children's activities, tel 894-8961.

REPUBLICANS ABROAD, info tel 681-5747.

ST. ANDREW'S WOMEN'S GUILD, a society of St Andrew's Protestant Church. Info tel 651-7405 or the church tel 652-1401.

WOMEN'S AGLOW FELLOWSHIP, international women's organization. Info tel 804-4209.

YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11, tel 362-4291. Greek for foreigners. Cultural and educational activities, info tel 362-4291.

EXHIBITIONS

GREEK CHAMBER OF FINE ARTS, at the National Youth Foundation, Philhellenon 9. Children's painting exhibition *The School Of My Dreams, until 4 May.*

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

SPANISH CULTURAL INSTITUTE, Skoufa 31. *Paintings by Paris Sivakas, 20 May-3 June.*

AVEROF GALLERY, Metsovo. *Sculpture and painting exhibition from PIERIDES GALLERY, until end of May. Information, tel 0651-72315.*

GOETHE INSTITUTE, Omirou 14-16, tel 360-8111. *Photography exhibition, 19-31 May.*

EUROPEAN CULTURAL CENTRE OF DELPHI

Karneadou 13, tel: 722-6913, fax: 723-0676

May program in Delphi:

until 3 May: Symposium on Literary Translation from Greek to French. 4-13 May: Bilateral Training Course. Youth cultural exchange program between Greece and Great Britain. 14-17 May: Liberalism and Social System. Discussion with a panel of specialists and audience. 18-21 May: *The Greek Letters in ex-USSR.* Conference for writers, scientists and those connected with the Hellenic diaspora. 22-25 May: Network of European Mediterranean Cultural Centers. This is the first meeting. 30-31 May: The Delphic Panhellenic Poetry Contest.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, Open 8:00-6:30pm. Saturday & Sunday 8:30-2:30pm. The entrance fee of 1500 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 800 drs, student prices.

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, Harilaou Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. ☎ 452-1598. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 400 drs, students 100 drs. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculptures.

ATHENS CITY MUSEUM-VOURO'S FOUNDATION-EFTAXIA, Papanigopoulou 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.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vas Sofias). ☎ 361-1617. Open 8:30am-2pm daily. Entrance 1000 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 1000 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 Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 10am-15:30pm, Saturday 10am-14:30pm; closed Sunday and Tuesday. 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 200 drs.

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

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Leviodou 13, Kifissia. ☎ 808-6405. Open 9am-2:30pm; closed Friday. Entrance 200 drs, students 50 drs.

GOUNARO MUSEUM, G. Gounaropoulou 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. Entrance fee 400 drs

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM & SITE, Ermou 148. ☎ 346-3552. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 400 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 1500 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-12:30pm; 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.

PHILATELIC MUSEUM, Fokianou 2. ☎ 751-9066. Open Monday-Friday 8am-2pm; Monday, Wednesday 17:00-20:00pm. 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.

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.

CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

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

ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB, info Mr Baganis, tel 360-1311.

ATTICA CLUB OF FILOTHEI offers bridge lessons, tel 682-1726 or 682-7108.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB OF ATHENS, info tel 652-0772.

CULTURAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PORTUGUESE COMMUNITY, info tel 775-5032.

6 restaurants and night life

HOTELS

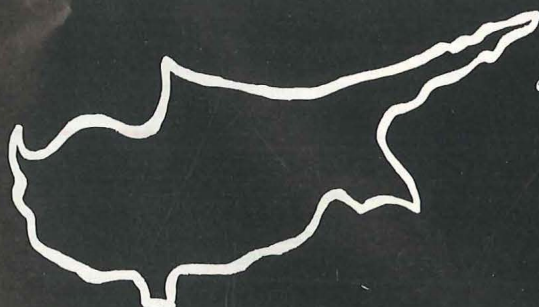
THE ATHENS HILTON, Vas Sofias 46. ☎ 722-0201.
Ta Nissia, traditional Greek and international cuisine in an elegant atmosphere, with a fabulous,
The Athenian Lounge, serving morning coffee, sandwiches and snacks for lunch; afternoon tea (accompanied by music) or any of your favorite drinks.
The Pan Bar, with soft piano music.
Pool Garden Restaurant, (operating spring/summer) with Barbacue Parties every Monday. Call the Hilton for more information and/or reservations.
HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, ☎ 902-3666
Pergola, International and Greek specialties: buffet and a la carte; pastry and salad buffets; Sunday brunch. Daily 6am-2am, breakfast, lunch, dinner; Atrium Lobby.
Première Restaurant & Bar, rooftop with a panoramic view of Athens. Kebab specialties. Live entertainment. Mon-Sat, 9pm-1am. Bar 8pm-2am.

special arrangements and reservations necessary.
Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily fro 6:30am, served a la carte or buffet, specialty; eggs à la minute: all day menu 11am-11pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of international, local dishes; late night menu 11pm-1:30am; Sunday brunch 11am-3:30pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house.
Crystal Lounge Piano bar. Song and Piano M. Hatzegianis. Tuesday without music.
MERIDIEN HOTEL. ☎ 325-5301/9
Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique service. Open for lunch, 1pm-3:30pm, and dinner 8pm-1:30am. Last order taken at 12:45am.
Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet with Greek specialties, daily from 7pm-2am. Great for business conferences.
CHANDRIS HOTEL. ☎ 941-4825.
The Rooftop, snack bar by the pool, from 10am till 6pm. Restaurant/buffet dining, 9:30pm-1am.
HOTEL PENTELIKON. ☎ 801-2837.
La Terrasse, coffee shop, open from 7am till 2am. Breakfast, lunch and dinner, snacks.
Belle Epoque, international cuisine. Live music.
Vardi's Restaurant, French cuisine.
La Bouillabaisse, fresh seafood.

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.)
ISPANIKI GONIA, Theagenous 22, Caravel area. ☎ 723-1393. Service till 1am. Sunday closed.
KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3. In arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel. ☎ 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sfitro; beef in earthware.
KOSTOYIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Excharchia. ☎ 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are, among others rabbit stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon, and quail. Closed Sunday

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 frivoltifet (calamaria stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, eggplant with ozo-flavored mincemeat and yoghurt. Sunday Closed.
DELICIOUS, Zaiokosta 6, Kolonaki. ☎ 363-8455. Service till 4pm (for lunch) and till midnight (for dinner). Saturday noon and Sunday closed.
DIONISSOS, Mt Lycabettus (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarhou St, Kolonaki) ☎ 722-6374. A top one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9am -12:45pm.
DEKAOKTO, Souidias 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-5561. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of



"ORAIA KYPROS"

Ydaspou 11
 Ano Ilisia
 tel.775-6176

La Rotisserie, superb French cuisine. Fine wine cellar. Piano music. Tues-Sat, 9pm-1am. Atrium Lobby.
Café Vienna, indoor café and bar, Viennese pastries, ice cream and coffee; Crêpes in the evening, piano music. Daily 11am-1am. Atrium Lobby.
Kublai Khan, unique Mongolian barbecue and Firepot; Chinese specialties. Mon-Sat 8pm-1am Atrium 1.
Kava Bar, special cocktails and drinks; piano music. Daily 6pm-2am.
ASTIR PALACE, Syntagma Sq. ☎ 364-3112 or 364-3331.
Asteria restaurant. Service til 1:30 am.
Apocalypse, Astir's gourmet restaurant. Everything from Russian caviar or Greek eggplant salad to chateaubriand or shepherd's lamb...and crêpes suzette and baklava. Live piano music. Lunch 12:30-3:30, dinner, 8:30pm-1am.
Coffee Lounge and Asteria Restaurant, ideal for quick snacks or complete, leisurely lunches: crêpes Poseidon chese pie lamb curry, sweets galore. 7am-1am.
Athos Bar, piano. Open 9:30-1am.
ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-0211.
Grill Room, downstairs café restaurant, piano music; sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1pm-3:30pm and rfrom 8pm-2am.
LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, ☎ 934-7711.
Panorama rooftop, will close for the winter period.
Ledra Grill, (international specialties) open as of 2 October until end of May, from 8pm. Nightly live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Matola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.
Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pool. Open from 7pm-12:30am. Expensive but well worth it. Tepannyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party,

CHANG'S HOUSE CHINESE RESTAURANT

The most wonderful, comfortable and tasteful Chinese restaurant in the world, and the prices are reasonable.

Fully air-conditioned.

Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am.
 (No lunch served on Sunday)

TEL: 959-5191 959-5179

15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 4th street down from Damon Hotel.
 (parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right)



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

well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily from 12pm-5am. Closes in the summer.
GEROFINIKAS, Pinandrou 10. ☎ 362-2719; 363-6710. Fine Greek and Constantinople cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruit and eggplant puree. Cosmopolitan atmosphere. One of the city's grand old restaurants. Open daily from 12pm-11:30am.
JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-0535; 721-1174. Piano; Kalkanis, guitar; Papadopoulos, singer; Maria Aristofanous, and T. Arvanitidis.
NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq 21. ☎ 361-4508. Restaurant
ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Sq. ☎ 722-7934. Set off in a small cul-de-sac ("rouga" means lane). Open nightly from 8pm-2am. Sunday Closed.

VLADIMIR, 12 Aristodimos, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-7407. Swordfish in Hollandaise sauce, crêpes.
BAKIRIA, Mavromichali 119. ☎ 363-9383. Sunday closed.
DEMOKRETOS, Demokritou 23, Kolonaki. ☎ 361-3588. Sunday closed.
LENGO, Nikis 22, Syntagma. ☎ 323-1127.
PITHARI, Daskalogianni 17, Lykabetus, ☎ 644-0530.
RODIA, Aristippou 44, Lykabetus. ☎ 722-9883. Sunday closed.

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 caféteria square). ☎ 324-6725, 324-7148. Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with good Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open from 8pm-12am.
MILTONS, Adrianou 19, Plaka ☎ 324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large seaks, fresh fish. Open daily from 11am-1am. Perfect for business lunches and evenings. Reservations suggested.
PSARRA, Erotodritou and Erechtheos St. ☎ 325-0285. An old favorite, great for Sunday lunch, swordfish, souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12pm-5pm and 7pm-2am daily.
THE CELLAR, Kydathinaion and the corner of Moni Asteriou. Quality taverna fare, good service and extremely reasonable prices bring Athenians from all over the city to this basement taverna; not unusual to see a Kolonaki couple in lavish evening wear take their place at one of the crowded paper-covered tables. Some choice island wines besides retsina. Open from 8pm-2am daily.
STROFI, Gali 25, Makrygianni. ☎ 922-3434. Sunday closed.
SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20, Makrygianni. ☎ 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roasted lamb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikermi wine, laced with wine from Santorini (barrel). Sunday Closed.
SYMPOSIO, Erethiou 46, Herodion. ☎ 922-5321. Service till 1:30am. Sunday closed.
THESPIA, taverna on Thespidos St. Special menu lamb-liver, roast lamb, bite size-tirpittes, roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon-2am.
TSEKOYRAS, Epiharmou 2, Plaka. ☎ 323-3710. Wednesday Closed.
XYNOS, Ag. Geronda 4. ☎ 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricasee. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

KIFISSIA/NORTHEN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, Gortinias 11, Kifissia. ☎ 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, fillet of beef, oven-baked outlets. Open on Sundays for lunch.
BELLE HELENE, Paleologou 1, Kifissia. ☎ 807-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. An international modern cuisine, Specialty's steaks, fresh seafood and snacks. Coffee shop open all day. Also caters for special parties.
 Open daily 10:00am -2:00am.
BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 37, Kifissia. ☎ 807-7745. "Gourmet Magazine" made its cheese and eggplant bourekakia world famous 30 years ago. Specialties: sweetbreads, brains, curries. Excellent charcoal grills and the single fish dish always fresh. Closed Sunday.
CAPRICCIOSA, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia. ☎ 801-8960. Pizzeria. Open daily from 10:00pm -2:00am.
GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia. ☎ 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs. Very expensive; very fine.
LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus Eater), Ay Lavras 4, Kifissia, behind the station. ☎ 801-3201. Closed Tuesday and Wednesday. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a choice of soups or one of two or three hors d'oeuvres; one of two special main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Limited seating. Reservations a must.
MOUSTAKAS, Harilaou Trikoupi and Kritis, Kifissia. ☎ 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.
MT. PARNES CASINO RESTAURANT, ☎ 246-9111. Smoked salmon, prosciutto, Fournedos Rossini. Piano, guitar, song. Closed Wednesday.
NIKOS, Skopelou 5, Kifissia. ☎ 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erythra.
PEFKAKIA, Argonafon 4, Drossia. ☎ 813-1211. Youvet-sakia stifado and large array of mezedes.



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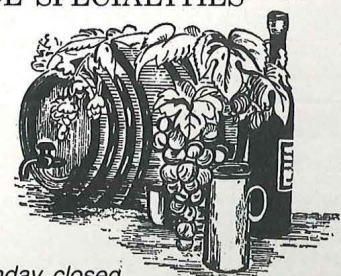
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Business lunch menus

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TEL. 6713997, 6476546
SUNDAYS CLOSED

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.

STEAKHOUSES

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

THE STAGE COACH, Leoforos Kifissias 18, Marousi ☎ 684-6995. A popular steakhouse since 1971, formally located in Kolonaki, it is now situated in Amarousi. With garden. Lunch and dinner. Reservations advisable. Closed Sunday.

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

ITALIAN

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

AL TARTUFO, Poseidonos 65, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scaloppine, 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.

CASA DI PASTA, Spessippou 30, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-3348. Service till 1:30am.

CAFFE SAN PAOLO, Lykourgou 10, N. Psychiko. ☎ 647-0052. Sunday closed.

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.

DOLCE VITA, Dinokratous 26, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-1258. Sunday closed.

IL FUNGO, Poseidonos 68, Paleo Faliro. ☎ 981-6765. Specialties: filletta, 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 Boussole" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

LA FONTANINA, Vas. Gerogiou 31, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-0738. Speciality Madagascar fillét. Service til 1:45 pm.

LA STRADA, Ethn. Antistaseos 107, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-0370.

PANE E VINO, Spessippou 8, Kolonaki. ☎ 722-5084.

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Superb Steaks since 1971
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Owners & Managers
Nick & Ann Sokaris

THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychiko). ☎ 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.

LA BRASSERIE, Kifissias Ave. 292, N. Psychiko. ☎ 671-6572, 671-6940.

GREEK/CYPRIOI

APAGGIO, Megistis 6, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-9093. Traditional food from all over Greece. Opened til 12 pm. Monday closed.

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

MYRTIA, Trivonianou 32-34, Mets. ☎ 902-3633, 902-3644. Service til 12:30. Sunday closed.

ORAIA KYPROS, Ydaspu 11, Ano Ilisia. ☎ 775-6176. A variety of Cypriot specialties.

Prunier

RESTAURANT FRANCAIS
Ipsilandou 63, Kolonaki
Res. 7227-379, 7231-301
Fully air-conditioned

THALIA'S, 15 Thalia's Ag. Dimitrios. ☎ 973-3885. Friendly atmosphere, love towards tradition. Service til 12:30pm. Sunday closed

JAPANESE

KYOTO, Garibaldi 5, Thissio. ☎ 923-2047. Service till midnight. Sunday closed.

MICHIKO, Kydathineon 27, Plaka. ☎ 322-0980. Service till 11pm. Sunday closed.

CHINESE

ASIAN PALACE, Kalymnou 126, Voula. ☎ 962-3629. Cantonese dim-sum.

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

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

COURSER, Plateia Esperidon 2, Glyfada. ☎ 894-4905. Shrimps pané, Sechuan pork. Sunday noon open for buffet lunch.

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.

GOLDEN PHOENIX, Tatoiou 131, N. Kifissia. ☎ 807-8640. Service till 1:30am.

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.

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.

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

RASA SAYANG, Palea Leoforos Vouliagmenis and Kiou 2, Ano Glyfada. ☎ 962-3629. Peking duck, pilau shrimps.

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.

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.

TSINI FOOD, Dimokritou 29, Kolonaki. ☎ 645-0284. Chinese cuisine, Taiwanese table, also take-away.

FRENCH

LE CALVADOS, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton). ☎ 722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu from house pâté to mousse au chocolat; including a variety of steaks with original sauces, shrimp with curried rice, and cheese fondue. House wine. Specialties from Normandy and fine Calvados, of course. Sunday Closed.

L'ABREUVOIR, Xenokratous 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 722-9106. Steak tartare. Garden.

PRECIEUX, Akademies 14, ☎ 360-8616. Restaurant above the upmarket "deli". Flounder fillet, salmon fillet. Air-conditioned. Closed Sunday.

SPANISH

CAMILON, Polya 39, Ano Patissia. ☎ 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella and sangria. Specialties: sepias con olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork fillet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Open nightly from 8pm. Closed Sunday.

SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ag Sostis Church). ☎ 932-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla sangria. Monday Closed.

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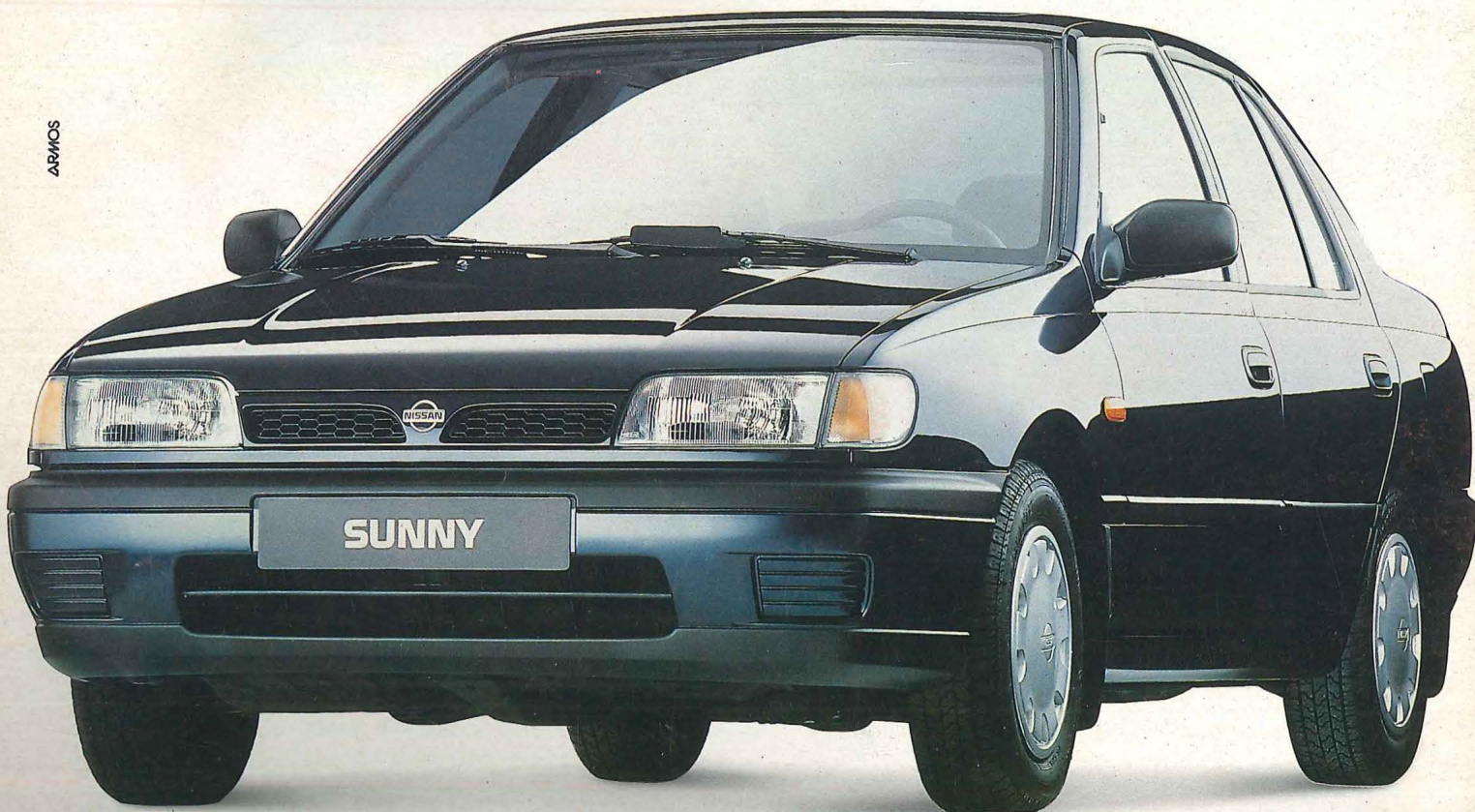
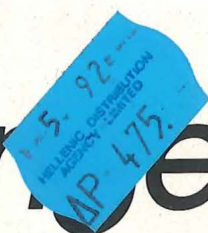


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