

June 1992

THE

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ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



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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

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Mary Machas, Anne Peters, Don
Sebastian, B. Samantha Stenzel,
J.M. Thursby, Jeanne Valentine
Simonetta Wenkert

CONTRIBUTORS/COLUMNISTS

Katey Angelis, Spyros Ornerakis
Susana Avela, Antonis Kalamaras
ART/PHOTOGRAPHY

Lily Matala
TYPESETTING

Iro Pandeladi
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Phototypeset by
FOTRON

Tsakalof 31, Kolonaki
and

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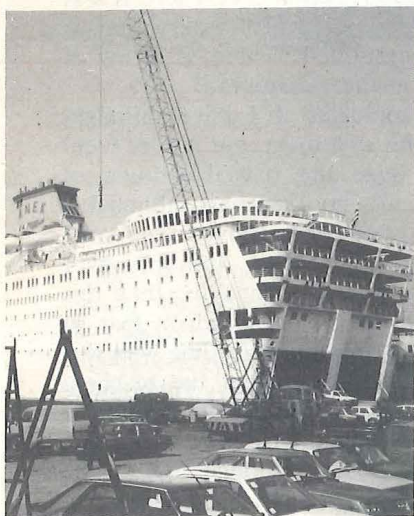
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Drossoula Elliott
Tatoiou 56, Kifissia, Greece
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Unrest in the Balkans has made sea travel to Greece more popular than ever. The latest addition to the fleet is, by Ann Elder's count, a 12-decker leviathan.

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For those who still think of Greece as a land of sobriety, Maria Vassiliou's report on current drinking habits comes as a shock. Today it has the highest per capita consumption of whisky in the world.

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Two centuries ago Athenian Demetrios Galanos set out for India and became one of the earliest expert in the subcontinent's culture. Descendant Rebecca Galanos-Turcovassili set out to follow his route and discover his grave.

Zea, Kea or Tzia 33

No matter what you call this nearest of the Cycladic islands, it lies outside the tourist mainstream – with no emphasis on booze, boobs or bars, as J.M. Thursby notes.

Morning at Leisure 36

The Museum of Greek Folk Art has recently reopened. Art editor Mary Machas leads you to it on an interesting, off-beat walk.

The cover is "Spetses", an embroidery by Anna Christy currently showing at Jill Yakas Gallery.



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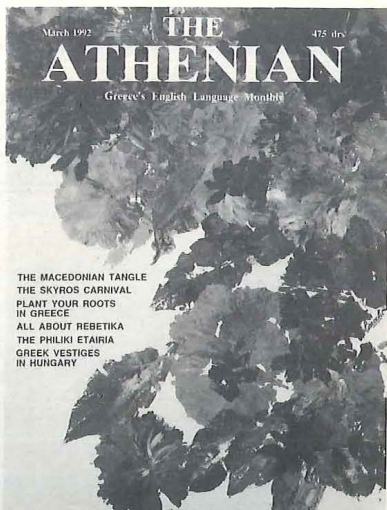


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LETTERS



ARGENTINA

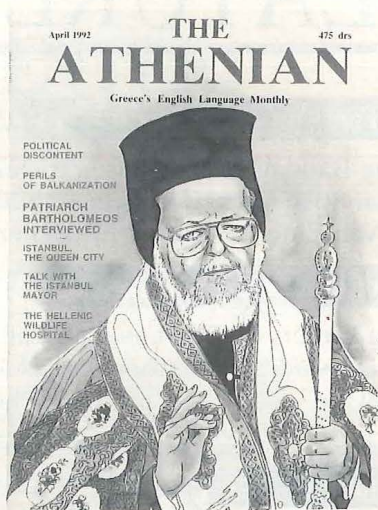
Dear Editor,

On behalf of the Argentine Embassy and on my own behalf I wish to thank the publisher and the staff of *The Athenian* magazine for giving us the opportunity to present in such an important publication a "dossier" about the Argentine Republic in the May issue, month when our country celebrates her National Day, that is when the first independent Government was formed on May 25th, 1810.

This dossier gives the Greek public information about various aspects of Argentina today. Thus, through these pages, the reader will get to know the successful economic policy that President Carlos Menem and his Minister of Economy Domingo Cavallo are carrying out; also about the Privatization Plan initiated by the present Government, as well as about the trade today between Greece and Argentina. Moreover, there is general information about the country, her history, her culture, education, geography, tourism, etc.

Finally, it is worth mentioning the excellent bonds of friendship existing between the Hellenic Republic and the Argentine Republic and between both our people. A sign of this is the presence of a numerous and successful Greek community living for decades in my country.

*Rodolfo Martin Saravia
Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
of the Argentine Embassy
in Athens.*



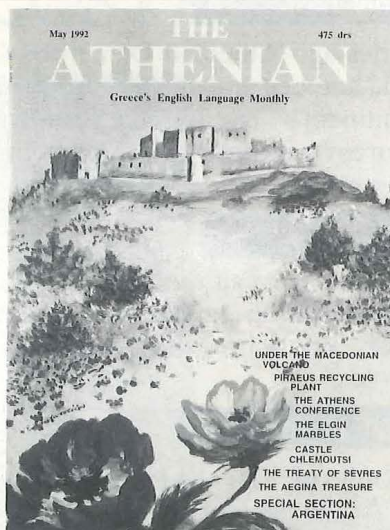
HAVEN IN AEGINA

Dear Editor,

May I hasten to explain that the cormorant standing on my feet (see April, 1992) was not the "largest animal" in the Wildlife Hospital in Aegina, but the "latest arrival"!

I also wish to point out that the WWF, with its famous Panda logo, previously called the World Wildlife Fund, is now the World Wide Fund for Nature.

*Yours sincerely,
Anne Yannoulis
Aegina*



ON THE THESSALONIKI FRONT

Dear Editor,

I would like to comment on the article 'All Quiet on the Thessaloniki Front', (*The Athenian*, March 1992), which dealt with the state of the public education system in Greece.

The point I would like to pick up on is the statement made by the physics teacher, which I will quote in full for the benefit of those who have not read

the above-mentioned article:

"After the occupations the attitude of the students changed. There is less respect for authority. Everything is being questioned. There is a lot of tension in the classroom."

My apologies if I have misinterpreted this statement, but it does seem to epitomize the flawed attitude of many state school teachers (although I know there are honorable exceptions) in Greece: That their authority over students is unquestionable; that this authority has to be based on fear of repression and finally, in line with this draconian attitude, that the teaching methodology to be used should be didactic rather than dynamic.

As a teacher (though not in the Greek state system) I had a chance to speak with a lot of students during the occupations. The one comment that kept recurring was that the students felt their teachers need to be better qualified, not in their respective subjects, but in educational theory.

The majority of students believed that many a teacher saw him/herself as the fountain of all knowledge, (neglecting the fact that school is part of society not separate from it), and thus undervalued the knowledge that students brought into the classroom.

In my opinion a more student-centered approach is necessary. As teachers we must instigate co-operation between students. We must inspire them to think for themselves rather than let them absorb information as blotting paper absorbs ink, otherwise we are guilty of social conditioning. We must encourage students to question everything, even at our own expense. After all, students are our customers and they have a right to question the service they are being given. Finally we must keep control through mutual respect, not fear.

In this way teachers could make school life far more pleasant for students and themselves. By giving students an active, democratic role in the educational process we can supply them with the skills they need in their future working lives, as well as the skills needed to save our planet; a co-operative spirit, creative thought and a caring nature. This approach offers all students, not only academically gifted students (who are in the minority), benefits from their school days. Let schools not be a prison, but a prototype for paradise.

*Yours sincerely,
Simon Phillips
Athens*

WHAT EVER HAPPENED TO CATHARSIS?

According to wise old Aristotle, catharsis is that good-all-over-feeling you get at the end of an appalling tragedy. Having been drained of emotion by the mayhem you've been watching, and purged by feelings of pity and fear, you are as morally cleansed as a hound's tooth.

Although PASOK can't be said to have been a single action, as Aris also said tragedies should be, its two terms were rich in mayhem and incidents arousing pity and fear. It also had a beginning, a middle and an end. So, after the curtain fell in 1989, the word 'catharsis' was picked up, meaning: tidy up the Augean stables left by the socialists.

Eight years of having your cake and eating it was bound to result in an over-abundance of waste products. So a coalition government was put together of conservatives and the Left and, led by former submarine commander Tzannis Tzannetakis, it decided to get down to the bottom of things.

Resurfacing a month later, the government announced that a few trials investigating alleged foul play were in order. Among the most important of these were the Bank of Crete Scandal, the Public Utilities Scandal and the Wire-Tapping Scandal. The first went on for nine months, and although one PASOK minister was found guilty, former prime minister Andreas Papandreou was cleared of charges (by a majority of one).

Then came the Public Utility (DEKO) trial which was concluded last April. This involved the governors and directors of government agencies accused of fraud and breach of faith for illegally transferring huge amounts of cash from their organizations to a bank which they knew was being investigated for irregularities. As a result, the corporations nearly went bankrupt and had to be bailed out by taxpayers burdened with higher rates.

Ten out of 13 accused were found guilty, but when, in mid-April, the first sentence was read out, the capacity crowd in the courtroom erupted in torrents of abuse, not against the guilty

but the judges. Waving arms and fists, they pelted them with coins and cigarette lighters, forcing them to make an ignominious exit. One enthusiast even ripped the presiding judge's microphone from its base.

No attempt at intervention was made by court officials or the police, leaving foreign journalists present puzzled that embezzlement could be so rapturously defended by people who had been called upon to pay for it.

So much for *that* catharsis...

Nevermind, thought the moral majority. The Wire-Tapping trial will restore the dignity of justice. The Tzannetakis 'Coalition of Catharsis' had added this to its laundry list when phone-tapping equipment had been discovered hidden in an air-duct leading into Confidential Conferences Service at the OTE technical center. Mr Papandreou was duly charged with ordering the Telephone Company to bug the wires of opposition politicians as well as those of his own party. If found guilty, he faced a 20-year sentence.

Unsurprisingly, Mr Papandreou refused to obey the summons calling him to testify since he had done the same a year earlier in regards to the Bank of Crete scandal at which he was tried in absentia. At the same time, the Coalition of the Left suggested that the matter be solved by political rather than by legal means, although it had voted for the trial two years earlier. Nevertheless, the public still took heart because the conservatives had always said such things were exclusively in the hands of the judiciary with whose process they would never interfere.

Again, Mr Papandreou sorrowfully brought up the possibility that civil disturbances might erupt if this travesty of a trial proceeded. So when cabinet members met on May 8 they could still hear in their ears that torrent of abuse and avalanche of coins and cigarette lighters which had greeted the sentences of the DEKO trial three weeks earlier. In any case, at that cabinet meeting a proposal to drop the charges was aired.

On May 15, 148 out of 177 MPs present in Parliament – the remaining 152 having either, like PASOK, boycotted the session, or walked out or been 'indisposed' – voted in favor of dropping the charges.

And so a divisive three-year epic dedicated to purging the political world of its former scandals came to end not in a noisy, show-off sort of way, but like the *Iliad* and *Paradise Lost*, with measured, quiet dignity.

Or did it?

"Who killed catharsis?" demanded political gadfly MP and musician Mikis Theodorakis, who himself refused to vote.

"Not I!" said the Prime Minister, though he did cite "reasons of national unity" as the initiative to the political solution. There were whispers that the whole Macedonian issue had been manufactured simply to be rid of the issue.

Instead, the government has given a new and exciting twist to national catharsis: it has banned the use of plastic table clothes in restaurants and tavernas. These soiled symbols of Hellenic hospitality which said 'Bon Appétit' on them in every conceivable language are now part of the Big Bad Past. They must be replaced by "clean, good quality cotton or linen tablecloths." Violators, the government threatens, will be prosecuted.

Not content with that major policy change, the Ministry of Transportation and the National Tourist Office have warned taxi drivers to clean up their act: dress properly, sweep out your cabs, empty ashtrays, use proper language, don't tinker with taxi metre. Toady to tourists at every opportunity. We are expecting 10 million this year.

Mens sano in corpore sano – that's the new slogan. Actually, the Romans pinched it from Aristotle. He probably should have kept away from drama and catharsis in the first place. Drama isn't life: it's an imitation of life. The public world was more his thing, and he concluded "politics is the art of the possible." His descendants seem to have agreed. ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

DENATIONALIZATION MOVES AHEAD

As one of the key means of raising revenues for the state through denationalization, of reducing excessive government involvement in the economy and thereby correcting one of its most negative structural features, the government is pushing through a radical privatization program involving the sale of a large number of indebted state-owned corporations.

Everything from the phone company to the shipyards and the national airline is up for sale in an effort to relieve the state budget of wasteful operations. The public sector directly owns half the country's economy, a figure which rises to 70 percent if one adds indirect state controls. Covering the deficits of the state corporations costs the state more than 160 billion drachmas per year, according to the Ministry of Industry.

The drive is currently headed by

Andreas Andrianopoulos, the country's youthful Minister of Trade and Industry, who hopes to sell off some 150 state companies this year. The budget predicts 110 billion drachmas in revenue from such transactions.

Expectations have not been fulfilled so far, while the plan is also being vociferously opposed by the opposition socialists and communists and the large unions they control on the ground that Greece is being 'sold off' to foreign interests.

The privatization plans finally took off with the sale of the country's biggest cement company, Heracles, in February this year. A consortium of Italy's Calcestruzzi SPA and the National Bank of Greece bought 70 percent of Heracles for 124 billion drachmas, while the rest belongs to the National Bank, other state banks and private shareholders. The government had already included 100 billion drachmas

from the sale of Heracles in the 1991 budget.

Greek shipyards are also on sale under a strict EC directive requiring all but one state shipyards to be sold by mid-1992. Elefsis Shipyards were sold in March to a Greek shipping group based in London. Buyers are also being sought for the Hellenic Shipyards of Skaramanga and the Neorion yards on Syros.

Greek shipowners Michael Peratikos bought 65 percent of Elefsis shipyards from the state-owned Commercial Bank of Greece for 12 billion drachmas. The remaining 35 percent belongs to the State Development Bank (ETVA), which is also planning to sell its shares, and to some other state and private shareholders.

Elefsis Shipyards, founded in 1969 with a capacity to build vessels of up to 45,000 deadweight tons, have accumulated debts of 260 million dollars. They are the country's second largest yard and one of the biggest in Europe, with 2000 employees and an annual turnover of 54 million dollars.

The Hellenic Shipyards of Skaramanga are the largest yards in Greece with 3800 employees and a debt of 168 million dollars. Merchant Marine Minister Aristotelis Pavlides said that Greek shipping magnates have expressed interest.

The state can keep up to 51 percent of Hellenic Shipyards as EC directives allow Greece this majority share for strategic defense purposes. The yard is currently building three MEKO-2000 frigates and two patrol boats for the Greek Navy.

Neorion Shipyards on Syros have debts of 79 million dollars. The site was threatened with closure as no buyer emerged, so in protest 1000 employees occupied the premises and all the island's state offices. The government finally decided that workers themselves, along with some private businessmen and banks, would undertake the shipyard's management.

The Greek Telecommunications Organization will remain under state control, but 49 percent of its share capital as well as mobile telephony will be sold to private interests. Greece's Intracom, owned by publishing, soccer, and industrial tycoon Socrates Kokkalis, and Germany's Siemens are among the leading potential investors. The US

NIKOS GATSOS

The poet of *Amorgos* died in Athens on May 12 at the age of 80. He was born in the village of Asea in Arcadia and studied the classics, history and philosophy at the University of Athens.

He wrote his celebrated 250-line poem in one night in 1943 at the home of fellow-poet Nikos Engonopoulos using the method of 'automatic writing'. When it was published soon after, most critics branded it as a joke. It was not reprinted for 20 years. Today it is considered probably the most influential single poem written in Greek in the last 50 years. It has been translated into most languages and many times into English.

Gatsos wrote almost no other poems. His popularity rests on the lyrics he wrote for songs by composers Hadzidakis, Theodorakis and Xarhakos, and his sensitive translations of modern playwrights, especially Lorca, O'Neill and Tennessee Williams.

The following characteristic passage has been translated by Edmund Keeley and Philip Sherrard.

from *Amorgos VI*

*For years and years, O my tormented heart, have I struggled
with ink and hammer,
With gold and fire, to fashion an embroidery for you,
The hyacinth of an orange tree,
A flowering quince tree to comfort you -
I who once touched you with the eyes of the Pleiades,
Embraced you with the moon's mane, and we danced on the
meadows of summer
On the harvest's stubble, and together ate cut clover,
Great dark loneliness with so many pebbles round your
neck, so many coloured jewels in your hair.*

firm Credit Suisse First Boston has been hired to evaluate the bids.

The national airline, Olympic Airways, is also seeking another European airline to buy 49 percent of its shares. As a bonus it offers the company's management.

According to Mr Andrianopoulos, 155 companies will have been 'denationalized' by the end of July 1992, which means that they will no longer be supported by the state budget. But only 28 of these will be sold to private interests, while the rest will be either merged or liquidated.

FIRST TRIP TO ISRAEL

Mr Mitsotakis' two-day official visit to Israel last month was the first paid by a Greek prime minister. Although it had a mission in Athens since its foundation in 1948, Israel was only recognized de jure by Greece in May 1990. This fulfilled a campaign promise made by Mr Mitsotakis earlier that year.

The prime minister met with his Israeli counterpart Mr Yitzhak Shamir, President Herzog, and other government and opposition leaders. Significant aspects of the bilateral talks underlined the similarity of defense problems in both countries and their convergence of views on the Cyprus problem.

Particularly gratifying was the prime minister's meeting with a high-level Palestinian delegation at which the Greek position was summarized as the withdrawal of troops from occupied territory, the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, and the completion of the peace procedure which has started and must end in settlement.

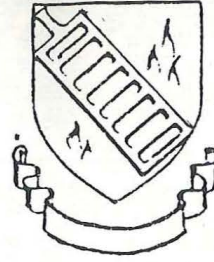
At a meeting with Diodorus I, Patriarch of Jerusalem, the issue of the St. John's Hospice was raised, an ancient property of the patriarchate which has been occupied by Jewish extremists for two years. Mr Shamir pledged to resolve the matter through diplomatic channels.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS UP

In one of his rare public statements, President Karamanlis urged for solidarity among European Community members regarding the recognition of the Republic of Macedonia.

"I know one thing, and they know it, too, that the basic fundamental principle underlying every alliance is the principle of solidarity," Mr Karamanlis told reporters.

President Karamanlis expressed hopes that Greece's EC partners and allies would "finally understand that there is only one Macedonia and that Macedonia is Greek."



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Asked to comment on statements made by Skopjian leader, Kiro Gligorov, on Turkish television that Greece and Serbia were threatening his country and that Athens was massing troops on the border by recalling reserves and was preparing an economic blockade against his republic, Mr Karamanlis said, "I am afraid that Mr Gligorov will soon regret both what he is doing and what he is saying."

The President predicts that instability and uncertainty will prevail in the Balkans for many years.

SLICK TALK

Minister of Merchant Marine Aristotelis Pavlides angrily denied what he describes as "greatly exaggerated" reports in the Greek and international press as to damage to island coasts from an oil slick. He said the spill was "insignificant" and that it had been contained and dispersed before it caused any substantial damage.

This view was strongly countered by the Greek office of Greenpeace which has claimed that the chemical used to disperse the spill was merely a cosmetic tactic which actually caused oil to spread further and more deeply into the sea, causing a severe threat to marine ecosystems.

The slick, believed to be the most serious to have occurred in the Aegean in decades, was the result of a collision between two Russian tankers 17 miles north of Skyros.

In a statement apparently intended to dispel concern among the millions of tourists visiting Greece this summer, Mr Pavlides said the spill was "similar to those which occur daily in all the seas of the world."

"The popular Cyclades islands," he added, "including Mykonos and Paros, our seas and shores in general, remain completely clean and are ready to extend hospitality to our visitors."

Greek authorities concede that several parts of the spill are still drifting southwards between the numerous islands, but that prevailing winds so far have kept them away from shore. They claim that the only point touched by the oil was the northern tip of Mykonos, a rocky and wind-swept coast which is not frequented by tourists.

PHILHELLENE HERO (AGAIN)

Professor of Archaeology at Cambridge University, N.G.L. Hammond is a new national hero. The noted historian and authority on ancient Macedonia said recently, "Recognition of the Skopje Republic under the name of Macedonia would constitute rewarding an effort to distort reality and violate

historical facts which began a half century ago and are still continuing."

Nicholas Hammond should know: he was there, playing a key role in occupied Greece and later during the Civil War while Tito was trying to bring into the Communist orbit all of Macedonia from his new regional capital in Skopje.

Appropriately, Dr Hammond was awarded the Gold Star of Vergina in April, as he was a teacher of the late archaeologist Manolis Andronikos, and (rumor has it) was the first to urge him to excavate at Vergina.

POLICE AND TERRORISTS NONPLUSSED

Public Order Minister Theodore Anagnostopoulos confirmed on May 5 that the police had botched an opportunity in late March to apprehend suspected members of the 17 November terrorist movement. He went on to imply in a TV interview that the dreaded group which has assassinated 18 lumpen bourgeois (by its terminology) probably have links inside the police force.

17 November was outraged at this implied slur on its self-reliant efficiency. In a proclamation (which it is illegal to quote at length), it commented, "After making an incredible blunder, the police wondered: How can we concoct a new conspiracy and thereby cover up our failure?" Police and terrorists seem to be worried that some high-level figure inside both organization is telling all to the CIA.

THE MAN WITH 1001 FACES

Greece's answer to John Dillinger, Vangelis Rohamis, has done it again. In his fourth jailbreak, the dashing criminal on May 13 sauntered through the front gate of Alikarnassos Prison near Iraklion and hailed a passing taxi which drove him to freedom.

His first escape took place in 1971 when he interrupted a brief prison term for stealing a car. Recaptured, he made a second get away and was finally found living in domestic ease in Rafina.

The greatest Rohamis escapade happened in 1986. He strolled out of maximum security prison Korydallos, looking "like a real gent" according to one admiring observer, and stepped into a blue BMW – and whoosh, he was away!

Combing Crete last month from end to end, and inch by inch, a five-day manhunt assisted by helicopter traced Rohamis to a gully near Rethymnon. He surrendered, it is said, not with a struggle, but a smile.

- Hadzimihaelis Vineyard's Chardonnay placed second at a tasting of dry white wines during the first international **Wine America '92** exhibition held in New York with 25 countries participating. 50,000 bottles of wine were tasted at 13 national pavilions. Eager merchants purchased the entire Hatzimihaelis 1990 and 1991 Chardonnay production and bid for its entire output for the next three years.

- Is there a **water shortage** or isn't there? Who knows... After a second record winter of rain and snow the Athens reservoirs are as low as ever. One thing is certain: the contract to build the Evrinos Dam was signed on May 12. The project, say officials, will solve the capital's water shortage until the year 1225 – provided the dam is completed by then.

- The Greek Pavilion at the Rand Show in Capetown was awarded the **Witwatersrand Agricultural Trophy** for presenting the outstanding display among the 38 nations which took part in the exhibition.

- The EC Culture Ministers in Brussels have chosen **Thessaloniki Cultural Capital of Europe, 1997**. "This success," said Culture Minister Anna Psarouda-Benaki, pointedly, "shows how much we can achieve when we move systematically, in harmony, and with restraint."

- The huge aluminium and glass **sculpture** erected next to the Megaron and which lights up at night was plugged in for the first time on May 13. Entitled **Clytemnestra** by her creator, noted sculptress Chryssa, she was illuminated on the occasion of the première of the Electra Cycle of musical events named after the daughter who, in legend, short-circuited her.

- The 60th anniversary of the **Corps of Greek Guides** was celebrated with a panhellenic assembly held in Chalchidiki. The function was attended by its founder, Irimi Benaki Kalliga, director of Centre Pompidou Eleni Ahrweiler, and many Macedonian cultural leaders.

- As Athens wants back its Elgin Marbles, so Piraeus is now calling after its long-lost lion, led by Mayor Stelios Logothetis, 450 civic leaders, the ship-

ping community and, of course, Melina. The port of Athens was long known as Porto Leone after the **large marble lion** which sat on its haunches by the harbor until abducted by Morosini (blitzer of the Parthenon) in the 17th century and placed in front of the Arsenal in Venice.

- The Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature has warned that a plan to continue the Hymettos ring road (*periferiakos*) north to Stavros threatens not only the municipal parks of Holargos and Papagou but the **forest of Kaisariani** monastery. The last mentioned, ironically, is the site of one of the earliest green movements, the Athens Society of the Friends of the Trees founded by the late Kaiti Argypoulou.

- MP Michalis Chrysohoidis has accused the Republic of Skopje of **water-stealing**. The socialist deputy said in parliament that by blasting an opening on the Yugoslav side of Megali Prespa Lake, one billion cubic meters of water was being syphoned off annually. As a result the drop in the water-level of all the Prespa Lakes was threatening one of the most valuable wetlands left in Europe.

- French historian **Jean-Baptiste Durozelle** has changed his batteries. In his *History of Europe* published last year and endorsed by the European Parliament, he denied that Greece played any significant role in the making of modern Europe. Since then, after long study and deep thought, he has confessed to the error of his ways and concluded that Greece had a strong influence on Rome and therefore on the development of the West.

- Troy is the latest contender for the site of **Atlantis**. Professor Eberhard Zangger in his book *The Flood from Heaven*, now published by Sidgwick and Jackson, claims that the Hellespont is the true Pillars of Hercules and that Atlantis never sank. His controversial theory carries the weight of an introduction by Cambridge classicist Anthony Snodgrass.

- After decades of trying to work out a comprehensible system of **shopping hours**, officials have given up. Surrender was expressed in the following words: "Under the new ruling shopowners will be able to select the hours of their choice between 6 am and 8:30 pm on weekdays and 6 am and 3 pm on Saturdays. On one night a week shops may remain open until 10 pm." So anarchy has at last become official.

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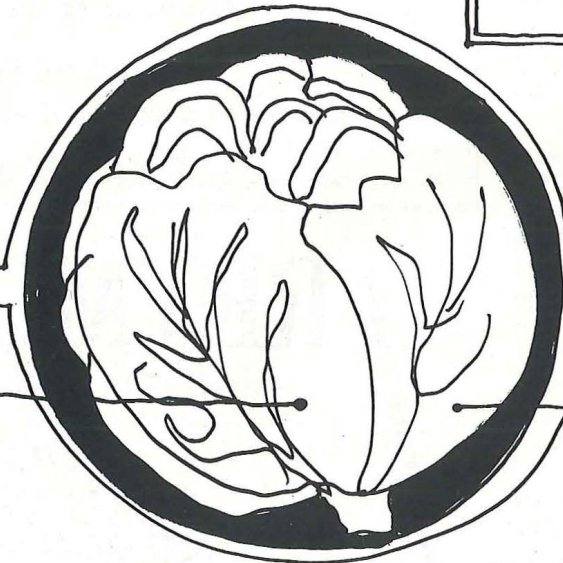
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MEANING: THE MATTER IS OF NO IMPORTANCE

Posidonia Shows Pull of Greek Shipping

The public image of shipping, formed mainly by tales of tycoons such as Onassis and Niarcho, is that shipping must be big business, but naturally few people have much of an insight into how very big indeed it is or of how many quite modest businesses participate in the industry in one way or another.

For business people in Piraeus, the first week of June in even years such as 1992 represents either the highlight of their two-year cycle or time to get out of town quick before the hordes arrive for an event which fully demonstrates the scale of shipping.

From numerous points of view, the biennial Posidonia maritime exhibition which takes place in Piraeus' exhibition hall is one of the largest events in Greece's business calendar and arguably the foremost occasion for maritime people the world over to get together.

Hotels in Athens estimated last month that between 8000 and 9000 visitors would be flying in especially for this year's event, beginning 1 June, not counting the many local participants. According to the organizers, 1200 companies from 54 countries had booked space in the exhibition itself for their products and services, including 16 pavilions where the maritime industries of individual countries seek to promote their national presence in the highly competitive world of shipping.

It is a fascinating and complex industry, perhaps the most demanding and most truly international in the world of business. Shipping, and the range of exhibitors in Posidonia '92, spans not just owning and managing ships but also banking, insurance, shipbuilding, repairing, engine manufacturers, spareparts supply, ports, marine electronics, agency services for ships, office equipment, seamen's travel companies, crew video cassettes and specialized publications.

Even classification societies (the technical organizations such as Lloyd's Register and Greece's Hellenic Register of Shipping which survey and certify vessels) are in fierce competition with each other.

Furthermore every ship has to be registered somewhere and fly that country's national flag. With a growing number of 'open' ship registries such as Liberia, Panama and Cyprus, each vying to offer the best package of low fees and respectability, even that is no longer a straightforward decision for

the shipowner.

Today, a large oil tanker of the latest environment-friendly design costs in the region of 100 million US dollars to order, while the present benchmark for a new cruise ship which can carry 1000 passengers or more is at least 200 million US dollars. Are such contracts agreed during Posidonia? Since they generally take months or even years to negotiate, probably not, though a shipping company might finally make up its mind about a new marine diesel engine worth 4 or 5 million US dollars in the exhibition, says David Glass, press co-ordinator for the event.

"What is doing business? Isn't it all about forming relationships which may be used on the spot or at a later time? As far as hard and fast contracts go, in the past Posidonia has tried to calculate the volume of business actually done at the event and it comes to a high amount," says Mr Glass. "Definitely, executives walking around Posidonia will have their attention drawn for the first time to certain products and services being exhibited," he added.

He emphasized the record number of Greek exhibitors at this year's show, attributing the high local content to the increasing sophistication of the Piraeus shipping scene. "You only have to look at the number of firms marketing computers for the maritime sector to understand that Greek shipping has rapidly modernized and become more organized in the past few years," he said. Another reason for the large home showing was that consolidation of services inside the EC had led many international firms to set up a proper Greek subsidiary company to serve the Piraeus market instead of relying purely on representation.

One of the constant complaints of shipping companies based in Piraeus is the city's poor infrastructure, a criticism which embraces the unreliable telecommunications system in particular, but also traffic clogged access roads and a shortage of parking space.

"The infrastructure is a known problem in Piraeus, but I don't think Posidonia is affected by it or places a burden on the city which can't be coped with. It is normally a very well run exhibition and this time, for example, it has been easier to secure phone lines for the stands and for visitors to use since this year Piraeus has installed a large number of digital connections," Mr Glass told *The Athenian*.

While the prime purpose of Posido-

nia might be to offer companies the chance to market their wares in one of the world's largest shipping marketplaces, there is another side to the event.

Said Mr Glass: "This year it takes place at a crucial time for the shipping industry and it is seen as an opportunity for top people to come and talk over some of the more important questions."

A highlight of the week is the Posidonia Forum, to be held in the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel. The 4 June full day discussion is chaired by the president of the Union of Greek Shipowners, John Goumas, and Greece's Minister of Merchant Marine along with four top international speakers will address the topic of the challenge facing the ocean transport industry.

One of the particular items of concern will be the effects and implications of the controversial United States Oil Pollution Act of 1990. Introduced after the *Exxon Valdez* accident which polluted Alaska in 1989, the legislation has opened up the specter of unlimited liability for shipowners whose ship is caught in a pollution incident and it has caused many leading tanker companies to boycott voyages to US waters.

OPA '90, as it has become known throughout shipping, is just one example of a tide of legislation pending for the industry, following criticisms of a lack of environmental care and safety standards covering seafarers. Although much of the public outrage over such events is uninformed and unfair, most professionals involved in shipping accept that the industry must clean up its act.

Because of uncertainty about insurance cover for accidents in relation to OPA '90 and the rising cost of meeting higher standards for ships, many shipping companies all over the world have either withdrawn or limited their exposure to shipping.

Not so Greek shipowners who, according to information supplied by Mr Glass, today control the largest merchant fleet in the world with a cargo carrying capacity of close to 100 million tons.

Although Greek shipowners are not required by national laws to declare their profits or even use the Greek flag, a source of taxes for the State, the shipping industry last year officially brought 1.77 billion US dollars to the national economy. ■

NEW - AGE FERRY JOINS THE ARMADA

by Ann Elder

Castaway poet Arion
would have been lucky
to be picked up
by this giant fish
offering him
a double-decker disco
to try out his latest
lyre-lyrics.



ANEK's 'El. Venizelos'.

A sea monster is due to appear in the Adriatic this month. It will measure 176 metres from snout to tailfin, 29 metres in breadth and boast a surface speed of 24 knots. Her capacious belly will hold 1300 cars or 140 trucks, her 12 decks 3000 people.

Designers have left out no allurements thought desirable for seabound mortals: a double-decker disco, casino, piano bar, five duty-free shops, swimming pool, lounges and restaurants are provided.

Captain and crew have the latest in automated marine technology to assist them at sea and in negotiating the

confined spaces of some Greek ports, though, as a *To Vima* reporter asked on 10 May, "What's the use of modern ships and navigational aids without modern harbors?"

Athenians curious to sight the suppership before its launching, may do so at the Nafsi shipyard in Perama. Huge she is, *terastio* as Greeks are saying. As a comparison, another new generation ferry, the Finnish Silja Line *Serenade* launched late 1990 for the daily Helsinki-Stockholm run, may have 30 restaurants and a 140 metre traffic-free shipping mall for the 2500 passengers, but takes only 450 cars or 60 trucks, and is ten, not twelve, decks high.

Our model of contemporary marine architecture, the largest car ferry in the Mediterranean, is scheduled to cleave a wake up the Adriatic from Patras to Trieste 15-17 June (Delays are not ruled out). The voyage is maiden. Perusers though of the 1992 brochure, in Greek, from the owners ANEK, may decry a name on the snowy prow that is not *El. Venizelos* as in the otherwise identical brochure in English.

The hull of the vessel is 80 percent Polish. So is 20 percent of the interior. Purchased thus half-finished, the construction was towed to Greece for completion.

A friendly official at the head office of ANEK (the Anonymos Naftiliaki Etairia Kritis – the incorporated Maritime Company of Crete) says the *El Venizelos* will try to capture commercial and passenger traffic from Greece to central Europe, and to offer a pleasant option to German and Austrian tourists who may be disinclined to dodge bullets along Serbian and Croatian roads.

Ports-of-call between Trieste and Patras will be Ancona, Corfu and Igoumenitsa. Intending travellers next year are advised to get hold of a brochure early to check route variations.

The single market will presumably be in operation. While duty-free shopping has won a reprieve till 1999, trips between community member states like Italy and Greece are expected to attract a Value Added Tax of 8 or 9 percent, as domestic travel does now. Bunker oil and ship supplies, like aviation fuel and airline supplies for intra-community travel, are also expected to be liable to the same tax.

Italians, it seems, are magnanimously bowing to these new-age fiscal requirements. "It's to be expected in the single market," says a Venetian

ex-sea captain, Ottavio Patalano.

His company, Adriatica di Navigazione, admittedly, has solid backing, along with Lloyd Triestino and Sidermar being in the Finmare group, part of the half-Italian state-owned conglomerate, Instituto Reconstructione Industriale.

Greek shipowners have been heard joining the chorus of protest at such a travel tax. Loath to let slip any advantage, leaders among the Greeks set up the Hellenic Duty Free Association two years ago, and they have not had only whisky and cigarette sales in mind.

They would like to be law-abiding, they say, and plead with Christiane Scrivener, the European tax commissioner, to allow VAT-free travel to ships with a non-community port on their itineraries.

Greeks have mentioned Turkish Aegean ports, but a nearer neighbor with ports-of-call to duck into is, of course, Albania. Infrastructure may need upgrading, but who better to attend to that than shipowners themselves?

An armada of 40-odd ferries from ten shipping lines was crossing the Adriatic last year from Greece. Passengers crossings totalled 1.7 million, ab-

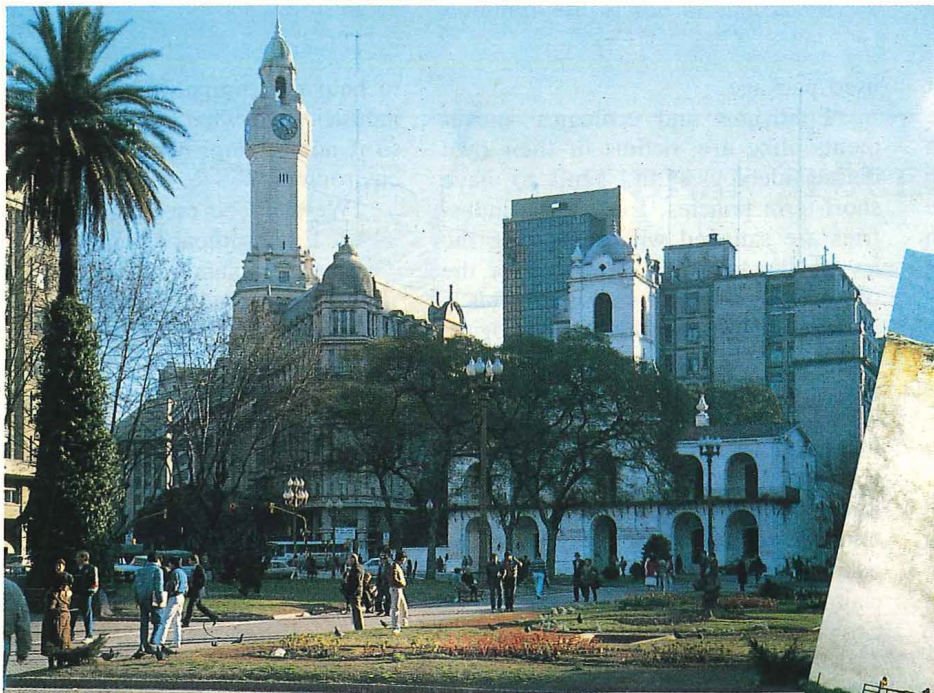
out 889,000 landing in Patras, 505,000 in Igoumenitsa and 283,000 in Corfu.

Adriatica carried 245,000, sad to say having lost 405,000 who went in 1990 to Dubrovnik, Split and Zadar. The others sailed on Greek ships: 300,000 with Hellenic Mediterranean Lines, 270,000 with Minoan, 164,000 with Strintzis, 161,000 with ANEK, the rest with Ventouris, Karageorgis, Mediterranean Lines, Fragline and Marline.

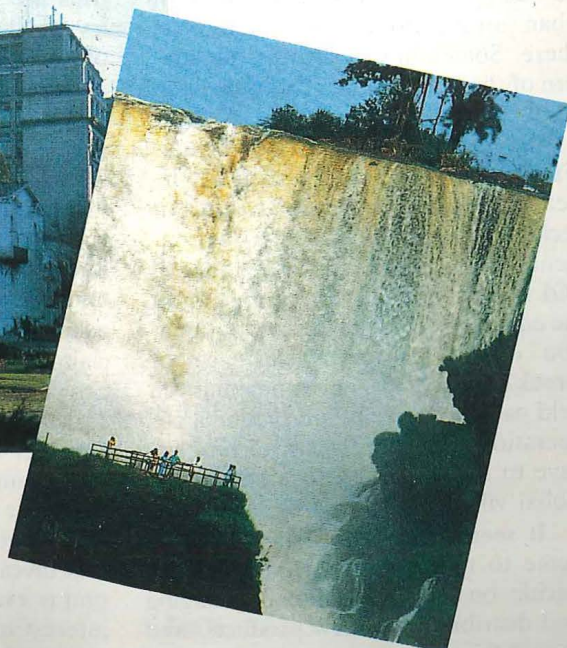
Innovations this year are a direct 24-hour crossing on Minoan's new *Erotokritos* from Patras to Ancona and a three-hour catamaran trip from Brindisi to Corfu and Igoumenitsa by a new joint-venture business, Misano Alta Velocita, set up by Ravenna-based Misano di Navigazione and Virtu ferries in Malta which operates scheduled catamaran trips to Sicily. (A rough ride may be expected at the 40-knot speed if a wind is up. Also a bit of a wait at Igoumenitsa for a bus to Athens along a somewhat less than new-age road).

Predictions based on spring bookings suggest trans-Adriatic travel will rise by 25 to 30 percent this year. This real need is likely to be for more of the user-pays principle in improving Greek as well as Albanian infrastructure. ■

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CLEARER SEAS IN THE YEAR OF THE ENVIRONMENT

by Michael Anastasiades

**Greek industrialists and shipowners
are getting their acts together
“to make Greece
as beautiful as its name.”**



•HELMEPA•

In July 1991, the Greek government opened the way for the private sector to take the initiative in promoting, planning and executing projects that will upgrade and improve the quality of life of the population in urban areas, work places and elsewhere. Something which was the concern of the State has now become open to all.

The Federation of Greek Industries (FGI), which had declared 1991 the Year of Quality, was prompt to react: it declared 1992 as Year of the Environment. Mr Argyropoulos, a member of FGI said to me that “the protection of the environment is the logical continuation of the corporate existence of Greek industry. The environment is the field *par excellence* of international co-operation, or, if you want, of how we have to learn to work together in this global village.”

It seems Greek industrialists have come to the idea that it is they who decide on the production, packaging and distribution of new products, and should therefore forecast the choice of raw material and further usage of the

used package.

“Politicians and ecological movements alike are victims of their own biased ideologies and tend to have short-term policies. Even some industries are satisfied with respecting the law or the latest EC directive for the protection of the environment. This is not enough if we want to have a logical and realistic strategy which is going to get us out of this environmental impasse we are in on a global level. We Greek industrialists believe it is time to spend energy, time and money on the issue in terms of research, investment and long-term strategy. Might I add by asking you,” Mr Argyropoulos exclaimed further, “do we have any other choice?”

Mr Megapanos who is the project manager of FGI’s scheme for the environment explained to me that “our scope for the Year of the Environment could be better understood if I told you that investing in environmental protection is every company’s best corporate interest in view to improve labor relations, create safe products and market them in a more secure world. “We want

to help the competitiveness of Greek industries and what better way of doing so if not by improving matters of the environment?”

“We shall be creating an Institute for the Environment where new experiences can be examined. We will actively help the recycling industry to regain raw material and clean up our direct environment in order to create new jobs in the service industry. Many parts of Greece depend on the tourist industry; so, we should therefore offer local and international tourists a Greece as beautiful as its name. FGI is going to create a data bank for the environment which can be used by all those interested nationally and internationally. Towards the end of this year, we will be organizing an international congress in order to discuss and share our experience with our colleagues of other European countries and beyond, and draw up a common environmental policy.” Mr Megapanos ended our conversation by saying that “home is home be it never so homely.”

After these refreshing tidings, it seems that the environment will soon

recover from the sad state in which certain parts of this country are in. Greece may be a small country in industrial terms; it is, however, a world power on the seas where the Greek flag and ships having Greek interest constitute about one fourth of world tonnage. Indeed, the taste of Greek shipowners for discretion is exemplary just to prove that still waters run deep.

In 1982, George Livanos, an heir of a shipowner family, came upon the idea of creating the Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HELMEPA). Nearly ten years later, it is the only organization of its kind in the world that advocates the protection of the largest and less protected part of this planet. And yet, HELMEPA is not as famous as it should be.

"Greek seafarers are greatly indebted to the sea which has been their path to survival and prosperity," said Mr Dimitrios Mitsatsos, the Director General of HELMEPA to me recently. "It is therefore the duty of the Greek seafarers to be the forerunners within the International Shipping Community in the battle to protect the marine environment which is the source of livelihood of millions of Greeks."

"Since the beginning, HELMEPA has been putting into practice the Articles of its Voluntary Declaration of 4 June, 1982. The main efforts have been directed at the environmental training of Greek seafarers through annual

training schemes. The Association's activities have also been involved in environmental motivation of the wider public in Greece and abroad."

"But the principal function of the Association is to educate and inform rather than regulate and enforce. We are honored by the consistent support and recognition we get both at home and especially abroad. We have the complete respect of many regulatory instances such as the US Coast Guard and the IMO. We have our own Permanent Exhibition Hall in Piraeus which is visited by thousands of Greek school children and by others. Our great hope, though, lies with our children because they will grow up with a different view on our marine environment. This is why we insist so much on voluntary commitment for environmental consciousness."

Captain Vassilis Konstantakopoulos is a seafarer and a shipowner who is also vice-president of the Board of HELMEPA. He spoke with me in his office at Akti Miaouli, the heart of the Hellenic shipowner world, overlooking the Port of Piraeus, and illustrated to me that "sea pollution is either voluntary or accidental. In the first case, the only remedy is sound education and analysis of the repercussions pollution has on the chain of marine life; while proper prevention is the best scheme in case of accident. Any way you take it, you still have to consider the voluntary commitment of the human factor."

"I strongly believe in education and training. There is no other way out. The Alpha and the Omega of marine environment protection and of accident prevention on the seas is good and sound training of the seafarers. That is what HELMEPA's prestige is about. Besides, I strongly believe in the Greek seafarers' *philotimo* (professional consciousness) and the best investment for any shipowner who trusts a whole fortune in the hands of his seamen is excellent training."

Mr Zenzefyllis of the Panhellenic Seamen's Federation could not agree more with Mr Konstantakopoulos. "During the past eight years, HELMEPA training has helped decrease pollution levels by 90 percent in Greek seas alone. Greek shipowners have invested greatly in financing all training seminars for our members and have thereby ameliorated work conditions on board and ashore. The Greek seafarer is one of the best if not *the* best trained seaman on the seas in terms of pollution control and prevention. HELMEPA-member ships have never been condemned, indeed, never accused of any act of pollution since 1982."

A small country is once again proving that when there is a will there is a way. ■

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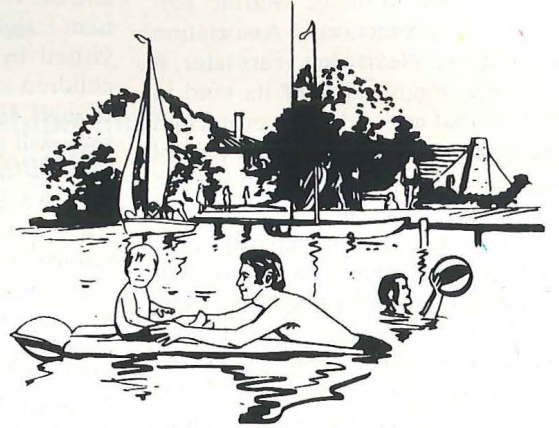
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EC Poll on Eastern Europe: Eyes West

Released at the end of January 1992, a European Community survey showed two trends among the peoples of Eastern Europe. One, frustration with political and economic systems and two, support and even desire to join the EC. During October last year 10,000 citizens were polled in Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania and European Russia. Coordination assistance and data processing were provided by Gallup-UK.

Most people stated that both their country's economy and their personal standard of living worsened during 1991. Despite this all wanted their governments to speed up economic reforms – except the Romanians. A large proportion of the total surveyed said they were dissatisfied with the progress of democracy in their country; only the Lithuanians (52 percent pro, 32 percent con) seemed to be happy with the progress towards a more open society. In European Russia and Czechoslovakia, two thirds of the population were not at all satisfied with the development of democracy.

On the subject of human rights most agreed that they were pleased with the progress so far made; Estonians and European Russians dissented stating that human rights are not respected in their countries. Three quarters of the Hungarians surveyed believed that human rights were strictly observed in their State. In Poland the poll threw up merely 45 percent in answer to the same question.

Three out of ten people from Eastern Europe say that they are considering seeking employment in a West European country. Of the Russians, one out of four want to tread the same road. Furthermore three percent of East Europeans and one percent of European Russians say that they *definitely* intend to go west. This gives a figure of 2.5 million 'definites' and 13 million 'probables' impacting on the work-force of Western Europe in the next year or two. The predictions of this survey had come only too true in Greece where the influx of Albanians has led to sociological and criminal problems. Other EC countries are also looking at this potential flood of work-

Three out of ten people from Eastern Europe say that they are considering seeking employment in a West European country.

ers from the east with a wary eye. Already, in this year of recession, Turkish workers in Germany and Algerians laborers in France are only two immigrant minorities facing hostility as the unemployment rate creeps upward.

There is also fear stalking the corridors of the Economic Ministries in Eastern European countries that Brussels may have second thoughts on the amount of money promised them; they need help from any and all sources to help them through the hunger pains of free-market building. They can too easily interpret the signs of opposition in European chancelleries to the President of the EC Commission, Jacques Delors' budget proposals. These entail the assessment of EC members for new cohesion funds to help the poorer members (Ireland, Portugal, Spain and Greece) climb the ladder so that they can join the European Monetary Union (EMU).

The rest of the world is more concerned with domestic politics than foreign aid.

Mr Delors' budget calls for Germany, the strongest economy and largest contributor, to increase its contribution from 40 billion to 60 billion Deutsche Marks by 1997. "No way", cried Mr Helmut Kohl backed up not only by his own Christian Democrat party but also by the opposition Social Democrats. Germany is already on the financial rack over its larger-than-anticipated costs in bringing the five eastern lander (late East Germany) up to western standards.

With a fight on its hands over the increased budget, a Maastricht treaty which is not final until signed by all 12 members, and an EC/EFTA deal to

form a European Economic Area (EEA) which is still a little muddy, Brussels is not too keen on paying anything but lip service to problems on its eastern borders.

Nevertheless there is world political pressure to ensure that Eastern Europe and European Russia do not backslide to autocracy with its concomitant directed economy (and a renewed military fear). Financial help and, very important, technological help is flowing there from the United States, Japan and the EC. Maybe not fast enough but the rest of the world itself is in recession and, because of this, is more concerned with domestic politics than foreign aid. Don't forget elections! Democracy is the best of all (so-far) possible systems but it does tend to go berserk in election years.

One of the great concerns of countries in Eastern Europe is the ability (they say 'the necessity') of selling to foreign markets. The European Community has the reputation (well deserved) of protecting its farmers – thus overproduction. If the EC food mountains produced by the costly CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) restrict East European and European Russia's food exports then their march towards a stable economy becomes even more difficult.

But there are, fortunately, enough heads of government in the West who see that the cost of helping hands is less than the price of faltering freedom in the East. After nearly 50 years of communist misrule it would be naive to think that democracy, as known and practiced in the West, would spring full blown from barren ground. When people have left every decision controlling their lives to the government one cannot expect instant independent thought or action. Symptoms of this can be seen everywhere east of the Oder – in Romania, for example, the survey shows a wistful longing for the dull certainty of the past.

In the end issue the EC poll shows one thing certain. Unhappy as the peoples are at the rate of progress towards their perceived heaven of free action and abundant goods, few look East. Where the sun sets, there they seek salvation from the ugly past. Eyes West! ■

OASIS OF STABILITY IN THE TROUBLED BALKANS

by Paul Anastasi

**Traditional political backbiting
and economic stagnation
should not conceal
Greece's ethnic and social
solidarity in a region
of growing uncertainty.**



Belied only by its perennial inter-party political bickering that seems of little relevance nowadays to the outside world, Greece is plodding on as the most democratic and stable country of southeastern Europe, the Balkans and the Middle East.

Due to its location at the crossroads of East and West, not surprisingly it likes to present itself as an 'oasis of tranquility' in the stormy world around it. This has not only international strategic connotations, but it suggests that Greece is safe ground for much sought-after foreign investment; that it is also an ideal regional base for foreign

companies seeking a springboard into the wide opening Eastern European markets.

Its definition as an 'oasis' is well-earned if one considers that Greece is surrounded by countries which are either almost destitute or plagued by war or terrorism, or are far behind in the development of their economic and democratic institutions. These countries are Albania, the former Yugoslav republics, Bulgaria, Turkey and the Eastern Mediterranean Moslem states.

However, some would say that this is not a fair comparison among equals. It can be said, too, especially when

compared to its partners in NATO and the European Community (EC) that Greece has major problems of its own. Indeed, the current conservative government's economic and social austerity policies, and the ensuing turmoil resulting from the opposition's strong reaction to them, is related to Athens' uphill drive to meet the EC preconditions which have been set for participation as equal partner in full European integration.

The conflict between the government and the opposition socialists is mainly over the government's decision to follow – almost irrespective of the

political cost – a vigorous denationalization and an austerity program designed to lead the country out of economic stagnation and a traditionally state-dominated and heavily bureaucratic economic system. Indeed, until the recent drive to sell off state corporations, no less than 52 percent of the country's presumably free enterprise economy was state-run.

The European Community has set tough preconditions for full Greek participation in total European unification – economic, political and monetary – by the year 1997. Set at Maastricht in December, these conditions for EC countries to join the EMU are the national debt drop to less than 60 percent of GDP, the government deficit to three or four percent of GDP, and inflation to a maximum 7 percent.

Greece, to the contrary, currently has a total debt coming to 95 percent of GDP, a deficit of 13.1 percent of GDP, and an annual inflation running at 17.8 percent.

Brussels has just concluded that Athens so far has failed to get the economy back on the road to recovery despite brave attempts by the government since being elected exactly two years ago after eight years of socialist rule. The government countered last month by disagreeing with the Community's pessimistic conclusion.

It pointed out that inflation has already dropped from 22 to 17.8 percent since early 1990, that in the first 11 months of 1991 the current accounts deficit fell from 3.3 billion US dollars to 1.2 billion dollars, that exports rose by ten percent in dollar revenue terms in

Despite the traditional inter-party bickering and a highly politicized and vociferous press, Greece's politicians and the public are developing a more adult view of civil responsibility.

1991 and imports fell slightly. It added that the invisible earnings from such key sectors as tourism and shipping are expected to be very high this year.

By the end of the stabilization program in 1993, government announcements insist, the balance of payments will have registered a dramatic improvement, inflation will have dropped to less than ten percent, and the budget deficit to 7.6 percent of GDP.

Whatever the hopes for the near

future, it is this 'Thatcherite' policy which accounts for most of the controversy currently sweeping Greek politics. The government measures are noted mainly for heavier taxation, rising prices, and restrictions on income and spending. The notoriously unruly and tax-evading Greeks, who for decades have been using every trick in the book to catch up in consumer standards with their envied western partners, are not taking kindly to the fact that they are being bullied into tightening their belts. The result has been endless strikes and a shock by-election result in Athens in April, where the government witnessed a staggering 33 percent increase in the popularity of the opposition socialists.

Yet even the socialists are moving with the times. No longer are they the odd-balls of Europe as they were once regarded during the heyday of Papandreu radicalism. This is not the case with the Greek Communist Party (KKE), the remaining hardcore of which persists in its orthodox Stalinism. It supported the aborted anti-Gorbachev coup last August by the hardliners, it was officially exposed by Moscow as being one of the world's largest recipients of covert KGB funding, and at its December congress actually reaffirmed its faith in the worldwide triumph of communism in the coming decades.

Papandreu's followers, to the contrary, are no longer the rabid advocates of infantile third world socialism, global anti-Americanism, pro-communism and indirect pro-terrorism. Despite occasional outbursts of rhetoric, Papandreu's socialists have moved closer in practical terms to becoming a more mature and responsible party, akin to their average European social democratic relatives. This is particularly so of those close aides who are seeking to succeed the resilient, 74-year-old leader who, against all expectations, recently survived a series of major setbacks ranging from renewed health problems to financial scandals.

Similarly, the ruling conservative party has long ago stripped itself of the ultra-rightist connections which tainted its image in the past. The country is steadily developing a healthy and stable two-party system where there is little room for extremists.

Simultaneously, and again despite the traditional inter-party bickering and a highly politicized and vociferous press which gives the surface impression of a country in constant political crisis, Greece's politicians and the public are developing a more adult view of civil responsibility. Violence is no lon-

ger a staple feature of political life, dictatorship is a nightmare of the distant past, and left-wing terrorism has failed to make a more than skin-deep impact on the country. Consultations between party leaders and President Karamanlis, establishing consensus policies, are now relatively common.

The notoriously unruly and tax-evading Greeks, are not taking kindly to the fact that they are being bullied into tightening their belts.

As for the Greek public, it is mostly too wise now to be manipulated into conflict by the petty ambitions of its political leaders. It has apparently come to realize that the real problems persisting in the country – a weak economy with high inflation and unemployment and low productivity, a cumbersome bureaucracy, petty corruption and nepotism, and poor social services and education – cannot be wished away by some wand-wielding political messiah.

Lately, these sobering influences and a greater solidarity felt at home have not only resulted from the bitter experiences of past political strife, but also from present foreign policy dangers and threats Greece perceives on its borders.

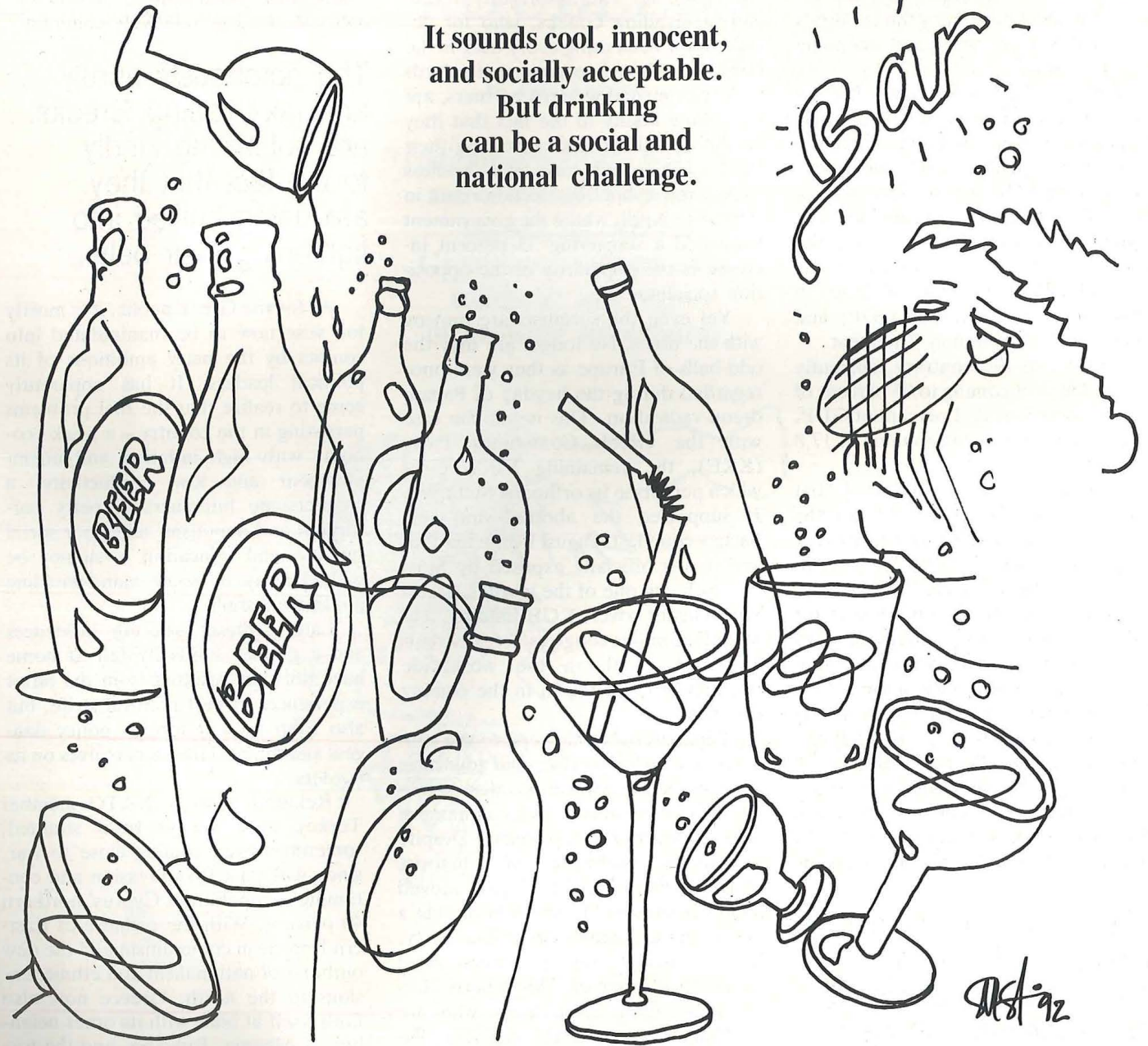
Relations with co-NATO member Turkey have always been strained, sometimes even coming close to war, since Ankara's 1974 invasion and continuing occupation of Cyprus' northern 40 percent. With the collapse of Eastern European communism and the new outburst of nationalism and ethnic tensions to the north, Greece now also finds itself at odds with its other neighbors – Albania, Bulgaria, and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Indeed, Greece's demand that the Republic abandon this name because it is seen as historically Greek and implying territorial claims against the northern part of the country has caused controversy within the EC. But it has also generated a new sense of national unity and solidarity among the public and the country's political parties.

However, one can safely conclude that most foreign visitors and investors remain untouched by such nationalism and surface political feuding. If they are aware of developments in surrounding countries, they will probably come away with the conviction that Greece is a bridge over troubled waters. ■

ALCOHOLISM ON THE RISE

by Maria Vassiliou

**It sounds cool, innocent,
and socially acceptable.
But drinking
can be a social and
national challenge.**



Tradition in Greece has it that alcohol is used only by the adult population mostly during feasts and recreational activities with friends or other family members. In all cases alcohol, mainly wine, is drunk during meals and in moderate quantities. Guidebooks in the old days invariably described Greeks as an abstemious people whose national drink was water.

This typical pattern of use seems to have been gradually changing during the last decades. "Alcohol is becoming a mean of recreation and a symbol of a new life-style considerably reinforced by the media," said Matina Marinopoulou, psychiatrist at the Counselling Centre for Alcoholics and Drug-Users.

Consumption of imported distilled alcohol beverages and beer has greatly increased. Almost half of the population – 42 percent – drinks alcohol daily. On top of that the setting of drinking alcohol is getting more similar to that of West European countries. Today Greeks drink more often than not at a bar. Bars serving alcohol, almost nonexistent before 1980, have become numerous and a meeting place popular among both adults and the young.

Between 1970 and 1984 the per capita consumption of spirits increased by 15 percent, wine by 10 percent while beer consumption increased by 233 percent. In 1991 Greece was declared the country with the highest per capita

consumption of whiskey in the world.

This increase has been associated with the profound social and economic changes that have occurred in Greece in connection with urbanization, migration and industrialization. The traditional extended family has been transformed into the nuclear family. Community ties have weakened. This has caused an increasing prevalence of psychological stress – induced disorders – which in turn are associated with an increasing consumption of alcohol and drugs.

The use of alcohol among the young provides an insight into the changing patterns of alcohol consumption in Greece and how a socially accepted

habit gives rise to dim predictions about the state of alcoholism in Greece in the future. A survey, which was first undertaken in 1984 by a team of university researchers under the guidance of Dr Kostas Stefanis of Areteion Hospital, reveals that almost the whole population of Greek high-school students (98 percent) have experienced alcohol at least once in their life and 91 percent three or more times. Frequent and daily use of alcohol seems to be more associated with the masculine stereotype of behavior since it was observed in twice the number of boys than girls.

Excessive use of alcohol, manifesting itself by having drunk "five or more drinks in a row" is also much more frequent among boys than girls and increases significantly with age. Around 20 percent of the students questioned reported having "been drunk" three or more times in their life. Moreover, twice as many boys (16 percent) as girls (7 percent) admitted having drunk "five or more drinks in a row", at least three times within 30 days before the inquiry.

No doubt use does not mean abuse, but the findings of the survey show that the consumption of alcohol is widespread and therefore it is highly possible that it opens the way to alcoholism. Similar situations have been reported in other European countries where alcoholism is widely considered a social and national problem.

"In Greece authorities ignore or pretend to ignore that the country is suffering from alcoholism," said Mrs Marinopoulou. "The number of alcoholics in Greece is unknown. It is much larger than that of drug addicts, but we do not talk about it."

Whereas drugs have stirred up social reaction, alcohol has not. The reason mainly lies in the fact that drugs may cause instant death, whereas alcohol does not. Alcohol is a licit substance. The use of alcohol is both legal and socially acceptable. Moreover it is favored as financially beneficial to the Greek economy and to Greek exports abroad. As a result use, let alone heavy use, of alcohol among the young has not been recognized as a social problem and therefore not treated.

"Alcohol affects more seriously and a larger number of parts of the human body than any other substance. It takes years of heavy drinking to identify a person as alcoholic. Throughout this time his/her body is under the harmful effect of alcohol," said Mrs Marinopoulou. "To cure an alcoholic is more difficult than to cure a drug addict. This

is because a problem-drinker very rarely admits that he is an alcoholic. Whereas a drug addict usually does."

In Greece, the average age of alcoholics is around 40. "Since 1982 there is an increase in young people who ask help against the use of alcohol," said Nikos Lalos of the Counselling Centre for Alcoholics and Drug Users. "The average age of alcoholics is getting lower." In 1990 almost 150 problem-drinkers visited the Counselling Centre. In 1989 the number was 227 men and women. "Fewer and fewer alcoholics ask help and go into treatment. Even those who do usually drop out of the treatment course after a few visits," Mr Lalos said.

According to the Ministry of Health, an estimated 1678 men were registered in 1989 as alcohol-dependent patients to at least one hospital in the country. Women numbered 81. Of these, 20 died and 330 showed no improvement. Relative figures indicate that the problem of alcoholism has not been addressed.

The psychiatric clinic at Dafni is the only state-run hospital where alcoholics undergo medical and psychological treatment to recover both physically and mentally from alcoholism. "The majority who register with the clinic go through the first stage of therapy which focuses on physical recovery, but drop out during psychological treatment," said Mrs Marinopoulou.

Alcoholics Anonymous

"Alcoholics drink to kill their emotional pain," says Thodoros of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA). "It is a way out of their troubles. They think it is an escape."

A former alcoholic himself he stopped drinking nine years ago when he joined the Greek section of AA. "Once I joined I found myself again," he said. AA is internationally recognized as the best method to stop alcoholism. Members meet, share experiences and help each other overcome alcoholism. But hope for recovery lies in the alcoholics' ability to recognize they need help. "Unless an alcoholic decides to stop drinking and realizes that he needs help there is no hope. AA members have a contact number. We say to each other: before you touch a glass of alcohol, dial the number and ask for help."

AA is a 'fraternity' of men and women who share the desire to quit drinking. This is the only requirement to join the group. Members pay no dues and contributions are voluntary.

The name of the group indicates that all members are committed to respect each other's anonymity. AA was founded in the US in the 1930s. In Greece it was first set up in 1983. Today AA groups are spread all around the country. Most of them run two sections: a Greek and an English-speaking one. In Athens both AA groups meet in Pangrati. (Contact numbers: 7011-977, 8651-970).

Al-Anon

It is estimated that there are four to five people affected by every alcoholic. Alcoholism is also recognized as a 'family' disease. Al-Anon is a fellowship that meets to try to alleviate the problems of people who are affected by close contact with a problem-drinker and restore stability to families of alcoholics. Al-Anon emerged for the first time in 1954 in the US as adjunct of AA but separated from them. The only requirement to join the group is that the person feels his/her life has been deeply affected by close contact with a problem-drinker. There are no membership dues and contributions are voluntary. Anonymity is also respected. Everything disclosed in the meetings is held strictly confidential.

"Al-Anon group members gain knowledge, understanding, love and serenity out of their meetings," said a member of the Athens-based English-speaking group which mainly includes women. "Better understanding of the alcoholic allows the member to begin having compassion for the alcoholic and eventually comes a feeling of love and serenity within," said the Al-Anon member. "But each person has his own rate of progress."

Eleni, a member of the Athens Greek-speaking Al-Anon group and founder of the Piraeus Al-Anon said: "It was hard for me at the beginning to accept that my husband was a problem-drinker. I finally accepted my failure to change the situation. Then I joined Al-Anon. I started taking care of myself and having compassion for my husband. I regained respect and love for him. I tried to make him understand that he was suffering from a disease. He asked for help. So he joined AA. Since then he has stopped drinking and things are getting better." Eleni joined Al-Anon 10 years ago. But she never managed to persuade her children to do the same. "My daughter, now in her early twenties, is a very nervous person." (Al-Anon contact number: 7796-017). ■

AN IMPERIOUS CALL

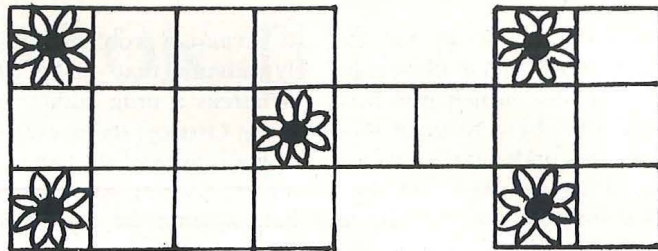
by Anne Peters

Summer sets in,
tables are brought out,
all thought of work is banished.
Tavli reigns everywhere.

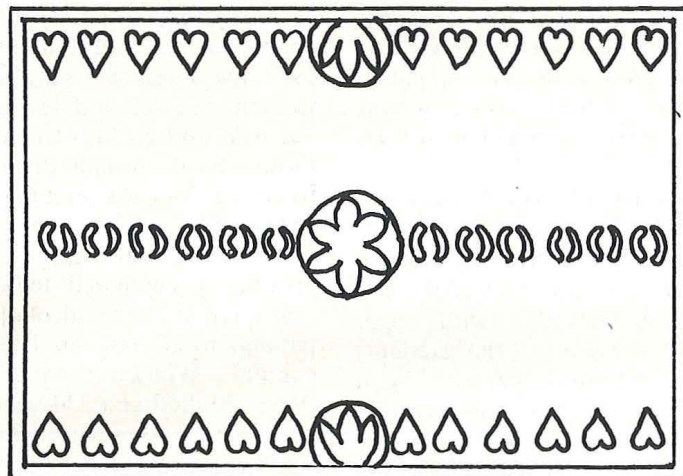
Along with the hum of cicadas in the pine trees, the clinking of ouzo glasses and the lapping of waves, the rattle of dice and the clatter of plastic counters on wood must rank amongst the most evocatively Greek of sounds. With the first inkling of summer sun comes that imperious call of *trapezakia exo!* (out with the little tables!), and makeshift open-air mini-arenas spring up on Athens street corners, in garage forecourts, beneath the accommodating branches of village plane trees. All thought of work is banished as the two players give themselves over entirely to the game and the friendly banter which is so much a part of it: Backgammon in English, meaning 'back game', because the pieces go back to the beginning again or re-enter; Tri-trak in French, after the noise made by the counters; Brettspiel in German, meaning wooden-board game; and in Greek, Tavli, from the Roman and Byzantine name *tabula*, meaning table or board.

The precursors of modern tavli, which is the oldest of all board and dice games, date from as early as 3000 BC. The oldest gaming boards known were found in the royal tombs of Ur in Mesopotamia, and although no account survives of how the game was played, there appear to be striking similarities to backgammon. Each player had seven marked pieces whose moves were controlled by six pyramidal dice: three white and three lapis lazuli. Later, the ancient Egyptians used boards developed from the type found in Ur which bears an even closer resemblance to our modern game.

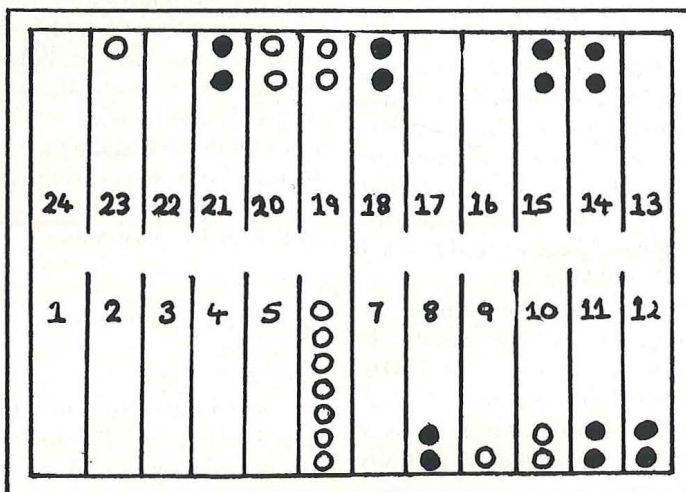
Several were found in tombs of about 1580 BC which were actually constructed as a box, containing the dice and pieces inside, and on the underside of the box some bore the marking of a game known by archaeologists as the Game of Thirty Squares. At this stage, the dice comprised either two knuckle



Gameboard from 3000 BC, found in Ur.

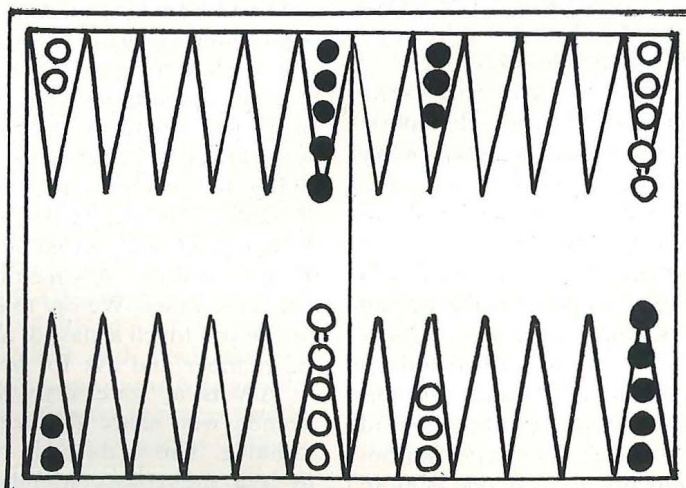


Ludus Duodecim Scriptorum board.



Tabula board with game in progress

Modern tavli board with pieces arranged for a game of "portes".



bones (the ankle bones of a sheep) marked on four sides, or so-called 'long dice', but by the time the game was adapted by the Romans, these had been replaced by the cubic variety. The Roman game was known as Ludus Duodecim Scriptorum (twelve-lined game) and was almost identical with modern tavli.

Meanwhile, cubic dice, or *kyvoi*, had been known in Greece since Homeric times: legend has it that the great inventor Palamedes first fashioned the dice as a means for the Achaeans to while away their time at the foot of the Trojan walls between battles, very nearly causing them to come unstuck on one unfortunate occasion – the Trojans launched a surprise attack when they were deeply absorbed in their game!

In the first century AD, Ludus Duodecim Scriptorum gave way to Tabula, a variant with only two rows of marked off spaces, which developed in turn into 'tables', or tavli, more or less in the form we know it today. During the Middle Ages, it flourished in the bazaars and inns of Persia and the Byzantine Empire, the game of travellers and traders. Like other Persian games, such as polo, backgammon was brought to western Europe by the crusaders, and was at first a game of the royal courts and the gentry, gaining in popularity after the Renaissance.

In Greece and the Balkans, the spread of tavli coincided with the development of the *kafeneion* as the main cultural centre of every town during the 16th century, and in the two following centuries further urbanization promoted the spread still more. In the 19th century, the *kafeneion* became a part of village life too, bringing with it, of course, the game of tavli.

Part of the attraction of tavli to the 20th-century player surely lies in its portability and the simplicity of the required apparatus: two dice (traditionally, and perhaps mainly for reasons of superstition, a shaker is not used in the Greek game, as it precludes that all-important 'feel' of the dice. The ability to 'fix' the dice is a rare, though much revered, skill), 30 *pessous* (counters or 'men'), usually black and white and made of wood or plastic, and a hinged wooden board (serious Greek players turn their noses up at the small modern bound leather variety found further west, as it lacks the necessary acoustic qualities of the traditional Greek board!).

The normal size is 40 cm long by 20 cm broad and 10 cm deep, and each compartment of the board has two 'tables' consisting of six chevrons. In the English game, each player calls one side of the board his 'inner table', and

the other his 'outer table'. In recent years, a so-called 'doubling cube', having the numbers 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and 64 on the six sides, representing gambling stakes, has given a boost to the popularity of backgammon in America and western Europe, but in Greece the game remains primarily a battle of wits, in both senses of the word, the ritual teasing of one's opponent being just as much an essential element of the game as those of risk and skill, which are so nicely balanced in tavli. "You rely completely on the luck of the dice," they jibe "while I have to look to my own skill," or, if the opponent has inadvertently taken the dice to start the next game, when he has lost the previous one and therefore is not entitled to, "Come on! Give the dice to the *mas-tora* (expert)!"

Another major difference between Greek tavli and international backgammon is that in Greece at least five distinct variations of the game are played as opposed to just one. The three most common – *portes*, *plakoto* and *fevga* – are normally played in the same order in rotation, and the first player to achieve seven victories is the winner of a round. To begin the game, each player rolls one dice (which must land within the box to count), and the highest throw starts. In subsequent games, the winner of the previous game always plays first.

Portes, or 'doors', the first game in the Greek sequence, is also the internationally-known game, featured in a special weekly column of the New York Times and played in international tournaments. At the start of the game, also sometimes known as *ktipito* (literally hit) in Greek, each player arranges his counters on the board in a specific pattern. As in *plakoto* and *fevga*, the basic object of the game is to move one's counters all the way round the board, and then to 'bear them off', or remove them from the board, the first player to do so being the winner. In *portes*, the starting point, or *mana* (literally mother), of each player is directly opposite that of his opponent, and while one player moves his men in a clockwise direction, the other progresses in an anticlockwise direction. If a single counter is left on a point (known in English as a blot), an opponent's counter may land on top of it (thus hitting a blot) and the counter is withdrawn temporarily from the game, being placed on the central bar until it re-enters the game from its *mana* compartment. In the event of the re-entry of the withdrawn counter being blocked by opponent's men, the first player must wait until his counter comes back into the game before making any other

moves. As in the other games, if one player manages to move all his counters round to the compartment from which his opponent began and bear them off before his opponent has picked any up, he wins a double game, or *mars*, as it is called in Greece, and scores two points.

Plakoto, the second game in the sequence, is said to involve more luck than the other two. The *mana* and the direction of play are the same as in *portes*, but at the beginning of the game each player places all 15 of his counters on his *mana* point. In addition, when a counter lands on a chevron occupied by a single counter of his opponent, it 'sits' on top of it, preventing it from moving. As in *portes*, if a player has two or more men on one point, a 'door' is formed and his opponent cannot land on that square but is obliged to jump over it. If a player has the good fortune to land on top of one of his opponent's counters in the chevron next to his *mana* (the *paramana*), he is almost certain to win, while landing on the *mana* itself virtually assures him of a double game, or *mars*.

Although it may appear very simple at first, *Fevga* (sometimes called *bouldezim*, a Turkish word meaning a kind of tax collector), the final game in the sequence, is considered by experts to require the most skill. At the beginning of this game, each player positions his counters in his bottom left-hand corner, diagonally opposite those of his opponent, and he moves his counters in an anticlockwise direction, bearing off from the compartment opposite his *mana*. Before he can move any other counters, each player must have moved his first counter to the compartment from which his opponent started. In this game, a chevron may only be occupied by one man at a time: counters do not land on top of other counters, neither are they removed from the board. The object of the game is to have one's counters spread out around the board in such a way as to facilitate one's own passage around the board, while making it as difficult as possible for one's opponent. A player must not block the first six spaces in front of his opponent's *mana*, though he may block continuously anywhere else on the board, but he must not create a situation of stalemate: he must always leave his opponent some space to play.

Other games, played less frequently, include *gioul*, a variation on *fevga*, and *to evraiko* (the Jewish game), a simple game, often the first one taught by grandfathers to their grandchildren. For tavli, the most ancient of board games, is, fittingly, a special tradition in Greece whose secrets are passed down from generation to generation. ■

IN PURSUIT OF THE 'PLATO OF THE EAST'



Demetrios Galanos, 'The Plato of the East.'

by Rebecca Galanos-Turcovassili

**Greek Indianist
Demetrios Galanos
earned the title
'Plato of the East'
through his original studies.**

India has always been a magnet of attraction; a goal for fulfilment or conquest. After his subjection of Persia, Alexander the Great was lured east as far as the Punjab which the

Greeks called Pentapolis. Later, Mongols were attracted south and established there an empire that lasted for over two centuries. India, as all know, became the jewel in the crown of the

empire which took its place, and Queen Victoria was very proud to bear the title 'Empress of India'.

I, too, fell under its spell when I came to know something of an ancestor of my husband's, the famous but elusive Demetrios Galanos who spent much of his life in India and died there in 1833.

Galanos 'the Athenian', as he was widely known, came from one of Athens' oldest families. He was born there in 1760. In his early youth he already showed promise as a scholar having gained a thorough knowledge of the Greek classical authors by the time he was 12. Destined for the priesthood, he studied first with the famous teacher Panayiotis Palamas in Messolonghi, then at the Theological School on Patmos. At the invitation of his uncle Gregorios, Bishop of Caesarea, he studied another six years in Constantinople.

It happened at this time that a growing number of Greek merchants there were finding employment with the rapidly expanding British East India Company. Contacts with them led Galanos out to India to teach their children in Greek communities which had sprouted up in Dacca and Calcutta.

Galanos soon mastered Sanskrit, as well as other oriental languages and dialects and was introduced to Hindu philosophy by Brahmans. On retiring from teaching, he moved to the holy city of Benares, devoting himself to translating the Hindu epics and philosophical works into Greek. He died in 1833 and was said to be buried in the British cemetery there. In his will he bequeathed 36,000 drachmas to the University of Athens along with his books, manuscripts and translations which were published in the 1840s and 50s. The MSS are now in the National Library.

'Going native' was very unusual at the time, and thought quite strange, but Galanos' studies were just as original and ground-breaking, earning him the title 'Plato of the East'. In a biography of the Indianist, Siegfried Schulz of the Catholic University of America, Washington DC, has composed a vivid portrait of Galanos, finding both his ethnological and linguistic work way ahead of their time. As an intellectual link between eastern and western civilizations he appears in his global thinking to be very up-to-date.

Some time ago my husband and I visited Benares to see if we could locate our forebear's grave, for only hearsay had placed it in the British cemetery where it had never been seen.

Such a jungle of unpruned vegetation confronted us in the cemetery that the 19th century tombs could scarcely be made out. It seemed a fruitless task, involving months even, if indeed the grave was there at all. But we persevered, following a path, my husband exploring the thickets on one side and I on the other. Yet, within five minutes, as if attracted by a mysterious force, pushing aside some tangled growth just below the cemetery wall, I was confronted by Galanos' weed-choked gravestone. Beneath the dirt emerged the letters 'Demetrios Galanos, the Athenian'...

The day we set out, the steps leading down to the Ganges, source of life, were filled with the faithful, the sky pink-violet at the break of day, the palaces of the maharajas empty and ghastly. By the sides of the Ganges, on both banks, the bonfires are burning the dead. The Sacred River receives the ashes to bear them away, for, according to the Hindus, death is not an ending but the passage to another life. ■



Galanos' gravestone in Benares' British cemetery.

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The term cabotage, or coastal navigation, especially between ports within a country, gravitated naturally into air transportation in the early days when air agreements among countries were initiated. Only the national carrier was permitted to carry traffic between cities within the country.

Foreseeing the dramatic changes in Europe that would be taking place because of the EC and the spread of deregulation world-wide, national carriers have for several years been forging alliances with other carriers and spawning regional commuter airlines at great speed. The greatest change on the home scene, of course, is that Olympic Airways is losing its monopoly (**cabotage protection**) within Greece. Now, not only can charter flights fly direct to cities and islands within Greece, but new airlines will be able to compete directly. All of this to explain why your air travel seems to be changing at such a fast pace and why the future probably holds both lower fares and better service. It will probably be a while yet before you will be flying Air France from, say Thessaloniki to Heraklion, or Lufthansa from Athens to Corfu. Another example is Deutsche BA which will be a company formed of German banks and British Airways to expand inter-German airline services.

Arriving on Swissair for your initial trip through JFK Airport in New York? Be sure to have a copy of the **new Swissair Arrival Video** to help you through the rough spots. With transmission in English, German or French, the video is designed to get you going in an enjoyable and uncomplicated way. The video covers formalities, services and transportation facilities and by summer you will find them also in Geneva and Zurich. Bravo – it is hard enough coping with language and baggage; why not get a leg up with other details?

Travel Daffy-nitions: **BAGGAGE CLAIM** – The most difficult area in the airport to locate. It is usually hidden by dozens of signs saying 'Baggage Claim Area'.

FOG – A natural weather phenomenon which usually occurs around an airport while surrounding areas are clear. Fog is controlled by the airlines and is used to delay flights.

MORE ON THE WONDERS OF SPAIN: Pausanias, 362-0535 or 360-9016 is now offering all-inclusive tours to Spain that will visit Barcelona, Madrid and Seville, as well as other destinations. Take this opportunity to visit the exciting World Fair and the sites of the 1992 Olympics!



Mr and Mrs Tarpozy.

January) and ends in New York. Quite a group climbed aboard here as the trip would include stops in Messina, Naples, Monte Carlo, Malaga, Lisbon and Southampton before proceeding across the Atlantic. Those continuing to New York were returned to the continent by Concord, an extra temptation! Making certain that none of the guests starved to death, there were 14 different meals served every day. Another suggestion was the QE2 Spa – to keep you healthy and trim. Why not plan from now to catch her when she calls in 1993? Cunard, whose other luxury cruise ships include Sagafjord, Vistafjord, Cunard Princess, Cunard Countess, Sea Goddess I and Sea Goddess II is represented in Greece by Horizon Travel 323-3144. Plan ahead...

Everybody had a good time and ate well at the **Alpine Center Open House** honoring the five years of their activity in Greece and the countries of the EC. The buffet featured diverse specialties of the 12 EC countries prepared by the students and decorated by edible works of art including the Leaning Tower of



The Alpine Center Open House.

READER TRIP – Among the group of Athenians fortunate enough to board the Queen Elizabeth 2 (known affectionately as the QE2) in Piraeus were Takis and Janine Tarpozy (looking pretty contented in our photo!). Annually the QE2 stops in Piraeus on the return leg of her round-the-world voyage that begins (departed on 5

Pisa and a full-scale Irish Harp! This event also provided an opportunity for prospective students to visit the Center and make career decisions. Over 1000 travel and tourism industry professionals, members of the diplomatic corps, parents and friends participated. In our photo, it is obvious that students certainly know how to welcome a visitor!

US INDEPENDENCE DAY '92

Event held under the patronage of the U.S. Ambassador to Greece - The Honorable Michael G. Sotirhos

GENERAL CHAIRMAN
KATEY ANGELIS

FINANCE DIRECTOR
SAVAS KALAFATIDES

TREASURER
MICHAEL GLYNOS

SECRETARIAT
SYMEON TSOMOKOS

PARTICIPATING
ORGANIZATIONS

American Community Schools
American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce
American Legion
American School of Classical Studies
American Women's Org. of Greece
Athens College
Boston University Alumni
Boy Scouts of America
Columbia University Alumni
Democrats Abroad
Daughters of Penelope
Fulbright Alumni
Girl Scouts of the USA (USAGO)
Greek Alumni of American Universities
Greek American Youth Association of Greece
Harvard Club of Greece
Hellenic American Association
Hellenic American Fraternity of Greece
Hellenic American Friendship Assoc. of the Prov. of Piraeus
Hellenic American Medical Society
Lions Club - Cosmopolitan
M.I.T. Club of Greece
New York University Alumni
Order of AHEPA
Panhellenic Greek-American Friendship Association
Propeller Club of the U.S. Republicans Abroad
Rotary Club of Athens
Soroptimist Clubs Union
The American College of Greece
University of Pennsylvania Alumni
U.S. Embassy
Yale Club

BRING THE FAMILY AND FRIENDS!

AMERICAN COMMUNITY INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION '92

On Campus at
THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF GREECE
6 Gravias St., Ag. Paraskevi - Sunday, July 5th, 1992
4:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m.

Exciting Door Prizes

Courtesy DELTA AIR LINES - Two Round Trip Tickets to the USA - Atlanta, Georgia

Courtesy EPIROTIKI LINE - De-Luxe Seven-Day Mediterranean cruise for two persons double occupancy

CONTINUOUS ENTERTAINMENT

GRAND PARADE • U.S. COAST GUARD BAND • GAMES
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TEEN CENTER • ANTIQUE CARS • NEW CARS • BALLOONS
ANTIQUÉ MOTORCYCLES • NEW MOTORCYCLES • FIRE WORKS!
QUILTING EXHIBITION - Try your luck - win a quilt!
U.S. VOTER REGISTRATION

All food and refreshments at greatly reduced prices:

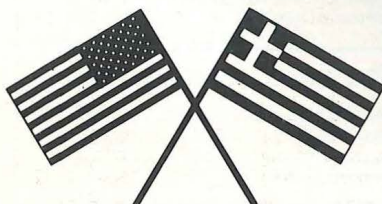
FANTASTIC FAST FOOD
U.S. IMPORTED HOT DOGS AND BUNS • POP CORN • ICE CREAM
COFFEE • SOFT DRINKS • BEER • WINE

Entrance Tickets Available only until July 2nd
from All Participating Organizations - plus
★ Athens Hilton Business Center

Tel: 7220-201

★ American Express Bank, 31 Panepistimiou St.
Att. R. Sideri - Tel. 3290-211
★ Piraeus Marine Club, 51 Akti Miaouli
Att. Ms. O. Miha - Tel. 4522-645

Entrance fee Adults: Drs. 1,000 Students: Drs. 500
and Tots in Strollers: Free



64 Kifissias Ave., 151 25 Maroussi
Tel.: (30-1) 689 5800, Fax: (30-1) 689 5806

THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

THE ATHENIAN PRESS Ltd. PETA 4, 105 58 ATHENS, GREECE TEL: 322-2802, FAX 322-3052

Useful numbers

Police

Tourist police	☎ 171
City police	☎ 100
Traffic police	☎ 523-0111
Coastguard patrol	☎ 108
Aliens' bureau	☎ 770-5711

Fire

☎ 199

Health care

Doctors 2pm -7am	☎ 105
First aid	☎ 166
Poison control	☎ 779-3777
Pharmacies open 24 hrs	☎ 107
Pharmacies open 24 hrs (suburbs)	☎ 102
Hospitals	☎ 106
US Military first aid	☎ 981-2740
US citizens' emergency aid	☎ 721-2951
National AIDS Center	☎ 644-4906

Animal Welfare

Hellenic Wildlife Hospital	☎ 0297/22-882
Garby, Enosis Zoofilon Ellados	☎ 882-2356
Greek Society for the Protection of Animals	☎ 346-0360
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society	☎ 643-5391
St Francis Society	☎ 253-1977

Automobile and touring

Automobile and Touring Club (ELPA)	☎ 779-1615
ELPA road assistance	☎ 104
ELPA touring guidance	☎ 174

Tourism

EOT information, Kar Servias 2	☎ 322-2545
EOT office, Amerikis 11	☎ 322-3111
Athens Mayor's office	☎ 524-2369
For items in buses or taxis	☎ 642-1616
Peace & Friendship Stadium	☎ 481-9512

Telephone and telegrams

Telephone information, general	☎ 134
Numbers in Athens and Attica	☎ 131
Numbers elsewhere in Greece	☎ 132
International telephone information	☎ 161, 162
International telegrams	☎ 165
Domestic operator	☎ 151, 152
Domestic telegrams	☎ 155
Complaints	☎ 135
Repairs	☎ 121 + first 2 digits of your number
Application for new telephone	☎ 138
Transfer of telephone	☎ 139
Wake-up service	☎ 182

Recorded information (in Greek)

Time	☎ 141
Weather	☎ 148
News	☎ 115

Utilities

Electricity (24-hr service)	☎ 324-5311
Gas (24-hr service)	☎ 346-3365
Garbage collection	☎ 512-9450
Street lights	☎ 324-5603
Water (24-hr service)	☎ 777-0866

Main post offices

(open 7:30am to 8:00pm)	
Aeolou 100	☎ 321-6023
Syntagma Square	☎ 323-7573

Parcel post offices

(For parcels over 1 kg going abroad)	
Koumoundourou 29	☎ 524-9359
Stadiou 4, in arcade	☎ 322-8940
Psychiko	☎ 671-2701
Parcels should not be wrapped until after inspection.	

Travel and transport

Flight Information

Olympic Airways	☎ 981-1201
Olympic timetable (recording)	☎ 144
International flights except Olympic	☎ 969-9466/67

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	☎ 322-0986
Aerolineas Argentinas, Voukourestiou 14	☎ 360-7936
Air Canada, Othonos 10	☎ 322-3206
Air France, Karageorgi Servias 4	☎ 323-8507
Air India, Omirou 15	☎ 360-3584
Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39	☎ 323-9101
Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4	☎ 324-1377

Alitalia, Nikis 10	☎ 322-9414/9
Austrian Airlines, Othonos 8	☎ 323-0844
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23	☎ 322-6684
Bangladesh Air, 4 Xenofondos	☎ 322-6544
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 324-1116
British Airways, Othonos 10	☎ 325-0601
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	☎ 323-0344
CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 323-0174
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	☎ 324-6965
Delta Airlines, Othonos 4	☎ 323-5242
Egypt Air, Othonos 10	☎ 323-3575
El Al (Israel), Othonos 8	☎ 323-0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25	☎ 323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	☎ 325-4831
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	☎ 322-6684
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	☎ 323-4523
Icelandair, Syngrou 5	☎ 323-0322
Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20	☎ 362-4808
Iranair, Panepistimiou 16	☎ 360-7611
Iraq Airways, Syngrou 23	☎ 922-9573
Japan Airlines, Amalias 4	☎ 324-8211
JAT (Yugoslavia), Voukourestiou 4	☎ 323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	☎ 324-7000
KLM (Dutch), Voulis 22 Info:	☎ 322-2208
Reservations:	☎ 938-0177
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	☎ 323-4506
Korean Air, Psylla 6	☎ 324-7511
Libyan Arab-Airlines, Mitropoleos 3	☎ 324-4816
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	☎ 322-6911
Lufthansa, Vas Sofias 11	☎ 771-6002, 771-6402
Luxair, Kriezotou 6	☎ 923-9002
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 324-1116
Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10	☎ 322-6911
Olympic Airways, Syngrou 96	☎ 961-6161
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15	☎ 323-1931
Qantas (Australian), Vas Sofias 11	☎ 360-9411
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	☎ 324-4302
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	☎ 323-6821
SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6 & Vissarionos	☎ 363-4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	☎ 322-8211
Singapore Airlines, Xenofondos 9	☎ 323-9111
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 14	☎ 321-6411
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	☎ 324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	☎ 323-7581
Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39	☎ 323-8711
Tarom (Romanian), Panepistimiou 20	☎ 362-4807
Thai International, Lekka 3-5	☎ 324-3241
Tunis Air, Filellinon 19	☎ 322-0104
Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19	☎ 322-1035
TWA, Xenofondos 8	☎ 322-6451
Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10	☎ 323-8685
Yemenia, Patission 9	☎ 524-5912
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 7-9	☎ 413-3244

Coach (bus) stations

Recorded station numbers	☎ 142
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Trains

Recorded timetable (Greece)	☎ 145
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia)	☎ 147
To Northern Greece and other countries	☎ 524-0601
To Peloponnese	☎ 513-1601

Ships

Recorded timetable (Piraeus, Rafina, Lavrion)	☎ 143
Flying Dolphin	☎ 452-7107

Marinas

Alimos, Pal Faliro	☎ 982-8642
Floisvos	☎ 982-9759
Glyfada	☎ 894-5258
Vouliagmeni	☎ 896-0012
Zea, Piraeus	☎ 452-5315

Embassies and consulates

Albania, Karachristou 1	☎ 723-4412
Algeria, Vas Konstantinou 14	☎ 751-3560
Argentina, Vas Sofias 59	☎ 722-4753
Australia, Dimitriou Soutsou 37	☎ 644-7303
Austria, Alexandras 26	☎ 821-1036
Bangladesh, Xenofondos 4	☎ 322-6544
Belgium, Sekeri 3	☎ 361-7886
Bolivia, Dryadon 1	☎ 801-6970
Brazil, Filikis Eterias Sq. 14	☎ 721-3039
Bulgaria, Str. Kallaris 33, P. Psychiko	☎ 647-8105/8
Cameroon,	
Kifissias 180-182, Neo Psychiko	☎ 672-4415
Canada, Gennadiou 4	☎ 723-9511
Chile, Vas Sofias 41	☎ 682-7785
China, Krionon 2a, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-3282
Colombia, Vrasida 3	☎ 723-6848

Costa Rica, Panepistimiou 91	☎ 360-1377
Cuba, Sofocleous 5, Filothei	☎ 684-2807
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	☎ 723-7883
Czechoslovakia, George Seferi 6,	
Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-3755
Denmark, Vas Sofias 11	☎ 360-8315
Dominican Republic, Poseidonos 56, Faliro	☎ 981-8466
Ecuador, Sotiros 6, Piraeus	☎ 412-2361
Egypt, Vas Sofias 3	☎ 361-8612
Ethiopia, Davaki 10, Erythros	☎ 692-0565
EC, Vas Sofias 2	☎ 724-3982
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	☎ 701-1775
France, Vas Sofias 7	☎ 361-1665
French Consulate, Vas Konstantinou 5	☎ 529-0151
Gabon Rep., K. Paleologou 22	☎ 723-6795
German Federal Republic,	
Vas Sofias 10, Maroussi	☎ 369-4111
Ghana, Akti Miaouli 85, Piraeus	☎ 418-2111
Haiti, Dimokritou 5	☎ 361-0766
Honduras, Vas Sofias 86	☎ 777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-4889
Iceland, Paraschou 5 Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-6154
India, Kleanthous 3	☎ 721-6481
Indonesia, Skyrou 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, Eplias 2, Piraeus	☎ 453-1046
Libya, Vyronos 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. Politis 15, Filothei	☎ 681-9127
Malta, Eplias 2 Piraeus	☎ 452-3957
Mexico, Diamandidou 73, Pal Psychiko	☎ 723-0754
Morocco, Mousson 14, Pal Psychiko	☎ 647-4209
Netherlands, Vas Konstantinou 5-7	☎ 723-9701
New Zealand, Semitelou 4	☎ -0102
Nicaragua, Syngrou 49	☎ 902-5807
Norway, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	☎ 729-0122
Panama, Kolokotroni Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus	☎ 411-9497
Paraguay, Alopekis 2	☎ 724-9411
Peru, Vas Sofias 105-107	☎ 641-1221
Philippines, Xenofondos 9	☎ 324-1615
Poland, Chrissanthemou 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 4	☎ 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 Antistlassesou 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, Irodon 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 Paparigopoulou 3 Klafthmonos 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	☎ 411-1753
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 Irmil, Aeolou	☎ 322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	☎ 646-4315
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezai 10	☎ 325-2149
Agios Sotir, Kidathineon	☎ 322-4633
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8	☎ 325-2823
Chrisospilottissa, 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), Filellinon 21	☎ 323-1090

St Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 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, Soudias 54	☎ 723-6314
Archaeological School of the Netherlands, Alex. Soutsou 24,	☎ 362-2555
Australian Archaeol. Institute, Zacharitsa 23,	☎ 324-4842
Belgian Archaeol. School, Lavriou	☎ (0292)25158
British School of Archaeol. 52 Soudias	☎ 721-0974
Canadian Archaeol. Institute, Gennadiou 2B,	☎ 722-3201
Finish 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, Mitseon 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 (Kantza)	☎ 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	☎ 801-1827
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, Tzirairaon 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)	☎ 808-1005
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, Pafsaniou 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
Overaters 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

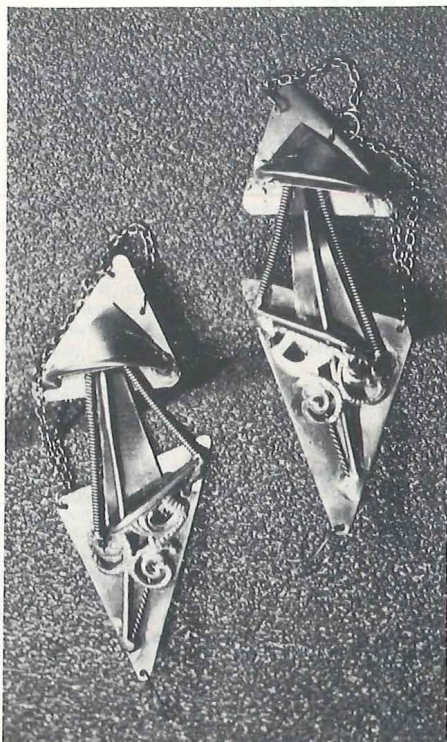
Athens Association of Commercial Agents, Voulis 15	☎ 323-2622
Athens Business and Professional Women's Club Ag Zonis 57	☎ 861-3522
Athens Cosmopolitan Lions Club (Mr P Baganis)	☎ 360-1311
Danish Business Association c/o Esser Travel	☎ 894-8848
European Economic Community (EEC), Vas Sofias 2	☎ 724-3982
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

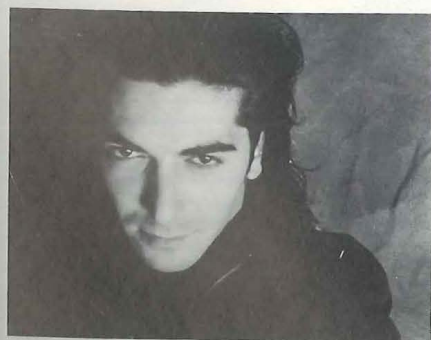
Greek Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Akadimias 7-9	☎ 360-4815/2411
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece, Mitropoleos 28	☎ 323-1230
Geotechnical Chamber of Greece Venizelou 64, Thessaloniki	☎ (031)278817/18
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries, 180 Kifissias, 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

POINTERS

Compiled by Theodosia Dacoglou



Are you looking for unique jewellery? Try ROSE INDIEN, the shop with the beautifully decorated windows on Perikleous 7, near Syntagma. 20 different artists provide ROSE INDIEN with modern and unique designs. Jewellery in silver, gold, bronze, copper, ceramic, rakoo, plexiglass, wood or mixed media is selected for ROSE INDIEN by architect Vasso Sakatia who runs the shop. Tel: 324-3130



Trusting a skillful hairdresser is a rewarding experience. Try GEORGE DOUDESSIS on Lykavittou 39, in Kolonaki. George is definitely an artist with light hands and intelligent glance. He matches styles to your face and not vice versa. This is the reason why he is the chosen one of many models who often frequent his salon. Men are also welcome. XR/AH

FIDO DIDO

the stylish cartoon enters the Greek market dynamically. Last month in a special exhibition for merchants, Panouge Gr Ltd, the company representing FIDO DIDO, exhibited a wide selection of objects featuring the cartoon. Watches, bags, pens, playing cards, mirrors, mugs, and many more, all decorated with FIDO DIDO and his slogans. Normal is Boring...! The distinctive smell of powerful marketing.



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Is Macedonia Greek? Discover for yourselves by taking a trip to the area. Hotel POSEIDON PALACE (4 stars) provides a wonderful base to your expedition. Overlooking Leptokaria beach, it offers a beautiful view of Mount Olympus and is at close distance from the archaeological sites of Dion and Vergina. POSEIDON PALACE consists of a main building and 7 independent two-storey villas occupying a green area of 50,000 sqm with various facilities for sports and entertainment. Hotel POSEIDON PALACE, tel: 0352-31602, fax: 31680.



ZEA, KEA OR TZIA



The Bronze Age site at Aghia Marina showing the remains and the small chapel which gives the promontory its name. In the background is the tiny port of Vourkari.

Only 75 minutes, by Flying Dolphin, from noisy, overcrowded Athens, lies the island of Kea an oasis of space and tranquility so profound, it is almost tangible. Large, mountainous and sparsely inhabited (1700 inhabitants), wrapped in its own internal rhythm of life, it seems from a distance to rise sheer from the waves. But a closer look reveals hidden fertile valleys where cattle graze, sandy shores and blue limpid seas. Still scarcely touched by tourism, its bars and souvenir shops can be counted on ten fingers and no boutiques or *kentra* mar the charm of its traditional villages.

St Nicholas Bay, vast and indented, and one of the safest all-weather moorings in the Aegean, has attracted man since the beginning of time. Apart from remains and ruins littering its coastline, testaments in stone to continual habitation, it shelters three modern villages. The main port of Korissia, known locally as Levadi, partly occupies the site of an ancient town of the same name, one of four which flourished during Archaic and Classical times. Whithin walking distance, Yialiskari clings to a steep rocky outcrop, its narrow beach fringed with tamarisk and cane. In the next inlet lies the tiny but rather sophisticated port of Vourkari, which is fast becoming fashionable with discerning yachtsmen.

by J.M. Thursby

Scarcely touched by tourism, Kea is rather what the islands must have been like 20 years ago. Empty roads, pristine beaches, unpolluted sea.

This is a perfect spot to speculate, over lunch or a drink, on man's transient glories, for directly opposite on the small peninsula of Aghia Eirini, archaeologists (American School) have brought to light the remains of an important Bronze Age trading town. Its lanes, houses and fortifications, some of which now lie under water, and all built from local pale green schist, are easily discernable even to the layman's eye. Also in view are the deserted buildings of the coaling station which, in the great days of steam, serviced ships bound for Constantinople and beyond. Time and progress have turned them, too, into ruins.

Some six kilometres inland, Ioulis, the main village of the island (Hora)

which occupies the site of an ancient city of the same name, spills 300 metres in a tumble of sugar-white, red-roofed houses, down the stepped hillside. It is linked to the port by a bus, which is infrequent and runs to an almost fictitious timetable, or by one of the island's four taxis. They will take you only as far as the town gate. No cars can manoeuvre the steep, paved lanes which prove a litmus test for fitness, while carrying your luggage (make it light!) up to one of the two hotels becomes a feat of endurance.

Should you be feeling particularly energetic, you pay your first visit to the *Kastro*, what is left of a 14th-century Frankish castle where the ancient Acropolis once stood and from where today there are literally breathtaking, aerial view across the blue expanse of sea to the Attic coast.

The Archaeological Museum in the main part of the town, is also well worth a visit (admission free). The top floor houses the interesting Bronze Age finds, some of them reflecting Minoan influence, from Aghia Eirini. Below, are the antiquities from the island's four ancient cities, which span the Archaic and Roman eras. Each exhibit is well labelled in both Greek and English but unfortunately there are no postcards or books on sale and the taking of photographs is forbidden.

Nearby on the pocket-sized main square, dominated by the neoclassical town hall, there are a couple of tavernas. And, in case you thought you had left reality behind, enlarged photographs of Mitsotakis and Papandreou glower across at each other from their respective political offices. The main lane, which winds its way through the houses, continues on outside the town where it passes an enormous lion. Carved out of a single block of green schist by an unknown Ionian sculptor around 600 BC, it is said to have frightened off evil nymphs which, mythology has it, once plagued the inhabitants.

Like its modern namesake, ancient Ioulis thrived on husbandry and agriculture introduced, they say by the

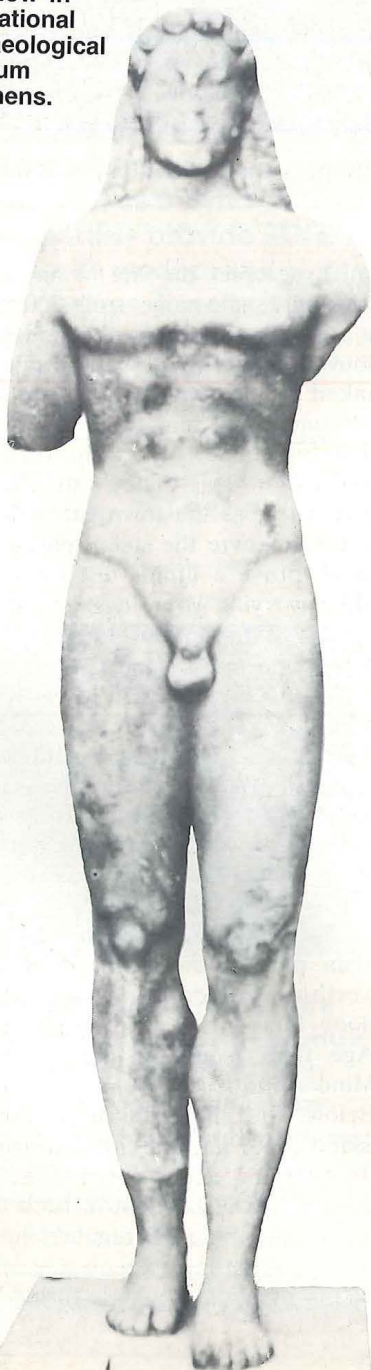
Thessalian, Aristaeos, who arrived on the island with a band of Arcadians bringing rain with him during a drought and was thereafter worshipped as a god. Gods aside, the city, for some reason, produced a truly remarkable number of doctors, philosophers and sophists, the most remarkable being Prodicus who is less well-known now than his pupils Socrates, Euripides, Thucydides and Xenophon.

It is perhaps Kea's poets Simonides and Bacchylides who have the greatest claim to fame. The former became what was almost a poet laureate of Athens, writing elegies, epigrams or dirges as the occasion required around the time of the first Persian invasion. It was he who penned the famous inscrip-

tion, in suitably Laconic style, to honor the Spartans who died holding the pass at Thermopylae against the advancing Persian army. Little was known of Bacchylides works except from fragments and by repute until surviving manuscript copies, now in the British Museum, were discovered very much later in Egypt.

The of the most fertile Cyclades, in antiquity, Kea was covered by a dense forest of mainly oak trees, which sheltered boar, wolf and bear. Kean bear meat, a 13th-century Archbishop of Athens remarked in astonishment, was regarded as a delicacy by the unsophisticated Franks who then occupied Greece. Part of the ancient woodland survives in the south-

A life-sized Kouros dating from 530 BC which was found in 1930 at Korissia. It is now in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens.



Ortzia sits on its own isolated bay. Nearby are the ancient open-cast mines for miltos – the red-ochre mineral which brought Kea great wealth in antiquity.



Taverna Piatza in Ioulis. Next door is a newly-opened bar.



A column in the port of Korissia dedicated to Kea's famous poet in antiquity – Simonides.

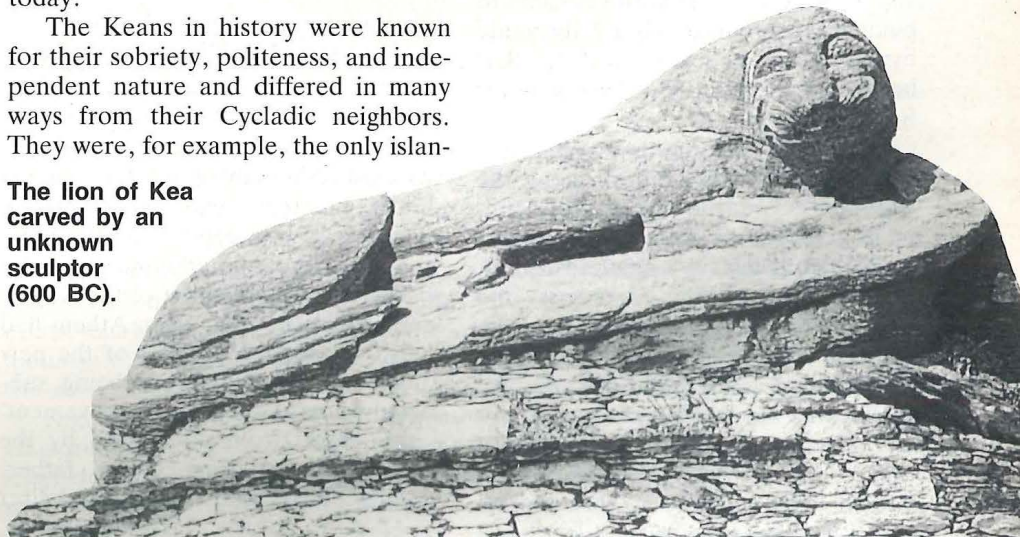
ern half of the island, where, in an area of particular beauty, slumber the somewhat inaccessible remains of Karthaia, the oldest and wealthiest city of the ancient tetrapolis. Like the three other independent towns, it issued its own coins at a time when the island flourished on trade and the export of *miltos* (enamel), a red-ochre mineral which was much sought-after for use in medicine and red paint. From the remains of three large Doric buildings, which dominate the isolated sandy beaches below, there are stunning views over the open sea to the west.

It was probably built on the site of an earlier settlement, for Kea at the dawn of history, like the other Cycladic islands, attracted trading Carians, Pelasgians and Phoenicians to its shores and has been known by many names; Euxantis, Kiano, Merope and then Hydroussa because of its plentiful water supply. Oral history passed on the story that the island was then named after a hero called Keos who arrived there in the 12th century BC at the head of a band of Locrians from

Naupactos on the Gulf of Corinth. Just what he was doing so far from home is unknown, but at Karthaia a marble inscription refers to the city's connection with Naupactos, so oral history may be right. Later, in Christian times when Venice ruled the seas, it was latinized to Cea or Zea which the locals pronounced Tzia, still its popular name today.

The Keans in history were known for their sobriety, politeness, and independent nature and differed in many ways from their Cycladic neighbors. They were, for example, the only islanders

The lion of Kea carved by an unknown sculptor (600 BC).



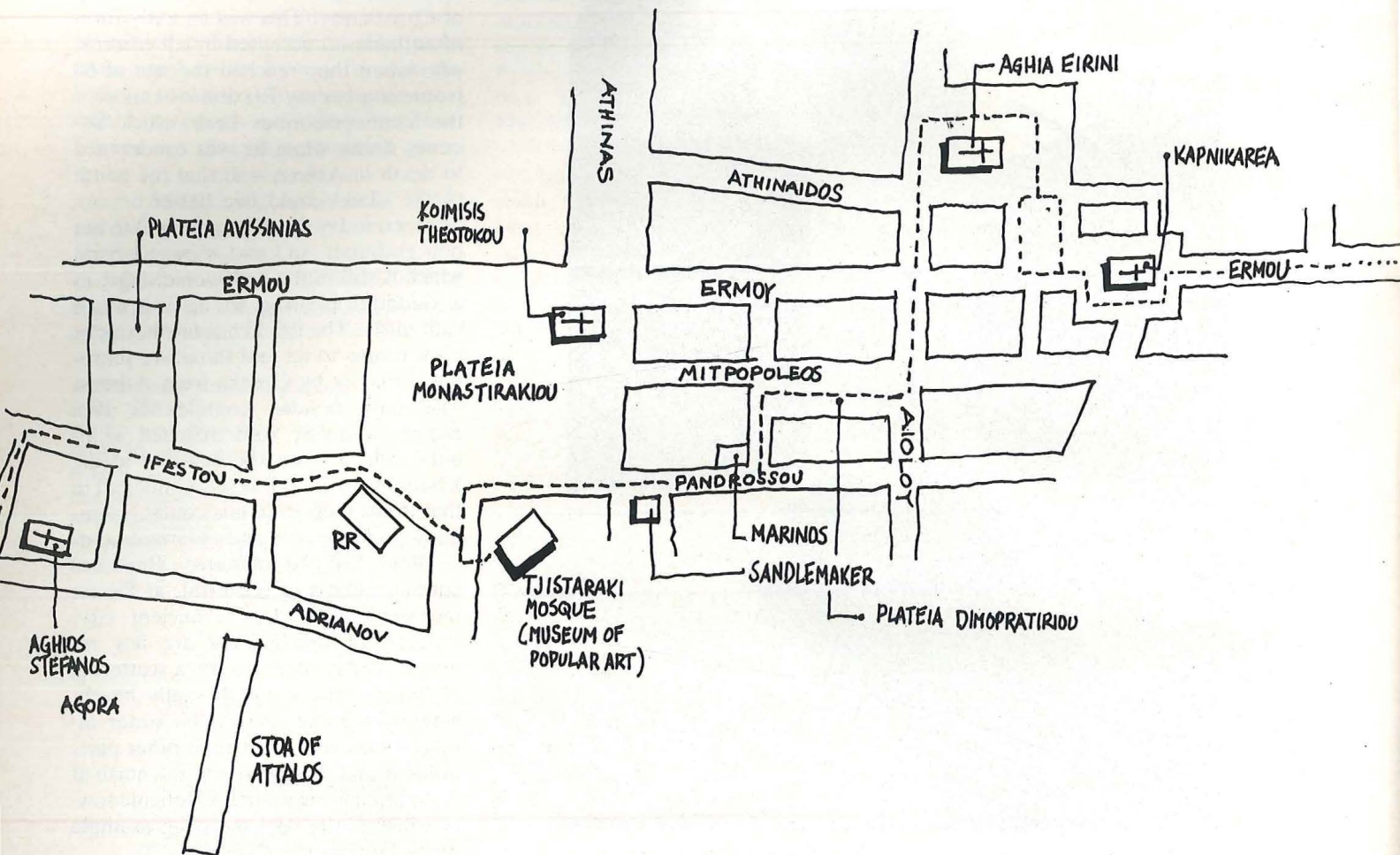
to fight alongside the Greeks against the Persians, sending two fully equipped triremes to the battle of Salamis. They, too, had their own strange customs one of them being the Kean Law which prevailed until the coming of Christianity. This was an early form of euthanasia, accepted by all citizens, who when they reached the age of 60 (some sources say 70) drank hemlock – the same poisonous herb which Socrates drank when he was condemned to death in Athens – so that the youth of the island could live better.

Even today the Keans are polite but not gushingly so, and view tourism, which is still in the embryonic stage, as a doubtful blessing to be welcomed cautiously. The island has few hotels or even rooms to let and those are patronized mainly by Greeks from Athens. The only holiday complex is Kea Beach, complete with thatched windmills, which is on the coast at idyllic Koundouros Bay. It is self-contained in that it has its own tennis courts, swimming pool, taverna and entertainment.

North of Koundouros Bay lies another almost as beautiful, at Pisses, the site of the fourth ancient city, Poiessa, of which there are few remains. Today there is only a scattering of houses and a superb sandy beach, where for some reason the water always seems warmer than at other parts of the island. Just a little to the north at Aghia Marina is a square Hellenic tower which is the best surviving example of its kind in the Cyclades.

Kea holds few thrills for tourists hell-bent on a swinging holiday of the booze, boobs and bars variety, though a disco does materialize at both Korissia and Ioulis in summer. It is rather what the islands must have been like some 20 years ago, before the advent of mass tourism in the Aegean, when archaeological sites were not fenced off, the roads were empty, the beaches pristine and the sea unpolluted. ■

MORNING AT LEISURE



Having dutifully visited the five-star attractions of Athens, and feeling a bit self-congratulatory (as well as weary), one is at last free for that moment in the tourist package invariably called 'Morning at Leisure.'

This can be spent in a delightfully unofficial way by a bit of shopping, a visit to a local museum of one-star, to poke one's nose into a church the guide bypassed, and to see a few things that have no stars at all and are the better for it.

Athens is rich in these reclusive, short-sighted views, and all along the way one is rewarded by seeing Athenians going about their everyday business which is the city's chief attraction, for they do it with an earnestness and gusto that is the genetic material from which true Greek life springs.

There are many walks one can take to discover the hidden charms of this city. The one proposed here begins at the corner of Syntagma Square and Ermou Street, where mighty McDonald's now holds court, and leads you

by Mary Machas

Seeing Athenians going about their everyday business is the city's chief attraction. A genuine discovery versus tourist package.

through a colorful area where all periods of time are jumbled together – Ancient Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Neoclassic and contemporary.

Walking down Ermou, once the city's most fashionable (and still popular) shopping street, you see ahead a charming 11th-century Byzantine church partly sunk in the middle of the road. This is the Church of the Kapnikarea which, in 1834, when Athens had just been declared capital of the new kingdom – and therefore being subjected to massive urban 'improvement' – was saved from demolition by the intervention of King Otto's father, Ludwig of Bavaria, a fervent admirer of Hellenic culture. Stroll around it,

(watch out for the careening traffic!) to note its intricate stone and brick structure, its central dome design, its north addition with a cupola of its own, the pretty porch and the cross-patterns of the iron-framed windows. Inside, stand directly under the dome to feel the full force of the Christ Pantocrator set in the cupola, and then to your left, over the apse, note the wallpainting depicting Christ conversing with the Samaritan. It was painted by Fotis Kondoglou, originator of the finest neo-Byzantine style. The church's unusual name is said to be derived from the tobacco (*kapnos*) tithes imposed and collected near here during the early Ottoman period.

Overlooking the Kapnikarea, just beyond and to the left is an Italian Renaissance style building (Ermou 54) restored by the Commercial Credit Bank with an attractive glassed-over *stoa*. Just parallel to it at Ermou 56 at the All About Café is a rather finer neoclassical one with an unusual loggia. Both lead into Plateia Aghias Eirinis,

no less than three courses of Ionic-composite pilasters, no two sets quite the same. Two relief designs with classical heads and elaborate curlicues on the third storey reveals the building's turn-of-the-century stylishness.

Aeolou Street, that incomparable combination of all that is interesting and ugly about Athens, is now (proper-

ancient artworks dating back to the Geometric and Mycenaean periods, lovely small figurines and pottery, numbered and registered with the Ministry of Culture; 18th-century icons, featuring a most unusual over-framed one of the Virgin Mary defining the art of the Ionian Isles; 18th-century Venetian glass, graceful shapes trim-



Kapnikarea Church from the East with Ermou 54, rear right.

St Irene's Square, from which the façades of both stoas are better appreciated.

Around the beige-ochre walls and white trim of the church is, today, the most delightful square of 19th-century commercial Athens. Lean-to greenhouses and stalls sell household plants, fresh potted herbs and terrace garden greenery to all those Athenians who have cultivated a passion for their tiny urban recesses of foliage and flowers.

Designed by one of Greece's finest neoclassical architects, Kaftantzoglou, in 1842, St Irene has a façade of two courses of rounded arches capped by a stern classical pediment and flanked by two delicate bell towers reminiscent of the chaste airiness of churches in the Ionian islands. Note, in the very lovely interior, that the Italianate arches on either side of the nave are supported by sturdily Greek Doric columns.

Just across the entrance to the church give a kindly glance to the crumbling façade at Aeolou 28A. Once the elegant Hotel Emborikon, it sports

ly) a pedestrian way. Walk two blocks down towards the Acropolis, across Ermou to Mitropoleos. Here is little Plateia Dimopratriou, hardly more than a widening of Mitropoleos. But it is shady and has cafés where it is nice to sip a cold drink at hot hours. While you are at it, note the blue shuttered house with the turquoise band at the top and the unusual mezzanine of short windows in the middle (Mitropoleos 63). It is just an ordinary house that has the characteristic simplicity of Othonian architecture where all the proportions and lines are just right.

Here, Kirykeion Street leads in a few steps to Pandrossou, that aggressively picturesque lane of Monastiraki from which no number of tourists can efface that bazaar look which Dodwell, amongst many others, was painting in the early 19th century.

Right at the corner is Martinos (Pandrossou 50). It is one of the city's most elegant antique shops, a veritable museum of fine *objets d'art*. The serious collector will appreciate the

med with gold made especially for the Turkish elite; old silver *porpes* (belt clasps), mainly from Epiros reflecting the fine craftsmanship of the area; old iron locks and keys, 19th-century silver gunpowder boxes, and silver-handled swords; beautiful woven textiles and embroideries, Kilim rugs and furniture. The gallery weaves the history and ambience of the country and is a treasure trove for the browser.

Another interesting shop on the way down, not to be missed, is Melissinos, at Pandrossou 89, "the Poet Sandal-maker of Athens." Boasting 32 different styles of leather sandals and of as many published anthologies of his poetry (his latest is dedicated to President Bush), he numbers amongst his clientèle such celebrities like Sophia Loren, Gary Cooper, Rudolph Nureyev and Jacqueline Kennedy.

Pandrossou Street ends at Monastiraki Square, and, just to the left, standing at angle above groundlevel shops rises the newly renovated Turkish Mosque, now an extension of the Museum

of Greek Folk Art. Under the shadow of the Acropolis, the Mosque was built in 1759 by the then Turkish Voivode of Athens, Djistarakis. When the country gained its independence from Ottoman rule, the Mosque was alternately used as a jail, as army barracks, and, since 1918, as a museum. Presently, it houses Professor Vassilis Kyriazopoulos' collection of folk pottery which he donated to the government in 1974.

The Mosque has been somewhat altered to adapt to the needs of a working museum by adding a small mezzanine to the interior space. However, on the eastern wall which faces the entrance and Mecca, the holy sanctuary, the *mihrab*, has been pre-

served and is still decorated with some of its original frescoes.

The ceramics on view represent the work of several local potters, mainly from Rhodes. The figures and animals are simple and naïf in their conception yet rendered with humor and imagination: a two-headed horse carrying two riders; a candelabrum with yellow dragons encircling each of the four-candle holders. The statuette of a Young Refugee Girl from Asia Minor, holding a large bowl, with one foot resting on a tiger's head, and bathed in beautiful shades of green and blue glaze, would enrich any garden. Also striking are the glazed ceramic plates with religious themes rendering the saints in the style

of an icon. On the upper level the collection defines the ceramic work of Northern Greece – plates and potteries from Macedonia, Thrace, Thessaly, and the Greek islands. Also interesting are the terracotta ornaments, many of which can still be seen atop the city's few remaining neoclassic buildings.

Particularly as seen from the high terrace of the museum, Monastiraki Square has nothing to recommend it but the pedlars selling excellent nuts or fruit. Despite the efforts of archaeologists, academicians, historians and ecclesiastics, the monastic church of the Pandanassa remains resolutely uninteresting inside and out, and the seven arches of the Underground station are aesthetically the most pleasing things in sight.

But here we are above all in the heart of commerce, and just under the museum is a very good place to have your knives sharpened and across the way on Lower Ermou are not only excellent herb shops but places where one can get very good practical advice on how to be cured of the Evil Eye... and how to give it effectively to the person of one's choice.

'Morning at Leisure', however, strongly recommends turning left into Ifestou just beyond the train station into the Athens Flea Market. Long gone is the entrance banner proclaiming 'The Flee Market' though, unfortunately, the prices have been corrected upmarket along with the orthography.

If it is a Sunday morning, the main street, Ifestou is bumper to bumper with human bodies. The atmosphere is festive, noisy, bubbling with the vendors' shouts and most colorful with the display of merchandise. The "King of Old Copper Items" at Ifestou 12 will probably attract your eye. Full of copper and brass, some articles have been gathered from old ships, such as, searchlights, lanterns, floor compasses, as well as a collection of old name plates from all over the shipping world, trays, braziers, scales, decorative door knobs, brass faucets, and hundreds of other unusual finds.

Further down Ifestiou you come to picturesque Plateia Avissynias, on the right, alive with motion and color, especially on Sundays when thousands come to look, bargain and buy. The shops on the square display old furniture, gilded mirrors, lamps, brass and copper utensils, handtools. One store has a magnificent Viennese iron crib standing by its door step; another, an auction house, starts the bidding at 10:30 (only on Sundays) and the square overflows with excitement.

A block beyond Avissynias, a left turn leads into Plateia Aghiou Filip-

Aghia Eirini with the flower market to the left.





The newly renovated Turkish Mosque, now an extension of the Museum of Greek Folk Art.

pou, the Square of Saint Philip. Here, explicitly, modern Athens faces its past. Whatever the basilica may have looked like once, it has been ruined and restored so often that the result, like too many face-lifts, has lost whatever character it had. The square lies immediately opposite the ancient Agora. On Sundays, here, the flea market is extended to the refugees from Pontus, Georgia, Kurdistan, the Turkic provinces of the old USSR, Albania and former Yugoslavia. Here all the tragic refugees of the New Order are cheerfully selling their bewildering assortment of wares.

But if you prefer, on weekdays, have lunch cheek-by-jowl with enthusiastic archaeologists and students who work across the way. Or, best of all, enjoy this unobstructed view of the Acropolis, great sentinel of Hellenic culture, and sip an ouzo, and wonder what it is all about. ■

Museum of Folk Art
Areos 1, Monastiraki Square
Open: Monday to Sunday, 9am - 2:30pm
Closed: Tuesdays.

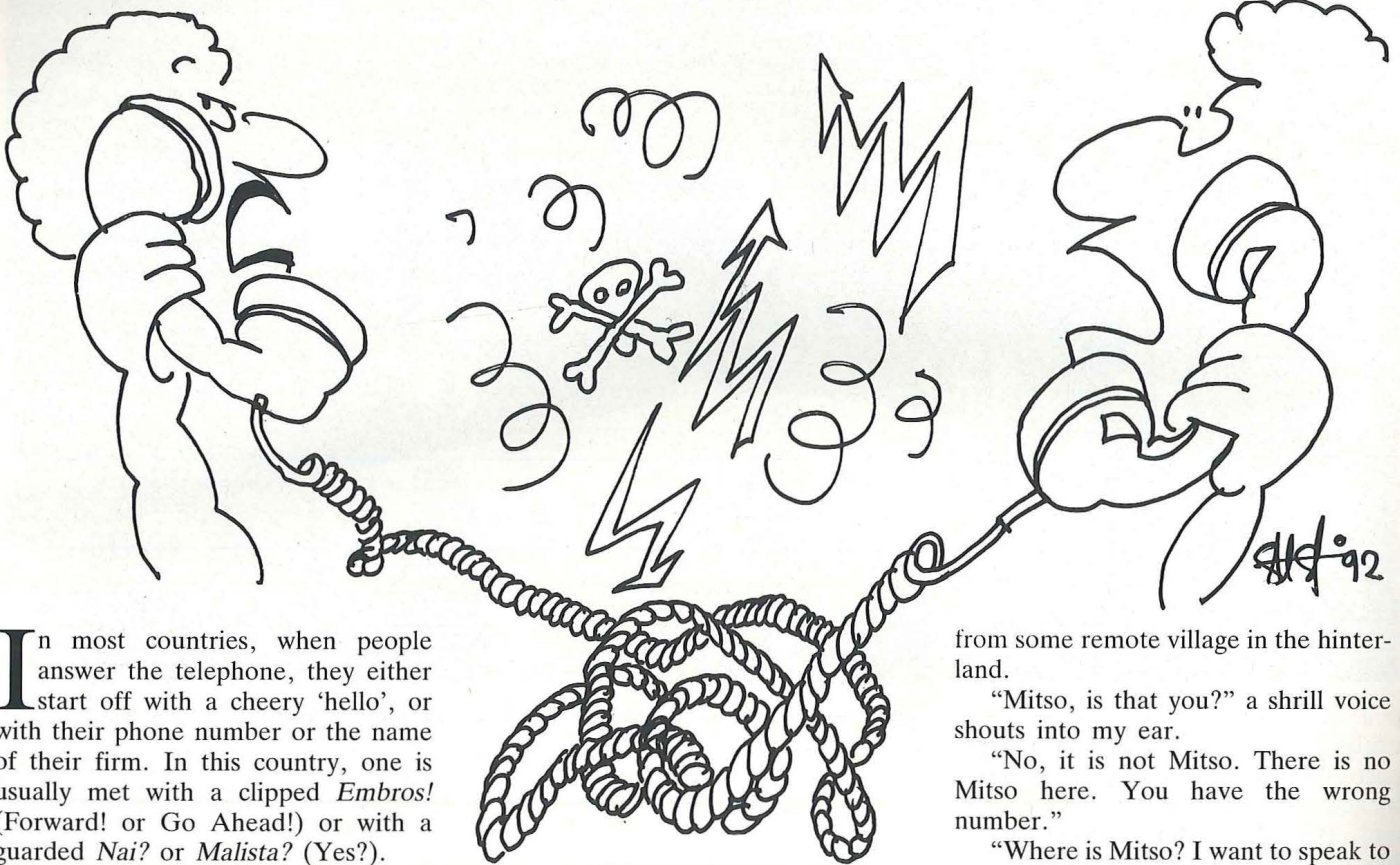
Main Branch:
Kythathinaion 17, Plaka
(Same hours)
Closed: Mondays.

Martinos, one of the most elegant antique shops.



Forward, Forward

In October 1977, Alec Kitroeff wrote in *The Athenian* about his experiences with the Greek telephone system. What he had to say then seems as valid today as it was 15 years ago, which does not say very much for OTE but which makes it a good reason for reprinting the article for your enjoyment.



In most countries, when people answer the telephone, they either start off with a cheery 'hello', or with their phone number or the name of their firm. In this country, one is usually met with a clipped *Embros!* (Forward! or Go Ahead!) or with a guarded *Nai?* or *Malista?* (Yes?).

I have no idea how the *embros* response originated but I suspect that the first telephones ever used in Greece must have belonged to the army. And since official conversation in the army is not particularly noted for its courteousness, the clipped and abrupt *embros* came into being and eventually passed into civilian use.

After 25 years of residence in this country, I am still slightly put out when I ring a number and hear the voice at the other end giving me the command to go forward. I start mumbling 'ah', and 'er', and the voice at the other end becomes more insistent, repeating *Embros!* two or three times. By then I have become completely flustered and can't remember whom I was calling in the first place. And when I do remember and start to speak, the person at the other end has slammed the phone down.

Sometimes when I dial a number I get a busy signal and sometimes nothing at all, but, more often than not, I get a number that is completely different from the one I dialled. If the person at the other end waits long

enough for me to get through my 'ahs' and 'ers' and realizes I have been connected with a wrong number, he abruptly utters the word *lathos* (mistake) and cuts me off immediately. If I try again and, instead of a busy signal, I get the same wrong number, the next *lathos* is louder and more scathing. I try to explain that I am dialling correctly but getting his number through no fault of my own but the person at the other end has already slammed the phone down and my explanations are lost into a dead receiver.

Once, instead of the laconic *lathos*, I was subjected to a curt lecture. "My dear sir," I was told, "why the hell don't you learn to dial properly?" By the time I had gotten over the shock of this rudeness and thought of an appropriate reply, I was naturally cut off.

I myself try to be as polite as I can with people who ring another number and get mine instead. But it can be exasperating when the person at the other end is a peasant woman calling

from some remote village in the hinterland.

"Mitso, is that you?" a shrill voice shouts into my ear.

"No, it is not Mitso. There is no Mitso here. You have the wrong number."

"Where is Mitso? I want to speak to him!" the shrill voice goes on.

"There is no Mitso here. You have the wrong number," I repeat.

"Wrong number? What wrong number? Where is Mitso?"

"What number are you calling?"

"Barba Stavro, is that you? I want to speak to Mitso. Where is he?"

"It is not Barba Stavro. You have the wrong number. Try again."

"Isn't that Barba Stavro's café?"

"You have been connected with a wrong number. Put your phone down and try again."

"Who are you?"

I decided to try a different tack. "What number are you calling?"

The shrill voice remains silent. There is a consultation at the other end that I cannot quite make out. Then the line is cut off. A few seconds later the phone rings again.

"Mitso, is that you?"

By this time I have had enough. I leave the phone off the hook and go into the kitchen to make myself a cup of coffee. By the time I return and pick up the receiver again I can hear the woman engaged in an animated con-

versation with Mitso. How she ever got through to him on my open line I shall never know.

A friend of mine claims that he can tell whether a company is flourishing or not by the state of its lavatories. If they are bright and spotless, the company is doing well. If they are not, the company is obviously going down the drain. As I rarely use company toilets, I haven't been able to substantiate or disprove this contention. However, I do believe that the way a switchboard operator or a secretary answers the phone is a strong clue to the way a company is being run.

The company name and a bright and cheery *Kalimera sas* (good morning) right up to the end of the day means the company is doing very very well indeed, with a happy and efficient staff to keep it going. A tired voice barely pronouncing the company's name and nothing else is a bad omen. It is usually the trademark of a government-controlled corporation where nobody gives a damn, or of a company seething with labour troubles and cash-flow problems.

Secretaries who put you through to their bosses straight away after you have identified yourself are obviously working for a successful man who has nothing to fear from anyone. The ones who make you wait with an "I'll see if he's in" – the most often-repeated lie in our modern world – are manifestly working for a man who is full of hang-ups and probably can't cope with his job.

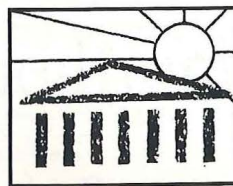
Hotel switchboard operators are a race apart. They know everything that is going on in the hotel, probably by listening in on everybody's conversations. There is one luxury hotel in Athens (which shall remain nameless) whose switchboard operators are the friendliest and most uninhibited girls in the business. Typical responses from this hotel are:

"Mrs Haggerty? Is that the red-haired Irish-American lady with the husband who has a sinus condition? Ah, well, she went out about 15 minutes ago to buy some Greek embroidery. She'll probably be back soon. Can I take a message?"

Or else: "Mr Ferguson? No, I'm afraid he's out. He had an appointment at ten at the Ministry of Coordination and you know what they're like there. He probably won't be back till after two. Do you want to speak to his wife? She's sitting in the lounge waiting for him and I expect she's bored stiff. Hang on a minute and I'll have her paged for you."

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Unorthodox Experiences

Greek Assignments

by Michael Ward,
Lycabettus Press,
PO Box 17091, 10024 Athens,
1992, pp 343.

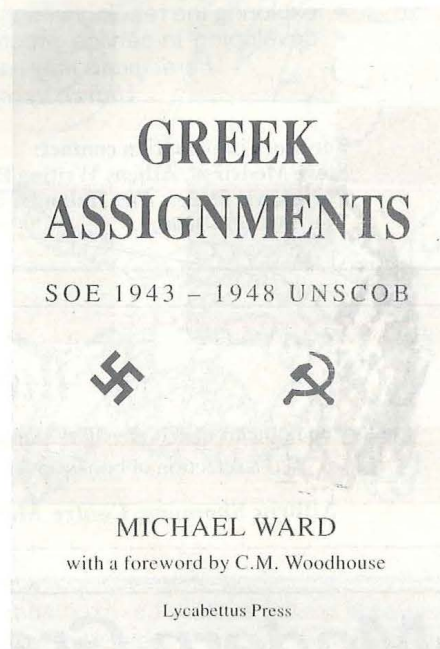
This fond memoir of a world long vanished but warmly brought back to life is full of the Greek spirit in which war, frustration and discomfort are made bearable by endurance, improvisation, kindness and good humor.

"And so it was to be," concludes the author at the end of it, and there is something about the attraction of Greece for the author that has a fatality about it, right from the start when a friend he meets in a London restaurant spills a glass of wine and explodes with a deluge of Greek expletives.

They were the first words of Greek he had ever heard and drawn inexplicably by the sound of them, he took up the study of demotic Greek. No lofty periods of Homer for him.

Just as his introduction to Greek was unacademic, so was his initial entry into Greece unorthodox: not spending his first Hellenic night gazing at the Parthenon by moonlight, but sleeping on a rough plank floor in some forsaken hamlet in the Pindos, having been landed in a Dakota on an airstrip built by guerrillas during the Occupation.

This was the beginning of his first assignment, and it would never have happened had he not taught himself Greek in the first place. This knowledge had led him, while serving as an officer in North Africa, to apply for work with the British Military Mission to the Greek Brigade. After undergoing a paramilitary course and undercover training, he was chosen as a liaison officer with the Special Operations Executive (SOE) to communicate with as many Mission members as he could who had been dropped in Greece from the air or landed by submarine or caïque.



Reading voluminous dispatches sent out of Greece by wireless and working with Greeks in exile, he soon was well briefed in the complexities of the guerrilla situation. So his introduction to Greek political life, again unorthodox, was not between Themistocles and Aristides, but ELAS and EDES.

Ward was flown into Greece in late October 1943 and spent the next two months crisscrossing the Pindos listening and assuaging the gripes of as many wireless operators and mission people as he could. Plowing along slithery clay tracks in rain-sodden battledress, half paralyzed by an agonizing gripe, sleeping in louse-infested sheepsheds, he could still enjoy the magnificence of the mountains, the meagre hospitality

he was offered and recall the pleasure of his first plate of *trachanas*.

Although he came upon many of the figures whose names are familiar to those who know the story of the Resistance: Chris Woodhouse, Themis Marinou, Tom Barnes and Arthur Edmonds, as well as a graphic meeting with ELAS leader Aris Velouhiotis, equally memorable are encounters with Vlach nomads, a shepherd boy playing his *floyera*, a retired watchmaker who gave him shelter, the girl porters. Picked up by a caïque in a Pelion cove, he was taken over to Turkey and made his way back to Cairo, concluding "it had been good in Greece; it was even better to be back." Understandably so. He had spent in the course of two months 200 hours slogging 500 miles through mostly mud. Soon, however, he was to catch the philhellenic bug again.

Having written up his report, supervised a counter-scorch program that saved the Marathon Dam and the St George's Bay, Piraeus, power station from demolition by retreating Nazis, he was jubilant to be sent to Athens after the liberation with Advance Force 133, a coordinating operation.

After all these adventures in Greece, the first glimpse of Athens came as a shock. His impressions support the truth, now out of favor, that Athens, except for the nefos and traffic congestion, is handsomer today than it was 45 years ago with its dingy houses, grimy poverty, potholed or unpaved streets, treeless vistas, protruding tramlines, incredible noise and pervasive dust.

But Athens was free, and in spite of inflation, shortages and snipers, everyone was happy. Somehow, the wine always flowed, the food tasted delicious and all the girls looked beautiful. Then,

just a month after his arrival came the *Dekemvriana*, the Communist bid to take over Athens. For awhile, the author was back in the war, not in the mountains but among urban guerrillas.

As soon as the Communist presence was banished, the surrounding country became accessible. The author was soon intoxicated with Attica's winter sunshine, "a golden sickle of beach", "emerald pines", "tingling retsina". The reader has already guessed it: the author has fallen in love. Having become infatuated with the country, he was loath to leave without a part of it.

His most ironical assignment with Force 133, however, was trying to dissuade Brits and Greeks from making hasty alliances as he got deeper into his own. The most adventurous and amusing is going about the country awarding medals and citations for services to the British cause. Of course, the entire population turned out demanding acknowledgement.

Even with his bride beside him, life in austerity England made him miserable. Then fate knocked again: out of the blue he was offered a six-month assignment with the United Nations Special Committee on the Balkans (UNSCOB). He jumped at it.

If lacking some of the excitement of previous duties, his frontier experiences describe a little known chapter in the early months of the Cold War before Tito closed the borders to the Greek *andartes*. As a record of Greece's relations with its northern neighbors it broaches a subject of great moment today. In trying to persuade the four countries to adopt a friendlier attitude towards each other, the UN only found support from Greeks "who were always prompt to show their readiness for a genuine rapprochement."

If his mission accomplished little, the author always made the best of his situation: taking swims in border lakes where he got shot at, eccentrically collecting doves and turtles among people not given to keeping pets, and learning how to exorcize the Evil Eye, a talent essential for the pursuit of a happy life in Greece.

When his six months were up, "I was obliged to go elsewhere in pursuit of a more permanent occupation," he explains with winning straight-forwardness. His book throughout is written in this direct way - as lacking in frills as the people and places he describes - but always informed by the secret which his Greek assignments revealed to him: to take life as it comes and enjoy it. ■

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The Greeks Had a Taste for It

*We may live without poetry, music and art;
We may live without conscience and live without heart;
We may live without friends; we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.*

Athenaeus



Dining while reclining on couches came very early in Greece. Table arrangements varied but the seating order was just as important then as now!

So wrote this second-century AD Greek writer famous for his *Deipnosophistae* (Banquet for the Learned). It had taken quite a while for cooks to reach this status. In Homer's time (eighth century BC) female slaves were assigned the never-ending task of grinding grain for bread but the master of the house might prepare the meal himself.

Homer describes four meals a day: *akratisma* (breakfast), usually a little bread dipped in wine; *ariston* (lunch), a small snack, perhaps bread and olives with a little cheese; *hesperisma*, a light early evening repast; *deipnon*, the heartiest meal of the day.

Three centuries later Herodotus' *Histories* implied that Greeks were still eating simple fare. A generation after, however, writers like Aristophanes were lampooning both the menus and the slave-cooks.

Plato's advice for living to a ripe old age was to include olives, cheese, green vegetables, chickpeas, beans, bulbs, myrtleberries, beechnuts and figs in the diet. Hippocrates added spiced wine and 2000 years later modern dietitians agree!

Rome had long enjoyed elaborate meals with incredibly extravagant menus which threatened to wipe out (like the Colosseum) rare animal species. The most famous banquets were prepared by Greek cooks who brought very high prices on the slave market. It was said that while Rome had conquered Greece, Greek cooks had captured Rome.

In ancient Greece dining clubs (men only) were very popular and often considered dangerous by those in power because they were good covers for political activity. Members paid subscriptions and although they could bring

guests and their own slaves to serve them, there sometimes were freeloaders, or to use the Greek word for them, parasites, who came to eat free.

The centuries have seen many changes in Greek menus. Silphium, grown for 2000 years, and used as a universal flavoring and panacea, disappeared so completely that we cannot be sure exactly what it was. It seems to have been a type of mustard with salt and vinegar added when used as a spice.

Fried grasshoppers – lots of protein – are no longer considered a delicacy, and roast camel, served to royalty and described by Aristotle as being quite good after being marinated for several hours in olive oil, citron juice, garlic, oregano and coriander, then baked, aren't around much anymore.

Peacocks, grown in Samos, were baked with oil, thyme and marjoram

with a stuffing of nuts and raisins. No one mourns the passing of the infamous 'black broth' (*melas zomos*), a concoction of pork fat, chopped meat, vinegar and salt served in Sparta. Only hunger and thirst could make it palatable!

There were many kinds of bread, but the most common was a flat, hard-crusted loaf, heavy and coarse because it was made from barley flour which has a low gluten content. Naturally sea food in all its variety was a large part of the diet. Fish were baked wrapped in fig leaves; sometimes oysters were fried; sea urchins, shell fish and shrimp were boiled with salt, bay leaf and marjoram.

Ancient Greeks had a large number of vegetables to choose from: beets, beans, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, wild celery, cauliflower, chickpeas, egg-plant, endive, peas and mushrooms.

Ancient Greeks enjoyed (those who could afford it) pigeons, rabbits, pig, goat and sheep. Both meats and fish were prepared wrapped in fig, mulberry, hazelnut and grape leaves. Fresh grape leaves are readily available in the market today and you should make your own *dolmades* at least once. It is quite a revelation – those served in restaurants most often come from cans and the taste has no comparison to the real thing.

Fruits and berries were eaten, but citron, the "golden apples of the Hesperides" were known, not lemons, which came to Greece through the Crusaders, by way of Palestine. Drinking citron juice was recommended for those wishing to diet because it "caused the stomach to shrink."

Of course figs were the fruit of everyman, those from Attica being the most famous. They were in such demand that at one time special laws were passed regulating their export. The word 'sycophant' literally means 'fig-informer' and described nosy neighbors who informed authorities that figs were being sold illegally!

There were desserts in great variety including special kinds of cookies. Some were made only as offerings to the gods and there was also a special kind given to athletes who won in the games competitions.

Natural sugars were used, dates and figs, with honey and nuts added. Sugar came to Greece by way of the Venetian occupation of the islands. Sesame seed and honey bars, so familiar today, were a popular item of street vendors before 600 BC.

Then there was the wine. In those days it was a very potent brew and

therefore diluted, fortunately. For from the many paraphernalia connected with wine serving come the priceless paintings which reveal so much of life in those days. The proportions of water to wine varied with quality and personal taste but a popular mix was three to one; which Athenaeus derided by calling it "frogs' wine".

As the centuries passed many new foods came to Greece and old ones changed in the way they were used. The exotic spices – nutmeg, mace, cloves and cinammon – were first used as ingredients for the salves, creams, medicines, perfumes and body oils so popular with both men and women. Cinnamon was also an essential ingredient in sacrificial rites and for the preparation of love potions (which can still be purchased on Ermou).

The sweet basil in ancient gardens now stands in pots on every balcony and one can still see a sprig being plucked and waved with the chant, *os mi vaskantho tres eptysa*, (I spat three times that I might not be bewitched). Everyone knows this keeps the Evil Eye away.

Pepper, which had been so expensive it was used only in medicines, gradually became cheaper as the Arab monopoly over it was broken and replaced the ancient silphium plant.

Thyme, delicious with lamb and fed to snails for a week before their being served, was used by the ancient Greeks for cosmetics; only slaves and the poor flavored their food with it. Rosemary was used as an incense, but marjoram, created by the goddess Aphrodite and touched by her thus giving it its sweet flavor, was a popular herb.

Although Greeks had a kind of spoon made from a hollowed out chunk of bread, knives were unknown until brought in by the Huns around AD 500. They also introduced butter which the Greeks used as a body salve, wisely retaining olive oil for their diet. Rice had arrived a long time before, brought in by Alexander who had discovered it in Persia. Its origin is India, but the Greeks thought it came from Ethiopia.

Many dishes served in Greece are widely thought to be a part of the cuisine of Turkey. Greek chefs can often turn interesting colors when told this. When they can recover their speech they like to remind us that under the Turkish Occupation all names were forced to be in Turkish. Confusion in cookery translation still reigns. For example, is the traditional *fava* from Santorini made from yellow lentils or split peas? ■

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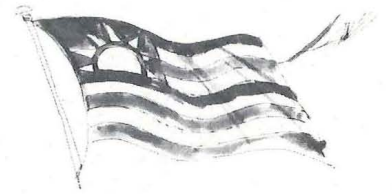
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Vertical Integration



Constantine Coulouvatos (right).

Says Constantine Coulouvatos, 34, the oldest son of Christos Coulouvatos, owner of Hermes Travel, Chat Tours and the Amalia Hotel chain, "While I was growing up, all anyone talked about in the house was the travel business. It was the natural career for me to follow. Actually no other choice was ever discussed."

From the time he was a teenager he spent summer vacations working in the office and after earning an economics degree from Hamilton College in upstate New York and working briefly for Banker's Trust in New York City ("not because I wanted to pursue banking, but because I wanted to get a feel of how the real world works, especially the financial world"), he began working full time for the family business. He spent four years at their New York office, Travel Line, and came home to work for Chat and Hermes in 1987.

"Doing business in New York and doing business in Athens is 100 percent different. In the beginning, everything I did was followed up by my father, who has tremendous experience in the travel business, to make sure I was operating according to the Greek way of doing business."

The elder Coulouvatos, originally from Itea, near Delphi, has been in the travel business since the age of 15,

working his way up in the old, respected firm, Hermes, while receiving a law degree. He eventually was made a partner and, when the owner died, Coulouvatos took over the business.

Chat Tours was established in the early 1950s when the first wave of mass tourism began arriving in Greece and it became apparent that there was a lot more to Greece touristically than just Athens.

"We started with two buses in 1953 and a limited itinerary - Athens Sightseeing, a Day Trip to Delphi and a Day Trip to the Argolid. We kept buying buses, then added multi-day tours and today we offer about 30 land, air and sea tours."

The third branch of their business, Amalia Hotels, which is managed by father Coulouvatos and son No. two was started in 1958 with their first Amalia Hotel in Athens. That move is explained by Coulouvatos in economist jargon as 'vertical integration'.

"From the moment our clients step onto Greek soil until the moment they leave, we try to make sure they are in our hands. We are building the hotels because we realize we need good, reliable accommodation for our own tours."

Following the Athens Amalia, they built a second one in Delphi in 1964,

then Nafplion, Olympia and last year the fifth opened in Kalambaka, Meteora.

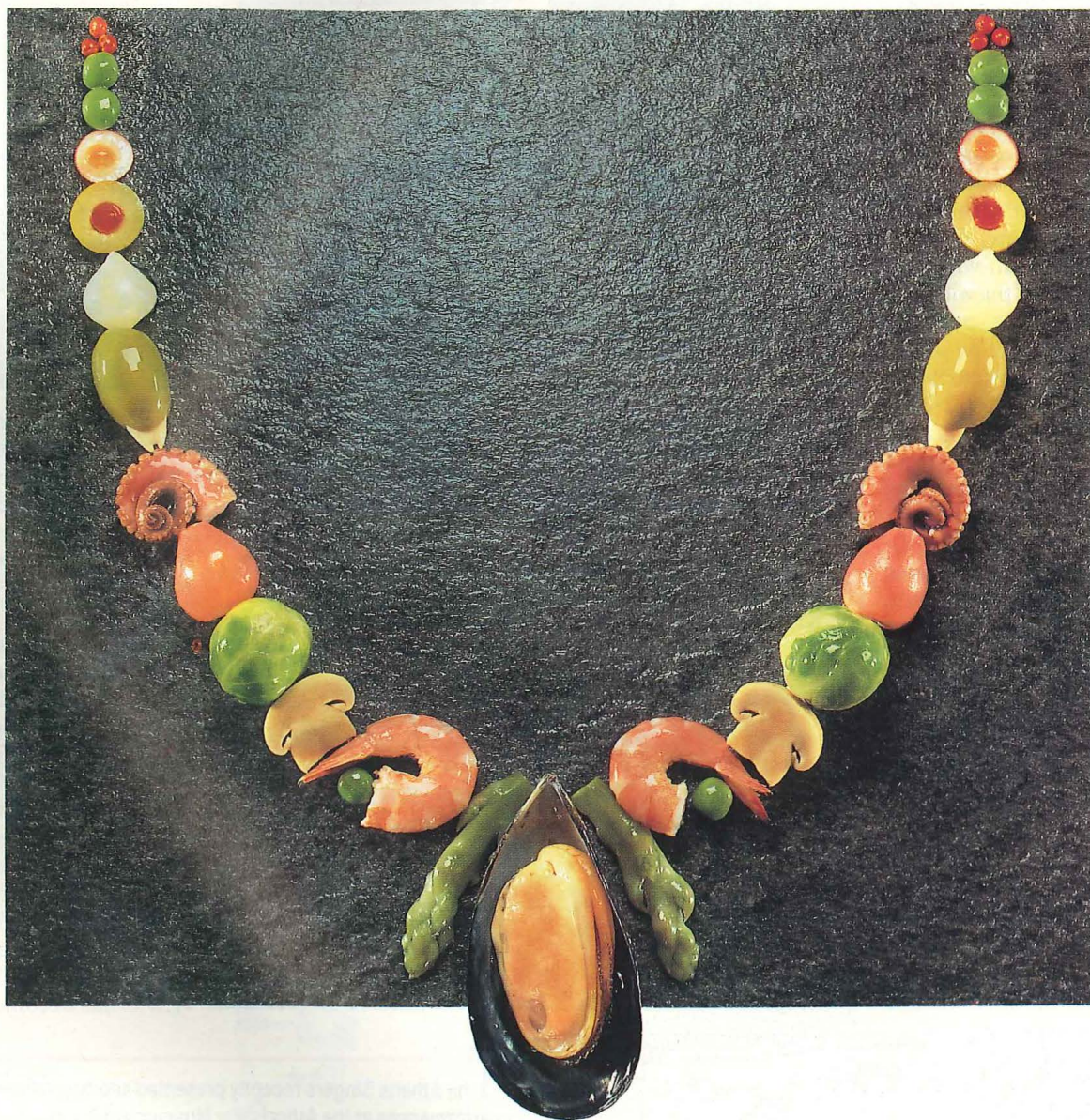
And as a further example of Coulouvatos' vertical integration, the company has offices in New York, Los Angeles, Toronto, Sydney, and Mexico City in addition to several representative offices in other cities.

Further plans are in the direction of new hotels. First-hand services, being a supplier rather than a broker or middleman, is how Coulouvatos sees the future because of the competition they face in the business today. He points to tour operators who come from abroad and book directly, airlines who have their own travel offices, and computers.

"Computers are a big problem for the survival of our business. We can't do without them and yet systems are being developed that allow people sitting in their own living rooms in Germany, France, wherever, to book their own packages directly with the supplier."

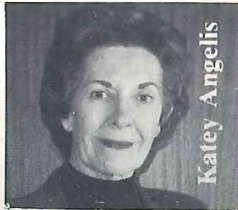
"They look it up, compare prices and book themselves. The competition will be stiff and I don't know if it will be us or the guy next door, but some of us will go out of business. What we are trying to do now is insure that it is not us." ■

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With vacation time right around the corner, many Athenians are thinking of far away places while others are opening up summer homes in anticipation of a long, lazy summer. Whichever is in the cards for you, the entire staff of *The Athenian* wishes you well. If you are leaving Greece for good, why not take us along? You will find information about overseas subscriptions within these pages, or may telephone Georgia Zikou at 322-2803 for further information. At the same time, ask about all of the other publications of *The Athenian Press* which you can take along for welcome gifts. Available are: *The Bananaless Republic* by Alec Kitroeff and *Milies* by Helen-Fay Stamati.

★ June this year is almost unique by way of special benefit evenings. The **Rose Ball** held under the patronage of HE the British Ambassador and Lady Miers at the Embassy Residence is always a sellout, so get your tickets right away... **Greek Glydebourne**, under the invitation of HE the South African

Ambassador and Mrs Golden, combining the tradition of formal attire, silver and champagne with a musical event... And, of course, the postponed-from-the-fall **Environmental multimedia event** and buffet dinner to be held in the gardens of the South African Embassy in cooperation with the World Wide Fund, the Goulandris Museum of Natural History, HELMEPA and other interested groups... So remember, you are booked for the 12th, the 17th and 19th! For details of these three events see *This Month* at the end of the magazine.

★ **Snippets:** It was a very special time this past month

The recent Court of Honor held for Eagle Scout George Scarpidis at the American Community Schools brought together friends, supporters and members of his Troop. Scout Master Asaf Rahal officiated, and the candidate is at left in our photo with his parents, Mr and Mrs Christian Scarpidis. Everyone knows that the attainment of Eagle Scout status requires many hundreds of hours of dedication to scouting, family and the community. Congratulations!



The American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG) recently organized a moonlight Dock Party on board Epirotiki Lines 'Hermes' to support the Adopt-An-Athlete program of the Special Olympics Hellas. A lot of money was raised, a lot of people had a good time and a lot of kids were able to attend the Special Olympic Games in May. HE the US Ambassador Michael Sotirhos and his wife (right) were on hand to support the AWOG Organizers, President Margaret Makkos, and Vice Presidents Rena Sarzetakis and Helen Lyrintzis.



for all members of AHEPA and Daughters of Penelope (the women's auxiliary) to have a visit by their Supreme President Mr John T. Pappas from the United States. Many business and social events celebrated the visit... AHEPA - Daughters of Penelope Athens Hesperus Chapter #359 initiated a new chapter in Nafpaktos on April 11, thereby adding a third chapter in Greece and forming a new district lodge. Hesperus Chapter President Terry Pirpinias was very proud and happy to accomplish her goal of opening a new DOP Chapter and thus enlarging the AHEPA family... It has become a very 'in'



The University of La Verne each year organizes an environmental conference in honor of Earth Day. The title of the 1992 Symposium, held in the Kifissia Municipality building, was "The Influence of Environmental Factors on Human Health." Our photo was taken at the opening with the ULV Environmental Club Vice President Joanne Kambolis (left) and the President George Dimis shown with the ULV Director of Academic Affairs Jeffrey Nonemaker and ULV Professor Alice Tamaccio.

The Athens Singers recently presented another in their series of performances at the Athens War Museum auditorium. Orchestra and soloists under conductor Carole Johns performed a program that included music appropriate to the Easter season by Schubert, Corelli and Handel.



thing to organize Easter Bazaars and this offered many opportunities for buyers to find delightful gift and commemorative items. The Scandinavian Church, the Catholic Church of Voula, the Spastics Society, and SOZO, the Society of Friends of the Animals all had special events. Fun and productive!... To promote

The recent Panegyri 92 held on the Athens College campus attracted thousands of participants. Members of the student body organized full-time entertainment and three nights of shows under the chairmanship of President Ambis Liaos, Vice President George Tsangaris and Finance Manager Paul Alivizatos. Plan to be present next year.



The "Threads of Journey" quilting exhibit sponsored by the Athens Municipality and the Australian Embassy recently was enchanting. At the opening Mrs Emilia Geroulanou, President of the Executive Committee of the Cultural Centre welcomed the guests, and other speakers included (from left) HE the Australian Ambassador C. Alan Edwards, the Deputy Prime Minister Tzanis Tzannetakis, and John Zervos, Director of the Centre.



Sir Leon Brittan was the keynote speaker at a recent dinner organized by the Propeller Club of the US in the Athens Hilton, with co-organizers being several of the foreign chambers of commerce. An international audience listened attentively to his speech on "Competitive Europe in the 1990s". In our photo are (from left) Mrs Efthymios Christodoulou, wife of the Governor of the Bank of Greece, HE the US Ambassador Michael Sotirhos, Lady Miers, wife of the British Ambassador and Sir Leon.



A capacity crowd of Athenian women (and a few delighted gentlemen) filled the ballroom of the Athenaeum Inter-Continental for the Spring-Summer showing of the Capo d'Opera line of fashions. Bright colors, softly-clinging fabrics and sharp new outlines were in evidence. Among front-row spectators were (from left) Lele Fry, Dottie Kalantzakos and Dalal Sawaya.



AIDS awareness, Jacobs Suchard/Pavlides collaborated with the Hellenic American Union and the Athenian Cultural Society to present a concert of Chamber music. Those present heard an enlightening talk preceding the concert by Dr St. Kotaridis, virologist, on the subject of AIDS. Public awareness is a big part of the answer...

★ This is practically the last call to sign up for the "Second Triennial Greek Reunion" which gathers together former Athenians at Mohican State Park in Perysville, Ohio, US, from 30 July to 2 August! Everybody will have a wonderful Greek story to recount and talks of times spent together in Greece will abound. If you will be in the US this summer, drop a line to Kitty Moore, 4626 Farmington Road, Toledo, Ohio 436 23 (Telephone (419) 885-4923) to get further information.

★ The handicapped horseback riding program continues under the capable direction of Aideen Lewis. As always, funds are required to maintain the program, even though the mounts have always been donated by the Varibobi Riding School and now by the Tatoi Riding Club, too! There have been two successful events lately in support of the effort. One of them was a ballet held in Pallini and the other was a wine and cheese party in a garden in Varibobi. The program is always interested in locating new volunteers – no horseback riding experience is necessary – and you can give as little as one morning a month to help out. If you are free to do so, telephone Aideen at 429-4603 or 801-1094.

★ Have you noticed *The Athenian's* new **Environment listing** under "This Month" in the back of the magazine? If you have been wondering whether protection existed for a particular ecological group, there is the place to look. Most of these organizations welcome volunteers and all of them are happy to answer questions and/or enquiries about their work.

★ Graduations are right around the corner and students everywhere are burning the midnight oil preparing for exams. We wish them all luck and look forward to hearing of many of them winning major honors. Look to the Corner during the summer for special graduation coverage.



"Day and Night", vinyl.

GATHERED FOLDS

This month Gallery 3 is presenting work by Costas Paniaras (from the period 1982-84 and never shown before in Athens) which articulates in a different and innovative style the 'Day and Night' theme, a recurring element in his work.

'Day and Night' is the unifying thread of Paniaras' art, accenting the contention of opposites, the attraction of light and dark, of good and evil, of night and day – and always marking their existing continuity. In this series, Paniaras' medium is vinyl which comes in a multitude of colors. This ready-made commercial material interests him only as a form of expression since he focuses on the glitter and vibration of the fabric, its pliability, as well as the immediate effects quickly emerging on canvas – "a glimpse of light during day and night through the vinyl's reflection."

As the vinyl is stretched across the canvas forming tight folds and tucks, it renders the imagery of a horizon of

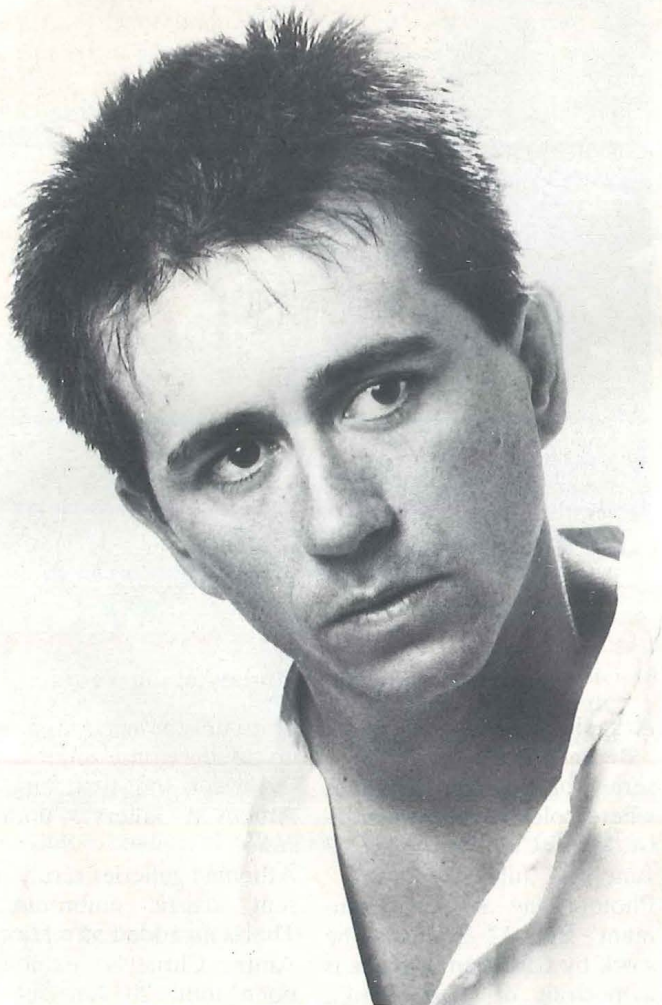
infinite space. The colors intermingle, fiery reds and radiant blues, burning gold and elegant cool silver, evoking the merging of day and night, sea and sky, burning sun and moonlight cool. Or, the colors seem to face each other as if in combat augmenting the controversy of the opposites. The strategic arrangements of color are electrifying in their concept, tonalities, as well as in the imagery which they generate.

The gathered folds of the vinyl create the relief quality of sculpture. Their horizontal flow across the canvas moves with the rhythms of breaking waves and may be the inspiration for Paniaras' most recent work. The seascape paintings of the 1990s generate in oil the flow and rhythms of the vinyls. Frequently the direction changes to a vertical or an oblique one. In several of the verticals, color seems to gather in the center, its brilliance thrusting it upward like a rocket, while in the others, there is a remarkable play of light and shadow, and of warm color tonalities as soft brown meets with tawny beige and gold.

*Gallery 3
Fokilidou 3, Kolonaki
Until 20 June*

Costas Paniaras, seascapes.





Tenor Jakes Aymonino as Orestis at Megaron

MEGARON

The chamber opera *Pylades* commissioned to George Kouroupos by the Friends of Music is performed at Megaron on 3,5,6 June. The libretto is by George Himonas and the direction and sets by Dionyssi Fotopoulos. Among the distinguished artists who participate in this grand production is Melina Mercouri. She appears on a video that accompanies the performance. *Pylades*, the devoted friend of Orestes, becomes the protagonist in this opera. The role is played by actor Vassilis Lagos, known by his quality avant-

garde performances with experimental theatrical groups and his participation in distinguished film festivals. *Electra* is performed by soprano Irene Karayianni, a young performer with international studies supported by grants from the Onassis and the Maria Kallas foundations and experience in opera performances as a member of the Mayer-Lisman Opera Center. *Orestis* is performed by tenor Jakes Aymonino, known to Greek audience from his 1991 participation in Monteverdi's *Return of Ulysses*, as Evrimahos, under the direction of Victor Arditis.

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS EVENT

On 17 June a fund-raising event for nature conservation and environmental protection will be organized under the auspices of the South African embassy in Athens. The event will be held at the Ambassador's residence in Paleo Psychiko. Participants will enjoy a buffet dinner

HELMEPA, WWF, Elliniki Etairia, the Goulandris Museum of Natural History and the Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature, co-organizers of the event. There will be lottery draws with gifts such as a trip for two to South Africa. The Greek community in South Africa will organize a similar event on the same day. Funds generated by the two events



Soprano Irene Karayianni as Electra at Megaron

while watching an audiovisual presentation kindly offered by South African Airways. Special booths will display environmental motivation material by Inter Alia,

will be used to establish scholarships for Greek students to study environmental protection and nature conservation at South African universities where such courses are avail-

able. For more information contact the South African Embassy, tel: 692-2125, 8am - 3.30pm.

CELEBRATION

The US Independence Day '92, an event under the patronage of the US Ambassador to Greece, Michael Sotirhos, will be celebrated on 5 July at the American College of Greece in Aghia Paraskevi. There will be a program for adults and children with door prizes, US-imported hot dogs and buns and much more. Tickets will be available until 2 July at Athens Hilton Business Center, tel 722-0201, Piraeus Marine Club (Ms Miha), tel 452-2645, American Express Bank, Panepistimiou 31 (R. Sideri), tel 329-0211. Secure your tickets early. 32 organizations participate in this event which is bound to be overcrowded and overflowing with fun. General Chairman is Katey Angelis.

EXHIBITION

A most interesting exhibition is housed at the National Gallery until 13 September. **Metamorphoses of the Modern. The Greek Experience** is a panorama of modern Greek art, a group exhibition with indicative works by nearly 300 Greek artists. The paintings have been gathered from Greek and foreign museums and private collections, an undertaking made possible with the sponsorship of Midland Bank. If you wish to know the expressions of modernism in Greek art, this exhibition is a must, and so is the excellent catalogue, priced 8000 dr. Works of well-known Greek artists occupy the first floor. A daring selection. Not to be missed.



MASK AUCTION

A very special auction is organized by **Very Special Arts Hellas**, the organization that stages artistic programs for people with special needs. On 2 June, 8 pm in the sculptor's club hall of Athens Odeon, Vas. Georgiou and Rigillis, there will be an auction of 160 masks created by famous Greek artists, intellectuals and politicians. You might wish to purchase a mask created by Eleni Arweiler Glykadzi (director of the George Pompidou Cultural Centre in Paris), Aliki Vouyiouklaki, Miltiadis Evert, Odysseas Elitis, Ilias Lalaounis, Demis Roussos, Dimitris Sgouros, the UNICEF ambassador and many more personalities who often make the news, including prime minister Mitsotakis and his wife Marika who is constantly supporting similar causes.

THESSALONIKI

There is a lot to see this month in Thessaloniki, the city nominated last month as Cultural Capital of Europe in 1997. A retrospective exhibition by painter **Vrassidas Tsouchlos** at Vafopouleio Cultural Center will last until 14 June. On show are portraits and landscapes from

Kostas Papadopoulos at Tholos



Embroideries by Anna Christy at Jill Yakas

Arkadia, his place of origin.

Bernard Lajot exhibits a series of abstract paintings where color is the protagonist. Mylos Cultural Center, 23 June - 12 July.

Photography at Yeni Hamam - Egli, 12 -27 June. The work by **Christian Ramade** is a portrait of Thessaloniki. Ramade's book *Thessaloniki - Escal* with 60 colored pictures of the city is published this month.

Comic strips by Greek and French artists can be seen at Mylos Cultural Center all June.

ART

Day and Night is a series of works created by **Kostas Paniaras** between 1982-84, already exhibited abroad. The essential contrast of light and darkness is explored in a minimalistic mood. Paniaras has used vinyl partly folded and painted in a few strong and contrasting colors. The use of gold and silver ac-

centuates the suggestive powers of the compositions. On show for the first time in Athens at Gallery 3, until 12 June.

Athenian galleries rarely present artistic embroideries. This is an added attraction to Anna Christy's exhibition open until 20 June at Jill Yakas Gallery. **Anna Christy** interprets landscape scenes in a painterly manner using primarily embroidery techniques. Of special interest are works which combine colored pencil drawing with machine stitching and hand-sewn organdies on canvas. Her compositions, inspired by Greek rural life, do reflect the 'timeless moment', an awareness she finds so apparent in Greece.

Pebbles and shells fascinate **Annamaria Beleznav** by their sparkling beauty and make the theme for tenderly colored paintings. Also at Jill Yakas Gallery, until 20 June. **Apostolos Lavdas** on his 23rd exhibition presents his expressionistic work on the hu-

man figure. On show are paintings and constructions with a vivid sense of movement. At Miraraki Gallery until 10 June.

An engraving group exhibition, tribute to major poet **Andreas Kalvos**, is organized at Pleiades Gallery, 8-20 June. Kalvos' *Odes* are expressed visually in works by Michael Arfaras, Sophia Alexiou, Lucy Gabrelidou, Nicolas Bliatsikas, Florendia Economidou, Afroditi Spyropoulou, Manolis Charos and Antonis Chiotis. 1992 is devoted to Andreas Kalvos with activities due to take place in the autumn in Athens and Zakynthos.



Apostolos Lavdas at Miraraki

Yiannis Tsarouhis Museum



Kostas Papadopoulos is a young artist whose micro-sculptures are inspired by ancient myths. His works on terracotta are on show at Tholos Gallery until 17 June.

CONCERTS

The Hellenic Concert Management is organizing a series of concerts at the Lycabettus Theatre starting on 8 June with **The Temptations**, who, after 30 years of career and 46 albums, recently issued their 50th LP, "Milestone". On 12 June, **Ravi Shankar** will bring Indian music to Athens, accompanied by Anindo Chatterjee, Parthasarathy Chowdhury, Ross Daly and, probably, Anouska Shankar, Ravi's daughter. On 13 June, we will enjoy an evening with **Nazareth**, the veteran Scottish rockers currently celebrating their 20th anniversary who released last year "No Jive". "Call it rock, call it jazz, call it what you may." It is the lasting power of music with **Chuck Berry** on 3 July. All concerts will start at 9:00 pm.



From Benaki Museum to Machelen exhibition

GREEK GLYNDEBOURNE

On 19 June, 8 pm, the place to be is 5 Diamantidou st, Paleo Psychiko, residence of his Excellency the South African Ambassador and Mrs Golden. The audience in evening dresses arrives with baskets, rugs and chairs, settles on the grass, enjoys the musical program and picnicks during the interval. Tickets at 4000 dr, information from Bridget Coscoros, tel 652-5525. In aid of St. Paul's and St. Peter's Anglican Chaplaincy.

BENAKI FOR CHILDREN

The exhibition **The Best Children's Museums in Europe** is organized by the Toy Museum of Machelen in Belgium as a celebration of its 10th anniversary. The Benaki Museum participates with 58 dolls from the recently donated collection of Maria Argyriadis and 7 dolls from other collections. These toys trace history from antiquity, first centuries AD, Byzantium, the times of Turkish occupation and the 19th century. The exhibition will be open until 11 October. If you cannot make it to Machelen, find the book by Maria Argyriadis *The Doll*, published recently by the editions Lucy Bratsioti.

MUSEUM

The late painter **Yiannis Tsarouhis** had created an institution to gather and protect his extended work. In 1982 the Tsarouhis Museum opened at his house, Ploutarhou 28 in Maroussi but in 1989 it had to close for restaurations. Supported by the Ministry of Culture, the Kostopoulos Foundation and other donations, the Tsarouhis Museum reopened last month with an impressive exhibition of the late artist. Tel 806-2636.

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	•	•	•	•	

NAME DAYS IN JUNE

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).

June 29 Petros, Peter, Paul, Pavlos, Pauline, Pavlina

DATES TO REMEMBER

June 4 Ascension Day (Eastern Church)
 June 7 Whit Sunday (Western Church)
 June 14 Pentecost (Eastern Church)
 June 15 Whit Monday (Eastern Church)
 June 21 Father's Day
 June 21 Summer Solstice

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

June 15 Whit Monday (Eastern Church)

GALLERIES

AEGOKEROS, Aristodimou 4 & Dinokratous, tel 721-4740. Group exhibition.
AENAON INTERNATIONAL, 30 Stournari, tel 522-8688. Group exhibition, until 12 June.
AENAON, 18 Andersen, Psychiko, tel 671-1264. Group painting exhibition by 6 women artists, until 20 June.
ARGO, Merlin 8, tel 362-2662. Group painting and sculpture, exhibition until 15 June.
BERNIER, Marasli 51, tel 723-5657. Sculptures by Didier Vermeiren, until 11 July.
DESMOS, Tziraira 2, tel 922-0750. Environment by Nina Papa, until 18 June.
DRAKOS CONTEMPORARY ART, Irakliou 127, tel 253-1920. Ceramic figures by Lily Bakoyianni, until 20 June.
EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. Paintings by Thomas Papadoperakis, until 6 June. Group exhibition, 10 June-10 July.
ERSI'S GALLERY, Kleomenous 4, tel 723-5356. Paintings by Markos Venios, until 10 June.
GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, Dexameni, tel 362-8230. Constructions by Kostas Paniaras, until 12 June. See *Art & Focus*.
JILL YAKAS, Spartis 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. Embroideries by Anna Christy and paintings by Annamaria Beleznyay, until 20 June.
MARIA PAPADOPOULOU, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. Group exhibition, until end of June.
MEDOUSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, tel 724-4552. Constructions by Annita Xanthou, until 30 July.
MIRARAKI, 263a Kifissias Av, tel 808-3001. Paintings by Apostolos Lavdas, until 10 June.
OLGA GEORGANDEA, Vas. Pavlou 102, Voula, tel 895-9467. Paintings by Hara Chryssanthaki, until end of June.

PLEIADES, Davaki 3-5, Ambelokipi, tel 692-9950. Group engraving exhibition in honor of Andreas Kalvos, until 20 June. See *Focus*.
THOLOS, Philellinon 20, tel 323-7950. Micro sculptures by Kostas Papadopoulos, until 17 June.
TITANIUM, Vas. Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865. Paintings by Apostolos Kilessopoulos, 3-20 June.
ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki sq, tel 360-8278. Sculptures by Minas, until 20 June.

SOCIAL EVENTS

THE ROSE BALL: On 12 June at the residence of the British Ambassador and Lady Miers. Cocktails, dinner and dancing, raffle and a door prize await you in aid of the Anglican Chaplaincy. Further information and tickets from Sue Harris, tel. 813-3935. Bridget Coscoros, tel. 652-5525. Susie Pearson, tel. 801-2219.
GREEK GLYNDEBOURNE: On 19 June, 8:00 pm, the place to be is 6 Diamandidou st, Paleo Psychiko, residence of the South African Ambassador and Mrs Golden. Tickets at 4000 drs, information from Bridget Coscoros, tel. 652-5525. In aid of St. Paul's and St. Peter's Anglican Chaplaincy.
ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS EVENT: On 17 June at the South African Ambassador's residence, Paleo Psychiko. Contact the embassy at tel. 692-2125 (8:00 am-3:30 pm).

EXHIBITIONS

MEGARON STATHATOU, Vas. Sofias & Herodotou st. Group painting exhibition organized by the American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce. 9-20 June.
MUSEUM OF CYCLADIC ART, Neof. Douka 4, tel 724-9706. Exhibition of the Kouros from the Getty Museum, until 1 Aug.
NATIONAL GALLERY, Vas. Konstantinou 50, tel 723-5938. *Metamorphoses of the Modern. The Greek Experience*, until 13 Sep.

CONCERTS

CHUCK BERRY, at Lycabettus Theatre on 3 July at 9:00 pm. Tickets at Hellenic Concert Management, tel. 672-6066/7/8.
DIANA ROSS, at Pallas Theatre, Voukourestiou 1, tel. 322-4434. 30 June, 1 July.
FRANK SINATRA, at the Olympic Stadium in Kalogreza, on 9 June. Tickets available at central kiosks and offices of sponsoring company Aspis Pronia.
NAZARETH, at Lycabettus Theatre on 13 June at 9:00 pm. Tickets at Hellenic Concert Management, tel. 672-6066/7/8.
RAVI SHANKAR, at Lycabettus Theatre on 12 June at 9:00 pm. Tickets at Hellenic Concert Management, tel. 672-6066/7/8.
THE TEMPTATIONS, at Lycabettus Theatre on 8 June at 9:00 pm. Tickets at Hellenic Concert Management, tel. 672-6066/7/8.

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 Ethimiopoulos, 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



Annamaria Beleznyay at Jill Yakas

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, tlx: 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. Kyriou 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.

LIBRARIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL GREEK LIBRARY, Panepistimiou. ☎ 361-4413.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

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

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

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

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

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Philellinon 25. The Rev John F.

Maddock-Lyon, tel 323-4790; 721-4906; 8 am, Holy Communion, first Sunday of the month; 9 am Sung Eucharist, every Sunday; 10:30 am Morning Prayer, every Sunday. Church open daily, except Mondays and holidays, 9 am till 1 pm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, Vouliagmenis 58, Ano Helliniko, tel 962-2665. Worship at 11 am & 7.30 pm; Bible study at 9.45 am Sundays.

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.

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.

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, Harilao 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, Levidou 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 machines, 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.

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.

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 cheese 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, 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. Break-

fast, lunch and dinner, snacks.

Belle Epoque, international cuisine. Live music.

Vardi's Restaurant, French cuisine.

La Bouillabaisse, fresh seafood.

MUSIC RESTAURANTS

AVANCE, Xenokratous 43, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-0151.

ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari. ☎ 801-5792.

MARTHA'S, Kifissias 252-254, Halandri. ☎ 671-7890.

Singers Jannet Kapoglia and Christos Konstandenis. Sunday Closed.

MEMORIES, Markou Mousouri, Mets. ☎ 922-6672. A. Bekris, I. Iosifidis, A. Pavlides and M. Alexiou.

PICCOLO MONDO, Kifissias 217, Marousi. ☎ 802-0437.

Singers Renato, Danae, Panos and Kelly. Sunday Closed.

PLACE THE AGORA, Kifissias 10, Marousi. ☎ 684-0392. Piano; V. Bondas, guitar; D. Katakouzenos, song; Natas-

sa. Sunday and Monday Closed.

ROMEO, Levendi 3, Kolonaki, ☎ 723-0507. T. Toulatos, S. Kritikou, V. Zouboulis and C. Farkaki. Sunday Closed.

TIFFANY'S, Maximou 1, Kefalariou Sq. ☎ 801-9373.

CYPRLOT

AMMOHOSTOS, Bousiou 43, Erythros. ☎ 692-0269.

APHRODITE, Konitsis 12, Goudi. ☎ 775-2467. Garden.

FAMAGUSTA, Zagoras 8, Abelokipi, ☎ 778-5229.

GALATEIA, Valtetsiou 50-52, Exarhia. ☎ 360-1930.

KIRKI, L. Pentelis 1, Kefalari. ☎ 808-0338. Garden.

THE BEAUTIFUL CYPRUS, Idraspou 11, Ano Illisia. ☎ 775-6176. Garden. Sunday Closed.

CENTRAL

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

KOSTOVIANNIS, 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 frivolitet (calamaria stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, eggplant with ouzo-flavored mincemeat and yoghurt. Sunday Closed.

DELICIOUS, Zalokosta 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.

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

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

JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-0535; 721-1174. Piano; Kalkanis, guitar; Papadopoulos, singer; Maria Aristofanos, 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 cafeteria square). ☎ 324-6725, 324-7148. Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with good Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open from 8pm-12am.

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

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

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

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

SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20, Makrygianni. ☎ 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roasted lamb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikeri wine, laced

with wine from Santorini (barrel). Sunday Closed.
SYMPOSIO, Erethiou 46, Herodion. ☎ 922-5321. Service till 1:30am. Sunday closed.
THESPIAS, taverna on Thespidos St. Special menu lamb-liver, roast lamb, bite size-tiroppites, roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon-2am.
TSEKOYRAS, Epiharmou 2, Plaka. ☎ 323-3710. Wednesday Closed.
XYNOS, Ag. Geronda 4. ☎ 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricasee. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

KIFISSIA/NORTHEN SUBURBS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ΑΤΟΛ!!!

RESTAURANT - BAR

Plateia 28th of October (Tsakpini)
New Erythra



CHINA restaurant

Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere
Open 12 to 3:30 p.m. and 7:30 to 1 a.m.

72 EFRONIOU STREET, ILISSIA TEL: 723-3200.724-5746
(Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)

Michiko

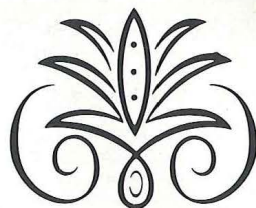
RESTAURANT

日本料理

TEMPURA SUKIYAKI
SUSHI SASHIMI

by Authentic Japanese Chef

27 KYDATHINEON ST. PLAKA
322-0980 — 324-6851



myrtia
Restaurant-Cave

REAL GREEK CUISINE

Sunday closed

Open 8:30 to 2 a.m.

Full air-conditioning

32-34 TRIVONIANOU STR., 116 36 ATHENS
TEL.: 9023 633 - 9023 644

CHANG'S HOUSE

CHINESE RESTAURANT

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

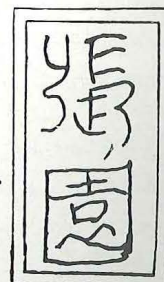
Fully air-conditioned.

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)



GREEK AND INTERNATIONAL CUISINE
HOME MADE SPECIALITIES

Tavern
Diocrates'
prison

20 Mitseon Str.
Makriyanni, Athens
tel: 92.23.434.



Sunday closed



DIOSCURI restaurant - bar

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

LUNCH AND DINNER

DIMITRIOU VASILIOU 16, N. PSYCHICO
TEL. 6713997, 6476546
SUNDAYS CLOSED

☎ 671-7775. Pleasant village atmosphere, good service. Specialties: lamb cooked over grapevines, frigidelli, 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.

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 Polemou 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, Spefssippou 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 Evzouon 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: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scaloppines. Nightly from 8pm - 2am. Saturday 12:30pm - 2:30am.

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

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

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

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

TAVERNS

BAKIRIA, Mavromichali 119. ☎ 363-9383. Sunday closed.
DEMOKRETOS, Demokritou 23, Kolonaki. ☎ 361-3588. Sunday closed.

LENGO, Nikis 22, Syntagma. ☎ 323-1127.

PITHARI, Daskalogianni 17, Lykabettus, ☎ 644-0530.

RODIA, Aristippou 44, Lykabettus. ☎ 722-9883. Sunday closed.

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leof Kifissias 267 (near the Trohonomo). ☎ 801-5335. The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of dishes.

BUFFALO BILL'S, Kyprou 13, Glyfada. ☎ 894-3128. Specialties Tex-Mex, Spare ribs. Monday closed.

LA TEQUILA LOCA 19 Dio Charous Str. Ilisia. ☎ 723-9386. Mexican taco bar. Live music Tuesday and Thursday. Latin Salsa the spirit of Mexico.

PIANO RESTAURANTS

ATHENAEUM, Amerikis 8. ☎ 363-1125. Service til 1am. Sunday Closed.

BORGHESE, Vas. Sofias 89, Marousi. ☎ 805-1315.

GOURMET (LE), Epidavrou 10, Kastella. ☎ 413-337. Sunday Closed.

GRAND BALCON (LE), Kleomenous 2, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-0712. Monday closed.

EL PRIMO, Metaxa 15, Glyfada, ☎ 894-1501. Service til 1:30am.

RESTAURANT BAR

ACTUEL CENTER, Kleomenous 44. ☎ 724-9861; 724-6061.

VLADIMIROs, Aristodemou 12, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-7407. Artistic rendez-vous near Lycabettus Hill. Open til 2am.

IRIDANOS, Iridanou 7, Hilton. ☎ 722-4154.

BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27, Ambelokipi. ☎ 644-1215.

JAZZ BAR TSAKALOF, Tsakalof 10, Kolonaki. ☎ 360-5889.

HALF NOTE, Fthiotidos 68, Ambelokipi. ☎ 644-9236.

CRÊPERIE

MARIONETTE, Ippokratous 40. ☎ 363-5065. All types of crêpes.

DOMI & CLAUDE, Kekropos 26, Glyfada. ☎ 962-6919.

LE PERROQUET, Lazaraki 20, Glyfada. ☎ 894-7856. All types of crêpes. Tuesday closed.

GREEK/CYPRIO

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, Ydaspou 11, Ano Ilisia. ☎ 775-6176. A variety of Cypriot specialties.

Prunier

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

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

SPANISH

CAMILON, Polyla 39, Ano Patissia. ☎ 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella and sangria. Specialties: sepias con olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork fillet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. 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.

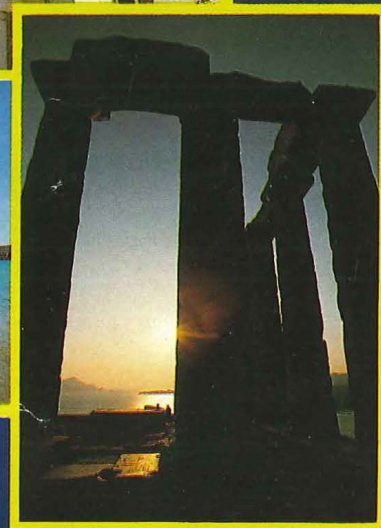
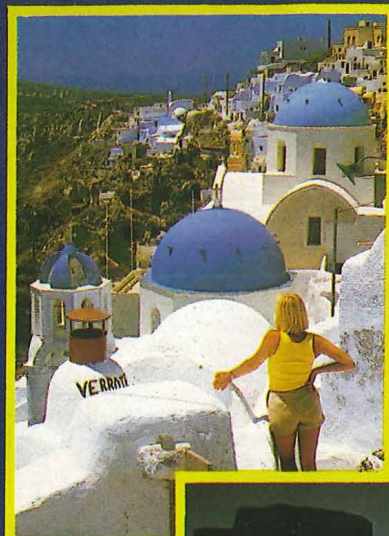
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