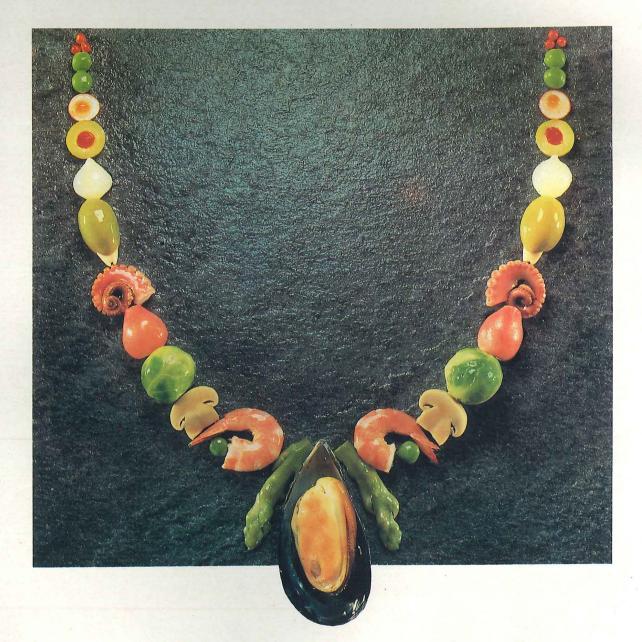
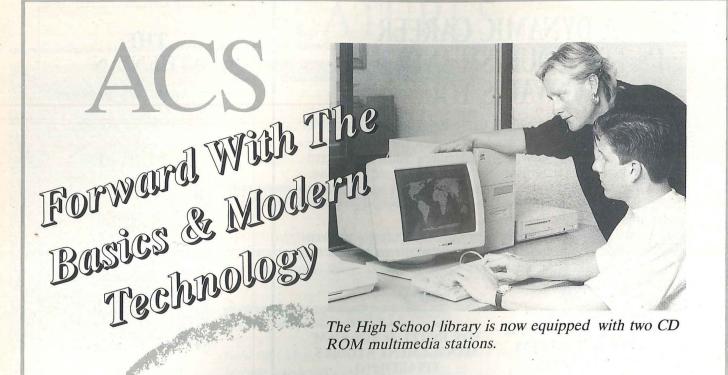


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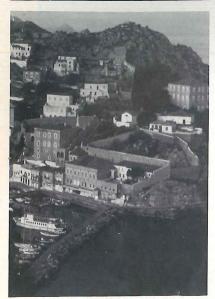
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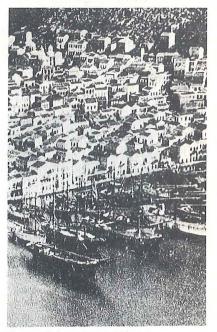
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A heroic shepherdess, two Vietnamese bakers, a speck of Hellenism on the map. Willard Manus mixes, folds, shakes and comes up with a unique concoction of an island; Kastellorizo.

The cover is by Maroulakis

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FORWARD, FORWARD

Dear Editor,

Your article "Forward, forward" (*The Athenian*, June 1992) concerning Greek telephone answering habits prompts me to mention the other curt command sometimes heard, though less frequently nowadays – "*Legete!*" (Talk!). It is fair to add that the use of the imperative in this way, while sounding brusque and rude to many foreign ears, is quite natural to the Greeks.

There is another usage that has been adopted of recent years by many initiators as opposed to receivers of calls. So often on lifting the receiver one is assailed by the urgent exhortation "*Ela! Ela!*" (Come! Come!).

LETTERS

On occasions I have disconcerted my invariably wrongly-dialing interlocutor by replying "*Erchomai. Pou ise?*" (I'm coming. Where are you?).

This uncouth utterance took hold during the efflorescence of populism.

> Yours sincerely, Michael Ward Athens

OVERCRITICISM

Dear Editor,

I have been a regular reader of your magazine for a long time, so I hope you will not mind me making the following remark:

Your magazine should not be so over-critical of things happening in Greece. I have lived for many years in many countries abroad and they all have their pros and cons, without receiving so much criticism from the foreign language (local) press.

> Yours sincerely, J. Velissariou Piraeus

UP-GRADED CAGE

Dear Editor,

I write in the hope that you will know to which Animal Welfare Group/Government Agency this letter should best be directed. It concerns the sorry plight of an ape (possibly a baboon) resident in the now largely derelict zoo at Rodini Park, Rhodes. The cramped quarters of this creature are screened by a fine mesh, both restricting light into the cage and visitors' sight of him. The latter in any case negates any 'educational value' attached to his presence there.

The somewhat paranoid behavior of the ape confirms his pathetic situation. He requires a larger and better ventilated home with the provision of tree stumps, etc. for necessary exercise.

Can appropriate action be taken to encourage the local authority to upgrade accommodation at the zoo?

> Yours faithfully, C. Verbaan Rhodes



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OUR TOWN

A PRETTIER PACKAGE FROM MR DELORS

President of the European Commission Jacques Delors, who keeps sending Greece packages – and not CARE packages but stringent economic do-it-yourself kits full of instructions about achieving the prerequisites for the convergence of EC economies – was in such a good mood when he came to Athens last month, it was almost as if he had brought a box of bonbons.

Maybe the Danish reactions to the Maastricht Summit had softened Mr Delors' hard heart, or maybe it was the 100,000 US dollars cheque he pocketed from the Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation which presented him with its Athinai Prize for Man and Mankind.

His acceptance speech graciously admitted that Greece had some place in Europe right now. There was no need for him to spice up his meaty message with a dash of Sophoclean wisdom invariably recited on these 'cultural' occasions in the Erasmian phonetic which always arouses a titter in the Athenian audience.

If his remarks at the Onassis ceremony were noble ("What you are honoring in my person is a collective course, that of European edification"), his speech the day before addressing the Annual General Assembly of the Federation of Greek Industries was practically cheerful – a happy change from those usually gloomy, quarrelsome gatherings of Greek businessmen and union leaders.

Mr Delors might well have been expected, like so many EC economic Commissioners before him, to play the role of scolding schoolmaster and have everyone stay after class and write "I will reduce the annual public deficit by X percent this year" fifty times into their copybooks.

Mr Delors was not merely in a good mood, he was in a conciliatory, almost apologetic, one. All those wretched things written about Greece lately in Le Monde and the Economist and Le Figaro shouldn't be taken too much to heart, he seemed to say. That the EC has botched it in the Balkans, and then beaten Greece for it with no good reason is only due to frustration and impatience.

"Greece," said Mr Delors, "does not have a place only in Europe's past," (Whew! His fellow countryman, historian Jacques Durozelle, suggests Greece has no part in it, past or present). "In Greece and with Greece, the future of all Europe is being played out." (Great applause: Greece is still the navel of the world.)

This was indeed a gesture of bearing an olive branch since Greece has been treated as odd man out amongst the Twelve, called 'the sick man of Europe', at the very moment when its strategic position in the Balkans is so important. Greece has complained with good cause that at the very time it should have support for its national interests, understanding for its economic difficulties and acknowledgment for its social stability, it has been petulantly dismissed as a regional 'problem' paranoid, nonconforming and eccentric.

Even for Greece's economic woes, Mr Delors had a sympathetic word. To years of socialist misrule and self-indulgence, diminished competitiveness and bloated public sector, the EC, he admitted, had added aid to Greece without discrimination or adequate definition, neither participating in local programs nor assessing their real value.

Not only was the President of the European Commission whistling Greece back into the fold, but he was careful to assuage its fears of being, even if inside the pasture, still marginalized.

"The EC," he said, "rejects the concept of a Europe with different speeds," citing as proof the fact that "in the last five years, with the aim of attaining the target of economic and social cohesion, funds equal to those of the Marshall Plan have been allocated."

"The heads of government meeting at Maastricht," he added, "did not decide to form a European axis of selected countries but rather to afford all 12 EC member-states the opportunity to achieve their goals."

Well aware that in this country the economic sins of the fathers have been visited upon the sons, Mr Delors wanted Greece to adapt in its own way, neither being rushed towards unattainable goals and stripping economic gears in the process, nor forgetting to develop its traditionally strong sectors such as agriculture and small businesses.

"Modernization of the Greek community," he concluded, "is not only a challenge for Greece but a need for the Community. As Plato said, (well, even he had to quote a Golden Oldie) in order for a stone wall to be solid, even the small stones have to be placed well."

In the Laudatio preceding the presentation of the Athinai Prize by President Karamanlis to Mr Delors, it stated the award was given "in recognition of his contribution to the European idea and for his personal commitment to building a Europe of citizens."

For many, this business of being citizens, *polites*, members of a *polis*, was the most important message found in Mr Delors' Greek fortune cookie.[] "Greece and the European Community," he said, "should sign a 'moral contract' under which they would share responsibility for the course leading to a united Europe."

An economic package, yes, but one whose accompanying message is a moral contract declaring that everyone in the community is a first-class citizen.

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

STORM OVER SERBIAN SANCTIONS

Polydoras also rejected as "rash and

groundless" reports that Greece was

not observing UN-imposed sanctions

against Serbia and Montenegro. "The

matter is over. Greece is fully adhering

to the Security Council decisions," he

made clear that it is opposed to military

action or blockade of Serbia, favoring

only political and economic interven-

tion. The opposition socialists and com-

munists called on the government to

abstain from any military action, even

at the risk of displeasing Western allies.

the West to take military action," Pre-

mier Mitsotakis said at the end of an

emergency cabinet session on the

Yugoslav crisis. "And it is wrong to put

the blame solely on the Serbians. A

share of the blame also lies with the

stand stems from Athens being the only

European capital which has expressed

some support for Serbia. From the

start, Greece opposed the break-up of

Yugoslavia, arguing that it would lead

to numerous regional wars that could

draw in the West and would also in-

crease the influence of Moslem fun-

damentalism in a sensitive area close to

Central Europe.

Western concern over the Greek

Croatians and Moslems of Bosnia."

"It would be wrong and illogical for

On the other hand, the government

said.

he government last month promised to penalize officials found responsible for the 'violation' of petroleum sanctions against Serbia, affirming it was complying fully with the recent UN Security Council decision.

These assurances followed growing Western criticism of Greece's sympathy for Serbian positions, a result of concern here over the strengthening of Turkish and Moslem influence in the former Yugoslav Republics.

The Foreign Ministry said the uncovered attempt to deliver oil to Serbia was an administrative mistake due to the failure of Finance Ministry officials to give timely notice to exporters. Prime Minister Mitsotakis described the incident as "an unfortunate accident which has been corrected."

Sixteen Greek and 35 Serbian oilcarrying trucks were stopped inside the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

"The Greek government is investigating the incident and if carelessness is proved on behalf of the customs officials, despite clear-cut orders, it will impose strict disciplinary penalties," Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dimitris Avramopoulos said.

Government Spokesman Byron

TRAVELLING MIRACLE -

Fragments of a Parthenon frieze and the famous "Nike Unbinding her Sandal," a 410 BC marble relief are among 22 classical pieces that will be displayed in the United States this autumn as part of a show called "The Greek Miracle: Classical Sculpture from the Dawn of Democracy, the Fifth Century BC." The show will open at the National Gallery of Art in Washington DC, on 22 November and will run through 7 February, 1993; it will then travel to New York City where it will be on display at the Metropolitan Museum from 11 March to 23 May, 1993.

The exhibition was arranged after year-long negotiations between the two American museums and the Greek government. Under the agreement, 35 Old Master paintings and 35 French Impressionists and Post-Impressionists will travel to Athens for a show at the *Ethniki Pinakothiki* (National Gallery) entitled "From El Greco to Cezanne: Three Centuries of Masterpieces from the National Gallery of Art, Washington and the Metropolitan Museum, New York."

"The exchange is well worth it. The objects we are getting in return are the kind of material I have dreamt about my whole career, but were something I thought beyond my grasp. The rarity of these objects is hard to exaggerate," said J. Carter Brown, Director of the National Gallery of Art of Washington.

In addition to its political solidarity with Serbia, Athens' lack of enthusiasm over sanctions also results from predicted economic repercussions. The government said Greece will loose more than one billion dollars on an annual basis, and it has asked the EC for compensation. The anticipated losses stem from the increased cost of finding alternative, longer routes, as half of Greece's trade and much overland tourist traffic comes through Serbia.

Meanwhile, the government angrily denied allegations by Turkish Prime Minister Suleîman Demirel that Greece is concentrating large-scale military forces on its Macedonian frontier in anticipation of an outbreak of conflict between Serbia and the Albanian ethnic minority in former Yugoslavia. It said such statements, made during his weekend visit to Albania, proved Turkish intentions to spread its influence among the large Moslem minorities in the Balkans.

The government said the only measure it is considering is preventing the large-scale influx of refugees into Greece that could result from such a conflict. It said it was examining the possibility of helping establish refugee camps in the no-man's-land between Northern Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

GREECE INTERVENES FOR EC SOLUTION IN YUGOSLAV CRISIS

Greece has taken the initiative to put pressure on Serbia on behalf of the European Community towards a solution in the ongoing crisis in former Yugoslavia.

Greek government said the move constitutes the first intervention by an EC state for the restoration of peace since the UN Security Council imposed an embargo on Serbia.

Two senior Greek ambassadors, Loukas Tsilas, head of the diplomatic office, and Eleftherios Karayiannis, Athens' former ambassador in Belgrade, flew to the Serbian capital on a special flight for talks with the Serbian leadership.

A Foreign Ministry statement said

that the two ambassadors left for Belgrade "in an effort to persuade the leadership of the New Yugoslavia and President Milosevic personally, to assist with dialogue towards a solution of the crisis, in the framework of the conference on Yugoslavia under Lord Carrington."

The step was decided during a meeting between Mr Constantine Mitsotakis and Portuguese Premier Anibal Cavaco Silva, who visited Athens as part of his tour of EC member states.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dimitris Avramopoulos said that Greece was chosen for the initiative due to its geographical position and because it maintains closer relations with Serbia than any other EC state.

DRUG PROBLEM LOOMS LARGER

Sixty judges face disciplinary action for the irregular release of drug traffickers following the issue of a long-awaited, 200-page report of Supreme Court Prosecutor, Andreas Floudas. The result of many months of investigations in nine cities, it reported dozens of illegal releases by low-paid judges and incorrect decisions made with the connivance of doctors and lawyers.

The very thorough report has met with disapproval and some groups have tried to prevent its completion. Not confining itself to irregular legal cases, the report delves into the gaps and weaknesses in existing laws relating to narcotics.

The report was released amid growing public concern about the problem. Armed with alarming statistics on the spread of drugs in Greece, opposition MPs have put forward a radical drug bill greatly increasing penalties for drug trading.

According to data aired in Parliament, the number of drug users in Greece has reached 80,000 while the profits of narcotic trafficking has approached an annual turn-over of 350 billion drachmas a year, or about 50 percent of the profits of the country's bigger industries.

A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS

A political storm erupted last month after the government, ending a 20-year legal tussle, suddenly announced the signing of an agreement with deposed King Constantine for the settlement of his property rights and tax dues.

Under the agreement, ex-King Constantine keeps the former summer palace at Tatoî and 400 acres of surrounding land as long as he pays 600,000 pounds in cash, or the equiva-



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Facials Electrolysis Massage Sauna Solarium Facials (For Men) lent of one-third of his property tax dues by the middle of July. The rest of the 643 million drachma debt will be covered by granting the state 50 acres of the Tatoî estate which in turn it will rent out to the US government for its military telecommunications needs in the Mediterranean, at a fee of 100,000 pounds per year.

Constantine will also keep Villa Mon Repos on Corfu, and a forest estate at Polydendri in Thessaly.

The opposition demands that the former monarch pay his tax dues in full and be deprived of all his property on the ground that no links should remain between him and Greece. It sees the agreement as facilitating his eventual return and active involvement in politics. The government countered that the agreement was 'humanitarian' and not politically motivated, and that it secured substantial revenues for the hard-pressed economy.

Constantine, who lives in London with his four children and wife Princess Anna-Maria of Denmark, fled Greece in 1967 after an abortive attempt to overthrow the then ruling military junta. The monarchy was then formally abolished in a referendum upon the restoration of democracy in 1974.

Constantine has not been allowed to return to Greece since 1967, with the exception of a 6-hour visit in 1981 for the funeral of his mother, Queen Frederika, though it is said he regularly visits a private island off Peloponnese. With the settlement of the property dispute, it is expected that he will be officially allowed to return as a private citizen.

MALIGNED BENEFACTOR

Shipping magnate Yiannis Latsis has withdrawn his offer to build a large children's hospital on property belonging to ex-king Constantine following the furor raised by the recent tax settlement between the former king and the state.

"The noise created goes beyond the limits of endurance and has led me to the irrevocable decision to withdraw," he said.

Opposition parties and what the tycoon called "a slanderous press campaign" charged that the land and tax deal between the former monarch and the government was done in collusion with Latsis in which 400 *stremmata* (100 acres) of the Tatoî estate outside of Athens would be granted to the Hippocrates Medical Centre, an institution owned by Mr Latsis.

Meanwhile, the government-backed proposal for the expansion of the Latsis-owned Petrola plant at Aspropyrgos has also been under attack. The mayor of Aspropyrgos has placed his grievances of pollution over effluents from industries and distilleries before an EC commission.

On World Earth Day (5 June), however, acting government spokesman Vassilis Manginas asserted that the government was environmentfriendly.

ENIGMATIC YOUTH FROM MALIBU

The Kouros from the Getty Museum in Malibu is on exhibit at the Goulandris Museum of Cycladic Art until August 1.

Ever since it was purchased from a Swiss dealer in 1985, the 6'8" marble statue of a young male nude has been the center of controversy. Its authenticity has been disputed due to stylistic anomalies, a pasty surface suspected to have been scrubbed down to make dating impossible, and no record of provenance.

Art experts from 13 countries gathered at a colloquium, most of whom had never seen the statue firsthand, and who now had the opportunity to study it in close proximity to other Kouroi in Athens.

After two days of heated debate, there was no consensus on whether it is the work of a late sixth century BC sculptor or a modern forger. Its origins remain as enigmatic as its smile.

FIVE-FINGER EXERCISE

A General Certificate of Education (GCE) 'O' Level examination for the Turkish language taken by 11 Greek Cypriot children last month replaced the official Greek names of villages in the Turkish-occupied areas of Cyprus with Turkish ones.

The revelation caused a rumpus, prompting an apology from Mr Anthony Smith, chief executive of the University of London examination council.

"As an exam board," he admitted, "we should have checked the placenames more thoroughly. It is very regrettable we have upset the Greek Cypriot community which is very important to us."

Mr Smith explained that the chief examiner who wrote the paper was a young woman born in England of Turkish extraction and "may not have been aware of Greek-Cypriot sensibilities."

Turkish occupation authorities have been trying to erase Greek names from the 37 percent of the island they have illegally held since 1974. In the examination paper the Pentadaktylos mountain range was referred to as 'Besparmak', a direct translation into Turkish from the Greek meaning 'five fingers'.



• Four schismatic monks of Russian descent have been expelled from the monastic community of Mount Athos for refusing to recognize the authority of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. All four were former US citizens.

• Provoked by *The Economist's* hostile article "Maddening Greeks", former ambassador to London **Stefanos Stathatos** reached for his Shakespeare and quoting from *Timon of Athens* proclaimed, "What viler thing upon the earth than friends Who can bring noblest minds to basest ends!" (How's that again?)

• Culture Minister Anna Psarouda-Benaki has ordered the funding of 55 million drachmas for repairs to the Ali Pasha Museum which is located on an island in Lake Ioannina and was damaged when a plane tree fell on it during a storm. Critics of the donation say it is unseemly for a woman minister to support a museum which honors a man who was in the habit of drowning his unwanted females by sewing them into sacks and flinging them into the lake.

• **President Mitterrand** will be awarded the Gold Medal of Delphi at a special ceremony during his visit to Greece in September. The French leader will be attending events celebrating the centenary of the French Archaeological School's excavations at Delphi.

• Actress Jane Fonda who was in town last month accompanying her husband, Onassis Prize laureate Ted Turner, had lunch one day with Melina Mercouri. The one-of-a-kind personalities of the two actresses did not extend to their outfits. They were discovered on meeting to be wearing identical light grey suits.

• Lord Mayor of London Sir Brian Jenkins was awarded the Gold Medal

of the City of Athens by Mayor Kouris at old City Hall on 2 June. Speaking of the democratic tradition, Sir Brian said, "The concept originated here and it was developed into its parliamentary form at Westminster. Both cities can take great pride in that achievement...But freedom is not just a political matter. To endure it must have a sound economic base." Sir Brian was visiting the Posidonia '92 International Shipping Exhibition.

• Professor **Ioannis Georgakis** has resigned his post as President of the Alexander Onassis Public Benefit Foundation after a term of ten years. His position has been taken by the foundation's Vice President, Stelios Papadimitriou.

• "Enough is enough!" exclaimed Minister of Health George Sourlas launching a campaign on **No Smoking Day** aimed at reducing the number of Greek smokers by 20 percent by the year 2000. As of June 1, people found smoking in hospitals are being arrested on the spot. Nurses and doctors are also being disciplined.

• The new Museum of Byzantine Sculpture – the largest collection of its kind after the Byzantine Museum, Athens – has opened in the restored refectory of the Monastery of Osios Loukas. It is the result of close collaboration among the Ministry of Culture, the Archaeological Service and the Elliniki Etaireia. The opening coincided with the publication of the first volume of a series honoring the 80th birthday of leading Byzantinist Manolis Hatzidakis.

• Fears of the Yugoslav civil war spreading south into Kosovo have aroused concern for the **one thousand Greek students** studying at the University of Pristina, capital of the province. Most of the students are attending the Faculty of Medicine there.

• Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan and his Greek-born wife Princess Katerina have been made honorary citizens of Alonnisos for their contribution to environmental protection. Both have been active in creating the first National Sea Park on the island in the Northern Sporades which is the chief habitat of the seriously depleted Mediterranean Monk Seal. Prince Sadruddin is President of the Bellerive Foundation, a Swiss ecological organization, and has been as active member of the Alexander S. Onassis Foundation.





Insurers and Shipowners Face Regulatory Woes

Insurance companies hardly know whether to be gloomy or optimistic these days, despite a background of reasonable results and a gradual relaxation of the state's grip on the sector.

Firms have been disappointed that the government has managed to introduce its new taxation legislation ahead of a liberal insurance bill which so far has taken two years to get ready for Parliament.

Under new tax provisions, life insurance policies will be taxed for the first time. Insurers generally were relieved that the government finally opted to tax policies on an annual basis rather than at maturity, so that the client still receives a tax-free sum at the end. However, they predict that the move will still hit sales in what has been the fastest-growing branch of the Greek insurance market.

'Insurance sources were unable to confirm at press time whether another draft proposal of the government stayed in the Tax Bill, namely a provision to treat insurance companies equally with banks for tax purposes.

If confirmed, insurers would have to pay 35 percent tax on income from bonds for the first time.

"It will kill a number of insurance companies," said Megaclis N. Louridas, General Manager of Ilios Greek Insurance Company Ltd.

In common with many companies in all sectors affected, Ilios has been forced to re-evaluate its real estate for tax purposes and last month announced it would be issuing new shares to existing shareholders to cover a 300-million drachmas increase in capital.

Ilios, which is 58 percent-owned by the Norwich Union Group and is the only private insurer listed on the Athens Stock Exchange, dipped into the red last year when it lost 58 million drachmas, but Louridas announced that it had recovered during the first quarter of 1992 with a trading profit of 48 million drachmas.

Greek owned insurance firms are facing stiffer competition from foreign groups now that the strictly controlled fire insurance market is being deregulated and a number of large infrastructural projects are getting underway, providing extensive business for underwriters who are experienced with big risks. For example, Germany's Allianz and Italy's Generali, giants which have both consolidated their' presence in Greece in recent months, each took 42.5 percent of insurance for the Athens Metro project, worth in excess of 1 billion US dollars.

"Big multinationals were well placed to capture the large risks though these were few," said Allianz's Chief Executive in Athens, Jerome Delendas.

He attributed that to a lack of underwriting know-how in the market which had been caused by decades of following state-set tariffs.

Shipping Image Defended

The shipping industry's unfavorable image among politicians and the public was acknowledged at last month's Posidonia conference in Athens, but experts claimed that this contradicted the facts.

"The statistical record clearly shows a steady improvement in marine safety yet the perception of the public and of many government officials is just the opposite," said Frank Iarossi, the Chairman of the American Bureau of Shipping which is one of the leading 'classification societies' responsible for technical inspections of vessels.

Iarossi quoted figures published by America's National Research Council which showed that shipping losses had been reduced from 0.4 percent of the world fleet in 1970 to 0.25 percent in 1988, the most recent year covered by the study.

Although he was challenged by marine insurers, who have borne heavy losses from shipping accidents in recent years, Iarossi maintained that all the research proved there had been "a measurable and substantial improvement in marine safety."

A number of well-publicized casualties which have occurred since 1988 might represent a 'blip' in the safety graph, admitted Iarossi, but would not alter the overall positive trend.

The discussion took place against a background of increasignly tough legislation to cover ships. Since 1987, when the supertanker *Exxon Valdez* ran aground and caused severe pollution in Alaska, action has been taken by the United States which has introduced controversial laws on shipping which have forced many companies to withdraw from transporting oil to North American terminals.

Europe is poised to introduce its own package of tighter controls and there has been much discussion about the merits of creating a system of certificates which would bestow quasi-official recognition on 'good' management.

By and large, Greek shipowners have reacted with alarm to such moves, arguing that what is needed is stricter enforcement of the existing system, which is based on each nation supervising its own ships, independent assessment of the technical standards by the classification societies, and a multi-country memorandum which entitles the member countries to inspect the condition of vessels calling at its ports.

The system, it is admitted, has fallen into disrepute but can be beefed up to provide an adequate basis for regulating the industry.

Instead, what has happened is that shipowners are facing a tide of illconsidered and often discriminatory new regulations which threaten to plunge the industry into chaos.

That was the argument of another speaker, top Greek shipowner John Lyras, who said, "intervention in the industry has reached the point of percecution [of shipowners]."

Although he admitted that there is presently a lot of concern about accidents at sea, the need to protect the environment and the problems posed by a rapidly ageing world fleet, he also claimed that the safety record was continuously improving and pollution from ships was on the decrease.

He said shipping was already overregulated compared with other industries and pointed blame at governments who had been quick to impose tougher port facilities, navigational control systems or pollution reception facilities.

Lyras, a Vice President of the Union of Greek Shipowners, also advanced his country's view that older ships, over which a good deal of fuss is being made just now, are not necessarily dangerous ships. It has long been the argument of Greek shipping companies that an elderly, well-maintained and well-staffed ship is a much safer proposition than a brand-new vessel with a shoddy crew. EC Integration: Products and People

ince the promulgation of the Single Market Act in 1985, what has changed, in the trading habits of Europe? Apart from the general increase of trade in the world have European Community (EC) members moved a larger proportion of their exports to each other? The answer is a resounding yes! As shown in the table, a greater percentage of goods is flowing within European boundaries in 1992 than in 1985. This, more than anything else, is the reason why external companies from developed nations, America and Japan leading the pack, are scrambling to be part of this growing traffic.

There are many reasons for such a migration of investment. The vast and rich market of 340 million of course; but more important are the benefits obtained from the removal of internal EC tariff borders, mutual recognition of standards, free circulation of capital and community trademark protection. External EC borders remain intact, only affected by worldwide agreements such as GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade), area trade agreements and bilateral contracts. The universal business cry is "Get inside the walls and produce."

But people are moving too and, having moved, remain. There are 250,000 Italians living and working in Belgium; quarter of a million Greeks and half a million Italians enjoying high wages in Germany. Spanish sun burns 55,000 Germans and 39,000 Brits, the Netherlands plays host to 39,000 Germans and 37,000 Brits. France is *maison* to 320,000 Spanish, 765,000 Portugese and 330,000 Italians. Denmark, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Luxembourg entertain smaller flocks of Europeans. Nobody from the EC wants to settle in Ireland! The United Kingdom provides a permanent home to 530,000 Irish, 75,000 Italians and 43,000 Germans. These are the major bodies of migrant Europeans; on top of these figures each country has smaller pools of foreign residents.

Taken as a whole the EC countries spend as much on research as Japan.

Greece itself, in 1988, played permanent host to 16,000 Brits, 10,000 Germans, 6,000 Italians, 6,000 French and nearly 6,000 other Community citizens. This movement and settlement is increasing and will continue to do so in tandem with the increase in trade and decrease in controls.

Who are these people who choose to live in another country? They can be divided broadly into three categories. One, blue collars either because of lack of jobs in their own country or to increase their take-home pay; two, professionals and white collars who find better opportunities outside their own turf; three retirees. In the blue collar category are most of the Greeks, Portugese, Spanish, Irish and Italians. Britain and Germany send white collars



and skilled workers to the North and retirees to the South.

Now, from 1993 on, every citizen in any EC country will be able to settle in any European Community country – providing he is not an immediate burden to his host country. For example, migrants must be registered with a national health service; retirees must show that they are covered under a national social security system; students must prove that they can support themselves during their terms of study.

Professionals are allowed to practice anywhere in the EC providing they have earned the necessary qualification to practice.

This harmonization has come about not only because of the desire to somehow unify and clear Europe from the past fear of wars – but of the desire to seek a leading role in the new world trade order.

It was realized, over 20 years ago that, individually, the 12 nations making up the Community could not compete effectively against the giant resources of Japan and the United States of America. Even the German market (the largest European one) is less than half the size of the Japanese and a quarter the size of the US. Only a single European market allowing economies of scale in research and production can play on the world scene – and this market cannot be fragmented, as in the past, into 12 national development areas.

Taken as a whole the EC countries spend as much on research as Japan; but because of duplicate efforts the results lag far behind. On top of this the launching of new products was complicated by each nation's different regulations and standards. At the best this dissipation of effort added to consumer cost and tended to make the product uncompetitive on the world market. At the worst many large projects became too expensive for any one country to undertake.

The march towards the single market, the integration of product and people, the advantage of collective and co-operative research and manufacturing has now reached the point of no return, despite the recent 'No' vote by the Danes on the Maastricht Agreement. At Maastricht the 12 EC Members agreed essentially to set goals with time limits; these will not be changed and Denmark will either vote 'Yes' at a future date or find a lonely place outside the club. Not only is the Economic Community taking the shape of an economic giant on the world stage but also it is becoming a solid foundation on which the rest of Europe is building.

Greece, as one of the pillars of that foundation, has only recently accepted the responsibility of contributing to the Community structure. For too long Greeks have considered 'Europe' a separate continent; a nice place to visit, to shop and to import ECUs (European

Currency Units) to help pay the government's bloated payroll. Only recently has it realized that the money it receives from Brussels is to be used for economic growth and not for political pleasure.

Now, tortoisely, things are changing. First comes the state of mind; think Greek-Americans living and working in the United States. One of them is Mr Tsongas. He is not an American-

Greek; he is a Greek-American but no less a cultural Greek because of it. So eventually Greeks in their homeland will think of themselves as Europeans, be more outward looking and co-operate with each other and with their co-members in the European Community. Only as the Greek side of a European family will they regain the confidence and stature they wore with pride 2500 years ago.

INTRA-COMMUNITY TRADE AS PERCENT OF COUNTRY'S FOREIGN TRADE

	1985	1987	1989	GROWTH
	1.181			
BELGIUM/LUX	67.0%	72.3%	71.2%	6.3%
BRITAIN	44.3%	51.2%	50.6%	14.2%
DENMARK	49.1%	53.5%	51.5%	4.9%
FRANCE	54.9%	65.6%	63.4%	15.5%
GERMANY	49.1%	53.5%	54.0%	10.0%
GREECE	46.7%	60.9%	63.8%	36.6%
IRELAND	70.5%	71.2%	72.3%	3.0%
ITALY	44.5%	56.5%	56.5%	27.0%
NETHERLANDS	54.0%	61.5%	68.0%	25.9%
PORTUGAL	45.7%	63.4%	69.2%	51.4%
SPAIN	32.9%	54.9%	58.6%	78.1%

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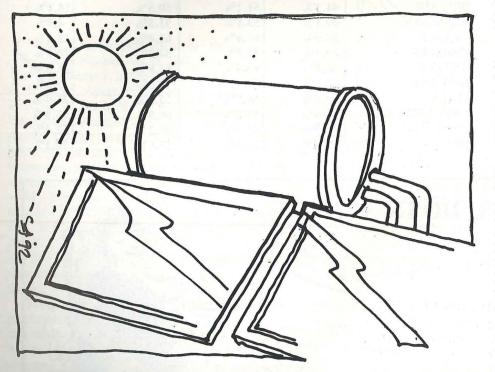
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OPPORTUNISTIC' BUSINESS PROJECTS

by Michael Anastasiadis

In today's society of the spectacle, making money out of cleaning up and protecting the environment seems the only way to limit the damage already caused.



I seems the Rio Conference did not amount to much except good wishes for a better world, and the signature of two or three international treaties that are easily circumvented. Nobody is willing to pay the price if cleaning up, to start with, is not a money-making business. This most probably is what certain Orthodox theologians meant when they considered the "opportunistic way of environmental protection and the further exploitation of Nature and God's creatures."

Wishful ideological thinking and well prepared talks are not enough. Last month, we considered certain projects implemented in Greece by the business community. These are 'opportunistic' projects to make more money and, fortunately, to pollute less if not at all. If the conference at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, was held for world politicians to wash their hands of the mess they have helped create, then a few business projects in small Greece for the good of our direct environment surely cannot harm anyone, least of all the Church.

GREEK SOLAR WATER HEATERS

Though Greece is one of the small countries in the European Community, it is paradoxically the largest market for solar water heaters. Yearly sales of solar heaters amount to 60,000 units or a surface of 160,000 square meters; all the other 11 EC countries put together (over 320 million inhabitants) consume just as much as Greece (10 million inhabitants).

The second largest consumer country is Germany with 16.81 percent of EC sales (Greece: 52.55 percent); then, the UK with 6.46 percent, France with 5.78 percent, Portugal wilth 5.25 percent, Denmark with 4.71 percent, Holland with 3.55 percent, Italy and Spain with 2.42 percent each.

The 600,000 solar water heaters already in use in Greece have gone a long way in improving the environment of the country rich in sun but poor in raw material. It is estimated that the Greek energy consumer has saved 1.200 million KW worth 30 billion drachmas (165 million US dollars). This is equal to 18 billion drachmas (78 million US dollars) worth of generated electric power on a yearly basis; which would have cost the Hellenic Electricity Board 45 billion drachmas (248 million US dollars) to produce.

Already in 1978, the Greek government introduced tax exemptions still valid to all who install solar water heaters in order to alleviate the national energy bill. Up to this day, only one third of the Greek market uses solar heaters.

"There is still room for further growth," said Mr Panos Lamaris, President of the Hellenic Solar Energy Association (HSEA). "We believe the Hellenic Electricity Board (DEH) can now contribute to expanding the market by financing the installation if not the replacement of solar water heaters. DEH can buy the heaters from our members, thus keeping a close eye on our high standards and invoice the consumer giving him good credit terms through the electricity bills. This policy has had spectacular results in Italy. On the other hand, HSEA is behind the idea of the setting up of the European Federation of Solar Water Heaters Producers. This is now done. HSEA represents some of the most dynamic solar heater producers in Europe that are presently claiming a good portion of the Portuguese, Spanish and Italian markets.

Solar heater production standards are set by the Democritus Nuclear Physics Research Centre near Athens, and have been adopted by the UN and the International Committee for Standards as world standards for the production of domestic solar heaters. Greek technology and know-how at its best.

> Mr Panos Lamaris, President Hellenic Solar Water Heater Association Telephone: 281-9200

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

The Hellenic Secretariat of Chemical Products (HSCP) was recently instituted in order to start a new industrial policy for the environment by chemical industries. It aims at setting safe environmental standards in the use, commercialization and transport of chemical products. HSCP will also encourage the establishment of a European environmental policy for chemical industries and the implementation of EC directives. HSCP wants to link its members to international chemical corporations and other organizations in terms of environmental standardization of products and training of managers.

The instituting members are 12 of the largest Greek companies some of which are the largest chemical corporations in the world. Maybe you can wash a blackamoor white!

> Mr Stathis C. Asvestes, General Manager DOW Hellas Telephone: 939-1111

RECYCLING AND PACKAGING

Evain word for the vain word for the newly established Hellenic Association for Recycling and Recovery of Raw Material (HARRRM). Indeed, this seems to be the reason for the harmonization of packaging policy of medium and large size industries in Greece. The aim is to harmonize packaging standards locally and to reclaim recyclable material in order to save energy and protect the environment. HARRRM will also coordinate the implementing of environmentally safe industrial policy and the organization of local and international seminars in order to share worldwide experience.

Fifty of the largest Greek industries have signed in, and many more are joining. According to Mr Loukas Komis, the Assistant Managing Director of Coca-Cola in Greece, "industrial development now depends on the protection of the environment." Doesn't that ring a bell?

Mr Loukas Komis Hellenic Association for Recycling and Recovery of Raw Material Telephone: 682-9382

So much for this month's opportunistic business projects. You see, it is not the cowl that makes the friar.

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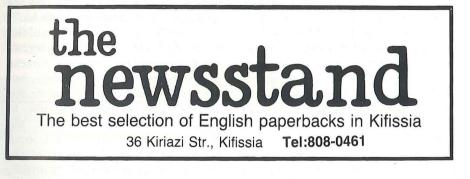
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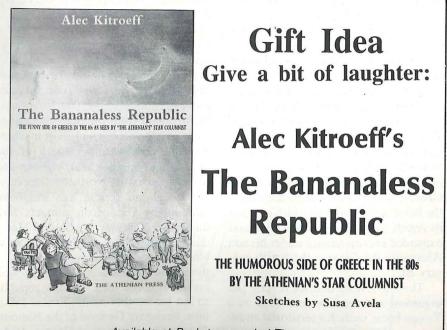
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GREEKS AND YUGO - MACEDONIANS IN GLOOMY DEADLOCK

by Paul Anastasi

The author of this article toured Greece's neighboring former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, as well as Greece's northern frontier regions. After extensive interviews with the Republic's political leaders and other influential personalities, he came to the conclusion that the two countries are characterized by mutual suspicion, intransigence and unwillingness to compromise. He also concludes that for the time being there is no hope of a breakthrough on the dispute over the neighboring Republic's use of the name 'Macedonia'.

Beside Lake Doirani on the Greek-Skopje border – the hotel and casino managers sit glumly around the empty gambling tables lamenting the loss of all their Greek clients and the collapse of their business. Only a few hundred metres away is the Lake Doirani border crossing point, which along with neighboring Gevgelije until recently was an extremely busy route handling much of the Balkans' tourism and commercial traffic.

The frontiers between Nato-member Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, once a tense Cold War dividing line between East and West, in recent years had developed into a key communications artery for the Mediterranean and central Europe. But today it is all but closed as the result of an internationally unique dispute over a name.

Greece is blocking international recognition of former Yugoslavia's southernmost republic, insisting that it abandons the name 'Macedonia' as one that is an intrinsic part of Greek history and culture. Its use, Athens says, implies territorial claims against Northern Greece, where historic Macedonia lies, the heart of the kingdom which reached its zenith under Philip of Macedon and expanded into an empire under his son Alexander the Great in the fourth century BC.

The Slavic Macedonians reverse the argument and see Greece's stand as a Trojan horse tactic for territorial ambitions northwards.

"Our borders used to be one of the

busiest crossing points in Europe," laments Aleksandar Dimitrov, the small republic's undersecretary of Foreign Affairs. "But the Greeks have now set up a new China Wall to punish us."

Most evident is the disruption of the holiday and gambling business interests along the borders. "Visiting Greeks were our only source of business, but not a single one comes anymore for fear of being branded a traitor to Greece," says Mile Nikolovsky, the 30-year-old manager of the Doirani Hotel, which hosts the newest of the four casinos on the border. "I myself, like tens of thousands of my compatriots, travelled several times a year to Greece for shopping and holidays. All that has now come to an end."

Boris Pavlovski, the manager of a local casino and of a tourism agency, says that up to 2000 Greeks would visit the four border casinos every weekend, providing the area with 90 percent of its income. Similarly, 600,000 Yugoslavs, half of them from the Macedonian region, would holiday and shop in Thessaloniki, only 42 miles south of the border, and in other nearby towns and seaside resorts of Northern Greece.

Though no formal ban has been imposed by Greece on contacts with the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Athens has imposed a partial blockade and alternative communications and business ventures as one means of compelling the new republic to opt for another name. Kostas Pylarinos, Secretary General of the National Tourist Organization of Greece, said a new casino was planned in Northern Greece to attract those Greeks who flooded across the border to gamble. And Greece is developing new commercial and holiday routes through Italy and Bulgaria.

Meanwhile, goods to and from the neighboring republic are turned back if marked 'Republic of Macedonia'. Visas to visit Greece are cancelled and travellers forbidden entry if they declare their nationality to be 'Macedonian'.

Customs officials on the Greek side said that a limited amount of commercial traffic gets through, only if the cargo is identified as destined for 'the region of Skopje'. Skopje is the Republic's capital of 600,000 inhabitants, and Greece refers to the country as a whole only as 'Republic of Skopje'.

Greece argues that the Republic is an artificial entity comprising a mixture of diverse nationalities, and that Yugoslav Communist leader Tito truncated it from Serbia's south so as to limit the Serbian strength within Yugoslav Federation. It also says the Socialist Republic of Macedonia was set up by Stalin and Tito at the end of the World War II as a base for the ensuing Communist attempt to seize power by force in Greece in the 1945-49 civil war and to exercise territorial pressure on neighboring Greece and Bulgaria.

"There is only one Macedonia and it has been Greek for 3000 years," says the English-language sticker pasted up throughout Greece, inluding frontier crossings.

After a week of interviews in both countries, this writer found that their

political leaders and other influential figures felt an almost identical intransigence, suspicion and unwillingness to compromise. Greece's conservative government and all political parties, with the exception of the hardline Communist faction, vowed in June never to accept any name that includes a reference to Macedonia. But they also pledged not to get involved in war and to guarantee the neighboring Republic's borders and economic well-being if it changed its name.

The formerYugoslav Republic counters that it has no other name to go by and will not discuss the imposition of an alternative one by outside forces. It also says domestic political turmoil will erupt if it accepts a compromise.

"We cannot discuss any change in our name, nor can we believe that this issue is Greece's real concern," says Jovan Pavlovski, the President of the Macedonian Writers Association. "We cannot but suspect that Greece's real objectives are territorial."

As if echoing him in reverse, Christos Batsikas, the President of the Provincial Press Association of Greece, counters: "We cannot even discuss a name which includes the word 'Macedonia' or 'Macedonian'. For we know that by clinging on to this name their real long-term objectives are territorial."

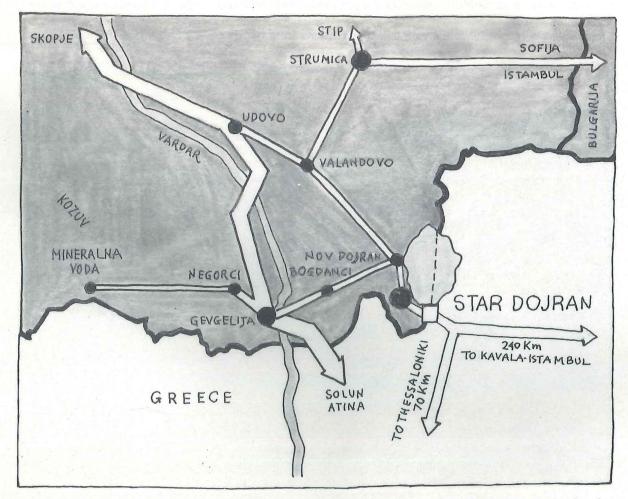
The new Republic's government dismisses this, claiming that it only has a border guard army and that its very small size of 26,000 square kilometers is comparable to Luxembourg. Ljupco Georgievski, the leader of the opposition right-wing Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (VMRO), the largest in Parliament and the one suspected of fomenting expansionist nationalist sentiments, also categorically denied in an interview charges of irredentist plans against Greece.

The United States and the European Community, for the past four months have struggled with a compromise formula for fear that the wars that have swept the former Yugoslav Republics might soon spread to this southernmost region. The two frontrunning names promoted so far by the EC are 'Macedonian Republic of Skopje' or 'New Republic of Macedonia'.

However, no compromise has been forthcoming so far, as the Yugoslav Macedonians refuse to discuss a name modification and the Greeks threaten the Community with a veto should it dare recognize the new Republic under any Macedonian tag. In Luxembourg in mid-June, efforts by the EC Foreign Ministers again broke down in deadlock, and the issue was deferred for the Community's summit conference in Lisbon on June 26. After that, responsibility to pursue a solution passes to Britain, which this month assumed the rotating EC presidency.

Stojan Andov, the President of the local parliament, explains that failure or further delay in obtaining the same recognition as that granted to the other Yugoslav Republics could have disastrous consequences on the small state. He says it could facilitate intervention by Serbia, which sees the area as an extension of its own territory, or could further encourage the trend for independence among the very large Albanian population in the country. Furthermore, he says, without recognition the Republic cannot make international agreements and hope for desperately needed economic aid.

"We assure Greece that we do not intend to make any move or alliances that would in any way be interpreted as a threat to it," Mr Andov said in an interview. "To the contrary, Greece must help us, for it has to realize that failure to obtain recognition might lead to an outbreak of war that would bring in the Serbians, Bulgarians and Turks, and ultimately the Greeks themselves. It is in Greece's long-term interest to help us survive."



The Greek-Macedonian border

SUMMER THOUGHTS ON WINTERING IN HYDRA

by Jerome Szymczak A world in miniature, an abandoned movie set in winter, and a whirling circus in summer, Hydra enjoys an unparalleled attraction.

friend of mine once wrote: "The Greeks are barely Greek in summer, but in winter, they again pull out their *komboloi*, throw out all those tacky, unsold cat-calendars, and try to find the plumber."

When I first decided to move to Hydra last October, friends and family were aghast. "You're moving to Hydra for the *winter*?", they exclaimed. "What's there to do?"

"I hope not much," I replied. I planned to read, write, take photographs, paint and generally contemplate life in the cold, quiet, empty port under an often dramatic winter sky. Indeed, Hydra was at times in winter more like an abandoned movie set than an actual town; wet, empty, and eerily overlit by bare bulbs swinging in the wind with a somberly surreal Christmas tree barely standing, off to one side. It is not surprising, then, to learn that Hydra's contemporary popularity as a retreat for 'creative intellectuals' stems from her discovery in the late 1950s as a location for filmmaking like Boy on a Dolphin and Phaedra.

Now that Hydra is back under the relentless haze of a hot summer sun, and the patronizing gaze of tourists – well beyond that beautiful winter light, that coldest snowiest season in Greece in 50 years – I recall my 1991 winter exile on Hydra with some fascination. The company and combination of native Hydriots, along with expatriate painters, writers, construction workers, and various world-weary 'idlers'

Hydra's popularity as a retreat for 'creative intellectuals' stems from her discovery in the late 1950s as a location for filmmaking.



like myself often proved as stimulating and bracing as the weather. Gathered together against the cold in one of the few tiny tavernas that stay open all year, we sang, danced, drank, ate together – but above all, philosophized about life, love, the island, the weather, indeed *any* subject that rated groupdiscussion – and some that didn't. Hydra in the winter, I learned, was the world in microcosm.

Come summer, she overcompensates, opening her arms indiscriminately to thousands of day-trippers from around the globe. From April through September, no fewer than three tourist boats and three ferry boats arrive daily; two other cruise boats arrive weekly; and Flying Dolphins ply the harbor hourly from sunrise to sunset, turning Hydra into yet another suburb of Athens.

In the winter, there is *no* indication of this approaching circus. In nearly all kinds of weather, all winter long, one excursion boat would arrive daily – a blessing for the local shopkeepers – and disgorge its close-bundled cargo of mostly Japanese, Hong Kong Chinese tourists, apparently when most of them take their holidays. With admirable efficiency, they would fully utilize their brief hour on the island feeding the cats, lunching on *kalamarakia*, pricing gold and taking countless snapshots. Watching them was the 'high point' of some short but dull winter afternoons.

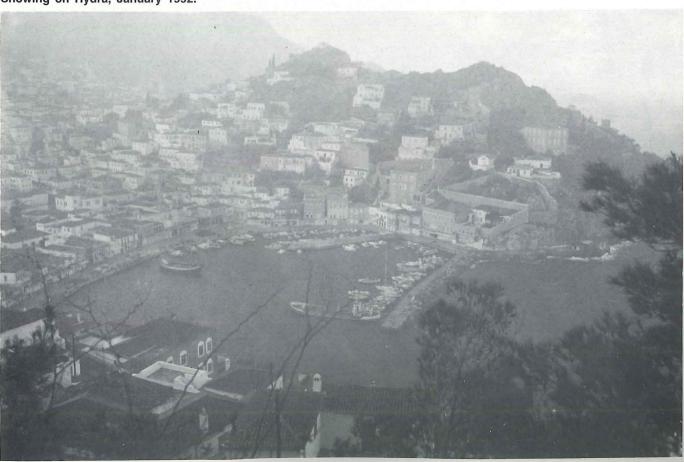
Less regular, but certainly as welcome, were the evenings Thanassis came down from the hills to play beautiful bouzouki or guitar music behind closed shutters in one of the port cafés – a privilege solely for the ears of winter idlers. Through spring and summer, Thanassis is too busy driving one of the local construction trucks to sing and play.

Hydra's history has long been a welcoming one, though the reasons may not be readily apparent. Its shores have long been considered 'inhospitable' to maritime traffic – with the stunning exception of the deep, natural amphitheatre of its harbor and porttown. It is largely rocky and devoid of vegetation – though wheat, olives, grapes, and most notably almonds are still grown here. It is termed 'claustrophobic' and 'lacking decent beaches' in several tour books – and if that is what they want to continue to believe, it is fine with me.

Hydra has *always* been short of water – even before the influx of summer tourists. Oddly enough, Hydrea, as first mentioned by Herodotus in the fifth century BC,has at least been historically perceived as a place to draw water. But even the island's famous *Kala Pigadia* (Good Wells), first dug in 1800, could not sustain inhabitants year-round. Then, as today, water had to be carried over from the Peloponnese, in spite of the efforts of a Turkish diviner to find further sources of water on the island.

Today, Hydra's popularity is no less of a paradox as she draws her own particular mix of immigrants, both 'typically' Greek and 'untypically' foreign. Painters and photographers come for the light and respite; would-be writers come to hole-up and, it is hoped, write. Native Hydriots go about their business with unaffected charm; and the creative, curious, rich, poor, and/or merely retired come for a much-desired break from the 'real' world. It all makes for a heady blend at times, particularly when congregated in our indoor winter closeness.

On one end of the spectrum, there are those residents who theorize as to the island's innate 'energy field', allowing visitors to 'recharge' naturally with time. On the other, there is the downto-earth banter of the local donkeymen, leading their charges loaded down with everything from bricks to champagne – up the steeply-winding paths from the port, for there are no cars or motorbikes on Hydra, just a



Snowing on Hydra, January 1992.

handful of garbage and construction trucks. Add to this Hydra's proximity to Athens – just over an hour by hydrofoil in most weather – and for Athenians looking to escape the din and pollution of the city its attraction is unparalleled.

"I fell in love with it the day I arrived," exclaims Bill Cunliffe, an 'expat' resident of nearly 30 years. "The winters remain blessedly unchanged, but of course more and more tourists are arriving every summer. Hydra is becoming just another tube-stop. Years ago there were no excursion boats, just the occasional ferry boat, and it seemed the whole island would congregate to see who would get off."

Obviously, tourism, television, and the Flying Dolphins have brought wealth and world-sophistication to the island, but at what cost? It seems more boats equal more paradox. All winter long, an older Greek fisherman here lamented: "The young people used to come down to the port to sing, drink, dance. Now they all sit home and watch football on television. I realize that Hydra must change along with the rest of the world, but why must all the joyful customs be lost first?"

If nostalgia is not what it used to be, neither is Hydra. "I could name-drop for at least three days," claims Cunliffe with a smile. In 1973, he opened the now-defunct, but once world-famous stop on the yacht-route known simply, infamously, as Bill's Bar.

Town and Country called it "the most important watering-hole for the alcoholic jet-set." Melina Mercouri, with husband Jules Dassin, declared it her favorite bar as she rubbed shoulders with notables like John Cleese (of Monty Python fame), Bill Buckley (of rolling-eyed notoriety), and Joan Collins (a great poker-player, by the way). "And of course," adds Bill, "Onassis and Jackie would drop in from time to time."

There was likewise a lot of warm, glowing recollection of Lulu's past, an old taverna still open here after 20-odd years. Tales of Greeks dancing with tables in their teeth, *retsina* and *ouzo* flowing freely, filled our winter evenings. Indeed, Lulu's is still open, the company and conversation still lively, at times the food still fairly fabulous. But the locals have been replaced by sunburnt tourists; and the sweet wail of *rembetika* in the winter has been ousted by the sombre blue glow and the noisy commercials of a large, imposing television set.

Has success *completely* spoiled Hydra? Yes and No. Now that summer is in full swing, Euro-music blaring from the local disco competes with the braying of donkeys well into the earlymorning hours. Yet, at least two bars here still defiantly play only Greek music, and they are popular with young Greeks and foreigners alike. A *frontistirio* first opened by Cunliffe's wife Lena in the early 1980s is still going strong, with 130 students of all ages aiming at proficiency. And in spite of its transient summer nature, Hydra remains virtually free of crime, a safe place to raise a family, and a place where the elsewhere vanishing concept of *community* still has a meaning.

Beyond this, the island maintains a certain 19th-century integrity and character through the conscious preservation efforts of local leaders and residents. Strict building controls are enforced, and the introduction of motor vehicles has long been opposed. Where else in Greece can one completely escape those prevalent, deafening motorbikes?

Firm in place on a Council of Europe list of protected monuments, Hydra also evokes the past with the imposing presence of a surviving handful of slope-roofed mansions both lining the port and dotting the hillsides. Here is evidence that current commercial trends on Hydra are not without precedent, for these homes were built by wealthy shipowners who imported their own architects from Genoa and Venice. So today's travellers to the

Hydra's front harbor.



island all have something in common with Hydra's past. They are but the latest wave in a broad historical ocean of immigrants. Why do they keep coming?

"To paint," explains Bill Pownall who, along with his wife Francesca, has been a permanent resident since 1975. "Hydra had *everything* to do with my wanting to paint. I first arrived here from Australia in the mid-1960s, having been a musician and in advertising. The people I met here welcomed me, gave me encouragement, a sense of community."

Hydra as a community is a concept not immediately evident to the visiting boatloads of summer tourists. "This is a very social island," Pownall observes. "Sometimes (especially in the summer), you meet more people than you can handle. But in the winter, there is still contentment and peace time to remain open to that creative frame of mind." And as for that sense of community, Francesca, a poet, adds: "The Greeks here especially are 'classless', which is not to say that money isn't important to them. But if they like you, it doesn't make the slightest difference how much money you have. They will rally round you, help you find a house, and so on."

Karin Craze and Anita Thomas are two women I met this winter who are

Snowcapped hills of the Peloponnese across the channel.

also putting this concept of community into practice. They own a shop designed primarily with local residents in mind, something of an anomaly on such a 'touristy' island. Open all year – and cleverly called *Ti Ein' Afto?* (What Is It?) – they sell a combination of home furnishings, rugs, antiques, glassware and gifts that give credence to a certain Greek appreciation for sophistication.

"We opened a year and a half ago with the very idea of giving something back to the island," Karin asserts. "Greeks are very 'house-proud', and because our prices are comparable to those in Athens, we save the locals an often-dreaded trip to the city. Our first winter was a bit rough, but now we are enjoying the full support of the Greek community here." Swiss-born, Anita

The variable winter weather often creates rainbows.



adds: "And we've now opened a longoverdue – and very popular – bookexchange service for the foreign community and Greeks alike."

This summer we are all still here, albeit more in-hiding from the visiting hordes. Sometimes I sit with the Greek fisherman who, all winter long, lamented the advent of television. "There are two kinds of people who come to this island," he asserts, as we watch the endless parade of people along the port, "those who merely take what they want, and, those who give something back." I feel fortunate to have 'wintered' with some of Hydra's *contributors*, a fascinating and caring array of people who 'stay'. Now, may we have 'our' empty movie-set back?

Winter sunset.



THE CORFU CHANNEL INCIDENT



A photograph of the British Naval Attaché, Captain J.J. Pearson, laying a wreath at the Commonwealth War Graves Commission Plot in the British Cemetery, Corfu, on the 45th Anniversary of the Mining (22 October 1991).

n 22 October, 1946, four Britwarships, ish Mauritius, Saumarez, Leander and Volage, sailed from Corfu harbor bound, it was said, for Cephalonia where a naval regatta was to take place. They sailed north through the narrow strait which separates Corfu from the rugged mountainous Albanian coast. The previous year this international waterway had been swept clear of mines laid by the occupying German army at the end of World War II, and was open to all shipping.

The war had left the Balkan countries half in ruins, financially bankrupt and politically unstable. Communistled partisans had, to the dismay of Western governments, seized power by force in both Yugoslavia under the Croat, Tito, and in Albania under Enver Hoxha. Meanwhile, Greece was simmering with incipient civil war. Wartime Allies had become 'Anglo-American Imperialists' whose every action was viewed with growing suspicion.

Some months earlier there had been a surprising, unpleasant incident, believed at the time to be an isolated one, when two British ships, the *Orion* and the *Superb* had been fired at from the Albanian shore while they were cruis-

by J.M. Thursby

Britain and Albania have just concluded a settlement which brings to an end a 46-year-period of strained relations. At long last, the file on what is known as the 'Corfu Channel Incident' has been closed.

ing through the straits. There had been no damage or casualties, but the British government had strongly protested. Now as the four warships, led by the *Mauritius*, approached the channel, the crews were placed at 'action stations' and ordered to return any hostile fire.

All appeared quiet and normal when suddenly there was a great yellow flash, a tremendous explosion and the *Saumarez* was blown half out of the water. As the *Volage* just behind went to its aid there was a second explosion, so great that it ripped off the ship's bow structure. Momentary chaos reigned with smoke and debris everywhere. Sporadic hostile fire they had been prepared for but not mines.

Both ships were badly crippled and only by feats of brilliant seamanship were they slowly navigated back to Corfu where they limped into the harbor in a sorry state. Forty-four sailors had lost their lives and many more were injured. The unlucky seamen were given a mass funeral with full military honors and laid to rest in the flowerstrewn, old-world British cemetery in Corfu.

Apart from the dead and wounded, the two warships had been damaged beyond repair, apparently by a country which did not even possess a navy. Both the British Admiralty and the ruling Labour Government in London (which had been shilly-shallying whether to recognize Enver Hoxha's Marxist-Leninist state or not), were outraged at the illegal mining of international waters in peacetime. They blamed Albania for what they saw as a cowardly criminal act and protested vehemently.

Albania, however, denied all knowledge of the incident or the mines and accused Britain of creating the situation to suit its own political purposes. British minesweepers, sent in once again to clear the channel, found 22 mines in all, one of them only 50 metres from the



The Memorial set up 5 years ago by the Survivor's Association to honor all those killed in the incident.

Albanian shore. As they hadn't a barnacle or piece of clinging seaweed on them, they obviously hadn't been long in the water. Experts testified that they had probably been laid within the two previous months.

With this damning evidence Britain took the case to the newly-founded United Nations in New York where Albania was defended by a young talented Russian diplomat, Andrei Gromyko, who had not yet begun his long career as Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union. Albania, he argued, could not have laid the mines, as at that time it possessed neither the mines themselves nor the necessary equipment to lay them. Even if Albania had not actually placed them in the water, it had certainly known about them, the British retorted. Enver Hoxha reiterated that it was all a British fabrication; British claimed compensation and satisfaction.

In the end the matter was referred to the International Court of Justice at The Hague. On a split decision (11-5) the court found against Albania and ordered it to pay almost one million pounds in compensation. Albania refused to accept the verdict, adding that in any case it did not possess the required amount as all its reserves had been looted during the war. British had, sometime earlier, recovered some of this loot, ten million pounds worth in gold which had been appropriated by the occupying German army. The authorities in London had been waiting for a stable Albanian government to emerge out of the post-war chaos before handing it back. Now the gold was impounded and placed in a vault in the Bank of England until a settlement was reached. And there it remained until today.

Many attempts had been made by parliamentary pressure groups and diplomatic circles in Britain during the intervening years to bridge the gap and re-establish at least quasi-normal relations with Tirana. Even after the Hague decision, opinions continued to vary in Britain as to the degree of Albanian guilt. The majority, which included Julian Amery a former member of Parliament and SOE officer who liaised with the Albanian partisans during the war, believed that Tito had supplied the equipment and expertise.

Others believed it was the Russians who were at that time building a naval base on the Albanian coast. There is even a possibility that the mines were Italian, left behind in their arsenal when their forces retreated.

As the court remarked, "the origin of the mines is a matter of conjecture." But it went on to rule that whichever power had supplied the mines and requisite know-how, the narrow channel could not have been mined without the express knowledge and agreement of the Albanian authorities.

Both sides remained unyielding and as late as 1982 Hoxha was still sticking to his official story, that the incident was a British plot. Only during the political thaw which followed his death three years later, was the matter raised again in earnest.

In March this year Sali Berisha, a brilliant cardiologist turned politician who speaks fluent English and French, swept to power at the head of his pro-market Democratic Party. His victory signalled an end to the Marxist isolationism which Albania had adopted since the 1940s. At his post election celebration rally, Berisha underlined his country's new foreign policy by saying "Hello Europe, I hope we find you well!"

Talks taking place between the British and Albanian governments, details of which have not been released, were quickly concluded and at long last the gold is returning to Tirana. Albania will, in turn, hand over an agreed sum of 1.1 million pounds in compensation for the ships and men lost in the Corfu Channel so many years ago.



In a Swahili village, Kenya, in the Fall of 1987.

A MODERN DAY ODYSSEUS

by Alice Christ

Following the motto of the Friends World College "One World, One Humanity, One Destiny" Costas Christodoulou has been travelling throughout the world.

ostas Christodoulou's travels began in 1960, when, at the tender age of almost three, his baby sitter said, "It's chilly, Costas, wait here. I'm going to run upstairs to get my sweater."

Mary, the adult baby sitter, true to her word, not only ran upstairs, she also ran down as well, and promptly and properly, given the circumstances, freaked out.

Her charge, in his little red snow suit had disappeared, almost rightbefore-her-very-eyes, in broad daylight, in downtown Toms River City, in New Jersey, in the United States.

Panic - stricken, Mary burst into the Riverview Hotel dining room and accosted his working mother between tables and over diners. Like a crashing wave that recedes, "I've lost your son!", instantly she was gone. While Mary ran up and down the river banks where they often fed the ducks, his mother calmly served two cups of coffee then fled out the kitchen door, around the corner to the Police Station where she heaved open the entrance door.

Deep within the long, rectangular room, Costas sat upright, fast asleep on a straight back, armless chair, his red snow suit opened to the waist, his head tilted, mouth agape, ringed wide with chocolate.

Costas' next safari was at age 11 when he and another prepubescent trekked to Turkey Swamp Park, a wooden area about three square miles. A teeming, relentless rain, punctuated by claps of thunder and lightning, brought him home two days later, all smiles and drenched.

At 16 he spent some dark, early morning hours on the Point Pleasant docks looking to hire himself out to any seagoing captain. By the third morning he penciled a few short hairs on his chin and upper lip, and in the dark, made his rounds. He was hired on the spot, as a deckhand on an eight-day scallop expedition.

Within four hours of severe motion sickness, Costas laid on deck, heaving and swelling as one with the tides. The beleaguered captain cut short the trip and returned three days later rather than risk his deckhand being whisked off the vessel on a stretcher.

Costas' early ambition was to be a

forest ranger. After graduating from Central Regional High School he enrolled at Unity College in Maine. While a freshman he heard of a school called Friends World College. Its motto is One World, One Humanity, One Destiny. FWC has five learning centers around the world. With the help of grants and loans, Costas applied to the school and was accepted.

His first international studies program began in Central America where he studied the people, geography, climate, economy and politics of the country he was in, specializing also in a personal interest. A detailed journal was kept which would be evaluated by the FWC director of that part of the world.

It was here, as a sophomore, that Costas met co-student Sally Smith. Their lives would continuously intertwine and they would marry nine years later in Bruce Springsteen country, Asbury Park, at St George Greek Orthodox Church followed immediately by a second religious ceremony at the Friends Quaker House in Shrewsbury. Two separate religious marriages in the same day would be a unique first time event in New Jersey.

From his early Central American experiences, Costas spent the next ten years learning and travelling. He trekked through England, Europe, (did a study on Karpathos), Israel, Asia, East Africa; his mind working like radar, always aware, non-judgemental of the surrounding culture, sometimes treading cautiously and backwards as an American, oftentimes appreciative of the kindnesses and generosity of a host family. He was a visitor passing through a country.

Costas slept in tents, youth hostels, sleeping bags, people's homes, or small hotels. He hitchhiked or used public transport where available. On that very first trip out of the US, he left with a surfboard, a backpack, a sleeping bag, and a pair of extra durable, extra heavy high boots which he slung around his neck. Off he went, smiling broadly, into the sunrise, onward, through Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador.

From time to time, he tried wearing the boots but found himself trudging and plodding, weighted to the ground, through forests and mountains, his trusty surf board held close or aloft. Back around his neck the burdensome boots were returned, kicking him in the chest with every pitched stride. "Buenos días, Senor." Out in the real world at last.

It was on his return trip to Mexico City by bus that Costas, strangely light-weighted, realized he had left the boots under his seat. As the bus pulled away, he ran after it. "My boots, Senor! My boots!" The bus gathered momentum and as he watched it disappear, Costas, free at last, smiled, "Oh, well. Thank you God..."

But life is not so gracious. The following day, exactly 24 hours later, in the same square, Costas heard someone yelling, "Gringo! Gringo!" He turned around. There, from his idling bus, the same driver thrust an outstretched arm from which the boots hung ponderously. "Your zapatos, Gringo, your zapatos!"

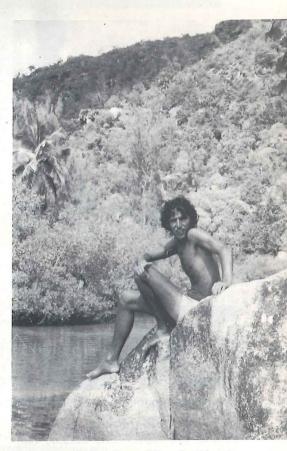
This was at the very beginning of his world travels. Amoebas, worms, parasites had yet to take over. Twelve years later, travelling has become a science. What he wears and carries is super light and indispensable to the trip. He eats nothing that can't be boiled or peeled, including a tomato. He carries water purification pills or boils water, or, as a last resort, drinks bottled soda if available.

In China eight years ago, Costas and Sally travelled a 1000 miles down the Yangtze River and in and out of isolated areas, freely, with cards made out by a Chinese student studying English. "Where is the nearest public transport? We need bedding for the night. Please bring two non-meat dishes which you recommend."

Two hundred residents of one tiny town who had never seen westerners turned out en masse to watch Sally and Costas eat at an outdoor restaurant. Some stood as close as three feet away. Interestingly, both a fork and chopsticks were brought to them. When Sally and Costas picked up the chopsticks, the crowd, as one, roared, "Ahh..."

The initial report out of Kenya, East Africa, was that Joy Adamson had been mauled and killed by a lion. Joy is the lady who wrote *Born Free*, a book detailing her experience with Elsa, a young cub she raised in captivity and then set free. The lioness continued to visit Joy's camp after she matured and had a family of her own. Costas was in India when he read the newspaper item. "No way," he wrote home, "was Joy killed by a lion. And I think I know who did it."

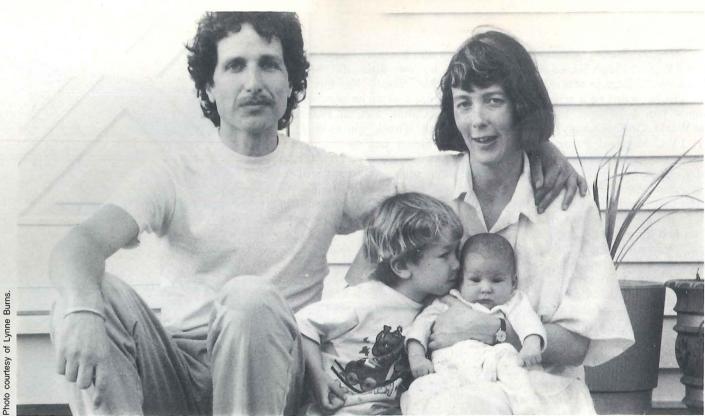
Some years before he had driven into the bush with Joy Adamson and an armed ranger. They were looking for another cub Joy had befriended. Costas spotted one. She had gotten out of the car and taken two or three short steps. Her movements were stealthy, cautious, and sensuous. Her voice was soft, "Kuba..." she coaxed, "Kuba..." Was this 'her' cub? A natural magnifi-



During an exploration of Praslin Island in the Seychelles in 1987.



Costas in Kyoto, Japan (1982).



Costas Christodoulou with his wife Sally and two sons, Tamu (left) and Nikos, at home in New Hampshire, 1991.

cence enveloped this woman who was then in her sixties. She became one with her environment. Gently she backed into the car.

At camp, another side of Joy emerged. Her human interactions were those of a harsh demeaning and domineering woman. Evenings, Costas sat around a campfire with her African help, eating with them, speaking Swahili. Although all agreed, one was particularly vehement in his appraisal of her. "This," Costas would think in India, "this is the person who killed her, not a lion." It was proven later that Joy Adamson had indeed been murdered, and the murderer, an African, later convicted.

Early in 1988, an autobiography by English adventurer-traveller, Wilfred Thessiger, The Life of my Choice, was published in the United States. Costas had read his previous books, when Ethiopia was Abyssinia, Haile Selassie was Emperor, when that part of the world was still Arabia, wild in grandeur and splendor.

The following is taken from Costas' 1981 journal: "This morning, while hitchhiking on the road to Mombassa, I was picked up by Wilfred Thessiger in his Land Rover, returning from a short safari. It was a surprise meeting, one I'd always hoped for ... We talked for over an hour, about Haile Selassie of whom he was a close friend, and about the world and travel today.'

"I felt a great sense of old meeting new, a great sense of history, and as I shook his hand and said, 'goodbye' looking into his old, weather-worn face and clean blue eyes, my own desire for travel and adventure surged within."

In 1987 Costas led 15 Americans on a 23-day safari through three countries, Kenya, Tanzania and Rwanda. Among his most moving experiences was his first meeting of the endangered Mountain Gorilla: The Virunga Mountains, last home to the Mountain Gorilla, rise nearly 14,000 feet above the vast expanse of Central African jungle in what was once called the Congo.

"I have lived and worked on the plains of East Africa with its teeming herds of wildlife and scenic vistas going from one end of the horizon to the other, but here I found myself in a new environment altogether. Around us rose steep volcanic peaks, dark green in color, save for the white wisps of cloud floating between them ... '

"Our tracker informed us that we would have to follow the gorillas 'cross country' and that the going would be rough. My heart pounded as, foot by foot, we literally crept forward. Down one gully and into the next we followed them... Then, all at once, we came upon them. As we lay on our bellies, the tracker parted the tall grass before us and there, less than ten feet away, the Silverback male, largest of the gorillas, lay dozing ... A female, leaning on her elbow and staring directly at us, crept forward and sat less than five feet away. The closeness of the encounter was startling ... "

Costas' father immigrated to the United States from Halkida; his mother's parents are from the Peloponnese. Costas is presently Regional Director for all of Africa for the School for International Training. He sets up,

and oversees, the college Africa studies programs.

His extraordinary wife Sally, baptized Thalia, whose ancestors on both sides of her family arrived in the United States in the 1600's, is employed on a Health Intervention Research Project to help women stop smoking.

Their company, Tamu Safaris, was founded in 1991. It is named after their three-year-old son, Tamu, who was born in Nairobi. The name is a swahili word of endearment. Nikos, ten months old, is named after Kazantzakis.

Tamu on safari with his Dad.



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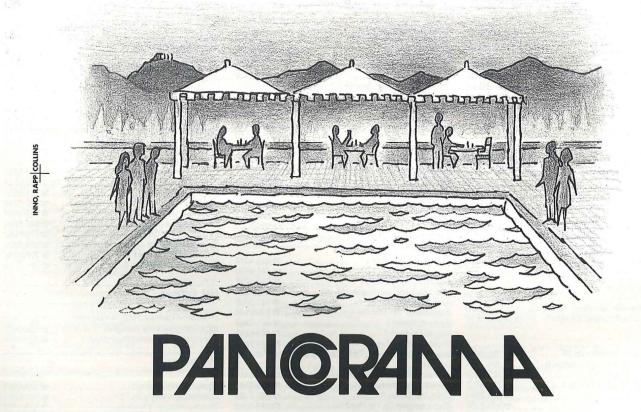
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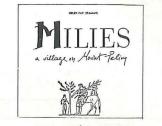
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The Battle Over the Future of the Past

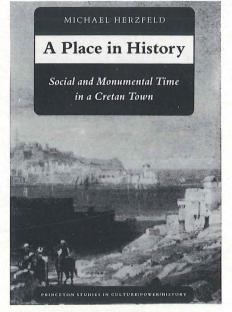
he Cretan town of Rethymnon (referred to guite correctly, if less familiarly, as 'Rethemnos' in the text) endures the mixed blessing of having been memorably written about in the not distant past. Pandelis Prevelakis' charming, elegiac, wry, but always affectionate memoir of the place of his birth Chronicle of a Town is unfortunately out of print in its English translation. Lilika Nakou's Madame Do Ré Mi dealt with Rethymnon's modest pretentions more ascerbically and it was serialized on TV with great success. To Mr Herzfeld's 'social' and 'monumental' time might be added 'literary' time since, for many, Rethymnon lives more vitally in the twilight zone of the printed page than it does in the real Cretan sun, in an aura of nostalgia and wistful amusement.

Why is it, now that we are safely buried in impersonal cities like Athens, that our country roots must be worshipped while our small-town ones are suffered to be laughed at?

Structural nostalgia, our serious sociological author will have us call it. When the past is drawing tourists (with bulging waistband their money pouches) as well as our memories to a place - very visible presences in Rethymnon - nostalgia becomes a professional part of the business. As if caught in a time warp-concocted by the National Tourist Organization in collaboration with the Archaeological Service, the natives living in the 'protected' environment of Old Town Rethymnon lead difficult, dislocating lives. And if, in this 300-page study, going out as far as the Fortezza seems like a safari, it takes no great feat of the imagination to realize that this Rethymnon monograph is a portrait of Greece in miniature.

Mr Herzfeld in this valuable study distinguishes between two sorts of time. His 'social' time is the one we live in as individuals, as members of family and community, going about the daily business of living. 'Monumental' time is the view of the authorities based on what officials define as the politically correct view of the past. "It is always retrospective, a grand afterthought, significantly like destiny," writes our canny author.

As befits a Professor of Anthropology at Harvard, Mr Herzfeld takes a studiously scientific view of things, keeps his philosophy on a short lead, his focus narrow and his statements verifiable. In so doing, he pays



A Place in History Social and Monumental Time in a Cretan Town

by Michael Herzfeld, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1991, pp305.

Rethymnon a service, for there is a growing tendency on the part of the natives in such traditionally 'frozen' areas that have become the target of tourism to take as insubstantial a view of themselves as the foreigners who focus them into their preconceived frames of reference.

Mr Herzfeld's view of Rethymniots is objective and scientific and – what is essential to a study of such ethnological depth – he has great familiarity with what he writes about. It seems he first stayed in Rethymnon over two decades ago and wrote a bit about those wiggly or geometric graffitti incised in the soft plaster when Old Town was first being put together again – clearly a man who was from the start interested in the surface of things in a detailed sort of way – then dug into it when it was still wet.

He has returned often for prolonged stays at different seasons and seems to have endured intimately all the indignities of living and coping within a protected urban environment, putting up with soggy foundations, peeling plaster, damp stone walls that bring on early arthritis, woodrot, salty north winds, and (worst) the inability to make the simplest repairs or the most essential improvements without going through reams of bureaucratic, usually contradictory, red tape.

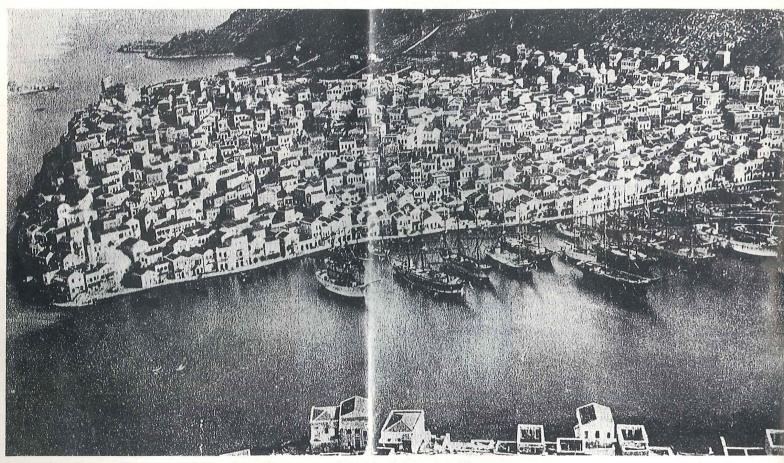
In its descriptions of human relationships the material is detailed, if a bit heavy-handed, unavoidable perhaps for a book published in a series entitled Princeton Studies in Culture/Power/ History and clearly directed more at the specialist than the general reader. As a result, social intercourse and relationships tend to be under-described and over-explained with a corresponding loss in spontaneity. Shop-talk slips in with its "virilocal villages", "uxorilogical arrangements", "gender-coded moral implications", "effects of fractionation", "patrifocal patterns" and "reified habitus". Ethnologists, however, will delight in the many specific references and full bibliography.

Social descriptions, however, are themselves often penetrating and pungent of life in this quaintly medieval but claustrophobic quarter. Those closeknit Hellenic homes envied from afar in looser structured societies are often found teeming with tension on closer examination. The habit of attributing the worst motives to one's neighbor, tale-telling roufiana ("pimping"), resentfulness, lack of trust, back-biting, charges and counter-charges of personal and family betrayal – all the sorry foibles of humanity - dispel at least the saccharin postcard image of this (one tends to forget amid the rich detail) most perfectly preserved Venetian enceinte outside Italy (God preserve Dubrovnik).

An unexpected asset of this study is its political insight. It is astute from the local equation of 'monumental' preservation with the far-right, liberalism with the socialist left at the insular level, and, nationally, the official "calibration of Greek culture to the classicizing cultural canons of Western Europe."

Mr Herzfeld's book is the fullest ethnological study on a Greek subject to be published in English in many years. At the same time it is in itself an excellent reflection of how Greece has changed in recent years, confronts its present, itself and those abroad who find its study infinitely rewarding and renewing.

"If ever a place," writes the author in his preface, "cried out for inspection of the dialectical relationship between structure and process, Greece must be an outstanding candidate."



Panorama of the once rich and bustling centre of commerce.

The most remote of Greek islands, Kastellorizo lies just opposite the south coast of Asia Minor and the Turkish town of Kas. The island may be a speck on the map with only 130 inhabitants, yet it is anything but the sleepy, provincial, neglected outpost that most guidebooks say it is.

We went for three days, but found it such a surprisingly vital, beautiful, even rambunctious place that we stayed a month, loving everything on what is locally known as the 'Rock'.

The island's only town is studded with greenery and there is one tiny farming area in the hills above it, but for the most part Kastellorizo is brown, bare stone with not a tree in sight. Yet the island was once a rich and bustling center of commerce, with as many as 15,000 inhabitants enjoying a grand style of life. Kastellorizan houses were built on a big scale, two-and threestorey mansions that contained large rooms, fine woodwork, luxurious furniture, and artifacts gathered from the far corners of the Mediterranean.

Known as Megisti in those days - it was the Italians during their occupation of the island who gave it its modern name, which translates as Red Castle – the island had numerous churches and monasteries, many excellent schools and active fraternal organizations. The

KASTELLORIZO: OUTPOST OF HELLENISM

by Willard Manus

On a speck of an island just off the south coast of Turkey an old shepherdess used to raise the Greek flag every morning, and now two Vietnamese brothers are the only bakers, attesting to the endurance of Hellenism and its genius for absorption.



islanders' affluence was based on their holdings on the mainland. Until the exchange of population in 1922 the entire Lycian coast was inhabited by Greeks. They criss-crossed between the mainland and the island in their sailboats and fishing craft, doing a vast business in citrus fruit, vegetables, seafood and sponges.

Not only were the Kastellorizans successful sailors and traders, but they were learned, even a cultured bunch, who saw to it that their children became educated. This earned them the reputation of being 'The Jews of the Aegean'.

Kastellorizo was also strategically situated for international trade and shipping. Even today the port displays a large sign reading "Welcome to Kastellorizo – Europe Begins Here." In former days, Dorians called here, followed by Romans, Byzantine Greeks, pirates from Asia Minor and Africa, and the Knights of St John, who built the still-imposing and formidable fort which has provided the locals with sanctuary innumerable times down through its turbulent history.

The island's deep, U-shaped harbor also attracted brigands and warlords over the centuries, and it even served as a landing place during the 1920s and 30s for Air France which used Kastellorizo as a refuelling center for its seaplanes bound for Asia Minor and Africa. When steam replaced sail, several European shipping companies made Kastellorizo a main stopping-off point.

Kastellorizo lost all strategic and economic importance by Ataturk's defeat of the Greek army and the subsequent expulsion of all Greeks from the Turkish mainland in the mid-1920s. Another factor in the precipitous decline of the island's fortunes was when it was politically detached from the mainland and ceded to Italy in 1920.

That was the beginning of the Kastellorizan diaspora. Most of them headed to Perth, Australia, where some 10,000 people of Kastellorizan descent – they call themselves 'Kassies' – live today. These Kassies are a tightknit group that publishes its own newspaper, maintains old folks' homes and funeral parlors, and sends hundreds of visitors back to the island each summer. Their attachment to Kastellorizo is deep and profound. Many have poured money into the island to help improve its infrastructure or to rebuild family houses.

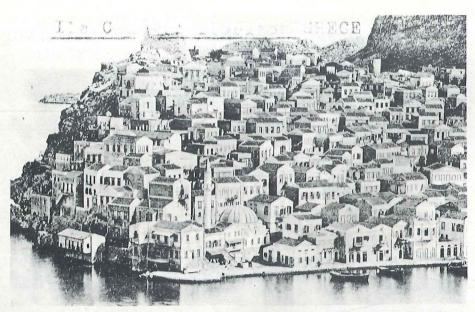
Since most of Kastellorizo's port town was destroyed by bombardment during World War II, many intact houses were taken over by squatters. Now, with land values on the rise, the original owners and the squatters (who have legal rights to property after 25 years) are at each other's throats.

The squabbles are further complicated by the lack of water. There are some cisterns, but most of the water is shipped in by tanker from Rhodes. The Kastellorizans fight over it, though tempers should cooled down when construction of a huge desalinization plant (paid for by the Greek government and the EC) is completed in a few years' time.

A smaller one, largely financed by the Kazzies and built after the war, has been poorly maintained, producing only a trickle of potable water.

Even though Kassies complain that the locals have wasted - or even skimmed off - their money, they seem fanatically devoted to the island. They revisit their patrida every summer, in ever-increasing numbers. Many are second- or even third-generation and arrive with a piece of paper in their hands showing where the old family house is supposed to be. Their consternation can be imagined when they find that the house has been long occupied by squatters. Off to Rhodes the Kassies rush, to find a lawyer to represent them in court and try and win back their property.

Today, Kastellorizo is still something of a ghost town and badly needs a cleaning up. The main life is concentrated on the waterfront. The island's



Kastellorizan houses were built on a big scale: two-and three-storey mansions.

one hotel, the Megisti, sits at one end of the port; the opposite side is dominated by the castle and some official buildings. One houses Kastellorizo's small but fascinating museum. In between are a smattering of houses and pensions, a covered market, a few shops, several bars and tavernas where everyone gathers at night to eat, drink and gossip.

Small as it is, Kastellorizo with its 130 permanent residents seethes with activity, vitality and conflict.

Life was so tough after World War II – physical devastation and isolation, scarcity of water and food, and a lack of jobs were just a few of their problems that the Greek government actually paid each resident a stipend to stay in place. Even today, when yachting and tourism are beginning to bring prosperity, Kastellorizans are not required to pay taxes. There is not a single cash register on the island and the police and customs officials have a distinctly laissez-faire attitude when it comes to local dealings with Turkey (just a 10-minute trip away by speedboat). Food, liquor, boats and visitors flow in and out freely, and the island even serves as the first stopping-off point for a pipeline of Kurdish refugees, most of whom end up in a refugee camp outside Athens.

The local population is split between two power blocs or clans, both of which are headed by strong, squat, big-voiced women. All communities have their internecine conflicts, but Kastellorizo is rare in that its battles are thrashed out in public, at peak volume, at just about any time of the day or night.

Some of the in-fighting is over trivial matters – "you opened your taverna after-hours, while mine was closed" - but most of it has to do with more urgent issues such as land and water.

Apart from the residents and the Kassies, the third group of people found on Kastellorizo in summer are the 'yachties' - those who arrive on private or charter boats from Turkey, Greece, Cyprus and Israel. The 'yachties' leave lots of money on the island, mostly in its restaurants, shops and bars, though some of the locals also cash in by taking them by rubber boat to visit Kastellorizo's 'Blue Grotto', a high-vaulted seaside cave as large and beautiful as Capri's. Seals have nested in here, on rock shelves that drop off steeply into a 100-meter-deep azure pool.

The fourth segment of summer visitors is comprised of a handful of adventurous backpackers and Grecophiles, some of whom join the Kassies in the 50-bed Megisti Hotel, others of who doff down in a pension, or sleep somewhere on the rocky coastline. Many of these visitors turned out to be from Italy, drawn to the island by the way it was idyllically rendered in the Oscarwinning Italian movie, *Mediterraneo*, which deals with the wartime love affair between an Italian navy commander and a Greek woman.

Life is simple and refreshing on Kastellorizo. It may be scruffy and a bit crazy, but it is no fake Greek island, like Mykonos or Paros. It is as real, as challenging and pungent and vibrant as a society can be. Though the island has no beaches, one can find wonderful swimming spots and clean blue water just a few minutes' walk from the port, especially on its Mandraki side. There are splendid hikes to be taken to one or another of the numerous old monasteries and churches to be found in the hills above the town, and it is possible to hire a small boat to take you to a nearby islet for a day of swimming, diving and picnicking.

It was on one of these called Ro, where an old woman, a shepherdess, came in for a measure of fame. She had been hired by the government to keep the Greek flag flying over that rocky islet where sheep and goats grazed. When a couple of Turkish journalists sailed over and as a prank pulled the Greek flag down and raised the Turkish, the shepherdess sprang into action. She hauled down the Turkish colors and ran up the blue-and-white again. She was only doing her job, but mythology took over and transformed her into a kind of Joan of Arc, standing up patriotically in the face of the adversary.

The Woman of Ro died some ten years ago, but is remembered on Kastellorizo with a statue and plaque. This past summer, the Greek government decided to honor her further on Veteran's Day by sponsoring a concertunder-the-stars featuring the noted singer Nana Mouschouri. The concert was heavily promoted both in Greece and abroad. Boats and extra planes were laid on to carry hundreds of visitors to the island. Free food and drink were offered. It was surely the biggest thing to happen on the island since World War II.

A coordinating committee drawn from the navy, army and air force arrived on destroyers and helicopters to handle the logistics. Greek TV sent a crew to set up and tape the event for Eurovision. Everyone was abuzz with excitement and anticipation – everyone except the Kastellorizans themselves.

True to their reputation as the most disputatious and cranky Greek islanders, they tried to argue the military out of their plans, pointing to the lack of water, facilities and silverware. Kastellorizans interviewed on TV wondered why all this money was being spent on a concert, when it should have been used to repair houses or speed up work on the desalinization plant.

In the end, the concert went off as planned. Nana Mouschouri arrived by warship, accompanied by Manos Hadzidakis and his full orchestra. In the face of a strong *meltemi*, she sang her heart out, backed up by the passionate playing of Hadzidakis, and in the audience were hundreds of young and old folk from Rhodes, Kos, Symi and even the mainland. But hardly any Kastellorizans were there, protesting the concert by their absence.

The unlikeliest surprise we encountered was the discovery that Kastellorizo's daily bread was being baked by two Vietnamese brothers, Pham Van Voi and Pham Van Vinh, aged 38 and 20, respectively.

Vietnamese bakers on a Greek island! Naturally, we wanted to know how they had got there. We learned the story in the course of an interview, in a mixture of Greek and English, that ranged over a week-long period. It was a story that contained all the elements of great drama – courage, terror, desperation, compassion, struggle, love, defeat and triumph.

Pham Van Voi was born and raised in Can-Tho and joined the Vietnamese army in 1973, seeing action for the next two years. When the Americans left the country and it fell to the communists, Pham Van Voi spent four months in prison before being released. He returned to work as a farmer and fisherman, and begun smuggling people out of the country on his boat in the early 1980s.

In July, 1984, he himself decided to leave the country for good, taking his brother with him, accompanied by 37 other adults and children. Several other boatloads of people sailed with him for Singapore, all of which were lost when a typhoon came up in the middle of the China Sea.

Days by went during which many freighters passed by but never stopped. Finally, when everyone had reached the limit of endurance, a ship slowed, circled them, and finally decided to take them aboard.

The freighter was the Olympic Splendor, owned by Onassis. Pham Van Voi remembers the skipper only as "Captain Dimitri", but recalls that he treated all the boat people with utmost kindness. "He not only gave us warm clothing, food and medicine but gave each of us 200 dollars out of his own pocket." The Olympic Splendor took them to Singapore, where the local government sent them to a refugee camp. Again, they were treated with kindness and courtesy.

As part of a United Nations program, the Vietnamese boat people were allowed to select which European country they wanted to resettle in. Because they had been saved by a Greek freighter and had such warm feelings for Captain Dimitri, most of them chose Greece. The Greek government sent a teacher to the refugee camp to give language and cultural instruction.

Once they reached Greece, the boat people were housed and fed by the Greek government, which also helped everyone to find jobs. Pham Van Voi went to work' in a commercial dry cleaning plant, working two shifts a day to save money and help his family back in Vietnam. He and the other Viet-



The same hill shown in the picture of the previous page as it stands today.

namese in Greece chipped enough money to buy Captain Dimitri a motorcycle.

After a year, he decided to become a carpenter and found a master craftsman who agreed to take him on as an apprentice. His employer liked his work so much that he offered to send him to a building site of his on Rhodes. Pham Van Voi went there with his brother in tow. There, he was baptized in the Greek Orthodox faith and given the name Efthymios meaning 'good spirit' and married Josephine Argente, who had come from the Philippines to work as a domestic.

After two years, Pham and his family came to Kastellorizo on a construction job. They loved the island so much that when the job ended abruptly owing to a lack of funds, they asked to stay on if jobs could be found for them. The mayor arranged for him and his brother to work in the local bakery, and for Josephine to become a cook and waitress in a waterfront restaurant.

"The baker taught us how to make bread, but he was a bit crazy. Failing to pay his flour bills, he had to flee the island. That left everyone without bread, so the mayor once again stepped in and asked me and my brother to take over the bakery ourselves. In return, we were given a free house to live in during the tourist season, when it is not possible to rent an ordinary house," said Pham.

So for the past year and a half, the two Vietnamese brothers have been baking all the bread for Kastellorizo. It has not been an easy task. "The ovens are so old and bad that it takes four and five hours to make bread, double the time it should. Also, since the island's population swells to five times its normal size during the summer months, we need to make a lot of bread. Besides, all the flour and other supplies – even our drinking water – have to be shipped in from Rhodes, which makes our expenses high. The price of bread, however, is fixed by the Greek government, so we are working on a very small profit margin."

Nevertheless, this remarkable jackof-all-trades said he and his wife would be quite happy to remain on Kastellorizo. "It is a beautiful island and the people have been nice to us," he confided.



The Woman of Ro.

tanding for the American Society of Travel Agents, ASTA provides many important guarantees for travellers who make their travel arrangements through one of their member agencies. Indeed, to belong to ASTA, travel agencies must meet the highest standards of professionalism. Greece is fortunate to have a very active and widely-respected ASTA Chapter with 224 member agencies currently under President Michael Ghiolman. There are of course other travel organizations to which many agencies belong, but ASTA is the oldest of them. Their frequent meetings and contacts provide a network of reliability that is really comforting. While primarily an industry organization, the rules under which member agencies operate are of benefit to each individual traveller or business utilizing their services. Most of the tenets of membership have to do with housekeeping but the importance to the traveller rests in their commitment to following through on whatever is promised the client "or provide services of equal or greater value, or appropriate compensation." Making sure you see the sign displayed at the office where you do your travel shopping is one way to ensure that your trip will be carefree and truly professionally prepared from the lowest available fare to a responsible commitment as to its execution. ASTA's 62nd World Travel Congress, which is when all of these agencies get together to review and improve the rules, is set for 20-26 September in Cairo, Egypt.



Michael Ghiolman, President of ASTA Hellas.

Shall I Rent a Yacht? Why Not! What wonderful opportunities exist here in Greece to be Captain of your yacht for a day, a week, or even longer! Imagine going ashore at some remote beach,



For the cost of a top class hotel you can be the master of your own travel extravaganza.

snorkeling or fishing off the back of your own craft, 'cocktailing' in the middle of a 360 degree unobstructed vista, dining in resplendent ownership at whatever time suits your whim, and then sleeping in your own floating 'hotel'. This luxury is not only imaginable, but affordable. Often for the cost of a top class hotel you can be the master of your own travel extravaganza! From sailing quietly through space or roaring ahead to your destination, have it! Too adventuresome for you? Then consider the Greece by Yacht concept where you join other vacationers on a regularly-scheduled yachting adventure. Considering that such an arrangement solves all of your travel problems: accommodation, touring and meals in privacy and utter luxury - the price is very reasonable. Just think: you unpack, settle in, and the fun begins!

Be an instant millionaire – why not? There are many reliable yacht brokers who will help you with these dream trips. For those of you who are able to leave on short notice, it is sometimes possible to pick up some bargains when package tours are not fully booked. Ask about this possibility.

How to travel without leaving home! Staying in Athens this summer? Why not plan a mini excursion each week for the family. First grab the Atlas, and peruse The Athenian's restaurant guide. Gather the kids around and study the destination for the week. Spain? Learn about what Spain has to offer and then head for the Byzantine coffee shop of the Athens Hilton on Tuesday night where everybody will enjoy being waited on by toreadors ... Feeling truly exotic? The next week learn about Polynesia and make reservations at the Ledra Marriott's Kona Kai Restaurant...

The following week maybe it's China... But you get the idea! A summer of fun learning and culinary enjoyment and suddenly it will be shop-for-schoolclothes time.

Air Travel News: United Airlines has joined TWA and Delta in Athens as a third US air carrier. United is flying daily from Athens to Paris with direct connections to many US destinations. United's inaugural flight on 3 June was the occasion for quite a fanfare with officials jetting in to effect a proper launch.

Passengers are really scrambling in the US to take advantage of the various travel bargains that have occurred as a result of the fare war which has slashed ticket prices by 50 percent. There were expiration dates on many of the programs, but if you are in the US, be sure to check what is going on – with an ASTA agent, of course!

Americana: When in Washington DC, be sure to take advantage of the regular White House tours. All US Presidents have lived at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue with the exception of George Washington and each has left his mark (or her mark as Presidential wives have often been instrumental in making changes and artistic additions). A visit provides an encapsulated history of the country through the items to be found in its beautiful rooms.

And, in Britain, visit the first American Museum to be established outside the US. Founded by Americans Dallas Pratt and John Judkyn in 1961, its many rooms provide an insight into early American furniture and folk arts and crafts, a glimpse of the American Indian and a reproduction of George Washington's rose and flower garden from Mt Vernon (his home). Located just 2 1/2 miles from Bath, there are regular tours throughout the year except in January. Telephone the Secretary, (0225) 460503 in England for further information.

Have a lovely summer – wherever you may be!

Managing Public Health



British-born Jeffrey Levett, Associate Dean and Management professor at the Athens School of Public Health (ASPH) says, "I think each European carries within him the heart of the Greek." His own attraction to Greece began in childhood, and later "I had the good luck to meet a Greek girl which has essentially shaped the most important part of my life," he says.

Levett, who had studied electrical engineering, moved to the United States in 1966 with his Greek wife because he joined a program in biomedical engineering at the University of Illinois. "It was a pioneer program to bring the life sciences and the physical sciences together and I found myself slowly leaving the world of engineering and physics and entering the world of physiology, medicine and medical technology."

Although they lived in Chicago for nearly two decades and raised and educated their two daughters there, the Levetts never gave up their Athens residence nor the dream of returning.

"Greeks suffer from nostalgia, and we lived continually, I would say, with the question, 'when will we return?' We came for a few months every summer to ensure that our children maintained contact with Greece and to explore opportunities for our return."

The efforts finally paid off in 1984 when Levett was offered a position at ASPH, an institution which was set up in 1925 when public health problems in Greece included malaria, TB, organization of services and a large refugee influx. The school was created to train

Jeffrey Levett.

manpower – doctors and later nurses and health inspectors. With the return of democracy in 1974 Premier Karamanlis gave special priority to public health, but ASPH has grown enormously since his Minister of Health, eminent paediatrician Spiros Doxiadis, drafted a new law for the school in 1981.

"It has grown from a school with one program and 30 students," says Levett, "to one with five programs and about 150 students, with applications running five to eight times the number of positions available."

ASPH operates on a graduate level and on completion of the one-to-twoyear course it grants a diploma comparable to a Master's. The students, who are predominantly Greek – there are a few Cypriots and Africans as well – have diverse backgrounds, and are taught differently than in Greek Universities. There is a strong emphasis on problem-solving, group activity and case studies.

"We can train doctors in social medicine or work medicine, we can train engineers in environmental issues relative to public health," says Levett, and in his department, "we can train economists and lawyers and business administrators in health service management. But in all our programs we expect participation on the part of our students."

"The fact that the school is under the Ministry of Health rather than Education, and that we draw on expertise in the field and offer on the job training brings, I believe, the *reality* of Greece to the school."

In discussing public health issues that affect Greece today, Levett points to the steady increase of cancer and cardiac problems, in marked contrast to the rest of the developed world where they have stabilized. These have been aggravated by smoking, passive smoking, change in diet, sedentary habits and pollution. "We don't know yet what effect the *nefos* has, but it is a factor."

There are household accidents, accidents on the job, drug abuse, which kill one young person a week now, and alcoholism. "We have the highest per capita number of road accidents in Europe and drinking does contribute to them," says Levett, who did vision and alcohol studies in the US and has worked on comparative studies between the US and Greece on alcoholism. "We have to pull back the curtains so we can see this reality."

Due to extremely high life expectancy figures and to relatively low figures internationally for some of these health problems, Greeks have been lulled into a false sense of security, according to Levett. "We should compare Greece with itself, rather than with other countries, so we can see the changes and see the kinds of problems coming along."

"I believe things are changing in front of our eyes and we cannot see them. Problems in public health are growing, growing rapidly, and we don't yet have a strategy to be able to deal with them."

SPAGGOS PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

A Midsummer Mélange: Salads, Mayonnaise and Meringues

Fortunately various salad greens are now available all year round, although at sometimes outrageous prices. Even the central market occasionally has iceberg as well as the common *marouli* lettuce and celery actually appears in stalk form in addition to the roots and leaves, looking like parsley.

Europeans have long eaten celery root cooked or served cold with oil and lemon; Americans served it hot in a thickened sauce with bacon and onion. Leonardo da Vinci, in his cookbook, informs us that celery stalks have little value against snakes bites but they should be eaten by a person who suspects he is being poisoned by his wife.

Bunches of celery and parsley leaves are usually sold together and both can be snipped off as needed for fresh salads. The rest will last for several days without turning yellow if the stems are cut short and placed in a screw-top jar standing in a little water and refrigerated.

Fresh spinach is a welcomed addition to the salad bowl and easily cleaned if soaked first in salt water and then rinsed thoroughly. Both the French and Greeks cook spinach in boiling pots of salt water which effectively destroys whatever taste and nutritive value it has. But this is unnecessary because greens, after washing, retain enough water in the leaves to cook them without adding more. Steam them in a covered pot, lifting the lid occassionally to keep the leaves green.

Salad greens store better and more flavorful if washed just before use. It is best to dry them in a towel kept for this purpose because droplets of water keep dressings from coating the leaf. Greens should not be butchered with a knife, rather cut with scissors or broken into pieces. They bruise less, look better and keep more of their nutrients.

Prepare as late as possible and never put the dressing on until just before serving. Remember to use a light hand with the dressing – a spring drizzle is far better than a summer shower!

Greens can be successfully frozen for later use: clean, blanch for two minutes in boiling water – stirring to keep leaves separated – drain, package when cool and freeze.

Here in Greece we are privileged to have the finest olive oil and that extra "oomph" (from 50 years ago) in the form of that delightful rocks leaf (mustard cress), which has a peppery bite.

The Mysteries of Mayonnaise

No chef worth his hat would use a commercial mayonnaise and for the difference in both flavor and price, there is no reason why you should either. Purists claim that mayonnaise must be beaten with a whisk in a warm bowl – piffle! An electric mixer or a blender does just as well. Of course there are elementary precautions which must be taken to avoid the oily soupy mess which sometimes happens. Once learned, success reigns supreme.

Use any good recipe but be sure the oil and eggs are at room temperature – it also helps if the mixing container is warm or at least not cold. The real secret is patience – after mixing the dry ingredients with a little of the oil continue adding the oil a few drops at a time until it thickens, then add the lemon juice or vinegar and the rest of the oil.

If, despite your best efforts, the stuff curdles, don't despair, just empty it out, beat up another egg yolk and then gradually add the failed mayonnaise. Actually, making mayonnaise is easier than reading about it and usually takes less time than cleaning up afterwards!

Bought or homemade mayonnaise must be carefully refrigerated. It is thought that more food poisoning occurs from mayonnaise in unrefrigerated sandwiches than from any other source. Incidentally, once made, the only reason mayonnaise will separate is because it is too cold, so don't cuddle it next to the ice cubes. The really fanatic stirs in one tablespoon of boiling water before storing, but this is not necessary.

Some people prefer salad dressing which is easily made converting your mayonnaise. Blend in one tablespoon each of sugar and French's Prepared Salad Mustard and slowly add half can of evaporated milk. Taste and add more if desired but too much milk will make it very bland.

Since mayonnaise is used for many foods it can be given many flavors. For fruit salads, add cherry juice, grenadine or whipped fruit-flavored gelatin. Fish dishes can be decorated with red mayonnaise made with tomato or lobster paste added. Minced watercress and crushed mint leaves and various herbs will lend subtle flavors, even using lemon juice instead of vinegar softens the taste.

Mayonnaise too thick for your purpose can be thinned with yogurt or sour cream – whipping cream for fruit salads. On the other hand, if you want to create edible decorating masterpieces like those seen at expensive buffet tables you will need a stiffer product which you will squeeze out of a pastry bag:

Soften one tablespoon of unflavored gelatin in half cup of cold liquid appropriate to the use – perhaps a mixture of wine and lemon juice or bouillon. Heat until the gelatin dissolves, cool, gradually beat into 1 1/2 cups mayonnaise and chill, allowing the gelatin to set. After that who knows to what artistic heights you and your pastry bag can climb?

A final thought. When preparing dishes with mayonnaise which will first be stored – as for a party – cover the surface only with mayonnaise, don't mix in. Refrigerate and mix well just before serving. This will keep the dish from discoloring or drying out.

Meringues - the Food of Angels

Like mayonnaise, meringues can be tricky, yet easy to make. Although Baked Alaska and Lemon Meringue Pie come quickly to mind when thinking of meringue, there are many deserts – including a whole range of 'Angel Pies' using this most fragile of all desert materials.

As always, there are a few basic rules, but observed, the product is perfection. First, if it is raining or the day is sultry, forget it! Otherwise start with egg whites, the famous 'room temperature', making very sure that there is not one spot of egg yolk, not even the size of an eye of an ant, and whip with a dash of salt and a pinch of baking powder.

Don't add sugar into until the whites are whipped into 'firm peaks', then beat in about two tablespoons at a time. For very thick meringue use 2/3 cups for every three egg whites. Added too soon you will get a fine marshmallow-like mixture, but never meringue. Avoid adding nut meats or anything else oily or solid – the meringue might not bake properly. If absolutely necessary, don't cut too fine and fold, not beat, in.

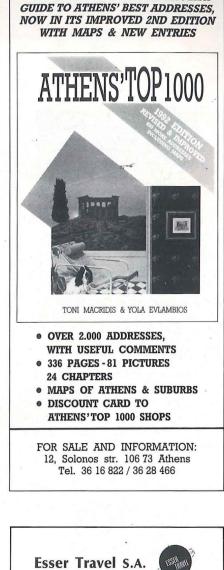
When baking kisses or shells or cookie sheets always use a solid vegetable shortening and remove when cool with a moistened spatula. Bake in a low oven, allowing half an hour for soft kisses and one hour for crisp shells. They are done when flicked with a finger they sound hollow.

When meringue toppings 'tear' the sugar has not properly dissolved during the whipping – a good reason to let it whirr in your blender first for 'castor' sugar.

Top pies by lathering the meringue in making sure it touches every part of the crust – improperly done the meringue will 'weep' – and then swirl up those attractive peaks that brown so well. To keep from tearing or fracturing the baked meringue divide into portions before baking or sprinkle a little sugar over the top and cut with a buttered knife.

Meringue shells are best baked using cream of tartar. Angel pies are a concoction with the meringue crust covered with whipping cream before adding a filling to keep it from getting soggy. Usually more cream is the topping.

In damp weather meringue shells (which can be stored for quite awhile) may become sticky but they can be restored by placing in a warm oven (turned off) until dry and crisp.



THE HIGHLY ACCLAIMED ENGLISH

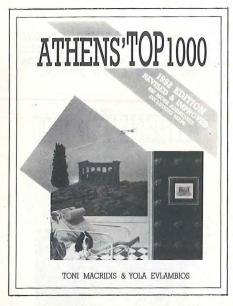


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The recently published 2nd edition of **ATHENS' TOP 1000**

offers an enriched variety of useful addresses of commercial and tourist Athens. Authors Toni Macridis and Yola Evlambios did a thorough research and came up with answers to questions ranging from *Where can I* have my skirt repleated? to *Where can I rent an helicopter*? ATHENS' TOP 1000 answers more than 1000 questions. To be found at English bookstores. For direct orders tel: 361-6822 or fax: 362-8466.



Inspired by the elegant starlets of the late 1950s, **DAPHNE VALENTE** named her summer 92 collection: Cinecitta. Clarity of lines, pastel colors, the interaction of black and white and a variety of special details mark her creations this season. For elegance, try Daphne Valente, 1 Egypt Square, tel: 821-2700.

Compiled by Theodosia Dacoglou

In preparation for the Common Wealth Conference in September 1993, Nicosia is developing to a major conference city, offering a contemporary conference centre and excellent services. The Cyprus Hilton is expanding in number of rooms and services to accommodate increased demand. It is difficult to guess what more can be added to breathtaking views, excellent service and inroom facilities such as color TV, radio, in-house movies, minibar, individual ice water tap and hairdryers. A variety of sports, a health centre and a gymnasium already complete the picture. However, in Cyprus the long established tradition of hospitality becomes a motive for perfection. HILTON INTERNATIONAL CYPRUS, Arch. Makarios III Avenue, Nicosia, Cyprus, tel: 02/464-040, fax: 02/453-191.



A hypermarket for children's shoes has opened recently in Ekali. **ZOUZOU-PAPA** is the largest shop of its kind in Greece. Models from all the famous brands are presented according to size, in separate departments. Guide a pair of tender feet to ZOUZOU-PAPA, opposite the old Kastri Hotel, and cushion firmly their first steps on the ground.



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★ «Such revelations on Soviet covert activity in Greece, a country which probably suffered more from Soviet subversion than any other western nation in the past 20 years, should have the support of every democratic citizen».

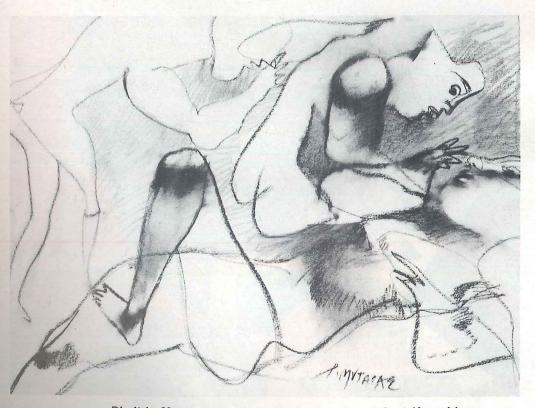
VLADIMIR BUKOVSKY, President, Resistance International Many noteworthy exhibits ended the Athenian would like to offer its readers a review of several of those it missed.

IN GROUPS OR ALONE

It isn't often that one has the opportunity to see the 'basics' of an artist's work, the drawings where his vivid imagination roams freely, inspires and leads up to a final work, or is a complete entity in itself. Such was Dimitris Mytaras' recent exhibition of charcoal and colored pastel drawings on paper at Kreonides Gallery.

Mytaras, the artist, has had a very active and prolific season. In addition to the above exhibition, he participated in March in the Tokyo Art Expo representing Greece in this prestigious art fair. In May, the Ministry of National Defense initiated a program of travelling art exhibitions, beginning with a Mytaras' show, for the purpose of spreading the many cultural activities which mainly concentrate in the few large cities. And starting in June, and until November, there will be a retrospective of his work at the Château de Chenonceaux, on the outskirts of Paris, sponsored by the Gallery Flac in Paris.

But in between all this activity there is also Mytaras, the teacher, professor



Dimitris Mytaras, drawing, charcoal and pastel, at Kreonides

The female figure, evoked in Mytaras' distinctive style of vibrating motion and color, was the leading theme of the drawings, as it always is, for women have long been a constant symbol in his work. They are seen sunning on the beach, primping in a mirror, in groups or alone, classic profiles with wildly flying hair and bodies twisted into unusual positions by the flow of his quick strokes. The motion of his line energizes the drawing as it travels quickly across the paper marking the pertinent features with no time for superfluous details. Most striking was the large drawing executed directly on part of the gallery's wall depicting a group of sunbathers by the blue of the sea drenched by the brilliance of the white wall.

of art since 1975 at the School of Fine Arts, and who, with his artistic wife, has established an art school in his native Chalkis in Euboia; and, Mytaras, the stage and costume designer of several theatrical productions.

> Kreonides Gallery Kanari 24, Kolonaki

DUAL LIGHT

The work of Panayiotis Tetsis was presented in a dual exhibition – at the Pierides Gallery, with a retrospective of his work covering a span of 35 years, and at Nées Morphés Gallery, with work of the 1970s never shown before.

Color and light greeted the viewer at the Pierides retrospective. The walls shimmered with the warmth and radiance of yellows, orange-reds and blues, and the dazzling light of the oil paintings.

The exhibition reviewed the diverse imagery of Tetsis' work always marking the prevalence of vivid color glowing through a misty brilliance of light. Nowhere is this more evident than in the table, chair, and interior series. In addition there were paintings of young soccer players in stripped sweaters; a young woman hanging the laundry; a chicken coop filled with lively hens and roosters; views of old houses bathed by burning sunlight or cooled by the embrace of luscious green gardens.

In 1981, Tetsis began a monumental painting of The Laîki Agora which unfolded beneath his balcony every week. When it was finished in 1983, there were five large extraordinary panels (2x4 meters each) depicting the remarkable colors and motion of the laîki - the activity at the fruit stalls, the vigor of the vendors, the flurry of the buyers. The Laîki series was shown in its entirety several years ago at the National Gallery of Art transforming the space into a veritable market-place. Although there were only two of the panels on exhibit at Pierides, they were enough to convey the essence of the artist's conception.

Black and white dominated the show at the Galery Nées Morphés – large panoramic views of Sifnos' intricate landscape, in black India ink on paper. The island's unusual terrain was depicted from a high vantage point looking down upon broad terraces and trails of wall meandering upward. The striking contrast of light and dark is most dramatic as the white of the paper exploding through the silky blackness conveys the same radiant light that Tetsis engenders with color.

Tetsis has been teaching at the Athens School of Fine arts since 1976 when he became professor of art, and at the School's branch in Hydra, his birthplace. He has had many solo exhibitions and has participated in many prestigious group shows, in Sao Paolo, New York, Tokyo, London, etc.

> Pierides Gallery King George Ave. 29, Glyfada

> > Nées Morphés Gallery Valaoritou 9, Athens



Theodoros Stamos, "I.F.J. Series 321", acrylic on canvas, at lleana Tounta.

INFINITY FIELDS

The Ileana Tounta Contemporary Art Center presented the work of Theodoros Stamos, the American abstract-expressionist artist who lives and works in New York. Stamos' exhibition featured his most recent paintings in the Infinity Fields series, a theme he has been developing since the 1970s. Originally the Infinity Fields Torino group of the series referred to the shroud of Christ discovered in Torino, Italy, and the Infinity Fields Jerusalem group symbolized a memorable place or event.

The Torino series were inspired by a traumatic personal experience that almost cost Stamos his life. He transferred this event into a dynamic imagery which seems to evoke an explosion. Two cliff-like shapes are thrust apart by the activity of a red lava which is further energized by a whirl of calligraphic motion, or by hazy figurative shapes also gliding upward. A thin black line connects the separation at the top denoting, perhaps, a link to the former unity. This dramatic activity extends throughout the work creating a powerful 'ebb and flow' of color and motion. The painterly abstracts, charged with emotion, are bathed in red, a color which Stamos identifies with blood or fire.

The Jerusalem series unfolds an imagery of geometrical shapes - a large white triangle on a field of red color; or



Panayiotis Tetsis, "Sifnos", ink.

an unevenly shaped square whose thick black borders enclose an inner space of red. In one painting, the square releases an obscure figurative shape, transparent and mysterious; while in an other, the square sits on an atmospheric field of white color.

Stamos was born in New York and as a young man in the 1940s was one of the original artists who gave 'birth' to the Abstract Expressionist painting in America. He has enjoyed a long and successful career with numerous individual and group shows in the US and Europe, and his work may be seen in many prestigious museums – Metropolitan Museum, Museum of Modern Art, Gugghenheim Museum, Whitney Museum, New York; Smithsonian Institute, Washington DC; Tel Aviv Museum, Israel; National Gallery, Athens; Moderner Kunst Museum, Vienna, etc.

Ileana Tounta Contemporary Art Center Armatolon and Klefton 48, Athens

CINEMA BY B. SAMANTHA STENZEL

Fried Green Tomatoes at the Whistle Stop Café



Mary Stuart Masterson (Idgie), Cicely Tyson (Sipsey) and Mary-Louise Parker (Ruth) star in "Fried Green Tomatoes at the Whistle Stop Café".

lfred Hitchcock once said, "The first most important thing about a movie is the story; the second most important thing is the story and the third is the story." This sage advice is none the less true these days when it has been proven that high-tech special effects and breathtaking cinematography are not enough in themselves to snare audiences. Although the star system still functions, casting big-name actors and actresses as leads does not guarantee box office success either, as proved by box-office flops Bonfire of the Vanities with Melanie Griffith and Warshawsky: Private Eye with Kathleen Turner.

One may say, "Well there are no new stories; they've all been done before" and in some ways, that is indeed true. The secret to the success of a script is in the handling of the tale in a way that engrosses the audience and makes it seem fresh. Equally important is the creation of viable characters about whom the viewers care. This is exactly what makes Jon Avnet's Fried Green Tomatoes at the Whistle Stop Café such a success. Its story is solid but of course incorporates elements of many others done before. But the way it skillfully unfolds, creating a sense of involvement with the characters and interest in the outcome of their affairs, makes it a winner. The fact that the focus is completely on the female main characters reflects an interesting trend, related to one of the key target audiences: women between the ages of 29-45, who often decide which film they and their mates or families will see.

The setting of Fried Green Tomatoes is Whistle Stop, Alabama, named not because the houses are clustered close to the train tracks but because it is so small, the train stops for just enough time for a whistle. The background is carefully established and unfolds as a celebration of the best Southern story telling tradition. The verbal weaving of the story is even incorporated into the plot as Evelyn Couch (Kathy Bates) meets Ninny Threadgoode (Jessica Tandy), a sprightly octogenarian who is staying at the Starcrest Nursing Home to keep a bedridden friend company. Jessica Tandy, who won the Academy Award in 1991 for her portrayal in *Driving Miss Daisy* commented, "This role offered me a chance to play what I now play best – an old lady!" She added, "Ninny possesses a grand ability to tell a good story and never lets her audience down."

Kathy Bates, who won the Oscar in 1992 for her role in *Misery*, says of her character Evelyn, a plump, fortyish housewife, "Evelyn lost control somewhere down the line and she's not quite sure where or why. She can't stop eating, she hides candy bars everywhere and now she's starting to get hot flashes."

Evelyn starts attending a women's support group with a good friend in an attempt to add some spark to her humdrum marriage with her equally chubby husband Ed. Ed's only enthusiasm stems from gorging his meat and potatoes while watching sports on TV when he comes home from work. The film pokes good-natured fun at therapists and New Age techniques. Evelyn, when asked along with the other women to strip to examine her vagina, bolts out of the room and is accused by the therapist of "having problems with her sexuality" but as she explains breathlessly, "I'm having problems with my girdle."

Ninny and Evelyn meet when Evelyn is visiting Ed's aunt at the Starcrest Nursing Home, who despises her and throws anything she can get her hands on at her. Ninny begins telling her about her hometown of Whistle Stop and the café two friends Idgie Threadgoode (Mary Stuart Masterson) and Ruth (Mary-Louise Parker) ran half a century ago. Idgie was an untamed maverick whose finest hours were spent drinking whiskey and gambling and Ruth was a sweet Southern belle who spent her spare time in church and community activities related to its support.

When Buddy, Idgie's beloved brother and Ruth's first love dies, Ruth comes to live at Whistle Stop to try to help Idgie recover from her grief and to set a good example. Instead, Ruth is indoctrinated into the fringe world of the community, getting drunk, playing baseball and skinny dipping all in one evening. She can't avoid her destiny, however, and goes back to Georgia to marry the man selected for her.

The sometimes hackneyed device of the flashback takes on a kaleidoscope effect here and serves Fanny Flagg's script well, whetting our appetite for more. The modern friendship developing between Evelyn and Ninny is interwoven with that of Idgie and Ruth in

They solidify their odd-couple relationship by running the Whistle Stop Café, serving mouth-watering concoctions such as barbecue beef, peach cobbler and of course Idgie's favorite, that old Southern staple "Fried Green Tomatoes". (For readers curious about this tasty dish, Spenzos Brothers Distribution will offer samples of "Fried Green Tomatoes" at selected outdoor cinemas). Their synchronous operation creates a joyful atmosphere for their customers and a blissful balance is achieved. But this is disturbed because Idgie has grown up treating blacks as family when racial standards were very rigid in the South and her progressive attitude stirs trouble among the Ku Klux Klan. To add to this, Ruth's vindictive ex-husband reappears in their lives, causing a threat to her and young Buddy.

The main virtue of Fried Green Tomatoes at the Whistle Stop Café is its life-affirming quality. It leaves one with a feeling that it's never too late to begin to change what you don't like, just as Evelyn gets a job, begins to trim down and dress in a flattering way. Most importantly she realizes that the greatest joy of life comes from other people, from having true friends.

Many of the other hits of the past season that will be playing in the openair cinemas this summer, including *Thelma and Louise, Alice* and *The Lover* also feature powerful women who attempt to take their destiny into their own hands, breaking out of their repressive environment or at least defying its conventions.

In Woody Allen's *Alice* Mia Farrow (now fully developed as a female Woody Allen clone) plays the title role of a woman who seems to have it all – rich husband, beautiful kids, elegant flat and exquisite wardrobe. But underneath the external glitz, she feels unhappy and unfulfilled. She meets up with Dr Yang who prepares some mysterious remedies she takes, including one that makes her invisible. Alice discovers the hypocrisy around her and wants no part of it, opting for a simple but meaningful life style.

In Jean-Jacques Annaud's *The Lov*er, the story of a sensual French teenager (Jane Marsh) who has an affair with a wealthy Chinese man (Tom Leung) in Saigon, unfolds like languid poetry, the voice of Jeanne Moreau providing intimate voice-over comments to complement the stunning imagery. The enigmatic girl wears a man's fedora and ignores the turn-of-the-century guidelines for acceptable behavior for young women. She defies convention by tacitly acknowledging her liaison with a

"man of color', although in a perverse fashion catering to the prejudices of her family by being condescending towards her lover in public and implying no affection is involved, merely monetary gain. Her growing maturity allows her to acknowledge personal feelings, until then so protectively hidden, providing a breakthrough to fuller creative expression and self-awareness.

Philip Kaufman's Henry and June was one of the outstanding films of the previous season that will be programmed in the open-air cinemas. As in his previous hit The Incredible Lightness of Being the cinematography and settings are superb, enticing viewers and drawing them deeply into the story of writers Henry Miller and Anais Nin, who had a clandestine love affair in Paris during the 1930s. At the time, Miller was married to June and she to a banker named Hugo and eventually these constraints caused a rupture of the passionate love affair but they remained lifelong friends.

Here in Greece, Henry and June was billed as an erotic film, a misnomer because although its lovemaking is very frank, its main emphasis is cerebral, with the coital a delightful but secondary priority. The cast of Henry and June is perfect and the screenplay an adept mixture of Parisian joie de vivre laced with heavier Freudian overtones dealing with jealousy and homosexuality, all leavened by a good deal of humorous situations. Nin was a free spirit, writing her fascinating and amazingly honest journals while living a liberated life long before it became fashionable to do so.

In Thelma and Louise, the two women of the title, Thelma (Susan Sarandon) a street-wise waitress and Louise (Geena Davis) a sweet but gullible friend married to a macho tyrant, start out on a weekend camping trip. It turns into a nightmare as they are chased across the southwest states by federal police after committing several crimes but in the process, their friendship is solidified and both emerge as strong individuals.

Thelma and Louise is similar to Fried Green Tomatoes in its implicit condemnation of men who control women by physical force. Considering the fate of the men who mistreated the women in these two films, the message seems to be a clearcut warning that women are no longer willing to remain passive and tolerate abuse but instead will retaliate.



There has been enough excitement recently in Greece to last us for quite a spell! Heads of State and Prime Ministers have been passing through in a regular stream, middle-aged hearts have been set to palpitating wildly with the appearances of Paul Anka and Old Blue Eyes and the Onassis Awards brought recipients as diverse as the President of the European **Commission Jacques Delors** and CNN magnate Ted Turner. That the latter was accompanied by Mrs Turner (Jane Fonda) did not decrease the enthusiasm of the local media one bit. Posidonia brought the shipping world to our doors and the Athens Festival this summer will be providing some fine excitement of its own.

Pastor David Pederson, * with the assistance of his wife, Debbie, recently conducted a seminar on "Women in Exile" focussing on the joys and challenges of living as a foreigner in a host country. Many of the foreign women attending contributed actively by adding stories and personal experiences relating to settling in and making Greece home. If you are a new arrival facing some unexpected situations, perhaps you would like to give Pastor Pederson a call at 647-9585. * The Onassis Awards produced another rare opportunity for Athenians in conjunction with the Embassy of Mexico, the National Gallery and the Alexander Soutsos Museum. The awarding of the Onassis Prize Olympia 1992 to the National Museum of Anthropology, Mexico, made possible the unique ex-"Treasures hibition from Ancient Mexico 1200 BC -1521 AD."

★ Good news everybody! The Athens Hilton Swimming Pool opened with its annual Open House Party. Always a popular attraction, many Athenian mothers are delighted to have the pool so handy for staying the day with their home-from-schoolabroad offspring. There are summer subscriptions, as well as daily swim rates, so give them a call at 7220-201 and find out more.

W.

W W hat enchanting evenings the Hellenic Amateur Musical Society (HAMS) provided recently with their fine production of Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène"! This group goes from strength to strength and this particular offering was auditorially super and visually wonderful. The musical director was Carole Johns and the stage director was Peter Rose and I wish we had room to list all of those participating, for they certainly deserve a mention. The production raised funds in support of Elpida, whose aim is to create a Childrens' Unit for bone-marrow transplants. Our picture shows Paris (Damon Plounis) and Helen (Marcia Adatto). In case you enjoy participating in amateur musicals, just contact 813-7163 or 801-3672.

The Finnish Embassy * and the Finnish Institute at Athens provided an exceptional treat for music lovers recently when they brought the Sibelius Academy Symphony Orchestra of Helsinki to the Pallas Theater. Held on the occasion of Finland 75 Years, the program was dedicated to freedom as expressed through the music of Finland's most celebrated composer. HE the Finnish

Ambassador, Ralf Friberg, entertained many guests after the concert in the Foyer, allowing opportunities to congratulate the talented young performers.

★ HE the Canadian Ambassador Mr Ernest Heber and his wife recently entertained at their residence to introduce Mr John McDermid, Canadian Minister for Finance and Privatization. This offered an opportunity



E the US Ambassador Michael Sotirhos and the Consul General of the US Mr Danny Root (left) recently welcomed guests at a reception commemorating the Bicentennial of the US Consular Service. Invitees included members of other Consular services, former employees of the US Consulate General, journalists and Greek government representatives. The featured speakers made note of the dedicated efforts of all of those involved with the Consular Service, and especially the Athens office. Our picture shows the unveiling of the commemorative plaque with Deputy Foreign Minister Mrs Virginia Tsouderou and Congressman Larry Eckhart of Ohio.



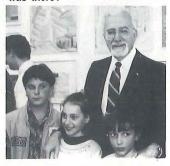
for many Greek and foreign businessmen to meet the group accompanying the minister. With so many Canadians of Greek origin, there is no doubt increased interest for investment here. ★ Posidonia offers many opportunities for great gettogethers. Not only was the United Kingdom the largest single exhibitor, but the HMS Invincible came to town. The invitation of the Commander, Commanding Officer and Officers of the UK Task Group for a reception on board was exceptionally popular. An aircraft carrier is really something else and I don't know of anyone who is not awed at its size and delighted with an opportunity to visit. Smart uniforms and a sharp appearance seem these days to be movie material and a large crowd can veritably disappear aboard.

The Soroptimist Union of * Greece, under President Efi Mesologitou-Petrea recently held its 2nd European Congress under the title of "Northern Greece-Macedonia: Continuous Historical Development." Their aim was to awaken universal consciousness and make decisions in order to solidify peace in the area as well as guarantee the peaceful coexistence of the people involved. With very important foreign and Greek speakers, the Congress was able to pursue its goals diligently and enabled participants to come

he Lyceum of Greek Women, whose primary function is the preservation of the folk history of Greece as evidenced in its arts, also has a program for foreign diplomats to acquaint them with its work. Mrs Anna-Maria Zaimis (center), wife of the Greek general secretary for the Greeks of the Diaspora, organizes lovely afternoon teas when members can invite their foreign friends to tea and a program at the Lyceum. A recent one provided a greater understanding of the Macedonian issue and showed some of the costumes of the area. Gifts of the Macedonian star, a scarf from Zolotas and a special wine provided 'take-home' reminders of the afternoon.



Cheese fund raiser at the Riding Club in Tatoi. The raffle produced many happy winners and the coffers were topped off in fine style. The occasion climaxed a seminar which provided training for specialists in Greece with the participation of Ms Pauline Lipscomb, Riding for the Disabled Training Committee and Ms Mary MacLachlan, Association of Chartered Physiotherapists in Riding for the Disabled (both from England right and left below in our picture), Aideen Lewis, Chairman of the Program in Greece (right above) and Rosemary Georgopoulos, owner of the Varibobi Riding Club. S Ambassador Michael Sotirhos was on hand to congratulate the young artists when the American Community Schools recently opened the annual exhibition of student art work at the Hellenic American Union. Dr John Dorbis, Superintendent of the ACS inaugurated the evening. Who knows, maybe the next Picasso was there?







It is difficult to mention one Posidonia party, but let's let this smiling group of Chevron executives hosting clients and friends at the Glyfada Golf Club represent them all. It has been said that more business is transacted during the hundreds of ancillary social engagements, but it is the exhibit that brings them all here, so it is a wonderful plus for Greece.



arth Day celebrations in Psychiko found runners, walkers and wheel-chairers circuiting a 4-kilometre course for no prizes but the satisfaction of raising consciousness for the environment. In our picture, the two active participants are the right-hand member and the lady. HE the South African Ambassador Dr S.J.A. Golden and Hizonner the Mayor helped encourage everybody! Special thanks to PepsiCo and the South African Bank in Athens for their help. Over 200 persons turned out for the event. ou would be smiling, too, if you had been a big winner in the recent Shell Pro-Am Golf Tournament held at the Glyfada Golf Club. The newly-appointed Shell Chief Executive Mr Eleftherios Antonakopoulos (left) congratulated all the teams, provided a wonderful dinner and is said to be talking enthusiastically about a similar 1993 project. Congratulations to all the winners.





Guess!

away with greater understanding of the subject. To have further information of the Soroptimist Union, just telephone 932-1771.

★ The American College of Greece (President John S. Bailey) closed its cultural year with a performance by Gail Niwa who was the Gold Medal Winner of the 1991 Gina Bachauer International Piano Competition. Each year the College brings the winner of this competition for a special performance in the Pierce College Auditorium. This young lady is not only the first female recipient of the Gold Medal, but also captured the Audience Prize and the Chamber Music Prize.

★ Don't forget the US Independence Day '92 Celebration set for Sunday, July 5 from 4:40-10:30 pm on the campus of the American College of Greece in Aghia Paraskevi. American hot dogs and hamburgers, antique cars, clowns, magicians, outdoor fashions, the US Coast Guard Band, a disco and much much more. Telephone 6815-747 if you still don't have your tickets. See you there!



In the United States Primary Election Campaign there was a particular day referred to as 'Super Tuesday' because so many primaries are held on that day that it can almost be counted on to decide the presidential candidates for the parties. In Athens we had what might have been referred to as a 'Super Sunday' because of all of the special events that coincided on that day. In our picture, the President of the Consular Corps, Christos Papatheodorou (left) can be seen with just a few of the happy participants in the Annual CCG Sailing Regatta. About 200 members of the Consular Corps, their Ambassadors and friends set sail for a race from Faliron to Hydra to have lunch and then return. The fact that the wind forgot to blow did not discourage anybody, but deflated the really keen a bit when they had to resort to the motors. All had a wonderful day, however, and there is always 'next year'....

The Friends of the Australian Archaeological Institute organized their first fund-raising endeavor by planning a cruise on board Epirotiki Lines Hermes to Andros which actually ended up going to Poros and Hydra as the weather did not behave. The Director of the Institute Professor Alexander Cambeloglou lectured on board about the Australian dig, and Deputy Director Ken Sheedy gave a lecture on Poros. Everybody returned sunburned and thorougly pleased with the 'launch' of this new project. If you would like to become a 'Friend' just telephone the Institute at 324-4842...

That same Sunday saw the Psychiko Quality Clothes Sale take place that provides opportunities for people to recycle their misfit or grown-out-of clothing. At the same time funds are produced for the St Paul's Anglican Church Fund and Greek Charities. It is always a special occasion... Crowded into this same day was the annual Pedigreed Dog Show that delighted friends of the canine for the second year. Beautiful dogs, funny dogs, obedient dogs, and (more) disobedient dogs brought a full house to the stables in Goudi. The Italian imports put on a fine show and everybody had fun...

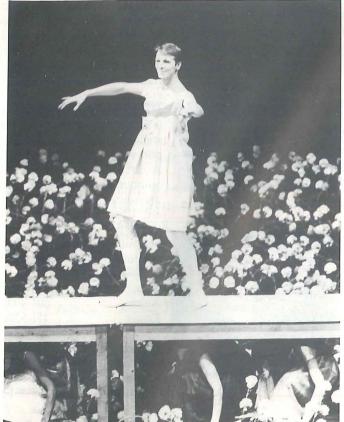
The Jill Yakas Gallery opened an exceptional showing of two American painters who live on Crete. Popular Dorothy Andrews and Scotty Mitchell were both on hand for the opening which made it truly special...

And lastly, but certainly not leastly, a concerned group in the Glyfada area organized a Wine and Cheese Benefit with the proceeds going to FLOGA (FLAME) which is the parents of children with cancer. This rather personalized group works to locate and pay for a building to provide a hostel for parents needing to bring their children to Athens for care. You can find them on 777-2421 You see why it was a Super Sunday?

THE ATHENIAN G UIDE

focus

WHERE TO GO WHAT TO DO 1



Pina Bausch and the Wuppertal Dance Theatre at Odeon of Herod Atticus.

ART

What do pebbles and Cycladic idols have in common? Artist Hara Chryssanthaki says: "pebbles are made by nature, cycladic idols are created by human hands but both are formed with equal simplicity and perfection". In her show at Olga Georgandea Gallery she depicts both in a realistic manner. A game of light and shadow animates the works. The exhibition is entitled: the Sea.

Watercolors by Popy Paleou are on show at Gallerie Gravures, Kolonaki, until 4 July. Popy Paleou is a Greek from Alexandreia and a museum painter. She draws inspiration from cities, buildings, ports and landscapes. They are depicted in an atmosphere of transformation, as if they melt in order to give way to something new. Gallerie Gravures has only recently began systematic exhibitions of artistic works and is fast developing a unique style. Art friends with metaphysical interests will find inspiration in the exhibitions. Concepts such as the ever-changing nature of things, time and synchronicity are studied artistically.

Didier Vermeiren, the Belgian sculptor, presents his work at Jean Bernier Gallery, until 11 July. The artist has developed an interest in the relation between the sculptured work and the ground which explains his extensive research on pedestals. Vermeiren turns the pedestal to a work of art in per se and experiments with the repetition of its form, creating various structures.

CONCERT

Chuck Berry, the mythical figure of Rock music, will appear at Lycabettus Theatre for a single performance on 3 July, 9pm. His songs have been hitting the charts since 1955. His hit Roll Over Beethoven was also sung by the Beatles. In 1986 his name was included at the Rock'n Roll Hall of Fame in New York.

The audience in Lykabettus will enjoy songs such as: Rock'n Roll Music, Carol, Johny Be Good, Back in the USA, Sweet Little Sixteen and many more. Tickets for the concert can be obtained Pallas Theatre, at Voukourestiou 3.

BENAKI MUSEUM

The fine collection of 19th and early 20th century jewellery of Lilika Linardaki was recently donated by the owner to the Benaki Museum. The rare and beautiful pieces can now be used as sources of information for Greek social life at the turn of the century.

RETROSPECT

The chamber opera Pylades which was ordered by Moussiko Analogio to composer George Kouroupos, was performed at Megaron on 31 May, 3, 5, and 6 June. Press and critics greeted the event as a sharp and effective lesson of modernism.

Pylades constitutes an alternative approach to the House of Atreus myth which is usually presented through the tragedies of Electra and Orestes.

The Linardaki jewellery collection at Benaki Museum.





Mikhail Baryshnikov The White Oak Dance Project at Odeon of Herod Atticus.

STAR WATCHING

One of these days dare to enjoy a different evening out. The Association of Voluntary Forest Protection invites everyone who appreciates the quality of life and cares for the forests to spend a couple of hours in the observatory of Mount Parnitha. All you need to do is to communicate with E.DAS.A., tel: 342-5856. 7pm-1pm except weekends. Then pack some of your warmest clothes and enjoy adventure only 14 kilometres from the center of Athens.

SYMPOSIUM

The 1st Financial Symposium on **Greece and the New Money Market** is held at Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel, 3-5 July.

Topics of presentation will cover the international current situation trends of the wider money market and franchising.

Organizers: The Hellenic Franchise Association. Information, tel: 672-1778/9, fax: 647-3234.

DANCE

Pina Bausch and the Wuppertal Dance Theatre will perform *Carnations* at the Herod Odeon on 14, 15 July. Pina Bausch has been considered as a phenomenon in the world of dance and a significant representative of German expressionism. *Carnations* is a ballet danced to Gershwin's music on a marvellous meadow covered with thousands of carnations. The Herod Odeon will have to be transformed for the occasion. It has not been announced whether the flowers will be real or not.



Didier Vermeiren at Gallery Bernier.

Popy Paleou at Gallerie Gravures.

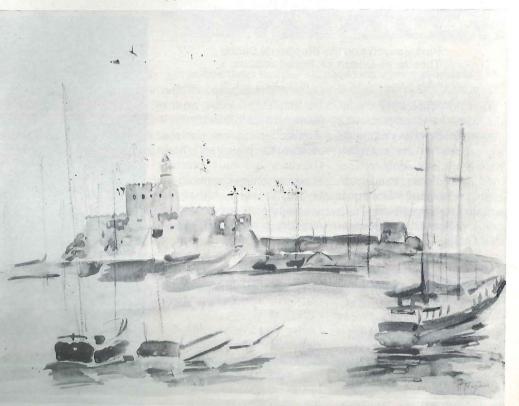
FOR TOURISTS The Greek Organization of Tourism (EOT) announced the publication of special information leaflets for tourists. They are available in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish and will be distributed for free at the customs. They contain a small size map showing the city centers of Athens, Thessaloniki and Piraeus. Marked on them are the major archaeological and other sites as well as the itineraries for air terminals.

More interesting information is listed such as taxi prices on standard routes, e.g. east airport to the center of Athens. A list of useful telephone numbers is included such as the tourist police, embassies etc. It is useful to know taxi prices but it is primarily important to find a taxi when needed. Here are some radio taxi companies:

train and bus stations, ports

etc.

Aris:	346-7102
Alls.	
Aetos:	801-9000
Ermis:	411-5200
Cosmos:	493-3811
Kifissia:	801-8820
Glyfada:	894-6858
Ikaros:	513-2316
Express:	993-4812



ANCIENT THEATRE OF EPIDAURUS

Information: EOT, Stadiou 4, tel: 322-1459

3 July...... The Syracuse National Institute of Ancient Drama, Oedipus Tyrannus by Sophocles.
5 July...... The Syracuse National Institute of Ancient Drama, Alcestis by Euripides.
10,11 July..... National Theatre of Northern Greece, Electra by Sophocles.
24,25 July..... National Theatre of Greece, Knights by Aristophanes.
31 July..... National Theatre of Greece, Antigone by Sophocles.

ODEON OF HEROD ATTICUS

Information: EOT, Stadiou 4, tel: 322-1459

July......Diana Ross
 July......The Bolshoi Ballet School
 July......Scharoun Ensemble, Berlin
 July.....Scharoun Ensemble, Berlin
 July.....Philarmonic Orchestra and Choir of Slovakia
 July.....National Greek Opera Ballet
 July.....National Greek Opera Ballet
 July..... Wuppertal Dance Theatre – Pina Bausch, (see Focus)
 July..... Art Theatre Karolos Koun, Clouds by Aristophanes.
 July..... Sankai Juku, Japanese Buto Dance Theatre.
 July..... Michail Baryshnikov and the White Oak Dance Project (see Focus).
 July..... Greek Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir.
 July..... American Ballet Theatre.

KRYSTALLIA '92

Information: EOT, Stadiou 4, tel: 322-1459 Location: Palea Pendeli, Pyrgos Plakendias

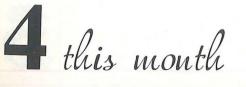
1 July......Melina Tanagri

- 2 July.....Loukianos Kelaidonis
- 3 July.....Ellie Paspala
- 6 July.....Lar. Mahairitsas, Dion. Tsaknis
- 8 July......Arleta, Moscholiou, et.al.
- 9 July......Shadow Theatre by Eugene Spatharis.

MUSIC ON LYCABETTUS

5 July...... Rhythm, blues, jazz, soul by Dr John, Willy Deville, Johnny Adams, Eddie Bo, Zachary Richard.
7,8 July......Tracy Chapman
9,10 July......David Byrne
13 July......Chris de Burgh

ESTIVAL GUIDE



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NAME DAYS IN JULY

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).

July 1	Kosmas, Damianos, Argyris, Argyro
July 17	Marinos, Marina
July 20	Ilias (Elijah)
July 26	Paraskevas, Paraskevi, Vivi, Evi, Voula
July 27	Panteleimon, Pantelis

DATES TO REMEMBER

July 1	Canada Day		
July 4	US Independence	Da	

CONCERTS

CHUCK BERRY, on 3 July at 9pm. JAZZ, by Dr John, Willy Deville, Johny Adams, Eddie Bo, Zachary Richard, on 5 July at 9pm. TRACY CHAPMAN, on 7 and 8 July, at 7pm. DAVID BYRNE, on 9 and 10 July at 9pm. CHRIS DE BURGH, on 13 July at 9pm. The above mentioned concerts will take place at the Lycabettus Theatre. Tickets can be obtained at Pallas Theatre, Voukourestiou 3.

GALLERIES

BERNIER GALLERY, 51 Marasli, tel 723-5657. Sculptures by Didier Vermeiren, until 15 July. *See Focus.* GALLERIE GRAVURES, 1 Dexamenis Sq. Watercolors by Popy Paleou, until 4 July. *See Focus.*

OLGA GEORGANDEA, 102 Vas. Pavlou, Voula, tel 895-9467. Paintings by Hara Chryssanthaki, until end of July. See Focus.

TITANIUM, 44 Vas. Konstantinou, tel 721-1865. Group painting exhibition, until 11 July.

YAKINTHOS, 23 Zirini, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Group engraving exhibition, until 30 July.

EXHIBITIONS

NATIONAL GALLERY, 50 Vas. Konstantinou, tel 723-5938. Metamorphoses of the Modern. The Greek Experience, until 13 September. MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, 17 Kydathineon, tel

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

MUSEUM OF CYCLADIC ART, 4 Neof. Douka, tel 724-9706. Exhibition of the Kouros from the Getty Museum. Until 1 August.



Opera Pylades at Megaron Last June.

SYMPOSIUM

GREECE AND THE NEW MONEY MARKET, 3-5 July at Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental. Information: 672-1778/9. See Focus.

ENVIRONMENT

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

GREEN PEACE. Ongoing campaigns. Newsletter and *Green Peace* magazine to subscribers. Director Elias Efthimiopoulos, Kallidromiou 44, tel: 364-0774/775. **ELLINIKI ETAIRIA** (Hellenic Society for the Protection of

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 NA-TURE. Conservation of the natural environment. Responsible for the biological station at the Evros Delta. Publishes the magazine *I Physsis*. 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 chemicallyintensive agriculture. Promoting information on agriculture and food to producers and consumers. Chersonos 4a, Athens.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HELMEPA. (Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association). Protection of the Greek seas and beaches, public awareness projects, international activities. Pergamou 5, tel: 934-3088, 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. Kyrillou Loukareos 25-27, tel: 644-3109, fax: 643-2980. HELLENIC UNION FOR PLASTIC RECYCLING. Formed by plastic manufacturers. Informs members on new technologies. Promotes recycling programs. Exchange with similar organizations in Greece and abroad. Kifissias 58 & Delfon 1, Maroussi.

HELLENIC GLASS ASSOCIATION. Members are glass

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

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

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, Baby Arrives: The Family and Breastfeeding. Athens North, 8 July, 10am. Athens South, 14 July, 10am. Greek group, 22 July, 10am. 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.

WOMENS' 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.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

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. Info tel 807-8946

ST. ANDREW'S PROTESTANT CHURCH, Papanikoli 3, Papagou. Pastor David Pederson, tel 652-1401. Service: (former Roussos Hotel) Tsaldari 18, Kifissia, 9 am; Sina 66, 11.15 am.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Philhellinon 29. The Reverend Colin E. Holbrook, tel 721-4906. 8 am. Holy Communion first Sunday of the month. 10.15 am. Sung Eucharist every Sunday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, St. Catherine's British Embassy School, Kifissia, tel 807-5335. 10 am. Holy Eucharist every Sunday.

ALL SAINTS, VOULA, in Holy Apostles Catholic Church, Alkyonidon & Daphnis 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, Pireos 28, Omonia Sq. 1st floor, tel 524-5527, 899-1815. Study of the Bible, songs and prayers every Sunday & Thursday 6 pm. TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, Vouliagmenis 58, Ano Helliniko, tel 964-9486. Worship at 11 am & 7.30 pm. Bible study at 9.45 am Sundays.

LIBRARIES

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychiko. 26 671-4627, 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). 28 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indices

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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. 28 363-3211.

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq. 263-3211. Lending and Reference libraries open Monday-Thursday 5:30-8:30pm and Friday 9:30-1:30pm pm.

BENAKI, Koumbari 1 28 362-6462. 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 INSTITUTÉ, Sina 29. 2 362-4301. 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. The Sac-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. The Sacsac-

NATIONAL GREEK LIBRARY, Panepistimiou. 23 361-4413.

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;

ATHENS CITY MUSEUM-VOURO'S FOUNDATION-EFTAXIA, Paparigopoulou 7. 25 324-6164. 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.

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. 28 898-0166. Every day 6-9pm, Saturday and Sunday 10-1 pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek modern art.

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

ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS MUSEUM, Eleftherias Park (Vas. Sofias, behind Venizelos' statue). 272-4238. Open 10am-1pm & 6-8pm; closed Monday & Sunday. Entrance free. It contains personal objects of Venizelos, photographic material and documents. It also has a library with books about E. Venizelos and his lifetime.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,Levidou 13, Kifissia. 2888-6405. 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 FOLK MUSIC INSTRUMENTS MUSEUM-,Diogenous 123, Pl. Aeridon. 23 325-0198

HELLENIC MARITIME MUSEUM,Zea, Piraeus. 2 451-6822, 451-6264. Open 8:30am-1pm; closed Sunday & Monday. Entrance 100 drs.

HISTORICAL GREEK COSTUME MUSEUM, Dimokritou 7, Kolonaki. T 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-

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 KATINA PAXINOU'S MUSEUM, Thoukididou 13, Plaka.

KATINA PAXINOU'S MUSEUM, Thoukididou 13, Plaka. 20 322-1335. Open Wednesday & Friday 11am-1pm. It contains personal objects of the great tragedian, costumes from performances, the Oscar award and pictures of her life and career. Entrance free. KERAMIKOS MUSEUM & SITE, Ermou 148. 20 346-3552.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathinaion 17, Plaka. a 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. 2 821-7717. Open Tuesday to Friday 8am-5pm; Monday 11-5pm; Saturday & Sunday 8:30am-3pm. Entrance 1500 drs.

NATIONAL GALLERY,Vas. Constantinou 60. 27 723-5938. Open 9am-3pm; Sunday 10am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance 150 drs. Paintings, engravings and sculptures by Greek and foreign artists. NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM,Stadiou & Kolokotro-

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou & Kolokotroni (old Parliament). 33 323-7617. 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.

NUMISMATIC MUSEUM, Tositsa 1.
 821-7769. Open 8:30am-3pm daily. It contains 300,000 gold, silver and copper coins from 700 BC on, as well as a collection from the byzantine period. Monday closed. Entrance fee 400 drs.

PALEONTOLOGICAL & GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM-,Panepistimiou Athinon, Panepistimioupolis. Visit by appointment only. Transformation of the second secon

PHILATELIC MÚSEUM, Fokianou 2. 18 751-9066. 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. 2524-6580. Open Wednesday 5-8pm & Friday 10am-1pm. Entrance free. It contains carriages as well as furniture, mirrors, plate settings, tickets and perforating machines from the establishment of Greek railways. THEATRICAL MUSEUM,Akadimias 50. 25 362-9430.

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

VORRES MUSEUM, Paiania, Attica. 23 664-2520, 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. 27 729-0543. Open 9am-2pm; Sunday 9:30am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance free. It contains weapons, memorial and historical heirlooms of the battles of Greece.



55

restaurants and night life

CENTRAL

DELPHI, Nikis 13. 2 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good, reasonable prices, 11am-11pm,

DIONYSOS, near the Acropolis. 2 923-3182; 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 begininng of Panepistimiou St, near Syntagma Sq. also complete restaurant service. 2 323-0336. A third Dionysos is on Lycabettus Hill.

DIONYSOS, Lycabettus (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarhou St, Kolonaki) 2 722-6374. A top one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9am -12:45pm.

DRUGSTORE, Stoa Korai. 2 322-1890. Take-off on its Parisian cousins. Open 8am-2am except Sundays WENDY'S, Stadiou 4 and Voukourestiou corner. 2 323-

9442, Fast food. FLOKA, Leoforos Kirissias 118. 2 691-4001. A complete

restaurant, pastry shop and catering service. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies.

KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3, In arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel. 2 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sfrito; beef in earthware.

KOSTOYIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Excharchia. 🕿 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are, among others rabbit stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon, and quail. Closed Sunday LENGO, Nikis 29. 23 323-1127. Charming bistro res-

taurant with good Greek cuisine, a little expensive. Open daily 12pm-1am.

SINTRIVANI, Filelinon 5, near Syntagma. 2 323-8862. Greek cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaka.

KOLONAKI

DEKAOKTO, Souidias 51, Kolonaki. 8 723-5561. 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. 2 362-2719; 363-6710. Fine Greek and Constantinople cuisine, fresh fish, out-ofseason 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. 2721-0535: 721-1174. Piano; Kalkanis, guitar; Papadopoulos, singer; Maria Aristofanous, and T. Arvanitidis. NOUFARA,Kolonaki Sq 21. 23 361-4508. Restaurant

LENGO, Nikis 22, Syntagma. 2 323-1127.

PITHARI, Daskalogianni 17, Lykabetus, 8 644-0530. RODIA, Aristippou 44, Lykabettus. 2722-9883. Sunday closed.

PLAKA

BAKALIARAKIA (TA), Kydathinaion 41. 2 322-5084. 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 Kapni-

kareas (near Adrianou St caféteria square). 2 324-6725, 324-7148. Delightful spot for Sunday luch wiht good Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open from 8pm-12am.

PSARRA, Erotodritou and Erechtheos St. 2 325-0285. An old favorite, great for Sunday lunch, swordfish, souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residens. 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. Open from 8pm-2am daily. STROFI, Gali 25, Makrygianni. 18 922-3434. Sunday closed.

SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20, Makriyianni. 2 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork wiht carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roasted lammb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikermi wine, laced with wine from Santorini (barrel). Sunday Closed.

SYMPOSIO, Erenthiou 46, Herodion. 2 922-5321. Service till 1:30am. Sunday closed.

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

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

XYNOS, Ag. Geronda 4. 🕿 322-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricasee. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

HOTELS

THE ATHENS HILTON, Vas Sofias 46. 2 722-0201. Ta Nissia, traditional Greek and international cusine in an elegant atmosphere, with a faboulous, groaning board of a **buffet**

The Athenian Lounge, serving morning coffee, sand-wiches and snacks for lunch; and afternoon tea (accompanied by music) or any of your favorite drinks.

The Pan Bar, with soft piano music.

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

HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, 2 902-3666

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 Rôtisserie, 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. 2 364-3112 or 364-3331. Asteria restaurant. Service til 1:30 am.

Apocalypsis, Astir's gourmet restaurant, Everything from Russian caviar or Greek eggplant salad to chateubriand or shepherd's lamb ... and crêpes suzette and baklava. Live piano music. Lunch 12:30-3:30, dinner, 8:30pm-1am.

Coffee Lounge and Asteria Restaurant, ideal for quick snacks or complete, leisurely lunches: crêpes Poseidon chese pie lamb curry, sweets galore. 7am-1am.

Athos Bar, piano. Open 9:30-1am. ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. 28 896-0211. 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, 2 934-7711.

Panorama rooftop, will close for the winter period. Ledra Grill, (international specialites) open as of 2 October until end of May, from 8pm. Nightly live entertainment tothe sounds of Franco Matola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, reces-sed 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 àla 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. Hatzegiannis. Tuesday without music.

MERIDIEN HOTEL. 2 325-5301/9

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique service. Open for lunch, 1pm-3:30pm, and dinner 8pm-1:30am. Last order taken at 12:45am.

Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet wiht Greek specialties, daily from 7pm-2am. Great for business conferences. CHANDRIS HOTEL. 2 941-4825.

The Rooftop, snack bar by the pool, from 10am till 6pm. Restaurant/buffet dining, 9:30pm-1am. HOTEL PENTELIKON. @ 801-2837.

La Terrasse, coffee shop, open from 7am till 2am. Breakfast, lunch and dinner, snacks.

Belle Epoque, international cuisine. Live music. Vardi's Restaurant. French cuisine.

La Bouillabaisse, fresh seafood.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 37, Kifissia. 28 807-7745. "Gourmet Magazine" made its cheese and eggplant bourekakia world famous 30 years ago. Specialties: sweetbreads, eggplant damplings, curries. Excellent charcoal grills and the single fish dish always fresh. Closed Sunday.

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. a 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. PEFKAKIA, Argonafton 4, Drossia. 28 813-1211. Youvetsakia stifado and large array of mezedes.

HALANDRI/MAROUSSI **PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS**

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri, 3 683-1864, Greek and international cuisines. Service til 2am.

DER SPIEGEL, Fragoklisias 2, Marousi. 28 684-6393. Just like home with international cuisine. Service til 1:30am. PETIT FLEUR, Plataion 6, Marousi. 28 802-7830. Service til 2 am.

RENA TIS FTELIAS,25 Martiou, N. Phsyhiko. 3 647-3874. Sunday closed.

TI PRASINO, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei. 2 681-5158. 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.

ITALIAN

AL TARTUFO, Poseidonos 65, Paleo Faliro. 2 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scaloppine, fillet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Open daily from 12:30am 1:30am

AQUARIUS Kifissias Ave. 108. 26 691-4325. Specialty spaghetti aquarius. Service til 1:30 pm.

ARCOBALENO, Nap Zerva 14, Glyfada Sq. 28 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençale.Open daily from 6:30pm 1:30am

BOSCHETTO.Evangelismos Park, Hilton area. 3721-0893.

CASA DI PASTA, Apollonos and Litous 2, Vouliagmeni. 28 896-4122. Service till 1:30am.

CAFFE SAN PAOLO, Lykourgou 10, N. Psyhiko. 2647-0052. Sunday closed.

DA BRUNO, Ag Alexandrou 46, P. Faliron. 2 981-8959. Closed Monday.

DA WALTER,7 Evzonon and Anapiron Polenou, Kolonaki. 2724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8pm -1am.

IL FUNGO, Poseidonos 68, Paleo Faliro. 2 981-6765. 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. 28 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under the same management as "La B ussola" in Glyfada, Vas. Freiderikis 34, 28 894-42605. Filet à la Diabolo and "Triptiho à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties

LA FONTANINA, Vas. Gerogiou 31, Kalamaki. 2983-0738. Speciality Madagascar fillét. Service til 1:45 pm. LA STRADA, Ethn. Antistaseos 107, N. Psychiko. 28 671-0370.

PANE E VINO, Spefssippou 8, Kolonaki. 2722-5084.

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leof Kifisias 267 (near the Trohonomo). 28 801-5335. The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of dishes.

LA TEQUILA LOCA 19 Dio Charous Str. Ilisia. 2723-9386. Mexican taco bar. Live music Tuesday and Thursday. Latin Salsa the spirit of Mexico.

VEGETARIAN

EDEN, Flessa 3, Plaka. 2 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travellers; juices, salads and sweets. Specialtieslasagne (soya), boureki and hot chili. Terrace in the summer. Open 12am -12pm.

RESTAURANT BAR

VLADIMIROS, Aristodemou 12, Kolonaki. 2 721-7407. Artistic rendez-vous near Lycabettus Hill. Til 2am. BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27, Ambelokipi, 3 644-1215. HALF NOTE, Fthiotidos 68, Ambelokipi, 28 644-9236.

CRÊPERIE

MARIONETTE, Ippokratous 40. 2 363-5065. 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

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

DIOSCURI, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychiko. 28 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal-grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews)

MYRTIA, Trivonianou 32-34, Mets. 2 902-3633, 902-3644. Service til 12:30. Sunday closed.

THALIA'S, 15 Thalia's, Ag. Dimitrios. 2 973-3885. Friendly atmosphere, love towards tradition. Service til 12:30pm. Sunday closed



CHINA restaurant

Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere Open 12 to 3:30 p.m. and 7:30 to 1 a.m. 2 EFRONIOU STREET, ILISSIA TEL: 723-3200.724-5746 (Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)

Alichiko **TEMPURA SUKIYAKI** SUSHI SASHIMI TAURANT by Authentic Japanese Chef 27 KYDATHINEON ST. PLAKA 322-0980 — 324-6851



Sunday closed

Open 8:30 to 2 a.m. Full air-conditioning 32-34 TRIVONIANOU STR., 116 36 ATHENS TEL.: 9023633 - 9023644

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)





STEAKHOUSES

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

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

PIANO RESTAURANTS

ATHENAEUM, Amerikis 8. 2 363-1125. Service til 1am. Sunday Closed.

BORGHESE, Vas. Sofias 89, Marousi. 2 805-1315. GOURMET(LE), Epidavrou 10, Kastella. 2 413-337. Sun-

day Closed. GRAND BALCON (LE), Kleomenous 2, Kolonaki. 73 729-0712. Monday closed.

EL PRIMO, Metaxa 15, Glyfada, 2894-1501. Service til am 1:30

KOPERTI, Sina 46. S 361-6003. Salads, cheese, hot dishes, tea and coffee.

LOTOS, Glavkou 14, N. Psychiko. 26 671-7461. Creppes and salads, 24 types of tea. Sunday Closed. FOTAERIO, Ippokratous 74, Exarchia. 26 362-2362. 21 types of tea, crepes, juice and food.

BRASSERIE

LA BRASSERIE, Kifissias Ave. 292, N. Psychiko. 26 671-6572, 671-6940.

KEBAB

ADEP KEBAB, Poseidonos Ave. 20, P. Phalero. 2982-1114. Service till 2am.

OURFA, Thermopeleon 1, P. Phalero. ☎ 981-3566. Service til 1am. Sunday closed. TRIA ASTERIA, Melitos 7 and Pastira 77, N. Smyrni. ☎

935-8134.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEA-SIDE

EL GRECO, Metaxa 20, Glyfada. 28 894-3165. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EL PRIMO, 15 I. Metaxas, Glyfada. 28 894-1501. Filets and schnitzel. Piano.

EPICURE, 17 L. Poseidonos, Vouliagmeni. 28 896-1237. Hamburgers, filets with rockford Also in Voula, Metaxas 16 28 895-3544.

MERMAID FISH & SHIPS, Plateia Horikon, Glyfada (behind Hotel Arion, Lazaraki St). 28 894-3481. Traditional fish & chips and other english specialties. Open daily from 1pm-12am. Take-away, (local) home delivery and catering services available.

NAFTIKOS ONILOS VOULIAGMENIS, 28 896-0741. Fish. Terrace. Monday-Tuesday Closed.

NIRIDES, M. Kavouri harbor, Kavouri. 28 896-1560. Filets. Terrace.

SEAFOOD

AGLAMER, Akti Koumoundourou 54-56, Microlimano. 8 411-5511.

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. 28 894-5636. An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Open daily from morning to midnight. BOUILLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amphitea (behind the

Planetarium, Syngrou Ave). 2 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shelfish. Nightly 7:30pm-midnight.

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

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

PSAROPOULOS,Kalamon 2,Glyfada. 🕿 8945677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round; tasty dishes, tasteful prices. Open from 12am-4am and at night 8pm-12pm.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, Deliyiorgi 45, Evangelistria. 28 411-2149. Specialities: snails, kebabs, kokoretsi, puréed yellow peas with onions (fava).

KOREAN

SEOUL, Evritanias 8, Ambelokipi (near President Hotel). 6924669. Specialties: beef boukouti (prepared at the table) yaste bocum (hors d'oeuvre), haimon gol (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), tsapche (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms). Sunday Closed.

HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZART, Tsopha 27 and Vournazou. ☎ 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the US Embassy. Restaurant and attractive bar. Menu includes scaloppine with cream, spaghetti and a different curry daily. Fresh salads FATSIO, Efroniou 5 Pangrati (south of the Hilton). ☎ 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialties. Daily fro 12pm-5pm.

OTHELLO'S, Mihalakopoulou 45, Illissia. 2729-1481. Speciality: beef stroganoff. Open daily from 12pm-2am. Closed Sunday.

ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers). To 692-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes, evening specilties are charcoal broils. Daily from 12pm until late. Bakaliaros, bifteki, snails baked fish (gavros).

PALEO FALIRON/ALIMOS

CAMINO, Pizzaria - trattoria, Posidonos 54, Paleo Faliron. ☎ 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat ae special; draft Heineken and Santorini bottled house wines. Not as pricey as neighboring Italian restaurants.

JAPANESE

KYOTO, Garibaldi 5, Thissio. 2923-2047. 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. 窗 959-5191; 959-5179. Reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch & dinner. Special chefs from Taipei and Hong Kong. 160 varieties of Chinese dishes.

CHINA,Efroniou St 72, Ilissia. 2723-3200; 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. 884-4905. 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.

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 chill 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). 23 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

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

FRENCH

L'ABREUVOIR, Xenokratous 51, Kolonaki. 8 722-9106. Steak tartare. Garden.

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.

PRECIEUX, Akademias 14, 28 360-8616. Restaurant above the upmarket "deli". Flounder filet, salmon filet. Air-conditioned. Sunday closed.

SPANISH

CAMILON, Polyla 39, Ano Patissia. 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella and sangria. Specialties:sepias con olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork fillet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8pm. Sunday closed. ISPANIKI GONIA, Theagenous 22, Caravel area. 2723-1393. Service till 1am. Sunday closed.

SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ay Sostis Church). Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ay Sostis music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla sangria. Monday closed.

MUSIC RESTAURANTS

AVANCE, Xenokratous 43, Kolonaki. 2723-0151. ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari. 28 801-5792. MARTHA'S, Kifissias 252-254, Halandri. 28 671-7890.

Singers Jannet Kapougia and Christos Konstandenidis. Sunday Closed. MEMORIES, Markou Mousouri, Mets. & 922-6672. A.

Bekris, I. Iosifidis, A Pavlides and M. Alexiou. PICCOLO MONDO, Kifissias 217, Marousi. 28 802-0437.

Singers Renato, Danae, Panos and Kelly. Sunday Closed. **PLACE THE AGORA**, Kifissias 10, Marousi. **26** 684-0392. Piano; V. Bondas, guitar; D. Katakouzenos, song; Natassa. Sunday and Monday Closed.

ROMEO, Levendi 3, Kolonaki, 2723-0507. T. Toulatos, S. Kritikou, V. Zouboulis and C. Farkaki. Sunday Closed. TIFFANY'S, Maximou 1, Kefalariou Sq. 28 801-9373.

CYPRIOT

APHRODITE,Konitsis 12, Goudi.
T75-2467.Garden. FAMAGUSTA,Zagoras 8, Abelokipi,
T78-5229. GALATEIA,50,52 Valtetsiou, Exarhia.
THE BEAUTIFUL CYPRUS,Idraspou 11, Ano Illisia.
T75-6176. Garden. Sunday Closed.



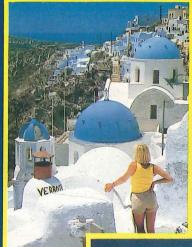
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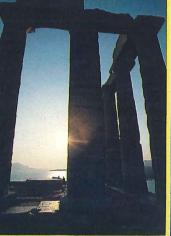
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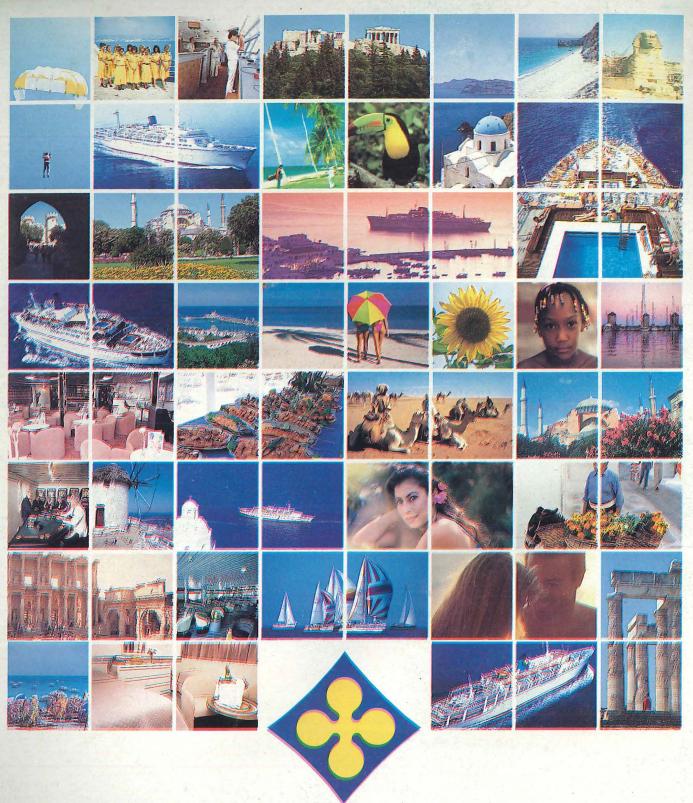


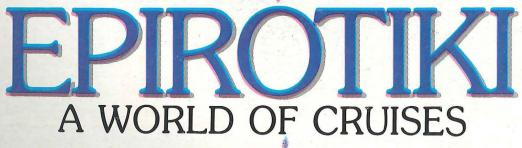
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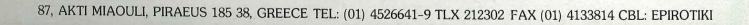
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