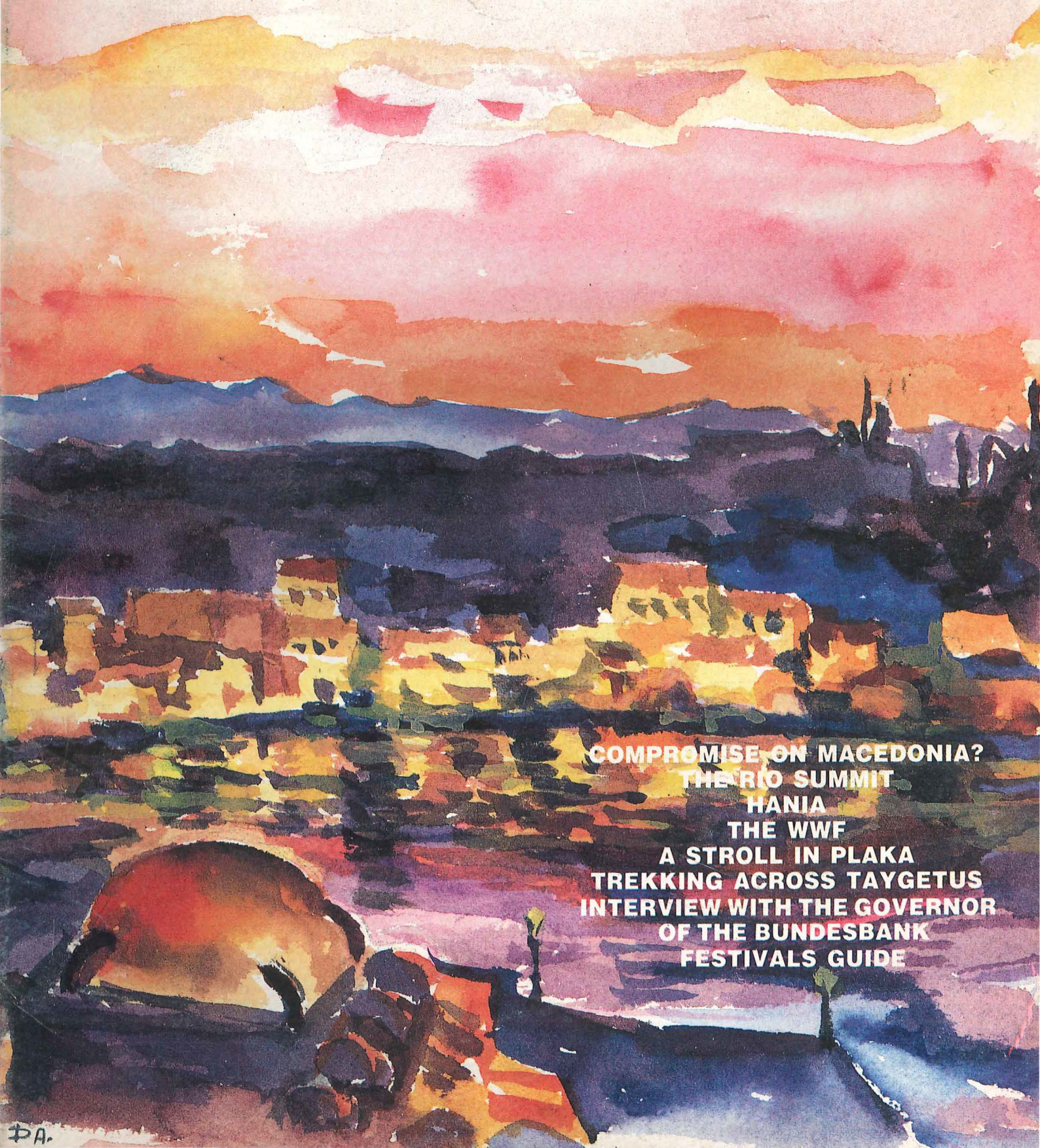


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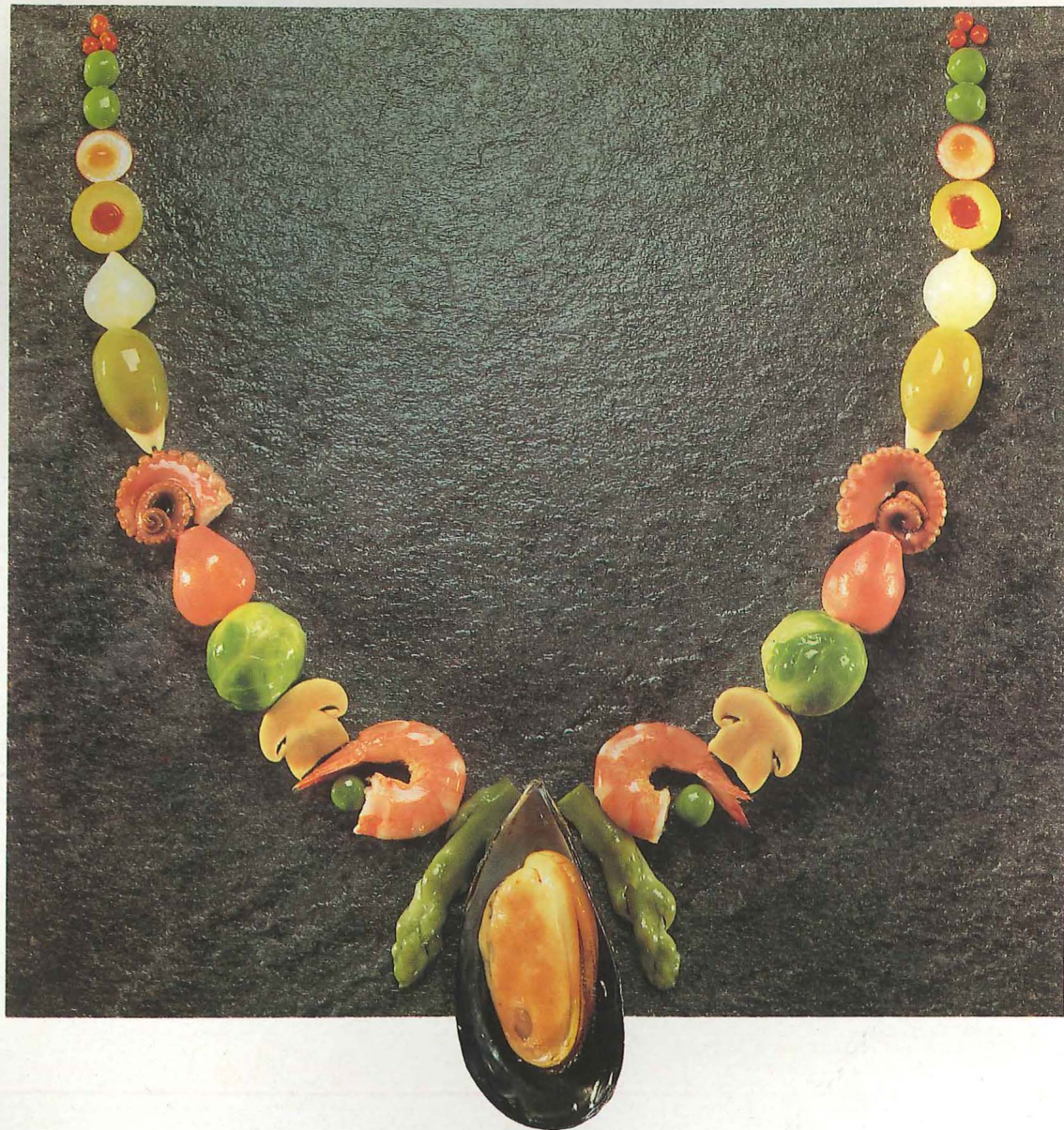
THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



**COMPROMISE ON MACEDONIA?
THE RIO SUMMIT
HANIA
THE WWF
A STROLL IN PLAKA
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Helmut Schlesinger, Governor of the Bundesbank, was in Athens recently to talk about European integration. Maria Vassiliou presents us with his point of view.

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The first convocation of world leaders since the end of the Cold War, the 12-day Earth Summit in Rio demonstrated that the environment has become a prime political issue. Maria Vassiliou reports. She also interviewed two participants: Salvino Busuttill and Niki Goulandris.

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A Stroll Down from the Acropolis 34

Mary Machas guides us through some byways of Plaka, helping us discover its unexpected charms.



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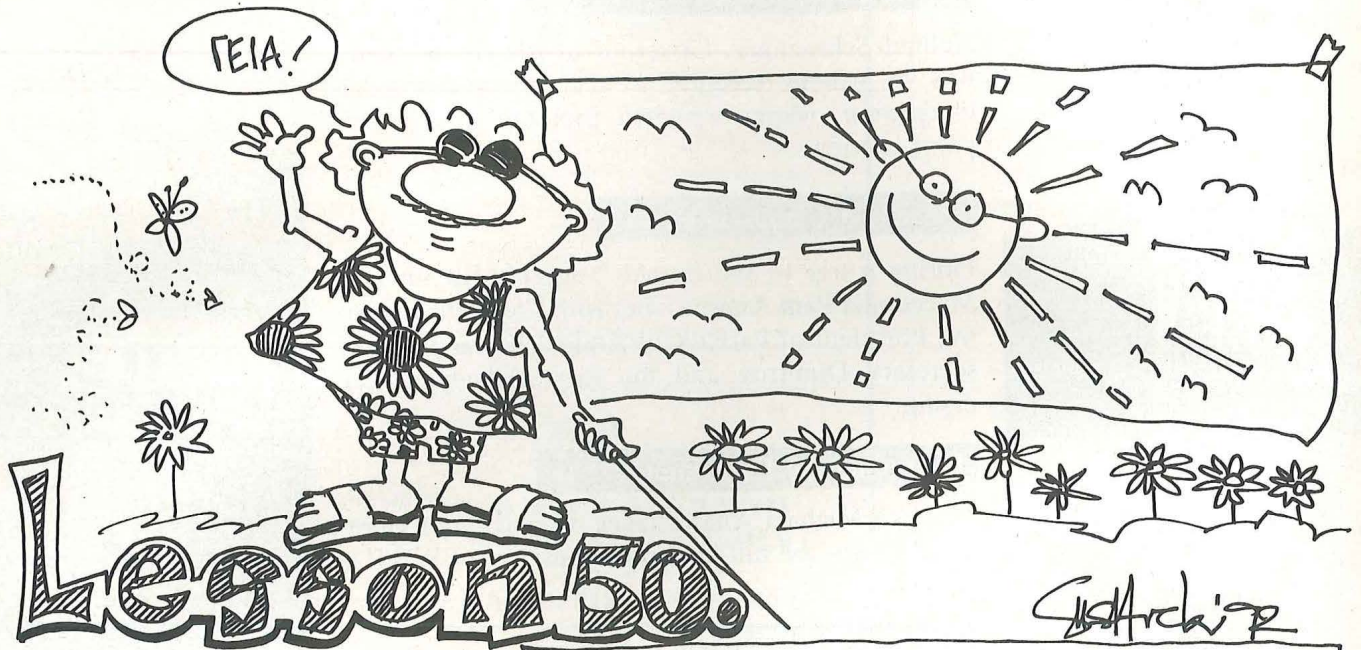
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The cover 'Hania by Night' is by Dorothy Andrews

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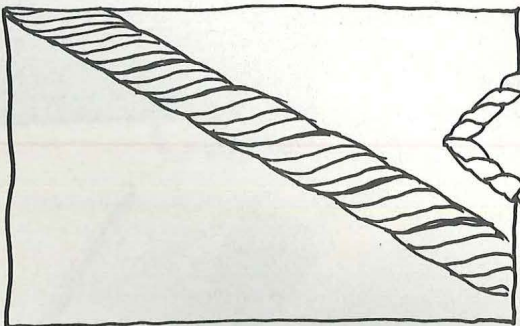
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GREEK IDIOMS



Starchip

TO EXEI : HE HAS IT

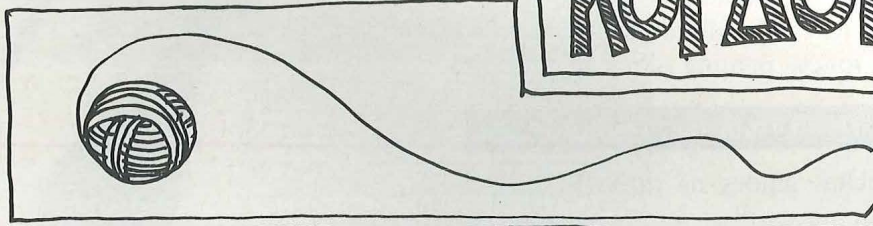


ΣΧΟΙΝΙ

ROPE,

ΚΟΡΔΟΝΙ

STRING



[tò éhi schini kordóni]

TO EXEI ΣΧΟΙΝΙ ΚΟΡΔΟΝΙ.

He has it rope, string.

MEANING: HE TALKS CONTINUOUSLY.

FROM MACEDONIA TO MAASTRICHT

Ever since he sacked his foreign minister a few months ago and took the post himself, Prime Minister Mitsotakis has been ricocheting double-time from capital to capital in the EC re-erecting flattened fences and making the biggest possible noise about Macedonia's being Greek and nobody else's. At first, most Europeans thought this odd or wrongheaded or maddening, and it is a considerable personal triumph on his part that Mr Mitsotakis lassoed leaders of state at the Lisbon Summit and got them to go along with the Greek point of view. In this, he certainly had the backing of the country, as well as a consistent foreign policy – a great advantage over the rest of the EC which has no discernable foreign policy at all.

It is much to his credit, too, that Greece has lately gained repute in the eyes of its allies and those with whom it is not so friendly, and this, certainly, is due in part to its solidarity. Having a majority of two in Parliament can hardly be called a mandate, but the government opposition has been mild lately; economic policies have been endorsed by all parties because there are no alternatives; and the country's stability appears increasingly impressive as the threat of strife moves menacingly down through the Balkans. The result has been a noticeably warmer atmosphere of domestic confidence, and this is just what the country has long needed.

President Karamanlis always complains that people do not listen to him, but actually they do in a subliminal sort of way, and his repeated calls for political consensus seem to have taken root, though of course nobody wants to admit it.

Between scurrings to Lisbon and to Helsinki and most places in between, the Prime Minister stops in Athens long enough to give upbeat press conferences and make so many statements that his speech writers must be hard put keeping abreast of him and thinking up new and memorable ways of saying how well things are going.

Even the ever-youthful opposition

leader Andreas Papandreou described the travels of the Prime Minister as "personal tours aimed at preventing the isolation of Greece from Europe." At one time Andreas would have criticized this as a mark of bowing down to the West, of Greece surrendering its sovereignty, but not these days. He has always been a shrewd reader of his country's mood and climate and knows well that the season for being NATO gadfly, socialist maverick, a go-it-alone, look-at-me adventurer is closed – and pulls in no votes. He has even distanced himself from the labor unions and guardedly endorsed that "conservatively inspired" Maastricht treaty.

Whatever the Danes may think, Greeks are mad for Maastricht. Admittedly, until last month, few had familiarized themselves with the text of that wordy agreement. According to a recent poll, over half the Greeks asked had never heard of Maastricht – the highest percentage in Europe – while those who had, were well informed and 79 percent of them were in favor of it – again, the highest percentage in Europe.

Late last month – at the last moment, as usual – while the treaty was being debated in Parliament, a massive dose of Maastricht was spooned out on TV, and Hellenes, being a quickly adapting lot, at the end of the week know almost as much about that quaint Dutch city on the River Maas as they did about Macedonia. It's when things are neatly planned ahead of time here that they go awry, like the Metro.

In short, anything that ties Greece closer to the EC is now thought to be a Good Thing, especially as increased financial assistance to the poorer members is more likely the closer unity becomes a reality. All of a sudden, being just another white sheep grazing in the middle of the EC flock seems better than being a dark one out on the periphery where the wolves are likely to prowl.

What accounts for this quite basic

change in the national mood is difficult to pinpoint. Ever since tax evasion stopped being the nation's top favorite sport (at least officially), it has been replaced by psychoethnology, that endless, pseudoscientific game otherwise known as 'why are we the way we are?' As Socrates was unable to answer this, and nobody since, it is unlikely to be answered now. But a new sort of self-confidence seems to have emerged lately which has changed people's view of things.

The uneasiness, noticeable for so long, that absorption into Europe would somehow undermine the character of the ethnos, the fear of appearing a flunky in relations with greater powers, the horror that the country is about to become a nation of waiters – and consequently that diplomatic 'individuality' must be displayed – have been found groundless, problems that seem to no longer apply.

The whole process of social liberalization that PASOK ten years ago briefly pursued, and then forgot, but which now has started up again, has had a tonic effect. When regulated shopping hours, for instance, were eased, people said shops would then never open (or never shut); when companies were privatized, the country would be gobbled up by foreign investors; when price controls were lifted, costs would soar. None of these things happened, of course. The whole parochial attitude that people will misbehave if freed of regulation – religiously followed by conservatives, socialists, liberals, dictators, etc. etc. since the War of Independence – has been perhaps the biggest block to social maturity.

By symbolizing union with a family of advanced societies, Maastricht has come to mean something like, "Let's leave the playroom and join the grown-ups." Mr Yiannaros of the Left Coalition may have been exaggerating when he said a few days ago, "Ratification of the treaty is a starting point for the modernization of Greek society" – but not by much. ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

OECD PREDICTS FASTER RECOVERY

Gloomy predictions by local octogenarian economists notwithstanding, a few recent rays of sun falling on the Greek economy may be cause for restrained optimism.

A further reduction in inflation, increase in investments, improvement in the balance of payments, and a faster recovery of the Greek economy, is the upbeat prognosis contained in the biannual report released last month from Paris by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

The rate of increase of the Gross National Product (GNP) was 1.5 percent last year, attributed mainly to the unusually good performance of the agricultural sector.

Despite a small increase in private consumption, which was ignited by the reduction in taxes for the replacement of the country's impressive fleet of jalopies, domestic demand did not move. Cooling domestic demand is always a

headache when aimed at a people whose flair for making money is even surpassed by the sheer joy in spending it, broadcast and instantly.

Critics of the ethnic character had not so much to fear: the lifting of price controls did not fulfil intense inflationary expectations. To the contrary, the Consumer Price Index fell from 21 to 18 percent, stabilized for a few months and fell again to 16 percent. Inflation is now said to be 15.1 percent.

Unemployment is up a bit. It exceeded 8 percent last year as compared with 7 percent the year before. This is certainly still low by EC standards, but the figures do not mean much since the word unemployment has numerous interpretations. For instance, not long ago it was impossible in Greece for a woman to be unemployed since she was by definition supported by her menfolk!

Importantly, the trade balance deficit stopped increasing in 1991. This,

combined with an increase in the inflow of capital from abroad – foreign investment in Greece rose significantly – brought down the current accounts balance from 5.4 percent in 1990 of the GNP to 2 percent last year.

Everybody has complained that the present government did not act fast enough when it first came into power, not that it is going in anything but the right direction now – and picking up steam. The OECD report foresees an improvement of economic performances and an improved climate of confidence in 1993.

AMNESTY CHARGES DENIED

The government has angrily dismissed a report by the Amnesty International Human Rights Group which stated that scores of people had been tortured or ill-treated at the hands of Greek police and prison guards.

"Greece fully respects human dignity and its penitentiary system, which is being modernized, does not correspond to the picture portrayed in the report," Foreign Ministry Spokesman Dimitris Avramopoulos said.

The 55-page report, issued by the London-based watchdog, cited some 35 cases of torture since 1986, most of which took place during interrogation in order to extract confessions.

A government statement said that the report was limited to certain charges taken against low-ranking officials in most cases, without mentioning the disciplinary measures.

"It is clear that the people who drafted the report have been misled by international accusations made for the sake of expediency, and they were not investigated in depth," the Ministry added.

An Amnesty International senior official said the report was drafted by a three-member team which collected most of its data from complaints forwarded to the human rights group in London.

The report charged that foreign prisoners, who do not speak the Greek language, are even more vulnerable to ill-treatment, as in most cases there is no translator during interrogation and they are forced through torture to sign statements they cannot read. The report cites the case of Liam de Clair, an

ON THE WAY TO BARCELONA

A prominent Greek athlete faced disciplinary action and possible exclusion from this year's Olympic Games after admitting that he had stolen an Olympic torch that went missing after the flame-lighting ceremony last month.

Lambis Nicholaou, president of the Greek Olympic Committee, said the missing torch was handed over to him by hammer-throwing champion Savvas Saritzoglou, the first of 365 runners who relayed the Olympic flame from ancient Olympia to Athens.

The flame-lighting ceremony at Olympia is conducted prior to all winter and summer Games in tribute to the fact that they originated here in 776 BC. At this event, virgins chosen from the National Theatre reverently assemble in the grove of Altis to invoke the God of the Silver Bow. When, from the strength of His rays, the sacred flame is lit, the High Priestess ignites the torch and solemnly passes it to the comely youth kneeling before her – in this case, Savvas Saritzoglou.

The disappearance of the torch is the first incident of its kind since the revival of the Olympics in 1896, and nothing like it can be found in ancient records. Indeed, it is frightening to think what might have happened then if it had, seeing that in the overheated days of Homer the theft of a woman sparked a ten-year war.

Initially, the theft caused concern that obstacles might delay the commencement of the Barcelona Games, but as the sacred flame had been passed to the next runner's torch before the disappearance of the first, fears were allayed. Mr Nikolaou said that the Greek athlete confessed that he had lied when he reported the torch stolen, and that he had wanted to keep it as a souvenir. A disciplinary committee may exclude him from throwing the hammer in Catalonia.

Irish national who was arrested back in 1990 for forging travellers' cheques. He charged that he was repeatedly beaten, was kept 40 days without any food, without a translator and was not allowed to use the toilet and in the end he was given a statement to sign, the contents of which he was ignorant of. De Clair is still awaiting trial.

The Foreign Ministry Spokesman argued that of the 1200 foreign nationals serving in Greek prisons "only 10 had submitted applications to serve the rest of their prison term in their countries in accordance with bilateral agreements in such cases."

TERRORIST ATTACK ON FINANCE MINISTER

Minister of Finance Ioannis Paleokrasas narrowly escaped assassination on July 14 when a rocket was launched against his bullet-proof limousine in broad daylight. The terrorist attack took place at the corner of Voulis and Karayorgi Servias streets one block from Syntagma. One passerby was killed and four were injured in the incident.

Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the notorious ultra-left organization '17 November'. In a seven-page proclamation it stated that its action was a protest against social inequalities generally in Greece and specifically against the tax law currently under consideration. It claimed that these measures which harmed the poorer classes and benefited the rich were largely the responsibility of Mr Paleokrasas.

The Minister, who was driving away from the ministry with his wife and daughter, suffered only minor burns. The murdered man was identified as a 23-year-old Athens University student.

In its 17-year career, the organization has murdered 16 Greek and US figures of the establishment but has only gone into rockets since it made a successful foray on a military ammunition dump several years ago.

On this occasion, a rocket was launched from the empty office of a building adjacent to the Ministry of Finance, after being triggered by remote control. It narrowly missed the ministerial limousine and blew up an adjacent car, causing material damage to surrounding shops and offices.

Prime Minister Mitsotakis condemned the attack as "an act of cowardice designed to destabilize democracy and damage Greek interests." He said such acts "only united the people in their



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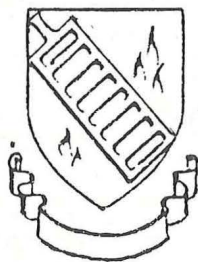
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opposition to the plague of terrorism." Socialist Party opposition leader Andreas Papandreou, as well as the two Communist Parties, also strongly condemned the incident.

The attack on the Finance Minister was apparently designed to demonstrate left-wing opposition to the strict austerity measures imposed by the conservative government as a means of meeting EC demands for economic recovery and full participation in European unification. The measures have included steep price increases in basic utilities and a freeze of wage.

Mr Paleokrassas, who has had the task of pushing through the unpopular measures, is shortly to step down from his post and leave for Brussels, where he is to serve as Greece's Commissioner to the EC.

FRESH WATER PROGRAM

Marathia Dam on the island of Mykonos was inaugurated by Prime Minister Mitsotakis last month. It is one of the first completed of 130 projects slated for the management of water resources on the Greek islands. Work has already begun on 25 lake reservoirs carried out with the support of EC funds. The program aims at solving the chronic shortage of fresh water in the Aegean islands. The Marathia reservoir has a capacity of 2.9 million cubic metres of water. Tourists can now take showers without feeling guilty.

CALM FOR TROUBLED WATERS

Due to the close proximity of many Greek islands to the Turkish coast and the sensitive issue of what constitutes national and international waters in the Aegean, Greece has been exempted from an EC decision to lift cabotage restrictions on all member countries at the beginning of 1993. Shipping companies from other EC countries will only be allowed to establish coastal shipping lines in Greece after 2004. Nor will there be any changes in the operation of cruise vessels until 1999 when shipping companies of the Twelve will be able to organize cruises in Greek waters so long as they observe Greek Law.

THE VISIT OF THE PATRIARCH

The Patriarch of Moscow and all Russia Alexis II paid a week-long visit to Greece late in June. In response to his plea for the support of Orthodoxy in his country, seven prominent businessmen donated 140,000 US dollars for the

restoration of churches there. In Athens he met with President Karamanlis and Premier Mitsotakis and participated in a mass at the Cathedral with Archbishop Serapheim and the Holy Synod. He later spent two days touring monasteries on Mount Athos and found it "a model of unity". He did, however, refer to the Uniates - who follow the Eastern rite but acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope - as "the most thorny problem" facing Orthodoxy today.

ARAB TERRORISTS SENTENCED

A Greek court sentenced two Palestinians to life imprisonment and another four to jail terms ranging from three to nine and a half years for their involvement in the abortive but bloody terrorist attack last year in Patras. Two other Palestinians and a Greek girl were acquitted.

The terrorist incident had taken place in April last year, near the British Consulate in Patras. A Palestinian student, Ahmet Hashaykeh, and six innocent Greek bystanders were killed when the explosive device Hashaykeh was carrying went off prematurely. Eight other Greeks were injured.

The court ruled that Palestinians Assad Al Nubani, 27 and Imbrahim Bairat, 29, be sentenced to life imprisonment for forming a terrorist group, called 'Moslem Holy War Movement', acquiring, constructing and carrying explosives and participating in April's attack. According to the indictment, the group had stored weapons in various Greek cities and planned a series of attacks against British, American and other western targets here and in other European countries.

The attack was reportedly planned in retaliation over the discovery in Patras, exactly one year earlier, of part of Saddam Hussein's so-called 'supergun'. The Arabs were apparently planning to strike against British interests because of the British authorities' involvement in the discovery and disruption of the Iraqi 'supergun' plans. British truck driver, Paul Ashwell had been arrested in Patras for unknowingly transporting part of the disguised weapon, which in turn led to a near-diplomatic incident between Athens and London.

PRIVATELY GENERATED POWER

A consortium headed by Belgian company Tractebel, which includes British interests, has reached an agreement with DEH to construct two electricity plants at Lavrion in Attica. An invest-

ment of 120 billion drachmas is being financed exclusively with imported capital.

This is the first time a private company has undertaken the production of a large quantity of electricity with the obligation to sell it exclusively to the public power utility.

The construction of the units must be complete in two years and the contract has a 30-year duration.

It is hoped that the undertaking will absorb Lavrion's large workforce which has been suffering serious unemployment problems in recent years.

As the two plants will be run mostly on natural gas, the repercussions on the environment, it is said, will be minimal.

FATAL AEGEAN ENCOUNTER

A Greek delegation lodged a complaint with NATO's Military Committee in Brussels in regards to an accident off the island of Ai Strati during an encounter between two Turkish F-16 fighters and a Greek F-1 Mirage which resulted in the death of the Greek pilot when he and his craft plunged into the sea.

Using evidence showing that the Turkish Air Force provoked the encounter, the complaint stressed that the Turkish aircraft had illegally entered a Flight Information Region (FIR), ignoring Greece's right to know what is flying over the Aegean.

Although Turkey regretted the loss of life, it claimed the incident occurred in international airspace in which exercises were being carried out.

The funeral of Flight Lieutenant Nikos Sialmos, 27, at his birthplace of ancient Thermon was attended by Deputy Premier Tzannetakis and Defense Minister Varvitsiotis. By coincidence, a cousin of the victim died similarly when his F-1 Mirage crashed into the Aegean in 1988.

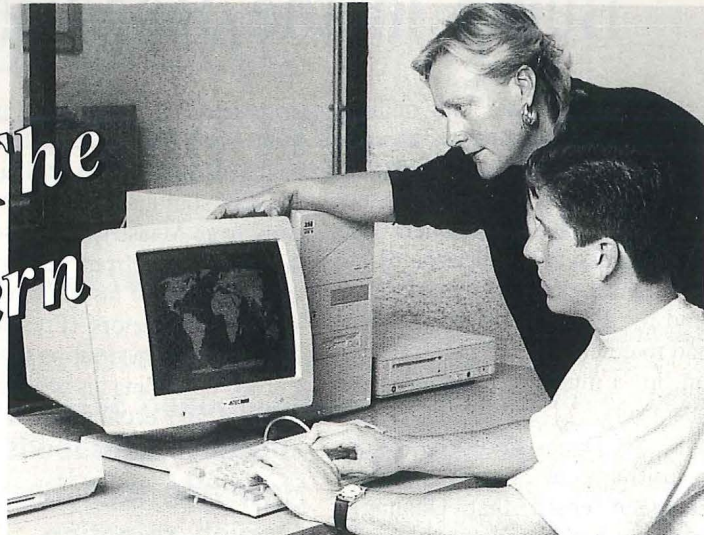
HIJACK SUSPECT ACQUITTED

Palestinian guerrilla Abdulahim Khaled, wanted in Italy for allegedly organizing the 1985 hijacking of the cruise ship *Achille Lauro*, was acquitted of charges of terrorism by an Athens court last month. He was sentenced, however, to 16 months in prison for using a false passport to enter the country.

Khaled will then be extradited to Italy where he was sentenced *in absentia* by a Genoa court in 1987 for masterminding the hijack during which a Jewish-American tourist was shot and thrown overboard.

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Bump in the Road: Not to Worry!

A country of under four million voted in May, by a narrow margin, not to endorse the Maastricht treaty. This treaty, passed unanimously by all 12 members last December, called for ratification by all Member States. But Denmark said 'No' and the EC bus, careering down the road to economic and political unification, hit a bump and shook up all the passengers.

Maybe the Danes were aggravated by the insistence of Foreign Minister Mr Ellemann-Jensen that Denmark had no option but to endorse the treaty! As one Danish diplomat said: "this was not so much a vote against Europe but one against politicians."

Yet it does matter, even though the 11 remaining tell each other that Denmark will jump on again soon and they are not going to turn off the road just because of a little one-percenter.

Maastricht was an after-event not a before-event. Before December 1991 there was virtually no discussions on the implications of a before-end-of-century monetary union with a central bank and a single currency; nor of closer political and social union (out of which Britain opted). The implications of the agreement only began to be aired publicly early this year and, discussion being now more widespread, some members do not like the loss of sovereignty they see as a corollary to closer integration.

In the last Eurobarometer public opinion poll (December 1991), 54 percent of EC citizenry supported a single currency within six years (Maastricht timetable); 25 percent were against. On this issue Greeks voted 61 percent for and 14 percent against. On support for common foreign policy the EC as a whole voted 55 percent for and 23 percent against. Denmark was the one country that cast more con than pro votes; 40 percent for, 48 percent against a common foreign policy... a pointer to their 'No' on the recent referendum. On the common foreign policy issue Greece voted 61 percent for and 15 percent against.

How has the Danish rejection affected parliaments and voters in other countries? In Britain John Major is coping with the dissidents in his own party who see the Danish act as a strike for national liberty. In France the public is still very much in favor of the

treaty and closer European union. The spectre of a strong Deutschmark giving way to a weak ECU still plagues the German soul and the public is veering away from Maastricht. These cracks in the unanimous front put up at Maastricht in favor of fast-forward are sending Jacques Delors (President of the EC Commission) touring the capitals of Europe defending his program of closer political and economic integration.

How has the Danish rejection affected parliaments and voters in other countries?

On the political front, the question of power arises. Who wants a functionary in Brussels fixing how many hours to work, how much to pay an employee or how closely to harmonize social security? On the broad aims of the EC how is the Commission going to act on the obligation to "ensure the conditions necessary for Community industry to compete successfully on the world market?" Is this again an invitation to build fortress walls to keep out products that 'compete unfairly' with Europe's factories? The fact is that an increasing number of people in the EC are questioning the use (and abuse) of power at the center of the wheel.

It is self-defeating for a regulation from Brussels insisting on pay and work rules for Greek labor comparative to those in Northern Europe. Even if rules were followed, production costs would increase to the extent that Greek goods would become completely uncompetitive in the EC or on the world market and the economy would collapse. This is not likely to happen - national wage differentials will continue to depend on competition and productivity. Nevertheless the general public is fearful, and rightfully so, of the bureaucratic power of the Commission and its functionaries in Brussels.

Jacques Delors has also come under fire on the European Community budget. This calls for increased levies from Britain, France and Germany to finance the ambitious plans blueprinted in the Maastricht treaty - a boost of over 30 percent. Under the

Delors proposals the expense side of the budget would increase from 67 billion ECUs (86 billion US dollars) to 88 billion ECUs (110 billion US dollars). To meet these increased expenses Brussels has recommended an increase in funding of almost 60 percent. Most of the money will go to Portugal, Spain, Ireland and Greece; most will come from the big boys, and the big boys are having second thoughts.

In a report issued by the EC Court of Auditors, noises have been heard criticizing some parts of the budget. "Why", they ask, "does one branch of the EC have a program for planting new vines while another section promotes a program to pay farmers for uprooting vines?" Also they point out that subsidies are given to Greek tobacco farmers (despite the growing 'tobacco' mountain) while fierce debate erupts over tobacco advertising. Of course any functionary in Brussels will explain the logic of each directive - bureaucrat-wise - but Europeans are beginning to question the sense of too much EC dirigisme.

From 1985 the German-French axis has been the driving motor on the road to a Single Market, each for its own reasons: France to retain a strong political voice in the future of Europe, Germany to demonstrate that she is really 'European' and not seeking hegemony in the East. Together they have become mutually assisting partners. But now cracks are appearing at the German end; the Lander are questioning their potential loss of decision-making power under the Maastricht treaty and the people are publicly expressing their fears that they will lose their beloved strong Deutschmark to a weak ECU.

Britain, which, under Margaret Thatcher, has always been reticent on submitting to Brussels, is still unwilling to tag along with Delors idea of a 'federal' Europe. Right now UK Prime Minister John Major is putting out feelers to other members on the advisability of curbing the EC Commission's decision-making powers.

All this because of the bump in the road? Maybe, but not to worry. Brussels is well entrenched as the capital of the European Community. Wobbly or not, the bus will continue on the road to economic union - but social and political cohesion are over the next hill. ■

COLOSSAL RESPONSIBILITIES

by Maria Vassiliou

Helmut Schlesinger, Governor of the Bundesbank talks about the European integration in Athens.

A speech delivered by an influential figure in the formation of economic and monetary policy within the European Community was bound to describe the expectations of the strongest members of the Community towards their poorer partner, Greece.

Governor of the Bundesbank (the Central Bank of Germany), Helmut Schlesinger, recently speaking in Athens, stressed that Greece must overcome its economic problems to participate successfully in the European economic and currency union.

Only two days before Mr Schlesinger addressed the Hellenic-German Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the EC Ministers of Foreign Affairs had met in Luxembourg. At the meeting, Germany and the other more affluent EC countries favored the view that the implementation of the Delors II package should be postponed for two years and left open the issue of the doubling of funds to the less developed EC states. The package aims at enhancing cohesion throughout the Community by financially helping the poor countries to remedy their structural inefficiencies.

Mr Schlesinger did not refrain from discussing in length "the colossal responsibilities" that former East Germany, as well as the creation of a European economic and currency union, have set upon Germany as a whole. He stressed that the reconstruction of East Germany had to start from naught, putting a heavy burden on the budget of the reunited state. But he also said that the effort to reconstruct East Germany brought about a "reunification boom" due to the tremendous increase in business activity. This ignited economic growth in Germany and provided a lead for growth in other EC members.

Outlining the problems of German unification, he mentioned the transfer of funds within Germany and the increase in taxes while avoiding the risk of social riots or capital flowing out of

the country. He also referred to a rise in inflation rates, which had hardened fiscal and lending decision-making.

"Re-attaining stability of the German currency would not only be of benefit to Germany," Mr Schlesinger said. A stable Deutschmark would enable further progress in the European economic and currency union and contribute to the stability of the European Monetary System.

An economic and currency union would be the decisive step to achieve political and economic integration in the Community. Mr Schlesinger said the Maastricht agreement provided the essential institutional pre-requirements a member state should fulfil to qualify for further engagement in the unifying process. But he added risks and chances go hand in hand making an ideal solution impossible.

Viewing the Danish 'no' vote to the Maastricht treaty from an economic perspective, the Governor of the Bundesbank said it led to "not un-negligible" reaction in the financial markets and generated uncertainty. But such reactions in the markets were also brought about because inflation rates of countries, which have already joined the European Exchange Rate Mechanism, were not converging. Countries with high inflation but stable growth rate have lost their ability to compete internationally. Mr Schlesinger firmly said the convergence was the "condition sine qua non" for a currency union and ultimately economic union.

According to the Maastricht treaty, convergence of economies means price stability, smaller differences in interest rates and limited budget deficits. To this Mr Schlesinger added that convergence was a yardstick of stability and

growth policies and stressed that each member state was responsible to meet the necessary convergence criteria. Not least because, on the way to the last stage of economic and currency union, the member states should not be restricted in their monetary and fiscal political sovereignty.

Quoting Aristotle "when everyone caters for his own good, no accusations against one another will rise and there will be more progress because everyone will work on his own," he suggested that if Greece recollects the great philosopher it should not need to listen to foreign advice. Within the same context, he said, the Community should continue to aid member states lagging behind, but should also "aim at enforcing these countries to mobilize their own forces: to meet the convergence criteria."

He suggested that the 'poor' European countries (i.e. Greece) should make use of their comparative cost advantages in production, liberalize their markets, create a good investing climate, increasingly expose their markets to competition, make their currencies fully convertible and let the movement of capital free. Greece, Mr Schlesinger added, had already achieved considerable progress. But to liberalize its economy fully it should move forward on the list of measures and break away from its long practiced political patterns. "It might seem paradoxical that the abolition of controls gives rise to faith in one's own currency," he said.

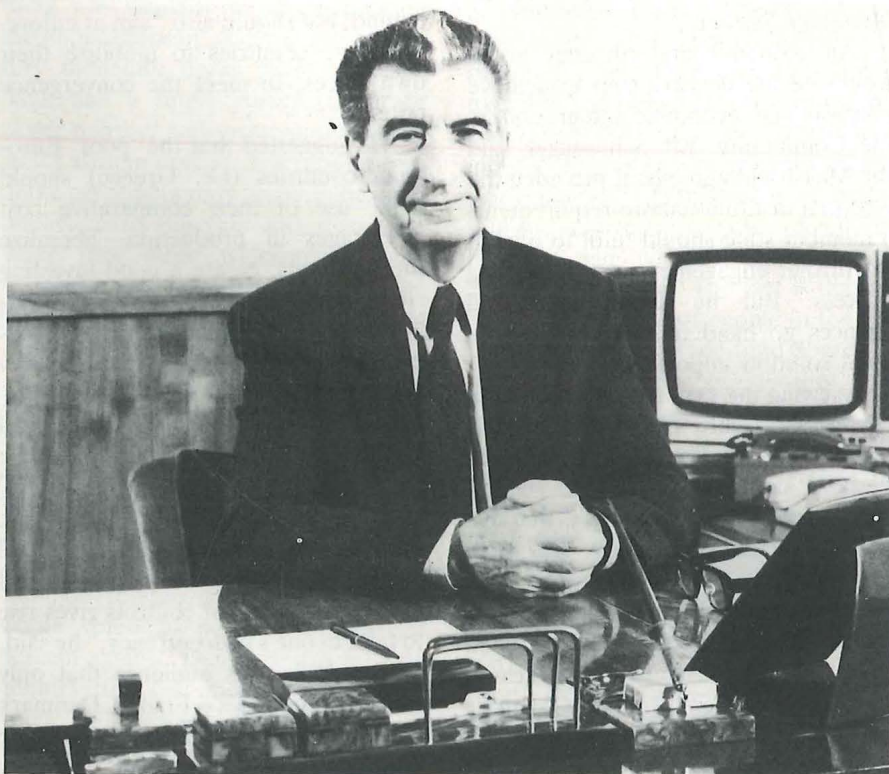
Reminding his audience that only three EC countries – France, Denmark and Luxembourg – currently fulfil the criteria set for economic and monetary union, he encouraged Greece to take Aristotle's advice and make it possible to keep pace with the Community.

He also declared that the Bundesbank was preparing to meet the technical demands of the second phase, which starts in 1994, of forming a European Currency Institution on the way to economic integration in 1997 or 1999. ■

WHAT'S IN A NAME? POSSIBLY A COMPROMISE

by Paul Anastasi

The Athenian's political-diplomatic correspondent travelled twice to the neighboring former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia within a month. This second time, his meetings included exclusive interviews with President Kiro Gligorov, President of Parliament Stojan Andov, Foreign Undersecretary Aleksandr Dimitrov, and the local Albanian leadership.



President Kiro Gligorov.

Skopje, July – Kiro Gligorov, President of the as yet unrecognized former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, says he hopes the European Community and the US will reverse their recent decision not to grant recognition unless this small Balkan state meets Greek demand to drop the

word 'Macedonia' from its name.

"Despite the EC decision in Lisbon," Mr Gligorov said in an exclusive interview, "we believe both the Community and the United States want a final settlement which also satisfies Macedonia, and we know the Community has changed its mind in the

past, for example, on Yugoslavia, many times, but if the EC's decision on the name is final, then it has sealed the fate of a nation. That is unreasonable, unprecedented, and contrary to all its declarations and principles.

"Our history, literature, poetry, school books, even our constitution – all are connected with the name Macedonia and Macedonians," President Gligorov had written in a 13 June letter to the EC, adding that to attempt to question the existence of a Macedonian nation and state only served the territorial ambitions of its neighbors.

"The change of the name will undoubtedly provoke revival of all these claims and will bring violence and expansion of the war over this part of the Balkans," Mr Gligorov added, in reference to the wars of neighboring Serbia with Croatia and Bosnia.

At the last EC summit conference, which took place in Lisbon on 28 June, the EC leaders unanimously agreed to recognize the new state and to provide it with all necessary guarantees of its borders, but only once it chooses a name which does not include the word 'Macedonia' – a name Greece sees as exclusively its own from a historic point of view and its use by others as implying territorial ambitions on Northern Greece. The US government followed suit, but indicated it still wanted a solution which also satisfied Skopje.

In unanimous parliamentary vote held in Skopje, however, all political parties of Yugo-Macedonia rejected the ruling. This compels the EC and the US to decide whether to ignore these reactions and withhold recognition until Skopje capitulates, or to renew diplomatic efforts for a compromise name.

President Gligorov says he suspects the EC's decision was the result of a reported 'package deal' between Greece and its Western allies. Echoing the socialist opposition in Greece, he said he believes Athens, in exchange for EC support on the name issue, would agree to lift its objections to limited Community financial aid to Turkey, to limit its close ties with Serbia and to back all Western pressure on the Milosevic regime, as well as to proceed rapidly with the ratification of the Maastricht agreements on European unification.

Dismissing these allegations, Prime Minister Mitsotakis said that the EC's decision was "final" and unalterable, and in repeated statements called on

Skopje to accept that decision and to proceed with a "new era of friendship and widespread cooperation with Greece". In meetings with EC leaders and President Bush, he also called on them to convince Mr Gligorov to accept the decision, in return for generous support from Greece and the EC. He said they assured him they would do so.

President Gligorov and his parliamentary political parties so far are resisting the pressure, yet appear willing to consider a compromise. The former conceded that it would not be easy to obtain a change in the EC's decision. Depending on what the EC proposed in return, he said he was willing to discuss using 'Republic of Macedonia' at home and a different name abroad, or a 'mixed name' that included the word Macedonia but differentiated the Republic from Greek Macedonia.

Western governments are trying to convince Skopje to accept a dual name, a formula long applied to many countries, such as Greece (Hellás), Albania (Shqipëria), Finland (Suomi).

Yet President Gligorov stressed that he was bound by his Parliament's insistence on maintaining the name 'Macedonia'. "We can discuss all reasonable ideas," he said. "What we can't accept is dictation of our name from foreign powers. Our dignity is at stake. If our name is defaced, then our nation will be defaced. Then the state could disintegrate. That would facilitate the ambitions of our neighbors, Serbia, Bulgaria, Albania and Greece, and might provoke yet another terrible war in the Balkans."

This was in admission that a half-dozen nationalities make up this fragile state and Albanians, above all, who comprise one-third of the population. Skopje fears the Republic would break up and be absorbed by its neighbors if it lost its Macedonian common denominator.

The President's apparent difficulty in pursuing a compromise policy is reflected not only by the Parliamentary decision but by the hardline stand of other leading officials. Stojan Andov, the President of Parliament, told me that there is 'nothing' to negotiate on the question of the name, even if it means denial of international recognition and subsequent economic ruin.

"No politician", he said, "from whatever party in Macedonia could afford to reveal that he was even con-

sidering discussing a name modification, for he and his party would be seen as traitors and would be ruined politically.

"We will not stop pursuing recognition under the name of Macedonia," he added. "If we don't achieve it tomorrow, then in one year, two years, five years. Somehow, we will survive."

On the other hand, there are the realists. Foreign Undersecretary Aleksandr Dimitrov said some politicians feel that the latest EC and American decision necessitated the negotiation of a compromise. "We might have to discuss a package deal with the EC, just as Greece did," he said. "It all depends on how serious their offer is."

Similarly, Ismaili Ibrahim, the Vice-President of the Albanian Community's Party, the largest in this country in terms of votes, appears somewhat more flexible on the name. "We could accept a name modification as long as it does not offend the Albanians ethnically," he said. "Something like Vardar Macedonia would be acceptable, but not Slavic Macedonia, since we are not Slavs."

Greece simply calls the neighboring state 'Republic of Skopje', a reference to its capital of 650,000 inhabitants, and refuses to accept any name that includes the word 'Macedonia' or a derivation of it. Names tossed around in this international diplomatic volley-ball have included Slavic Macedonia, Slavomacedonia, Macedoslovakia, New Macedonia, Upper Macedonia, North Macedonia, West Macedonia, Vardar Macedonia (in reference to the country's central river valley), or Macedonia Republic of Skopje - the latest compromise formula suggested by the EC.

President Gligorov ended the interview with an appeal to Greece: "We have done everything necessary to appease Greek concerns, and this has been recognized by all in the European Community. We have amended our constitution to specify that we have no territorial claims, and we are willing to sign agreements on the frontiers and on every form of cooperation. But Greece must realize that we cannot be humiliated. To the contrary, it should help us survive and prosper because it is in Athens' interest as well. We are a natural land bridge leading from Greece to Europe, and a protective buffer for it on its northern borders. We should find every possible means of cooperating, instead of insisting on one outdated issue to divide us." ■

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UPGRADING THE ENVIRONMENT

by Michael Anastasiades

WWF-Greece is reviewing its objectives for the '90s with a view to enlighten industrialists and encourage ecotourism.

WWF has changed names but kept its initials, turning less wild: World Wide Fund for Nature. My dictionary explains 'fund' as "the amount of money which is unvarying and the income of which is appropriated as the foundation of some commercial or other operation." The WWFund's "ultimate goal is to stop, eventually reverse, the accelerating degradation of our planet's natural environment, and to help build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature." The Man-versus-Nature war has to be subdued, for the good of Man, of course. How else is Man to keep using cars, enjoying air conditioning and eating hamburgers?

Although WWF has existed in Greece since 1969, the Fund has undertaken "major reviews of its objectives for the 1990s" with the help of more than four million supporters worldwide, an unspecified number of which are benevolently active in our country. Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh is the president of WWF, helping us all spin for the better on "this speck of dust in the vastness of the universe." In any case, money is being used for matters of the environment. Don't bear malice towards that.

Ms Georgia Valaora, the full-time representative of WWF-Greece, spends the best of her time co-ordinating and planning projects that will help protect the biological diversity of one of the richest wild-life countries in Europe: namely, Greece. The matter can start with simple ecology report writing, lobbying 'enlightened industrialists', who soon would have to learn to acquire an environmental consciousness in order to sell more(!), and local or Community funding for the con-

servation of what is commonly called our natural – as we have no other – *oikos*.

The Athenian has been the first magazine to consider extensively the planned refuse recycling plant of Piraeus. Unfortunately, the harum-scarum of local politics has not yet permitted the initiation of the project, one whole year later: But never say die. WWF-Greece has a similar project for Crete. Indeed, WWF managed to get EC money into the project, which, if you ask me, gives it a credibility the municipality of Piraeus does not have.

The waste management scheme at Apokarana has enough and to spare the study of natural habitat of birds and animals in this tourist part of Crete including refuse collection, landfilling and waste recycling pilot projects. The investment projected is 25,000 ECUs, of which 62.5 percent of costs would be paid by the Community. Unfortunately, Heraklion – surely it isn't the ugliest city in the Mediterranean, is it? – would go untouched as this monstrous conglomerate is unfit for rats, an animal species no one seems to care for.

The WWF project of monitoring the natural habitat and behavior of the monk seal should satisfy the curiosity of animal voyeurs. This project will receive 60,000 ECUs, and the Community will fund 62.5 percent of the costs.

Moving from insular Greece to its northeastern corner, we land at the Evros Delta, one of the richest and most exquisite wild-life reserves in Europe. WWF will initiate a project at the Dadia-Soufli birds of prey reserve. 28 kinds of birds of prey breed and visit the area which harbors a feeding site, an observatory and a system of hiking trails. It is a restricted border area and a natural reserve which has kept it virtually untouched by man. 35 species of amphibians and reptiles also inhabit this Garden of Eden. The moneys (70,000 ECUs per year for three years) will be spent on supporting the reserve wardens, indicating the clearing of the forest undergrowth and installing an information centre and guesthouse to control access and hence limit the damage visitors bring with them.

The National Park of Prespa where Greece, Albania and Skopje awkwardly meet, is a unique combination of mountain lakes, dense forests, fishermen's villages and a substantial animal kingdom. It is also one of the last havens of the White and the Dalmatian pelicans. The lakes are unspoiled and there is enough fish to feed cormorants, egrets, herons and storks, to name but very few.

WWF has been present in this part of the country for over ten years, and is now starting an ecotourism project which should help the local farmers and fishermen implement modern packaging and marketing methods for their products in the EC, as well as using the area as an environmental laboratory and education centre for school children, students and visitors alike.

On the other hand – the ecotourism one – WWF Greece intends to buy the 350 m long, 45 m wide sand beach on

the island of Zakynthos and its surroundings (30 hectares) in order to protect the last oviparity grounds of the protected Caretta-caretta turtle. WWF is looking for a co-investor in the project which will ultimately include the exploitation of a quality ecotourism station. The idea here is to raise 3.6 million ECUs from the Greek government, the EC and/or the private sector to pay the landowners for their property and save this nesting area in perpetuity. The ecotourist project is yet to be defined obviously as it depends on the source of finance one would get. The dairy products and ice-cream company EVGA has been launching a TV advertisement campaign for the lovable Caretta-caretta. How about putting your money where your mouth is, Mr General Manager of EVGA? Georgia Valaora would like to have a chat with you, I am sure.

WWF-Greece is also active in making sure our gracious government enforces EC regulations relating to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species. Although local legislation has just become effective, it is not yet bearing its fruits in view to stop commercialization of spotted cat furs (lynx, leopard, jaguar), ivory, sea turtle products (shell items in boxes, earrings, bracelets, toiletry and decorative items, lamps), stuffed animals and trophies which are the product of illegal hunting and sheer animal massacre, and, indeed, live exotic animal emporiums (lion, baboon). But then, the EC bureaucrats – you know, like Ripa di Meana, the scatty Italian commissioner-bureaucrat who refused to go to the Rio Conference – are not yet ready to implement the new directives which will regulate and monitor trade in wildlife and plants at a level which corresponds to their protection needs.

However, the biggest project WWF-Greece is now working on is one of the oldest multi-billion drachma irrigation and high dam energy projects in Greece: the Acheloos River diversion plant.

The issue is complex and, there is no doubt about it, needs us to make much of it. I have already had long chats with the hydrobiologists of the PERPA (Ministry of the Environment) and will soon travel to Aitolos-Akarnania and Thessaly to enquire there. So, I'll break my mind to you in due course. ■

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THE RIO SUMMIT

The 12-day Earth Summit which ended in the middle of June will go down in history as a unique political event. It was the first convocation of world leaders since the end of the Cold War. More than 128 heads of state sat at the same negotiating table demonstrating, despite rigorous debate and acute disagreement, that the environment as a political issue has gained momentum and clout.

by Maria Vassiliou

In another sense, however, the Rio Summit was a disappointing failure. It did not place the environment at the top of the global agenda, and its achievements fell well short of expectations. Furthermore, issues such as the role of the military, nuclear testing, water waste and overpopulation – these last two have been recognized as core causes of environmental degradation – were hardly touched upon. Moreover, the world was again reminded of the disparities between the rich and the poor especially on topics that touch upon vital national interests. The environmental ones proved to be such that they made it impossible for the treaties, which were finally signed, to meet original goals.

What was finally agreed on in Rio? One was the Bio-Diversity Treaty to preserve endangered plants and animal species. The agreement was legally binding but weak. The United States was the only country which refused to sign it on the ground that it weakens bio-technology patent rights. The US position, spelled out on the eye of the Rio conference, cast its shadow darkly over the summit's talks.

Also signed was a treaty to curb emissions on greenhouse gases, in the context of climate change. This was a

legally binding accord underwritten by 110 countries to avoid global warming. The US, which consumes 25 percent of the world energy, emasculated the treaty by refusing to draw up timetables or define targets. According to this treaty, most countries are politically committed to holding atmospheric emissions to 1990 levels by the year 2000. But scientists say that this is inadequate. Sixty percent reductions are needed immediately.

A statement of principles on forests spelled out one of the liveliest topics, yet the conference failed to agree on an international conservation treaty. The group of 77 developing countries, with India and Malaysia the most fervent, had resisted the treaty throughout. The debate was soon diverted from an issue on trees into the question of whether the world had a right to tell a country how to manage its own natural resources. The failure to sign the treaty on forests, as it was originally planned, was the summit's biggest setback.

Agenda 21 produced a 800-page blueprint of action to lead development into environmentally sound areas which was agreed on and retains a series of admirable guidelines for governments. The treaty is non-binding and therefore can be overlooked, sides-

tepped or violated. But it provides a guide against which to measure government actions. Agenda 21 covers everything from population strategies to the disposal of hazardous waste, recycling and the role of unions and women in environment and development.

Aid to Third World countries and funds channelled into environmental projects developed into a knotty question which ended up securing much less than it was expected. The G77 developing countries went to Rio determined to secure a strong increase in aid in exchange for their support to the environment. But they left the conference almost empty-handed, despite the support they gained from the World Bank.

The rich countries only agreed in principle to provide new financial means to boost environmental aid to the Third World. Financial commitments, finally made, appeared to amount to 2.5 billion US dollars a year, which was below the 5-10 billion US dollars that was expected and well short of the 70 billion US dollars which the UN had said it needed to fund environmental projects.

Moreover, rich countries resisted pressure to raise their aid to the UN to 0.7 percent of gross domestic product

(GDP) by the turn of the century, preferring to work in a longer run. But rich countries did commit themselves to giving more aid for environmental projects, such as sewage treatment and waste management. They also pledged support to the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), administered by the World Bank, for the environmental projects carried out in Third World countries.

In this 'money game', Japan and Germany emerged as the most committed to the environment industrialized countries. They appeared to have placed the environment high on their financial agenda.

Will anything change after Rio? In the short term, predictions are bleak. In the long term they are questionable. Commitment to set the foundations for sustainable development was not achieved. The Rio Summit did not guarantee that current economic development does not impoverish future generations. A step, clearly taken towards this direction, was the creation of a Sustainable Development Commission. This commission was set up to monitor UN agencies' investment programs and countries' adoption of Agenda 21 into national policies. The long-term success of the summit will largely rest on the SDC's powers to exert pressure and act. Its form was not finalized.

Long-term success will also be judged against the role of NGOs (non-governmental organizations) in future political negotiations on the environment. NGOs carried out their own unofficial summit in Rio, the Global Forum. While their influence in policy-making in Rio was slight, their role was greatly enhanced especially in developing countries. New links between northern and southern NGOs might ultimately secure more pressure on governments. In Rio, NGOs drew up their own set of accords. They agreed upon 33 treaties setting out alternative proposals for subjects tackled at the official level and touching upon issues that had not been discussed.

Last, but not least, the words of the secretary general of the Earth Summit on the last day of the conference drew a complete picture of what Rio was all about. Maurice Strong said: "It remains to be seen whether the planet is on a new track. A lot has been agreed and we have a basis for a far more successful future than we had at the beginning of this conference. But we have to have the political will to make it work." ■

Interview with Niki Goulandris, member of the Greek delegation to Rio

by Maria Vassiliou

The Athenian: Do you think that a shift in political decision-making, which would put the environment high on the agenda, appears feasible in the wake of the Earth Summit?

Mrs Goulandris: It ought to be feasible. In Rio a decisive step was taken towards the realization that the world cannot continue under the present circumstances. To stay alive a shift in policy-making is a must. Rio provided the ground for such a possibility. Agenda 21, for example, retains a series of admirable guidelines for governments to adopt and ultimately lead development to environmentally sound areas.

The Athenian: How would you describe the results of the summit in Rio?

Mrs Goulandris: Doubtful. They were not very impressive in particular as far as the economic convergence of northern and southern countries was concerned. Very limited commitment was

Mrs Goulandris: In Rio, northern countries appeared bewildered despite their awareness of the sharpness of the ecological problems. They didn't seem prepared to address what they saw as the global environmental crisis, just as they do not appear prepared to meet the obligations they had agreed upon in Stockholm 20 years ago. So far, few northern countries, with the Scandinavian ones holding the lead, have fulfilled promises spelled out in Stockholm.

The Athenian: Is it wise to talk about the beginning of a new era since agreements were inefficient?

Mrs Goulandris: The agreements reached in Rio were viewed as inefficient due to the lack of definite and strict deadlines to lead development to environmentally sound areas. Northern countries' governments preferred self-regulation and succeeded in avoiding controls attributing increased environ-



School children from all over the world sent their messages to the Earth Summit in Rio. The huge board carries leaves and letters enclosing such messages. Niki Goulandris is attaching leaves sent by Greek children

apparent for the transfer of funds from the affluent north to the south. No safety exits were opened against uncontrolled development and reckless energy consumption.

The Athenian: Why did decisions and agreements fall well short of expectations?

mental responsibilities to large industry. But we cannot ignore the fact that the legally binding agreements on biodiversity and climate change, which were signed by 152 and by 154 countries respectively, are of vital importance to the environmental cause.

The Athenian: What about the discus-

sions held; did they touch upon a wide range of environmental issues?

Mrs Goulandris: Despite the fact that talks on development were the driving force of the summit, which was encouraging, discussions were restricted to financial issues. Moreover, on the official level crucial topics bound to the environmental cause were evaded such as the way to a reduction in consumption on the part of the northern countries, the change in life style which would incur, and the ethics it would involve. These issues were only discussed at the Global Forum.

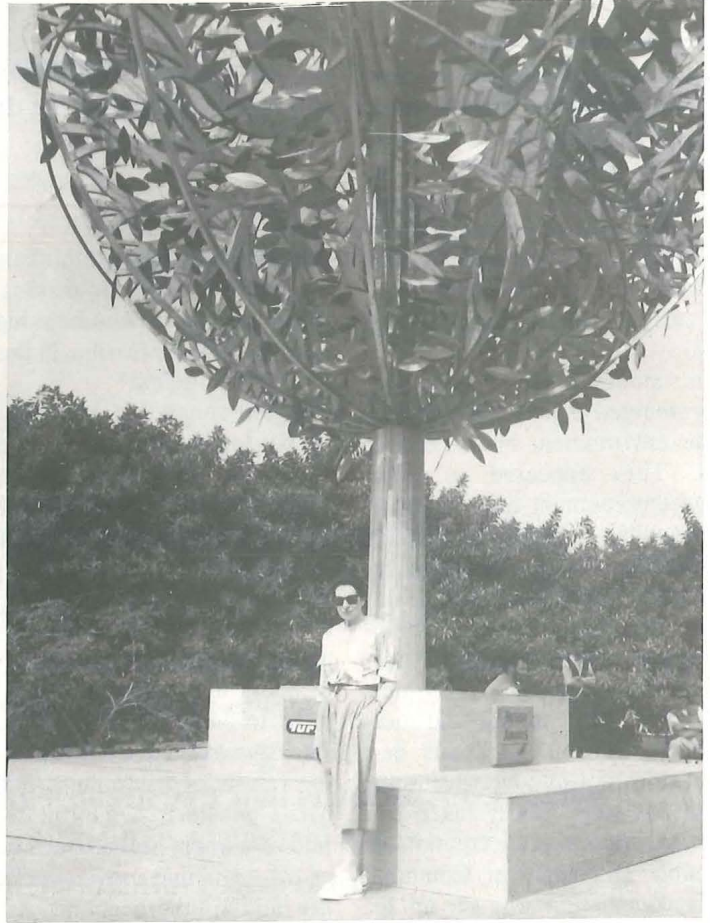
The Athenian: Could we say that in the wake of the Rio Summit sustainable development stands a chance in Third World countries?

Mrs Goulandris: Industrialized countries failed to provide the necessary international mechanisms for sound technology to the developing ones. Such mechanisms would have included health and education, necessary energy sources and family planning schemes, which are of the utmost importance to prevent environmental degradation in developing countries.

The Athenian: What was your impression of the Greek participation at Rio?

Mrs Goulandris: Greece, along with its southern European partners, Portugal, Italy and Spain, agreed to adopt an active role in enhancing the cause of the environment on the tracks of the prevalent ideas and limits of the European 'south' within the EEC countries.

The Athenian: Was the notion of 'global', which is attributed to the environ-



Niki Goulandris standing in front of The Tree of Life, the symbol of the Global Forum, the 'unofficial' part of the summit

mental crisis, given enough attention?

Mrs Goulandris: An international mechanism, which would undertake the responsibility of measuring progress towards sustainable development of the south with the commitment of the north, was not formed in Rio. The

notion of 'global' was not well identified or defined. So far the prevailing tendency appears to be for northern countries to focus on Third World countries with which they have had bonds from the past.

The Athenian: What was the message conveyed in Rio?

Mrs Goulandris: Rio has definitely provided the world with a starting point for a new era. Today it is obvious that as the Iron Curtain fell a poverty curtain would replace it; further success in reducing poverty between north and south should be the measure of global economic progress.

The Athenian: How would the number of ecologically-aware people increase? How could people around the world learn more about the Rio message?

Mrs Goulandris: Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are bestowed with the task of communicating the message of the environmental cause to the people of the world. An organization that could undertake such a mission is the International Development and Research Center (IDRC) which is based in Canada. It is expected that it will extend its activities under the auspices of the UN. In autumn I will assume my position as member of the governing body in the IDRC. ■

"Europe's ultimate goal; A new ecological ethos." Niki Goulandris

Niki Goulandris is known as a dynamic figure and an achiever in the campaigns for environmental awareness in Greece as well as in Europe.

She is fluent in English, French and German. She studied Political Science and Economics at the University of Athens and went on to postgraduate work at the University of Frankfurt, studying Political Theory under Professor Carlo Schmidt and Philosophy under Professors Horkheimer and Adorno, among the leading philosophers of the 1960s.

In 1964 she and her husband founded the Goulandris Natural History Museum.

In 1984 under the auspices of the Council of Europe the Goulandris Natural History Museum won recognition as the European Museum of the Year.

During her career Niki Goulandris has received numerous awards for her work: among these are the awards of the Academy of Athens and the British Linnaean Academy of which she was elected a member. Her name can be found on the Roll of Honor of the United Nations Environmental Global 500. She holds an honorary doctorate from the Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki.

In 1991 Niki Goulandris was the first Greek woman to receive the 'Woman of Europe' prize. This award is presented by the European Community Commission to one European woman among the national candidates chosen by each member-state for their contribution to European integration.

Niki Goulandris was awarded the prize for her accomplishments concerning environmental protection in Greece.

Interview with Professor Salvino Busuttill, Co-ordinator of UNEP's Mediterranean Action Plan

by Maria Vassiliou

The Athenian: What was the result of the Rio Summit?

Prof. Busuttill: The overall result of the Rio declaration was that from now on development issues cannot be separated from environmental concerns. It was made clear that any major development projects need also to include examination of the environmental aspects involved.

The Athenian: What comes to your mind as the most important outcome?

Prof. Busuttill: For the first time provisions were made for the rights of future generations. Sustainable development aims at leading the world economy to growth in ways that do not impoverish future generations. In the institution that was agreed in Rio to carry out in practice such provisions is the Sustainable Development Commission. This new institution will be similar to the Human Rights Commission established under the auspices of the UN.

The Athenian: What is the role and function of SDC within the framework of what was agreed in Rio?

Prof. Busuttill: Precise details will be worked out later this year. The Rio Conference gave out a mandate that the commission has to see what it will finally adopt. The mandate says the commission will operate on the basis of reports submitted by member countries. It will monitor countries' record on environmental protection and will mainly report on alleged breaches of countries' obligations to the Economic and Social Council of the UN that will have access to the UN General Assembly. But it will also assume an active role. It will analyze the situation in cases which the SDC considers show insignificant commitment to environmental obligations. The SDC will be closely linked to scientific and non-governmental communities.

The Athenian: How would you judge the participation of NGOs at the Earth Summit?

Prof. Busuttill: Their participation was extremely important. NGOs appeared in Rio far better organized and they were far more respected than the con-

ference in Stockholm 20 years ago. Their voice in Rio was serious and carried weight. The new feature that emerged in Rio was the participation of many NGOs of developing countries.

The Athenian: What do you think about the US refusal to sign the biodiversity agreement?

Prof. Busuttill: Overall, it cast a depression on the proceedings of the summit. But the reasons that led the US administration to hold such a position will be looked at more closely. After all, the mandates issued on Rio are dynamic instruments. They are subject to improvement.

The Athenian: What about the treaty on climate change? There was no progress this time, was there?

Prof. Busuttill: The convention on climate change was signed by all the participating members. It marked a beginning. An important element that emerged was that climate change on the oceans should be a matter of study, since there is overall agreement that oceans play an important role for mankind.

The Athenian: What do you think about the agreements reached in Rio? What is their contribution to the fate of our planet?

Prof. Busuttill: A lot of work still needs to be done. We all have sufficient homework to do to reach the desirable results. As far as the protection of the tropical forests is concerned, the Food and Agriculture Organization will be suggesting improvements on the treaty in due course.

Salvino Busuttill

Professor Salvino Busuttill of Malta has recently been appointed Co-ordinator of UNEP's Athens-based Mediterranean Action Plan. The former professor of Economics of the University of Malta holds two PhDs and has served as UN advisor to both the Prime Ministers of Malta and the Bahamas.

A specialist in oceanography, maritime law, naval history and marine ecology, the 55-year-old academic's current activities include the Vice-Presidency of both ICSEM (International Commission for the Scientific Study of the Mediterranean) and ICAMAS (International Centre for Advanced Studies in Mediterranean Agronomy), and membership of the Governing Board of M.A.B. (Man and the Biosphere Program, UNESCO).

The Athenian: What about money? Was it one of the toughest issues dealt with in Rio?

Prof. Busuttill: Broadly speaking, commitments on financial issues fell short of original expectations. On one hand, the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) – a fund financing environmental projects that countries cannot address on their own – was viewed by many as controlled by developed countries. On the other hand pledges by the rich countries to the GEF were considered as insufficient to meet the expenses of environmental projects that were needed. Industrialized countries could not appear to be giving blank checks. They suggested that they would pledge in due time to the GEF provided that developing countries had already made a start. For the time being projects will be planned within the present fund. The Sustainable Development Commission is expected to generate sufficient momentum to make the introduction of more money feasible in the future.

The Athenian: How was Greece involved?

Prof. Busuttill: The Greek delegation was very active in the plenary session as well as in the various commissions.

The Athenian: Could any single country work individually? Was there enough emphasis given to operating globally?

Prof. Busuttill: Ultimately you have to implement regional projects to resolve specific environmental problems. It was widely acknowledged in Rio that the Mediterranean countries provide an example of cooperation on a regional basis.

The Athenian: Given the need for regional cooperation, was the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP) adequately put forward in Rio?

Prof. Busuttill: MAP was represented in Rio by the president of the contracting parties, the Minister for the Environment of Egypt, Atef Abeid, and myself. We joined all bilateral meetings held between MAP countries. ■

HANIA: THE UNEASY PRESENCE OF THE PAST



Akti Kountourioti, promenade around the Outer Harbor

by Ann Elder

The old harbor at Hania with its slightly askew Turkish lighthouse, mole, mosque of the Janissaries, its magnificent Venetian arsenals and its still operative fishing fleet, together with the medieval maze of Old Town that faces onto it make up a living masterpiece of the Mediterranean heritage. Needless to say, the debate over its preservation and restoration is an important and heated one.

In 1988 the Ministry of Culture turned down a proposal for a fish-processing plant in Hania's historic Venetian harbor; in the early 1990 it rejected another proposal to upgrade harbor facilities in general put forward by Hania port authority and the nomarchy. The ministry, however, had given permission in 1988 for a marina to be built under certain conditions, said the Ministry of Tourism in Athens.

In December 1990, the Minister of Tourism, then Ioannis Kefaloyiannis, announced a marina for 150 yachts was to be built in Hania harbor, floating wooden docks in both the inner and the outer harbor providing berths. The fishing fleet, he said, would be moved to Suda Bay.

The work was to be funded by the European Community's Integrated Mediterranean Program (MOP in Greek) aimed at helping developing regions improve their infrastructure. Crete had been the first recipient of such funding when the Program was launched in 1985.

An advertisement calling for tenders was run, according to locals, in the smallest circulation daily of Hania's five newspapers on December 20. Reportedly, on the same day Alpha ATE, a company experienced in harbor works round Greece and which had built EOT marinas at Zea in Piraeus and Alimos, was awarded the contract. Some have suggested the advertisement was superfluous, not to say a

sham, since the contract had been arranged under the previous PASOK administration.

Local opposition to such a marina in the small, historic harbor led to a two-hour, phone-in program on Hania television in March this year. In April, the Ministry of Tourism announced a modified plan. The marina would be confined to the inner, eastern harbor and five floating wooden docks given a trial for five years. The fishing fleet would remain in its traditional place. Repairs would be made to the Turkish lighthouse standing on the Venetian foundations at the end of the long Venetian mole.

By mid-year, the sign board which stood near the pair of arsenals at the end of the inner harbor, by the old galley-slave quarters, announcing the National Tourism Organization Hania Marina Scheme under Alpha ATE, was lying face down on the rocky shore.

The port authority office was perfectly forthcoming. The marina was being built with original MOP funding of 300 million drachmas (about 1.8 million US dollars at 1990 rates of 165 drachmas to a dollar). The contractors had offered a discount, though, said technical services manager Petros Yiannoudakis, so the work was to be



is getting on with urgently needed harbor repairs and reinforcements to the foundations of the lighthouse and mole. "Wave action has eroded the foundations of the lighthouse," said Spanoudakis. "We have proved it is about to collapse. Mud-jacking (cement injections) is planned to consolidate the foundations with the bedrock. The foundations of the mole are also being strengthened by dumping rocks on the seaward side."

At the expense of harbor authorities, the whole area was to be dredged and the embryonic breakwater outside the main harbor entrance enlarged with more rocks as a protection against stormy winter seas. The authorities claimed nothing had been spent on harbor maintenance for at least 12 years and

A foreign resident in Hania doubts this was typical. "Only real sailors would come to Hania normally, and they don't spend, except to central market. Those chartering yachts from Piraeus generally go to the Cyclades or the Sporades. The coast of Crete can be treacherous for strangers and lack of variety in short day-trips is a disincentive. What might be good is a marina at Suda Bay where, at reasonable price, you can take your boat out of the water and store it for the winter."

Limaniotes (harbor dwellers) are mostly critical of the marina development. Says Dimitris Vrettos, born and bred at the harbor's oldest restaurant, the Kavouriá, "A marina would mean the end of the old harbor. The money would be better spent on doing up Old Town."

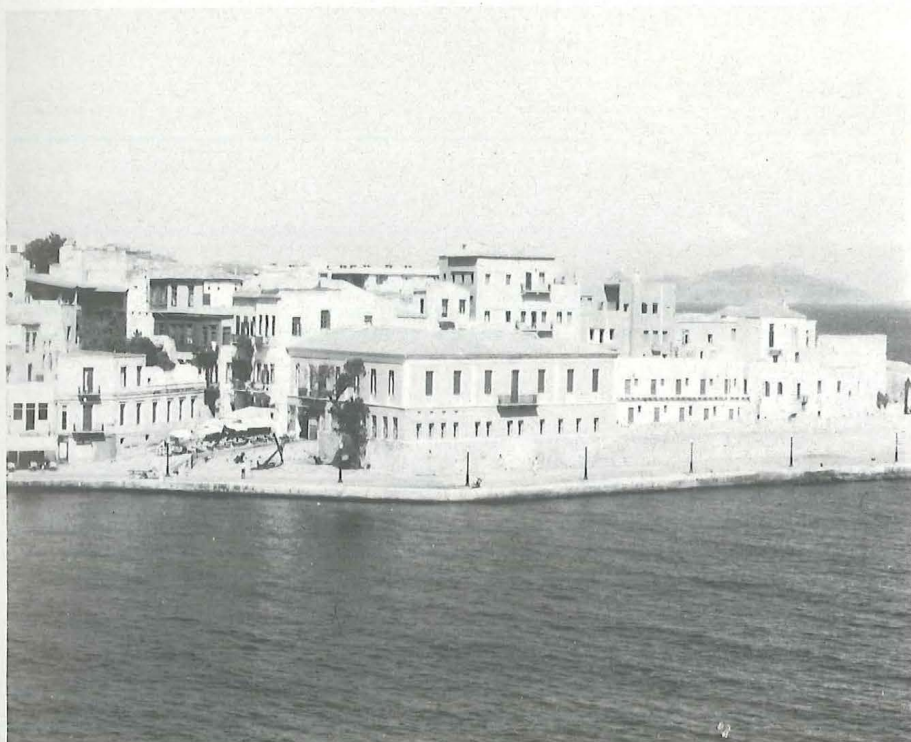
completed with only 200 million. But when harbormaster Manolis Spanoudakis checked figures, he said the sum now available was 330 million drachmas. In Athens, the ministry says the MOP funding, both 70 percent from Brussels and 30 percent from the government, total 350 million drachmas.

Authorities had bowed to the opposition and cut the number of yacht berths by about half, to 70 or 80, said Spanoudakis. Fishing boats moored along the quay by the main block of seven Venetian arsenals would move across the narrow inner harbor to floating wooden docks attached to the mole. The concrete pier in front of the arsenals was to be lengthened to provide more berths.

The wooden docks have already been imported from Norway and last month were being assembled in Suda Bay to be eventually towed around the Akrotiri peninsula to Hania.

Alpha ATE was working under the direction of Kleomenis Pasakopoulos, who would have a plan of the project, should anyone wish to see it: the port office did not have one, only a picture of a big Italian marina on its wall. (The EOT Athens office supplies the accompanying plan).

The company's main job right now



The Naval Museum with the Firkas, or Venetian garrison, to the right

that maintenance had been a problem since the Ministry of Culture declared the harbor, along with Old Town, a historic monument in 1964. Previously, four men had been permanently engaged on routine maintenance and repairs in the port.

Warm support for the marina development comes from Manolis Sifoyiannakis who runs the area's oldest hotel, the Plaza, in Sindrivani Square on the outer, west harbor. Custom from yachties could lift business by 25 percent, he said, judging from the time a squad of Aegean Rally yachts berthed here for a few days. Restaurants, tavernas, bars and tourist goods shops round the harbor benefited similarly, he said.

Haralambos Kokkinakis, the last master boatbuilder in business, says: "This is a historic Venetian harbor. It is not right to have a marina here."

Small-craft fishermen at their *kafeneion* by the arsenals (*neoria*) fear they will be sent to Suda Bay. "We live round here and we don't have cars. We fish out in the Gulf of Hania. In our small boats it would be dangerous sailing round Akrotiri."

The big swordfishing boats are mostly manned by Egyptians. A general belief seems that they may move to Suda Bay to make way for yachts at their prime site by the arsenals, despite denial of the move by authorities.

Among Hania archaeologists and architects, the marina project is unani-

mously regarded as outrageous, firstly because it is illegal, so they claim, without permission from the Ministry of Culture, guardian of historic places; secondly because it has not been preceded by any sort of study.

"The state services' attempt to put a marina in the harbor is riddled with irregularities," says Michalis Andriana-kis, Ephor of Byzantine Antiquities in Hania until 1990.

attention of experts. The work now being done is destructive of what it aims to preserve."

Rock reinforcements on the seaward side of the mole are blocking underwater gaps left by the Venetians to let water flow in and out. (EOT agrees these are being closed by the Alpha works). A breakwater at the main entrance would further cut down water circulation and leave harbor wa-

thetic enjoyment."

Spanoudakis describes the opposition as "Lefties calling themselves ecologists. They are vocal activists, a minority. The result is we are not getting the marina we first wanted, only the bare minimum. But we'll keep fighting and get things done."

Meanwhile, around and back from the harbor restoration of parts of Hania's Venetian-Turkish old town has



The Orthodox Cathedral of the Three Martyrs with its belltower under restoration

The most systematic and serious objections to the marina come from Hania's Architects' Association. Says Ioannis Tsoukatos, the Association president and head of the Town Hall town planning department: "The undertaking is unauthorized by the Ministry of Culture, therefore it is contrary to the law governing historic places. The harbor is not only ours. It is part of the European Mediterranean heritage, like the Venetian harbor in Valetta and that of the Knights of St John at Rhodes. The Ministry recognized this when it declared the harbor historic and to be protected, along with the town, for future generations."

"What is more, the work being done is ill-conceived and ill-advised," said Tsoukatos. "It is true the lighthouse and mole have been undermined by the sea and need repairs. But they need the

ter stagnant and smelly, claims Tsoukatos.

"The work is being done without preliminary studies," he said. This is despite the fact that the Minister of the Environment said in Parliament last December that a 'definite study' had been done. This was in answer to a question about the marina from Hania's four members of Parliament. The minister based his reply on information supplied to him by the Ministry of Tourism.

The port authority admits to feeling beleaguered by the opposition. "We have felt alone," said Spanoudakis. "Engineers are not regarded as being as sensitive as architects, but we have to do the nitty-gritty work of strengthening a functional facility. We are not out to endanger the environment. We are aiming to improve the harbor for aes-

Portal, Zambeliou, one of many remains of Turko-Venetian architectural detail





Hassan Pasha's mosque of the Janissaries



"An unholy mess remains in the interior of this historic monument unworthy of Christianity or Islam"

also been undertaken by the Ministry of Culture through MOP funding. Up to 30 public buildings and historic monuments and 100 private houses were proposed for work under the scheme launched in 1985 with a budget of 750 million drachmas (about 4.7 million US dollars at the 1990 rate.)

By the end of last year, one restoration job was finished, another partially done and about four others begun. Work on six private houses had been undertaken.

The sum of 380 million drachmas had been received by the city from the EC, via the Ministry of National Economy. This year a total of 190 million drachmas was expected, 160 million allotted to the Town Hall and 30 million to the Byzantine section of the Ministry of Culture's Archaeological Service in Hania, responsible for the post-Graeco-Roman to neoclassical heritage.

The fully restored Franciscan monastery church of San Salvatore, near the bastion on the west side of the harbor, at the end of Theotokopoulou Street, is on view. It seems unfair to mention that the two lunettes should be grilled, not glassed, to be authentic. The restoration is finished. The building has a neatly paved square furnished with four blue seats in front. Entry, at least last month, was not possible until the lock was changed since the architect was said to have absconded with the key. (A change of government during the period of the Program's implementation seems to have led to problems.)

Restoration has begun on the Firkas (the Venetian garrison) by the San Salvatore bastion behind the Naval Museum. More work has yet to be done: scaffolding remains and rusts along the west balcony and the temporary steps up to the flagpole turret seem a fixture.

The precincts throb with life on summer evenings: Cretan folkloric concerts, strobe-lit pop concerts, an official opening of Maritime Week in June and visitors watching the sunset each evening.

Hassan Pasha's Janissaries' mosque situated where both arms of the harbor meet, the town's anomalous landmark, is said to have had work done on its exterior. The Tourist Information Centre based in the building for 20 years or so was relocated so archaeological excavations could be made. The floor was taken up, remains of wall revealed, and the project apparently forgotten about.

Floor planks lie round higgledy-piggledy. The charred remains of the tour-

ist centre were being removed by municipal workers one morning last June. An unholy, disgusting mess remains in the interior of this prime historic monument unworthy of Christianity or Islam. Byzantine remains in an Istanbul slum may be seen in a more savory condition.

St Nicholas Church in Splantzia, originally the Dominican monastery church dating from the 13th century, has had plaster stripped from a section

before the Battle of Crete bombing in 1941, but no lighting or doors were put in, so the place is boarded up, allegedly to stop druggies using it.

The Orthodox cathedral of the Three Martyrs, though dating from 1860, is hardly historic in Haniot annals, but has work proceeding on its bell tower, as its scaffolding shows. Plaster has been stripped off the exterior east wall to expose the natural stone.

floor for the occasion).

Other public buildings listed for attention include some of the arsenals, where Venetians employed many specialized craftsmen for centuries constructing and repairing their galleys. Despite war, plague and recurring commercial crises, Venice maintained a constant number of craftsmen, most Venetian.

The sizable and largely derelict ruins of the convent of Santa Maria dei



The Turkish lighthouse

of the oldest part of an east wall. The priest, Emmanuel Blazakis, has asked about completion of the work several times, he says, though he regards as more urgent repairs to the minaret of the church. It served as the imperial mosque of Sultan Ibrahim from 1645 almost until the last Muslims left Hania in 1922.

On April 11 this year, a big chunk of masonry tumbled from a fretwork stone balcony of the minaret above the scaffolding which has been supporting the fragile structure for about 20 years. By mid-year nothing was yet in place to stop further falls of crumbling limestone. "It is very dangerous," says Blazakis. "Children often play around below and the church office is directly underneath."

Cisterns in Splantzia Square have been made accessible again as in days

Official restoration has been claimed for the bishop's house attached to Aghii Anargyri, distinguished for remaining an Orthodox place of worship throughout both Venetian Catholic and Turkish Muslim days, but 90 percent of the funding came from private sources says the Scottish Orthodox priest, John Raffan.

No credit has been claimed for the completed restoration of the 19th-century Catholic church in Halidon St, run by Capuchins in a courtyard of the old Franciscan monastery. An Italian architect supervised the work, funded for a sum said to be 30 million drachmas (160,000 US dollars). Roof retiling is also nearly finished. A rededication service in June was attended by the head of the Catholic Church in Greece, the bishop from Syros (who helped local Filipino girls scrub the

Miracoli in Kastelli are also mentioned as up for restoration. The habitable part, a Turkish house straddling arcaded cloisters, was bought for 1000 drachmas in 1924 by the father of the present owner. The family run a hotel in the premises, unaware of designs on their property.

The plan to restore private houses has barely begun. A committee including elected neighborhood members has selected 100 old houses in the Topanas, Evraiki (former ghetto), Splantzia and Kastelli districts within the Venetian walls. But only 35 owners have been able to meet the criteria required for restoration.

Permits from the Archaeological Service and Town Hall had to be procured and paid for. So was proof of ownership and permission for work from all landlords, a difficulty for some



The controversial, jerry-built Fortezza Disco on the Venetian mole



The Venetian arsenals, masterpieces of the medieval eastern Mediterranean littoral

Mudjacking the crumbling foundations of the Venetian mole



with family members scattered around the world. Financial standing, with tax department documentation, also had to satisfy authorities.

Work on six of these 35 houses began, in random order. The original committee was then disbanded and a new committee formed in 1990 to reconsider the list. Last September the Ministry of Culture set up another committee, including the Ephor of Byzantine antiquities in Irakleion, Manolis Bouboudakis, archaeologists and architects to oversee the scheme.

The initial five-year restoration plan took cognizance of the conservation, development and restoration plan drawn up in 1977 by Kalligas and Romanos, an Athenian town planning office. This had supplemented an earlier study by other Athenian town planners, Doxiadis Associates, drawn up in 1964 when Old Town was initially declared a historic monument, at the same time that the Ministry of Culture was first established.

Official ministry policy in the 1960s and 1970s was to breathe new life into historic monuments, hence sprang up the concrete and glass Xenia Hotel at San Salvatore bastion like another Xenia under the Palamides fortress at Nauplia. Such out-of-character development in historic places sometimes occurred for other reasons: multi-storey hotels in Hania like the Porto Veneziano on the inner harbor and the Loukia on the outer one went up under 'special dispensation' during the years of the dictatorship.

Michalis Andrianakis believes professionals with clear ideas are needed to implement such a restoration scheme. "They must work with ideas and not haggle over them. They should put self-interest aside, since preserving Old Town is a matter of preserving our cultural heritage," he says.

In his view, the Ministry of Culture has not continued to play its part. "I don't know why: it is not a political matter. While Melina Mercouri, as minister of Culture, helped very much, Mitsotakis cannot be proud of Hania now."

The matter is out of Andrianakis' hands. Though transferred to a position in the Cyclades Archaeological Service, he spends time at home here researching aspects of the medieval and Byzantine art history of Hania, of which he is an acknowledged authority.

Andrianakis says he has twice won court cases in Athens for wrongful dismissal, but he has not been reinstated. It is suggested he has supporters who have let the Hania Byzantine office run



Panorama of Old Town, with the double harbor above and the Central Market lower left

down to show how indispensable he is. Boudoudakis exercises the authority of Ephor in Western Crete from Irakleion, but was engaged in the Mesara at excavation of a newly discovered basilica said to have seven naves – therefore inaccessible to this reporter.

Andrianakis was removed from Hania because he used his power as Ephor to put his foot down and say no, according to a short-term resident 'foreigner'. Another points out his mistakes. Under his direction, plaster was stripped off old Venetian stonework, then replastered using wrong material (vintage lime, not freshly slaked, to stop flaking), spread thinly (to let the stone breathe), not slathered thickly.

He authorized the rebuilding of a section of Venetian wall or rampart next to the central market, hardly a priority with a tottering 17th-century minaret threatening Christian heads.

Andrianakis also invited ridicule by allegedly banning whitewash and ordering the old town to be painted cream, ochre and pink, with chocolate-brown woodwork. The pinkening of

Hania is easily seen. Blushing façades peek up the vistas of narrow streets. The domes of the harbor mosque still show their odd rosy cheeks in some lights.

A few pashas' bones may be creaking down under the smart paving over their graveyard. Some of these 17th-century notables might have remembered Sinan's Istanbul in its youth with his 80 pale domes (wasn't it?) and mosques undulled by wood smoke. No such Ottoman architectural genius practised in this Western outpost of empire. Turks generally mimicked Venetians in Hania. An expert's eye is needed to pick an authentic Venetian from a Turkish imitation door.

In the difficult position of trying to run Hania's Byzantine Archaeological Service is Haniot architect Toulia McGann who, till last May, commuted weekly for seven years to work in the Irakleion office, because of 'problematic' working conditions she experienced in her hometown office.

The implementing of the Old Town MOP plan in Hania was hindered be-

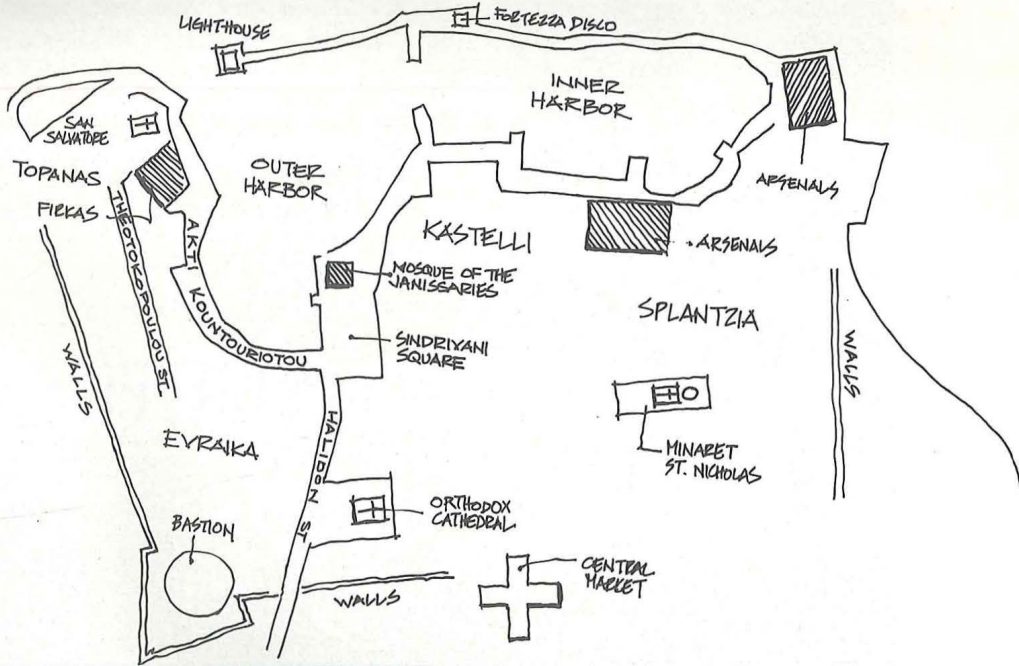
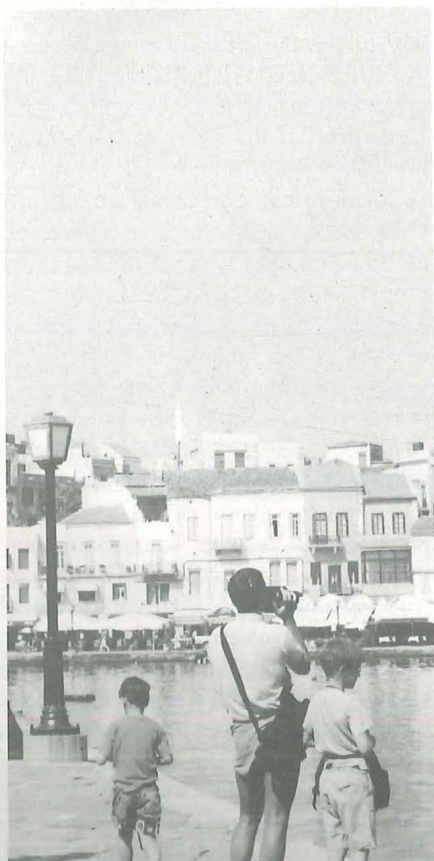
cause the Ministry of Culture could not provide its mandatory 30 percent of the funding regularly, she claims.

Another impeding factor is workload. Since Old Town was tagged historic, permission has been required for structural changes to buildings. Final application in the present regime, with signatory power only in Irakleion, means a month's delay for (at least legal) alterations.

Out-of-character features, however, may be observed, some conspicuous, like the Fortezza Disco on the Venetian mole, said to have been authorized by Melina Mercouri when she was minister of Culture, although she might not recognize today what she approved. Reconstruction overshadows the remains of the fortress chapel of St Nicholas and a cheapjack plywood adjoining structure is painted blue. Criticism of its looks, however, is secondary for those overwhelmed by its fortissimo sound till the small hours. Court proceedings have been initiated by harbor hotels and sleepless residents, led by the Hotel Porto Veneziano. Delays re-



Photographing the Outer Harbor



Thumbnail map of Old Town, showing walls, bastions and medieval quarters

garded as deliberately obstructive were being experienced in getting a court hearing in June.

Hania's restoration, preservation and general development may thus be attacked from various fronts. A purist berates a popular restoration style, known as 'naif', rustic kitsch, ill-suited to Venetian architecture. A visiting German wonders at apparent ignorance of contemporary restoration skills.

Choice of public buildings for MOP funding is questioned: why cannot the Orthodox church maintain its cathedral when the Catholic church does its premises over the road? (a silly question if one considers it financially rather than theologically).

Work methods are definitely slack: scaffolding is allowed to rust, stripped stonework to crumble, keys are lost, doors ill-fitted, flooring left torn up.

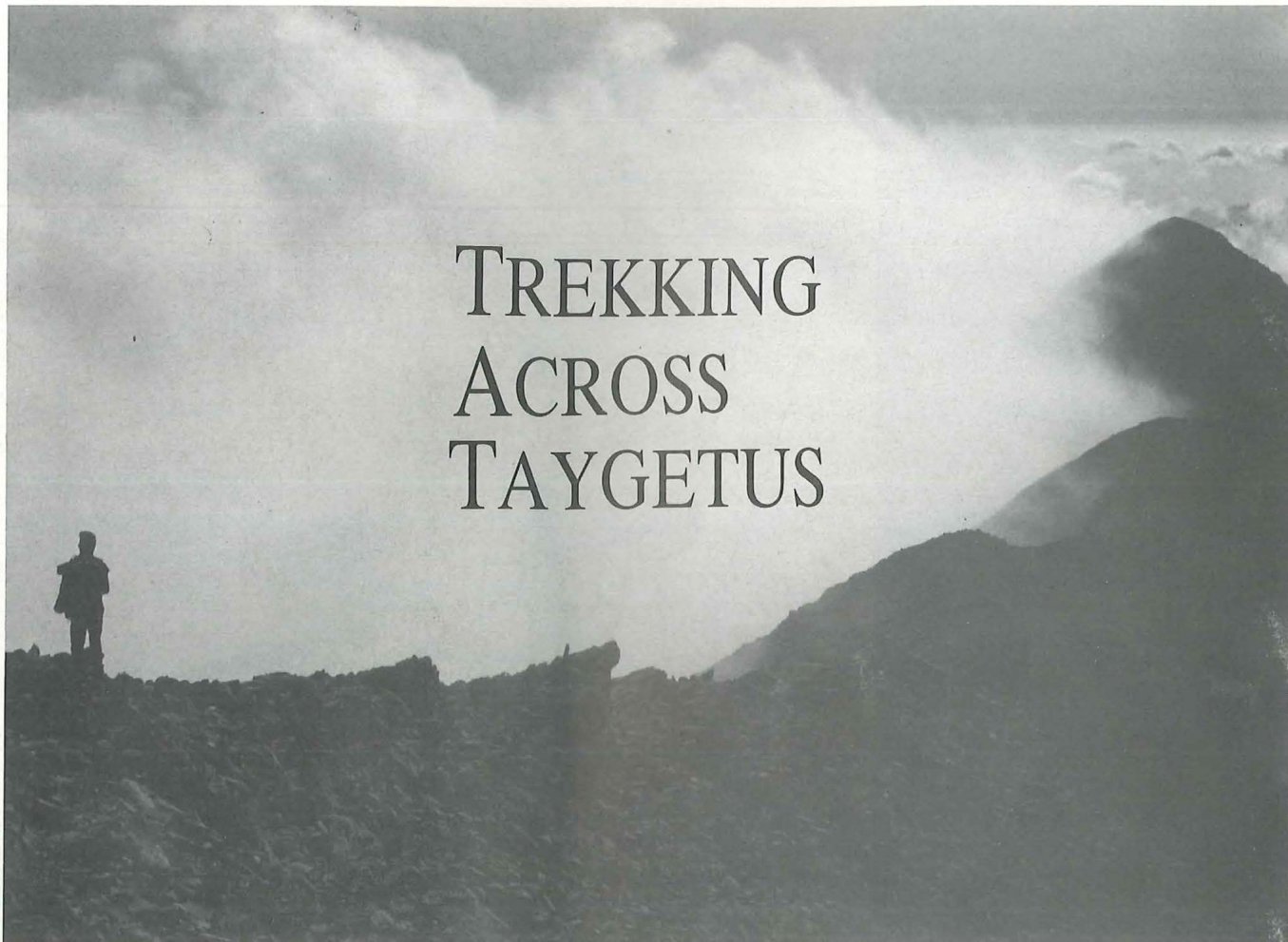
With 70 percent of funding coming from the EC, accountability of some sort ought to be demanded. Problems in implementation would seem unlikely to be solved by getting rid of local

professionals. But abusing the public sector for purposes of political patronage must lead to ideological compounding professional differences of opinion to the point where stalemate may be reached.

Perhaps the EC should rethink MOP. Pumping money indiscriminately into underdeveloped regions like Crete – one of the remotest and hardest to integrate parts of the Community – is likely to lead to waste. Locally-funding by ANEK shipping line may be seen as the chief instrument of Hania-area development in the last 20 years. Human resources mean fully as much as monetary ones.

If the EC wants to fund preservation of what is left of this late medieval and Renaissance Venetian island jewel, it might consider funding Haniot professionals to study restoration schemes abroad. Send them with backpacks and go off to, for instance, Jerusalem, Warsaw and Prague. Do they want Hania rebuilt like bombed Warsaw was, restored to the nth degree like the Jewish quarter of Jerusalem, or preserved like its contemporary, Prague?

Hania's problems are far from unique. Brussels might pick a dozen restoration schemes and have Cretans study and report to Greco on them before giving them other people's money. To let botched work continue on Hania's – unique but for neighboring Rethymnon's – evocative blend of Venetian and Turkish architecture is a pitiable reflection on EC policy: a single trading and monetary region will surely be dust and ashes without brotherly cultural sharing. ■



TREKKING ACROSS TAYGETUS

Pendadaktylo ridge just south of Spanakaki Peak

by Michael Cullen

Between Laconia and Outer Mani, Mount Taygetus displays its Pendadaktylo summit line, a roller-coaster of pinnacles and passes.

Describing his transverse of Mount Taygetus in the second chapter of his travel classic *Mani*, Patrick Leigh Fermor wrote: "A wilderness of barren grey spikes shot precipitously from their winding ravines to heights that equalled or even overtopped our own; tilted at insane angles, they fell so sheer that it was impossible to see what lay, a world below, at the bottom of our immediate canyon... It was a dead, planetary place, a habitat for dragons."

So here I was, possibly on the very same rock that Leigh Fermor had rested his limbs on after the steep and sweaty climb from Mystras. No doubt it was very much the same view: a roller-coaster line of pinnacles and passes soaring and plummeting its way to the south wall of *Neraïdovouna*, the 'Mountain of Nereids'. On either side of this stone throne the ground dropped away vertiginously to the treeline and, further below, the yellow fields studded with olive trees. Among them the white houses of the village of Mystras, my starting point, shimmered lazily in the distance.

Suddenly the scene came to life as a passing flock of crows put on a Red Arrows display of whirling and diving.

At times they swept by at such speed and proximity that I was startled by the passing swish of wings. Another pair seemed to be engaged in a playful dogfight, but following the action too closely made my head spin. As quickly as they had arrived they vanished quite literally into thin air, and I was left contemplating the eerie landscape at my feet. Bleak and lunar as it was, it was reassuring to know that this spot, unlike so much of Greece today, still provided the same exhilarating view it had done decades ago.

Sitting atop *Spanakaki* ('Little Spinach') Ridge, I was now at the highest point of a three-day trek from Laconia to the Outer Mani, passing over the 2000-metre watershed of Mount Taygetus, the middle prong of the southern Peloponnese.

The first day, after browsing round the semi-ruined Byzantine churches of Mystras and making the stiff climb to the Frankish castle that crowns the hilltop, I had snaked my way down to the steep-sided Nerokaria ravine on a dirt track leading from opposite the upper entrance to the site. In the gorge, I gazed up at the sheer rockfaces and pitied any malformed child of ancient Sparta who had had the misfortune to be abandoned here. A well-defined path on the right bank of the tumbling brook led me back to the modern village, a sleepy but picturesque assembly of well-tended houses.

Twenty minutes south along a paved road, I came to the lush village square of Parori. With water flowing down a system of channels in the rockface, and the shade of two enormous plane trees to relax in, it made an ideal lunch stop – especially as they offered trout. By two o'clock I realized that I was not the first to make that discovery, and by three the square was full of feasting Spartans. I fled up the steep-walled gorge, sure to find solitude there. A right turn at the first fork in the path led to the chapel of Langediotissa nestling snugly inside a cave. The cool air, the refreshment of cold

water dripping on one's hair and the spectacular overhangs and waterfalls opposite combined in a singular feeling of calm and inspiration, explain why caves played such an integral part in divine myths.

Further up the gorge the clumps of broom grew thicker. The path switched from one side of a concrete water chan-

The expansive views from here come as a welcome contrast to the claustrophobic cleft of the Langada ravine, but more welcome still was the traditional monastic greeting: a plate of Turkish delight and a glass of spring water. On the outcrop next to the monastery, hefty stones confirmed that it was an old site, but further enquiry

ly a mouthful of teeth amongst them.

A good night's sleep at the surprisingly large hotel stood me in good stead for the four-hour walk to the ridge. After half an hour south along the E4 dirt track, a turn right by a bright orange sign (c/o EOS Spartis) leads into the forest. The path made a confident start, but dwindled to a barely perceptible trail after passing a shepherd's *stani* and a spring. Instinct and my 'Korfes' map advised keeping left of the slight gully which I was following westwards. An hour above the road the trees started to thin out, enabling me to make for a second orange sign which I glimpsed sporadically in a higher meadow that read *Imerotopi*. This glibly advised making straight for Spanakaki Peak, a mere hour's stroll away.

Ignoring this optimistic tip, I headed up the right-hand gully to the lowest point of the main ridge. It was still a relentless hour's slog to the 1780m pass between Koza and Spanakaki Peaks, the northernmost of the five peaks that make up the Pendaraktylo summit-line. Still, a view like this was enough to resuscitate the weariest Spartathlon runner. The ridge in front of me reputedly took its name, and the mountain its present shape, when Christ grasped it on his climb to heaven, leaving five giant finger-sized indentations; I was presumably situated somewhere under his enormous thumb print.

Lurching down the stony goat trail to the speck which I assumed to be Aghios Nikolaos Springs, I drank my fill of the cold, clean water before settling down to lunch and a siesta. Only now did it occur to me that I had entered Messinia, home of the pointed Kalamata olives and *sfela* cream cheese. But cultivated fields and olive groves were still a long way off as I picked my way past the increasingly rare splashes of red paint that serve as markers.

Prospective walkers can profit here from my mistake: do not follow the red-dotted trail which contours approximately west from the springs, but head straight down the valley on a network of fine trails. After 45 minutes the two routes rejoin before plunging down the scree-covered gully to the north-south Sopotos Valley. On reaching the terraces and spring, a good path whisks you left past the deserted settlement of Karia to a junction with another dry riverbed, the Koskarakas. Not surprisingly for such a strategic position, a small church sits on the angle of the

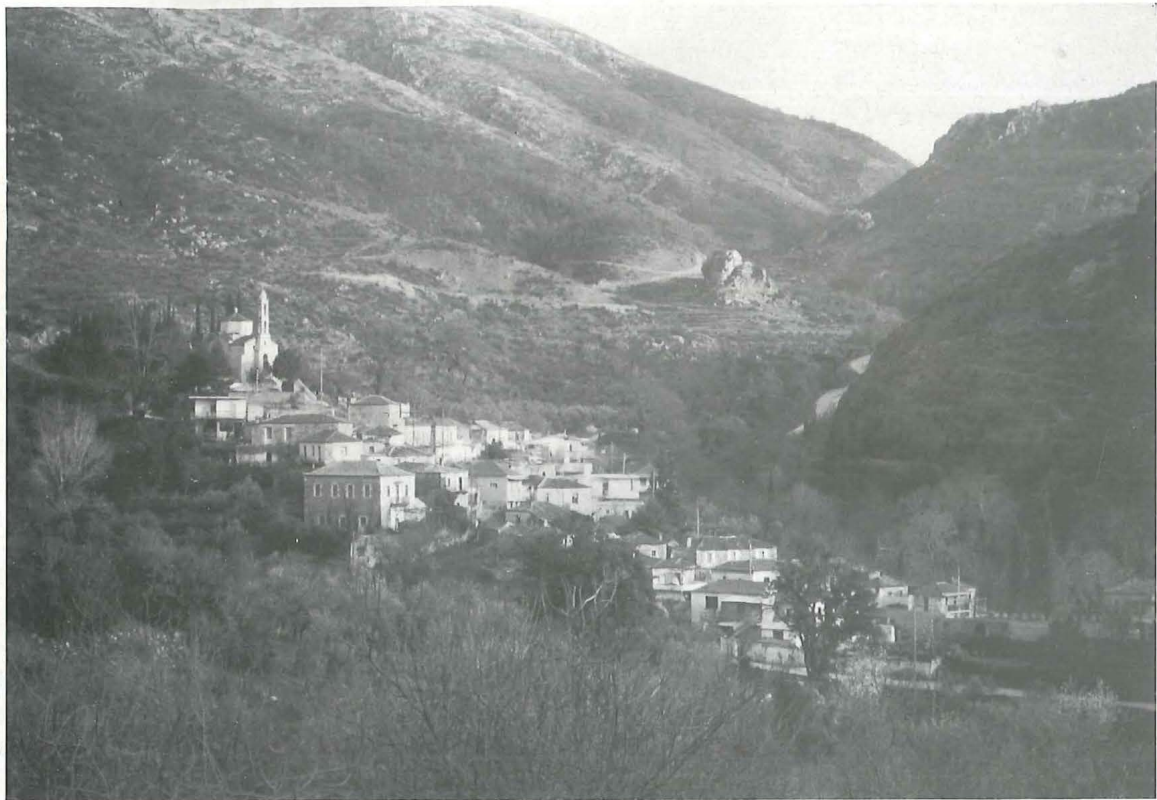


Profitis Ilias church near Gaitses

nel to the other, at times so overgrown that I was tempted to walk inside the conduit instead. An hour and a half above Parori the concrete slabs ended in a dry river bed, just below the church of Aghia Varvara. There the dirt track that constitutes the E4 European footpath leads left to Faneromenis' Monastery, a modern building perched on a high ridge on the left.

elicited only shrugged shoulders and the word 'old' preceded by a variable number of 'very's.

Half-an-hour walk by road leads to the village of Anavryti, which Fermor suggests was founded by fleeing Jews, cut off for a long time from the Hellenic plain-dwellers. But the elderly faces looked unmistakably Greek. Dark, wizened, almost walnut-like, with bare-



Gaitses village ("Kendro")

banks. This is called Panagia I Kap-sadematousa after a dramatic appearance by the Virgin Mary. So incensed was she by the local farmers' ungodliness that she set spontaneous fire to the bales of hay as they bundled them together!

Not liking to risk a night here, I forked left (upstream) to the tiny hamlet of Rintomo. Cut off from the nearest road by ten kilometers of gorge (maybe less now – a road is under construction from Gaitses), the dozen summer inhabitants lead an even more Spartan existence than their counterparts in Laconia. Water from the single spring is channelled through a system of terraces before filling up their barrels. Goatskins line the stone benches, goat cheeses hang in muslin bags to dry and goats' bleating accompanies the evening meal. Keeping livestock and growing crops is their business of life, and only the rubbish scattered carelessly around spoils the rustic idyll.

Night here was magical and serene – simple, tasty food, throat-burning wine and two curious, smiling shepherds for company. Conversation was crudely good-humored, hosts combining surprising ignorance ("Is England part of America?") with a profound wisdom ("Don't always seek a reason, some things simply are") and a phenomenal memory – necessary when you can neither read nor write.

As luck would have it, they were off on a village shopping spree in Gaitses

the next day, so my rucksack was soon strapped onto an unladen mule and we set off together down the Koskarakas Gorge. Where the river bed is too irregular for the mules, a broad *kalderimi* has been constructed along one of the banks. These, the shepherds admitted, were the closest they had come to motorways, and the cliff walls to the city sky-scrapers. At noon I left them beneath the Pigadiotiko bridge, a century-old feat of stonework that spans the gorge at its narrowest point – about five metres. Slipping beneath the moss-lined walls, I braved another 500 metres downstream before climbing the mulepath to the bridge and the open blue sky.

Away from the dark shadows of the canyon the cobbles beat back the mid-day heat with a fierce intensity, and I was delighted to discover a pool a quarter of an hour north (right) on the path to Pigadia village. After a swim, I retraced my steps to the bridge and followed the mulepath south to Gaitses village. Now, it is said, a road has been built just above the path and you are forced to "save yourself the effort" and cut up to the road if you do not want to pick your way over intermittent piles of rubble for two hours.

Gaitses village is in fact a collection of four hamlets with other buildings scattered in between. The first sign of civilization is the church of Profitis Ilias balancing on a rocky outcrop directly above the gorge. Again the site is said

to be ancient, but locals are hesitant to commit themselves. Amazed at the number of people and vehicles about, I took the dirt road left past Anatoliko (the eastern hamlet) to Kendro (the southernmost and largest), where there are, unofficially, rooms to let.

Two buses a week connect Gaitses with Kalamata, but if you happen to arrive on the wrong day a good morning's walk can bring you back in contact with the real world. From Profitis Ilias a roughly bulldozed track winds down into the Koskarakas Gorge again, and it is possible to follow the cleft, making one descent on a rickety ladder, to the stone bridge on the Sotirianika-Kambos path. An hour further, or five in total from Gaitses, you reach the asphalt road bridge with four daily bus connections to Kalamata or Kardamyli. ■

Michael Cullen arranges walking holidays in the Greek mountains, lasting from 2 to 7 days. Staying in villages and monasteries, the groups visit sites of natural and historical interest, and are suitable for anyone with basic fitness, a pair of boots and enthusiasm. There are regular departures to Taygetus and the southern Pindos Mountains in July and August, with trips to the northern Peloponnese and the islands starting again from September. For more information contact him on 8013-672 or via Trekking Hellas (Filellinon 7, Syntagma; tel. 3234-548, 3250-853).



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A STROLL DOWN FROM THE ACROPOLIS



The Pavlos and Alexandra Kanellopoulos Museum

The essence of Greece is deeply rooted in Plaka. Here all those periods of history – Classical, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Ottoman and Neoclassical – are jumbled together. Having paid our respects to the gods and the ancients who worshipped them, we can now celebrate the variety and continuity of Greek life by visiting more modest monuments and museums that are well worth seeing.

At the exit from the Acropolis site, take a right and then another one at a small building labelled 'Cloakroom. Left luggage' and follow a paved walk that gradually descends the northern slope. About 200 meters along, there is a café with a pretty view over the Agora. By all means sit down and have a long cool drink. You deserve it. Note the panoramas across Athens all the way down, but watch out, there are steps in unexpected places. Yes, but unexpectedness is one of the charms of Plaka...

by Mary Machas

The pleasantest way of coming back to earth after the raptures of the Acropolis is to wander down through Plaka. Here is a short itinerary that gives you a glimpse at the variety of life as it has been lived for centuries under the Parthenon.

Just beyond, where the path widens, there is a prominent three-storey villa at the top of a flight of stairs. This neoclassical building houses the Pavlos and Alexandra Kanellopoulos Museum. A perfect antidote to

the Acropolis, it is a monument devoted to the minor arts. The interesting collection dates from Hellenistic times down to the early years of this century.

The icons on the ground floor are old and unusual representations of Byzantine art. Especially noteworthy is a Martyrdom of St Paraskevi showing the strong influence of the Venetian Renaissance. The saint's silent torment at the moment of death is eloquently rendered, despite some damage, by Michael Damaskinos, the famous Cretan iconographer. Note also the 14th-century Last Judgement as well as the Dormition of Saint Ephraim of Syria, a 16th-century work rich in narrative imagery. A fine winged John the Baptist with the instrument of his martyrdom axed into a tree is a remarkable Cretan work. A case devoted to Coptic art has interesting textile fragments and a wooden statuette of a Madonna and Child is a mini-masterpiece.

On the top floor there is a very fine

collection of small *lekythoi*. Tall and slender with a single handle, these vases were popular in Attica and Euboea during the Golden Age. Their milky white glaze and delicate drawings have a very special lyric beauty. Frequently called 'the flowers of death', they played a role in funeral rites and were placed beside the dead.

Two cases of rare Boeotian figurines deserve attention. The antithesis of the art of neighboring Attica, the style is full of fantasy and humor and shows a great flair for depicting animals.

One of the highlights of the Museum is its collection of Tanagra figures – small terra-cottas of the late Classical period of elegant women gracefully posed in finely draped apparel. Some have elaborate hairdos; some wear a *pilos*, or cone-shaped hat; others hold a fan or a scroll. Everyone of these fashionable women, exuding beauty and charm, is different; like all haute couture, no two are quite alike. Originally, they were painted in vivid colors which time, with a few rare

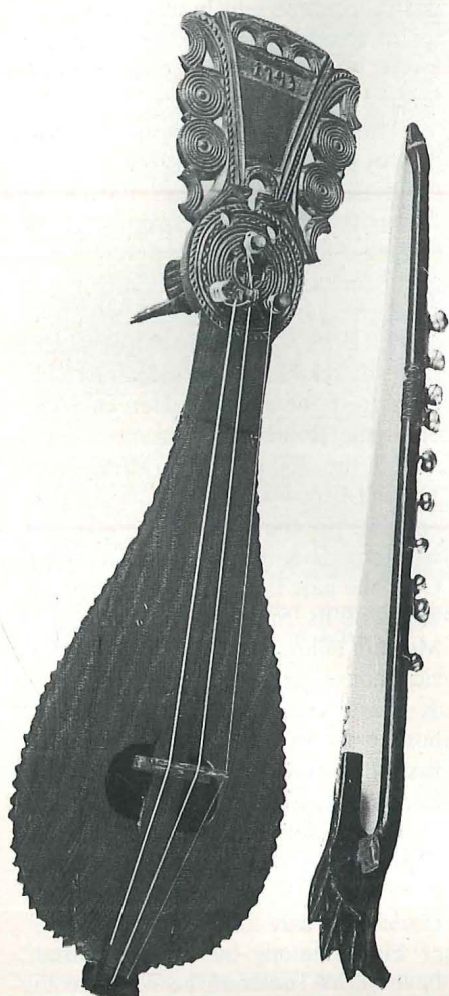
exceptions, has erased: pale blue or pink robes, red shoes, yellow hair.

Leaving the museum, continue along the path you were on to the minute, delightful post-Byzantine chapel of the Transfiguration (Metamorphosis). Then turn down Klepsedras Street. On the right is the entrance to the Historical Museum of the University of Athens.

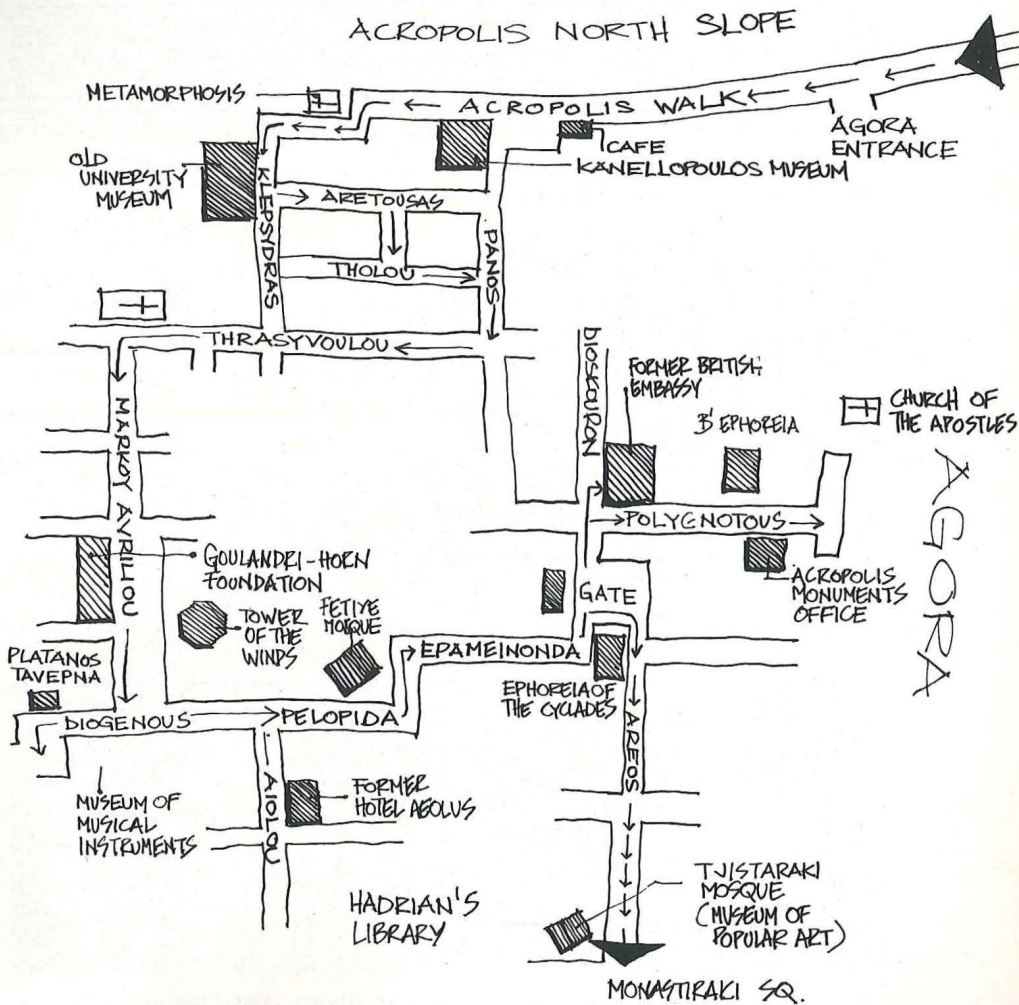
On the left, enter cool trellis-covered Aretousas Street, then down the few steps on the right and left again on Tholou. At Panos, turn down right and then right again into Thrasyvoulou, a tiny lane named after a mighty warrior. No. 9, with its broken storeys, helter-skelter tiled roofs, flights of steps, spiral stairs and masses of greenery is typical of Plaka's charming habitations. Always keep an eye out for peeks into cool open courtyards sparkling with

right are the two handsomely renovated houses which comprise the Goulandris-Horn Foundation, a cultural and spiritual centre founded by the late benefactress Anna Goulandri of the well-known shipping family and her husband the actor Dimitris Horn. Just below and ahead at 1 Diogenous Street is the handsome neoclassical (1842) Museum of Greek Popular Instruments. Its pretty garden on the right abuts onto a small square with a plane tree, a eucalyptus and a famous taverna, Platanos, an old favorite of the Athens art world. A plaque marks it as the former atelier (1922-28) of the painters Periklis Vyzantios and the sculptor Fokianos Rok.

The museum, which is also a centre of ethnomusicology, contains the unique collection of Fivos Anoyiannakis who has travelled throughout Greece



Pear-shaped lyra with its pellet-bell bow is the oldest artifact in the Museum of Greek Popular Instruments.



luscious plants and up at terraces laced with jasmine and grapevines. Turning left into Markou Avriliou (Marcus Aurelius) Street just under the church of the Dormition of the Virgin, you come to a park. In it, on the left, is the famous Tower of the Winds; on the

studying traditional music and collecting these remarkable instruments. Representing 40 years of research, it is a rich trove for native and foreigner alike. Opened to the public only a year ago, this state-of-the-art museum was first the home of War of Independence

hero and poet Lassanis from Kozani who was awarded the house by the state for his valor. On his death (1870) Lassanis left a request for an annual competition awarding prizes for the

are beautifully displayed in air-conditioned rooms, under glass cases with interestingly arranged informative material in Greek and English. There is also an audio system whereby one can

quity when it was popular, it is said, with centaurs. During the Byzantine period, it reappears as *thramboura* on a 16th-century fresco on Mount Athos. In the 20th century, as the chief instrument of *rembetika* music, it is back again, now known as the *bouzouki* or *baglamas*.

The oldest instrument in the museum is a graceful, pear-shaped Cretan lyra dating from 1743. Its bow is lined with tiny pellet-bells which kept rhythmic time to the song. The collection of lyras, generally, is stunning.

Along the stairs leading to the lower level – where there is a wonderful display of bells – a *laterna* (barrel-organ) comes to life with a gay tune. Here, if you are lucky, you will come upon Mrs Myrsini Katsinavaki, the charming and knowledgeable curator. Not only will she guide you through the collection, but she will also show the serious viewer a selection of instruments which are kept in a special temperature-controlled room and may be examined in detail and handled. Separate from the display floors, there is a shop which sells books and cassettes of traditional Greek music, and a lovely garden where concerts are performed in summer.

After this musical interview, cross the street and enjoy one of the antiquity's most beguiling remains, the marble Tower of the Winds, subject of thousands of prints and watercolors yet never stale to view. Built in the time of Julius Caesar, it functioned as a hydraulic clock. Around its octagonal frieze the eight personified winds forever refresh the observer. Here one may enter the Roman Market.

To the right of the Museum of Musical Instruments is the picturesque entrance to the Medrese, an Islamic seminary, later converted into a prison. Over the gate is the date 1721 and the name of its founder, the Honorable Mehmet Fahri. Just next to the neoclassical house across the street, at Aioulou 3, a rather ill-restored building once housed the elegant Hotel Aeolus, the first hotel of modern Athens. ("Breakfast is provided with tea and other infusions. Meals are served in both the European and Turkish styles," reads an early brochure). A grille over the door carries the date 1837.

Further along on Pelopida Street, beyond the Tower of the Winds, is the Fetiye Djami, the city's oldest mosque, a lovely cool corner of Islam. It was built in 1456, only three years after the fall of Constantinople. Today it is used



The Goulandri-Horn Foundation with the Museum of Greek Popular Musical Instruments at the foot of the street, left



Aioulou 3 once housed the first hotel of modern Athens, (1837) the elegant Hotel Aeolus

best tragedy and the best comedy on a national subject.

"Musical instruments that traverse time and space through myths and rituals, uses and techniques." So the core of the collection is described. Divided into four classifications, the items

listen to the music from a particular instrument.

Don't overlook the reproductions of lithographs which trace the origins of some instruments back to the 4th century BC. For instance, the *pandoura*, a tricord instrument dates back to anti-

as a storage area for the Acropolis Museum.

A right into Epameinondas Street, passed the Church of the Taxiarchs, leads to the Gate of the Roman Market, four big Doric columns supporting a large pediment.

Here is a perfect spot to view Plaka at its best, with its lovely neoclassical houses nestled into the north slope of the Acropolis.

Two very notable villas up on the left are the Ephoreia of Prehistoric and Classical Archaeology with a terra-cotta statue in a niche under its pediment



At Dioskourou 4 is the unprepossessing façade of the first British Embassy in Athens

(Polygnotou 10) and next to it the Technical Offices for the Conservation of the Acropolis Monuments (Polygnotou 11). That rather unassuming building on the corner of Polygnotou (Dioskourou 4) is interesting as being the first British Embassy in Athens. Nor can much be said for the prominent building in front of which is the Ephoreia of Byzantine Archaeology. Small and charming, however, is the office of the Ephor of Cycladic Antiquities right in front of the Market Gate at Epameinondas 10. Between

the two is a lovely sweep of view south to the Observatory up on the Hill of the Nymphs founded in 1842 by Baron Sina; that higgledy-piggledy jumble of grey and white domes just under it comprising Aghia Maria, to the left, nearby, the Church of the Apostles and on the right the Thiseion.

This view becomes indelibly printed on the memory, fortunately, as it is time to go back into the center of Athens. A right turn down Areos Street leads you directly into Monastiraki Square. ■



Icon of St John the Baptist (17 C.) Kanellopoulos Museum



View towards the Fetiye Mosque with the old Platanos taverna, left, and the garden of the Museum of Greek Popular Musical Instruments, right

*Kanellopoulos Museum, Panos St, Plaka
open daily and Sundays: 8:30am – 3pm
closed Mondays*

*Museum of Greek Popular Instruments
Diogenous 1 and M. Aurelius St, Plaka
open daily and Sundays: 10am – 2pm
Wednesdays: 12 noon – 6pm
closed Mondays, free entrance*

*Roman Agora, Plateia of the Aerides
M. Aurelius S, Plaka
open daily and Sundays: 8:30am – 3pm
closed Mondays*

Dreamweaving and Sandplaying: Rêves et Rite d'Entrée

Founder of Dreamweavers in Athens, Jungian psychologist Dendron Boden-Archer insists "Greece is a crossroads between north and south, east and west, a wonderful place for personal transformation." She has gone from a Detroit childhood and life as a corporate wife and mother of two to becoming a healer through dream therapy and sandplay.

She has studied natural healing methods both with herbalists in the Tampico jungle of Mexico ("they match the aura of the sick person with the aura of the type of healing plant"), and with the Benin tribe in West Africa, acquired formal training at the C.G. Jung Institut in Zurich, and worked in California as a Biofeedback Technician/Stress Consultant in Cardiology and with her own Jungian cooking school, but keeps returning to Greece.

"I fell in love with Greece 20 years ago, with my first Christmas in a cave in Matala, Crete, and in 1985 returned here full circle to live," says Boden-Archer, who even legally changed her name, from Phyllis, in Greece (Dendron, 'tree' in Greek, came to her in a dream).

Dreamweavers, which holds weekly, monthly and weekend dream classes, brings people together to share, explore and interpret their dreams. Before each class, which includes all ages and nationalities and is conducted in English, Boden-Archer has a short meditative moment to clear the mind and leave the daily world outside, and then she asks, "who has brought a dream today to discuss?" Somebody recounts a dream and then the group responds, questions, and suggests meaning.

"This is the weaving," explains Boden-Archer, who also counsels people individually about their dreams. "People often have recurring dreams, which is energy that is not being expressed. Dreams are messages, and the whole dream world is what you don't know about yourself. Once you get the message, you won't have the dream anymore."



Dendron Boden Archer

Boden-Archer, who records her own dreams regularly ("although sometimes I decide I can't deal with a certain dream, roll over and go back to sleep"), suggests a notebook and pen or tape recorder by the bed with a night light left on down the hall as ways to grasp a few key words, or an image from which to write the rest of the dream in the morning.

The classical form of therapy in the psychology of Carl Jung consists in working with dreams, whereby confrontation takes place between the conscious mind of the patient and his unconscious. Because it is primarily a verbal exercise, a dialogue between patient and analyst, it can be difficult for non-verbal type people, and especially children, to express feelings or talk about their problems. Out of this need have sprung various alternatives or supplements to classical analysis — art therapy, dance therapy, sandplay.

In Jung's *Collected Works* (vol.8) he wrote that "an emotional disturbance can also be dealt with in another way, not by clarifying it intellectually, but by giving it visible shape. Patients who possess some talent for drawing or painting can give expression to their moods by means of a picture... It is a way of obtaining liberation by one's own efforts and finding the courage to be oneself."

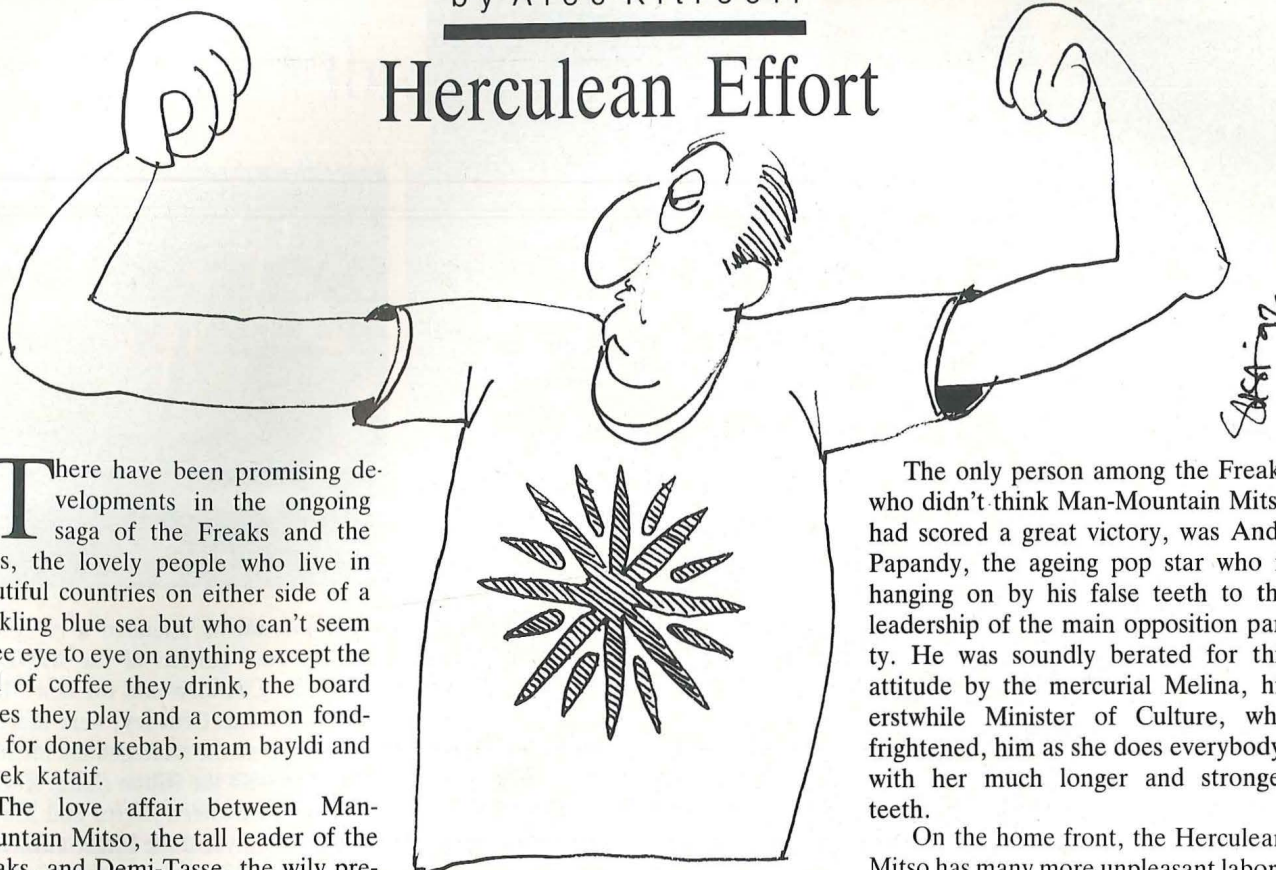
Proponents of sandplay therapy, which was developed in Switzerland by Jungian Dora Kalff, point to Jung's own extended periods of playing with stones and mud and blocks, building the small towns he remembered doing as a child, as way to work through his problems. "In the course of this activity my thought clarified," he wrote in *Memories, Dreams, Reflections*, "and I was able to grasp the fantasies whose presence in myself I dimly felt... This sort of thing has been consistent with me, and at any time in my later life when I came up against a blank wall, I painted a picture of hewed stone. Each such experience proved to be a *rite d'entrée* for the ideas and works that followed hard upon it."

Sandplay therapy, which Boden-Archer practices in Athens, consists of a series of hour-long sessions during which the patient is provided with a standard-size tray of white sand (57x72cm, corresponding to the field of a vision of a person standing in front of the tray) and access to hundreds of small objects, trees, houses, animals, people, not only friendly, light objects but dark and ugly ones, too. There are no rules, no comments or interpretation made during the hour, the patient just plays in the sand. A photograph is taken of the finished box which is then dismantled, and after a series of boxes have been completed, the therapist interprets the symbols and reads what the unconscious has done.

"A problem or block needs to expand into an answerable area like the sandbox or the dream. But this is psychology, not psychiatry. It is for people who are at a crossroads, who have questions about balancing their lives," says Boden-Archer. "I like to say I work with the nearly well and almost beautiful." ■

Boden-Archer has a weekly dream class in Aghia Paraskevi, a monthly dream class in Nea Erithrea and a weekend of sandplay and dreams in the Peloponnese in September. For information, tel.721-5600).

Herculean Effort



There have been promising developments in the ongoing saga of the Freaks and the Jerks, the lovely people who live in beautiful countries on either side of a sparkling blue sea but who can't seem to see eye to eye on anything except the kind of coffee they drink, the board games they play and a common fondness for doner kebab, imam bayldi and ekmek kataif.

The love affair between Man-Mountain Mitso, the tall leader of the Freaks, and Demi-Tasse, the wily premier of the Jerks, has been marked by clandestine meetings behind the rose bushes at international conferences and the main obstacle to an official engagement between the lovers, a solution to the Sip problem, appears to be in the offing.

For those of you who missed the last installment of the saga, the Sip problem was created many years ago on an island that was inhabited by a majority of Freak-Sips and a minority of Jerk-Sips. At the present time, the Jerk-Sips are sitting on the northern part of the island, with the help of troops from the Jerk mainland, and have declared themselves an independent republic that is totally unrecognizable to anybody except the Jerks.

To keep the Jerk-Sips and the Freak-Sips from being beastly to each other, as is their wont, a force of You-Know blue berets stands between them drinking large quantities of KEO beer and orange squash.

The Freak-Sip president has been desperately trying to come to terms with the unrecognized Jerk-Sip leader, Dinky Toy, and get him to agree to some sort of arrangement by which the island can be reunited, the Jerk troops can go home and the Jerk-Sip leader gain a glimmer of recognition within some sort of federation.

But Dinky Toy is an obstinate cuss who has so far resisted all overtures. He may now succumb to pressure from

Demi-Tasse who would like his romance with Man-Mountain Mitso to follow its natural course and from the You-Know Secretary-General, the redoubtable conjuror Boutros-Boutros Galli-Galli, who can make the You-Know troops disappear from the island with a wave of his magic wand, KEO orange squash and all.

The hint of a rotating presidency for the island might also tempt Dinky Toy with the thought that he might be recognized by someone other than Demi-Tasse and actually have people as far away as Oshkosh, Nebraska, see him on their TV screens and say: "Hey, there's ole Dinky Toy! What a great Jerk that guy is."

Meanwhile, the Freak leader has just performed the Herculean task of getting all his fellow members in the EC (an exclusive club made up of countries that have willingly accepted VAT, CAP and Jacques Delors so that all their citizens can travel on small, burgundy-colored passports) to deny recognition to the ex-southern Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia unless it changes its name.

This has made the ex-southern Yugoslavs even more stubborn about calling themselves the independent republic of Macedonia. But the Freaks feel that as long as they're not recognized, they don't really exist and if the Serbs get around to them in due course, they may actually cease to exist.

The only person among the Freaks who didn't think Man-Mountain Mitso had scored a great victory, was Andy Papandy, the ageing pop star who is hanging on by his false teeth to the leadership of the main opposition party. He was soundly berated for this attitude by the mercurial Melina, his erstwhile Minister of Culture, who frightened him as she does everybody, with her much longer and stronger teeth.

On the home front, the Herculean Mitso has many more unpleasant labors to perform before the economy starts recovering and as if that wasn't enough, his ministers have found another issue on which they can work at cross purposes.

This is the water shortage which will not be relieved until a new dam on the Evinos River is built by 1997. Meanwhile, Freaks will be heavily penalized on their water bills for exceeding the norms set by their bills a year ago. This means that those who heeded government warnings and economized last year will pay more for the same amount of water as that consumed by those who did not economize last year. That is, unless they forgo their daily baths or showers and revert to the nostalgic past when Saturday night was bath night and B.O. wafted ripely throughout the land.

And while the minister, who devised this grossly unfair but Freakishly logical solution to the water shortage, wallows in his swimming pool, another minister in the Tall One's cabinet advised heat wave sufferers to take frequent showers.

As the summer advances, it seems more than likely that most Freaks will hop into their Pontiac-bought, tax exempt XJS 4-liter Jaguars, 300SE Mercedes-Benzes or BMW 5 series and cross the Adriatic for a relaxing holiday on the Italian lakes, at Monte Carlo or in the Austrian Alps, which is really the best way to save water. ■

POINTERS

Compiled by Maria Vassiliou



Sequestered yet overlooking the renowned port of Hydra a new, intimate hotel offers the charm of a peaceful and cool residence amidst the vibrance of colors of the Aegean. On its whitewashed verandas breakfast is served, and later sandwiches, appetizers, fresh salads, drinks and Greek traditional sweets. All rooms are inviting and spacious. (NEPHELI, tel: 0298-53297).



Distinguished guests and journalists attended a reception recently held on the space roof garden of the **ATHENS CHANDRIS HOTEL**. Eugenia Chandris and the new Managing Director of the hotel, Thomas Crowley, were there to greet them. Mr Crowley took over the management on June 2. He begun his career in 1966 with the Hilton chain. Region Manager of the Hilton hotels of Eastern Africa and Madagascar, he became Operation Analyst of the Intercontinental Kinshasa in Zaire and General Manager of the Intercontinental Lusaka.



Former Soviet leader **Michail Gorbachev's** daughter, **Irina Gorbatschova**, and her family recently spent a weekend at PORTO HYDRA. Mrs Gorbatschova, her husband and two youngsters, were invited on holiday to Greece by Giorgos Apostolopoulos, Managing Director of the Athens Medical Center. Mrs GorbatschoVa is surgeon and her husband, Anatoli Berkanski, is professor of Medicine at Lomonossov University in Moscow.



OLYMPIC AIRWAYS HOSTESSES are wearing new uniforms since July 13 on domestic and overseas flights. Created by designer Makis Tselios to be serviceable, practical and comfortable, they are part of an overall company effort to enhance the Olympic image. The new smart-looking outfits are of silk, linen and cotton. The same design varies in color to distinguish job function.

Boutari Winery

At the **BOUTARI WINERY** in Santorini two new wines are being prepared for the market. *Kallisti*, a white wine with a fruity, pear-like aroma, has a soft but fresh taste, while *Vissanto*, an after-dinner rosé, is rich and delicately sweet. You can taste these, as well as all Boutari wines, at the company's winery in Santorini. The winery is a tribute to the island's long tradition in wine.

Visit the winery and experience the whole process of viticulture, winetasting as well as a filmed presentation of the island. The Boutari Company, which has now opened an office in Japan, perpetuates a century-old tradition in winemaking. (Winery, tel: 0286-81011/81607).



A Vibrant Team of Dancers

The Netherlands Dans Theater has a strong vibrant team of dancers, a sensitive artistic director who is probably one of the most musical choreographers in Europe today, and a strong modern repertory. They are always a pleasure to see, and I am just sorry that the Greek public has not awakened to their merit. Though they are regular performers at the Athens Festival, the auditorium is never as full as it is for companies like the Bolshoi. But at least those who attend are enthusiastic.

The program I saw, the first of two, opened with Hans Van Manen's *Black Cake* which was originally choreographed to celebrate the company's 30th anniversary. The piece is clever, displaying at times a cruel sense of humor. The costumes were reminiscent of those 1920s backless ballroom dresses in varying fabrics and shades of shimmering black. They flatter the body, are dramatic and must be fun to wear. The men's costumes were pretty non-descript.

The choreography in the first part is jazzed up ballroom steps with an emphasis on dramatic poses and sharp movements. A movement with the hand on the hip is repeated several times and reminds one of flamenco. The second part started with a romantic, passionate duet full of swooping, backbends and sudden movements to dramatize the whole effect. Some turning movements were reminiscent of Rogers and Astaire revolving and turning as if their feet were not moving but the floor rotating. In the third part the choreography became even more humorous with sudden changes of levels, the woman throwing the man to the ground and the man bouncing the girl as if she were a ball. There was a lot of limping, pulling, pushing and dragging the girl along the floor. The fourth part emphasized the man begging and pleading with the woman: crocodile tears and the like. The final scene sees a drunken company quaffing glasses of champagne and more crocodile tears. Van Manen's choreography is witty and clever but it leaves something to be desired.

Tabula Rasa by the Israeli choreographer Ohad Naharin is quite another story, a really excellent piece of work. *Tabula rasa* originally meant a wax board on which were written words or impressions that could be erased after-



'Tabula Rasa' by Ohad Naharin

wards; philosophically, it means the soul in its blank virgin state before the experiences of life are written; in this choreography such experiences are found to be futile as they are finally obliterated again.

The first section opens with a single man at stage center. He starts his movements with flat but dramatic arms, leanings, deep knee-bends and floor contact as if symbolizing communion with earth. After being joined, in silence, by a group, there starts an energetic, moving choreography in which many influences can be detected: Graham, Cunningham and even the earthy folk dances of the choreographer's country. There are break-offs from the groups, in twos, but with a twist. One girl following the movements the men were just doing; one man the movements of the women. At one point they became running, twirling figures as in a chase.

The second half of the piece is entirely different. The mood is depressive, the music mysterious. One lone man enters, swaying expressionless side to side like a robot. He is joined, one by one, by each member of the company until there is one long line of swaying passive figures. Then an arm movement is added. It is the only dis-

play of expression so far. Then comes a second arm movement. In this simple gesture, still without expression, still with the same swaying motion, there seems to be contained a degree of grief verging on horror. All of a sudden one stops, and by stopping stops two others. They start to communicate and comfort one another but there is still a feeling of suppression. The others break up and watch. Then they seem to get stuck in repetition. Again the swaying starts and they finally exit on a diagonal. The effect is astonishingly brilliant.

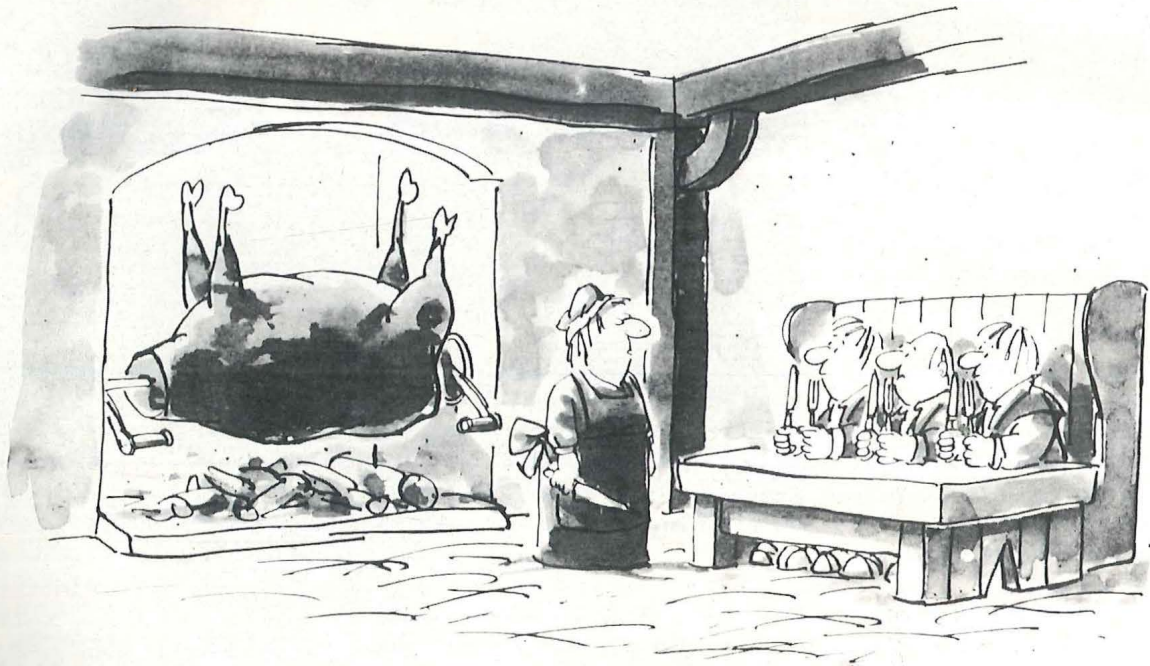
The costumes are dull in color and appropriately unflattering. The lighting, however, was ingenious, creating a stage which, like a pool of light, reflected all the movements.

The program ended with Leos Janacek's well-known *Sinfonietta* choreographed by the company's regular director, Jiri Kylian. It is a grand piece full of glory and open-hearted gestures. There are many movements where the arms are used like wings, and there are soaring lifts and some supported leaps which give the impression the dancers are rising further into space. There is some fast brilliant dancing all fitting perfectly to the music. This is a work which truly endures. ■

Tonight It's Just Leftovers, Dear!

If the foods which have survived a feast look too good to feed to the dogs and servants (whose sensibilities might be offended by unaccustomed shapes, and digestions suffer from unaccustomed richness), then they can be cut up and placed in a pot with a mixture of nine parts porridge and water and lightly boiled for half a day to remove the garish nature of their tastes. Then they can be proffered to all creatures who will only be the most grateful to you for your trouble and thoughtfulness.

From Leonardo's Kitchen Notebooks (possibly copied from a letter sent to Cosimo de Medici by Machiavelli in 1504).



We're having leftovers! (From Punch, July, 1985)

For entirely different, but equally unjust reasons, leftovers and vegetarian dishes are the unwanted orphans of cuisine. Since taste isn't, or shouldn't be, the reason, the answer must lie in the psychology, or lack thereof, which surrounds them.

It doesn't help to admonish, "If you don't eat it today, you will get it tomorrow!", or to establish regular leftover nights when everyone justifiably finds an excuse to be elsewhere. Applying old-fashioned ethics, sadly lacking now in both private and public life, to one's stomach (waste not, want not!), is not the place to start reform. Seeing a sorry array of pots and pans on every burner isn't very inspiring either.

Although no *Athenian* reader would dream of doing any of these things, August is the best time to do less cooking and make the best use of leftovers as well as possibly getting a few new ideas on the subject. Actually, a great many dishes taste better on the second day (chocolate cake being the most mouth-watering example) and we hope that these suggestions will make this true of your leftovers.

First, a few ideas on general food storage; all the following should be stored in the coldest part of the refrigerator.

Store, tightly covered, milk and soft dairy products a maximum of 3-5 days. Roasts, chops, steaks, loosely wrapped, 3-5 days; ground meats, poultry and fish, 1-2 days. Eggs, in containers, 2 weeks. Butter and margarine, tightly covered, 2 weeks.

Fresh vegetables should be stored separately in plastic bags. Berries and cherries, unwashed, 1-2 days. Most other fruits, unwashed, 3-5 days. Apples, which will last almost indefinitely refrigerated, and cantaloupes, should be wrapped before storage to keep odors from the other foods.

Bread, always a problem in hot weather, is best stored in a breadbox at room temperature. Placing it in the refrigerator helps the taste not at all, and it will mold. The best idea is to keep out a day's supply and freeze the rest. Fortunately defrosted bread, and most cakes and cookies, taste just as good as fresh. Always store foods in the smallest containers to exclude as much

air as possible.

The best way to store leftover canned goods is in their original container. Rinse can, line with a plastic bag, close tightly – presto, neat, safe and labelled storage!

In Leonardo's time, and for centuries thereafter, leftovers were a tremendous problem because households were often comprised of hundreds, if not thousands, of family members, retainers, hangers-on and military forces. The amount of food leftover is almost unconceivable today – and there were few ways of preserving it in hot weather, hence the incredible amount of herbs and spices used to disguise disagreeable odors and flavors. Smaller households in Europe and agrarian America solved the problem by keeping a *pot au feu* simmering on the back burner, daily adding whatever was left from the day's menu, with an occasional squirt of vinegar for flavor.

For example there is nothing more delicious than a casserole; a one-dish meal. A casserole can use any number of leftover vegetables with meat, poultry or fish. If the ingredients look a

little dull, add a cut-up tomato, a few green peas or small carrot cubes. Chopped celery and green peppers or nuts add a crunchy twist. Put all the ingredients into a greased casserole and while it is heating to a bubble, make a pastry and line top, baking to a golden brown.

Two Chinese ways of using crisp vegetables are as delicious as vegetables get. The first is to lightly sauté a handful of chopped onion and throw in whatever crisp (cut-up) vegetables are in your bin. Add 1 teaspoon of salt and 1 cup of boiling water, cover and steam until vegetables are hot but still crunchy. Remove cover and stir in a thickening of 1 tablespoon cornstarch (corn flour) mixed with cold water and 2 tablespoons soy sauce. Cook until a sauce forms and serve with leftover rice heated in a colander placed over the vegetables.

The second 'path of enlightenment' to using leftover raw vegetables is to cut into segments, dip into a batter and deep-fry for one or two minutes.

Many vegetables, cooked or raw, make a great salad when marinated separately in French dressing and arranged on lettuce in individual salad bowls. Add leftover chicken, fish or meat, if desired, and dot with Russian dressing or mayonnaise.

A milk-vegetable soup is easy to make and good, hot or cold. Run a cup of mixed vegetables through the blender. Make a white sauce (lightly brown 1 tablespoon flour in melted butter with salt and pepper and gradually add 1 or 2 cups of milk). Here is a good place to use the outer leaves of lettuce as wrappings stuffed with leftover meats and vegetables, pinned with toothpicks.

Another way to use meats, fish or poultry together with vegetables and even leftover mashed potatoes, is in a shepherd's pie. Line the sides of a greased baking dish with mashed potatoes, fill with the meat and vegetables, cover with more mashed potatoes and bake until thoroughly heated and top slightly brown. A great way to use leftover stew.

Parties always seem to spawn a spate of leftovers but unfortunately there isn't much one can do with ragtag canapés except perhaps let the park cats have a go at them.

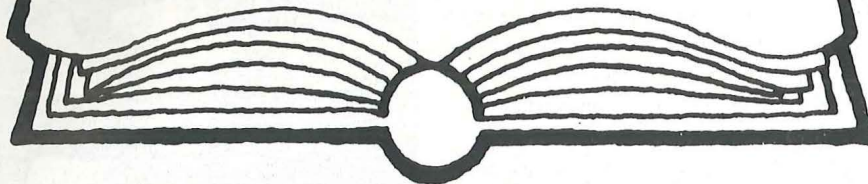
Flat soda water polishes chrome beautifully and leftover wine poured into the vinegar bottle is the cheapest way to get expensive wine vinegar. We already know that the only thing to do with champagne is to shampoo one's hair!

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

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Welcome to Athens! Since this is the August issue of *The Athenian*, it is probably being read by more of our visiting tourist friends than usual.

We welcome each of you here, hope you enjoy your stay and that you will come back again.

There are two ways that you can help us help you. The first is that Greece is a country with limited water supplies. It would be very much appreciated if you could conserve water in even little ways – quick showers, remembering to turn the water off while brushing your teeth, and never leaving the water running when not needed. The second is to help with our first fledgling attempts at recycling. In Athens, you will generally find bins for your soft drink tins available and encourage your hotels on the outer islands to save them for collection. It may seem that everyone is a bit careless with plastic containers, but if everybody helps, Greece will retain its beauty forever. Thanks!

Sightseeing is a hot business and from time to time you will want to go in search of air conditioned splendor or a cool night spot to enjoy. Most of the major hotels supply the former and a few of them have delightful rooftop areas where you can enjoy your dinner. Athens Chandris Hotel, the Ledra Marriott and the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental (all on Syngrou Avenue) offer **dining under the stars** with a view. These hotels also have specialty restaurants tucked away inside or around the swimming pool, so suit your fancy.

The **Athens Hilton Pool** offers a daily swimming pass for a very reasonable fee. If your time is limited to short spells between sightseeing tours, why not drop by for a swim and luncheon around the pool. The thing to start you out again full of nerve for the beautiful sights you are to see!

There has been a lot of excitement at **Olympic Airways** lately as the summer season brings increased service and other changes take effect. Our photo shows the arrival of the Lt Governor of the State of Massachusetts and his wife (right) who arrived on the new non-stop flight from Boston to Athens. They were greeted by a member of the



OA welcoming staff Ms Mary Tzoumerka. These flights will prove a blessing to those with destinations in the northern United States.

Many employees and friends congratulated Assistant Director General **Captain J. Cotsakis** upon his retirement from active flying after 35 years, 22,000 flying hours, and the equivalent of two and a half years in the air. It will be difficult for him to keep his feet on the ground after all that.

Airline Reminiscences: Since you are reading this in your deck chair or reclining under your beach umbrella (properly protected, of course, by your sunblook), let's relax and take a minute looking back to the kindlier, gentlier days of air travel. In the old days, when a passenger missed the stage coach, he patiently waited a week, two weeks or a month for the next one. Now, people tend to become impatient when they miss one section of a revolving door...

A story about a Stratocruiser flight. Stratocruiser? Before you were born there was such a marvellous aircraft having two decks. Upstairs were the passengers and their dining room with dinner from Maxim's served on linen napery and the finest French wines, their spacious bathrooms for changing into nightwear, and their beds and/or staterooms which could be reserved in advance. Downstairs was a circular bar with accommodation for sitting or standing and getting acquainted with other passengers over a congenial cocktail. Since New York/Paris took 14 hours, there was plenty of time to enjoy all of this luxury.

On one particular flight, an elderly lady had checked her French poodle Lulu into the pressurized baggage compartment, enjoyed her flight and gone off to bed. The Bar steward was busily cleaning up when he heard a faint 'ruff' coming from the baggage area whose door opened close by. Investigating, he discovered that poor Lulu was not in the pressurized area for some reason and was half frozen. Being resourceful, he quickly placed the dog in the microwave to warm him up and then began to walk him around to completely revive him. At this point the owner descended the steps looking for a glass of water and ever since has lauded the steward for being so conscientious as to walk her Lulu even in the middle of the night! (She might not have been so happy had she found her in the microwave). The airlines really gave service.

Speaking of Long Ago: Close by London, and a part of the Imperial War Museum at Duxford, it is possible to board a 1920 vintage de Havilland Dragon Rapide biplane. 'Rapide' it is not at 110 mph, but it is fully restored and seats eight passengers. Such a fun flight is available on Saturdays and Sundays (weather permitting) for a very reasonable sum.

Even though it is 'high' season for airline fares, there are so many regularly-scheduled services into Greece that it is possible to go almost anywhere on almost any date. Currently 56 airlines provide such service, to which you can add another 30 charter carriers. This means that we are free to chose among them and even locate a **bargain**. But don't allow yourself to get bogged down with an awkward schedule only to save money. These days it is especially important to read the fine print on your ticket to know exactly what you are getting. Remember to ask the name of the agent giving you the information.

Also, remember that the same sun that gives you that very special light to make those sensational photographs to take home, can also turn you into a boiled lobster – thus ruining your vacation. Take it easy, enjoy, and we hope to see you here again next year! ■

How Paradise Was Lost

Farewell Anatolia

by Dido Sotiriou,
Kedros Publishers SA,
Gennadiou St 3,
Athens 106 75,
1991, pp 298.

Just 70 years ago this month the Greek campaign against Ataturk and the Turkish nationalists in Asia Minor came to its disastrous end with the burning of Smyrna and the flight of over a million destitute refugees to Greece. Not only demographically, but politically, economically, psychologically, even culinarily (luckily), this country was fundamentally and permanently altered. How this tragedy came out and how it was suffered is the subject of an immensely moving novel.

Dido Sotiriou was a 13-year-old witness to this catastrophe, and 40 years later, in the fullness of experience, she wrote this terrible but generous and even ennobling narrative which has remained a bestseller ever since. An English translation has finally appeared by Fred A. Reed and published by Kedros – long overdue. First published in 1962, it has since appeared in French, German, Turkish and Russian.

A remarkable but essential detail that appears at the very beginning of this story is that although it is written by a woman, it is seen from the point of view of a young man. Indeed, women do not play a prominent role in the book; in many of the adventures which take place in prisons, army camps and trenches, there are no women at all. Most remarkably, perhaps, is that the hero's encounters with women, even the sexual ones, casual or sentimental, are seen only from a man's point of view, yet are perfectly convincing.

There is over all, however, the unseen but felt presence of a woman which seems to account, above all the cruelty and brutality described, a certain hovering spirit of gentleness and compassion. This emotional distance, combined with a clear eye for close detail, gives the book a picaresque quality, affording scope for a story that can carry and juxtapose appalling details of violence, with colorful adventures and vignettes that are subtle or comic.

What sets the tragedy in motion is the arousal and intensification of nationalistic passions, certainly a characteristic of this century in general, and particularly noticeable close to home right now. The collapse of supraracial empires like the USSR and even the unravelling of federations like Yugoslavia stir ethnic passions long suppressed, and the demise of the Ottoman Empire was no exception.

At first, Dido Sotiriou emphasizes, there was no animosity between Greeks and Turks: "A people which has learned to live side by side with another needs a strong dose of hatred to change its beliefs. The Turks, who lived far from the poison of propaganda, had treated us like brothers for years. They needed our friendship and cooperation. The same earth nurtured our two people." As the title suggests, this is also the epic of a land.

"If paradise really exists, our village was a little corner of it. We lived close to God, high up on the hillside among forested mountains with the sea in the distance. As far as the eye could see, the fertile valley of Ephesus stretched out at our feet, thickly planted with fig and olive groves, and fields of tobacco, cotton, wheat, corn and sesame; and it was all ours."

That was the good of it but it concealed the bad. The proximity of re-

nowned Ephesus first awoke the hero to his historic roots and his ethnic identity. Yet though the Greeks were culturally and economically superior to the rural Turks around them, they were still subjects of the Sultan. Paradise was theirs – and at the same time it wasn't. The venom of nationalist passion brought about their expulsion.

This began with the appearance of Turkish refugees who had fled from Greek Macedonia at the close of the Balkan Wars. Expelled from their homeland, they stirred up animosity among the Turks living in proximity to Greeks in Anatolia. Meanwhile, Balkan nationalism had spread to Turkey whose collapsing empire stirred the ethnic aspirations of the Young Turks.

The growing German presence, seeking to destroy its economic rivals, the communities of Armenians and Greeks, whipped up Turkish animosity against them. Although the Germans lost their grip on Turkey with military defeat, the hatred they had aroused flourished, ending in Armenian massacres and Greek expulsions. The final reckless Athens-hatched attempt to overthrow Ataturk in fact solidified the establishment of the nationalist Turkish state and made the forced migration inevitable. An army of occupation which had arrived a year before fled accompanied by a whole population whose ancestors had first come 3000 years earlier.

The human cost for all these massive expressions of political folly, petty ambition and financial greed was, of course, appalling. Dido Sotiriou's sad but, finally uplifting elegy to all who suffered was hailed in Turkey as a major contribution to reconciliation between two neighbors when it was first published there in 1970. Then came 1974...

"Light a candle for me," whispers Sevket, the hero's Turkish friend. "Maybe our Gods will make friends like you and me."

Makari. ■



KATEY'S corner



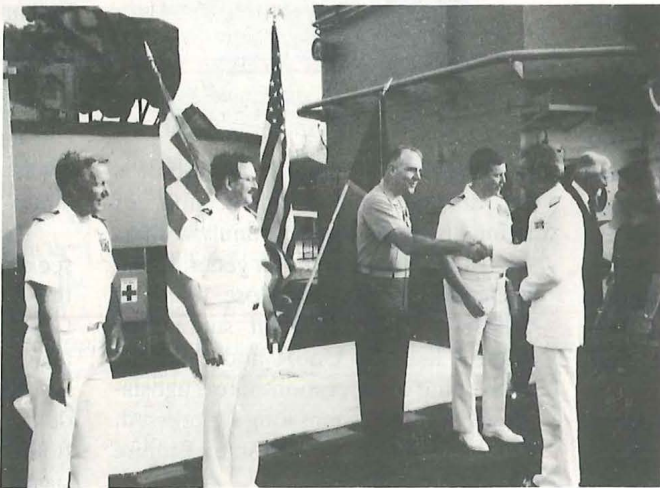
One of the privileges of writing the *Corner* is that invitations arrive for the various upper-level graduation ceremonies in Athens. There is always something new to be noticed and all of that wonderful optimism that permeates the events is a good boost for everybody.



Our photo shows two great attractions present at the American community US Independence Day '92 event held on July 5th on the campus of the American College of Greece in Aghia Paraskevi – Uncle Sam and the oldest automobile in Greece. Almost 5000 US flag waving enthusiasts greeted the Parade of 15 historic automobiles, enjoyed the stage program, admired the handmade quilts while the kids enjoyed themselves with puppets, clowns and games and demolished the US hot dogs in fine style.



On 1 July, Canada celebrated its 125th year as a nation. On the occasion of the National day of Canada, the Ambassador of Canada in Athens and Mrs Ernest Hebert hosted a reception at their residence. To commemorate this special anniversary, the Ambassador asked the Canadian tenor, Mr Paul St-Pierre, now living in Greece, to sing the 'O Canada!' and the Greek National Anthem. Mr St-Pierre was accompanied on the piano by his wife Mrs Angela Papageorgakopoulou. Our picture shows (from left) Mr Mitsotakis, Mr Hebert, Mrs Mitsotakis and Mrs Hebert.



The American community this year had much to celebrate on its National Day, 4 July. HE the US Ambassador Mr Michael G. Sotirhos had not only successfully made arrangements for the helicopter carrier USS Iwo Jima to be in Piraeus to welcome his official guests, but on board also were the US National Guard Band from New Hampshire which played continuously for the pleasure of the hundreds of guests.

Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis dropped by the Grande Bretagne Hotel on a recent occasion when his friend Mr John Psaroudakis, in cooperation with the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, was presenting his recent book 'Better Makes Us Best.' The ballroom was full and a very extraordinary dinner was offered for the occasion following brief remarks by Mr Psaroudakis who had come to Greece for this occasion.



★ The Commencement Exercises of the American College of Greece – Deree College – are always impressive, and the 27 Annual ones were no exception. Out of the nearly 700 graduates, almost 10 percent graduated with Distinction or higher, thus speaking well for the level of academic excellence. President John S. Bailey presided and conferred an Honorary Degree upon Professor William Donald Edward Coulson, Director, American School of Classical Studies.

★ Of all of the international schools, TESIS Hellenic has probably a greater percentage of students from all over the world. This year they held their Commencement in the gardens of the boarding unit in Varibobi, with Academic Dean Mr Chris Tragas and Director and Headmaster Mr George Salimbene officiating. The Address to the Graduates was given by Mr Stanley Haas, Executive Director of the Near East/South Asia Council of Overseas Schools. The H. Miller Crist Memorial Award was given to David Patrianakos.

★ A spectacular environmental evening was organized by HE the Ambassador and Mrs Golden in the gardens of the South African residence in Psychiko. Almost 1000 participants viewed the environmental booths, admired the sensational fashions, watched the wildlife visual presentation, greeted Dr Christian Barnard and his wife, and then joyfully demolished the terrific buffet offered by the Meridien Hotel. On the same evening,

On 21 May DAN-AIR opened its Athens new office on 206B Syngrou Avenue. Our picture shows (from left): John Olsen, Chief Executive Officer, Sir David Miers, British Ambassador, Ms Susan Cherrier, Assistant to the Chairman/DTWM, Dino Frantzeskakis, Commercial Manager Greece for DAN-AIR, Nick Moudarri, Regional Manager EM and ME.



On a recent sunny afternoon in Glyfada, St. Lawrence College presented its annual Prize-Giving Day. School Trustee Mr John Anton addressed the students with some empathetic remarks suitable for each of the age groups present with an eye to making everyone feel at ease and a part of it all. All present were especially proud as he was in Athens to become an Honorary Member of the Academy of Athens. If these young students in our photo who provided the musical performance give the same degree of concentration to their studies, then the School is obviously a winner!



These are some of the happy winners of the Propeller Club Annual Independence Day Golf Tournament. Over 100 golfers had a jolly time all day long and then they were joined by another 300 revellers for dinner under the stars, dancing, and a formal trophy presentation ceremony. In the center of our picture is Mr D. Raftopoulos, the Overall Men's Winner. Event organizer Mr George J. Angelis, PC International Vice President thanked sponsors Nissan, South African Airways and Delta Travel for making it all possible.



La Verne University was founded in 1891, but its first graduating class here was in 1992. So this year's graduates were pleased to find themselves among the 1700 La Verne graduates around the world on this 100th anniversary. Speakers made note of the fact that whereas here in Athens there were only 200 students in the late 1970s, now 750 enrolled. The original class had four students. A small boy seated next to me announced loudly at the appropriate time, "That's my Mom!" More and more graduates are moms and dads who are continuing their education. Commencement remarks were given by Dr James Nanolis, Dean of the School of Continuing Educational from the home campus in La Verne, California.

Greeks in South Africa were holding a similar affair to help with the project. All money raised will go to establish scholarships for Greek students to study environmental protection and nature conservation at South African tertiary educational institutions. If you would like to contribute to this ongoing effort, telephone 692-2125.

their recent projects was to organize a fund-raising Bazaar on the premises. Lots of people came along to lend their support, bake, make preserves, buy lottery tickets and in general contribute in whatever way they could. The volunteers run a playroom and workshop where the children can develop their creative abilities.

It was a marvellous, memorable rain-interrupted day that the graduates of the American Community Schools will remember all of their lives. There is something about a natural phenomenon that makes an event stand out. The Graduation Address was given by Mrs Niki Goulandris, co-founder of the Goulandris Museum of Natural History and 1991 Woman of Europe. Mrs Goulandris had just returned from the Earth Summit in Rio and so her remarks were especially relevant. The Deputy Chief of Mission Mr James Williams and his wife, at left in our photo, represented the US Embassy, Mrs Goulandris, Dr John Dorbis, ACS Superintendent and Mrs Charlotte Scarpidis, President of the Board of Education complete the front row. Many awards were given and Mr Seneca Konturas, Senior Class President, called the Roll of the Graduates as they received their Diplomas.



★ A musicale was recently organized by **HE** and Mrs C. Alan Edwards in the beautiful official residence in Philothei. The Hazelwood Trio, a very talented group from Australia was on a European tour. Comprising a pianist, clarinetist and violinist, the trio played a diverse program that included an Australian composer. The lovely evening climaxed in a dinner featuring delicacies from Down Under.

Three smiling beauties at the Miss Universe contest in Bangkok: from left, Miss Hellas Marina Tsindikidou, Miss Universe (winner of the title Miss Namibia) and Miss Cyprus. Both Miss Hellas and Miss Cyprus were flown to Bangkok courtesy of Thai Airways International.



★ VIPs help to support children with special needs at the Pendeli PIKPA. One of

BALLET

The glamor and panache of the **American Ballet Theatre** attracts public eager to see who is dancing what. The last performances will be danced in the Odeon of Herod Atticus on August 1 and 2. True to its policy since 1940 – when it was founded – the ABT will present a list of choreographies created by stylistically disparate artists. The program of the last two performances includes:

Raymonda, Act III: Music by Glazunov, choreography by Marius Petipa.

Variations Symphoniques: Music by Franck, choreography by Sir Frederick Ashton.

Le Sacre du Printemps: Music by Stravinsky, choreography by Glen Tetley.

The spectacular **St Petersburg Ballet** (formerly Kirov) will take one's breath away at Herod Atticus on August 30 and 31, and September 2 and 3. The history of the ballet



St Petersburg Ballet (former Kirov Ballet)



American Ballet Theatre

goes back to 1783, when Catherine the Great erected the Kirov Theatre which hosted both opera and ballet. The Ballet School of St Petersburg, however, was founded in 1738. Since 1977 Oleg Vinogradov has held the post of director and maintained its leading position in world ballet. The company only reverted to its previous name last year.

Prokofiev's *Romeo and Juliet* will be performed on August 30 and 31 with choreography by L. Lavrofsky.

On September 2 and 3 *Don Quixote*, with music by Ludwig Minkus, will be choreographed by Alexander Borsky based on the original of Petipa.

EXHIBITIONS

Australian Artist **Gordon Leeder** is exhibiting at the Pension Ganimede in Galaxidi, 24 July – 23 August. At the age of 10, Leeder created his first tapestry as a Christmas gift for his mother, and continued to be interested in needlework till he became involved in theatre stage and design. While living in Galaxidi in 1981, he again took up his needle. He draws his inspiration from Greece and has had two previous exhibitions in Australia: one at the Greek Community Centre in Brisbane and the other in Melbourne.

"While living and working in Galaxidi in the early 1980s, I was fascinated by the local

architecture and Greek motifs, and began thinking in terms of translating them into tapestries," says Leeder.

Sylvia Moore shows her work in Naxos. The London-born artist will hold her first solo exhibition, beginning 21 August, on the island of Naxos. It takes place in the Catholic Cultural Centre, situated in the Venetian Citadel of the Chora, the main town. Mrs Moore, who studied in London as well as Melbourne, Australia, lives on Naxos. She will exhibit approximately 60 works of art, reflecting her interest in various media: oil painting, watercolor, collage, oil pastel and egg tempera. The subjects include portraits, local scenes and

MEDITERRANEAN CONTACTS IN KALAMATA

Cultural interest will focus on Kalamata during the first-ever **Mediterranean Contacts**, arranged by the Civic Organization of Cultural Development of Kalamata.

For eight days musicians coming from Mediterranean countries are performing traditional music and individual compositions at the theatre of the Kastro (Castle). Word is spreading; the venture aims at appealing to the most demanding listener.

1 August: Greek traditional music band, performing: Yiota Vay, Chronis Aidonidis, Stylianos Bellos, Aristidis Velisaris.

2 August: First part: Music of the 17th and 18th century performed by the Turkish 'Anatolia' band. Second part: Songs by Christos Sikkis from Cyprus.

3 August: Picardo Tesi and Patric Vallian from France and Helena Lenta from Sardinia.

5 August: Traditional music from the Greek province of Macedonia, Sardinia, Italy and Catalonia is performed by Une Anche Passe, a French band consisting of eight musicians.

6 August: Nikos Xydakis from Greece and Eli Askar



"Nelda", by Swiss artist Alberto Giacometti (oil on canvas, 1964/5)

from Lebanon are singing.

7 August: Vosporos band from Istanbul.

8 August: Spaniard Bernardo Sandoval and Greek Nikos Papazoglou are singing.

a thorough presentation of the Olympic Games.

More programs are due to follow: On 5 and 6 August a presentation of the Greek athletes participating in the Olympics will be aired. On 8, 9 and 10 August reviews of the events, commentaries, gallops and interviews will give us a broader understanding of the games.

TELEVISION

The Greek state radio-television's impressive coverage of the 1992 Olympic Games has 10 more days to go. The closing date of the games is August 10.

The Greek television (ET1, ET2 and ET3) has bought the Eurovision transmission package which amounts to 268 hours of coverage. Having also rent a studio in Barcelona, the hosting town of the Olympics, the Greek television has successfully achieved to 'take' us right at the heart of the athletic events. Airing midnight news bulletins and special programs produced in Barcelona, it aims at offering its viewers

ENVIRONMENT

The active, effective and privately sponsored **Hellenic Marine Environment Protection Association (HELMENPA)**, in order to protect the coasts of the Mediterranean, is spreading the message "NO GARBAGE AND PLASTIC IN OUR SEAS AND ON OUR BEACHES".

To fulfill its end, it needs your help. Make it a habit to care for the sites and islands you visit. Maybe you will be coming back next year. Au-



Tapestry by Australian artist Gordon Leeder

still life. 21 August - 8 September.

The Goulandris Museum of Contemporary Art on Andros is exhibiting the works of two distinguished artists. **Alberto Giacometti**, the Swiss sculptor and painter who began his artistic career in Italy, journeyed through the major artistic movements of the 20th century, and deeply influenced the development of contemporary art. He died in 1966.

The collage paintings and watercolors of **Odysseas Elytis**, the Greek poet and 1979 Nobel Prize winner, share his poetic excellence. His stencils, as well as his poetry, reveal the world of the poet. The exhibitions will continue to 6 September.



Greek actress Anna Synodinou of the National Theatre as Ekavi in "The Trojan Women" by Euripides



Mstislav Rostropovich will conduct the EC Youth Orchestra in Epidaurus on 30 August.

gust is the month we look forward to relax. This year add to the list of the nice things you are planning to do these simple ways to protect the only world we have.

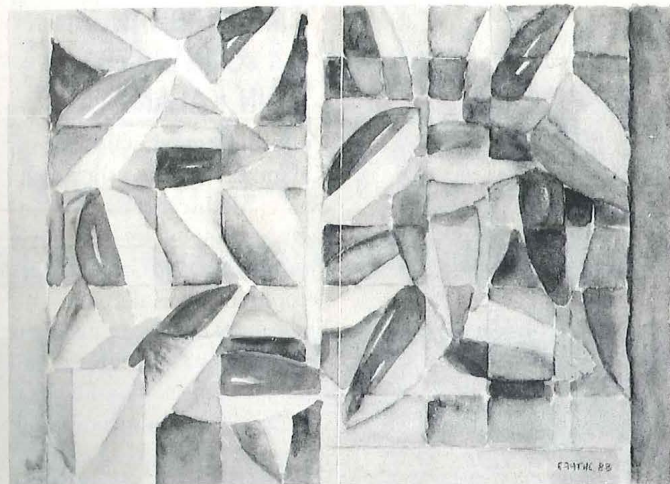
EC YOUTH ORCHESTRA

To celebrate its Presidency of the EC, Britain has organized a series of events to be held throughout the Community. *Rory the Lion* is the logo for all events. For celebrations in Greece the EC Youth Orchestra will perform at the ancient theatre of Epidaurus on Sunday, August 30. Conductor: Mstislav Rostropovich, soloist: Martha Argerich. The program includes Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, No 3 by Sergei Prokofiev and Dmitri Shostakovich's Eleventh Symphony, opus 11 *The Year 1905*.

CONCERT

Michael Jackson will give a concert at the Olympic Stadium in Athens on 10 October. This is part of the *Dangerous World Tour* he is currently undertaking. The tour aims at raising money for 'Heal the World Foundation'. Its purpose is to care about the health and safety of children around the world. In Greece the Jackson concert is organized by Neo Revma International and Sponsoring Business. Jackson's tour is sponsored by Pepsi International and the Athens concert also by Mega Channel. More details about what you will see on stage in the following issue.

Simple Red are expected to give a concert in Athens early in September. For further information see next issue.



"Leaves" by Greek poet and artist Odysseas Elytis (watercolor, 1988).

DRAMA

This month **The National Theatre of Greece** is presenting two ancient tragedies at Herod Atticus and one in Epidaurus. In Athens, *The Trojan Women* by Euripides is scheduled for August 7 and 8, and *Philoctetes* by Sophocles on August 22 and 23. In Epidaurus its last performance of *Antigone* by Sophocles takes place on August 1. In its 57 consecutive years of appearances at Herod Atticus, The National Theatre has long established itself as the world's leading company for the presentation of ancient drama.

SANTORINI FESTIVAL

Thanos Mitsalal has a short but impressive career in guitar playing. After graduating from the Odeon of Thessaloniki with distinction in 1985 he has participated at a number of international seminars in Greece and abroad, where he studied guitar with Leo Brouwer, Ernesto Cordero, Roberto Aussel, Hubert Kappel, among others.

He has played as soloist in various festivals: Volos in Greece, Tuchy and Zory in Poland, Goche Delchef in Bulgaria, Karis in Finland, Festival de Cordoba in Spain.



Thanos Mitsalal from Naoussa will play guitar at Santorini Festival.

Since 1989 he teaches guitar at the Odeon of Thessaloniki and at the Municipal Odeon of Naoussa.

CINEMA

The train station Aghios Dionyssios in Drapetsona has been turned into an open-air cinema. The screen is hanging on an old train wagon. Tables and chairs as well as bar offering delicious meals and refreshing drinks complete the image of the new cinema. The idea of transforming a train station into an

German architect Ziller in 1904.

Information on program, tel 461-7744.

The 6th Drama Film Festival will take place from 21 to 27 September. Its administrative board announced that it aims at promoting the film festival and turning it into an international film lobby. Preparations, administrative as well as technical, are under way. Participation, both domestic and international, appears to be of high level. Special screenings will include:

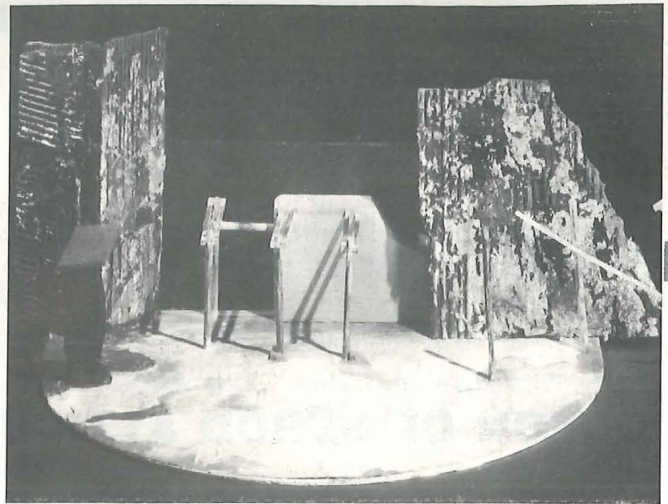


Pierrot standing at the entrance of Fortezza Castle in Rethymnon welcoming the audience of the 6th Renaissance Festival (see Festival Guide).

open-air cinema was put forward by the Municipality of Drapetsona. A special program which started on 21 July and ends on 6 August, presents movies about trains. Viewers will also have the chance to see short films on 'news and events' of the 1950s and 1960s. The train station was built by

Swedish movie pictures, moving pictures of Oberhausen and a series of films representative of the two great German film schools of Berlin and Munich.

Those interested in participating should submit their films until 31 August. Information tel (0521)25-555.



Mediterranean Musical Symposium. Stage design by Ioannis Tsokas.



Olga Stavrika, Sotiris Hatzikis, Constantine Bissalas performing "White Day" in Lycabettus Theatre (see Politeia Theatre Company Festival Guide).



Rethymnon in the 20th century. Photo exhibition at the Dimito Gallery.

ANCIENT THEATRE OF EPIDAUROS

Performances begin at 21:00pm.

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

- 1 August..... National Theatre of Greece, *Antigone* by Sophocles.
- 7,8 August..... Amphi-Theatre – Spyros A. Evangelatos, *Prometheus Bound* by Aeschylus.
- 14,15 August..... Art Theatre – Karolos Koun, *Frogs* by Aristophanes.
- 21,22 August..... Theatre of Cyprus, *Andromache* by Euripides.
- 30 August..... EEC Youth Orchestra. *Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, No.3* by Shergei Prokofiev.
Eleventh Symphony, opus 11 by Dmitri Sostakovich.

ODEON OF HEROD ATTICUS

Performances start at 21:00 (at 20:30 in September)

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

- 1,2 August..... American Ballet Theatre. *Raymonda Act III*, music by Alexandre Glazunov, choreography by Marius Petipa. *Symphonic Variations*, music by César Franck, choreography by Sir Frederick Ashton. *Le Sacre du Printemps*, music by Igor Stravinsky, choreography by Glen Tetley.
- 3 August..... Concert: *The Orchestra of Colors*, music by Nino Rota. Soloist: Kiki Morphoniou.
- 7,8 August..... National Theatre of Greece. *The Trojan Women* by Euripides.
- 12,13 August..... National Theatre of Northern Greece. *Othello* by Shakespeare.
- 17,18 August..... Amphi-Theatre – Spyros A. Evangelatos. *Electra* by Sophocles.
- 22,23 August..... National Theatre of Greece. *Philoctetes* by Sophocles.
- 26,27 August..... Mythos Company. *Orestes* by Euripides.
- 30,31 August..... St Petersburg Ballet (formerly Kirov Ballet). *Romeo and Juliet*. Music by Sergei Prokofiev, choreography by Leonid Lavrofsky.
- 2,3 September..... St Petersburg Ballet *Don Quixote*. Music by Ludwig Minkus, choreography by Alexander Gorsky (based on the original choreography by Marius Petipa).
- 5,6 September..... St Petersburg Ballet. *Scottish Symphony*, music by Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, choreography by George Balanchine. *Paquita*, music by Ludwig Minkus, choreography by Marius Petipa. *Chopiniana*, music by Frédéric Chopin, choreography by Mikhail Fokine.

FESTIVAL OF HERAKLEION, CRETE

Location: Kazantzaki Open Theatre unless otherwise stated.

Performances start at 21:30 pm

Information: Tel. (081)227.102

- 1 August..... *Our National Loneliness*, Greek music concert by Dimitris Mitropanos and Marios Tokas.
- 3 August..... Diachrono Theatre Company. Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*.
- 4 August..... Piano concert by Stella Petraki.
- 5,6 August..... Regional Theatre of Crete. *The Wasps* by Aristophanes.
- 7 August..... Music of Crete By Antonis Xylouris (Psarantonis).
- 7,8 August..... Two-day symposium on theatre. During the symposium Taganka Theatre of Moscow presents *Fedra* by Marina Svetapeva.
- 8 August..... Volos Orchestra and Choir (21:00 pm).
- 9 August..... The Byzantine Choir of the municipality of Heraklion will perform psalms at the Holy Church of St. Titos (19:30).
- 11 August..... Roes Dance Company in choreographies by Sofia Spyratos.
- 13 August..... Greek instrumental music by Theodorakis, Hatzidakis, Gatsos with singers Aliko Kalialoglou, Melina Tanagri, Eleni Tsaligopoulou and Kostas Kaldaras.
- 17 August..... Jazz Trio of Crete and soloist Ann Sullivan.
- 18 August..... Kirov Ballet.
- 19 August..... Soren Hansen Quartet.
- 20,21 August..... Art Theatre – Karolos Koun. *The Clouds* by Aristophanes.

- 22 August..... Souris Theatre Company. *Out of Order due to Technical Reasons* by Hungarian author Karoyi Sakoni.
- 24 August..... Nearchou Paraplous in traditional music of Smyrna, Constantinople, etc.
- 26 August..... Anoichto Theatro Giorgos Michaelidis. *Blue Bird* by Maeterling.
- 27,28 August..... Theatro Exarchion. *George Danden* by Molière.
- 29 August..... Choir of the municipality of Tripolis.
- 31 August..... Aichmi Theatre Company. *Erophili* by Chortatzis.
- 1,2,3 September... Comedy repertoire. *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* by Molière.
- 4 September.... Pancretan Association of Cretan Music Artists presents music, dances and songs of Crete.
- 7 September.... Concert by Greek singer Eleftheria Arvanitaki.
- 8 September.... Greek composer Giorgos Archondakis presents his new work *Anadisis*, inspired by the Aegean colors and sounds.

DRAMA ON LYCABETTUS

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

- 5 August..... Politeia Company, *White Day* by Giorgos Maniotis.
- 19 August..... Regional Theatre of the Municipality of Ioannina, Euripides' *Medea*.
- 22,23,24 August.. Regional Theatre of the Municipality of Komotini, Euripides' *Rhesus* and *Ajax* by Sophocles.
- 25,26 August.... Regional Theatre of the Municipality of Rhodes, *The Birds* by Aristophanes.
- 28 August..... Diachrono, Shakespeare's *The Merchant of Venice*.

6TH RENAISSANCE FESTIVAL OF RETHYMNON

Performances begin at 21:30pm at Fortezza Theatre, unless otherwise stated. For further information, call: (0831)22245/29879.

Theatre, music, dance, fine arts.

- 18,19 August.... Regional Theatre of Crete, *The Wasps* by Aristophanes.
- 21,22 August.... Amphi-Theatre – Spyros A. Evangelatos, *Electra* by Sophocles.
- 26 August..... Street Performance, Old City of Rethymnon.
- 28,29 August.... National Theatre of Northern Greece, *Othello* by William Shakespeare.
- 3 September.... *Music for A While*, concert by Savina Giannatou, Natassa Zouka, Dimitris Ioannou.
- 4,5 September.... Kostas Voutsas Company, *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme* by Moliere.
- 7 September..... *La Cantare e Sonare*, music and songs of 16th century, by Orlando Di Lasso.
- 9 September..... 'Kipos' Dance Group of New York.

Exhibitions

- 10-30 August.... Rethymnon in the 20th century, photo exhibition at Dimito Gallery.

14TH INTERNATIONAL MUSIC FESTIVAL OF SANTORINI CONGRESS CENTRE – FIRA

“THE FRIENDS OF SANTORINI CULTURAL ASSOCIATION”

All performances begin at 21:00 pm

Information: Athens, Dinokratous 55, tel: 724-2373, Fax: 722-7615.

Santorini tel: (0286)23166, Community of Thera, tel: (0286)23175, Fax: 22231.

- 1 September..... Sonatas by Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms. Janis Vakarelis, piano, Aurelio Perez, violin.
- 4 September..... Guitar recital by Thanos Mitsalás. Works by J.S. Bach, J. IDowland, L. Brouwer, A. Barrios, M. Vissotsky, J. Rodrigo.
- 6 September..... Works for two pianos by Schumann, Messiaen, Poulenc, Ravel. Pianists: Athena Capodistria, Evangelos Sarafianos.

- 8 September..... Chopin Trio, Poland. Bogumil Nowicki, piano, Bartosz Bryla, violin, Pawel Frejdlich, cello. Trios by Mozart, Chopin, Tchaikovski.
- 11 September..... Works by Daquin, Lully, Kreisler, Dvorak, Russian and Greek composers. Angelina Tkatcheva, zimbel (Russian cimbalon), Aris Garoufalis, piano.
- 13 September..... The Melos Brass Quintet. Socrates Anthis and Panayiotis Kaissaris, trumpet, Christos Kaloudis, horn, Panayiotis Stefos, trombone, Nikos Zervopoulos, tuba. Works by Gabrieli, Praetorius, Rossini, Purcell, Liszt, Bernstein and others.

PARKO ELEFThERIAS THEATRE, ATHENS

All performances start at 21:00pm unless otherwise indicated. For further information, call: 723-2603. Cancellations might take place, so call before you decide to go.

- 1,2 August..... *Julliet: God is deaf*, theatre performance by Vili Sotiropoulou.
- 6,7,8,9 August.... Dimitris Kollatos Theatre Company, *Eirene* by Aristophanes.
- 10 August..... Youth Orchestra of White Russia.
- 26 August..... Music of Taiwan.

KATRAKIO THEATRE, PIRAEUS

All performances start at 21:00 unless otherwise stated. For further information, call: 492-7467.

- 23 August..... Kirov Ballet.
- 26 August..... Concert by Greek singer Yiorgos Dalaras.
- 31 August..... Concert by Greek band Vosporos.
- 4 September.... Amphitheatre – Spyros A. Evangelatos, *Oedipus Rex* by Sophocles.
- 9 September.... Concert by Greek singer Vassilis Papakonstantinou.
- 16 September.... Concert by Greek singers Dimitra Galani, Tania Tsanaklidou and Manolis Lidakis.
- 20 September.... Concert by Greek singer Nikos Rotas.

CONCERTS – TOURS IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

- 7-17 August..... Concerts by Greek singer Manolis Mitsias at cities in the Greek province of Macedonia: Velestino, Grevena, Edessa, Syckies, etc.
- 19 August..... Concert by Manolis Mitsias in Rhodes.
- 21 August..... Concert by Greek composer Giorgos Chatzinassios in the Athenian suburb Aigaleo.
- 24,28 August.... Concert by Greek singer Stellos Vamvakaris in Tavros and Perama.

7TH INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF PATRAS

Performances begin at 21:00pm at Patras Castle, unless otherwise stated. For further information, call (061)278-206/278-730.

- 1 August..... Taganka Theatre, *Fedra* by Marina Svetayieva.
- 4 August..... Soloists of Patras in cooperation; with Chamber Orchestra of the Opera of Russia. Conductor: Nikolai Kolyadko.
- 7 August..... *In the Light and in the Dark*, electronic music concert by Savina Giannatou.
- 10 August..... Concert by Greek singer Nikos Papazoglou and Loxi Falagga Band.

NAFPLION

All performances start at 21:00pm unless otherwise indicated.

- 2 August..... Concert by Th. Polykandriotis. Venue: Municipal Stadium.
- 8 August..... Puppet Show for children. Venue: Theatre O.S.E.
- 10 August..... Karaghiozis and puppet show by Theatro Skion A. Spyropoulou. Venue: Theatre O.S.E.

restaurants and night life

CENTRAL

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

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

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

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

WENDY'S, Stadiou 4 and Voukourestiou corner. ☎ 323-9442. Fast food.

FLOKA, Leoforos Kirissias 118. ☎ 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. ☎ 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sfitro; beef in earthenware.

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. ☎ 323-1127. Charming bistro restaurant with good Greek cuisine, a little expensive. Open daily 12pm-1am.

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

KOLONAKI

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

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

JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-0535; 721-1174. Piano; Kalkanis, guitar; Papadopoulos, singer; Maria Aristofanos, and T. Arvanitidis.

NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq 21. ☎ 361-4508. Restaurant

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

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

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

PLAKA

BAKALIARAKIA (TA), Kydathinaion 41. ☎ 322-5084. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads.

HERMION, café and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near Adrianou St cafeteria square). ☎ 324-6725, 324-7148. Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with good Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open from 8pm-12am.

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

THE CELLAR, Kydathinaion and the corner of Moni Asteriou. Quality taverna fare, good service and extremely

reasonable prices bring Athenians from all over the city to this basement taverna. Open from 8pm-2am daily.

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

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

SYMPOSIOS, Erethiou 46, Herodion. ☎ 922-5321. Service till 1:30am. Sunday closed.

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

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

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

HOTELS

THE ATHENS HILTON, Vas Sofias 46. ☎ 722-0201. Ta Nissia, traditional Greek and international cuisine in an elegant atmosphere, with a fabulous, groaning board of a buffet.

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

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日本料理

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11
The Athenian Lounge, serving morning coffee, sandwiches and snacks for lunch; and afternoon tea (accompanied by music) or any of your favorite drinks.

The Pan Bar, with soft piano music.
Pool Garden Restaurant, (operating spring/summer) with Barbecue Parties every Monday. Call the Hilton for more information and/or reservations.
HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, ☎ 902-3666

Pergola, International and Greek specialties: buffet and a la carte; pastry and salad buffets; Sunday brunch. Daily 6am-2am, breakfast, lunch, dinner; Atrium Lobby.

Première Restaurant & Bar, rooftop with a panoramic view of Athens. Kebab specialties. Live entertainment. Mon-Sat, 9pm-1am. Bar 8pm-2am.

La 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. ☎ 364-3112 or 364-3331. Aleria restaurant. Service til 1:30 am.

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

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

Athos Bar, piano. Open 9:30-1am.

ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-0211.

Grill Room, downstairs café restaurant, piano music; sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1pm-3:30pm and from 8pm-2am.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, ☎ 934-7711.

Panorama rooftop, will close for the winter period.

Ledra Grill, (international specialties) open as of 2 October until end of May, from 8pm. Nightly live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Matola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pool. Open from 7pm-12:30am. Expensive but well worth it. Teppanyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily fro 6:30am, served a la carte or buffet, specialty; eggs à la minute: all day menu 11am-11pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of international, local dishes; late night menu 11pm-1:30am; Sunday brunch 11am-3:30pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house.

Crystal Lounge Piano bar. Song and Piano M. Hatzegianaris. Tuesday without music.

MERIDIEN HOTEL, ☎ 325-5301/9

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

Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet with Greek specialties, daily from 7pm-2am. Great for business conferences.

CHANDRIS HOTEL, ☎ 941-4825.

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

HOTEL PENTELIKON, ☎ 801-2837.

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

Belle Epoque, international cuisine. Live music.

Vardi's Restaurant, French cuisine.

La Bouillabaisse, fresh seafood.

KIFFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 37, Kifissia. ☎ 807-7745. "Gourmet Magazine" made its cheese and eggplant bourekakia world famous 30 years ago. Specialties: sweetbreads, eggplant dampings, 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.

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

MOUSTAKAS, Harilaou Trikoupis and Kritis, Kifissia. ☎ 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.
PEFKAKIA, Argonafion 4, Drossia. ☎ 813-1211. Youvet-sakia stifado and large array of mezedes.

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

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

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

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

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

TI PRASINO, Plateia Drosopolou, Filothei. ☎ 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs. Salads. The meat is all top quality. Lunch from 7:30pm - midnight.



DIOSCURI
restaurant - bar

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Charcoal grill - Aegean fish
Business lunch menus

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GREEK

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

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

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

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

SEAFOOD

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

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. ☎ 894-5636. An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Open daily from morning to midnight.

BOUILLABASSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amphitea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave). ☎ 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. 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.

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

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, Delyjiorgi 45, Evangelistria. ☎ 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, kokoretsi, pureed yellow peas with onions (fava).

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

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

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

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

MERMAID FISH & SHIPS, Plateia Horikon, Glyfada (behind Hotel Arion, Lazaraki St). ☎ 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, ☎ 896-0741. Fish. Terrace. Monday-Tuesday Closed.

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

PALEO FALLIRON/ALIMOS

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

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, Ilissia. ☎ 729-1481. Speciality: beef stroganoff. Open daily from 12pm-2am. Closed Sunday.

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

CYPRIOT

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

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

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

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

JAPANESE

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

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

CHINESE

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

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

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

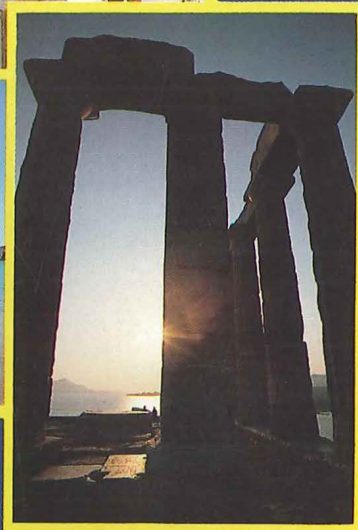
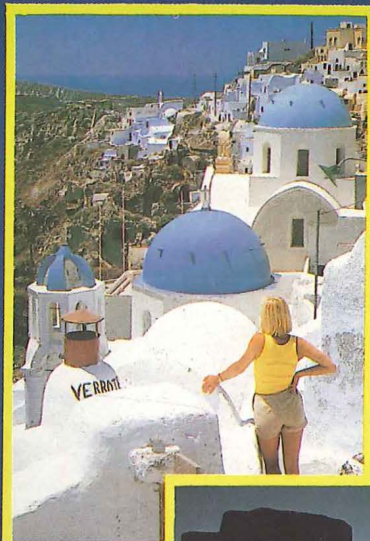
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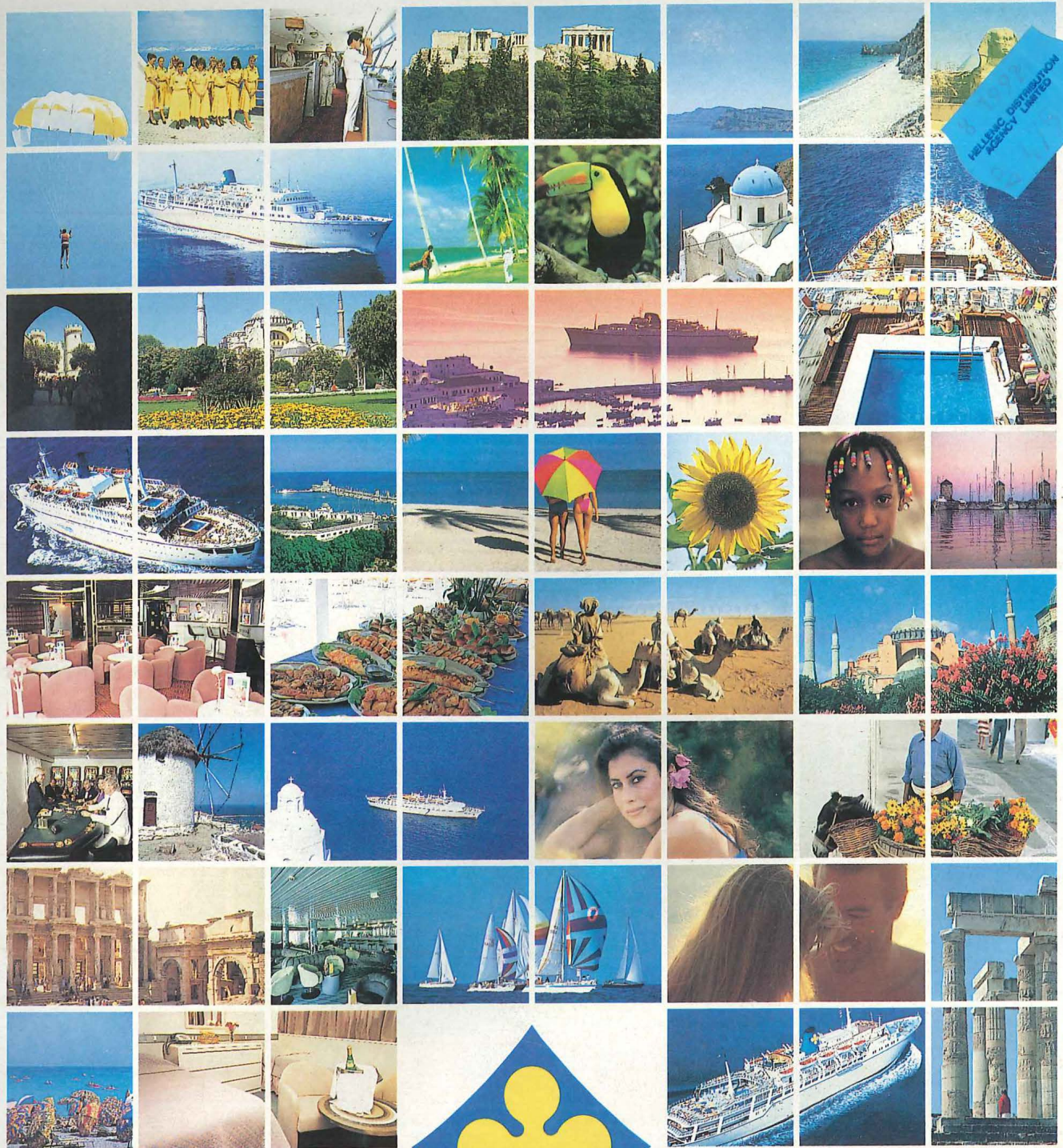


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