

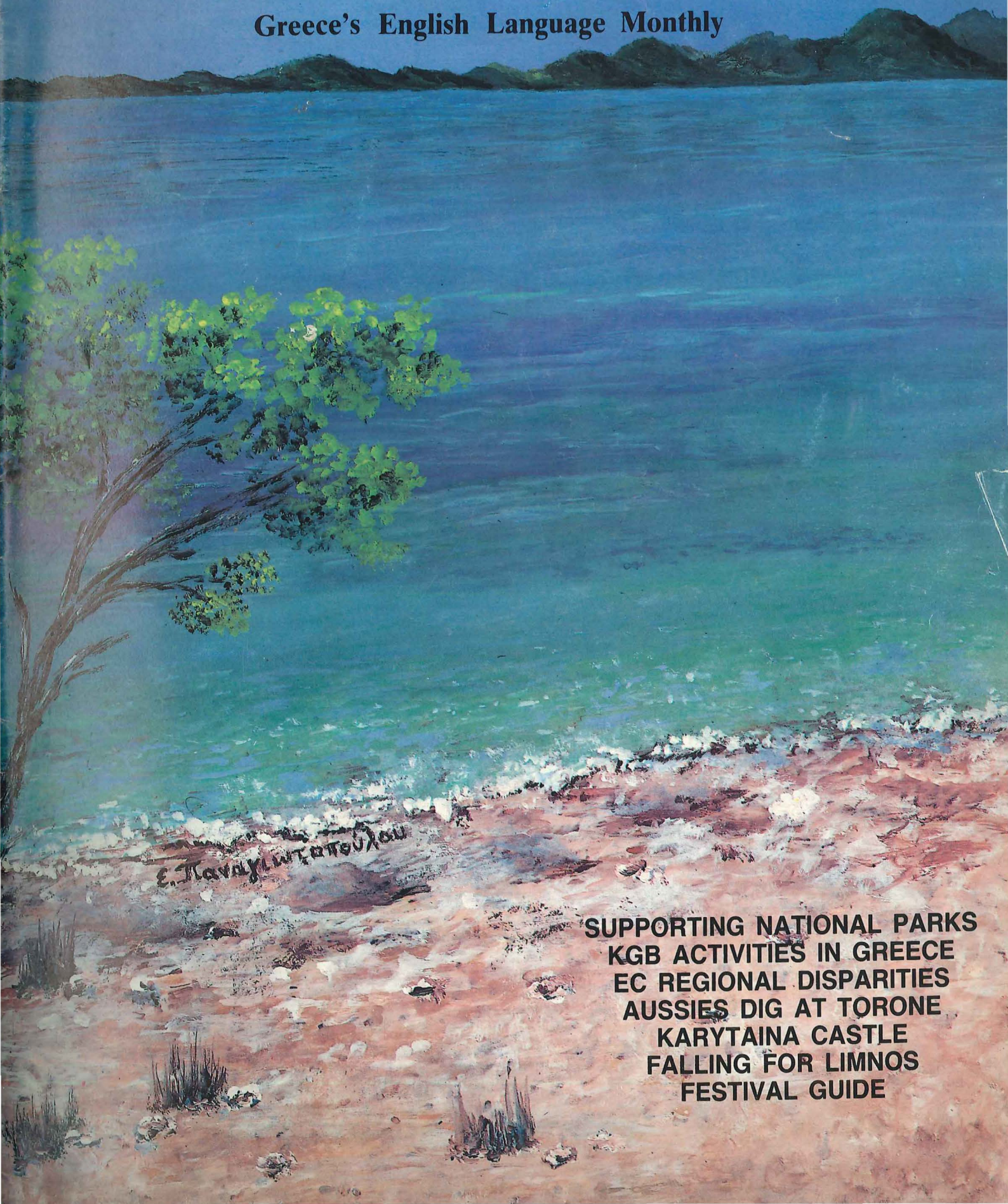
September 1992

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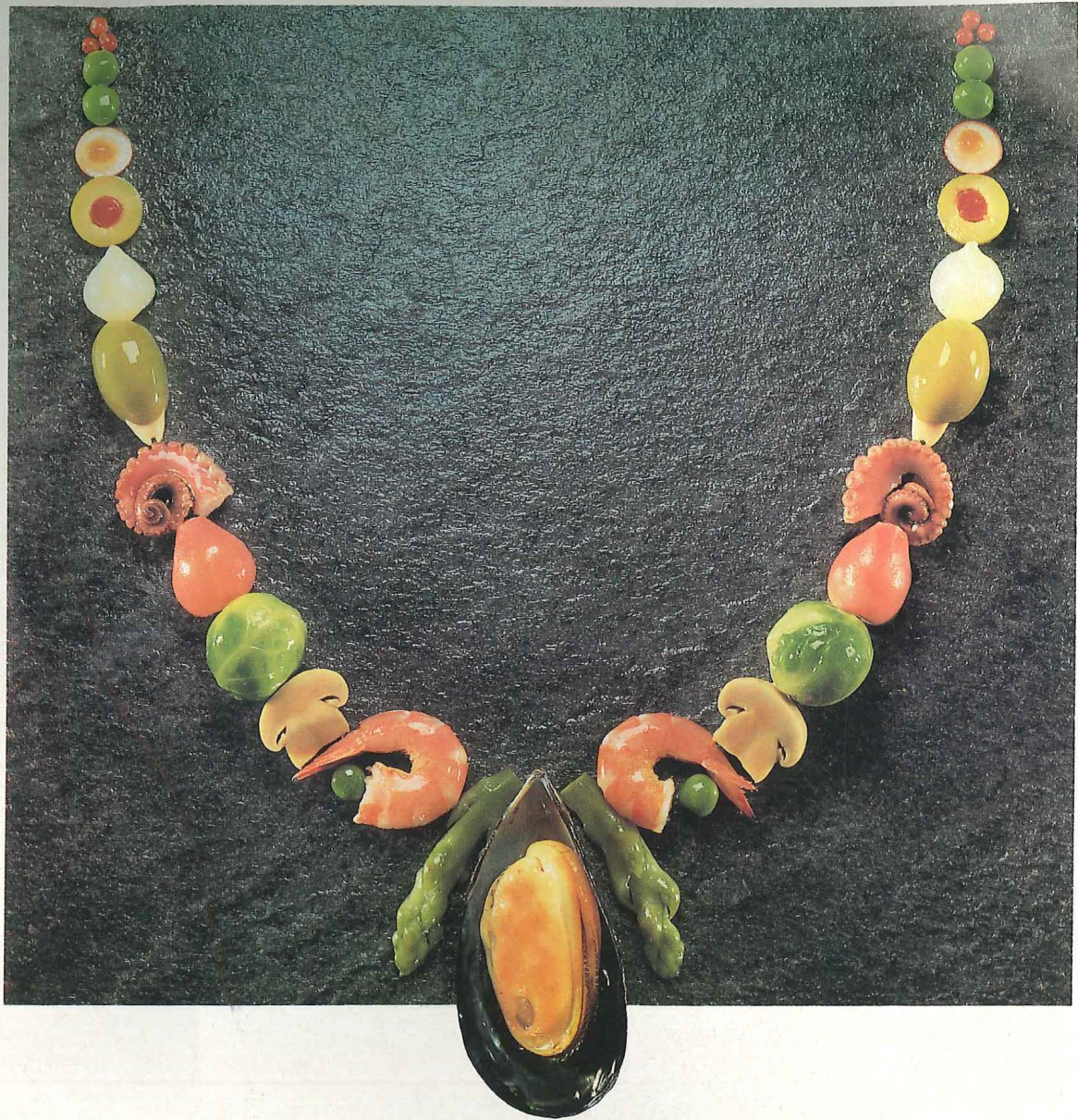
Greece's English Language Monthly



Ε. Παναγιωτίδου

**SUPPORTING NATIONAL PARKS
KGB ACTIVITIES IN GREECE
EC REGIONAL DISPARITIES
AUSSIES DIG AT TORONE
KARYTAINA CASTLE
FALLING FOR LIMNOS
FESTIVAL GUIDE**

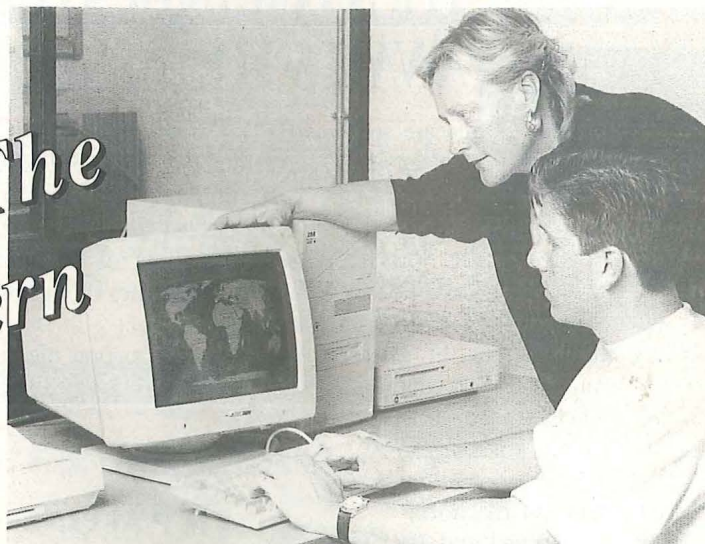
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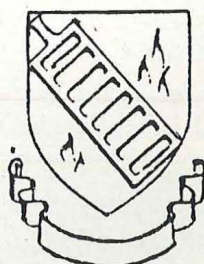


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Sloane Elliott
EDITOR

Drossoula Vassiliou Elliott
PUBLISHER
MANAGING EDITOR

Carine Kool
ASSISTANT EDITOR

Georgia Zikou
ACCOUNTS/CIRCULATION

Katia Stamatiadou
PUBLIC RELATIONS
AND ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

Eva Stamatis
DESIGN DIRECTOR

Katerina Agrafioti, Paul Anastasi,
Katey Angelis, Robert
Bartholomew, Jenny Colebourne,
Margot Demopoulos, Pat Hamilton,
Dimitris Katsoudas, Alec Kitroeff,
Nigel Lowry, Mary Machas, Anne
Peters, Don Sebastian, B. Samantha
Stenzel, J.M. Thursby, Jeanne
Valentine, Maria Vassiliou, Steve
Vass

CONTRIBUTORS/COLUMNISTS

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

Lily Matala
TYPESETTING

Iro Pandeladi
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

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FOTRON
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Drossoula Elliott
Tatoiou 56, Kifissia, Greece
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Supporting National Parks 15

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La Guerre Est Finie – Or Is It? 16

While writing his book "Dancing With Bears", on KGB activities here, Paul Anastasi mulled over reasons why the Greek Left still has hopes for the future – and jotted them down.

Regional Disparities in the EC 18

"Cohesion" is the buzz-word for disadvantaged regions but, warns economist Stavros Tsetsis, without balanced, closely monitored planning it is not going to get far.

Australians Digging at Torone 20

Veteran archaeologist Alexander Cambitoglou is just finishing up his 17th season leading his young Aussie team at this beautiful site on Chalkidiki. Anne Elder even interviewed the cook.

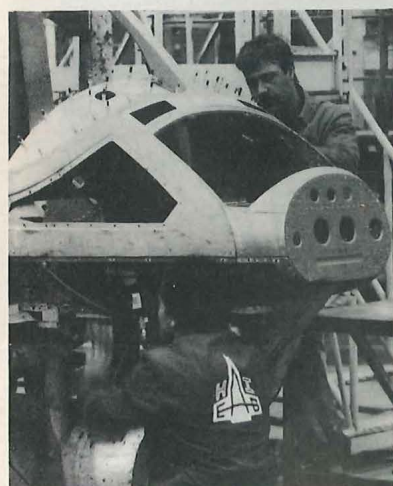
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With a 5000-drachma note as her pocket guide, Melanie Karis sallied forth into the heart of the Peloponnese and found the romantic Crusader castle of her dreams.

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If a low-key approach to tourism is the open-sesame to your holiday hopes, then Steve Vass tells why this is the island for you.

The cover is by Eleni Panayiotopoulou



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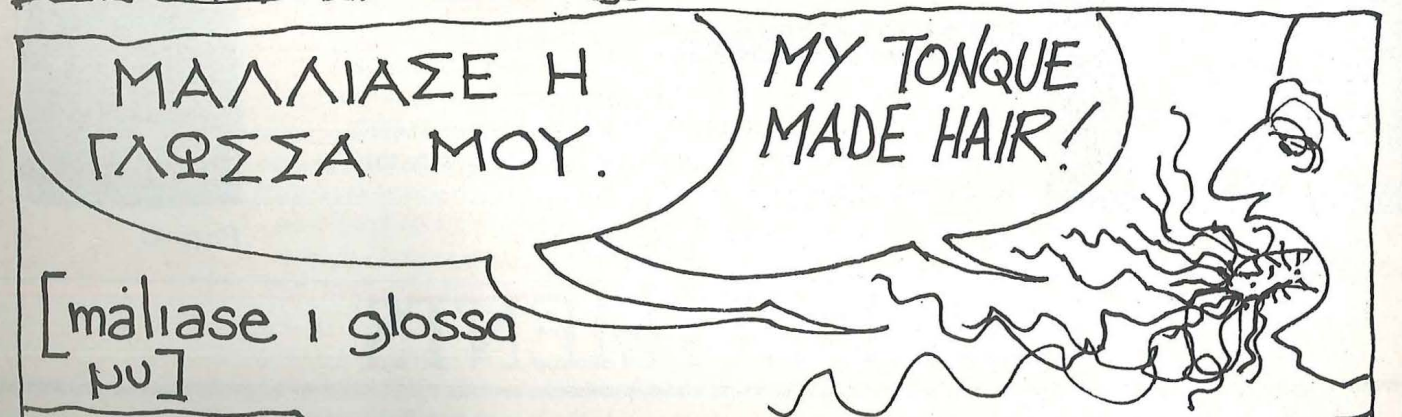
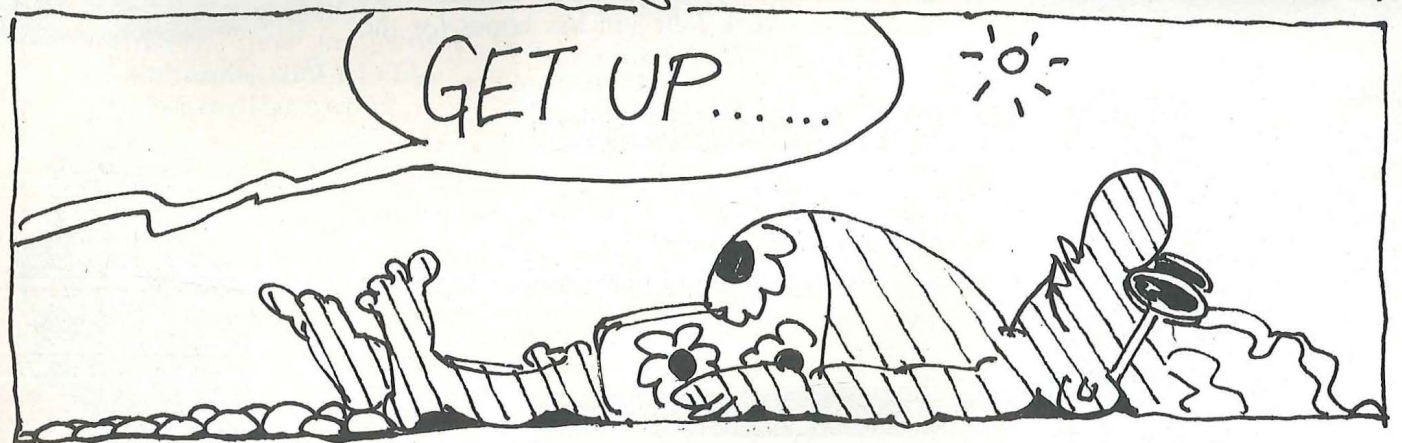
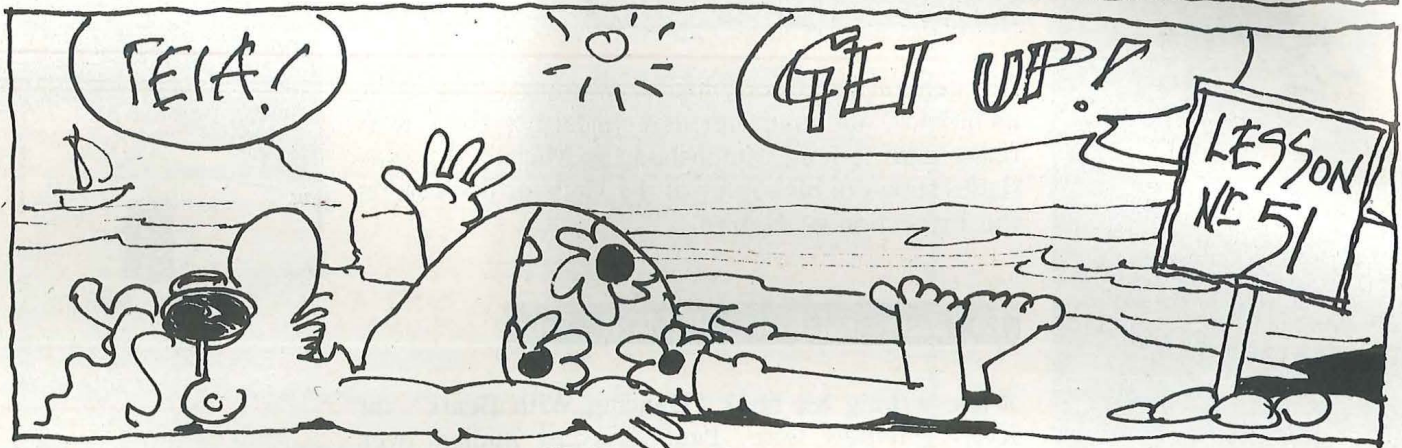


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GREEK IDIOMS...



[maliasse i glossa
mu]

MEANING → I KEEP ON TALKING WITHOUT A RESULT



OUR TOWN

A STAR IS STOLEN

Athenians last month swallowed hard when they heard that members of an Albanian mafia were out to kidnap gold medal champion weight-lifter Pyrrhus Dimas. Although born and raised in Albania (he only received a Greek passport just before flying off to Barcelona), he is an ethnic Greek, and judging from his first name, probably of royal Epirot descent.

Then, Athenians last month gasped when they heard that Coca Cola was absconding with the Parthenon. A widely circulated advertisement showed the temple of Athena supported by columns in the shape of soft-drink bottles. Great was the outcry. "Having bought the 1996 Olympics," scoffed the conscience of Hellenism, Melina Mercouri, "they are now taking the Parthenon." Rumors that the whole Acropolis would be moved to Atlanta were denied, and the 'Pop-Drink of Hubris' (Athenian press rhetoric) apologized.

Finally, Athenians completely lost patience when they found out that Mr Gligorov and his Skopje Scallywags had run off with the star of Vergina and glued it up on their flag in place of their tatty five-pointed Communist one.

This was merely the latest and most flagrant jab by the self-proclaimed Republic of Macedonia. Long a thorn in the Hellenic flesh, it received support last month from an unexpected source, Russia.

Philhellene Mikhail Gorbachev had gone on record saying that Macedonia is Greek and Greek only. Not so Boris Yeltsin. While paying an official visit to Bulgaria on August 7 the Russian president said that the former southernmost Yugoslav republic should be recognized as 'Macedonia'. He went on to ask the EC to reverse its Lisbon decision which supported the Greek appeal to block recognition of a state that has purloined a name which Greeks feel to be only theirs.

Athens was taken aback by the statement, having understood that Mr Yeltsin had previously endorsed the EC stand.

"This act is a huge political mistake," an official statement here fumed, "which threatens to undermine the efforts for peace and stability in the region.

"Greece expresses its deep sorrow at this action," the text continued, "which also threatens to cast a deep shadow on the traditionally friendly ties between our two countries."

Notwithstanding the reaction, Moscow formally announced recognition of 'Macedonia' the following day, Bulgaria having been the only country to do so to date.

President Karamanlis rarely makes public statements on such purely political matters, but on this occasion he was impelled to say, "I think that Russia has made a serious error, before putting its own house in order, to put on a show of strength for the democratic West by provoking Greece."

As they often do, the president's words reflected unofficial but broadly held opinion (and fears, in this case) that Moscow's act is an attempt to reestablish its supremacy over the Slav people of the Balkans and to revive tribal dreams to establish themselves on the shores of the Aegean, just as Tito did a generation ago, and Skopje has continued to do in the meantime.

Skopje's flamboyant gesture to abscond with history and disorient it as well takes a lot of bravado. If, in consequence, Richter-like rumblings are detected (for those with ears to hear them) amongst the tombs at Vergina, the loudest are emanating from the freshest one; namely, that of recently deceased Manolis Andronikos, the archaeologist who discovered the star embazoned on the larnax of Philip II. Although it is one of the most celebrated finds in the annals of Greek archaeology, the moment of revelation

in the words of the discoverer himself are well worth repeating. It took place on the night of November 8, 1977, the Feast of the Archangels Michael and Gabriel.

"We had yet to open the marble sarcophagus. When I judged us ready for this final act, I descended into the tomb with two assistants. Foreseeing that its contents would be especially valuable, and wishing to keep it secret for reasons of security, I ordered the opening of the tomb to be closed... We managed in short time to raise the lid. And then we saw a sight which it is not possible for me to have imagined, because until then such an ossuary had never been found; an all-gold larnax with an impressive relief star... with sixteen rays, eight smaller rays lying between eight larger, and at the center a circle and within a double rosette with gold petals..."

The Star of Vergina had itself become the symbol of Hellenic resistance to Skopje's campaign to be recognized as an independent state under the name 'Macedonia'. The theft therefore is doubly contemptible. Although it provides to date the most glaring evidence of Skopje's 40 years of expansionist propaganda, it may possibly poke the EC ostrich into pulling its head out of the sand and start looking around at things like history. Unfortunately, as Mr Karamanlis has warned in none too veiled a way, there are forces, perhaps powerful, at work which would like to see the Balkan conflict move south.

The more light-hearted are pleased to hear that Skopje is now coming out with blue-and-gold passports had for the asking, stamped with the word 'Macedonia'. In this case, all true Macedonians – that is, the inhabitants of the northern Greek province – should be issued those passports and bestowed with citizenship. In that case, they can elect a majority in the Skopje parliament and thus solve the issue once and for all. ■

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Paul Anastasi, Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

THE VIEW FROM ALBANIAN ILLYRIA

Tetovo – Settled on a broad belt alongside Albania to the west and the Serbian-controlled Albanian region of Kosovo to the north, the Albanians of semi-autonomous Illyria have for the past year been seen as one of the most obvious targets of a Serbian thrust southwards.

But the mood in their regional capital of Tetovo, lying west of Skopje half way to the Albanian border, is now much more self-assured. Their leaders believe that the UN sanctions against Serbia, backed by the West's attempts to enforce them militarily, have crippled Belgrade to the point of all but eliminating a possible Serbian military attack to the south.

Tetovo is the Albanians' unofficial capital within the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which will be recognized as an independent state by the European Community once it resolves its dispute with Greece over its use of the Greek-origin name 'Macedonia'.

The Albanians, who constitute one-third of the Republic's population of 2.2 million, live in relative harmony with the Slavic Macedonian majority. Though demanding more rights such as full autonomy on the Swiss or Belgian model and recognition as a "constituent national element", they fully participate in and back the central government in its policy of national unity.

The Albanian leadership here says it plans to establish its own parliament and fully autonomous region, probably under the formalized name of Illyria, strongly preferring this to uniting territorially with Kosovo within a 'greater Albania'. Kosovo and Illyria are populated by 2.5 million Albanians, almost as many as adjacent 'mother' Albania, from where they fled across the borders to avoid Stalinist suppression and extreme poverty.

"The EC and UN sanctions are definitely having an effect, probably far greater than Serbia expected," said Nevzat Halili, the Moslem President of the Albanian Party for Democratic Prosperity (PDP), the third largest in the Macedonian Parliament and the largest in terms of votes per parliamen-

tary deputy. "Barring surprises, we no longer fear a Serbian attack on Kosovo that would automatically bring us in as well."

Mr Halili was referring to the fear of the Albanians, and of the west in general, that after Croatia and Bosnia the Serbs will strike out southwards in Kosovo and Macedonia. The inhabitants of Illyria, nestled between Kosovo and Albania, would automatically be drawn in because of their geographic and ethnic Albanian overlap.

A visit to Tetovo, an hour's drive from the borders of Serbian-controlled Kosovo, confirms how irreconcilable the Serbian and Albanian positions are. "Kosovo has never been a part of Serbia, except when occupied by it," says Mr Halili. "The arguments that Kosovo is Serbia's 'Jerusalem' are lies and propaganda. The Serbian population there is only ten percent, and there are just a few Serbian Orthodox churches."

This is historically questionable. The destruction of the Serbs led by Tsar Lazar in 1389 in the momentous battle of Kosovo at the hands of the Turks, destroyed the Serbian Empire at a blow and resulted in 500 years of servitude.

The PDP's President, as well as its British-educated Vice-President Sami Ibrahim, say that in the case of a Serbian attack the Albanians of Kosovo in Serbia and Illyria in Macedonia are completely defenseless.

"It will be the biggest one-sided massacre in recent history," says Mr Ibrahim. "Bosnia will be Disneyland by comparison. All neighboring Balkan countries and the western powers will be drawn in."

The Albanian leadership in Macedonia says they have no arms whatsoever, and that Albania itself is too destitute to offer any substantive help. "Our defense can only really come from NATO, America, the EC and other international organizations," said Mr Halili, adding: "Greece can also help in three ways. Firstly, by using its influence with Serbia to convince it not to attack. Secondly, in the case of an attack, by using its position within NATO and the EC to do everything

possible to mobilize these bodies to help us. And thirdly, to create facilities within its borders to temporarily host the tens of thousands of Albanian refugees who inevitably will flee southwards."

Such concerns, hopefully, may never materialize. The latest pacifist declarations from Serbia's new Prime Minister is that Belgrade is now willing to cease all hostilities – and even to give positive consideration to granting full autonomy to Kosovo. In such a case, bordering Illyria has even less to fear as to its future.

Paul Anastasi

GREEK OFFER TO MEDIATE KOSOVO-ALBANIAN TALKS

Serbian Prime Minister Milan Panic said last month that he was ready to start direct talks with the leaders of the Albanian community of Kosovo under the auspices of the EC in order to work out a solution for the problems existing in the area.

Panic was responding to a proposal made by Prime Minister Mitsotakis during a meeting between the two leaders in Athens.

"I look forward to a conference in Belgrade," Panic said after the two-hour long meeting. "Our intention is to protect and guarantee the rights of the ethnic Albanians in Kosovo." He said that he would discuss the matter with Albanian President Sali Berisha in his visit in Tirana and if he accepted the proposal, Athens would refer the matter to the EC. According to Mr Mitsotakis, the talks could take place provided that there would be no change of borders in the area.

Mr Panic said that Serbia was ready to recognize the embattled Bosnia-Herzegovina as soon as there was a legitimate government there, although he stressed that the rights of the Serbian community should be protected by all means.

He called for the demilitarization of Bosnia and blasted former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, "a goddess of war", who had suggested the use of any necessary force to end what she described as the murder of Bosnians by Serbs. The Greek Premier

reiterated that a Western military intervention in Bosnia would only make things worse.

Panic, who has recently expressed his wish to recognize the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, said that he respects an EC decision to recognize the Republic under another name.

MOUNT ATHOS GOES ON STRIKE

For the first time in its ten-centuries old history the holy enclave of Mount Athos is closed to all visitors as the monks are protesting the government's decision to tax the monasteries' property.

In the first 'strike' of its kind, the gates of some 20 monasteries on Mount Athos will remain barred for an indefinite period.

The decision will disappoint tourists as more than 30,000 visitors come every year to admire the priceless treasures that are part of the monasteries' property, and a way of life which has long since vanished elsewhere.

The monastic community was disturbed recently when at least two monks were reported to have died of AIDS.

SERBIAN SANCTIONS OPPOSED

Greece yet again denied Western allegations, this time by French conservative leader Jacques Chirac, that it is violating the United Nations sanctions imposed on Serbia.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Dionysis Kodellas dismissed the charges, saying that the Greek government "supervises the application of the sanctions with great caution."

Greece has repeatedly been accused by its Western allies that it does not fully apply the sanctions against Serbia, because of its close ties with the neighboring Orthodox country and its controversial president, Slobodan Milosevic.

Meanwhile, pending a UN discussion on whether to take any military action in former Yugoslavia, the Greek government reiterated its opposition to any such move.

"Greece is categorically opposed to any military intervention, which would only complicate matters," newly-appointed Foreign Minister Mihalis Papakonstantinou said at a press briefing.

Papakonstantinou, who took over as Foreign Minister from Prime Minister Mitsotakis who had temporarily held both posts, said that even if NATO and EC failed to avert military intervention in former Yugoslavia, Greece would not participate.

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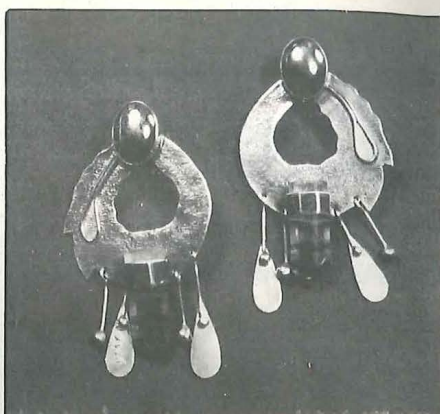


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RESHUFFLIN' ALONG

ND's rather dog-eared deck of cabinet face-cards got rescrumbled last month with Michalis Papakonstantinou, former Justice Minister, slipping into the cockpit at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a seat which Mr Mitsotakis had occupied along with other duties since he sacked Antonis Samaras last spring. Now his daughter, Dora Bakoyianni, is back as his undersecretary as well as government spokesperson, so we'll be hearing a lot from her. Andreas Andrianopoulos, once the Whizz of Privatizz, is out of industry and launched into that nebulous role called 'Minister of State'. Minister of National Economy Stephanos Manos has been passed Mr Paleokrassas' finance portfolio while the latter slips into Mr Andrianopoulos' old running shoes. If they had all done relays together at Barcelona last month, Greece would surely have won a third gold medal.

TRANSPORTS OF VIOLENCE

The government's attempt to revamp the Athens transportation system has caused no end of trouble. No other single measure has caused so many strikes, marches and incidences of vio-

lence. Repeated work stoppages over the course of many weeks by members of the Urban Transportation Company (EAS) led the government to announce on August 17 its intention to dissolve the company and privatize the whole system.

"For two years the government sought a solution for the streamlining of EAS," said Minister Sotiris Kouvelas of the Prime Minister's Office, "but the opposition had no proposals and it more or less rejected any dialogue."

Victim of featherbedding extreme even by socialist standards, the woefully overstaffed company is one of the most debt-ridden state owned organizations, with over a thousand supernumeraries.

For several days last month Army vehicles were used to get Athenians to and from work, while EAS employees jointed demonstrations which disrupted the little transportation available. One scene of violence took place at the Votanikos garage where EAS workers tried to prevent army personnel from moving buses. Other night rallies in the center gave opportunities to anarchists holed up in Exarchia to give vent to their frustrations.

After the latest clash, the government explained, "Our opposition is not with the former workers of EAS but with the prevailing public sector mentality, since the basic cause of the country's economic crisis is its overwhelming indebtedness, and EAS was a front-runner for these debts."

Continuing with its privatizing schemes, the Transport Ministry said over half of the 2500 applications for bus licences have been filed by former EAS drivers and that the new bus system is expected to be in operation by September 15.

BORDERLINE CASE

Greece will become the ninth member of the Schengen Group in November. By doing so, the borders of the country formally become the outermost southeastern boundaries of the EC. Castellorizo, the distant Dodecanese island off the south coast of Asia Minor, is already celebrating with a poster proclaiming "Welcome to Europe!"

The treaty, first signed at Schengen Castle, Luxembourg, in 1985 not only regulates immigration from outside the EC, but provides cooperation in combatting smuggling and drug trafficking which are difficult to control in the region of the archipelago with its innumerable, broadly scattered and remote islands.

ART SUPPORTERS HONORED

The Association of Active Supporters of the Arts (OMEPO) has presented its major prize to the Ionian Bank for its sponsorship of the Mozart Cycle performed at the Athens Megaron last year. Among other donors honored were Boutaris Wines for its backing of the maritime archaeological dig off the island of Dokos; Barilla for its restoration of San Giorgio dei Greci in Venice; Papastratos for the Camarata concerts and Citibank for the Pavarotti recital.

NEW ARCADIAN MUSEUMS

The birthplaces of patriots Theodore Kolokotronis and Ecumenical Patriarch Gregory V were inaugurated as museums by Archbishop Iakovos of the Americas on July 26 in the presence of benefactor Panayiotis Anghelopoulos (whose munificence restored the Patriarchate in Constantinople) and members of the active Greek-American Panarcadian Society. Gregory V, who was hanged by the Ottomans at the beginning of the War of Independence, was born in Dimitsana. Although Kolokotronis, the Old Man of the Morea, was strictly speaking born up in the mountains while his mother was eluding the Turks, his modest family home in nearby Limbovisi has also been carefully restored.

GOLDEN GREEKS

A record-breaking two Olympic gold medals were won for Greece in the recent Barcelona Games. It was the first such victory in 12 years when Pyrrhus Dimas (a name befitting a worthy Epirot but ill-fitting his victory) took the prize for weight-lifting. The 20-year-old ethnic Greek from Northern Epirus in Albania was issued his first Greek passport just before leaving for Barcelona.

One week later, Voula Patoulidou, 28, won the women's 100 meter hurdles. She was the first Greek woman ever to win an Olympic gold medal, and the first Greek to win such a prize in a field sport since 1912. Although of an athletic family — her husband reached the finals in weight-lifting at the 1980 Olympics in Moscow — she only took up hurdling in 1989.

Both champions were feted in Athens on their triumphant return, culminating with an olive-branch crowning ceremony at the Panathenaic stadium where the first revival of the Olympic Games were held in 1906. Photo-ops were enjoyed equally by athletes and politicians.

In Brief: • **EC Blue Flag Awards** went to a record 235 beaches and five marinas for 1991, showing that the Hellenic littoral is 33 percent tidier than 1990, according to the **Society for the Protection of Nature** which is administering the program. Only two beaches in the nomarchy of Attica made the marine dean's list: Avlaki and Kastelli on Spetses.

• The most popular Lysistrata of her day, **Mary Aroni** died peacefully in her sleep on July 16. Though internationally best known for her Aristophanes roles with the National Theatre, she played a wide repertory of classic and modern comedies over a 60-year career, and on occasion was touched by the tragic muse as Clytemnestra (Aeschylus), Phaedra and Hedda Gabler.

• With her grey-green, sharply slanted eyes, pert nose and pouting upper lip, **Tzeni Karezi** was the starlet symbol of Greek cinema in the late 1950s. With her actor husband Kostas Kazakos she developed into a substantial stage performer with an adaptation of Roidis' *Pope Joan* (1977), a very successful run with *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf*, and a critically acclaimed *Medea* at Epidaurus in 1985. She died in late July aged 58 after a courageous battle with cancer.

• The government-owned, heavily indebted **Neoreion Shipyards**, the industrial heart of mercantile Syra, is being sold to Cedric Investment Ltd, a Liberian registered company owned by Greek shipowners. Cedric, which reportedly offered 17 million US dollars for the 86 million US dollars indebted company payable in lump sum when the contracts are signed, must maintain the 750 jobs essential to the island's welfare.

• In one of the biggest **archaeological heists** on record, more than 25 marble statuettes were stolen from the Tegea museum late on the night of August 4. The museum's major attractions are the sculptures of the school of Scopas. The world-famous Head of Hygeia is luckily housed in Athens. While Arcadian shepherds were being interrogated, the Ministry of Culture announced that another 80 watchmen would be hired and 100 alarm systems installed in rural museums.

• **Never on Sunday** (ecclesiastical version): "I am not the one who is inflexible, but history, the hierarchy and the people's faith." So said Archbishop Serapheim, announcing the Church's total opposition to the government's proposal having stores open on Sundays.

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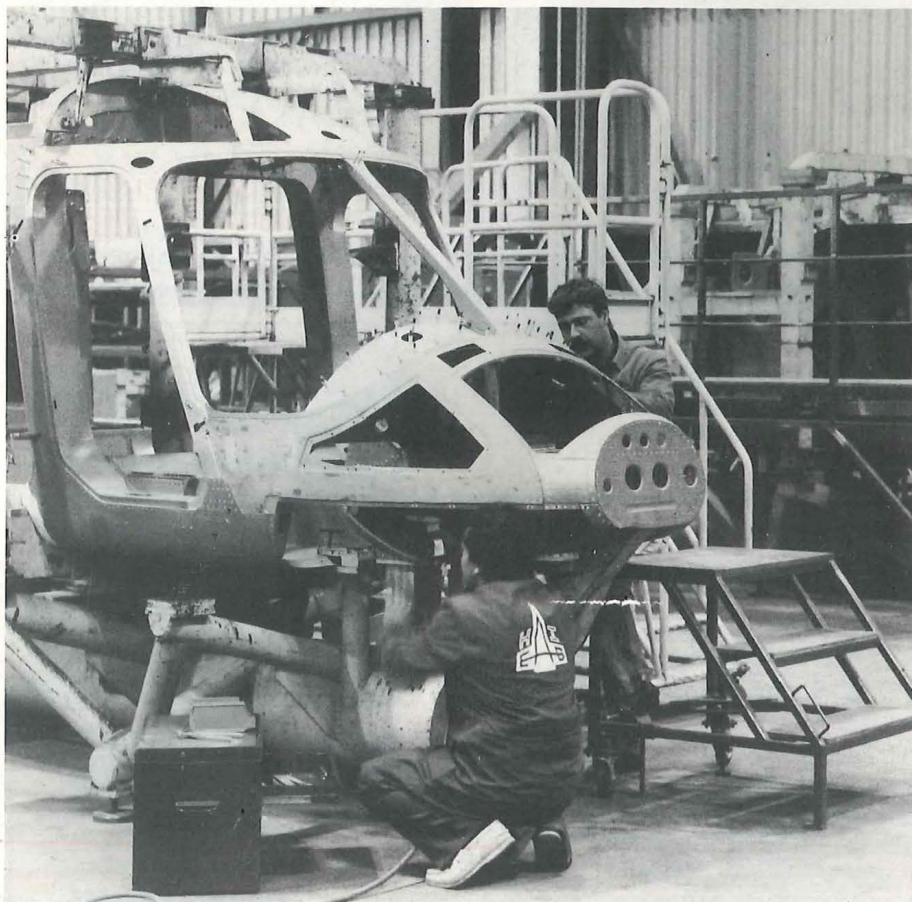
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Aerospace Firm Learns Earthly Ways



Fuselage and tail boom manufacturing/assembly of the AGUSTA A-109 helicopter in Hellenic Aerospace Industry's Manufacturing Division.

For the last year and a half a small team of executives from the United States has been helping to administer a dose of realism to Hellenic Aerospace Industry Ltd (HAI), one of the most forlorn instances of mismanaged ambitions in the whole of Greek industry.

Despite the number of corporate catastrophes which have littered the public sector in recent years, helping to push Greece towards the brink of bankruptcy, HAI is the only case where the government has turned to foreign managerial expertise to revive a major company before trying to privatize it.

In 1990 Lockheed, the giant US aviation and engineering group, volunteered to undertake a viability study on the company. By the end of that year HAI was staggering under accumulated debts of 1 billion US dollars and Lockheed's assessment was that the firm would have little value as an ongoing business if the state should try to privatize it at that stage.

The Americans' interest in HAI dates back to 1975 when the company was established. Until 1982, when relations were effectively severed by the Papandreou administration, Lockheed had up to 60 personnel at any one time in Athens advising HAI and training the company's technical staff. When the government changed in 1989 Lockheed made a fresh attempt to obtain payments still outstanding from the earlier consultancy contract.

HAI is the only case where the government has turned to foreign managerial expertise.

The result was that in March last year the government gave Lockheed a management contract to restructure HAI in readiness for selling up to 49 percent of the shares, perhaps as early as 1993.

A team of nine high-powered Lockheed executives headed by Daniel Lange, now managing director of HAI, found that the technical quality of the company's staff was high, in contrast to the plight of many Greek public firms, and they believed this gave the company a sound underlying potential.

Otherwise, the condition of the company betrayed the usual symptoms of state management. That is to say, in Lange's words, "to a great extent it was unmanaged for many years. There was little business control, or schedule control, and the company had little visibility... It was a mess."

Worse, the company had misinvested huge sums in the mid-1980s on a large increase in manufacturing capacity at its 1.6 million square-foot factory and depot complex just outside Athens. HAI had harbored dreams of manufacturing whole aircraft and had also strayed into numerous unrelated fields, yet in practice 80 percent of its capacity remained unused and looked fated to remain so.

Debts had also mounted because of a number of ill-chosen projects, such as an artillery range finder for the military which was developed at unjustifiable cost. The reliance of HAI on Greek army contracts, and thus upon the national budget, has created its own problems and sources say the number of invoices left so far unpaid by the services runs into tens of thousands.

Now HAI's integrated Greek-US management is trying to refocus the company, away from the mirage of creating a major national aerospace group and, instead, towards the more modest goal of becoming an efficient, competitively priced sub-contractor for major aviation and military suppliers.

Lange also foresees that HAI could tempt a consortium of aircraft manufacturers to use it as a low-cost maintenance facility. "If it can secure the right niche HAI has an extremely bright future, but it is not a major and it cannot try to be everything to everybody. These were the mistakes of the past," he said.

The basic business plan involves concentrating on existing activities in HAI's three core divisions of manufacturing, maintenance and electronics, rather than expanding into new fields. A number of contracts have been signed up at a loss in order to get the company moving again, admitted Lange, however it is hoped that some of these can be renegotiated at a later date.

Manufacturing includes making

doorframes for Europe's Airbus as well as work for several other leading aircraft and helicopter builders, while the maintenance division is licensed for serving more than 20 different types of cargo, passenger and fighter planes. Many different models of engines, too, are overhauled in HAI's shed.

On the electronics side, adjudged to be perhaps the most mature division of the firm's business, HAI is engaged on NATO missile projects as well as products for the Greek army.

Now HAI's integrated Greek-US management is trying to refocus the company.

"We are beginning to look a little further ahead in the commercial maintenance business, for components, accessories and engines," said Lange who revealed the company has started to explore the possibility of a closer relationship with Olympic Airways and other carriers.

Meanwhile the financial position is steadily improving. Two years ago turnover of 13 billion drachmas (65 million US dollars) resulted in an operating loss of 2.1 billion drachmas, without adding the huge debt servicing obligations to the income sheet. Last year the company's loss was halved, but management hopes to break even this year with a significant boost in income. In 1992 turnover is expected to be 22-24 billion drachmas (110-120 million US dollars).

Plans to capitalize the vast majority of the company's debts have started to be put into effect. Last year the state, which is effectively HAI's overwhelming creditor, consolidated 365 million US dollars and a further 250 million US dollars is expected to be capitalized by the end of 1992.

The productivity of the 3300 workers has also improved by 20 percent with the help of better business planning. With one eye on potential purchasers of stakes in the company, HAI is to seek a higher profile in the international marketplace, with plans already well advanced for a participation in the UK's Farnborough air show this autumn.

"There are a tremendous number of problems from the past and progress is not easy for a state-run firm with a civil service philosophy. But," concluded Lange, "basically the company is moving forward and the quality offered by HAI is excellent."



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The War between North and South: Sorry Ireland, You've Moved

The first shot was fired in December 1991 by the President of the European Commission (EC) Jacques Delors. Nobody heard it then; the EC Commission and the heads of 12 States were all applauding the completion of the Maastricht treaty that laid down a strict timetable to EC monetary, foreign policy and social union. Naturally, as this column has already stated, all parties to the agreement had their own axes to grind. Britain wanted no part of Brussels telling her how to treat her workers and gained a temporary abstention from this particular aspect. The poorer countries – Spain, Portugal, Greece and Ireland – received largesse in a doubling of funds up to 1997. France and Germany saw a cementing of their lead-chariot role.

The first small explosions started in early 1992 when German bankers started fumbling and fretting about the jelling of the Deutschmark if the ECU became the single currency of Europe. The French farmers blew up foreign meat and smashed bottles of foreign wine but this was only a tangential result of Maastricht; they always destroyed anything that threatened their protected livelihood under the EC Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) – as did their German brothers.

Jacques Delors himself sat De Gaulish in Brussels content with the solidity of his Delors Package II – a package which doubled the structural/cohesion funds to the southern members (Ireland, you've moved!) paid for by greatly increased contributions from the richer northern states, Germany, Britain and France.

Then Denmark revolted and the shot that Delors fired six months before hit the heart of the treaty itself. On 2 June a Danish referendum narrowly rejected the Maastricht treaty – the treaty that EC members *must* ratify unanimously.

After the quick sound of panic in the ranks, country commanders pulled themselves together. "No way," they stated in unison, "will the aims of Maastricht be stopped or diverted; for-

ward!" But, once back in their home countries, ministers began to examine a little more carefully the effects that Maastricht would have on their own citizens.

Denmark itself was shocked at the rejection. "What we need is more democracy in decision making" said the Danish Foreign Minister, Mr Uffe Ellemann-Jensen. He echoed the sentiments of all EC countries in deploring the slipping of national power to the central authority in Brussels. He went on to say that there would have to be a much clearer situation on how EC decisions are made before Denmark could start to work on resolving the referendum crisis.

Greece is the fourth EC Member State to ratify the Maastricht treaty after Belgium, Ireland and Luxembourg.

In the meantime, at the EC Summit in Lisbon, a bigger conflict arose over money. The battle by the south (and Ireland) for a firm commitment to the Delors II finance package was fierce. But Britain and Germany won support from the majority to postpone decisions on definite amounts of increased funds to be allotted until the December Summit to be held in Edinburgh. Nevertheless, despite Denmark's no-vote, all members reaffirmed their dedication to cohesion – the levelling up of the less developed economies to the richer level. Nobody wanted another negative referendum in the southern tier; luckily Ireland had already voted by a considerable majority in favor of the treaty.

In February, Jacques Delors had proposed increasing total revenue by 33 percent between 1993 and 1997. This would entail a budget rise from 66.7 billion ECU (87.4 billion US dollars) to 87.5 billion ECU (114.6 billion US dollars) at 1992 prices. This would mean a rise in money available to structural funds to poorer nations from

18.6 billion ECU (24.4 billion US dollars) to 29 billion ECU (38 billion US dollars). Apart from this there is a generally agreed need to step up money available for foreign aid but a less enthusiastic response to extra funding for research and training. On the whole question of increases, Delors, facing unyielding foes led by Britain and Germany, suggested postponing them for two years.

Britain, which took over the presidency of the EC from Portugal at the end of June, holds to the position that there are still 5.7 billion ECU (7.5 billion US dollars) available under the present EC budget and further cuts in the expensive farm budget could produce much more financial flexibility. Add contributions from the new potential entrants, Switzerland, Sweden, Austria and Finland and all will be well. Britain's call for a quick widening of the EC by the addition of the above four countries (which have already applied) has been answered by a shotgun volley from the south. "No widening until greater cohesion" cried leader Spain. Meaning 'give us the money or we'll veto'.

Prime Minister John Major stated that EC leaders must respond to the public's anxiety as to the future direction of the European Community. He reiterated his support for Maastricht but, at the same time, said that he would use Britain's presidency to strengthen subsidiarity – the principle that nothing should be done at Community level which could be done better at national or local level.

As for Greece, on 1 August the Parliament ratified the Maastricht treaty by an overwhelming majority of 286 votes out of 295 deputies present. The vote produced the biggest majority in the recent history of Greece's 300-seat Parliament. Concluding the debate, Prime Minister Mitsotakis declared that the government would submit its economic convergence program to Parliament in October. Greece is the fourth EC Member State to ratify the Maastricht treaty after Belgium, Ireland and Luxembourg. ■

SUPPORTING NATIONAL PARKS

by Michael Anastasiades

Through persistent lobbying, one of the oldest Greek organizations in environmental activity, The Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature, fights to preserve the ecological inheritance.

The Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature (HSPN) is the oldest and most recognized organization in the field of environmental activity in Greece. More than 60 years ago, the Greek Mountaineering Club was formed and quickly realized that the alpine, indeed the natural environment, was under enormous pressure due to the civilizing activity of Man and his reckless desire to accumulate riches. The idea to establish a network of natural reserves in the alpine region of Greece was born. It took, as one could imagine, tremendous courage and stubbornness to put pressure on the government to establish a natural haven for plant and animal alike. The Greek Natural Reserve Bill was passed and became law in 1937. The National Parks of Mt Parnassos and Mt Olympus were thus established in 1938 when a good part of Europe was busy preparing for the Final Solution.

But World War II hit our country with the descent of the barbarians, and Greece started to heal its wounds much later than the rest of the continent. Jacob Santorinaios who had dedicated his life, practically speaking, to the august ideal of protecting Hellenic Nature from the mania of Man, together with other 'idealists' – many of whom were scientists, even politicians – isn't that amazing how this creed has changed! – founded the Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature in April 1951.

This makes HSPN one of the oldest organizations of its kind on this old and battered continent. Since then, the HSPN "has pursued a policy of protecting Greek flora and fauna advising governments and international organizations on how to go about keeping and preserving what we have inherited. This has led to the establishing of numerous natural parks and protected areas in Greece. Without the HSPN, none of this would have been possible. Brochures, books and periodicals are published, seminars and meetings are

organized and persistent lobbying is of date when destructively greedy bills are proposed in Parliament. The HSPN has provided links to many foreign organizations such as the WWF and the IUCN and has been our national representative at the Council of Europe since 1974."

The HSPN is now proposing to create a National Park on Mt Helmos in the north Peloponnese: the Valley of the Waters of the Styx which has particular ecological interest because of its rare plants, birds and insects, and the Ravine of Vouraikos which also has interesting flora and fauna. It is important to protect these areas from the pollution of cheese factories, legal and illegal hunting and overgrazing. The Helmos area is not far from Lake Stymphalia (Herakles was condemned to face the monstrous birds there, remember?), and the Pheneos Valley, the centre of a great ancient city. Should you doubt of the beauty of this magical area, all you have to do is take off a few days to visit it.

Another interesting project the HSPN is working on is the creation of a coastal park and an environmental centre at Strophilia-Kotichion about 50 miles southwest of Patras. The area nourishes Aleppo and Italian Stone pines, but it also has sand dunes, sea lagoons and small lakes. The area is paradise for fishing, lumbering and animal husbandry. Furthermore, it is an ideal place for ecotourism (you know, the non charter-tour-Greek-salad-syrtaki-Acropolis-kamaki kind) as it is "a natural laboratory for biological research and a perfect spot for environmental education." This complex, natural ecosystem should indeed be made into a park before it is overrun by civilization. An institution can be established whereby the educational purpose would go hand in hand with some kind of ecotourist function. The HSPN offers the University of Patras the unique opportunity to researchers to be active in the field of environmental protection. The local community of

Lappas-Metochion has shown great interest in the project. Let us hope something will be done soon.

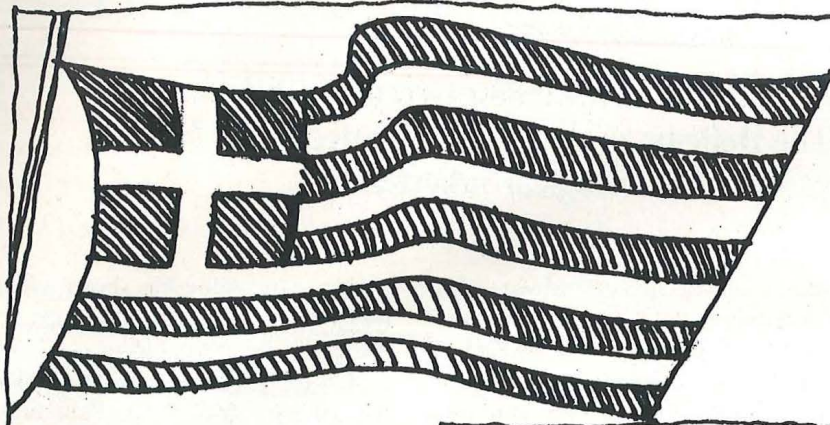
On the verge of summer, the Hellenic Ministry for Urban Planning and the Environment (HMUPE) gave the HSPE the task to monitor and control the quality of the 16,000 km-long Greek coastline. The HSPN has since then checked water quality of beaches according to Bathing Water Directive (76/160 EC); controlling waters around port and marina areas; running an environmental education and information campaign; and controlling safety and coast management. The HSPN has thereafter reported to a committee of five Greek ministries. The final decision was taken by the Foundation for Environmental Education in Europe which is responsible for taking the final decision to make the Blue Flag Awards.

If you were not aware of it yet, Greece was awarded the largest amount of Blue Flags in Europe. Anyone with all his wits about him would not disagree. Have you ever tried to swim in the 'sea' of the spectacularly celebrated Côte d'Azur, or the Costa Brava?

One of the latest projects of the HSPN is building up an audio-visual library and a data bank which will be used for educational and environmental training purposes in schools, associations, private and public companies. The HSPN has nothing but an extensive experience to share. It should be noted that, as I could gather, contributions are welcome. Indeed, you should know that the HSPN organizes excursions to many areas of this country you would not have dreamed about. Living with the HSPN should be the best manner to learn all you want to learn about the environment of this very old country. ■

Hellenic Society for the Protection of Nature
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LA GUERRE EST FINIE – OR IS IT?



26.5.92

by Paul Anastasi

**Despite KGB exposures,
dreams of a new
Communist International
live on in Greece.**



Are communist hopes dead for a new world order? Not in Greece, where the leadership is spearheading efforts towards the establishment of a new Communist International – despite the decay of Communism around the world and the extensive exposure of KGB financing of Greek interests.

Despite recent losses, Greece's communists remain the most hardline in Europe. Their perseverance may only be quelled by an investigation into KGB activities in Greece recently ordered by a senior District Attorney.

The large and relatively influential orthodox Stalinist Party (KKE) has publicly reaffirmed its faith in the ultimate worldwide triumph of Communism, and its members have embarked on a tour from China to the US to encourage efforts for a new International and lately hosted a meeting of 14 communist parties and organizations of the Near and Middle East and the Mediterranean.

At a time when the rest of the world was celebrating the end of communism, Harilaos Florakis, President of the KKE, last year predicted: "The 21st century will bring the total victory of socialism in the world... If some socialist countries have been lost, others remain and more will surely come."

While the rest of the world moves on, Greece has been witness to several other oddities: Along with that of Chi-

na and Portugal, the KKE party, also extensively financed by the KGB, in the company of Saddam Hussein and Khadafi, openly supported the August 1991 abortive Stalinist coup in Moscow designed to re-establish totalitarian dictatorship. At its 14th Congress in December, 1991, the KKE reversed the previous Congress's decision to abandon Marxism-Leninism, and pledged faith in it anew. And while almost all statues and outward symbols of communism were being demolished, Greek communists and the opposition socialists raised a statue to Aris Velouchiotis, the guerrilla leader during the Civil War who sought to establish a dictatorship on the Soviet model.

KGB financing stopped with the collapse of the former regime, but the conservative government has approved the inclusion of the communists in state financing of the political parties, amounting this year to 3.5 million dollars of Greek taxpayers' money.

Paradoxically, outdated Communism persists despite a torrent of official revelations in Moscow and Athens showing that the KKE, along with its widespread network of front organizations, was the fifth largest recipient worldwide of KGB financing. Along with Portugal, it was in fact the highest recipient in NATO relative to its population, indicative of the importance Moscow gave to wrenching Greece away from the West.

It also indicates that the wealth built up by the KKE, and its parallel network of front commercial companies and real estate assets, are perhaps the key explanation for its ability to persevere. Greece may yet provide the most documented evidence in the West of how secret KGB funding was used to mold a pro-Soviet and anti-American mindset, one that fuelled campaigns ranging from the fierce campaigns to expel US bases to Greece's anti-Western foreign policies in general.

Recent exposure of KGB activity in Greece runs parallel to the Communist Party's drive to support and reorganize the remnants of international Communism. The most important development has been the investigation into KGB activities ordered last May by Thessaloniki Chief District Attorney Argyrios Tsihlias, an investigation that may culminate in a major trial.

The sum total of its revelations lead to the conclusion that large-scale Soviet financing was largely responsible for molding Greece into the most anti-Western country within NATO and the EC. The published documents and confessions of former Soviet officials show that KGB money went to the Greek Communist Party, the Greek Communist Youth Organization (KNE), specific left-wing publications, EEDYE, Greece's main peace organization, which is a branch of the World Peace Council and has set up a number of front organizations in most

walks of life including trade unions, the feminist movement, religious fronts, the organizations which campaigned for the expulsion of the US bases, etc. and publications, such as the 57-volume works of Lenin.

Published documents show that there was a 'fixed' annual figure for communist parties which, however, doubled with the addition of 'extraordinary' payments on specific projects. For example, the annual grant for the KKE was 700,000 dollars per year between 1971-82, a figure which rose to 900,000 dollars between 1984-90. But, with the additional projects approved for financing, over the 15 years between 1968-71 and 1978-90 payments for the KKE's activities totalled 30 million dollars – in other words, an average of 2 million dollars a year.

This financing does not include revenues for the party generated through privileged commercial transactions granted by the Soviets, through joint enterprises, through free newsprint, and through the bloating of dollar payments by speculating with foreign currency values.

The persistence of the Greek communists in orthodox Stalinism, and their attempts to re-establish a Com-

munist International, does not mean that they have not suffered enormous losses as a result of such revelations and the international discrediting of Communism. Since 1974 the KKE and its affiliates has averaged between 9 to 13 percent of the popular vote, and held far greater influence through their ideological ties and cooperation with the Socialist party and government. But at the Party's 13th Congress in 1990, it was disclosed that over the preceding four years it lost 19 percent of its members, 31 percent of the party daily's circulation, and 50 percent of the readership of its Sunday paper.

Worse, the Greek communist movement in 1991 split into two, apparently irreconcilable and feuding parties. One of their feuds is over the division of communist party funds and assets. The KKE, with KGB funding now ended, says it is selling a few of the reported 73 real estates assets it owns.

The latest revelations of covert financing of the Greek communist movement has come from neighboring Bulgaria. In the first such move since the liberalization of the Zhivkov regime, authorities have released documents revealing clandestine ties between the former communist govern-

ment and KKE.

According to a report by the Bulgarian News Agency (BTA) and back-up documents, Bulgarian communists authorized the transfer of funds to the KKE as well as "the illegal transfer across the border of special Greek political emigrant groups, the organizing of one-way radio transmissions from Bulgarian territory which could not be located by Greek security services, the transfer to Greece of Greek Communist Party propaganda materials, etc."

The same report and documents cited cases of Bulgarian support for Turkish terrorists, as well as the training of security agents and the provision of military and economic aid to Third World countries, including Nicaragua and Cuba.

The Bulgarian News Agency's dispatch said the documents authorizing such activity were signed by Zhivkov, as well as by other high-ranking government officials such as Dimitar Stoyanov. It is said the documents would be used against them in Zhivkov's upcoming trial.

As the torrent of revelations continues, the District Attorney's investigation might be the coup de grâce for the Greek communist movement. ■



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REGIONAL DISPARITIES IN VIEW OF EUROPEAN UNIFICATION

by Stavros Tsatsis

**Greece must beware that if
Community
aid is used to promote
consumption
rather than stimulate
development in
disadvantaged areas,
regional
imbalances will increase.**

According to a Commission report the overall consequences of Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) and the establishment of a Single Market will positively affect the economic development of the Community and significantly improve the development prospects of disadvantaged regions. This view is not wholeheartedly endorsed by the European Parliament. Nevertheless, it agreed that genuine Economic and Monetary Union would promote the harmonious development of the Community as a whole, by reducing disparities between various levels of development in the regions and the helping of backward regions.

The doubling of Structural Fund resources for the period 1989-1993 has helped create additional opportunities for the development of disadvantaged regions, mainly owing to the overall impact of Community subsidies on selected investment projects and the transfer of resources to offset adverse trade balances.

Community subsidies – which amounted to 60,315 billion ECU for the period 1989-1993 – are especially important in promoting investments in Objective 1, 2 and 5b regions (see Table) where actions are coordinated between the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the European Investment Bank.

The real impact of Community aid will depend on the use to which it is

put: if funds are used to promote consumption, almost no long-term consequences are expected in terms of an increase in production and incomes. If, however, they are used to stimulate development, retrain the workforce and managerial cadres, improve communications and transport infrastructures and exploit the existing resources of undertakings, then they may make a substantive, long-term contribution.

European integration involves risks as well as opportunities. The Commission has noted that progress towards EMU and the harmonization of financial policies of the Member States and restrictions on independent exchange rate policies as part of European unification are likely to create problems for the less prosperous partners and hamper development and thereby thwart efforts to reduce regional imbalances. Another aspect is the elimination of internal borders which will open to competition sectors of production that had hitherto been protected by the state. However, competition will speed up the process of modernization and this will have beneficial consequences in the medium-term at least.

For these reasons and in view of EMU, it has been necessary to strengthen regional policy during the final stages of European integration.

From the first years in which the new policy was implemented in the Community, it was felt that, given the need to reduce inequalities, an estimated 300 billion ECU were needed to

bring the infrastructures of backward regions up to the Community average by the year 2000 – the resources set aside for this purpose were insufficient to attain the objective of economic and social cohesion.

In this spirit, the Commission and the European Parliament have stressed the need for new perspectives for strengthening the mechanism of Community cohesion: at the inter-governmental conferences on political and monetary union they proposed an increase in Structural Fund resources and the setting-up of a new fund to support the less prosperous regions.

On 9 and 10 December 1991 the European Council meeting in Maastricht confirmed the objectives of economic and social cohesion and decided to establish a Cohesion Fund which would be independent of the existing Structural Funds. The Cohesion Fund which is due to be set up before 31 December 1993 provides for a financial contribution by the Community in implementing trans-European transport and environment network projects in Member States whose per capita GNP is lower than 90 percent of the Community average.

Following the decisions taken at Maastricht, the Commission is promoting new measures to attain the objective of Economic and Social Cohesion – known as the second Delors package – namely: an increase in Structural Fund resources, a greater share of funding by the European Investment Bank, greater flexibility in granting loans and an increase in funding areas.

For the disadvantaged regions of the Community the success of European structural policy in reducing regional disparities is obvious, especially since the reforms. But if the less developed regions are to benefit to a greater extent from Community actions, certain improvements in regional policy are necessary.

The second European Parliament Conference on Regions of the Community (November 1991) adopted a resolution calling for a series of measures:

- Increased support for national and regional financial incentive schemes aimed at companies investing in less-favored regions or areas, provided that they respect social and environmental standards;
- Possible encouragement to Member States to introduce preferential fiscal arrangements for companies setting up business in less-favored regions;
- The use of Community resources in

the less-favored regions to promote research and technological development with a view to making the best possible use of local resources and potential, or to convey the results to regions in which R&D cannot be undertaken;

- In accordance with the subsidiarity principle, sufficient freedom of action for federated states and regional and local authorities to implement the measures they consider appropriate.

It is also noted that the Community should extend its financial aid to cover new areas such as training and health, areas of public spending at national level which need aid from the state budgets, in the case of Member States with inadequate revenues, notably Greece, Portugal, Ireland and Spain.

Simultaneously, effective and timely controls should be established to assess whether Community measures were adequate and to evaluate their effectiveness. In the interest of an integrated approach, the strengthening of its regions should also be made the object of other Community actions and policies, such as research and technology, transport, industry, etc. The various structural programs should be incorporated in the Community's region-

STRUCTURAL FUND APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE PERIOD 1989- 1993

Objectives

/Billions of ECU
at 1989 prices

| | | |
|---|----------|--------|
| 1 Backward regions | | 38,300 |
| - Community support frameworks | (36,200) | |
| - Community initiatives | (2,100) | |
| 2 Regions affected by industrial decline | | 7,205 |
| 3+4 Long-term unemployment and access of young people to the labor market | | 7,450 |
| 5 (a) Adjustment of agricultural structures | | 3,415 |
| 5 (b) Development of agricultural regions | | 2,795 |
| Transitional measures and innovative actions | | 1,150 |
| | | ----- |
| | | 60,315 |

al planning policy as they have a significant impact on land use and the development of the regions and should also respect environmental legislation. Emphasis must also be given to the intraregional dimension so as to allow the creation of an extended network of transport and communications infrastructures and the emergence of a coherent multiregional strategy.

The Community's structural policy was overhauled in 1988 to prepare the

regions to cope with the reality of a Single Market without internal artificial or natural barriers and borders from 1 January 1993 as laid down in the Single Act. The Maastricht decisions and the reorganization of regional policy expected following the adoption of the second Delors package will seek to restructure and modernize the less developed regions so as to match the aspirations set out in the new Treaties on European Union. ■

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UP TOP AT TORONE FROM DOWN UNDER



Torone, the Lekythos peninsula and the sloping site of the Classical and Hellenistic city, immortalized by Thucydides' account of a battle in 424-3 BC.

The middle 'foot', *podī* as Greeks call it, of the three-pronged Chalkidiki Peninsula, Sithonia, attracts many holidaymakers, but some bypass the impressive modern tourist attractions of Neos Marmaras and Porto Carras, preferring the simpler beach pleasures of Torone. It is hardly commercialized; there is not even a motor scooter for hire.

Of antiquarian interest out on the promontory, Lekythos, forming the south headland of the perfect C-shaped bay, are Byzantine fortifications. In their stead in ancient times stood a temple of Athena, with a considerable city spreading up the lower slopes of Vigla rising behind.

Scholars know Torone as the scene of a clash between Athenians and Spartans in 424-23 immortalized by Thucydides who, in his narrative of that bloody episode, wrote: "Now there is a temple of Athena on Lekythos. Brasidas, the Spartan general, gave 30 minae to the goddess for her temple, and razed and cleared Lekythos and made the whole of it consecrated ground."

by Ann Elder

**The Australian Archaeological Institute
at Athens was founded in 1981.**

**This year a team of 26
is completing its 17th season
at a site on the Chalkidiki Peninsula
under the direction of
Professor Alexander Cambitoglou.**

After two and a half millennia, it has been left to Australians from their distant Commonwealth country a mere 200 years old to discover well-hidden remnants of this long-lost sixth-century BC Doric temple, as well as other architectural remains, a wealth of associated imported and locally made pottery, and other small finds of the fifth and fourth centuries that attest the thriving character of ancient Torone.

The first modern traveller to note the site was Colonel Leake in his *Travels in Northern Greece* of 1835, but systematic investigation was only

begun by the Australians in 1975. This year they mounted their 17th two-month summer expedition to the site. On airborne foray from the antipodes, the team of archaeologists, archivists, conservators, architects and photographers, an accountant, a cook and assistant has spent the last two seasons preparing the publication of their findings.

One volume covering the first three years' excavations should be ready to submit for publication by the end of the year to the Athens Archaeological Society, partner in the venture.

"Chronologically and geographically the site is complex," says Professor Alexander Cambitoglou of Sydney University, who first went to Torone in 1964 on a tour of Greece in search of potential excavation sites for his archaeology students. With no paved road, the place was an isolated retreat for a few summer fishermen from the inland village of Sykia. "It was a dream," he says.

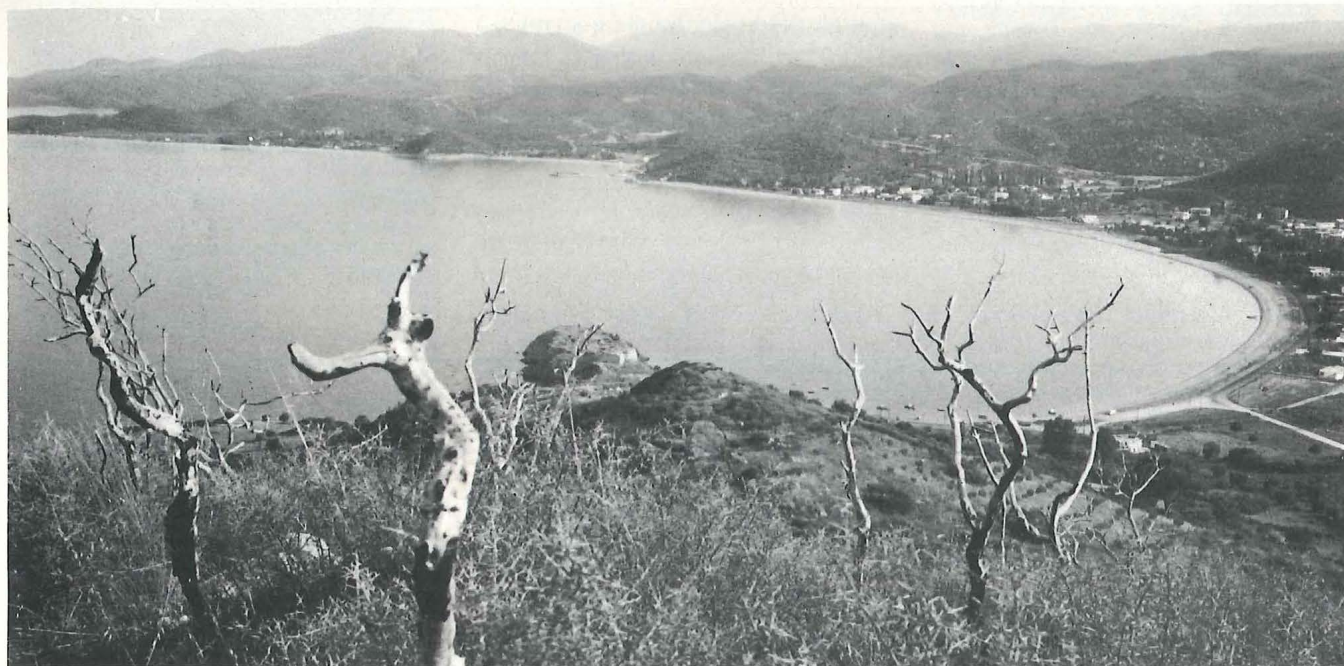
Appropriately, Mr Cambitoglou is a Macedonian, born and bred in Thessa-

publications include a study of Apulian red-figured pottery published by Oxford.

Professor Cambitoglou took up the challenge of the Australian enterprise at Torone after acclaimed excavations of the Geometric town at Zagora on Andros, under the sponsorship of the Athens Archaeological Society, 1967-77. The work there was "unbelievably arduous," he commented, "because there were no roads to the site, nor a modern village nearby and the area is

the eight-week period this summer, the pithos stood at the end of the season as tangible proof of Australian diligence in restoring Greek antiquities.

After the collapse of the Athenian Empire at the end of the Peloponnesian war in 404 BC, findings show that Torone prospered as a member of the Chalkidic League from 398 till falling under Philip II of Macedon in 348. The city's subsequent decline could have been hastened, suggested Professor Cambitoglou, by its citizens being re-



Torone beach, a gentle crescent viewed from the heights of Vigla, with the ancient acropolis site being the hillock seen between the charred remains of trees scorched in a frightening fire which ravaged the area during the excavation season in 1984.

loniki, becoming head of Sydney University archaeology department in 1963. From 1978 until his retirement three years ago, he held a chair in classical archaeology endowed by Greek-Australians Arthur and Renée George.

Professor Cambitoglou took up academic life Down Under in 1961 after four years lecturing at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania and two years' earlier at Mississippi University. As a graduate of Thessaloniki University in 1946, he went on to do an MA at Manchester University under T.B.L. Webster, a PhD at London University under Martin Robertson in 1950, and a DPhil at Oxford under Sir John Beazley in 1958.

The young archaeologist also gathered field experience with leading figures in the Greek archaeology world. At Eleusis he worked with George Mylonas and at Peristeria, a Mycenaean site in the west Peloponnese, with Spyridon Marinatos.

The classical pottery of Greece and southern Italy is his specialty and his

swept by the strong summer meltemi."

During a walk along Torone beach on a clear summer morning, Professor Cambitoglou talked of highlights in the various levels of occupation unearthed. He noted first of all Torone's strategic location, jutting into the Aegean, making a useful port-of-call for maritime traffic from mainland Greece to the Balkans and the Black Sea.

Torone has yielded evidence of Bronze Age settlement dating from the third millennium, he said. Australians have also found evidence of a Middle Bronze Age settlement, unknown elsewhere in Macedonia.

From Late Bronze Age days around the 16th century BC, finds of imported pottery offer evidence of contact with Mycenae, "the earliest known connection between Macedonia and the Mycenaeans."

A cemetery from the Early Iron Age shows that the site remained occupied at the turn of the millennium.

A large clay-fired pithos from this period was brought to light during the 1989 dig. Painstakingly restored over

moved to populate other areas.

Though few Roman architectural remains have been revealed, Roman pottery finds, a good many from a cemetery, include imports from Asia Minor and Africa. From the 13th century, Byzantine presence is evident judging from architectural remains still to be seen, pottery, coins and other small finds. Occupation continued into modern times.

Over a communal beachside taverna meal one evening this summer at Torone, Mr Cambitoglou recalled conditions at Peristeria: "We had showers once a fortnight and tepid tea and cold boiled eggs for breakfast... People expect more now."

His volunteer team now flourishes on daily hot showers and meals, including a dinkum Aussie mid-morning smoko snack, produced in the dighouse by a resourceful Tasmanian analyst programmer turned cook for the summer.

But quiet, dedicated application and cheerful cooperation in sometimes tedious chores evident all round suggested old-fashioned standards along with modern amenities.

Visiting consultants on-site this season included the eminent German architect archaeologist, Dr Ernst-Ludwig Schwandner, who inspected the temple remains, and the animal bone specialist, Professor Sandor Bökönyi, a Hungarian who identified a worked hippopotamus tusk from a Bronze Age deposit and a vertebra certainly of a sea mammal, probably a whale, considered a surprising find in the Mediterranean.

"Archaeology is essentially history, not from the written but the material remains of the past," says Professor Cambitoglou. "Here at Torone we have the remains of religious, domestic and military architecture and small finds such as pottery, coins, terra-cotta figurines, metal objects like tools and jewellery from semi-precious stones like carnelian."

The 1992 study-season team was smaller than the 40 strong team of the

1990 excavation group. Among the 26 this year was Dr John Papadopoulos, a Sydney University archaeology department lecturer, previously the Athens-based deputy director of the Australian Archaeological Institute from 1987 till 1991.

Team numismatist is Dr Nicholas Hardwick, also a graduate of Sydney University archaeology department, now on an institute fellowship in Athens. He has an Oxford DPhil for a thesis on the coins of Chios.

In Torone for his eighth season, after his first year's study for a DPhil at Oxford, was Stavros Paspalas, who is specializing in late Archaic and classical pottery of the north Aegean.

Other professionals included Anne Hooton, in charge of drawing, who has worked for five years in a Sydney architects' office, and other Sydneysiders Tim Martin, an architect, and Ellen

Professor Alexander Cambitoglou with members of his 1992 Australian archaeological expedition to Torone. Pictured from left: Jo Atkinson, a conservator, Anne Hooton, an architectural draughtsperson, Ellen Comisky, a photographer. They are making records of the geison or cornice block discovered from an Archaic Doric temple.



Silver coin from Torone found in 1986 among Classical sherds on Lekythos. Displayed at the regional museum at Polygyros. (Published in a preliminary report in *Mediterranean Archaeology* in 1988).

Comisky, in charge of photography, from New South Wales state library.

The conservators were Jo Atkinson of Canberra University, and Lisa Pryke, in Athens for a year, a graduate of West Dean College in Sussex, a non-Australian, her opinion of her Commonwealth cousins markedly upgraded by the intensive experience of communal working life at Torone.

Archivists were Joanna Savage of Queensland University, now living in Italy, and research assistant Denise MacKenzie of Sydney. A budding botanical archaeologist, Beatrice McLoughlin, studied grape and grain seeds and olive pits found at various levels, one facet of the attempt to build up a picture of the life of the distant past.

"Pottery provides the basic framework for the archaeological study of a period," said Paspalas. Local pottery finds on the site are distinctively decorated. "Nothing exactly like it has been found elsewhere in Greece, except at Mende and Polychrono across the gulf. Analysis of the motifs suggests a Chalkidic style, with some elements paralleled in the decoration to be seen on pottery found in Eastern Greece, the Cyclades and Euboea."

As a sideline, Paspalas studies Torone wine transport amphorae, offering clues to the extent of the city's trading. The Australian researchers are trying to establish how far afield Torone wine was exported. The area had good pine for cargo vessels and clay beds suitable for the coarse pots have recently been located.

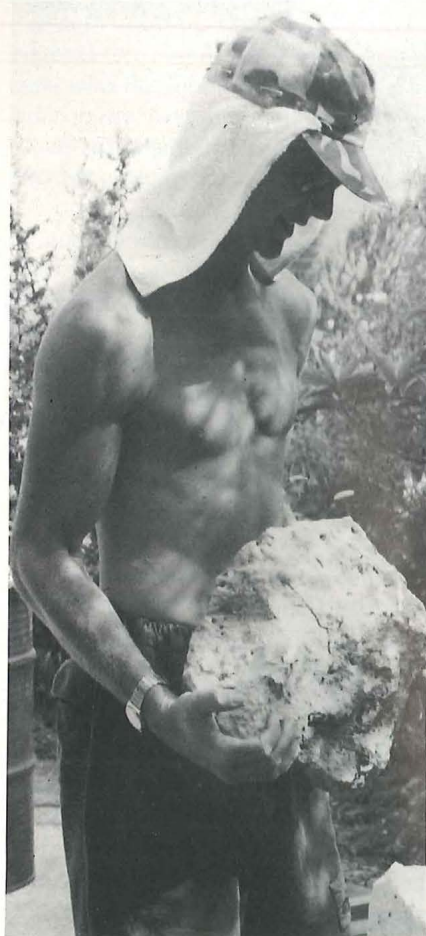
Significantly, Torone coins repre-

sented on their obverse a wine amphora, sometimes decked with grapes or vine leaves, or an oinochoe (wine jug), suggesting a wine trade worth promoting, says numismatist Dr Hardwick. Coin finds back up other evidence that Torone had its own mint: the currency is known from many finds, including a horde of fifth-century coins dug up in Lycia, Southwest Turkey, in 1985, and other finds at Olynthos in the Chalkidiki and Egypt.

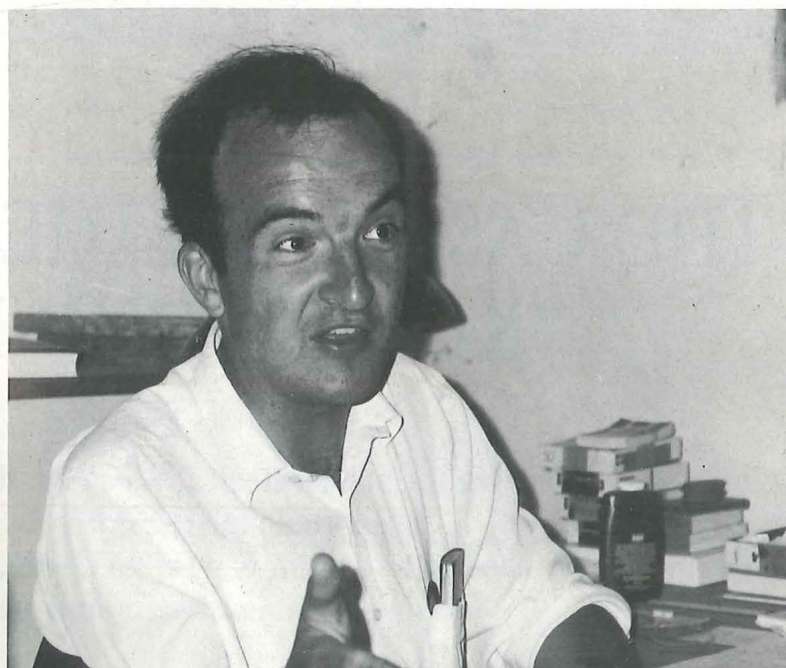
Of the 400 coins found at Torone, most are fourth-century Chalkidic League and Macedonian bronze: more than 50 one-drachma coins show Philip II. Bronze coins, of the type numismatists call Alexander-the-Great style, are



Female head of a late Classical or early Hellenistic terra-cotta figurine, found on Lekythos in 1986. (Published in a preliminary report in *Mediterranean Archaeology* in 1988).



Scott McPherson, of Queensland University: his muscular labors helped research analysis at the Torone site this year.



Australian numismatist Dr Nicholas Hardwick, in Athens as a fellow of the Australian Archaeological Institute, researching more than 400 coins dug up at Torone.



At Torone for his eighth season, Stavros Paspalas, who is studying north Aegean pottery of Archaic and early Classical periods while at Oxford DPhil. His family emigrated to Australia from Kythera.

stamped with bow, quiver and club on the reverse and Herakles with a lion's skin slung round his neck on the obverse.

While from the start the Torone excavations were carried out by an Australian team, the work from 1975 till 1985 was done exclusively under the auspices of the Athens Archaeological Society, of which Professor Cambitoglou is a fellow.

After the establishment of the Australian Archaeological Institute at Athens in 1981, arrangements were made for a partnership, which began in 1986.

Adequate funding has been vital, with 1990 estimates of a two-month excavating season being more than 65,000 Australian dollars and 1992 estimates of a study season approaching 50,000.

The Australian Research Council has contributed to costs, as well as the Institute and Sydney University's Association for Classical Archaeology, a dynamic group led by Sir Arthur George.

Volunteer participants normally pay about three-quarters of their air fares, except for students like this year's Scott McPherson, on a Queensland University scholarship. He goes back to reading Roman satire for his BA(Hons) in Latin after truly Herculean muscle-flexing at Torone, heaving round limestone blocks of classical masonry.

McPherson has at least learnt that archaeology is for the fit in body as well as in mind, if unconvinced the golden mean is everywhere applied today in the land that gave the concept birth: but those who carry their flag cannot shirk in endeavour. ■



THE CASTLE ON THE BACK OF “KOLOKOTRONIS”

by Melanie Karis

Too wealthy and strategically located, this land was
anything but a fairyland.

Perched on a summit, Karytaina Castle, now exudes
feelings of timelessness and peace.



The engraving on the back of 5000- drachma Kolokotronis' banknote shows the Frankish castle and bridge.

On the face of the 5000-drachma note blue-tinged Theodore Kolokotronis, War of Independence hero mustachioed and turbaned, gazes out proudly over the country's largest cash transactions. On the back of the bill the town of Karytaina with the Frankish castle of Karytaina looms over the medieval bridge which still spans river Alpheios. The engraving seems to be taken from an old print. Colloquially, the banknote throughout Greece is called a 'Kolokotronis' in honor of the Old Man of the Morea whose life was so involved with Karytaina and the area around it.

The likeness of the engraving to its appearance today when approached from Megalopolis is striking, and its geographical similarity to El Greco's adopted town in Castilla has earned it the *paratsoukli* "The Toledo of Greece".

The Kolokotronis clan, klephts of high standing, lived among the Arcadian highlands about Karytaina and made the castle their headquarters during the Revolutionary War, but, it was built over half a millennium earlier by a soldier of fortune from Champagne who had joined the Fourth Crusade.

Hugues de Bruyères chose the ancient site of Brenthé to defend the defile of the Alpheios as it descended from the mountains into the valley that leads out to the Ionian Sea. The Alpheios river valley was crucial to the princely domain of Achaia ruled over by the Villehardouins, serving as a link connecting their capital of Andravida in the northwest with the eastern parts of the Morea.

Hugues married the daughter of his liege, Prince Geoffrey I de Villehardouin, and their son, Geoffrey de Bruyères, married in turn the daughter of Guy de la Roche, later Duke of Athens. Despite these favorable alliances, de Bruyères was the loser in a quarrel in which he sided with his father-in-law against his uncle William, who had inherited the principality. As punishment for breaking his oath of allegiance to his sovereign, Geoffrey lost the right of original conquest, meaning he could not pass on his baronial fief to an heir of his house, but rather, only to an heir of his loins. This spelt the end of his family's hold on Karytaina since Geoffrey de Bruyères could not father a child.

After the death of his widow and Prince William, this key mountain fortress was held entirely by the latter's daughter, and the Franks lost the castle for good, when, in 1320, it was sold to

the Greek emperor Andronikos II Palaiologos.

Like most inland Frankish castles of the Morea, Karytaina largely vanishes from history for the next 400 years struggled over by Slavs, Albanians, Venetians, Turks, as well as Greek *armatoli* and *klephts*.

After all these centuries of silence, it is interesting to first hear of Karytaina from the autobiography of Kolokotronis in terms of his having been an *armatolos* there.

The *armatoli* were armed Christians employed by the Turkish government to guard communication routes. Recognizing they could never control the Greeks of the mountains from Macedonia to the Peloponnese, the Turks had established the *armatoli* in 1534.

A century later, however, fearful of the strength which the *armatoli* had achieved, the Turks abolished the

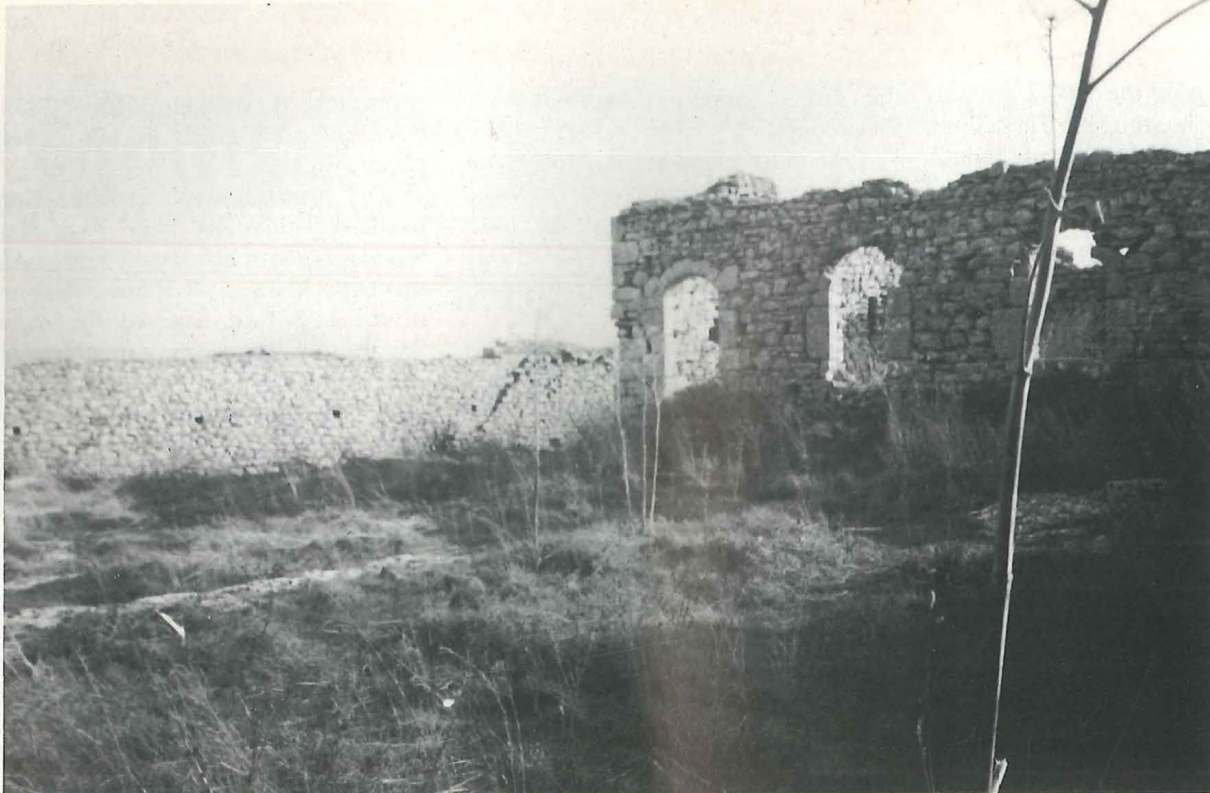
corps, tore down their forts and stations, and put Turkish officials in their place.

The *armatoli* were furious. They banded together and 'stole' back what was theirs, both historically and under the Turks. This is when these warriors of the hills first received the name 'klephts'. Although the *armatoli* were reinstated, the *klephts* remained, now called 'the wild-klephts' who reject everything to do with the Turks. Many, however, through subsequent centuries saw the advantage of being both *armatoli* as well as *klephts*. Theodore Kolokotronis, shrewdly, became one of these.

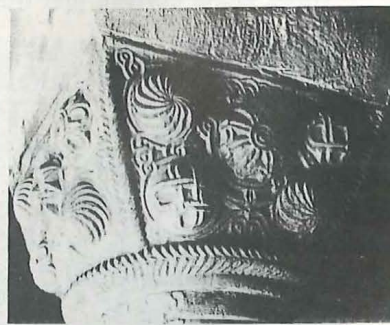
During the first days of the Revolution of 1821, many battles were fought in the area of Karytaina. In his autobiography, Kolokotronis wrote in his *klephtic* way, "Karytaina, from the commencement of the siege until the

Three stone corbels just from the wall above the castle entrance.





Re-used capital from the chapel of the Panagia tou Kastrou.



The Baronial Hall seen from the triangular keep.

fall of Tripolitsa, gave out from the flocks of those who were well-to-do in the district, 48,000 animals." Throughout his story, Karytaina and the people of Karytaina are shown to have played a large role in the liberation of Greece.

From November of 1826 through the winter months of 1827 the 'Old Fort', as it was referred to in the early 19th century, was rebuilt under the direction of Kolokotronis' son, Gennaios. It became a bulwark of strength in the Peloponnese and was one of the main reasons why Ibrahim Pasha's monstrous exploits of killing and enslavement and his infamous attempt to destroy all vegetation in the Morea didn't succeed in extinguishing the Greeks' hope to create an autonomous state.

While the castle was being rebuilt, Kolokotronis writes, "they found some helmets that belonged to the Crusaders." This interesting detail arouses curiosity why this old warrior found it worth mentioning it in his life's story.

Perhaps, as a gallant klepht of the mountains, he felt an affinity with the legendary Frankish knight with whom the spirit of the klepht was imbued. Or, maybe, a metal helmet fitted and shaped for a 13th-century Frankish head made the western conquerors more real than their silent stone battlements. Then again, the discovery must have appealed to his love of the warrior's headgear, for although he wears a turbaned cap in the Hanfstaengl print on the bank note, he obviously prefer-

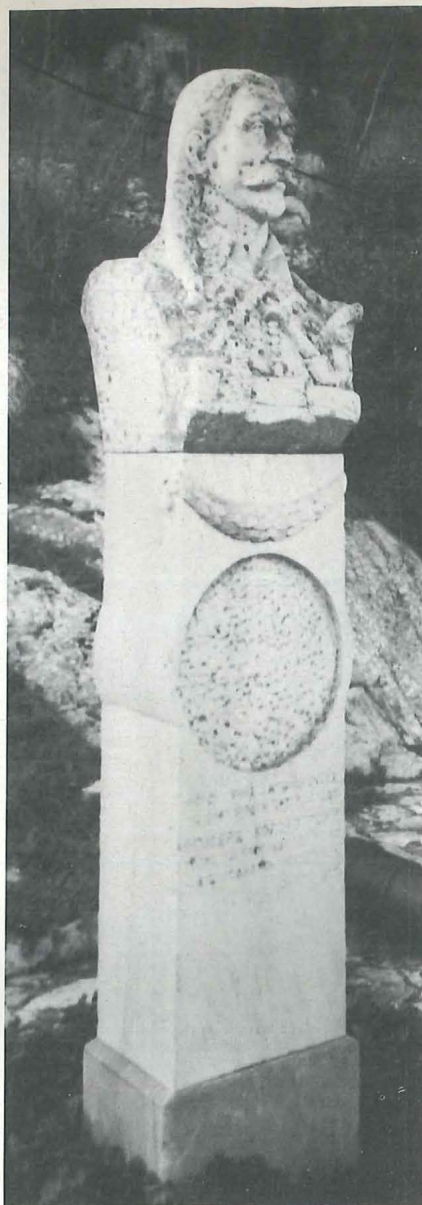
red the horsehair pommel of the ancient helmet which he wears in his equestrian statue in front of the Old Parliament.

After the Revolution, Kolokotronis offered Otto, the new king, his fortress of Karytaina. "I said in my address," he wrote regarding his offer, "that I had built the fort to be useful in any necessities of my country, but now, as I require it no longer, I wished him to accept it... I received a gracious answer that he would keep my building... As far as I could, I had always done my duty to my country, and not only myself, but all my family... I now saw my country free. I saw that which I, my father, my grandfather, my whole race, as well as all the Greeks, had so long desired."

Perched on the side of the mountain, the red-roofed town of Karytaina falls in the afternoon shadow of its castle-topped summit. Below, the Alpheios follows its deep, narrow bed around the sentinel mountain. Prickly pears line the road snaking up to the main square from where all castle-searching adventurers must leave their cars. Shod in comfortable, thick-soled shoes they proceed to enjoy the wonders of Karytaina on foot.

As we follow the signs directing the way up through picturesquely dilapidated old buildings to Frouirion above, the quiet of the medieval setting which covers the hill settles on the climber with a sense of timelessness and peace.

An obelisk along the path commemorates the men who fought for the



Bust of Kolokotronis standing beside the path leading up to the castle.

castle on March 27, 1821, just six days after the official raising of the flag that declared the beginning of the War of Independence.

A few metres farther on, a bust of Theodore Kolokotronis surveys much of the land he fought so hard to free. Continuing straight on, beyond the sign directing the way left to the castle, we come at what had been Kolokotronis' home.

Bits and pieces of stones precariously lie on one another, weeds grow out of what was once the floor, and a rusty, weatherbeaten sign that may have been Kolokotronis' own doorplate is all that remains.

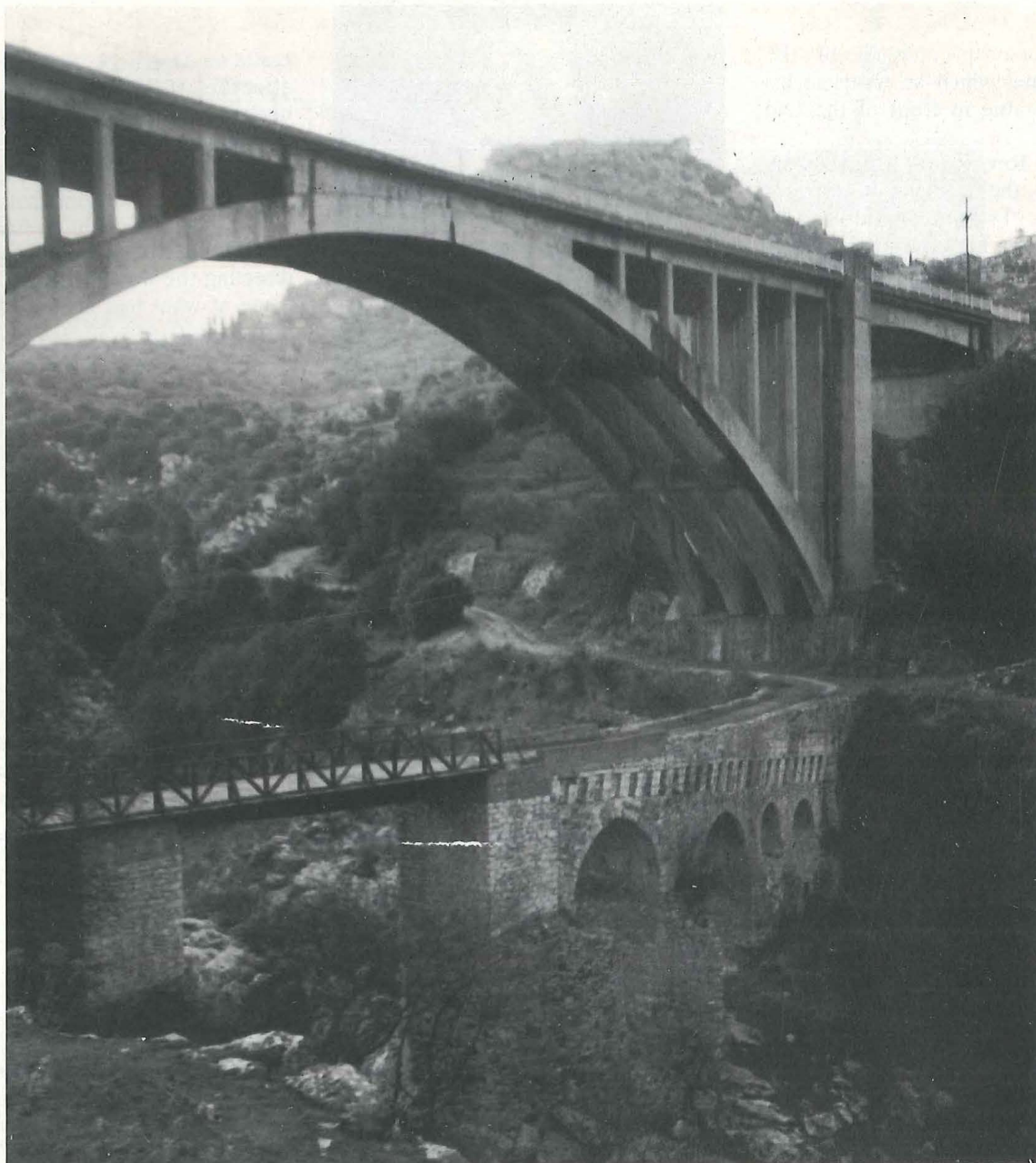
But across from it, the little stone church of Panagia tou Kastrou dating from the Turkish period is well worth investigating. The simplicity of its design and its careful upkeep tells of a much-loved place of devotion. Most likely, it was a favorite spot of Kolokotronis, for he strongly believed that it was in keeping with God's will to liberate the country which had been amongst the first to worship 'the Unknown God'.

The capitals on the chapel's two columns are decorated with five bosses on each side in three different motifs. They date from the 11th century and are reused from an unknown church of earlier construction. The Museum in Izmir, curiously, houses the only other comparable type.

Retracing our steps a short distance, we turn at the sign directing the way to the castle and climb the rest of the path



The ruins of Kolokotronis house



Remains of the Frankish bridge under the modern span with the castle rising behind.

to the arched entrance situated in the east curtain.

Mood-evoking, three stone corbels in the roof of the portal have us easily envisioning how missiles must have been showered down from the machicolations above upon assailants storming the gate below, and we are thankful to be 20th-century tourists.

The long-vaulted passageway leading into the courtyard of the castle rises sharply. Through the wooden frame that now adds support to the old walls, dark chambers can be seen.

The ruins of the castle are intermingled with weeds, bushes and a few small trees that are scattered around the triangular keep. To the left, the sun-bleached baronial hall still boasts some of its walls and four royally arched windows, and to the right, a broken tower stretches up. A good part of the rampart still exists with stairs that climb the side of the walls.

Arched, vaulted cisterns built be-

neath the central hall are impressive. However, the beauty of this watchtower castle is not to be found in its few scattering remains, but rather, in the location that man, from the ancient days of Brenthé, through the medieval days of the Franks, to the revolutionary ones of Kolokotronis, down to the recent days of World War II Germans, found so strategically placed that they all claimed its summit as the key to controlling the region.

The view is panoramic. The plain of Megalopolis is spread out like a fine woolen blanket to the boundaries of the mountains of Messinia and Lakonia, and the shaved mountains of Arkadia and Elias, arrayed a bit like chessmen on a board, stand to the back and sides of the fortress.

Perfectly aligned in the sight of the arched gate leading out of the castle is the Frankish bridge. Renovated in 1439 and used until recently by vehicles, it sits, useful still to the sheep and goats

of Karytaina, directly under the modern concrete span constructed above it.

It is a postcard view of perfection looking onto fairyland. Even the smoke from DEH's Megalopolis electricity plant that floats up from behind the hills seems to be the breath of a fire-eating dragon. The dragon must, of course, be fought and tamed by nothing else but a knight in shining armor.

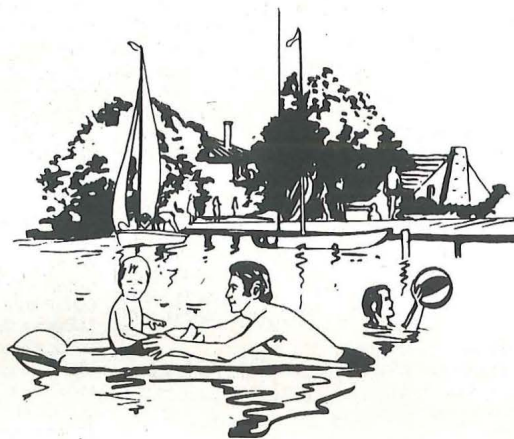
In fact, this land was anything but a fairyland during most of its history. It was too wealthy and strategically located to be left in peace by those greedy for gain and thus it suffered.

Today, it comes closer to being a land of magical charm than ever before. As the church in the square below rings out its call to Sunday mass, we retrace our footsteps down the historic hill where thistles sing in the wind. We are glad to have experienced Karytaina – to have been one to walk the heights together with those of other times. ■

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| Aliens' bureau | ☎ 770-5711 |

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| | |
|--|-------|
| | ☎ 199 |
|--|-------|

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

Tourism

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

Telephone and telegrams

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

Recorded information (in Greek)

| | |
|---------|-------|
| Time | ☎ 141 |
| Weather | ☎ 148 |
| News | ☎ 115 |

Utilities

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

Main post offices

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

Parcel post offices

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

Travel and transport

Flight Information

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

Airlines

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14 | ☎ 322-0986 |
| Aerolineas Argentinas, Voukourestiou 14 | ☎ 360-7936 |
| Air Canada, Othonos 10 | ☎ 322-3206 |
| Air France, Karageorgi Servias 4 | ☎ 323-8507 |
| Air India, Omirou 15 | ☎ 360-3584 |
| Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39 | ☎ 323-9101 |
| Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4 | ☎ 324-1377 |
| Alitalia, Nikis 10 | ☎ 322-9414/9 |

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Austrian Airlines, Othonos 8 | ☎ 323-0844 |
| Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23 | ☎ 322-6684 |
| Bangladesh Air, 4 Xenofondos | ☎ 322-6544 |
| Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15 | ☎ 324-1116 |
| British Airways, Othonos 10 | ☎ 325-0601 |
| Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4 | ☎ 323-0344 |
| CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15 | ☎ 323-0174 |
| Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10 | ☎ 324-6965 |
| Delta Airlines, Othonos 4 | ☎ 323-5242 |
| Egypt Air, Othonos 10 | ☎ 323-3575 |
| El Al (Israel), Othonos 8 | ☎ 323-0116 |
| Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25 | ☎ 323-4275 |
| Finnair, Nikis 16 | ☎ 325-4831 |
| Gulf Air, Nikis 23 | ☎ 322-6684 |
| Iberia, Xenofondos 8 | ☎ 323-4523 |
| Icelandair, Syngrou 5 | ☎ 923-0322 |
| Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20 | ☎ 362-4808 |
| Iranair, Panepistimiou 16 | ☎ 360-7611 |
| Iraq Airways, Syngrou 23 | ☎ 922-9573 |
| Japan Airlines, Amalias 4 | ☎ 324-8211 |
| JAT (Yugoslavia), Voukourestiou 4 | ☎ 323-6429 |
| Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5 | ☎ 324-7000 |
| KLM (Dutch), Voulis 22 Info: | ☎ 322-2208 |
| Reservations: | ☎ 938-0177 |
| Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32 | ☎ 323-4506 |
| Korean Airways, Psylla 6 | ☎ 324-7511 |
| Libyan Arab-Airlines, Mitropoleos 3 | ☎ 324-4816 |
| LOT (Polish), Amalias 4 | ☎ 322-1121 |
| Lufthansa, Vas Sofias 11 | ☎ 771-6002, 771-6402 |
| Luxair, Kriezotou 6 | ☎ 923-9002 |
| Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15 | ☎ 324-1116 |
| Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10 | ☎ 322-6911 |
| Olympic Airways, Syngrou 96 | ☎ 966-6666 |
| PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15 | ☎ 323-1931 |
| Qantas (Australian), Vas Sofias 11 | ☎ 360-9411 |
| Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5 | ☎ 324-4302 |
| Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8 | ☎ 323-6821 |
| SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6 & Vissarionos | ☎ 363-4444 |
| Saudia, Filellinon 17 | ☎ 322-8211 |
| Singapore Airlines, Xenofondos 9 | ☎ 323-9111 |
| South African Airways, Kar. Servias 14 | ☎ 321-6411 |
| Sudan Airways, Amalias 44 | ☎ 324-4716 |
| Swissair, Othonos 4 | ☎ 323-7581 |
| Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39 | ☎ 323-8711 |
| Tarom (Romanian), Panepistimiou 20 | ☎ 362-4807 |
| Thai International, Lekka 3-5 | ☎ 324-3241 |
| Tunis Air, Filellinon 19 | ☎ 322-0104 |
| Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19 | ☎ 322-1035 |
| TWA, Xenofondos 8 | ☎ 322-6451 |
| Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10 | ☎ 323-8685 |
| Yemenia, Patission 9 | ☎ 524-5912 |
| Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 7-9 | ☎ 413-3244 |

Coach (bus) stations

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Recorded station numbers | ☎ 142 |
|--------------------------|-------|

Trains

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

Ships

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

Marinas

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

Embassies and consulates

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

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Costa Rica, Panepistimiou 91 | ☎ 360-1377 |
| Cuba, Sofocleous 5, Filothei | ☎ 684-2807 |
| Cyprus, Herodotou 16 | ☎ 723-7883 |
| Czechoslovakia, George Seferi 6, | |
| Pal Psychiko | ☎ 671-3755 |
| Denmark, Vas Sofias 11 | ☎ 360-8315 |
| Dominican Republic, Poseidonos 56, Falio | ☎ 981-8466 |
| Ecuador, Sotiros 6, Piraeus | ☎ 412-2361 |
| Egypt, Vas Sofias 3 | ☎ 361-8612 |
| Ethiopia, Davaki 10, Erythros | ☎ 692-0565 |
| EC, Vas Sofias 2 | ☎ 724-3982 |
| Finland, Eratosthenous 1 | ☎ 701-1775 |
| France, Vas Sofias 7 | ☎ 361-1665 |
| French Consulate, Vas Konstantinou 5 | ☎ 729-0151 |
| Gabon Rep., K. Paleologou 22 | ☎ 523-6795 |
| German Federal Republic, | |
| Vas Sofias 10, Maroussi | ☎ 369-4111 |
| Ghana, Akti Miaouli 85, Piraeus | ☎ 418-2111 |
| Haiti, Dimokritou 5 | ☎ 361-0766 |
| Honduras, Vas Sofias 86 | ☎ 777-5802 |
| Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 671-4889 |
| Iceland, Paraschou 5 Pal Psychiko | ☎ 672-6154 |
| India, Kleanthous 3 | ☎ 721-6481 |
| Indonesia, Skyrour 11-13 | ☎ 881-4082 |
| Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16 Pal Psychiko | ☎ 647-1436 |
| Iraq, Mazaraki 4, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 672-1566 |
| Ireland, Vas Konstantinou 7 | ☎ 723-2771 |
| Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 671-9530 |
| Italy, Sekeri 2 | ☎ 361-1722 |
| Japan, Athens Tower, Messogion 2-4 | ☎ 775-8101 |
| Jordan, Pan Zervou 30, Psychiko | ☎ 647-4161 |
| Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 647-3593 |
| Lebanon, 25 Martiou 6, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 685-5873, 4 |
| Liberia, Epilias 2, Piraeus | ☎ 453-1046 |
| Libya, Vyrionos 13, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 674-1841 |
| Luxembourg, Platonos 12 Piraeus | ☎ 417-9515 |
| Madagascar, Ermou 23-25 | ☎ 233-7453 |
| Malaysia, Ailmou 114, Argyroupolis | ☎ 991-6523 |
| Maldives, K. Politi 15, Filothei | ☎ 681-9127 |
| Malta, Epilias 2 Piraeus | ☎ 452-3957 |
| Mexico, Diamandidou 73, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 723-0754 |
| Morocco, Moussoun 14, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 647-4209 |
| Netherlands, Vas Konstantinou 5-7 | ☎ 723-9701 |
| New Zealand, Semitelou 9 | ☎ 777-0686 |
| Nicaragua, Syngrou 44 | ☎ 902-5807 |
| Norway, Vas Konstantinou 7 | ☎ 724-6173 |
| Pakistan, Loukianou 6 | ☎ 729-0122 |
| Panama, Kolokotroni Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus | ☎ 411-9497 |
| Paraguay, Alopekis 2 | ☎ 724-9411 |
| Peru, Vas Sofias 105-107 | ☎ 641-1221 |
| Philippines, Xenofondos 9 | ☎ 324-1615 |
| Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 671-6917 |
| Portugal, Karneadou 44 | ☎ 729-0096 |
| Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 671-8020 |
| Saudi Arabia, | |
| Marathonodromou 71, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 671-6911 |
| Senegal, Akti Miaouli 87, Piraeus | ☎ 452-6384 |
| Seychelles, Tsokopoulou 10 | ☎ 684-7294 |
| Somalia, Sikelianou 4 | ☎ 647-4201 |
| South Africa, Kifissias 124 & Iatridou | ☎ 692-2125 |
| South Korea, Eratosthenous 1 | ☎ 701-2122 |
| Spain, Vas Sofias 29 | ☎ 721-4885 |
| Sudan, Ag. Sofias 5, Neo Psychiko | ☎ 671-4763 |
| Sweden, Vas Konstantinou 7 | ☎ 729-0421 |
| Switzerland, Iassiou 2 | ☎ 723-0364 |
| Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 672-5577 |
| Thailand, Taygetou 23, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 671-7969 |
| Togo, Filellinon 7 | ☎ 323-0330 |
| Tunisia, Ethnikis Antistasseos 91, Halandri | ☎ 671-7590 |
| Turkey, Vas Georgiou B 8 | ☎ 724-5915 |
| United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1 | ☎ 723-6211/19 |
| USA, Vas Sofias 91 | ☎ 721-2951 |
| USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, Pal Psychiko | ☎ 672-5235 |
| Uruguay, Lykavittou 1 | ☎ 361-3549 |
| Vatican, Mavili 2, Psychiko | ☎ 647-3598 |
| Venezuela, Vas Sofias 112 | ☎ 770-9962 |
| Yemen, Patission 9 | ☎ 524-6324 |
| Yugoslavia, Vas Sofias 106 | ☎ 777-4344 |
| Zaire, Vas Konstantinou 2 | ☎ 701-6171 |

UN Offices

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

Ministries

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

THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

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

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

Banks

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

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

Foreign Banks

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

Places of Worship

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

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| St Paul's (Anglican), Fililellinon 29 | ☎ 721-4906 |
| St Peter's (Anglican), Kifissia | ☎ 807-5335 |
| Scandinavian Church (Swedish), Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus | ☎ 451-6564 |
| Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58 | ☎ 964-9486 |
| Church of 7th Day Adventists, Keramikou 18 | ☎ 522-4962 |

Cultural Organizations and Archaeological Institutes

| | |
|--|---------------|
| American School of Classical Studies, Soudias 54 | ☎ 723-6314 |
| Archaeological School of the Netherlands, Alex. Soutsou 24, | ☎ 362-2555 |
| Australian Archaeol. Institute, Zacharitsa 23, | ☎ 324-4842 |
| Belgian Archaeol. School, Lavrion | ☎ (0292)25158 |
| British School of Archaeol. Soudias 52 | ☎ 721-0974 |
| Canadian Archaeol. Institute, Gennadiou 2B, | ☎ 722-3201 |
| Centre for Acropolis Studies, Makriyanni 2-4 | ☎ 921-9474 |
| Finish Archaeol. Institute, Kariatidon 18, | ☎ 922-1152 |
| French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6 | ☎ 361-2518 |
| Fulbright Foundation, Vas Sofias 6 | ☎ 724-1811 |
| German School of Archaeology, Fidiou 1, | ☎ 362-0092 |
| Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16 | ☎ 360-8111 |
| Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 | ☎ 362-9886 |
| Institut Français, Sina 31 | ☎ 361-5575 |
| Branch: Massalias 18 | ☎ 361-0013 |
| Instituto Italiano di Cultura, Patission 47 | ☎ 522-9294 |
| Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8 | ☎ 325-2823 |
| Norwegian Institute, Kavaloti 5 | ☎ 923-1351 |
| Soc. for Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46 | ☎ 363-9872 |
| Spanish Cultural Institute, Skoufa 31 | ☎ 360-3568 |
| Swedish Archaeological Institute, Mitseon 9 | ☎ 923-2102 |
| The Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14 | ☎ 361-1042 |

Educational Institutions

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| The Alpine Centre, 39 Pat. Ioakim | ☎ 721-3076/3700 |
| American Community Schools | ☎ 639-3200 |
| Athens Centre | ☎ 701-2268 |
| Athens College (Psychiko) | ☎ 671-4621 |
| Athens College (Kantza) | ☎ 665-9991 |
| Byron College (Maroussi) | ☎ 804-9162 |
| Campion School | ☎ 813-2013 |
| CELT, A. Frantzi 4, 117 45 Athens | ☎ 922-2065 |
| College Year in Athens | ☎ 721-8746 |
| Deree College (Ag Paraskevi) | ☎ 639-3250 |
| Dropfield Gymnasium | ☎ 682-0921 |
| Eurolink Training Centre, Ipitou 9 | ☎ 323-6230 |
| European University, Marathonodromon 81, Paleo Psychiko | ☎ 647-7113 |
| Green Hill School, Kifissia | ☎ 801-7115/872 |
| Hellinikon | ☎ 961-2732 |
| Ionic Centre, Lysiou 11, Plaka | ☎ 324-6614/5 |
| Italian School | ☎ 228-0338 |
| La Verne College | ☎ 807-7357/8, 800-1118 |
| Lycee Français | ☎ 362-4301 |
| Kifissia Montessori School | ☎ 808-0322 |
| Mediterranean College, Akadimias 98 | ☎ 364-6022/5116 |
| Pooh Corner | ☎ 801-1827 |
| Southeastern College | ☎ 364-3405, |
| St Catherine's British Embassy | ☎ 282-9750 |
| St Lawrence College | ☎ 894-2725 |
| Stepping Stones Bicultural Children's Centre, | ☎ 751-1965 |
| Tasis Hellenic International School | ☎ 808-1426 |
| The Old Mill (remedial) | ☎ 801-2558 |
| 3-4-5 Brit. Nursery Sch., Pal Faliron | ☎ 983-2204 |
| University Centre for Recognition of Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 112 | ☎ 923-7835 |
| TASIS Elementary | ☎ 681-4753 |

Social/Sports Clubs

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| The Aikido Assoc., 3 Sept. 144 | ☎ 881-1768 |
| Alcoholics Anonymous | ☎ 962-7122, 962-7218 |
| Al-Anon, | ☎ 779-6017, 935-3873 |
| Amnesty International, Mavromichali 20 | ☎ 360-0628 |
| Athenian Hockey Club | ☎ 802-9530, 807-7719 |
| The Athens Singers | ☎ 801-3672 |
| American Legion, Tziraion 9 | ☎ 922-0067 |
| ACS Tennis Club, Halandri | ☎ 639-3200 |
| AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia | ☎ 801-3100 |
| Athens Tennis Club, Vas Olgas 2 | ☎ 923-2872 |
| Attica Tennis Club, Filothei | ☎ 681-2557 |
| Au Pair Homestay USA (EIL) | ☎ 808-1005 |
| Belgian-Greek Business Circle, Othonos 8 | ☎ 322-0723 |
| Canadian Women's Club | ☎ 804-3823 |
| Cross-Cultural Association | ☎ 804-1212 |
| Daughters of Penelope, | ☎ 751-9731 |

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| Democrats Abroad | ☎ 722-4645 |
| Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali | ☎ 813-2685 |
| English Speaking Society | ☎ 672-5485 |
| Fed of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6 | ☎ 321-0490 |
| Fed of Greek Excursion Clubs, | ☎ 323-4107 |
| Gliding Club of Athens, Pafsanio 8 | ☎ 723-5158 |
| Golf Club, Glyfada | ☎ 894-6820 |
| Greek Girl Guides Association | ☎ 323-5794 |
| Greek Scout Association, Ptolemaio 1 | ☎ 724-4437 |
| Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12 | ☎ 524-8600 |
| Hash House Harriers Jogging Club, Kifissia | ☎ 808-0565 |
| Hippodrome, Faliro | ☎ 941-7761 |
| Overeaters Anonymous | ☎ 346-2800 |
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| Foreign Press Association, Akademias 23 | ☎ 363-7318 |
| Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA), | ☎ 360-0411 |
| Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150 | ☎ 922-5011 |
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| Yugoslav, Valaoritou 17 | ☎ 361-8420 |
| Christie's, Vas Sofias 27 (Ms L Logotheti) | ☎ 721-9755 |
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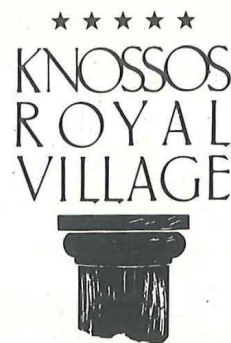
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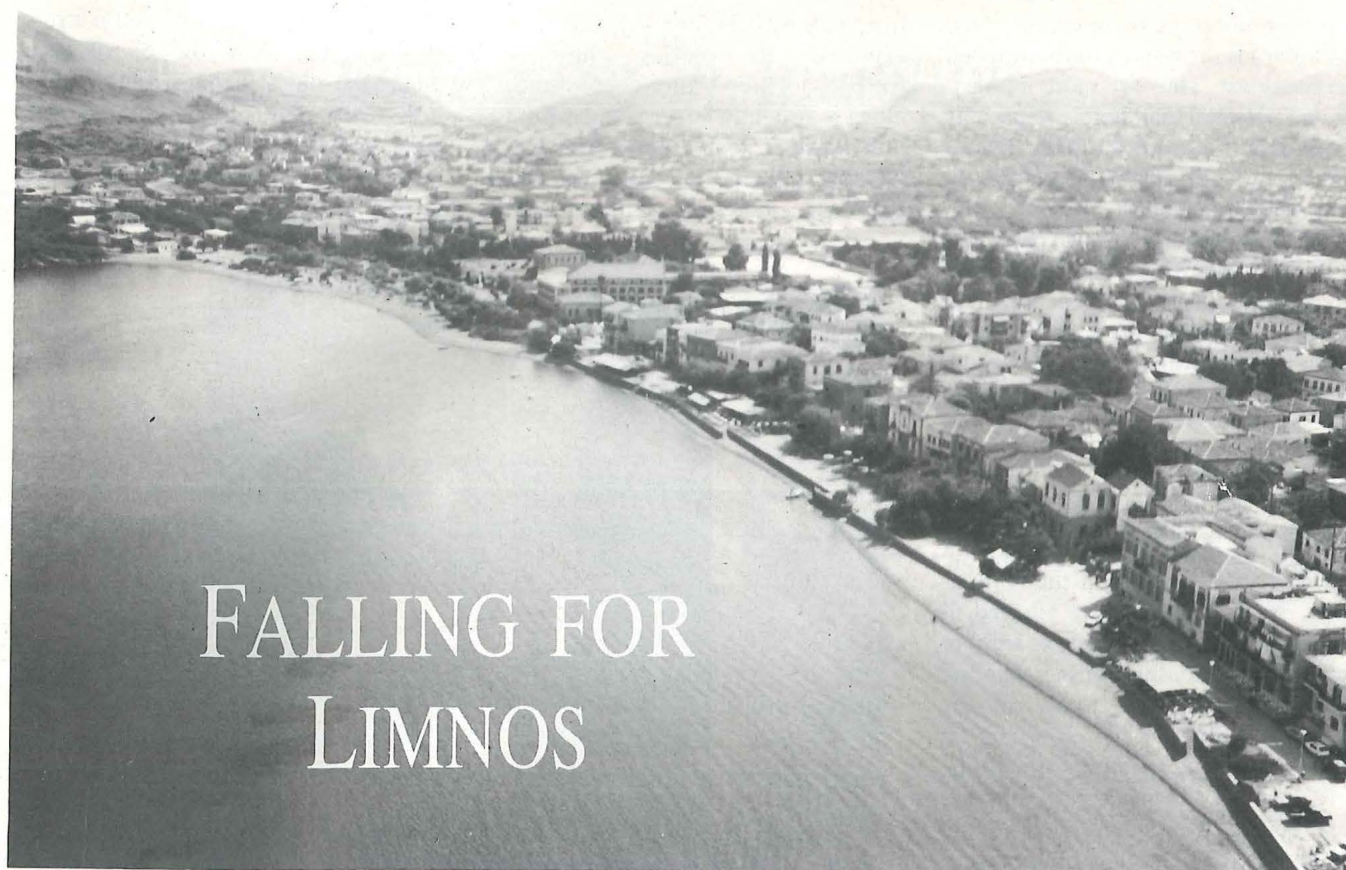
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The Hellenic Association of Gastronomes recently held an unforgettable party on the occasion of promoting and appointing some of its members to higher positions. **The party was held in the Mirrors Room of the Grand Bretagne Hotel in Athens.** The party was attended by the Vice-President of the "Confrérie de la Chaîne des Rôtisseurs", Robert Baty. A haute-cuisine dinner was offered and prepared by the hotel's chef, Jacques Froger. Excellent wine accompanied dinner.

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FALLING FOR LIMNOS

Myrina, capital and port of Limnos

by Steve Vass

**Most likely to appeal
to the 'alternative tourist'
the island does not flaunt its attractions,
but rewards those adventurous enough
to seek out its quiet,
modest charms.**

Limnos has a very different look from most Aegean islands. It doesn't immediately invite. Located opposite the entrance to the Dardanelles in the north Aegean between Samothrace and Lesbos, the island is volcanic with an overlay of flat, parched landscape occasionally interrupted by small hills sparsely dotted by stunted shrubs. Due to winds blowing over the Thracian downs from the northeast, the climate is very dry, and while making the hot summer days easily bearable, it is also ideal for anyone suffering from arthritis or rheumatism. Knowledgeable people who come to the island for health reasons make a point of going to the natural hot springs in the west and east.

Hephaestus was the first to really fall for Limnos, and on this account the island became sacred to him. According to myth, he was cast down on it

from Mount Olympus by Zeus after a quarrel. One doesn't have to be Sherlock Holmes to detect from this story that Hephaestus was probably Mr Olympus the Fire God before Zeus came along and overthrew him. Since his fall took him a whole summer's day (according to Milton), he hit Limnos with considerable force, which accounted for his lameness from then on. Homer sang that its first settlers were the Sindians who nursed the crippled god back to health. Otherwise hostile and unfriendly, the Sindians were reknowned for their metalwork which, according to legend, they learnt from the Great Forger. Present-day residents of the island continue to display excellence in this craft, while their temperament has greatly improved.

Archaeological finds on the island indicate that Limnos had one of the earliest civilizations in the Aegean,

reaching its zenith in the third millennium BC. Women's liberation was enjoyed early on Limnos. Popular legend has it that the women of the island murdered all the men (they got them drunk and slaughtered them in their sleep), and then mated with the less boorish Argonauts who were passing by the island on their way to find the Golden Fleece. Their offspring became, according to legend, the Mycenaean of the Peloponnese. This myth of mass male murder along with other evidence such as the worship for the Kabeiros and the Great Earth Mother strongly suggests that Limnos enjoyed a prosperous period of matriarchy.

With its decline, Limnos fell under the depressing male supremacy of Persians, Athenians, Macedonians and Romans. It revived for a while as a part of the Byzantine Empire, but later was conquered again, now by Venetians, Genoese and finally the Ottoman Turks in 1475. In 1912 after the Balkan Wars, it became Greek again. Because of its close proximity to Turkey and the approach to the Dardanelles, there has been a strong Greek military presence on the island ever since its liberation.

Myrina, with a population of only 4000, is the capital and main port lying on the west coast and the best base for exploring the island. There are luxury bungalows available at the edge of town and a few hotels in the centre, but

the commonest accommodation (and best value) is in private homes with bed and breakfast. They are more interesting and personal than hotels, especially if you stay in one of the older homes where you will probably share a bathroom with other guests.

Myrina is divided into two parts by a steep rocky hill rising from the shore on top of which there is a large Venetian fortress. The climb to Kastro is well worth it and affords a fine view of the town and its three clean, sandy beaches.

Residents of Myrina, not wholly dedicated to gain, prefer a low key approach to tourism. Consequently, there are no discos blaring out at night and no hard-sell antics in the marketplace. Rather, tourists are allowed to wander around at their leisure without unwanted relationships or merchandise being thrust at them. Many soldiers stationed at Myrina and elsewhere on the island usually spend their free time here, but for the most part they are very well behaved young men and do not disturb the tranquility of the town – which is more than can be said of certain NATO-base areas on other islands which will be discreetly left unmentioned.

In terms of sights to see in Myrina, there are some well-preserved, still-inhabited old Turkish mansions along the shore and an extremely interesting and thankfully small museum which houses most of the finds excavated at ancient Myrina, Ifestias and Poliohni. For the delights of dining there is an abundance of fresh fish to choose from but be sure to have the local speciality, grilled lobster, with Limnos' excellent white wine. The island is also known for its feta cheese and delicious honey.

Public transportation around the island is awkward since buses depart from the villages to Myrina crack of dawn (or before), so that country folk can shop and trade in the capital, and then return in the afternoon. As a result, cockerow time is the most sociable hour in the rural cafés, as any seriously travelled philhellene knows and enjoys. If you are based in Myrina, then you'll have to leave for a village in the afternoon and return the next day. The most practical way to see much of the island is to rent a car or motorbike.

Thirty kilometers northeast of Myrina is the small village of Repanidi, location of *Limnias Gis*, a reddish-brown soil which during ancient times and the Middle Ages was considered to have remarkable healing powers. The soil was used to produce everything

from pills to pots, and was extensively exported to centres throughout Europe. Three kilometers further along is a slightly larger village, Kontopoli which is near Limnos' two lakes. Nearby on the north coast is the site of the ancient holy city of Ifestias where

way, the site has revealed several layers of settlements built on top of each other, the oldest being neolithic. The fifth layer, dating from the Bronze Age, provided archaeologists with a treasure in gold making the one found in Troy look paltry in comparison. Un-



Kastro, the huge medieval Venetian fortress overlooking Myrina. Some more adventurous tourists prefer to climb it.



A traditional church at the foot of the steep hill which leads to Kastro.

Italian archaeologists have uncovered its necropolis, market, temples and Roman theatre. Other finds are on display in the Myrina Museum.

Directly across the island from Myrina on the east coast is another ancient site, Poliohni, near the small village of Kamina. Like the excavations at Troy, on the mainland just across the

exploited, sequestered sandy beaches can be found all along the island's coastline for those adventurous enough to search them out.

Limnos can easily be reached by ship from Athens, Thessaloniki and Kavala or, of course, much more quickly by air from Athens and Thessaloniki.

Delighting in Imitation

Waldorf education, based on the curriculum drawn up by Austrian philosopher Rudolf Steiner in the early 1900s, has grown to over 500 schools world-wide, yet Greece alone in the European Community has never had a Waldorf School. Anna Daskalaki, Greek-born and a teacher of English, wants to change that, and this month the first Waldorf House Playgroup is due to open.

During an extended visit to Germany in 1985, Daskalaki had the opportunity, through a sister-in-law who is a Waldorf teacher and a nephew, Alexis, a Waldorf pupil, to observe the system first-hand. It seemed to her to be what education should be.

Steiner schools try to nourish the spiritual and artistic sides of a child's nature, as well as train his intellect and technical skills. The curriculum recognizes the inner needs of the child at different stages of development. During the kindergarten years, the emphasis is on the education of the will – the impulse to do things. In the Middle School, it is on the education of the imagination and emotions and in the Upper School, on the education of thinking. Steiner strongly believed that a child be allowed to pass through stages and not be introduced to a new concept until his age makes him ready for it.

"For some time I had had conflicts about teaching," says Daskalaki, who has two teenagers. "Children in Greece were so often being treated just as cupboards of knowledge and I felt this was not what I should be doing in the classroom."

She returned to Greece determined to start a Steiner School. Daskalaki wrote to the Center of Anthroposophy (the philosophy of Rudolf Steiner) for advice and they sent her the names and addresses of Greeks who were Waldorf-trained teachers and told her that most Steiner schools started first with a kindergarten combined with lectures to introduce the methods and inform interested parents.



Anna Daskalaki

Waldorf kindergartens differ from the average in that they offer no formal intellectual learning until after the age of six. Steiner believed that children up to their seventh year delight chiefly in imitation and bodily activity, so teachers, rather than instructing, should be models for imitation. Children are nourished by living among beautiful objects and colors, with organic play materials simple enough to provide food for imagination.

Greek Waldorf teachers work abroad, where the Steiner schools are, and Daskalaki began writing to them. They connected her with others and, although it has been slow going due to family obligations and a full-time job, progress has been impressive.

There are now about 20 people in Athens, Greek and foreigners alike, who are working with Daskalaki. During the summer they organize an Anthroposophy Conference, when the Greek Waldorf teachers return from abroad, and their numbers swell to about 50. During this year's conference, Freya Jaffke, noted author and lecturer and a Waldorf kindergarten teacher for 30 years, was the keynote speaker.

The group has also begun translating Waldorf publications into Greek (translated by Apostolos Bellas, Pyrinos Kosmos, 1991). Freya Jaffke and Bellas have just translated one of her books, *Work and Play in a Waldorf Kindergarten*, and Daskalaki is finishing a Greek translation of *Teaching as a Lively Art* by Marjorie Spock, a Waldorf teacher in the US.

Daskalaki has taken summer courses at Emerson College, a Steiner Center for adult education in England and she attended the annual International Waldorf Kindergarten Teacher's Conference in Hanover, Germany, this year where out of the 800 teachers from all over the world, she was the only Greek and the first to have ever attended.

"There were so many people there interested in Greece, in coming to help us get a school started," she says. "If we had a group committed to becoming teachers, it would be easy to get the teacher trainers here."

Last year a Swiss teacher trainer on sabbatical in Greece taught a three-month training course and there is a study group starting this month. All courses and groups are open to the public.

The Waldorf House Playgroup, starting this fall in Vriliissia for children 2-6, will be, it is hoped, the group's first step in establishing a school for children from kindergarten up to university. The Playgroup will be run by Isabel Brugman, who completed her Waldorf training in Holland where she worked as a Waldorf kindergarten teacher for seven years. She has taught and been vice-director for the past four years at the Argo School in Faliron, a school for handicapped children of seamen based on Waldorf methods.

Brugman is available for lectures to interested parents on Steiner philosophy of childhood education and what to expect from a Waldorf playgroup or kindergarten. ■

For information, Anna Daskalaki, tel. 601-1713.

Operation Morpheus



I wouldn't exactly call Onufrios O. Poniros a friend. He was one of those acquaintances that one runs across at frequent intervals when professional paths happen to cross. I had first known Onufrios as a salesman for advertising and promotional gifts such as ashtrays, cigarette lighters, wall thermometers, ballpoint pens, key rings, diaries, desk calendars and those small, digital quartz clocks that are supposed to tell you the month, date and time if you press little knobs at the back but which are impossible to set, particularly if you read the instructions. He would carry samples in a large suitcase and trudge around from office to office in Athens and Piraeus until someone took pity on him and ordered a batch of key rings with the company logo encased in transparent plastic.

On another occasion, I met him as a partner in a health studio which guaranteed that customers could lose five kilos in two weeks if they allowed themselves to be wrapped up tightly in sheets of rubber, to be dehydrated in a sauna and to be pummelled by a beefy masseur. The small print in their membership contract also said the treatment would not be effective unless accompanied by a very strict diet. The enterprise failed when his partner absconded with all the money and the masseur, the depilatory expert, and the rubber wrapper-upper threatened to give him the full treatment and lock him up in the

sauna unless he came up with their wages.

Then, within a decade, I ran into Onufrios as the PASOK-appointed general manager of a large, state-controlled oil refinery, as the animator at a Club Méditerranée camp on the Red Sea and as the representative of the German company that was supplying the toilets of the new Athens Concert Hall with soap dispensers and hand driers.

Last month, at a cocktail party for the opening of the fifth new bank in Athens in as many months, Onufrios came up to me, beaming, and greeted me as if I were an old friend. He looked very prosperous, reeked of Old Spice and wore an impeccably tailored dark blue suit with a silk Yves Saint Laurent tie and Gucci shoes. Obviously, having nothing more for the Athens Concert Hall, he was engaged in a more profitable line.

He didn't wait for me to ask. He handed me a card that read "The Onufrios O. Poniros Institute, Dr Onufrios O. Poniros, Director."

"What's with the 'Doctor'?" I asked, rather unkindly.

"I knew you'd notice that, you old rascal," he said familiarly, slapping me on the back. I backed away and returned his card.

"Don't tell anyone, but, actually, I'm expecting an honorary doctorate from the University of Ouagadougou in

Burkina Faso. I made a generous donation the other day and the doctorate is in the mail," he said, lowering his voice conspiratorially.

"All right, doctor, what d'you do at your institute, amateur brain surgery?"

He laughed. "Your sense of humor is always delightful. But, actually, you're closer to home than you think."

"Oh?" I inquired. "How's that?"

"Well, I'll tell you what I do, and I'm surprised you haven't heard about it already. You know how they say that if there's a problem bugging you, if you sleep on it, the answer will come to you in the morning?"

"Yes, I've heard a thing like that can happen," I admitted.

"Well, if a person sleeps on a problem and still can't find the answer, I get other people to do the sleeping for him, for a fee, of course. And if he's very anxious for an answer, I can have two, or three, or four people sleep on his problem. Then one of them's sure to come up with an answer."

"Is that what you do at your institute? You have people sleeping on other people's problems?"

"Yes, exactly. That's it. Isn't it a wonderful idea?"

I was vastly intrigued. "Tell me, Onufrios, have you had any success with this caper?"

"Of course, of course. My first client was the head of a large insurance company, who shall remain nameless,

as you can well understand. Actually, this man had two problems that were giving him sleepless nights. The first was caused by a young man who was the branch manager of one of his offices in a northern province. The young man was a brilliant salesman and the office he managed was the most successful and most profitable of all my client's branches."

"One day, my client discovered the young man had found a way of cooking the books and creaming off sizeable amounts every year. He had enough evidence to put the young man in jail, but he also realized that if he did, he would never find anyone to replace him and to run the northern office as profitably as the crooked young man had been running it."

"His second problem was his daughter. The poor thing was so ugly that she had reached the ripe old age of twenty-eight and was still unmarried, in spite of lures such as a fabulous dowry, a house with a swimming pool and large garden, a BMW 5 series and a cushy job in the insurance company. Prospective suitors took one look at her and fled screaming into the night."

"I put my best man to work on that

case. Incidentally, the people who sleep for me are experts at solving every kind of problem. Ex-grand masters of chess, crossword puzzle prize-winners, mathematical geniuses and backgammon champions."

"So what did he come up with?" I asked.

"He came up with a brilliant solution that solved both problems. He said my client should propose to the young man that he marry the daughter, on pain of being exposed and spending a good number of years in jail. Thus, the money he had embezzled would stay in the family and the daughter's desire for *apokatastasis* would be fulfilled."

"And did the young man accept?"

"What could he do? As a matter of fact, he used a great deal of the money he had embezzled to give his wife a complete face lift and although she doesn't look anything like Hedy Lamarr, she can now pass 'with a push in the dark', to use the British expression, and they are very happy together."

"I must say, I'm impressed," I said. "What about our politicians? Have any of them approached you for an answer to the seemingly insoluble problems that are all around us?"

"Oh, yes. Again they must remain nameless, but one of them was very anxious to find out how Rauf Denktash could be persuaded to be more flexible in his stand on the Cyprus problem. One of my backgammon champions slept on that and his conclusion was that the only way to get Denktash to agree to anything was to isolate him for forty-eight hours without giving him any food. He would then agree to, and sign anything, for a bite to eat. One of my chess grand masters is sleeping tonight on the problem of how to isolate Denktash."

"And what about our other politicians and members of the opposition? Have they come to you for answers to their problems?" I asked.

"At this moment," Onufrios said proudly, "I have one hundred and twenty-five experts sleeping on problems that are plaguing our political establishment, ranging from how to keep the government afloat until an economic upturn is achieved, to how to bring the government down before the grim reaper appears on the scene."

"And how are they doing?"

"They're all having the most terrible nightmares." ■

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Anxiety in a Field of Flowers



"Carnations," Dance Theatre of Wuppertal, Pina Bausch.

Tall, lanky, sad-faced Pina Bausch was back in town mid-July with her extraordinary Dance Theatre of Wuppertal. This time it presented her choreography *Carnations*. The stage at Herod Atticus was expanded to contain a field of 40,000 carnations! It was pure delight.

In the first scene the dancers enter, stand in stillness amongst the flowers, and that wonderful old song "The Man I Love" is played which a dancer acts out in deaf-mute language. A beautiful scene! However, it soon becomes apparent that the audience is not going to be able to sit back in an uninvolved, judging manner. Each dancer comes down into the auditorium, selects a 'victim' and politely says "Come with me." The audience titters nervously, vulnerable and exposed. Eventually the unhappy 'victims' are simply led back to their seats.

A man enters on stage, a microphone held to his heart so you can hear his heart beat. Various scenes follow, including a man jumping on a

girl's back. The microphone is held to her heart: everyone's heart sounds the same no matter what they are doing.

Men gambol through the flowers dressed in girlish dresses. They appear to be happy and free. A gentleman in a suit enters and asks one for his passport. The latter immediately loses his joy, goes off stage, comes back, trousers in hand, and taking the passport out of the trouser pocket presents it to the man. This theme is repeated over and over, the man subjected to increasingly cruel tasks during the evening (like being transformed into a dog and barking like a dog) before his passport is returned.

Women join the men frolicking in the flowers. A long table is brought in. The women dance gaily on it but end up cheerfully under it, still dancing in this cramped position, while the men now dance on top of the table.

Still in dresses, men form a moving circle to advise one of them who has become depressed. These scenes are done in a mixture of languages. In a

short time the dancers have certainly learnt an impressive amount of Greek. Also, the language selected seems always to suite the phrase. For example, "When things get difficult I play the part of the sensitive person." (This is in Greek). "When things get difficult I say let's sit down and discuss this in a civilized manner." (This is in English). "I always make sure that there are a lot of people so I don't have to say anything, and when things get difficult I call the waiter."

Praying becomes a theme. The gentleman enters with a man and a girl. The man kneels down to pray. The girl is directed to tickle his feet. The man screams, but the gentleman insists he keeps on praying. Consequently, the man learns to pray and keeps praying even when tortured and the girl learns to continue to torture him even after the gentleman has left. The whole company then takes up the series of movements that Pina Bausch has devised to symbolize prayer. No matter what happens, no matter how much someone screams, they just keep repeating this movement.

People are constantly told what to do by one authoritarian character. At the back of the stage two high scaffolds are brought and placed on either side and brown boxes are taped together and placed underneath the scaffolding. Four men, two on either side, climb to the top and stand very near the front edge, prepared to jump. Meanwhile, down on the ground, the dance continues. One woman continually breaks out in hysterics seeing these men are about to jump. One man constantly goes to comfort her; continually they are ordered back to their places. Eventually after much tension the men do jump. (I must say Bausch's male dancers have to be very tough.)

Torture and psychological abuse seem to be woven into the fabric of Bausch's choreography. The audience is never left to rest. In one absolutely wonderful scene just after the agonizing suspense of the scene with the boxes, a dancer starts accusing the audience. "So you don't think I can do a grand jeté. I'll show you a grand jeté. Get these boxes out of my way." (He does them beautifully, by the way). More angrily now, he screams at the audience, "You want entrechat six? I'll show you entrechat six." So it goes until he suddenly says, "But I'm so tired."

In one of the most horrendous scenes a woman enters with her shop-

ping bag and sits on a chair. Upstage is a table. Three men, always watching her in a menacing manner, climb onto this table, fall flat on their faces and then fall on the floor. They repeat these movements many times. Their eyes never leave her face. Each time they fall she gets a scare. Each time they move the table nearer to her. Eventually, she is sitting right on the edge of the stage hemmed in by the table. The whole scene is threatening and violent, reminiscent of gang violence.

The piece ends with a repetition of the song "The Man I Love" as if it were a panacea. The dancers enter, lie down as if to relax. Very deliberately they close their eyes with their fingertips and then place a scarf over their faces as if to 'not see'.

Bausch has great talent. A criticism one might make is that there are not many interestingly choreographed sequences of movement. She presents psychological states that are both uncomfortable and unusual for an audience to experience in dance. She demands that it become involved. The ideas and psychological states she wants to communicate are not at all easy to present in a purely dance form. She succeeds by mixing theatre with dance, since her performers are not only good dancers but superb actors. I believe that they are pushed (especially the men) to their limits emotionally and physically. An evening spent in Bausch's world is exhausting, demanding, at times troubling, but thought-provoking and stimulating.

Spiritless and Annoying

It took a while to adjust to classical ballet after so many modern dance offerings this season. Everything at first looked artificial and false. I almost felt like agreeing with some modern stalwarts that classical ballet is a dead art, a mode of expression that belongs to the past. This definitely is not my usual feeling. Was my lack of enjoyment just because I was shifting from modern to ballet, or was the company itself also to blame?

The dancers of the American Ballet Theater looked stiff, cold and uninterested. As my teacher would say, "Don't dance as if you were washing dishes!" It seemed someone pushed a button and they automatically performed like clockwork, without much expression or even communication between one another. This was not the

American Ballet Theater with which I am familiar, a company which has spirit and nerve. There was no lack of well-known names. Is this malaise due to the new artistic direction since Baryshnikov's resignation, or is it due to the "we are performing in Athens" phenomenon? I have noticed that other companies also do not perform as well in Athens as they would in London and New York. The Greek audience is partly at fault since they will applaud any jump that suggests a slight defiance of gravity. They are not a demanding or, with the exception of a few, a discriminating audience. The dancers seem to take a break and go through the motions. For this reason the American Ballet Theater's poor performance was infuriating.

The first piece presented was Bruck's Violin Concerto No 1 in G Minor, opus 26. Clark Tippet's neoclassical choreography can only be as excit-

ing as the dancers themselves. The company looked cramped on stage; perhaps they are accustomed to bigger stages. The corps was untidy. Choreographically lyrical and soft with suggestions of movements from gypsy dances, there were some nice soaring leaps for the men and some demanding pas-de-deux work representing an opportunity to show off principal dancers. There were some faster sections, too. The most outstanding dancer was Susan Jaffe who demonstrated a strong technique and a quiet, solid expressiveness.

I had never seen Alessandra Ferri dance, so I looked forward to *Other Dances*. An international star, she is very slight and has a gentle, expressive, passionate quality. She did not disappoint me. In fact she made the whole evening worthwhile. Her partner, however, danced technically well but seemed to be completely involved in himself. He had no communication



with her whatsoever. After all, *Other Dances* is supposed to be a romantic, somewhat flirtatious, piece. Jerome Robbins' choreography is deceptively simple and sweet and fits nicely with Chopin's music.

The only reason to see *Sleeping Beauty Act 2* over and over again is to enjoy brilliant dancing. The *Bluebird* and the *Cat pas-de-deux* can be very entertaining if the dancers give them life. But give them life they must because we have all seen these things so many times before. American Ballet Theater's presentation was frankly boring. None of the famous pas-de-deux were good. The *Bluebird* was downright bad. Cynthia Harvey obviously has clean, neat lines but one got the feeling she was doing two pirouettes where she could do three. The prince only showed life when his shoe nearly came off.

I thought we only saw this sort of thing in amateur performances, so he gave us a few high jumps to make up for it. The choreography for these classic ballets varies, but where was the bravado? One had the feeling that they had simplified the steps to have an easy night.

Why was this performance so annoying? Obviously the company does have some very good dancers and even the youngest member of the corps de ballet has been through the most vigorous training. It is disrespectful to themselves to give such a poor performance.

Like Glasses Overflowing

Five years ago I fell in love. I was ready to drop everything and follow the object of my love. I hadn't felt this way since the first time I saw the Alvin Ailey Company when I was 20 years old. Five years ago I sat mesmerized in our ancient theater, unable to move, in a trance, after seeing Sankai Juku perform *Eggs Standing out of Curiosity*.

There is poetry even in the name. It means 'Workshop of the Mountain and the Sea'. Sankai Juku was founded by Ushio Amagatsu in 1975 who was one of the first Buto dancers. Buto dancers rejected both western classical and contemporary techniques as well as traditional Japanese dance. They sought to find a new way of expression. Let me

quote Ushio Amagatsu himself. "The bodies of Buto dancers are like glasses overflowing; their bodies couldn't take a single drop more than they already contain... Buto, an eternal voyage. A dance beyond the universe." Buto is magical.

The set for *Omote* (The Grazed Surface) is a rectangle floor divided into squares. These squares are like mirrors and reflect the different colored lights or patterns shown from underneath. The floor is set on a slant so it was easier to see from the auditorium. Down stage to the right a triangular sculpture is suspended on a wire and gently turns in the breeze. The performance started with the rather harsh sound of the human breath. The dancers entered slowly, dressed in white. Their faces and limbs were white. Their hair was covered by white skull caps. There were red streaks on their hands. They looked unreal like figures from outer space. They moved slowly in perfect synchronization, came around the lit floor, bent their heads to the light and then warmed their hands on the light. Slowly, very slowly with almost imperceptible movement, they raised their hands in perfect unison so that it actually looked as though the floor came up to them.

Then, there was a change in tone and emphasis. Their arms appeared to have electric energy. Their mouths opened wide revealing the very backs of their throats. A very bright light shone on them from the side. Again, they addressed the light. (I did not have a very good view of this as the seat allotted to me was at the side). The floor lit with a spiral shape. The dancers were bent and their movements now suggested the torture and horror of the mechanical age. They suddenly fell and lay still. There was the sound of a bell.

A dramatic solo took place around the rotating triangle which still stressed torment and suffering.

The dancers lay on the four corners of the board. The movements were very soft and subtle. Sometimes one was hardly aware that they were moving at all. A soft mauve light emanated from the floor. The atmosphere was now magical. It was as if they were saying, "look at the light." The dancers began to use their own breath audibly. When the light turned green, they got up with soft flowing movements. Their spines were so free, they rippled. There was a feeling of going up - taking off.

The next section started with an intense rumbling sound so powerful one could feel it inside one's body. This

went on for some time and I wondered whether the ancient stones of the theater could stand up to the vibration. It felt like an earthquake but as the stage was bathed in a fiery red, one thought of volcanoes and Hiroshima. Amagatsu showed his power in this tour de force, this frightening solo which had the power to melt the walls of the theater.

The dancers wore soft green clothes for the next part. Grouped in one corner they started a hissing breath. There were red marks on their clothes. The quiet movements changed to bigger ones till they were all moving in rhythm. They made a circle on the floor, now lit to resemble a still lake in the center.

Buto is full of deep symbolism and theater. I don't know exactly how they train. I would like to find out. I am sure that their practice must include meditative exercises in order to achieve such a strong level of concentration and subtle energy. There is also a strong sense of ritual even in the way they take their bows.

If you ever get an opportunity to see Sankai Juku, don't miss it but be prepared to see something totally different. It does require concentration and perhaps, for some, a little patience to see the depth of what is there. I am still very much in love. ■

Sankai Juku, "Omote".



Giacometti on Andros



Woman's bust (Diane Bataille), 1946
Marguerite et Aime Maeght Foundation, Saint-Paul, France.

Alberto Giacometti's art considerably influenced 20th century artistic trends by introducing new aesthetic forms. The exhibition at the Goulandris Museum of Modern Art on Andros (until 6 September) offers visitors a thorough presentation of the experience and evolution of the artist.

The exhibition, consisting of a hundred works which include designs, paintings and sculpture, is divided in three parts to cover different periods in the artist's development.

Apart from the main body of the exhibition, a large number of photographs cast light on Giacometti himself, his working methods and his life in his Paris studio. Taken by some of the most famous photographers, Cartier-Bresson, Brassai, Man Ray, Scheidegger, these pictures also reveal Giacometti's studio as a meeting place for artists, writers and philosophers.



Alberto Giacometti in his Paris studio.

The first part of the exhibition includes a relatively large number of paintings and designs from the artist's formative years.

A second part includes a smaller number of works which reflect contemporary movements, such as cubism and surrealism begun in 1922, and was intensified after 1927 when the artist settled in Paris.

The third and largest part of the exhibition highlights his work after 1935, when the artist went back to figurative art. It is during this period that he matured and created the emaciated forms most associated with his art, revealing his preoccupation with existential questions often expressed in women standing still and men about to move towards an unknown destination. His figures stretching upwards are extraordinarily long and thin. They ignore each other, absorbed in an existential quest.

Alberto Giacometti was born in the Italian-speaking Switzerland in 1901 and worked alongside his father Giovanni, himself a well-known post-impressionist painter.

After discovering the roots of Italian Renaissance art, he went to Paris to attend Antoine Bourdelle's sculpture courses at the Grande Chaumière. Here he came in close contact with modern art trends, cubism in particular, and showed interest in primitive forms, stirred by the Museum of the Man in Paris and an exhibition of African Art held there in 1923-24. His work of the same period also manifests his attachment to Cycladic sculpture: elegant, pure and simple.

Giacometti spent the war years back in Switzerland but returned to Paris

immediately thereafter and engaged in an intensely creative period. His art became increasingly anthropocentric in an effort to personify the stresses of his time. In retrospect, Giacometti has been increasingly seen to succeed in presenting the essence of a historical period through his radical forms. ■

Diego's Head, around 1949-1950,
Zurich, Private Collection.



Farewell Blue Angel



Seductive Love Goddess Marlene Dietrich with French actor Jean Gabin whom she described as the love of her life, although she refused to marry him.

“Men flutter ’round me like moths around a flame, and if they get burned, well, I am not to blame.”

These lines from Marlene Dietrich’s signature tune “Falling In Love Again” by Friedrich Hollander capsule the effect the charismatic actress had on most men and women. Called “our legendary, lovely Marlene” by Noel Coward, Dietrich died May 6 in Paris. Athenian audiences can expect to see many tributes to the late star this fall.

A recluse for most of the years since 1978, she only surfaced briefly late in 1991 to squelch rumors of her severe illness or possible death. Other than that, she had remained sequestered in her Parisian flat on Avenue Montaigne. Her last screen performance was in David Bowie’s 1978 film *Just a Gigolo*. Cast as a baroness and photographed through heavy veiling, at 77, she was still beautiful. But, by 1983, she declined to appear on camera in Maximilian Schell’s detailed documentary *Marlene*, although she patiently participated in hours of interviews, excerpts of which are used in the film. She might have been reluctant to appear on screen for fear of eroding the image of an ageless love goddess. It was an image she had worked tirelessly to maintain over the years since her riveting bow as the sluttish and sadistic

cabaret singer Lola-Lola who was the undoing of a gullible schoolmaster in *Blue Angel* catapulted her to fame. Journalists were often exasperated with Dietrich’s bland oversimplifications or fabrications about her life. “I was born in Germany and made a film called *Blue Angel*,” she was fond of saying. “Then I went to America.” It was impossible to contradict her version of her life for quite some time but inevitably enterprising journalists ferreted out the facts.

Born Maria Magdalene Dietrich on December 27, 1901, as part of her cultural training required by an upper middle-class Berlin background, she studied violin and meant to make a career in a classical orchestra. A wrist injury made this impossible so she turned to the stage, enrolling in Max Reinhardt’s theatrical school. This led to her first screen appearance in a bit part as a maid in the 1923 comedy *The Little Napoleon*. This debut was followed by other small parts in the theater and cinema.

Details of the meeting of Dietrich and Austria-born director Joseph von Sternberg are described by Stephen Bach whose biography *Marlene Dietrich: Life and Legend* will be out this year from William Morrow in the US and HarperCollins in the UK. In a fascinating article in July 1992’s *Vanity*

Fair, Bach relates how von Sternberg arrived in Berlin to find a leading lady to play the voluptuous cabaret performer in *Blue Angel*. Von Sternberg had interviewed just about every known actress in Berlin and rejected them all. Almost as an afterthought, he went to see *Two Neckties*, a satirical play about America’s effete wealthy set starring Marlene Dietrich, the one actress he had not auditioned. Although obviously transfixed by her performance, when asked by his friends what he thought, he replied, “What? That untalented cow?”

Upon meeting Sternberg, Dietrich announced she had seen his films and didn’t think he could direct women anyway. Sternberg was certain she had made nine earlier movies – actually the true number was 18 – but agreed to see only the three she acknowledged. He was certain she was the actress he wanted but arranged for an audition for her anyhow. She appeared for it totally unprepared with no costume or sheet music and was seemingly indifferent. “She came to life and responded to my instructions with an ease that I had never before encountered,” Sternberg later commented about her singing before the cameras that day. “Her remarkable vitality had been channeled.” She was chosen for the role of Lola-Lola and thus began their intense

collaboration in seven films between 1930-35 and one of the greatest off-screen love affairs in the history of cinema.

Dietrich did not seem at all hampered in her personal or professional pursuits by her marriage to Czech production assistant Rudi Sieber which had produced her only child Maria in 1924. Their open relationship was well known and her escapades had earned her the nickname "the girl from the Kurfurstendam." This included leaving her child and husband and following matinée idol Willi Forst to Vienna. Upon her return to Berlin in 1928, she caused a stir with her lesbian duet in the play *It's in the Air*. After her husband became involved with Russian dancer Tamara Matul, with whom he lived for the rest of his life, Dietrich was also a regular in Berlin's gay bars. She and Rudi never divorced and remained close friends until his death in 1976. He moved from Germany to the US and had a chicken farm in San Fernando Valley.

Von Sternberg was a superb stylist, a great innovator who was admired for his aesthetic achievements but had never managed to make a commercially profitable film. His career hinged on the success of *Blue Angel*, the most expensive sound movie made up until that time and he was not going to leave any details to chance. The film was meant as a vehicle for the talents of German star Emil Jannings. Because it was shot in German first and English in a second version, Jannings was at a disadvantage while Dietrich was fluent in English. Dietrich stole scene after scene from Jannings and he was infuriated with von Sternberg's obvious obsession for his co-star. Janning's career dwindled just as Dietrich's soared. The songs "Falling in Love Again" and "Naughty Little Lola", written for her expressive but limited voice, became hits.

After the triumphant première of *Blue Angel*, Dietrich once again left Germany suddenly, sailing for America in the same dress in which she had taken her bows. She was an instant success and from then on concentrated on the *femme fatale* aspect of her persona, rather than the ingénue, in both her private and professional life. She arrived in New York to find billboards with her photograph erected by Paramount Studios and to be served with papers by the divorce lawyer of Mrs von Sternberg who had declared, "He is madly, heart and soul, in love with her."

Von Sternberg later wrote, "I gave her nothing that she did not have. What

I did was to dramatize her attributes and make them visible for all to see; though, as there were perhaps too many, I concealed some." This was a gracious simplification of a meticulous grooming process that included dietary and physical training but did not attempt to curtail her smoking, perhaps because she looked so enticing with wisps of smoke curling around her head. Von Sternberg's direction of Dietrich was generally clearcut, occasionally almost brutal. He screeched at her during the shooting of the pivotal song "Falling in Love Again" as she crossed her famous legs and exposed a vast expanse of thigh, "You sow! Pull down your pants; everyone can see your pubic hair!" Under the tutelage of Sternberg and cameraman Lee Garmes, Dietrich learned the fine points of lighting, costumes and decor. According to co-star James Stewart, "Dietrich was a real movie star who knew the motion picture business from A to Z."

Von Sternberg and Dietrich made six more glorious, intoxicating films together, starting with *Morocco*, in which she was decked out in top hat and tails and created a sensation as she kissed a young female admirer on the lips. At the end of the film, she kicked off her high heels and sauntered into the desert in pursuit of Foreign Legionaire Gary Cooper. The collaboration between Dietrich and von Sternberg ended with *The Devil Is A Woman*, a Spanish melodrama that flopped because it seemed audiences had cooled to their flamboyant blend of baroque fantasy. Von Sternberg, who died in 1969, was bitter and never recovered professionally or privately from the unrequited love affair.

Dietrich remained grateful to him throughout her life but this hadn't prevented her from engaging in a string of well-publicized affairs with famous actors such as Gary Cooper, George Raft, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Jean Gabin both during and after her relationship with von Sternberg. Her liaisons with well-known actresses such as Ann Warner were not as widely known. She and Gabin lived together on and off between 1942 and 1946 and, although she called him the love of her life, she refused to be restricted and turned down his offer of marriage.

Dietrich was labelled box-office poison in 1937, in good company with Garbo, Katherine Hepburn and Fred Astaire. She regained public affection in 1939 with the rambunctious Western *Destry Rides Again*. She turned down Adolph Hitler's invitation to return to Germany to become the Cinema

Queen of the Third Reich and instead took American citizenship and tirelessly entertained the American troops in World War II near battlefields from Africa to the Aleutians. Her later screen work was occasionally memorable in roles in *A Foreign Affair* (1948) and *Witness For The Prosecution* (1958). But it was as a concert performer in Las Vegas and theaters around the world that, in the 1950s and 1960s, she became the highest paid and most in demand solo performer in the world.

Jim Haynes and Jack Moore, two Americans based in Paris, have produced a delightful compilation of all of the musical numbers from Dietrich films entitled "Dietrich Songs". The sometimes rare footage of her throaty, lisping half-singing, half-talking are riveting. The film was to have premiered at this year's Cannes Festival as the closing screening out of competition. It would have been a masterful finish to a festival dedicated to her after her death on May 6. Unfortunately, Universal Studios did not give permission for the footage from their studio so it was shown to a small audience in a local bar instead. The positive response was gratifying and hopes are high that Universal will relent and allow the film to be distributed.

Dietrich stated in her generally evasive 1987 autobiography *Marlene* that "the roles I have played in films have absolutely nothing to do with what I really am. It's stupid to associate these roles with myself." Yet Dietrich had done her best to preserve an off-screen image that matched the elusive vamp on screen. It is sad that many people's impressions of Dietrich's character may be determined by what promises to be a *Mommey Dearest*-type book written by daughter Maria Riva, a former actress. Dietrich delayed its publication until after her death, so it should be released soon. Stephen Bach makes the sage observation in his *Vanity Fair* piece that "the life made the legend bigger, not smaller – made the woman more than a myth." The private aspects of Dietrich including her extensive reading and intellectual curiosity and unbounding generosity to her husband Rudi and daughter Maria, were not publicized. Of all her work, she was most proud of her stint entertaining the US troops and this had endeared her to Ernest Hemingway, who affectionately nicknamed her *the Kraut*. He gave perhaps the most telling tribute of Dietrich when he said, "I know that I, myself, could never see Marlene without her moving me and making me happy. If that's what makes her mysterious, it's a beautiful mystery." ■

Commercial Air Safety in the New Europe

The invisible borders in the skies over Europe are dissolving as fast or faster than the visible borders. To a concerned international tourist or the businessman on the move, it is good news that all of the changes already in place or planned are being made with the safety of the passenger first and foremost.

Open Skies in no way refers to a free-for-all approach to commercial air traffic. It has always been that aircraft were subject to stringent testing and regulations in their country of origin. However, certification in one country did not mean automatic certification in the other countries, and the standardization of such certification across the board is still a long way off. These aircraft have, of course, freely travelled across international borders for the convenience of the scheduling without undue concern. The equipment has always been of the finest and broad management philosophy has been bound by an overwhelming concern for passenger safety. And now, as the countries work toward a future harmonization of technical factors, this concern can only work for the benefit of us all. In theory this harmonization should all come together by the time of the opening of the EC borders in 1993. In practice, there are so many regulations, so many types of aircraft in service, so much confusion over allotting of 'slots' (a 'slot' is the parking space available for take off and landing at a given airport at a given instant) and so many political considerations that it probably remains a goal rather than an accomplished fact.

Air space over a country has always been a somewhat sensitive issue. That all EC member countries and the fringe countries, that must from practicality be involved in any discussion of traffic movement, are making progress toward unified answers, is certainly to be commended. Part of the difficulty lies in the fact that there is no single authority responsible for all of these momentous changes. Charged with stabilizing regulations within Europe are the European Community, the Joint Aviation Authorities, the European Civil Aviation Conference and Eurocontrol – all to a lesser or greater extent. Anyone who has ever tried to get the members of even a small committee to agree on anything will immediately

comprehend the problem. They will move forward because they must move forward.

Fringe Benefits

The frequent business traveller is already gaining some benefit from the increasing competition on certain well-travelled routes. The busiest route in the world in terms of frequency and capacity is London-Paris, followed by Amsterdam and Scandinavia-London.

As always, competition is reducing the fares and improving the service on these routes first. Even in Athens, the fact that there are now four regularly-scheduled carriers to London, four to Paris and three to Frankfurt is beginning to reflect in the fares available. This is good news and makes stretching the travel dollar a little easier. Just who would not prefer shopping with the vacation money more than investing it only in tickets?

TWO LOCAL TRAVEL TIPS

With the local high tourist season coming to an end, the alternative tourist and the fortunate Athenian resident can now think about spreading her/himself out during one of the most beautiful times of the year, when the crowds are gone and the swimming is at its very best. Here are two tips:

Traditional accommodation in Pelion

Good news for the traveller is that the National Tourist Organization of Greece, in cooperation with Volos business interests, has published a very useful booklet including all the traditional homes on mount Pelion that have been turned into very attractive pensions for tourists.

Almost all of them are two-storey, authentically restored homes with no more than six rooms, a lounge, kitchen and fireplace, large gardens and almost invariably a splendid view over the mountains and the sea. The overall result for the visitor is a feeling that one has access to a private villa, but at very modest prices (even in the peak summer season, a double room at an A class mansion – they go from A to D class – goes for 7900 drachmas all-inclusive). A visit this summer led to the spotting of two country houses in Tsangarada, one of Pelion's 24 historic villages. One is Fakistra, notable for its sprawling garden and the hospitality of its owners, Katy, Apostolis and Nikos Kanaras (tel. 0421/47866, 65711, and 0423/49478, 49380).

Nearby is the Alkioni guesthouse, where you should ask for Mr and Mrs Thanasis Karagiorgos (tel. 0423/49334 or Athens 282-5620). ■

Off the beaten track: Amorgos

They call them the Greek islands of the *agoni grammi*, literally meaning 'unproductive' but being off the beaten track, they are what alternative travellers want. Amorgos is one such place with a breathtaking beauty stemming from its rugged rocky landscape and towering cliffs sweeping down into a number of natural harbors.

Here, the Aegialis hotel, a quaint, Cycladic-style complex perched on a slope, allows for one of the most unforgettable views available in the Greek islands. One is not speaking of grandeur, luxury and an imposing size – all those things we don't want to see in the Cyclades. But this semi-bungalow type complex, the fruit of labor of a Greek-American family which emigrated to the US in the early 1970s only to return to pour their savings into their home island, includes what most people are looking for: traditional architecture, clean, bright rooms, proper bathroom facilities, well-cared gardens, its own water supply, as well as its own swimming pool, restaurant and bar.

But most of all it is the view. One can spend hours, literally, sitting on the breakfast and restaurant patio gazing out at the rocky valley mountain top rising above the clouds and then sweeping down into the sandy bay of the fishing village below.

And prices? At the peak summer period this year they stood at 15,000 drachmas for a double room, including breakfast. But even these prices were negotiable – downwards. If you want to enjoy the Aegialis' view, call Mr and Mrs Yiannakopoulos (English-speaking too) at Amorgos' port of Aegialis, tel. 0285/73244, or Fax them in Athens at 683-1858. ■

Paul Anastasi

Mid-Leap Between Donkey and Mercedes

Less than two hours from Athens by car, or ferry, or car and ferry, by a number of routes, the sixth largest island in the Mediterranean, with a beauty and variety of landscape equal to the others, is surprisingly unexplored by travellers, Greek or foreign. It is not that Evvia lacks visitors. It is that the island, as the author noted watching streams of cars debouching from ferries at Eretria, has an almost uncanny way of absorbing people. Visitors just seem to vanish as soon as they have arrived.

Some people maintain that the island is bewitched, and although Sara Wheeler doesn't quite come out and say so, she does record its richness in curses and the evidence of dragons, though she may not give as much space to the business of vampires as they warrant, nor say that the evil eye has especially great potency here. Churchmen maintain that there are more people practicing black magic on Evvia than there are performing priests.

It must be said, too, that Evviots are not the friendliest people on earth. They may be cynical, suspicious, resentful, and can carry chips on their shoulders the size of Mount Dirfis. The author at times expresses surprise at being the butt of sudden, vehement, xenophobic attacks on her being Protestant and Anglo-Saxon. She is lucky not to be Attic, as Evviots reserve their greatest contempt for Athenians. This may stem from that city state's democratic imperialism from which Evvia suffered grievously in classical times. In short, the people don't much go for foreigners, and foreigners, as Wheeler notes, may be people from the next village.

Sara Wheeler is not going to be put off for long by such surface liabilities. She loves the island, and the islanders, though they won't say so, rather go for her, too. Even in these unprincipled times, a young and clearly attractive young woman travelling through very rural areas most of the time alone is thought provocative, and it takes guts on her part, too, particularly as she has strong ideas about women's place in the modern Western world and is very straightforward in expressing them.

For the most part this book relates the author's journey in the course of the summer of 1990, starting out from Karystos and Mount Ohi and ending up

**An Island Apart,
Travels in Evvia**
by Sara Wheeler,
Little, Brown and Company
Ltd,
London,
1992, pp290.

around Aidipsos in the north well after the end of the season. It was by no means her first visit to Evvia, but it was a methodical, thought out one, and when she embarked it was with books, pads and writing materials in her carpetbag. Even so, at the moment of departure from the mainland, she realized she was not going to be as objective as she had thought she would be.

She mentions in passing that she was setting out at a 'complicated' moment in life, and so it was to be a voyage of self-exploration, too, a period 'for working things out'. How many travel books are just that.

In this moment of uncertainty, her choice could not have been more apt. Evvia is neither fish nor fowl. The title of the book should not mislead. It is not merely apart from other islands; it is more exactly an island apart from the mainland, and though connected by a short span at Chalkis, and in sight of mainland all along its west coast, it is different.

Just as geographically Evvia seems to have one foot on land and one on sea, the uncertainty that the author feels about herself becomes a reflection of a society in transition which in its own uncertainty accepts, sometimes grudgingly and sometimes with cautious admiration, this inquisitive young woman on her own, who sometimes, too, by admission, does a bit too much solitary drinking.

"They are in mid-leap between donkey and Mercedes without any of the interim development normally accompanying radical social change," she writes, and it seems to be so.

This is very much in the mainstream of travelbooks and she carries her favorite authors on her back, consults them often and quotes them judiciously. What is striking is that it is very much a woman's view of Evvia. She prefers the company of women, and her insights

mainly stem from her point of view and those of the women she makes friends with. Her happiest days are spent in convents in the company of nuns, and though she gets unnecessarily tongue-tied on the theological beliefs, she acknowledges and respects the spiritual vein that runs through and nourishes Greek life.

Her encounters with men may be less enriching but they are a lot funnier. The best one opens with the ominous words, "I knew there would be trouble as soon as I saw the fake-fur seat covers." Our local Lothario has clearly just completed his Mercedes leap, but gets nowhere with our heroine who reads deeper and deeper into her favorite book by Kevin Andrews with every pass he makes. But he is a persistent youth, and eventually she must find refuge with an elderly shepherd who has archaeological interests. The scene ends passing through excavations followed by a large flock of sheep.

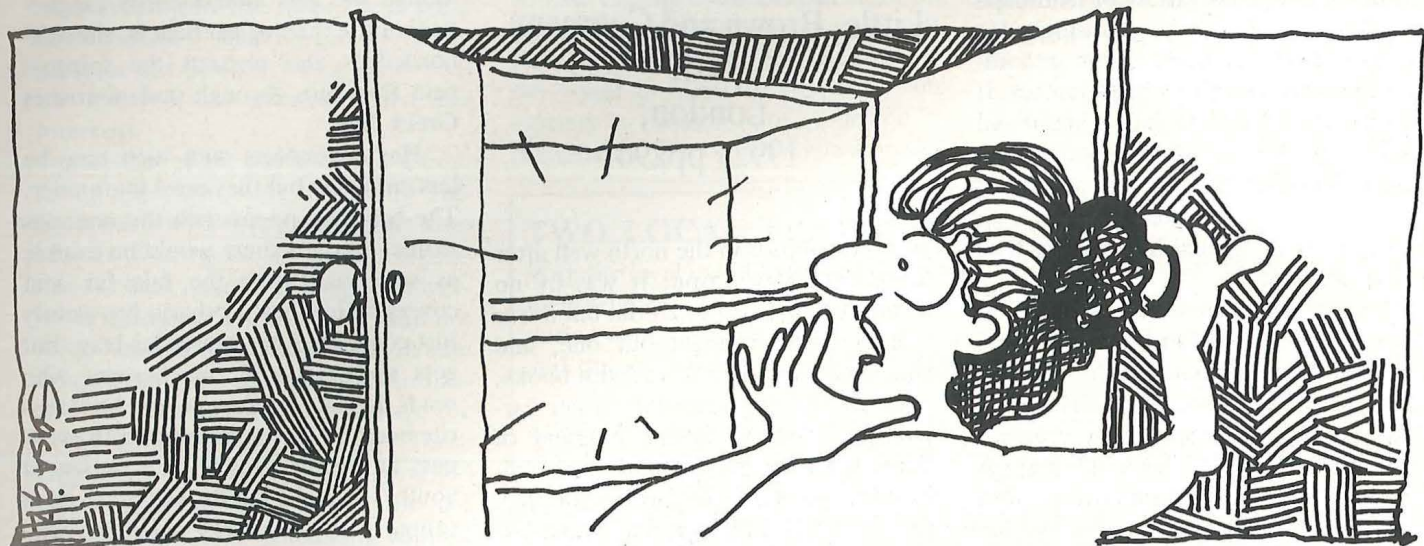
Still, one feels that more meaningful relationships would have increased the author's sympathies for people and places. Her awareness of an old gynophobic society passing prevents sentimentality, but her meetings are often too much like confrontations. Certainly, the female presence was even more absent in her favorite old authors than the male is in hers, but an age of greater equality between sexes as our time, one might have hoped, would lead to wider, more balanced, understanding.

The book concludes with a delightfully apocalyptic scene. Having attended a wedding whose celebrations have run into the morning, the author is found driving the married couple down terrifying hairpin bends to their honeymoon home because the bridegroom, tanked up on retsina laced with Coke, is being too violently sick to drive.

Hardly the sort of thing that Lord Charlemont (one of the author's favorites) would have written about 250 years ago, though a woman's well-turned ankle on Tinos aroused him at the time. Well, today instead we have rusted barbed-wire fences, brick-strewn beaches, washed-up jelly fish, prosecuted Jehovah Witnesses, and strip-mined forests. Yet some devout philhellene may carry this book in her (his) carpetbag one day. Who knows? ■

WHEN YOU'RE DOWN (to the last minute) AND OUT (of whatever)

*Someone once said, "We live in an age of substitutes".
He meant it in the sense that today we all too eagerly accept
perceived values for the real thing; glitter for gold.*



There are times of emergency, however, (usually on weekends and holidays) when everything is closed and substitutes are needed. Here are a few ideas if you run out of things in the middle of cooking.

The ancient Greeks had substitutes too. Not having sugar they sweetened dishes by cooking with figs more often than with honey (dried fruits are 75 percent natural sugar) since they were cheaper and easily available. The fig seeds were used to stuff bladders which then formed their playing balls. Seaweed was very successfully used for insulating houses. And of course then as now, sea salt took the place of mined salt.

BAKING POWDER: Before commercial baking powder was invented this is what was used. For 1t baking powder use 1/3t baking soda and 1/2t cream of tartar.

BUTTER: Equal amounts of margarine can be substituted but when baking pastries or biscuits use slightly more. Equally satisfactory is vegetable oil. Reduce amount slightly (7/8 C for 1 C).

If, for whatever reason, you would prefer to use less butter in your diet, here are two ways to do it without giving up the taste of butter. Mix butter and a high grade SOFT margarine (1-1 or 1-1/3). This has the great advantage that even when stored in the refrigerator it can still be spread.

Another way to use less butter is by

doubling its volume! This is done by whipping in with an egg-beater an equal amount of milk. Whip no more than 1/2C of butter at a time. If you are used to salted butter, add a pinch of salt. Place in refrigerator to harden and drain off any liquid remaining. This is a delicious spread that can be used for almost everything except baking.

BUTTER MILK: Use equal amount of yogurt.

CHOCOLATE: For one square use 3T cocoa plus 1T shortening.

CREAM, WHIPPED: Often meringue can be substituted. Light cream can be whipped into a thick, but not stiff, topping by using confectioners' sugar and slowly beating in 3t lemon juice for every cup of cream. It will have a lemon flavor but is nevertheless delicious for most desserts. Whipping evaporated milk is just too tacky; better no cream at all!

CREAM, SOUR: Often yogurt can be used. Otherwise, in extremis, place 1T lemon juice in a cup and fill with evaporated milk. Stir and let stand for ten minutes.

CRUMBS: There are many interesting variations for using crumbs; unfortunately the crackers (cream) available here are not one of them! They are tasteless and baked almost to a cinder. Why this is so is a mystery because the Party Crackers are quite delicious. They are a good substitute for bread crumbs as a topping, as are crushed cereal flakes and corn or potato chips.

COOKIE CRUMBS: Finely crushed and mixed with melted butter or shortening (6T for 1 1/2 C crumbs) make a delicious substitute for pie or pastry shells used for pudding, custard or fruit fillings. For a pie shell add 1/4 C sugar and 1t cinnamon or other spice. Level off in pie pan with the bowl of a spoon and then tightly press down with another pan the same size. Reserve enough of the crumbs to sprinkle over the top.

FLOUR: Ordinary flour can be used for pastry and cakes by reducing the amount by 2T for each cup. If you have been troubled with weevils during the hot weather, remember to freeze the next package for at least 48 hours before storing.

MILK: There are many substitutes for fresh milk; which to use depends mostly upon how it will be used. Often fruit juice or potato water can be substituted, cup for cup. Use 4T powdered milk or powdered cream substitute for each cup of water. The evaporated milk you have stored away for just such an emergency can be used half and half, but for baking dilute to 1/3 C milk to 2/3 C water. One can also use condensed milk; slightly reduce sugar in recipe. If you have none of the above, there is still hope! For each cup of milk needed use 1 C water plus 1 1/2t butter.

SOUR MILK: To each cup fresh milk add 2 T vinegar (white, if you have it) or lemon juice. Stir and let stand ten minutes.

SALT: It will go farther when sprinkled over food after cooking rather than during. Herbs can also take the place of salt to a great extent.

SUGAR: This commodity has caused more pain and pleasure than any other food item with the possible exception of salt. Even mice learn to crave it! It was brought to Greece by the Venetians and to England by way of Arab traders who obtained sugar cane from India. It was not until it became cheap enough for the ordinary citizen, through the West Indian sugar plantations, that tea, coffee and chocolate became popular. These, then, replaced the gin swilled by man, woman and child since the milk was contaminated and known to cause great epidemics.

Both syrups and honey can be substituted cup for cup, but reduce liquid 1/4 C for each. When substituting honey in baking, add a pinch of baking soda to reduce its natural acidity – unless cream or sour milk is also being used.

CONFECTIONERS' SUGAR: Cannot be used in baking because the cornstarch it contains, added to prevent it from turning into concrete from moisture in the atmosphere, will render all the other ingredients in a cake absolutely powerless against gravity!

BROWN SUGAR: The darkest kind now sold here, can be diluted by 1/2 or 1/3 with granulated sugar and actually tastes better. Use this way for syrups and baking.

RAISINS: Sprinkled in or over cereals and batters can also take the place of sugar and add more flavor.

THICKENING: Occasionally causes problems, usually because properties of the agent are not clearly understood. For example, although cornstarch can be used successfully (1T for 2T flour), if overcooked or beaten, it will become very thin. Browning flour gives it a different taste, a rich color and a delicious flavor but this also reduces its thickening power – use double the amount. Thicken vegetable soups by pureeing some of their contents or adding dry soup mixes, dehydrated potatoes. These are also excellent for stews and gravies. Tapioca (2t for 1T flour) is another possibility.

The best way to avoid having to use substitutes at all is, when shopping, buy two instead of one. In this era of continuing inflation this makes sound economic sense as well. There is one exception – spices and herbs. Don't let them gather dust and turn to dust on your shelves! ■

classifieds

Cost 1,500 drachmas plus 18% VAT for a minimum 15 words; 20 drachmas each additional word.

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ANNOUNCEMENT, 25/8/92

THE EMBASSY OF THE REPUBLIC OF ARGENTINA informs those who have arrived from Argentina during the last 20 days and take medicaments based on **PROPOLFO** that they should immediately interrupt the treatment and contact their doctors in Argentina, who prescribed the above medicament. For further information, please contact the embassy, Mon-Fri, 9am-3pm.

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KATEY'S corner



Katey Angelis

Welcome everybody, whether it is 'back' or for the first time.

★ In case it is the latter, let's have a few hints to get you started. For the businessman, the first stop is probably his particular chamber of commerce. You will find the listings in "The Organizer" – our very helpful centrefold. In addition, the Propeller Club is an international business organization which meets monthly for lunch and has other activities as well. These events provide opportunities for cross-national business and social contacts. You will also find listings of the various cultural associations which offer programs throughout the year.

★ American women (and those married to American citizens) will want to contact the American Women's Organization of Greece. Their office is open M-W-F from 11am-1pm and 2:30-4:30pm. Telephone 639-3250, ext 345. This is also a good number to call to obtain information on things going on in Greece, schools, churches, etc. There is always a helpful 'hello' on the line.

★ Probably you will want to have some Greek lessons. Lessons are readily available at whatever speed suits your schedule. Telephone the Hellenic-American Union, the YWCA (which is called the XEN in Greece), the Athens Centre, or consult your cultural association.

It was a great day for the Director, Professor William D.E. Coulson, and Trustees of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens when they invited government officials, supporters and friends of the school for the dedication of the much-needed new wing of the Blegen Library. Father Avraides was present from nearby Moni Petraki to officiate and the President of the Board of Trustees Mr Hunter Lewis, Chairman of the School Board of Trustees (right) and the Director made remarks speaking of the illustrious past of the school and plans for the future. Their many guests enjoyed lunching under the trees in the spacious gardens of the school.



The Mayor of Psychiko, Mr Dimitris Manaos, and the Municipality organized a real, old-fashioned 'block' party for the inauguration of the new Municipal Building. Readers of the 'Corner' will recognize the old lines of the famous Kosmas Politis house under its new façade. Formally opened on that occasion, the restoration had taken almost two years to complete and was greeted with great satisfaction. You can now visit the Mayor at 13 Stratigou Kalari in Psychiko.

★ The Glyfada Golf Club is going through a big transitional stage. It seems that the original lease expired end of June on land belonging to the city of Glyfada. However, as the Golf Club is the only one in the Athens area, it is a big tourist attraction and the Hellenic Tourism Organization is very interested in preserving its beauty and world-class standing. Negotiations are proceeding and all involved hope that golfing will continue to be one of the wonderful array of outdoor sports available in Greece. It certainly is a haven of green in our otherwise rather brownish world!

★ US citizens should remember that they are eligible to join the **Federated League of Americans Around the Globe (FLAAG)**. With members already spread through 65 countries, the organization continues to grow. FLAAG works with Congress for the benefit of US citizens overseas and is currently pushing voter registration. Members receive a regular publication called *FLAAGShip* and there are various health insurance suggestions that should be considered. For further information, write to FLAAG, 91, rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, 75008 Paris, France.

★ Recently, the **International Spartathlon Association** launched the 1992 event with a reception and luncheon offered by Epirotiki Lines on board the *World Renaissance*. To inform the

newly arrived, the Spartathlon Association sponsors an annual international ultra-distance run following in the footsteps of Pheidipidis from Athens to Sparta – a distance of 254 kilometres!

If you would like to take part, contact the Association by telephoning 923-4788/923-5534 or via FAX 923-9191. Volunteers or not, save the week-end of September 25-26 for this excellent athletic event.

★ There have been several diplomatic arrivals over the summer and we welcome each of the new ambassadors and their families to their new posting. **HE the ambassador Valery D. Nikolayanko of Russia** has arrived in Athens from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow, together with his wife. They have served in several Latin American posts as well as in the United States... Coming from Argentina on his first posting, **HE the ambassador Oscar E. Roger** is another recent arrival, together with his wife and one of their daughters. As their National Day was 9 July, they were busy from the start... The career of **HE the ambassador Ralf Friberg of Finland** has been diverse encompassing politics and journalism prior to entering the diplomatic service... **HE the ambassador Mohamed Salah Dembri of Algeria** has arrived from the Foreign Office in Algiers with his wife and their children. He has served as ambassador to Canada.

The Board Members of the American Women's Organization of Greece (AWOG) enjoyed a lovely changeover luncheon in the home of the Honorary President, Mrs Estelle Sotirhos (left in our picture). The outgoing President Margaret Makkos (center), the incoming President Rena Sartzetakis and all of the ladies present were looking forward to the new 1992/93 year for there are great ideas and plans. The AWOG Club Room reopens toward the end of August and is a great place to telephone for information on Athens - 639-3250, Ext.345.



Welcome to Professor David Jordan and his wife as he assumes the Directorship to the Gennadius Library of the American School of Classical Studies. Professor Jordan has been affiliated with the school for a number of years and scholars, associates and friends are looking forward to a most productive tenure. In our photo, Professor Jordan and his wife (left) are with the Director of the British School at Athens, Dr Elizabeth French.



The big news at the Campion School graduation and prize giving event for the Senior School was the formation of a Campion Alumni Association which has great plans for the future. They have already organized their first event, and graduates will be receiving a regular Newsletter. If you are an alumnus, you can contact the school or Ms Ioanna Massonou, President of the Association. School Trustee Mr David Hicks gave an especially appropriate address to the graduates and happiness and tears mixed liberally following the talk of Head Prefect Marika Vaphiades. A day to remember always.

★ **This is a loud call for help.** Our small private animal shelter is facing serious financial difficulties and may soon have to close down. We need urgently financial and moral support, domestic appliances, old furniture, and above all fresh ideas for the future. You can reach us at 672-6023 from 10-12 pm. As always, we are hoping for the best.

On the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of the establishment of the Banque Franco-Hellenique in Athens, the General Manager Mr Joseph Corbellini and his wife together with the Deputy Mr Nicholas Vouyoukas, hosted a festive dinner at the Glyfada Golf Club. Attended by Government officials, clients and friends, all wished for the continued success of the bank.

wine pourer. It is fun and it is productive!

★ Speaking of schools, there is an astonishing array of pre-school and schools in various languages - from Arabic to Japanese. For continuing education - and more and more adults are interested in completing a degree or studying for an advanced one - you can find



The Director of the British School at Athens, Dr Elizabeth French gathered together friends and supporters for a Summer Party in the garden of the school in Kolonaki. The Director has instituted a program of reintroducing indigenous Greek flora to the garden and already it is showing the results of these efforts. On hand for this pleasant afternoon were long-time residents the Brothers Hill (left and right) and HE Ambassador and Mrs C. Alan Edwards of Australia with HE Sir David Miers in the center.

★ But maybe you have done all of those things, have a little talent, and are ready for some fun! The HAMS (Hellenic Amateur Musical Society) which presents two or three musical productions a year, or the Players which presents English language plays might be the thing for you. You don't have to be on stage - there is always a need for everything, from an electrician to a sign painter, to a business manager or even a

divisions of US and European universities. Being overseas sometimes provides for special opportunities.

★ All American citizens are reminded that it is September and definitely time to send for your absentee ballot in order to vote in November. You can contact the voting officer at the US Embassy 721-2951, Democrats Abroad at 721-24645 or Republicans Abroad at 681-5747.



Wim Mertens

MUSIC

This is the fourth time Belgian musician **Wim Mertens** comes to Greece, thus maintaining his close relationship with his local audience. He is planning appearances on stage at the Milos Club in Thessaloniki on 11 September. He will also give a concert at the municipal theatre on 12 September, and two concerts at the old DEH factory in Piraeus on 13 and 14 September.

Last year, Mertens, who embarked on his career in 1981 at the age of 28, completed the trilogy *Alle Dinghe*. This composition, which he has called *work of life*, includes seven five-hour-long CDs. Its music is based on folkloric tradition of Belgium.

The **Neville Brothers** are

The Neville Brothers



familiar to local music fans. Their concert in Athens last year is a vivid memory of their rhythm and blues music. In Lycabettus Theatre on 14 September, and in Thessaloniki the following evening, The Neville Brothers will create the ambiance of New Orleans and its music. Sad or happy, their songs talk of freedom, justice, love and death. They are clear reflections of the socio-political environment of New Orleans. The Neville Brothers will sing once again their old hits, such as "Yellow Moon" and "Sister Rosa". They will also present songs of their new album *Family Groove*.

This year's bit music bash is **Michael Jackson's concert** at the Olympic Stadium on 10 October. It will be the last performance of the *Dangerous World Tour* which started on June 27 in Munich and includes 38 other performances around Europe.

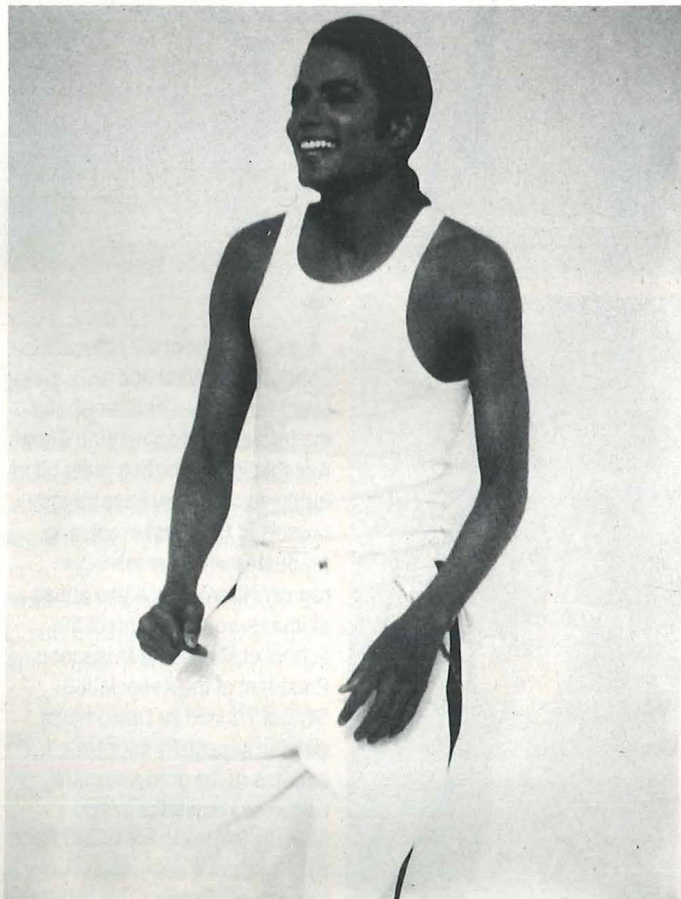
The show will start at 8:00 pm. A support group will open the show and Michael Jackson will appear on stage right after a short break. The king of Pop music will offer his fans an amazing 130-minute show.

Preparations for the show are expected to start three days before the concert. The

equipment will be shipped to Athens with the help of 235 American and European technicians. Despite the rumors that circulated after Jackson fainted on stage while performing in London, the artist is believed to be in good shape. Tickets are already on sale. Tickets: 6,000 - 8,000 - 10,000. To receive your ticket at home call: 512-9005, daily from 8 am to 4 pm.

Simply Red, one of the most beloved bands to the Greek rock fans, is giving a concert at AEK Soccer Field in Nea Filadelfia on 4 September. Their music has been influenced by jazz music, black spirituals, soul and reggae. Best known of all the band's members is Mick Hucknall. His voice perfectly fits the lyrics of the band's songs.

Michael Jackson



On 25 September the Odeon of Herod Atticus is mounting entitled an operatic extravaganza show **in memory of Maria Callas**. *Costa Diva*, the two-hour show will be presented by the famous Greek actress Irene Pappas and transmitted by 11 international TV channels. Distinguished opera singers from around the world will pay tribute to Maria Callas. The show will also include the screening of Maria Callas singing her most famous arias: *Costa Diva* from *Norma*, *Vissi d'Arte* from *Tosca*, *Habanera* from *Carmen* and *Una Voce Poco Fa* from *Barber of Seville*. While Callas is screened, the Bolshoi Ballet with Italian dancer Carla Frazzi will be performing on stage. Director of the event is Ricardo Mario Coratto.



Camerata Orchestra

The **Moscow Radio State Orchestra** is scheduled to give two concerts at the Odeon of Herod Atticus on 12 and 13 September.

Although the orchestra was founded only in 1930, it was not long before it proved a professional musical ensemble of the highest quality. The orchestra specialized in operatic works in concert form. But its repertoire soon expanded to include symphonic works, both Russian and foreign, particularly under conductor Gennady Rosdestvensky who performed a monumental interpretation to Prokofiev's symphonic works.

The program includes: Con-

certo no.2 for violin and orchestra by Prokofiev, *Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun* by Debussy, *La Valse* by Ravel, *Parable* by Sissilianos and a series of works by Russian composer Sergei Taneyev, including the *Overture* to his opera *Oresteia*. The orchestra is accompanied by Glinka, the St. Petersburg State Choir. The latter will also present *Vespers*, a choral music work by Rachmaninov on 14 September.

Camerata, the Orchestra of the Friends of Music will inaugurate this coming season's concerts at the Athens Megaron. The orchestra will perform Vivaldi's *L'Esto Armonico*, which is made up

of 12 concerti for one, two, three and four violins. All 12 will be presented in six concerts, from 22 to 25 and 28,29 September. During these concerts the orchestra will also perform compositions by Microutsikou, Koukou, Koechlin, Lekeu, Barber and Camus.

EXHIBITIONS

An interesting exhibition will be held at Epoches Gallery from 24 September until 10 October. About 20 works by painter **Eleni Parli** will be hung for her first exhibition. Art critic N.G. Moschonas has written: "For a long time Eleni Parli has accumulated images and visions which she depicts through dynamic and angular design, and strong colors. In her canvas she attempts to present her own view of the world."

ORA Culture and Art Centre features the latest work of ceramist **Stella Bakatsi** from 15 September until 20 October. The exhibition is entitled *Earth, Water, Fire*. It is a collection of wall 'covers' and 'floors' in ceramic. Bakatsi studied English literature at the University of Athens and ceramics at the Central London Institute of Adult Education. While in England she worked with ceramist Tina Fraser. Bakatsi currently works in her studio in Athens to which she returned in 1977. The artist has said about her work: "Whatever happens around us, either in nature or inside us, determines our existence, it leaves its traces. These traces I tried to depict and express..."



Mick Hucknall:
Singer of Simply Red

Michalis Pornalis' work is shown at Dada Art Gallery from 23 September to 9 October. It is a collection of pictures in which the artist captures spaces and human bodies not in a factual way but rather by placing them in an dreamlike ambience.



MUSIC TELEVISION*

TELEVISION

MTV celebrated five years in Europe this August. Its fans, mainly European youngsters, have enjoyed watching video

Moscow Radio State Orchestra and Glinka



The Melos Brass Quintet at Santorini Festival (see Festiv al Guide)





'Prayer to Earth', floor (detail), Stella Bakatsi

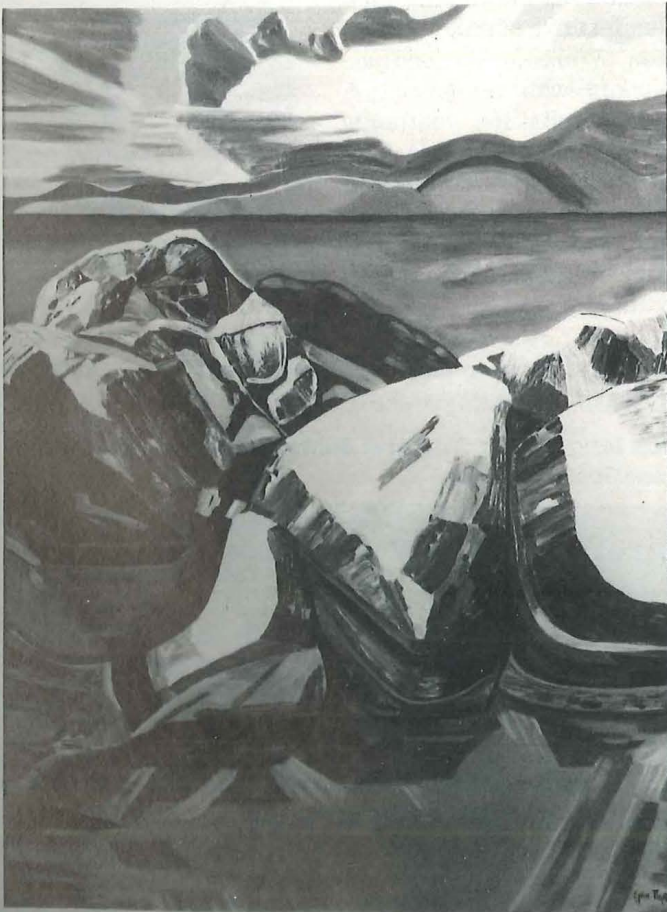
clips of their beloved singers and bands. They have also watched interesting and exclusive interviews with music personalities and being kept update with the latest music news and concert information.

MTV Europe is now available to 38 million households in 28 countries and its viewers are estimated at 92 million. But less than 5 million watched the first day MTV went on the air. It was at 12.01 am on 1 August, 1987 that MTV

Europe was launched when Elton John switched on the channel from The Roxy Club in Amsterdam to 1.6 million households. The same day MTV announced the line-up of Euro-VJ's (video jockeys). The first video to be shown was "Money for Nothing" by Dire Straits.

Moments of surprise for MTV fans have been numerous since then. Winners of MTV competitions have enjoyed such moments of surprise.

Oil on canvas by Eleni Parli



A series of documentaries about Macedonia are produced by ET-3 channel which is based in Thessaloniki. The first part of these series was recently completed; a second one is already in the making; even more will follow. The first series, entitled *Macedonia, Land of Alexander the Great*, has been produced by a team of archaeologists under guidance of Professor Dimitrios Pantermalis, of the University Thessaloniki. The documentary explores a historical journey into the roots of Macedonia. Each of its three parts focus on a particular historical period: Ancient Macedonia, Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Macedonia, and Macedonia under Ottoman rule. The 12 half-hour documentary shot on location aims at bringing the viewers closer to the facts of past eras.

The second documentary, which is scheduled for screening during the autumn, will survey the historical background of Macedonia stretching from the Pindos mountains to the Nestor river. It will focus on lesser known historical aspects of the region.

The documentary is based on information that Greek author Panos Theodoridis has accumulated for many years. Director the documentary is Despina Pantazi; music but Yiannis MarKopoulos.

THESSALONIKI

Seventy years have gone by since the **exodus of Greeks from Asia Minor**. The anniversary is particularly important to Thessaloniki as it became the major city into which refugees poured. What was the situation at the time? How did Thessaloniki and its port looked as refugees arrived en mass? Under what conditions did they settle down? To these questions, among a lot more, the **exhibition Refugee Faces** attempts to offer visual answers.

The exhibition is organized by the National Bank's Cultural Centre of Northern Greece. It will be presented



Composition with figures, Pornalis

during the International Exhibition in Thessaloniki in September and at the Cultural Centre in October.

Pictures and documents of the exhibition are taken from the National Bank's archives.

DANCE

Songs and dances of the province of Macedonia are presented by the **Folk Dance Group of the Lykion ton Ellinidon** (Lyceum Club of Greek Women) at the Odeon of Herod Atticus on 10 September. Don't miss the occasion to enjoy the dances of the Macedonian people, who have preserved ancestral customs intact.

FILM FESTIVAL

The **Short Film Festival** will become international next year. As a result this year organizers have decided to give emphasis to foreign delegations. They are also planning exhibitions and concerts.

The festival takes place from September 21 to 27.

CIRCUS

The **Hungarian National Circus** has arrived in Athens with 60 performers and 80 animals appearing in unforgettable, breath-taking acts. With a 130 years of experience, it was recently awarded the National Prize of Spain. The circus, with a capacity of 2000 seats, is located at Nea Filadelfia. Performances, daily: 7pm, 9:30pm. Sundays: 11am.

ODEON OF HEROD ATTICUS

Performances start at 20:30.

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

- 2,3 September..... St. Petersburg Ballet (formerly Kirov 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.
- 7,8 September..... Concert: *Orpheus Mass*. Yiannis Markopoulos with the orchestra Palintonos Armonia.
- 12 September..... Moscow Radio Orchestra, with the participation of Glinka, the St. Petersburg State Choir. Conductor: Vladimir Fedoseyev, choir-master: Vladislav Chernushenko, soloist: Irina Archipova. *Oresteia* by Sergei Taneyev. *St. John Damascene* (Cantata for choir and orchestra on a text by Alexei Tolstoy) by Sergei Taneyev. *Alexander Nevsky*, Cantata for mezzo-soprano, choir and orchestra, opus 78, by Sergei Prokofiev.
- 13 September..... Moscow Radio Orchestra, with the participation of Glinka, the St. Petersburg State Choir. Conductor: Alexander Vedernikov, choir-master: Vladislav Chernushenko, soloist: Vadim Repin (violin). *Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun* by Claude Debussy. *La Valse* by Maurice Ravel. *Concerto for Violin and Orchestra*, opus 63, no.2 by Sergei Prokofiev. *Parable*, dance drama for choir and orchestra, opus 34A, by Yiorgos Sisilianos.
- 14 September..... Glinka, the St. Petersburg State Choir. Choir-master: Vladislav Chernushenko, soloists: Zanna Polevstova, Alexander Gorbatenko, Yuri Emasov, Anatoly Galaktionov, Sergei Fomenko. *Vespers*, mass for mixed choir, opus 37, by Sergei Rachmaninov.
- 16 September..... Athenaeum, International Cultural Centre. A concert dedicated to the memory of Maria Callas. *Symphony for Large Orchestra and four Voices*. Soloists: Ileana Cotrubas (soprano), Daphne Evangelatou (mezzo-soprano), Vladislav Piafko (tenor), Costas Paschalis (baritone).
- 17 September..... State Orchestra of Salonica. Program to be announced shortly.
- 18 September..... A Yiannis Xenakis Concert – The Xenakis Ensemble. Inauguration of the II Cultural Universidad. *Psappha*, *Akea*, *Echange*, *Epicycles*, *Khalperr*, *Challein* by Iannis Xenakis. Conductor: Diego Masson.
- 20,21 September.... Monte Carlo Ballet. *Mozart et la Dance*, music by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Choreography by Roland Petit.
- 25 September..... *Casta Diva*, an extravaganza with the participation of distinguished opera singers in memory of Maria Callas.
- 29 September..... *Montserrat Caballé*, song recital. Piano: Manuel Burguerras, arias and songs by Vivaldi, Rossini, Enrique Granados, Fernando Obradors, Joaquim Turina, Emilio Serrano, Nieto y Jiménez.
- 2 October..... A John Cage Evening (to honor the late avant garde composer). Piano works performed by Margaret Leng Tan. *Seven2*, a symphonic work, performed by the Musica Negativa Ensemble. Introduction by Yiannis Papioannou.
- 5 October..... *Canto Olimpico* by Mikis Theodorakis, with the participation of the Greek Radio Symphony Orchestra and Choir. Conductor: Lucas Karytinis, choir-master: Antonis Kontoyeorgiou, Soloists: Elena Mouzala (piano), Frangiskos Voutsinos (bass), Vangelis Hatzisimos (tenor).

KATRAKIO THEATRE, PIRAEUS

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

- 4 September..... Amphi-Theatre – 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.

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 Mitsalas. Works by J.S. Bach, Dowland, 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, Tchaikovsky.
- 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.

THESSALONIKI CONCERTS

Mylos Club, tel: (031)251-838.

- 3,4 September.... Concert by Chimerinoi Kolymvites band, at Theatro Kipos.
- 9 September..... Thomas Korovinis in *rebetika* songs, at Theatro Kipos.
- 11 September.... Hontronakos, Mario and Kephallas in *rebetika* songs about Thessaloniki, at Theatro Kipos.
- 11 September.... Concert by Wim Mertens at Mylos Club.
- 12 September.... Concert by Paul Roland at Mylos Club.
- 15 September..... Concert by Neville Brothers (see *Focus*).
- 16 September.... *Rebetika* songs composed by Agathonas Iakovidis and Grigoris Michailidis, at Theatro Kipos.
- 18 September.... Concert by Manolis Pappos, Mario and others. Music by Giorgos Zikas. Venue: Theatro Kipos.

FESTIVAL OF HERAKLEION, CRETE

Theatre, music, dance

Location: Kazantzakis Open Theatre unless otherwise stated.

Performances start at 21:30 pm

Information: Tel. (081)227.102

- 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.
- 9 September..... Cretan and Aegean traditional music by Chainides band.
- 10 September.... Estia Theatre Company. *Hard Nights* by Greek playwright Melpo Axiotis.
- 11 September.... Classical Music. The Soloists of Patras, a 16-member chamber music band.
- 14,15,16 September.. Lakis Lazopoulos in a repertoire celebrating 100 years of comedy.
- 17 September.... Choral music by Cypriot band The Voice of Cerynia.
- 18 September.... Soprano Katerina Tsagaraki. Venue: St. Mark's Basilica, 8:30 pm.
- 21 September.... Swiss pianist Christine Harnisch in a Clavier concert with music by Beethoven, Sopen etc. At St Mark's Basilica, 8:30 pm.
- 22 September.... Duo Andrea Burini (piano) and Michelle Margaritelli (oboe) in music by Rossini, Poulenc, etc, at St Mark's Basilica, 8:30 pm.
- 23 September.... Choir of the Municipality of Herakleion in choral music, St. Mark's Basilica, 9:30 pm.
- 27 September.... Chinese music, dance by Tapei band.

this month

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NAME DAYS IN SEPTEMBER

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

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| September 5 | Zaharias |
| September 14 | Stavros, Stavroula, Voula |
| September 17 | Sophia, Agapi, Elpida |
| September 20 | Efstathios, Stathis, Efstathia |
| September 25 | Efrosini |

DATES TO REMEMBER

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| September 7 | Labor Day (US, Canada) |
| September 28 | Rosh Hashanah |

EXHIBITIONS

ARSANAS, Pyrgos Ouranoupolis. Exhibition of archaeological findings in Chalkidiki. Until September 30.

SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS, 3rd Septemvriou 24, tel 524-5993. Exhibition of the work of 1992 graduates in interior design, architecture, decoration, industrial products design and modelism. Until September 20.

BONAPARTIS VILLA, corner I. Maratou and Evrinomis, Zografou, tel 779-5545. Works of the group Art Studio Est, K. Voloudakis, K. Evangelatos, T. Loukatos, A. Ioannou, E. Sidiropoulou. Until September 30, daily 7-9:30pm (closed 1-16 August).

CATHOLIC CULTURAL CENTRE, Venetian Citadel of the Chora in Naxos, tel (0285)22470, Sylvia Moore, 60 works of art. From August 21 until September 8, daily 11am-2pm and 6pm-8:30pm.

GOETHE INSTITUTE, 14-16 Omirou, tel 360-8111, O.E. Plauen, gravures including *Father and Son*, the work that made him famous. Until September 29. Daily 9:30am-7pm.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART, Andros Island, tel 0282-22444. Alberto Giacometti and Odysseas Elytis. Until 6 September.

MEDITERRANEAN BIENNIAL OF GRAPHIC ARTS, Caravia Beach Hotel, Kos island, Dodecanese, tel (0242)23187-8. Under the auspices of the Italian Embassy of Greece and the Athens Community, European Journalists. Organized by the Italian Consulate Agency of Kos. Until 25 October.

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

NATIONAL GALLERY, 50 Vas. Konstantinou, tel 723-5938. *Metamorphoses of the Modern. The Greek Experience*, until 13 September.

TOWER OF PLAKENTIA'S DUCHESS, *First European Sports Magazines and Books Showroom*. Exhibition of magazines issued in EC countries and have exclusively sports content, and books about physical training, sports

themes etc. From 1 to 20 September. Further information: European Art Centre, 159 Filis Str, tel 323-3494.

CONCERTS

LAIBACH, on 3 September, at Veakio (info: 821-7404).

SIMPLY RED, on 4 September (see *Focus*).

VIM MERTENS, on 12 September at Giannena Municipal Theatre (info: 822-5923, (0651)20090). On 13-14 September, at the Old Electricity Factory in Faliron (info: 822-5923).

NEVILLE ROTHERS, on 14 September, at the Lycabettus Theatre (info: 822-5923, see *Focus*).

PAUL ROLAND, Rock FM Concert, on 11 September, at the EOT Beach, Alimos (info: 861-8078).

TRYPES, on 12 September, at the Lycabettus Theatre (info: 861-8078).

PARADISE LOST, on 3 October, at Rodon Club (info: 524-7427).

CHRISTIAN DEATH, on 4 October, at Rodon Club (info: 524-7427).

MICHAEL JACKSON, on 10 October, at the Olympic Stadium, at 8 pm. Call 512-9005 to receive your ticket at home (see *Focus*).

GALLERIES

ATHENS ART GALLERY, 4 Glykonos, tel 721-3938. Group exhibition with works by Byzantio, Kogevina, Mytaraki. Until 10 September.

DADA, 6 Niriidon and Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Photographs by Michalis Pernalis. From 23 September to 9 October. (see *Focus*).

DRAKOS CONTEMPORARY ART, 127 Irakliou, tel 253-1920,1. *Fanenta* exhibition with works of Gianni Metzikov. From 21 September.

EPOCHES, 263 Kifissias, Kifissia, tel 808-3645. Paintings by Eleni Parli. From 24 September (see *Focus*).

ILEANA TOUNTA, 48 Armatolon & Kleifton, tel 643-9466. Group exhibitions with painting, sculpture and photography works by Antonakos, Varotsos, Deliyiannis, Thodoros, Koulentianos. Until the end of September.

ORA, 7 Xenofondos, tel 323-0698. Ceramics by Stella Bakatsi. From 15 September to 2 October.

SOUND AND LIGHT

ATHENS-ACROPOLIS-PNYX, 1 April-31 October. Tickets: drs 800, students 400. Information tel 322-7944, 322-3111 ext 127. Performances daily: 21:00pm in English, 22:10pm in French (Mon, Wed, Thurs, Sat, Sun), 22:00pm in German (Tues, Fri).

RHODES-Municipal Garden-Palace of the Grand Master, 1 April-31 October. Tickets drs 700, students 350, children 200. Information tel (0241)21922. Performances: In English Mon., Tues. at 20:15pm, Wed., Fri., Sat. at 22:15pm, Thurs. at 23:15pm. In French Wed. and Sun. at 21:15pm. In German Fri. and Sat. at 21:15pm, Tues. and Thurs. at 22:15pm, Wed. at 23:15pm. In Swedish Thurs. at 21:15pm, Mon. at 22:15pm, Tues. and Sat. at 23:15pm. After August performances will begin one hour earlier.

CORFU-The Old Citadel, 15 May-30 September. Information tel (066)37520 and 37640. Performances start at 21:30pm, in English (Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs.), in French (Sun.) and in Greek (Sat.). From 1-31 August, the Monday performance in English will be replaced by a performance in Italian. Daily except for Sundays 21:00-21:30pm dance programs.

MEGARON

THE ATHENS CONCERT HALL, Vassilissis Sofias & Kokali str, tel: 723-1564, 729-0391, 728-2000. 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29 September: *L'Esto Armonico* by Antonio Vivaldi and compositions by Charles Koechlin, Periklis Koukos and others. 30 September: Manos Hatzidakis. 10 October: lecture by Ruggero Raimondi. 3 October: Ruggero Raimondi, Arias and music by Mozart, Verdi, Donizetti. Conductor: Leone Magiera. 5 October: French National Orchestra, 4th Symphony by Robert Schumann, 4th Symphony by Gustav Mahler. Conductor: Eliahn Inbal. Soloist: Arleen Auger (soprano).

THESSALONIKI

GALLERY Z-M, Aristotelous ave. 3. Exhibition entitled *Macedonia-Thrace: Gravures 16-17th century*.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION IN THESSALONIKI, exhibition of photographs and documents on the settlement of refugees from Asia Minor in 1922, entitled *Refugee Faces*. September 1992.

CULTURAL CENTRE FOR NORTHERN GREECE OF THE NATIONAL BANK, exhibition of photographs and documents on the settlement of refugees from Asia Minor in 1922, entitled *Refugee Faces*. October 1992.

ENVIRONMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HELLENIC GLASS ASSOCIATION. Members are glass

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

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

CLUBS & ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

DEMOCRATS ABROAD, info tel 722-4645.

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

GREEK-IRISH SOCIETY, info tel 262-8683.

LA LECHE LEAGUE, info tel 992-9639, 807-5237, 672-5961, 639-5268. *The Art of Breastfeeding and Overcoming Problems.* Athens North 16 sept, 10 am. Athens South 22 Sept, 10 am.

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

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

REPUBLICANS ABROAD, info tel 681-5747.

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

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

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

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

UNITED PENTECOSTAL CHURCH INTERNATIONAL, Lambrou Katsoni 58, tel 644-6980. Weekly services: Sunday 10.30 am, 3 pm; Wednesday 7.30 pm; Bible study, Prayer Service Saturday 7-9 pm.

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

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

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

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

ALL SAINTS, VOULA, in Holy Apostles Catholic Church, Alkyonidon & Daphnis 1, Voula. 6 pm, Holy Eucharist, first and third Sundays of the month.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST, Pireos 28, Omonia Sq. 1st floor, tel 524-5527, 899-1815. Study of the Bible, songs and prayers every Sunday & Thursday 6 pm.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, Vouliagmenis 58, Ano Helliniko, tel 964-9486. Worship at 11 am & 7.30 pm. Bible study at 9.45 am Sundays.

COURSES

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, tel 362-9886 ext 53. Seminars for school teachers, social workers, child psychologists and mothers. 2 October-25 June 1993, Fridays 3:30-7:00 pm. Registration: 1-30 September.

Fees: 55,000 drachmas. Under the auspices of the Panhellenic Association of Parents' Schools, member of the International Association for the child's right to play.

CONFERENCES

A HUNDRED YEARS OF EXCAVATIONS IN DELPHI, 17-19 September. Information: tel 361 2518, 361 2521. Organized by the French School in Athens, The Archaeological Department of Delphi and the Benaki Museum.

II CULTURAL UNIVERSIDAD, 15 September-20 December. Organized by National Metsovia Polytechnic and the Athens Arts School. Activities include, among others, concerts, exhibitions, theatre productions and competitions.

6TH EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON GLUT SURGERY, 2 September, at Lycabettus Theatre.

FIRST INTERNATIONAL MINOAN CELEBRATION OF PARTNERSHIP IN CRETE, 4-11 October. Inspired by Margarita Papandreou. Personalities attending include Olympia Doukakis and Ellen Burnstyn. For further information, write: Minoan Celebration, 1 Romyllas Str, Kastrì, Greece. Tel 884-3202.

FAUST: THE MAGIC OF PHILOSOPHY, THE PHILOSOPHY OF THE MAGIC, 17-20 September, Museum of the Athens University. Participation: Distinguished philosophers from Britain, Italy, Greece and other European countries.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, Open 8:00-6:30pm. Saturday & Sunday 8:30-2:30pm. The entrance fee of 1500 drs includes the museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, ☎ 321-0219. Sculptures, vases, terra-cottas and bronzes from Acropolis' excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, ☎ 321-0185. Open 8:30am-2:45pm; closed Monday. Entrance 800 drs, student prices.

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

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

ATHENS CITY MUSEUM-VOURO'S FOUNDATION-EFTAXIA, Papargopoulou 7. ☎ 324-6164. Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday 9am-1:30pm. Entrance 100 drs (students and tour guides have free entrance). Wednesday free. It contains paintings, designs, sectional plans and models of Athens of 19th century as well as furniture, costumes and personal objects of Othon and Amalia, who lived in this palace for a few years.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vas Sofias). ☎ 361-1617. Open 8:30am-2pm daily. Entrance 1000 drs. Neoclassical mansion housing Anthony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artefacts, textiles and costumes, as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Tuesday closed.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vas Sofias 22. ☎ 721-1027. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 1000 drs. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art, including permanent collection of European masters.

CENTRE FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, A. Hadzimi-hali 6, Plaka. ☎ 324-3987. Open Wednesday, Friday, Saturday 9am-1pm & 5-9pm; Tuesday & Thursday 9am-9pm; Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece.

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. ☎ 727-9706. Open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday 10am-15:30pm, Saturday 10am-14:30pm; closed Sunday and Tuesday. The museum was built to house the private collection of the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation. 230 unique examples of Cycladic art are housed on the first floor, while the second is devoted to small and monumental works from 2000 BC to 400 AD, and the top floor is dedicated to the Charles Politis Collection. On Saturday mornings the museum organizes activities for children, starting in October. Entrance fee 200 drs.

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

ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS ARCHIVES, Cristou Lada 2. ☎ 322-1254. Open 9am-1pm; closed Saturday. Sunday only evening hours. Entrance free. It contains personal

memorials and historical documents of Venizelos and his lifetime.

ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS MUSEUM, Eleftherias Park (Vas. Sofias, behind Venizelos' statue). ☎ 722-4238. Open 10am-1pm & 6-8pm; closed Monday & Sunday. Entrance free. It contains personal objects of Venizelos, photographic material and documents. It also has a library with books about E. Venizelos and his lifetime.

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

GOUNARO MUSEUM, G. Gounaropoulou 6, Ano Ilissia. ☎ 777-7601. Open 9am-1pm & 5am-7pm; Friday, Saturday, Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Entrance free. Art and memorabilia of Gounaropoulos, one of Greece's best known artists.

HELLENIC FOLK MUSIC INSTRUMENTS MUSEUM, Diogenous 123, Pl. Aeridon. ☎ 325-0198

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

HISTORICAL GREEK COSTUME MUSEUM, Dimokritou 7, Kolonaki. ☎ 362-9513. Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday 10am-1pm. Entrance free. It contains traditional costumes from all over Greece, which come from the collection of the Greek Lyceum.

JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, Amalias 36. Open 9am-1pm; closed Saturday. Entrance free. The collection of the museum includes religious and folk art representatives of the centuries-old Jewish-Greek and Sephardic communities of Greece.

KANELLOPOULOS MUSEUM, Theorias & Panos, Plaka. ☎ 321-2313. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Art and artefacts from prehistoric times to the post-Byzantine period. Entrance fee 400 drs

KATINA PAXINOUS MUSEUM, Thokuididou 13, Plaka. ☎ 322-1335. Open Wednesday & Friday 11am-1pm. It contains personal objects of the great tragedian, costumes from performances, the Oscar award and pictures of her life and career. Entrance free.

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM & SITE, Ermou 148. ☎ 346-3552. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 400 drs, students 100 drs. The site includes the ruins of the Dipylon, the Sacred Gate and cemetery, a funerary avenue containing graves, and monuments to famous Athenians. The museum houses many finds from the cemetery.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathinaion 17, Plaka. ☎ 322-9031. Open 10am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, students 100 drs. Art and artefacts mainly from the 18th & 19th centuries.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Tositsa 1. ☎ 821-7717. Open Tuesday to Friday 8am-5pm; Monday 11-5pm; Saturday & Sunday 8:30am-3pm. Entrance 1500 drs.

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

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou & Kolokotroni (old Parliament). ☎ 323-7617. Open Tuesday to Friday 9am-1:30pm; Saturday & Sunday 9am-12:30pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, students 50 drs. Thursday free. It contains objects from the Frankish, Venetian and Turkish periods, traveller's plans, weapons, souvenirs of Othon & George I, as well as collections from the Cretan War, Balkan War, Asia Minor disaster, of World War II.

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

PALEONTOLOGICAL & GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Panepistimiou Athinon, Panepistimioupolis. Visit by appointment only. ☎ 724-7401.

PHILATELIC MUSEUM, Fokianou 2. ☎ 751-9066. Open Monday-Friday 8am-2pm; Monday, Wednesday 17:00-20:00pm. Closed Saturday & Sunday. Entrance free. It contains objects which characterize the development of the mail service, philatelic material, printing elements, first-day circulation envelopes, commemorative seals.

RAIL MUSEUM, Liossion 301. ☎ 524-6580. Open Wednesday 5-8pm & Friday 10am-1pm. Entrance free. It contains carriages as well as furniture, mirrors, plate settings, tickets and perforating machines from the establishment of Greek railways.

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

VORRES MUSEUM, Paiania, Attica. ☎ 664-2520, 664-4771. Open Saturday & Sunday 10am-2pm. (appt. for groups). Entrance 100 drs; children & students free. Contemporary Greek art.

WAR MUSEUM OF GREECE, Vas. Sofias & Rizari. ☎ 729-0543. Open 9am-2pm; Sunday 9:30am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance free. It contains weapons, memorial and historical heirlooms of the battles of Greece.

restaurants and night life

8

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.

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.

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 sftiro; beef in earthenware.

KOSTOYIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Exarchia. ☎ 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 22. ☎ 323-1127. Charming bistro restaurant with good Greek cuisine, a little expensive. Open daily 12pm-1am.

HOTELS

THE ATHENS HILTON, Vas Sofias 46. ☎ 722-0201. The Athenian Lounge, An open café, serving refreshments and snacks, including its special Chocolate menu. Open 10am-9pm daily.

The Byzantine, a circular garden-like restaurant with Greek and international specialties, plus a superb buffet. Open 5am-2am daily. It is transformed into a Spanish restaurant every Tuesday; and Italian, every Wednesday. **Galaxy Bar**, with grand view of Athens and live entertainment. Open all week 6pm-2am.

Swimming Pool Restaurant, serves lunch 12 noon - 5:30pm.

Garden Restaurant, Barbecue w/live entertainment every day 8:30 - midnight.

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. Asteria restaurant. Service til 1:30 am.

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

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

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

ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. ☎ 896-0211.

Grill Room, downstairs café restaurant, piano music;



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CHINA restaurant

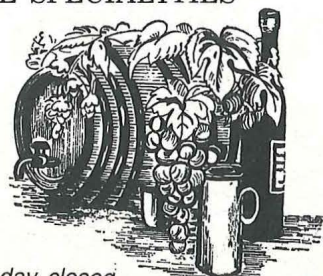
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by Authentic Japanese Chef

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322-0980 — 324-6851

9

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.

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

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

MERIDIEN HOTEL, ☎ 325-5301/9

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

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

CHANDRIS HOTEL, ☎ 941-4825.

The Rooftop, snack bar by the pool, from 10am till 6pm.

Restaurant/buffet dining, 9:30pm-1am.

HOTEL PENTELIKON, ☎ 801-2837.

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

Belle Epoque, international cuisine. Live music.

Vardi's Restaurant, French cuisine.

La Bouillabaisse, fresh seafood.

KOLONAKI

DEKAOKTO, 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 Aristofanous, and T. Arvanitidis.

NOUFARA, Kanari 26. ☎ 362-7426. Restaurant.

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

PLAKA

HERMION, café and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (Pandrosou 15). ☎ 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.

STROFI, Gali 25, Makrygianni. ☎ 921-4130. 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. Pikerini wine, laced with wine from Santorini (barrel). Sunday Closed.

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

THESPIAS, taverna on Thespidos 18. ☎ 323-8242. 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.

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

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

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

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

MOUSTAKAS, Harilaou Trikoupi and Kritis 27, Kifissia. ☎ 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

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

GREEK

APAGGIO, Megistis 6, Kalamaki. ☎ 983-9093. Traditional food from all over Greece. Opened till 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 till 12:30. Sunday closed.

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



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ITALIAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

LA BUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. ☎ 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under the same management as "La B ussola" in Glyfada, Vas. Freiderikis 34, ☎ 894-2605. Filet à la Diabolo and "Triptiho à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

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

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

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.

JAPANESE

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

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

CHINESE

ASIAN PALACE, Kalymnou 126, Voula. ☎ 895-1983. Cantonese dim-sum.

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

CHINA, Efroniou St 72, 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.

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

GOLDEN DRAGON, Syngrou Ave 122 and G. Olympiou 27-29. ☎ 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30 - 3:30pm and 7:30pm - midnight. Closed on Sundays.

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

HUA LUNG, 55 Efroniou (opposite the Caravel Hotel). ☎ 724-2735; 724-2736. Restaurant with Chinese specialty. Open daily from 1pm-4pm and from 7:30pm - 12:30am.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. ☎ 894-4528. Open daily 12pm - 3pm for lunch and 7pm - 1am. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LONG FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 143, coastal road near EOT Beach B. ☎ 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls. Chinese noodles, among other dishes. Peking duck must be ordered 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price. Monday Closed.

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

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou. ☎ 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chili sauce, making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1pm.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirinio Sports Center). ☎ 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

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

FRENCH

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

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

SPANISH

ISPANIKI GONIA, Theagenous 22, Caravel area. ☎ 723-1393. Service till 1am. Sunday closed.

SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ay Sostis Church). ☎ 932-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla sangria. Monday closed.

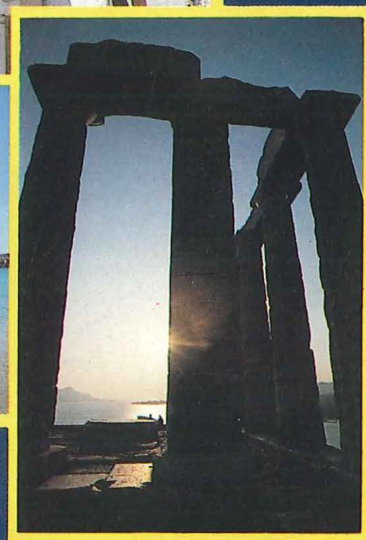
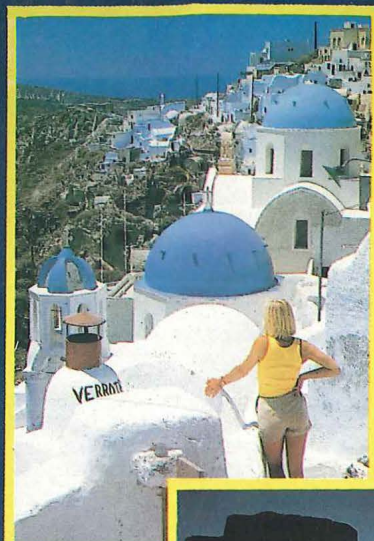
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