

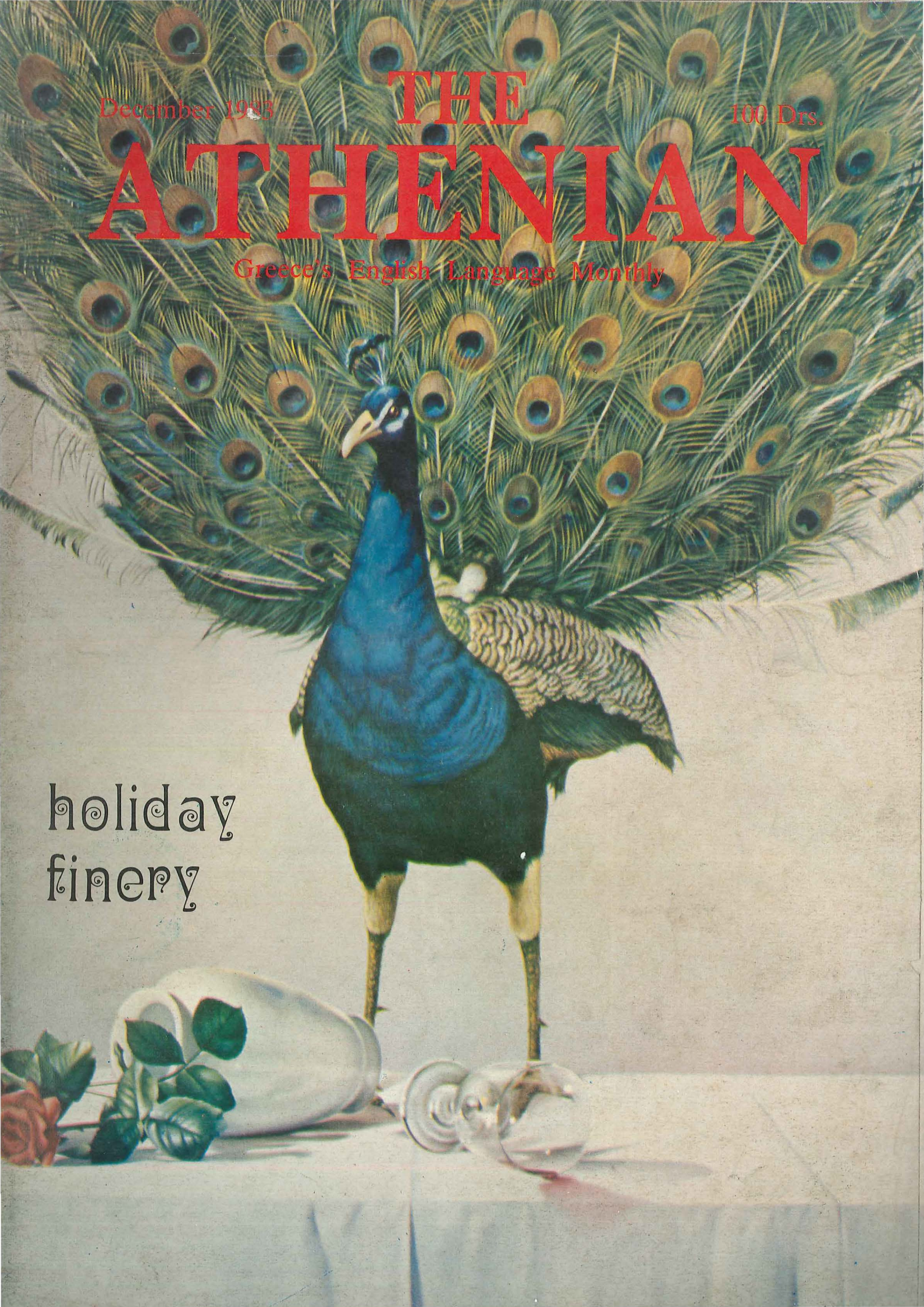
December 1983

100 Drs.

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly

holiday
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FEATURES

- 16 **Turkish Parliamentary Elections,** by Michael Skapinker
A step toward democracy?
- 18 **The Case of Ismet Imset,** by M.S.
The plight of a Turkish journalist
- 22 **Bring Out the Tutu,** by B. Samantha Stenzel
Learning to dance in Athens
- 24 **The Corinth Canal,** by T. Peter Limber
An old dream come true too late
- 27 **The Salepi Season,** by J.M. Thursby
Warm drink on a winter day
- 28 **Fine-feathered Friends,**
Dressing up for Christmas
- 43 **A Different Drum,** by B.S.S.
The filming of John le Carre's latest

DEPARTMENTS

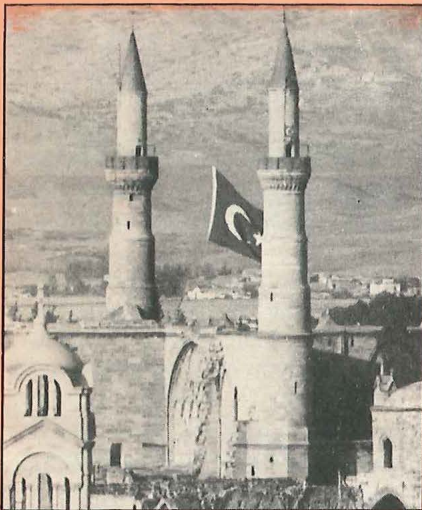
- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|----|-------------------|
| 6 | Letters | 44 | Books |
| 7 | Our Town | 45 | The Sporting Life |
| 8 | Dateline | 46 | Katey's Corner |
| 14 | Comment | 48 | Spaggos |
| 20 | Business-watch | 50 | People |
| 39 | Health and Beauty Care | 51 | Dis 'n' Data |
| 40 | Marketplace | 52 | Postscript |
| 42 | Close to Home | 54 | Classifieds |
| | | 55 | Guide |

publisher's note

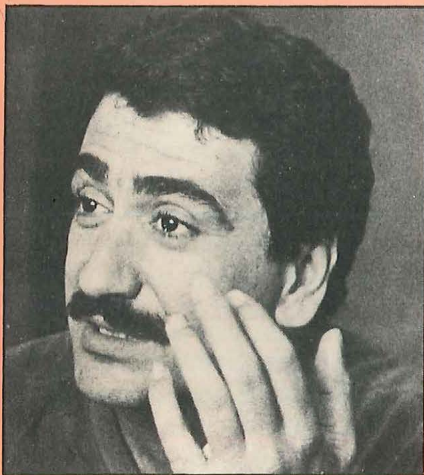
Ninety years ago the Corinth Canal was inaugurated by King George I, fulfilling a dream conceived by Nero nearly two thousand years ago. Translating this dream into reality, however, created a series of engineering and economic difficulties which T. Peter Limber records in his short chronicle of the canal. Mr. Limber is senior vice-president international for the Archirodon Construction (Overseas) Co., S.A., in Athens.

Elsewhere in this issue, news analyst John C. Loulis comments on the economic policies pursued by the socialist government for the last two years. Journalist Michael Skapinker covers the recent Turkish elections, B. Samantha Stenzel reports on the burgeoning ballet schools here, and long-term resident J.M. Thursby evokes the still-existent salepi sellers in the streets of a fast-vanishing Athenian world.

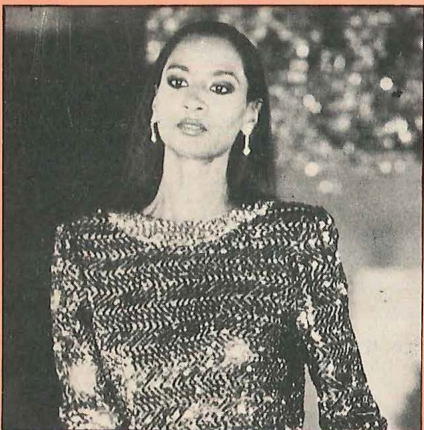
This month's "Holiday Finery" cover is by Achilleas Droungas, a leading painter of the younger generation. The peacock is a detail from a work first shown in a one-man exhibition at the Zoumboulakis Gallery earlier this year. A major mural by Droungas decorates the Pergola Restaurant in the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel.



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28



40



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Compendium

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December 1983

Dear Athenian,

As usual, it is very difficult to select a limited number of titles from the enormous range of books we would like to recommend to your readers for their Christmas reading and gifts. So I'm offering only a very short list from the many new titles and old favourites arriving at our shop... while I'm personally dashing off to London to make last-minute purchases of recent books and book bargains on the spot. Here are some of the hardbacks we recommend and we are also compiling a list of paperbacks for the use of customers and bookclub members.

THE NETWORK DIRECTORY FOR GREECE (2,000 copies in stock)
THE NEVERENDING STORY (Michael Ende)
NEW OXFORD COMPANION TO MUSIC (only 6,125 drs until 31st Dec.)
ELENI (Nicholas Gage)
THE NAME OF THE ROSE (Umberto Eco)
KINGDOM BY THE SEA (Paul Theroux)
THE HUMAN BODY (the ultimate pop-up book by Jonathan Miller)
HISTORY OF THE BALKANS (B.Jelavich, in two pbk volumes)
SHAME (Salman Rushdie)
ARTHUR KOESTLER (George Mikes)
THE GUINNESS BOOK OF RECORDS (of course!)
GOOD TIMES, BAD TIMES (Harold Evans)
LIFE AND TIMES OF MICHAEL K (by Booker prize winner J M Coetzee)
or some paperbacks like:

Proust's REMEMBRANCE OF THINGS PAST; Patrick Leigh Fermor's ROUMELI;
THE COMPLETE NOVELS OF GEORGE ORWELL; Dick Francis' BANKER; or
ASIMOV's fourth FOUNDATION book.

For the undecided gift buyer we have the Compendium Book Tokens; and lots of bargain books for those with large families (though all our books are really at bargain prices)
A very merry Christmas to you and your readers from the Compendium crowd.

Nick L.



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Letters

Getting it right

I am an American living in Greece and enjoy reading your magazine but have noticed an error in all your November issues about our holiday: Thanksgiving.

In Spaggos on page 46 of the November 1983 issue it says Thanksgiving is observed on the third Thursday of November and that the first Thanksgiving was observed in 1607 at Jamestown, Virginia. This is incorrect and I decided to write and correct it.

Thanksgiving is always the fourth Thursday of November. As for the first observance, it was in 1621 at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the first permanent colony in New England. The settlers, the Pilgrims, after having survived a hard year in their new land, set aside a 'day of thanks' for their food, families, friends and their new religious freedom in America. They shared their meal with 90 Indians who had helped them learn the ways of the new land.

As each year from that first Thanksgiving, Americans still gather together to celebrate the fourth Thursday of November. This year it was observed Thursday, November 24th, and not the 21st which is a Monday, as stated in the 'Dates to Remember' on page 56.

**Florence Battles-Efthyiadis
Volos**

Moved by the Muse

In the few copies of *The Athenian* that I have seen, verse seems to play no part. However, I am submitting one 'poem' in the hope that you will be able to find room for it.

Marathon - September

The pyramids press heavy on the sand,
And voice each mighty Pharaoh's majesty.

Proudly the Roman temples still demand

Respect for every Caesar's victory.
Such forceful tongues are shouting to be heard.

This tymvos, autumn-brown, with quiet word

Whispers, to those who look in puzzlement,

"This too, this simple earth, this monument

Is just as much a tomb as those of stone.

Pause here and think of honored men unknown

Who freely gave their lives upon
The fennel field of Marathon."

Does Datis sleep in such a hallowed spot?

**Derrick Kay
Cheshire, England**



our town

The Neighborhood of the Gods

In moments of nostalgia or irritation, Athenians complain that the uncontrolled growth of their city has deprived them of the intimacy of a small capital while providing them with all the inconveniences of a megalopolis and none of its compensations.

The effort of 25 years to create an ambitious cultural center has produced no more than a very large hole at the corner of Vasileos Konstantinou and Ploutarchou, a site that today only attracts unemployed archaeologists and inquisitive dogs. A few blocks away the even larger concrete skeleton of the Hall of the Friends of Music has produced no sound in the last five years but the cooing of pigeons.

If the prospect of making Athens into a glittering cultural metropolis seems dim at present, a return to a more intimate and humane way of life is looking brighter. On November 23, forty *kentra* in Plaka – discotheques, night clubs, boites, etc., with such suggestive names as ‘Any Time’, ‘Midnight and After’, ‘New Mecca’ and ‘Mad Club’ – forever shut their doors in compliance with the terms set down by Presidential Decree 561/82 signed just one year earlier.

It's taken four Presidential Decrees to accomplish it, but Greece has put teeth into a zoning law for the first time since the medieval and Turkish accretions were swept off the Acropolis 150 years ago. The fact will surprise no one familiar with this do-it-yourself, where-

ever-you-like country.

To go back a bit, P.D. 522/80 squelched the megalomaniacal idea of cutting a ring road around the Acropolis and dictated as well that streets in Plaka could not be altered in any way. P.D. 616/80 ordered the removal of advertisements, signs and neon lights which had given the area a Polynesian-Las Vegas style felt to be out of keeping with ‘the neighborhood of the gods’. On its heels came P.D. 617/80 which dictated what buildings or groups of buildings must be preserved, detailing how they should be restored inside and out, in lights of today's needs. Practically, it offered attractive loans to real estate owners. Finally, P.D. 561/82, in a mood of moral uplift, required an elevation in the quality of life: toning down the decibel count of megaphones and eliminating the steamier fleshpots.

As a paradigm for the future of Greece, the rejuvenation of Plaka in old age is of the greatest importance. The unique Venetian quarter of Hania, Crete, for instance, is currently passing through the degenerate phases that almost destroyed Plaka, an example which can be multiplied many times over. This is no time to decentralize ugliness.

As for Athens itself, the rehabilitation of Plaka is a vital contribution. What are fine galleries, elaborate theaters, elegant productions of opera and ballet, if a city's heart is out of joint? But if the heart of a city is brought back to health, good circulation will naturally follow, and a new creativity, too, that relies not on grand

architecture but on the human scale.

In the temporary absence of gods, people are moving back into Plaka.

Teriade

Art publisher, critic and collector, Stratis Eleftheriadis, who, as ‘Teriade,’ became an international figure in the world of early 20th century art, died in Paris at 86 on October 23.

Son of a small soap manufacturer from the village of Vareia, Mytilene, he left in 1915 to study law in Paris. His interests were soon diverted, however, to the dynamic world of contemporary art. As co-publisher of the influential journal *Cahiers d'Art*, he came into close and friendly contact with leading artists. From these encounters issued those limited editions of original works of Matisse, Picasso, Braque, Giacometti and others, which are outstanding examples of 20th century publishing and works of art in themselves.

Teriade is probably best known here for discovering the talents of the folk painter, Theofilos, a leading figure in 20th century Greek art, whose works are found in many leading museums, including the Louvre. In recent years, Teriade himself has created two museums and presented them to his homeland. One contains his unique art publications and the other his private collection of Theofilos. Both are attached to the modest house in Mytilene where he was born.

Turkish republic declared on Cyprus, diplomatic war erupts

Full scale diplomatic war broke out between Greece and Turkey in the wake of Ankara's recognition of the secessionist Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, declared by Rauf Denktash November 15.

Denktash had been stepping up threats of a unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) since May. That's when the United Nations General Assembly passed with 103 votes out of 157, a strongly worded resolution calling for the withdrawal of occupation troops from the island.

The timing surprised everybody. U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar was close to finalizing arrangements for a meeting between Denktash and Cypriot president Spyros Kyprianou. Denktash had been demanding such a summit for months.

Informed observers in Athens expressed the view that Ankara had been caught with their pants down. The Turks, in a period of transition from military to civilian rule, hastily called together an extraordinary meeting of the National Security Council before recognizing the new state.

However, the *Financial Times* correspondent in Ankara pointed out that while Turkey has been publicly calling for a cooling of Turkish Cypriot ardor on UDI, they have taken no practical steps to rein in Denktash.

And a Turkish source in Athens added that whether or not Ankara was behind the move was not as important as the fact that once the state had been proclaimed, it would be politically impossible for Turkey not to recognize it.

The UDI came on the heels of the November 6 Turkish general elections, that saw Turgut Ozal and his Motherland Party swept into power. Reports are that while Denktash enjoyed a good working relationship with the generals that have ruled Turkey since 1980, his relations with Ozal are anything but warm.

However, Ozal is a devout Muslim who as the junta's economics czar substantially increased Turkey's trade with Arab countries. And in an interview with the *Times of London* following his election, he said that if the Turkish Cyp-



riots declared independence, he would immediately recognize them.

Furthermore, the banner of Ozal's party shows a map of Turkey divided up into its provinces. Cyprus, with a line drawn across it, is included.

World reaction was swift and severe. Britain and the United States led the condemnation, both insisting there was only one legal government on Cyprus.

Greece and Cyprus launched an intensive diplomatic campaign against the Turkish Cypriot state. All bilateral talks with Ankara were cut off and Athens rejected Britain's call for tripartite talks between the U.K., Greece and Turkey.

A hurriedly summoned meeting of the U.N. Security Council, requested by Britain and Cyprus, passed by a vote of 17 to one with one abstention, a condemnation of the Turkish Cypriot move that called for its reversal. The resolution also reiterated that there was only one legally recognized government on Cyprus.

Denktash reacted angrily, saying he "would never recognize the Greek Cypriot administration as the only legal government on Cyprus."

But his move to UDI was a bid to gain international recognition for his government. One Western diplomat recently returned from Cyprus said the Turkish Cypriots felt "time was on their side."

By late November, the goal had still eluded Denktash. Reports had surfaced that Bangladesh had recognized the new state, but this was denied after Greece cut relations with the Asian nation.

The big surprise was Pakistan. President Mohammad Zia ul Haq had re-

portedly stated during a recent visit to Ankara that his country would recognize an independent Turkish Cypriot state. But a spokesman for the Pakistani embassy in Athens refused to confirm or deny. "I have no way of confirming what was reported in the press," he said.

The Pakistanis restricted themselves to voting against the Security Council resolution and to a call for not isolating the Turkish Cypriot community.

But isolation was the name of the game. The new state stands to lose all aid from the EC, the Council of Europe and the U.S. On November 22, EC foreign ministers decided to slap an embargo on Turkish Cypriot products.

The Turks moved quickly to take advantage of public sympathy in the Islamic world. Turkish Defence Minister Haluk Bayulken took his country's case to Saudi Arabia on November 22 while President Kenan Evren was preparing a trip to Jordan, which abstained in the Security Council vote.

For Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, it is the most serious foreign policy crisis of his administration. All political parties in Greece rallied around the government's diplomatic offensive. Paradoxically, the increasingly successful push to isolate Turkey and the Turkish Cypriots is fraught with danger.

Said a seasoned political observer with intimate knowledge of Cyprus: "The Turks are proud and stubborn. When they feel isolated they are more likely to over-react. They may feel they have nothing to lose by taking over the whole island. But it's still an open game. Anything can happen now."

Independence the goal all along?

In a statement on Turkish Cypriot radio Bayrak, on October 17, Rauf Denktash said the proclamation of an independent Turkish state on Cyprus would be a useful step towards the establishment of a federal republic on the island.

A Turkish official in Athens, speaking a few weeks before UDI was declared, supported this opinion saying: "Denktash's calls for an independent ... state have always been aimed at proving his equality (with the Greek Cypriots) in order to help in the creation of a federal republic."

The text of the UDI does refer to this goal. But few observers seriously believe this. The widely held opinion is that Denktash, who was referred to as a "chauvinist" by one Western diplomat with long experience in Cyprus, has been fighting for this all his life.

"It's almost impossible to negotiate with Denktash," the official said. "He is not willing to give anything up."

Born in 1924, Denktash studied law in London and later served as acting solicitor general of Cyprus under British rule.

In 1957 he resigned to work full time for his community. In 1973, he became Vice President of Cyprus, a post reserved for Turkish Cypriots under the constitution. Two years later, following the Turkish invasion and subsequent exchange of populations, he proclaimed the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, and won a landslide election as its president.

Throughout his presidency Denktash demanded the establishment of a federal republic, composed of two equal states. The Greek side started out calling for the reestablishment of a unitary state but eventually came around to the principle of federation.

Said a high-ranking Greek official with intimate knowledge of Cyprus: "We accepted a federal republic. What more do they want? They refuse to make serious territorial adjustments. They simply want to formalize the status quo (partition) with two states, and share the sovereignty over the whole island."

A major turning point on the road to UDI was last May's U.N. resolution calling for the withdrawal of all occupation troops. Denktash broke off inter-communal talks then in progress. "He was angry because of the Greek public opinion victory on the world stage," commented a Western diplomat recently returned from duty in Cyprus.

**Dateline prepared by
Emmanuel Hadzipetros**

Strongest support coming from Western countries

"Now ... the Greek and Cypriot people count their friends and allies," Prime Minister Papandreou said in his reaction to the Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence.

And while Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Yiannis Kapsis reassured newsmen November 17 that the response of all countries approached was "positive," it was clear that certain states were more positive than others.

Within hours, the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Holland, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Austria and Canada, the U.N. Secretary General, the European Community and parliament, all expressed strong disapproval. By the weekend, they had been joined by India, Germany, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Australia, Belgium, Switzerland, Mexico and many others.

The U.S. condemned the Turkish Cypriot action and called on all world governments not to recognize the secessionist state.

Britain termed the move incompatible with the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee,

Text of UDI proclamation

We hereby declare before the world and history the establishment of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

On this historic day, we extend once again our hand in peace and friendship to the Greek Cypriot people.

The two peoples of the island are destined to coexist side-by-side.

We can and must find peaceful, just and durable solutions to all our differences through negotiations on the basis of equality.

The proclamation of the new state will not hinder but will facilitate the establishment of a genuine federation.

The new republic will not unite with any other state.

The new state will continue to adhere to the treaties of establishment, guarantee and alliance.

The good offices of the U.N. Secretary General and negotiations must continue.

On matters which can be resolved in the short term, immediate measures of good will must be taken.

The new state will be non-aligned. It will not join any military bloc. It will attach the greatest importance to the preservation of peace, stability and the balance of power in the region.

under which the U.K., Greece and Turkey were guarantors of Cypriot independence and territorial integrity, and said it recognized only one Cypriot state.

Even Israel, whose relations with Greece are anything but cozy, expressed a position strongly supportive of the Greek and Cypriot view. "We continue to support the integrity and unity of Cyprus and we will not recognize a separate government in any part of the island," said a spokesman for the Israeli diplomatic mission in Athens.

Reaction from the Soviet Union and its Eastern European satellites, Arab, Islamic and Third World countries – actively courted by PASOK since its ascension to power – was not so swift or firm. The Soviets came out with a statement November 16, a full day after the Turkish Cypriot proclamation, which called for a reversal of the action, but which did not condemn it.

Romania and East Germany followed with their own statements, but neither were as strong as any Western condemnation, and Arab reaction was limited to Algeria, which called the "unilateral proclamation ... a grave attack" on U.N. and non-aligned resolutions.

Egypt issued its statement November 17, read to the *Athenian* before its delivery to the foreign ministry. The basic Egyptian position on Cyprus was reasserted, "that is, to support all resolutions taken by the United Nations ... and the non-aligned movement. Egypt respects the territorial integrity of the member states of the United Nations."

At the the weekend Security Council meeting, the Soviet Union spoke out strongly in support of Cyprus.

However, an Eastern European diplomat pointed out that speeches made in the Security Council could be modified later but strong government statements were permanent.

"It's important for us not to damage our relations with other states, in this case, Turkey," he admitted.

Pakistan voted against the resolution. But Pakistan, which had been expected to recognize the Denktash state, remained firmly on the fence. It issued a statement showing understanding "for the efforts of the brotherly Turkish Cypriot people," and pointed out that since the inter-communal "talks had made little progress ... Pakistan can well understand the frustration ... of the Turkish Cypriot community."

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Terrorists slay U.S. Navy officer and Greek driver

A U.S. Navy captain and his Greek driver were shot dead November 15 and a left-wing terrorist organization, which has claimed responsibility for the slayings of a former Athens C.I.A. station chief and three Greek police officers, immediately claimed credit.

Captain George Tsantes, 53, a Greek-American from New York City assigned to the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group in Greece (JUSMAGG), was slain at 7:30 a.m. as he sat in the back seat of his car at a Psychiko traffic light.

His driver, Nikos Valoutsos, 62, died later in hospital of stomach wounds.

Seven bullets from a .45 caliber magnum were fired at point blank range through the car's closed window. Captain Tsantes was hit four times, including two bullets in the heart. It was the first assassination of an American diplomat in Greece since C.I.A. station chief Richard Welch was gunned down on December 23, 1975.

The shadowy November 17 Group, named for the day in 1973 when a student uprising was put down by Greece's pro-American military government, called the pro-government daily *Eleftherotyia* to claim responsibility.

Police ballistic experts later said the gun used to kill Tsantes was the same weapon used in the murder of Welch and three Greek police officers.

In a seven-page letter to *Eleftherotyia*, the terrorist group explained it murdered Tsantes as a protest against the new agreement on the U.S. military bases in Greece.

"The socialists have failed to carry out their anti-imperialist pre-election program. We have a new bases agreement and a false promise the bases will leave in five years," the document said.

Tests showed the letter was typed on the same machine used to write the justification for Welch's killing.

Prime Minister Papandreou condemned the act and vowed to apprehend the murderers.

Athenians were stunned. Coming on the day of the Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence, it was the second assassination in the city in less than a month. On November 7 a gunman opened fire on two Jordanian embassy officials in Monastiraki. Mohammad Rashid, 30, died in hospital and Ahmed Mohammad Doghle, 35, was left seriously wounded.

Neil Kinnock, the new British Labor Party boss, has a novel solution to the problem of returning the Elgin Marbles to Greece. If he were to assume power, Kinnock told British journalists, he'd trade the ancient statues that once graced the Parthenon's pediments for our very own culture minister Melina Mercouri.

When told, Ms. Mercouri replied humbly: "If he thinks I am worth as much as the masterpieces of the Parthenon, he is flattering me."

Bulgaria implies it won't install new Soviet missiles

Bulgarian president Todor Zhivkov hinted last month that no Soviet nuclear missiles would be installed on his country's territory.

The assurance came during a press conference November 13 in Sofia held at the end of an official visit to the Warsaw Pact country by Prime Minister Papandreou. One of the visit's main purposes was to discuss the proposed January 1984 summit of Balkan experts in Athens aimed at creating a nuclear-free zone in the region.

Turkey, Yugoslavia, Romania, Bulgaria and Greece have agreed to attend; only Albania has refused.

Zhivkov's hint came during an answer to a question asked of Papandreou on the Soviet response to new U.S. missiles in Europe. Zhivkov interrupted the Greek premier to say that a country trying to create a nuclear-free zone would not discuss the possibility of installing nuclear weapons on its own soil.

The pro-government press in Athens hailed the statement in bold headlines while opposition papers were skeptical, pointing out that Bulgaria was a Soviet satellite and a faithful ally. If Moscow wanted the missiles in Bulgaria, they opined, Sofia would have no choice.

Zhivkov was not the only world leader visited by the Greek prime minister last month. On November 3 Papandreou flew to London for two days of talks with British officials on European Community matters.

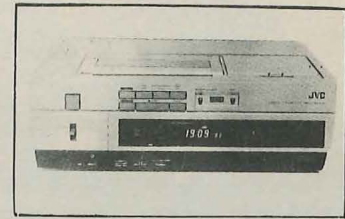
He met with Margaret Thatcher November 4 and discussions centered principally on EC problems such as how to increase community resources, about which Britain is hesitant, and the accession of Spain and Portugal.

The visit was part of a series of meetings between EC leaders in preparation for the Athens summit beginning December 6.

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On the street of games

The year might be a little long in the tooth, but this man knows you're never too old to enjoy its sights. And a little bargaining for a gift for that someone special can't hurt either. It helps liven up those short December days.

10th anniversary of student uprising marked by new stamps, demonstrations and reception

November 17 marked the tenth anniversary of the 1973 student uprising at Athens Polytechnic School against the military junta that ruled Greece between 1967 and 1974.

The event, in which at least 23 people are known to have been killed after the Colonels sent tanks crashing into the campus, is regarded here as a milestone leading to the eventual collapse of the junta.

The tenth anniversary celebrations were coordinated by the government's youth undersecretariat. Over 40 organizations took part and the officially-sanctioned functions took place between November 7 and November 17. The Post Office issued new stamps to commemorate the occasion and an anti-war concert was held in front of the U.S. embassy November 9.

The climax came November 17 in what has become a traditional march on the American embassy. U.S. support of the Colonels' regime is widely resented here.

Parliament passes Greek-U.S. bases accord

The Greek parliament ratified with an overwhelming majority November 7 the agreement on the United States military bases in this country.

All political parties – except for the Moscow-line Communist Party of Greece (KKE) – voted for the bill.

But even the KKE, which had denounced the fact as an agreement allowing the bases to remain, couldn't bring itself to vote "no;" they walked out before voting began.

"The communists have tried to make propaganda on this issue," a high-ranking government official commented. "But they know the people don't want a more radical treaty."

Prime Minister Papandreou, in his parliamentary speech on the bill, insisted the pact would lead to the withdrawal of the bases in five years. He said that in order to cancel the decision of the present government, parliament would have to ratify the treaty again on its termination.

The main opposition New Democracy Party voted with the government, although party leader Evangelos Averof criticized PASOK's foreign policy saying that it had isolated and weakened Greece internationally and within NATO.

But informed observers point out that most of Greece's allies aren't that upset over the government's foreign policy approach. One diplomat from a senior NATO country said that in practice, the major difference between PASOK and past governments is in the rhetoric.

And even the government's apparent anti-Western rhetoric on some issues has brought about results beneficial to the alliance. Said one observer: "If New Democracy had negotiated the same bases agreement, there'd be riots in the streets."

At Random

• **Christos Tsigouris**, Greece's youngest-ever publisher and journalist, will soon get a little help from his friends to put out his small local newspaper, *The Flea*. Christos, an elementary school student in the township of Andritsaina in the Peloponessos, has been writing and publishing *The Flea* by himself for three years. Handwritten and reproduced by photocopy, the journal sells for 10 drachmas and covers local news, municipal affairs, social and cultural events, marriages, births and deaths. But justice minister George Mangakis, who describes Christos as a "real phenomenon," thinks the boy deserves a helping hand. So he's instructed the local court to allow the young publisher free use of photocopy facilities, and he's asked the Press and Information General Secretariat to allot 10,000 drachmas a month towards *The Flea's* production costs.

• A daring weekend bank raid netted a gang of thieves a stack of stale **cheese pies**. The erstwhile burglars, who couldn't break into the vault, raided the office refrigerator instead and drowned their failure in the flaky cheese pastries. Swept by a wave of politeness – or maybe gratitude – they left a thank-you note in the refrigerator, which was found by bank employees when they returned to work Monday morning.

• **Petros** the parrot foiled a second attempt to kidnap him from his home in a Piraeus pet shop last month. Petros, who has a vocabulary of about 200 words, fought off the would-be kidnapper and lived to crow about it after. When the pet shop's owner arrived next morning, Petros squawed at him in Greek: "Patera, patera, o vlakas!" – "Father, father, the idiot!" When police came to investigate, the self-satisfied bird added to his statement: "I am a good boy."

• Enraged priests led by their bishop, **Maximos Karavas**, invaded a movie theater last month to demand the film being shown – *Priestly Company* – be stopped. The Greek comedy details the adventures of a group of bouzouki playing priests. Viewers reacted angrily and hot words were exchanged between the holy fathers and the theater's paying customers.

• Greek **military chiefs** are considering a new regulation that would allow servicewomen a year's leave of absence for pregnancy, even if the child is being born out of wedlock. The old rule, which went so far as to provide for automatic discharge in the event of pregnancy, is being updated

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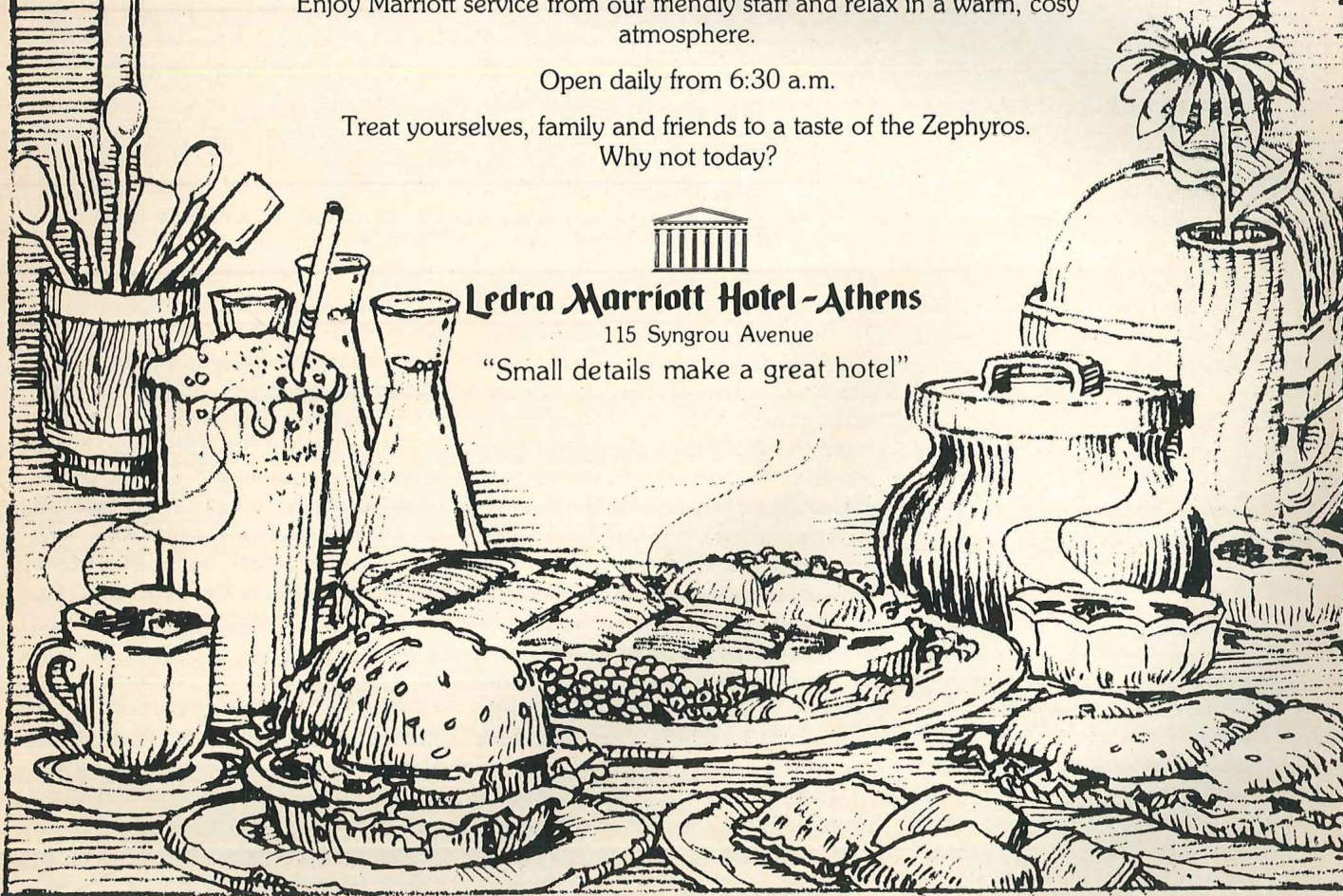
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Two years of socialist economic policy: More of the same statist medicine

Two years have passed since Andreas Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) was swept into power. In one of his main pledges, Mr. Papandreou undertook to put the economy back on its feet. But two years later, the situation has changed; for the worst. And a recent OECD report paints a rather bleak picture of the Greek economy.

Socialist Policies and Economic Decline

Mr. Papandreou inherited a sick economy as a result of his conservative predecessors' statist policies. But in the succeeding two years, the government injected more of the same statist medicine in the economy, succeeding only in exacerbating the problems they inherited.

Summarizing developments for 1983 the OECD report states:

"Judging from the data so far, 1983 has been another year of disappointing performance of the economy because of an unfavorable international environment but also, preponderantly, because of the accumulation of domestic imbalances. For the year as a whole, production should stagnate at best, investment and productivity continue their decline and unemployment increase further. The rate of inflation (around 20%) remains much above the OECD average and the current external deficit may exceed the level of 1982..."

In 1982, the government increased taxation considerably by imposing new taxes valuing 200 billion drachmas, mainly levied on private enterprise through three new taxes; increased public expenditure by approximately 35%; increased substantially the salary rates of lower income groups by about 46%; and established longer holidays and shorter working hours.

The effects of socialism

These measures turned out to be a recipe for disaster, and in spite of Mr. Papandreou's prediction that GNP would increase by 2% in 1982, in effect there was a negative growth rate of approximately 1%. Furthermore, in spite of a much more realistic 1983 budget and new "austerity" measures, the policies of

1982 and other government measures have affected negatively almost every area of the Greek economy. More specifically:

(1) Inflation, which is dropping in most European countries, still hovers around 22-23% in Greece. Although the government has brought the inflation rate down 2% or 3% compared to 1981, 1981 was an electoral year and consequently extremely inflationary. The government's inability to tackle inflation is hardly surprising. The public deficit, which is responsible for the high inflation rate in Greece has increased from 14% of the GNP in 1981 to 17% in 1982; in spite of dramatic tax raises. As the OECD report observes "Greece's deficit is now one of the highest in the OECD area..."

(2) The unemployment rate has more than doubled since the socialists came to power, reaching an official figure of 8%, even though the real figure is estimated at around 10% and is still rising. The OECD report attributes this phenomenon to "stagnation of output" and "the strong increase in labor costs." In effect, if various severe labor market regulations did not discourage layoffs, and if public sector employment did not continue to grow, unemployment would have been even greater. According to the above OECD report, the youth unemployment rate (up to 24 years old) reached about 20% in 1982, accounting for about 42% of total unemployment.

(3) The dramatic rise in unemployment is hardly surprising since profits have been squeezed by taxation, price freezes and large increases in the salaries of lower income groups. In effect, the 1,700 industries which cover 90% of industrial production suffered a loss of 8.4 billion drachmas in 1982, compared to 14.3 billion profits in 1981. Furthermore 34,750 small businesses have gone bankrupt during the past two years. Taxation on property has hit the construction sector, while price freezes have incurred heavy losses on whole sectors of the economy (e.g. pharmaceuticals, beer and flour companies).

(4) All the above point to another alarming development: the decreasing competitiveness of the Greek economy as a whole, but primarily of Greek indus-

try. This is mainly due to the steady acceleration in the growth of unit labor costs and the new laws stipulating longer holidays, and shorter working hours. The OECD report notes that such costs in manufacturing increased by 37.5% in 1982. Industrial production in 1982 is estimated to have dropped to 4.7%, a percentage which has not been observed for the past 25 years. In effect many economists speak of a process of deindustrialization in Greece.

Dampening Investment

One of the most alarming developments is the continuing and steady drop in investment. The OECD report lists three reasons for this: a marked decline in profits; uncertain prospects for demand and output; and frequent changes of the law on investment incentives over the last three years. However, another series of equally, if not more important, factors which have dampened investment should be pointed out:

(a) The PASOK government has encouraged through state-controlled radio and TV, and the pro-government press, a demonological campaign against private enterprise and businessmen. Businessmen have been repeatedly branded as "thieves," are threatened to be "prosecuted," and have even been labelled as "non-Greeks."

(b) A number of nationalizations, creeping or blatant, have taken place while more seem to be in store. One of the most controversial was the nationalization of the largest cement company AGET-Heracles, following court proceedings against its governing board members on fraud and other charges. What should be noted here is that this action was suddenly announced with considerable fanfare, by the Minister of National Economy, who went so far as to presume openly the guilt of those being accused.

(c) Furthermore, the government has established "supervisory councils" in the mining industry. Though theoretically such councils are supposed to encourage worker participation, their members are not appointed by workers but by the Minister of National Economy. In an effort to smooth business fears, Mr.

COMMENT... COMMENT... COMMENT... COMMENT... COMMENT... COMMENT...

Papandreou described such councils as a "mild form of socialization." However, not only are the powers of such councils considerable (e.g. they are supposed to influence company price policies, borrowing needs, financial strategy, and supervise their finances) but as the PASOK official daily organ wrote, they are an "intermediate tactical target... which will lead to the strategic target (full fledged) socialization."

(d) Finally, recent trade union legislation, which applies solely in the private sector, gives new powers to trade unions unprecedented in Greece. Trade unionists can at any moment stop their work in order to exercise their unionist duties; if there is a strike it is illegal to employ new personnel that will replace those on strike; members of the trade union organization's governing board and 21 founding members of the first trade union organization formed can only be fired if they "insult seriously(?)" the employee or his representative; lock-out is prohibited, etc.

With all these disincentives to investment, the lack of business confidence is not surprising, and without business con-

fidence there will be no investments. And without investments the country will remain trapped in the spiral of stagflation.

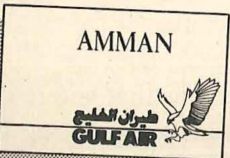
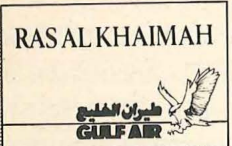
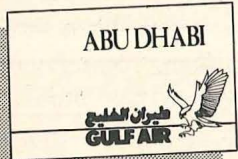
Finally, the country's current account deficit is rapidly deteriorating, in spite of E C subsidies (which reached \$ 550 million in 1982, and were as high as \$366 million the first semester of 1983) and a depletion of 1981 oil stocks valued at \$700 million. If these factors are taken into consideration, the current account deficit is closer to 8% of the GNP rather than 5% as the government claims (compared to 6.3% in 1981). Exports have dropped by 8% during the first semester of 1983, while imports rose by 3% in spite of two devaluations of the drachma. As the OECD report notes, "whereas in the past the structural trade deficit was largely offset by the large surplus of services, emigrants' remittances and net private capital inflows, over the past few years these off-setting factors have tended to diminish. Net earnings from transportation weakened because of the slump in the world shipping market. Net receipts from tourism, which had continued to grow until 1981, declined

sharply in 1982, probably due to deteriorating price competitiveness... Emigrants' remittances have also decreased steadily since 1979..." New taxes on real estate were one of the factors which contributed to the latter development. In effect, during the first six months of 1983, receipts from tourism, shipping, and emigrants' remittances dropped by 25%, 16% and 10% respectively. It should also be noted that the inflow of private capital has dropped by 17% during the first semester of 1983, following a 31% drop last year during the same period of time. And in the past two years; Greece has borrowed from abroad \$4 billion, with gradually worsening terms.

With all the above in mind the prospects for the Greek economy seem very bleak indeed. The most alarming development is that, as private enterprise is squeezed, Greece's economic development depends more and more on the grossly ineffective public sector. Thus a continuing economic decline seems inevitable.

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Turkish Parliamentary Elections

In spite of Turkish President General Kenan Evren's tilt towards Turgut Sunalp and his Nationalist Democracy Party, the Military's choice came in a humiliating third in the November 6 Turkish elections. Journalist Michael Skapinker, who has just returned from assignment in Turkey, found that the much-trumpeted return to democracy may be more cosmetic than real. The military-dominated National Security Council retains sweeping powers, human rights abuses continue and freedom of speech and the press is still a far-off dream. And while few voters spoiled their ballots, as banned former politicians had urged, their rejection of the military's choice could be a warning signal that the Turkish people are taking note of the blanket support extended the junta from certain Western countries.

By Michael Skapinker

It was to have been a tightly-controlled exercise in limited democracy. After three years of military rule, Turkey's 19.7 million voters were presented with a choice of three hand-picked political parties for the country's November 6 parliamentary elections. But as results trickled in from 84,000 polling stations, it soon became apparent that even within the limited margin available to them, the people of Turkey had delivered a stinging rebuff to the country's President, General Kenan Evren, and his five man junta, the National Security Council.

Leading the small field, with 45% of the vote and a clear parliamentary majority, was the Motherland Party under Turgut Ozal, 57, the regime's former economics wizard and the man that General Evren had told the country not to vote for. In second place was 61-year-old Necdet Calp and his moderately left-wing Populist Party. Calp, formerly a high-ranking bureaucrat and special counsel to Prime Minister Bulend Ulusu, polled 30.5%. The military's choice, the Nationalist Democracy Party, led by retired general Turgut Sunalp, 66, came in a humiliating third and last, with only 23.6% of the vote.

Ozal was best known for his success in managing Turkey's disastrous economy. In charge of economic

policy in the pre-coup government of Suleyman Demirel, Ozal was kept on by Evren. By the time he resigned last year in the wake of a banking crisis, Ozal had brought inflation down from 120% to 27% and boosted exports from \$ 2.3 billion in 1979 to \$ 6.1 billion in 1982.

His election victory was all the more impressive for coming in the face of a last minute appeal by Evren for voters to cast their ballots for Sunalp. Speaking on television and without mentioning Ozal by name, Evren attacked those who claim that "they are the only people who know the laws of economics, who keep repeating that they have been singled out by God as being blessed with all knowledge and skills, who claim that they alone hold the magic wand over exports, who charge all governments of the past except themselves with making errors, who claim the giant's share of useful investment and who say that only they can bring down the inflation rate." He appealed to the voters to "bring to power a government that will continue the policies of the National Security Council"— a clear reference to Sunalp. But the call fell on deaf ears. As a senior Ankara journalist said: "The government can't order people how to vote. Forty-five million Turks are not their soldiers. People in Turkey know

enough to know who's exaggerating and who's a fool."

But despite Ozal's overwhelming victory, there were many who viewed the elections as an elaborate charade. Twelve of the fifteen parties, set up since the ban on political activity was partially relaxed in May, were barred from the polls. One, the Great Turkey Party, was banned outright on the grounds that it was merely a front for Suleyman Demirel's old Justice Party. Its founders had, in the military's eyes, added insult to injury with their choice of the party's symbol: an iron hand, or 'demir el' in Turkish.

Demirel and his old pre-coup rival Bulent Ecevit were also absent from the list of parliamentary candidates. Together with around 100 other prominent politicians, they have been banned from politics for ten years. The left-wing Ecevit spent several months in prison for his criticism of the regime. The conservative Demirel and 15 of his supporters were interned on a military base at Canakkale in the Dardanelles in June. They were allowed to return home shortly before the election.

Demirel and Ecevit's followers put the word out that voters should spoil their ballots by voting for all three parties. So did the leaders of the Social Democratic Party

(SODEP), also barred from the polls. In an interview, SODEP vice chairman Professor Mehmet Kici-man said that there was no real difference between the parties participating. "All three leaders were in the same building," he said of Ozal's, Calp's and Sunalp's ties with the military regime. "One was on the second floor, one on the third floor and one on the fourth floor. So they must have shared the same views."

But despite the call for spoilt ballots, Turkey's voters showed once again that even after three years of military rule they still have minds of their own. Only 4.5% of the voters failed to cast a valid vote, an insignificant number in a country with a 30% illiteracy rate. Nevertheless, many of those who cast their ballots for one of the approved parties did so with little apparent enthusiasm. One Ankara voter said, "I'll decide who to vote for when I get inside. There are only three candidates to choose from."

Certainly, little is likely to change in Turkey. Evren was elected to a seven year presidential term last November (there were no other candidates) and he has already announced that martial law will remain in force as a means of preserving the order that has prevailed since he seized power. When the military coup took place on September 12, 1980, Turkey was on the edge of disintegration. The government was paralyzed, left- and right-wing extremist groups were gunning each other down in the streets and deaths from political violence were running at more than 20 a day.

But peace has been brought with a heavy hand. According to the Turkish martial law authorities' own figures, published in August, there are 21,046 people in military prisons for politically-related offenses. Of these, 7,183 have already been convicted, 13,432 are on trial or awaiting trial and 431



Eugene Vanderpool

Old and new in the city of Ankara: how much of a step forward were the recent elections?

are being detained without charge. The London-based human rights organization, Amnesty International, says it has no means of checking the accuracy of these figures, but diplomats in Ankara speak of between 25,000 and 30,000 political prisoners. Many of these, admittedly, have been charged with acts of violence. But there have also been trials of non-violent trade unionists, peace campaigners and Kurdish activists.

Among these are members of the Turkish Peace Association, whose trial began in June 1982 and was drawing to a close at the time the elections took place. The defendants, who have been charged under laws prohibiting the formation of organizations or making propaganda aimed at achieving the "domina-

tion of a social class over other social classes," include Orhan Apaydin, President of the Istanbul Bar Association, Mahmut Dikerdem, a former Turkish ambassador, Melih Tumer, Dean of the Istanbul Academy of Political Sciences and Erdal Atabek, President of the Turkish Medical Association.

Also on trial, charged with attempting "by force to alter, modify or abolish, in whole or in part, the Constitution of the Turkish Republic," are more than 80 leaders, officials and advisers of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions - DISK. Amnesty's most recent report on Turkey, in April, noted that "the DISK indictment does not state explicitly that the defendants committed or advocated

The Case of Ismet Imset

Ismet Imset, United Press International's correspondent in Ankara, is a 24-year-old Turk with an easy manner, a wry sense of humor and a stubborn conviction that when human rights abuses occur, journalists have a duty to write about them.

Since March this year, Imset has been beaten up by police, refused a passport to travel, and now faces up to ten years imprisonment for alleged anti-state activities.

His most recent round of troubles (there have been earlier ones) date back to February this year, when UPI instructed him to come to London for a training course. On March 10 he applied for a passport in Ankara, but was told to go to Istanbul because he had lost his passport at the age of ten. On March 16 he presented himself at Istanbul's Gayrettepe police station where he was blindfolded and beaten over a period of three hours. He was eventually released and warned not to complain.

On March 18 he made a statement detailing his assault to UPI and the American Embassy in Ankara. On March 19 his documents were returned to Ankara marked "not clear to travel." On April 13, Mr. Sukru Elekdag, the Turkish Ambassador in Washington wrote to Congressman Stephen Solarz that "Mr. Imset will be granted a passport to travel abroad."

Seven and a half months later, Imset still has not received his promised passport. On September 2 Cem Duna, Counsellor at the Turkish Embassy in London, wrote to a Mr. P. R. Hardwick, who had sent him a letter complaining about Imset's treatment. Mr. Duna denied that Imset had been refused a passport because of his work for UPI. He said that the reason for the refusal was that Imset was facing charges of anti-state activities in a military court in Istanbul.

The charges against Imset date back to 1978 when he was arrested as one of a

group of friends who had allegedly written left-wing slogans on a wall. He was detained for over two months, tortured with electric shock and eventually confessed to illegal ownership of a pistol. Imset denies that the pistol, which was found at the home of a girlfriend, was his.

Illegal ownership of a pistol is a minor charge in Turkey; Imset was not even required to be in court while the case is being heard. Moreover, he says, it should have been no bar to his receiving a passport. Two people charged with the same offense in the same trial had been given permission to travel abroad.

The week after Turkey's parliamentary elections, however, Imset was informed that far more serious charges of anti-state activity had been laid against him. Instead of the five month jail term that he had been expecting on the pistol charges, Imset now faces, if convicted, a minimum sentence of five years and a maximum of ten. **M.S.**

acts of violence and they are not charged with any specific violent acts."

Torture is widespread in Turkey. The Amnesty report says that the majority of political prisoners "are subjected to some form of ill-treatment during the detention period. Some well-known detainees - notably those detained in connection with the Turkish Peace Association and former members of parliament held after the coup - have apparently not been tortured, but they constitute a very small minority."

After the death in custody of a prisoner called Ilhan Erdost on November 7, 1980, the commander of Mamak Military Prison, Colonel Raci Tetik, made the following statement to the Ankara Martial Law Prosecutor: "I had given orders that after the preliminaries were completed all prisoners with the exception of the aged, women and children, the lame and diseased, should be struck with a truncheon once or twice each below the waist in their rude places and on

the palms of their hands and they should be warned not to come to prison again. I am not going to deny my order. My aim is to ensure discipline."

Defenders of the military regime point out that the Evren government did not introduce torture to Turkey. This is certainly true; torture has always been used in Turkish police stations as a means of extracting confessions, and beatings have long taken place in prisons as a means of maintaining discipline. But the Evren supporters go further. They say that the difference between this government and previous ones is that the military regime at least has the means to bring torturers to trial. Amnesty says that they do not know the number of soldiers and police convicted of torture, but in October last year a report issued by the Turkish Chief of the General Staff's Office said that the martial law authorities had begun investigations into 540 allegations of torture. Investigations into 316 of these cases was still continuing; in 171 cases there

were no grounds for prosecution, 37 trials were still continuing and 16 had been concluded; 34 people were acquitted and 15 sentenced. Shortly before the elections, three soldiers and one non-commissioned officer received sentences of ten years and eight months each for the death in custody of Ilhan Erdost.

But one western diplomat who keeps tabs on the government's human rights performance said, "there are still more allegations of torture than prosecutions. It's awfully difficult to find out the exact situation. But there's no doubt that there's torture going on and there's more than there was before the coup. But that's probably because there are more detainees."

The military clampdown has also been extended to the press. Several daily and weekly publications have been closed temporarily, editors have been fined and some journalists have served three month prison terms for even the mildest criticism of the regime. At the time of the elections, two daily newspapers were off the streets: *Gunaydin* and

Tan. The temporary closure of *Tan* (it resumed publication shortly after the elections) particularly puzzled regime-watchers; the paper pays far more attention to the semi-clothed female form than to politics. Some believe that its offence was to pay insufficient attention to the 60th anniversary of the Turkish Republic at the end of October.

Apart from the absence of terrorism, the Evren government's proudest boast used to be that it had saved the country from economic ruin and certainly the country's finances are on a sounder footing than they were in the chaotic days before the coup. But following the initial success under Ozal's tutelage, inflation is once again on the rise and is expected to reach 32% by the end of the year. Exports were marginally down over the summer months and unemployment has actually risen under the generals: from 16.15% in 1981 to 19.28% today. The living standards of the average Turk have been seriously eroded: annual per capita income is set to dip below the \$ 1,000 mark this year.

The devastating earthquake, which claimed an estimated 2,000 lives in eastern Turkey, gave many

correspondents covering the elections a glimpse of the grinding poverty of the Turkish countryside and the imperious behavior of the military outside the cities. Road-blocks are common and drivers are expected to pull off the narrow dust tracks to make way for military vehicles.

It's a journey which many could profitably make – and not just when there's a disaster. Among western diplomats in Ankara it has become an article of faith that the vast majority of the country respects and admires Evren. That might well be true; passionately anti-junta journalists in Ankara are also prepared to attest to Evren's personal popularity. But as one travels through inscrutable Turkish villages in a country almost completely deprived of free speech, one can only wonder how anyone can be so sure. Certainly, any Turk, if asked, will say that he supports Evren, but then it would take either a very brave or a very stupid Turk to say anything else. Even SODEP's Mehmet Kiciman, asked how he viewed Evren's endorsement of Sunalp, answered, poker-faced: "the president's speeches are always impartial, so we didn't understand it that way."

And the decisive rejection of Sunalp at the polls poses another question: that of whether Evren's personal popularity, if indeed it exists, translates into support for the way in which he has chosen to return the country to democracy.

While they were still interned, Demirel and his fifteen associates smuggled a letter out of Turkey. In it they warned the West not to stay neutral in Turkey's "war between militarism and democracy." The letter questioned whether Turkey could remain a Western ally on her return to full democracy if her NATO allies continue to support the Evren regime. Denouncing the November elections as an "insult to the country, to the nation and to the Turkish armed forces," the Demirel letter criticized those who applauded "Evren until their hands are red."

The words of embittered politicians angry at seeing the political process pass them by? Perhaps. On the other hand, the total electoral failure of the military's hand-picked party might be an appropriate occasion for some serious rethinking of the policy of excessive understanding which the West has hitherto extended the Evren regime.

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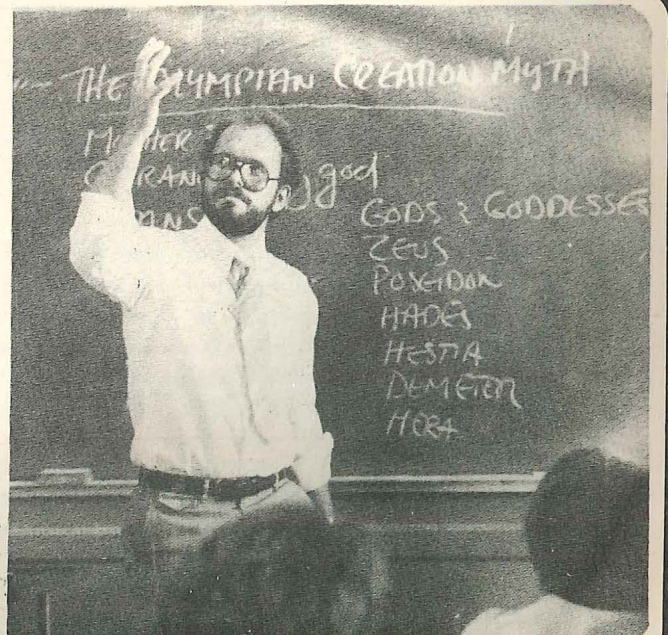
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Law 89 Companies Take a Good Look at Recent IKA Decision

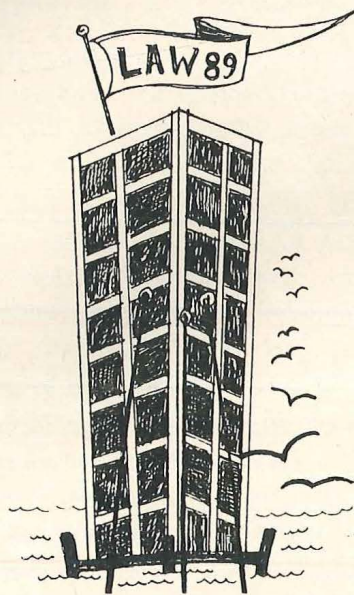
A three-member Athens court has delivered its long-awaited final judgment in the dispute between the Zografou Branch of the Social Security Foundation (IKA) and the MMM Design Group, a Law 89 company with its headquarters in Norfolk, Virginia. At issue was the question of whether, and to what extent, Law 89 companies and their employees are liable for IKA contributions. Of particular concern to many companies was the position of the "other nationals": those employees who are not EEC citizens and are not covered by bilateral agreements between Greece and their own countries.

The judgment is being viewed in some sections of Athens' expatriate business community as a resounding blow to the off-shore companies that operate under Law 89. In reality, however, the judgment could have been a lot worse. And observers of Law 89 affairs are hopeful that government action will go a long way towards mitigating the negative effects of the decision.

The legal basis for extracting IKA contributions from foreigners living and working in Greece is Law 1846 of 1951. Law 1846 makes IKA compulsory for all those who provide wage labor within the frontiers of the country. The same law, it is true, exempts those foreign nationals who are employed only temporarily in Greece from having to pay IKA contributions. But, the court observed, "temporary employment is defined as that which, in Greece, will last less than one year. According to regulations, the appropriate authorities may, in exceptional cases, extend the period of exemption ... up to a total of three years."

Despite this provision, lawyers for MMM argued that foreign employees of Law 89 companies were still exempt from compulsory IKA payments. They pointed to Law 89 itself, which states that "the companies are exempt from income tax and all other taxes, duties, contributions or deductions in favor of the state or any third parties, which are currently or may in future be imposed on their income arising from business whose object lies outside the frontier of the Greek state." The same exemption is to be enjoyed by the foreign nationals

employed by the Law 89 companies. Clearly the Law 89 community's argument ran, since IKA must be either a tax, contribution or deduction, off-shore companies and their foreign employees are exempted.



Not so, the court said. "The provisions in question," the judgment went, "do not strictly exempt (MMM) and its employees from contributions, but restrict the exemption to taxes, contributions and deductions *in favor of third parties.*" (my emphasis.) The court's reasoning appears to be that IKA is not a contribution in favor of the state or a third party; it is an insurance scheme designed to protect the employees themselves.

"The exemption given to foreign companies and their foreign personnel does not include contributions to IKA, as these are of a reciprocal nature and do not constitute a tax or social fund," the court said. The judges added that "it does not appear from the above provisions that the legislators had the intention of depriving foreign nationals working in Greece of insurance protection."

In principle, therefore, all Law 89 employees are liable for IKA contributions, with retroactive effect. "Other nationals" are liable after their first year of employment (assuming that when they arrived it appeared that their employment would last for less than one year.) The only exceptions would have been

those who had extended their temporary status for up to three years.

The blow was softened, however, by the consequences of an IKA circular of 1972. In the circular, IKA had accepted that those whose period of residence in Greece is less than four years cannot be regarded as permanently resident in Greece and are therefore not liable for payments. The court specifically refrained from commenting on IKA's interpretation of permanent residence, although following on from its earlier reasoning one would have to assume that the 1972 interpretation had no basis in law. Nor was the court required to pass judgment on whether, having made this interpretation, IKA was bound by it. This was because prior to judgment, IKA had accepted that employees working for less than four years were not liable for IKA and had reduced its claim accordingly.

Nevertheless, it can be assumed from the way in which the court approached the question of EEC citizens and "bilaterals" that it regarded IKA as being bound by its own circulars and that had IKA attempted to claim payment from "other nationals" who had worked for less than four years, it would have been defeated on this point.

It is also clear from the way in which the court dealt with the "bilaterals" that if IKA now attempts to do away with the four year exemption for "other nationals," it will not be able to do so retroactively. It can, legally, claim retroactive payments for "other nationals" who worked for more than four years — although companies are hoping for government intervention to ensure that this does not happen. But it does not appear that it would be able to claim retroactive payments from those who worked for less than four years.

The question of EEC citizens and "bilaterals" was handled slightly differently. The court proceeded from Article 28, paragraph 1 of the Greek Constitution, which states that the generally recognized rules of international law and international agreements ratified by law form an indivisible part of Greek law and have precedence over all other contrary provisions of law.

BUSINESS-WATCH... BU

On this basis, bilateral compulsory social security agreements should have taken precedence over IKA's 1972 circular which stipulated that permanent residence begins only after four years. In fact in 1978 IKA issued another circular, saying that since the agreements do take precedence over local law, "bilaterals" are liable for payments without a time restriction. But here the court specifically held that although the 1978 circular was merely a restatement of the law, IKA was bound by the impression it had created with its 1972 circular; it was not therefore allowed to claim back payment for the period before it issued its explanatory circular in 1978.

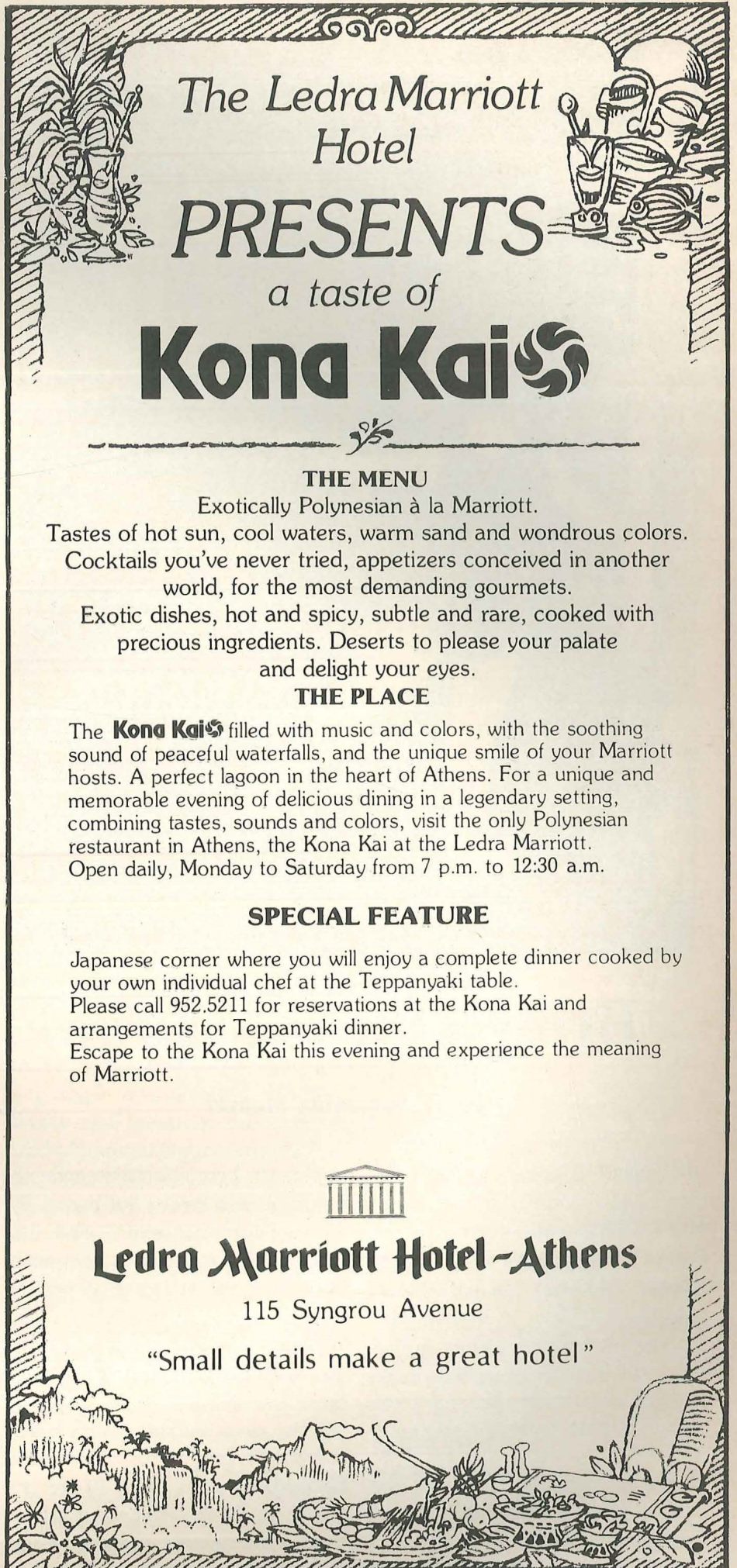
The same applies to MMM's one EEC employee from a country which had no bilateral agreement with Greece before its accession to the community. He was held to be liable for IKA payments, but only, it appears, because IKA was claiming payment for the period after Greece joined the EEC.

All the same, the court's ruling that *retroactive* payments can be claimed on employees who worked for longer than four years would, if applied, cause considerable damage to a good many of the Law 89 companies. Observers of the Law 89 scene believe, however, that the government intends to ensure that companies are not required to make retroactive payments on their "other nationals." Dr. Stavros Thomadakis, the Ministry of National Economy official responsible for Law 89, has already said that he regards MMM as a special case.

The company itself has decided to leave Greece. Although those winding up the Athens operation referred all queries to MMM's head office in the U.S., it is no secret that the IKA case was only one factor in the company's decision to pull out. A call to the American Embassy established that no other American Law 89 company has yet announced that it is following suit; nor are any other Law 89 companies believed to be on the point of leaving.

IKA itself has not yet shown any intention of abolishing the four year exemption. It appears that the most that companies have to fear is being required to pay IKA for employees who stay longer than four years, and to do so from now and not retroactively. Says Law 89 Liaison Committee chairman Gordon Ball. "It's not to say that they're going to do it cheerfully. But the majority have clearly decided to bite the bullet."

Michael Skapinker




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Bring Out the Tutu

By B. Samantha Stenzel

In England, Europe and, more recently, the United States, many families have considered it a necessity for young girls to take ballet lessons. Although few parents expect their children to become ballerinas, the general feeling is that they will benefit by gaining grace and self-confidence. This has been true to a much more limited extent in Greece, perhaps due to there being no national company and very little government support of existing companies.

Ballet has enjoyed a sharp rise in

popularity here, however, extending to all age levels, but especially among girls between 8 and 14, who seem to comprise the main portion of the audience at professional dance performances in Athens. Jazz and modern dance, and keep fitness classes for women have also become more popular, but the main emphasis is on ballet classes for young girls. More men between the ages of 18-30 are enrolling in dance classes, but young boys are a minute portion of the general enrollment.

With 175-200 ballet schools in the Athens area, one would assume it would be quite easy to find a nearby school to send a child. However, this matter has been complicated by the on-going controversy among the different teaching systems found in Greek schools. The main division is between the English system and the Russian, with the English being favored in the majority of schools. Virtually no schools use the Italian or French systems exclusively and the Orff system is used as a supplement to ballet lessons.

What are the differences between the systems? Because they are a blend of influences and styles, this is difficult to define. The development of classical ballet was never the work of one particular country. It was an art fostered by the courts of Europe, although French and Italian masters exerted a dominant influence, working wherever royal patrons would engage them.

The Imperial Russian Ballet was created from a marriage of the French style, traditional in Russia, with the more recently imported Italian style, all expressed through Russian temperament and physique. The French tradition is one of grace and style while Italians contributed a more thorough academic approach, as well as the invention of steps and virtuosity in performance. Cecchetti, the famed dancer and teacher, was particularly noted for the precision of his hand movements.

Ninette de Valois and Marie Rambert were the founders of the English National Ballet. Both were students of Diaghilev, the Russian founder of the Ballet Russe. English ballet evolved from contact with the three great European schools, the French, Italian and Russian, with a noticeable emphasis on the Russian.

It can be seen that all schools are a blend of systems and that the English incorporates the Russian.

It is easier to note the differences in teaching methods than in those of theory. One significant difference is the testing of students and awarding of certificates and diplomas. The English system has incorporated these methods. I discussed these procedures with Diana Theodoridou-Kazi, who has had a school in Patission for ten years. Her school uses the systems of the Royal Ballet School of London and the Imperial Society of the Teachers of Dancing. Examinations are given twice a year in classical ballet by examiners from the Royal Academy in London. If the students receive certificates, they are entitled to teach at that level. After the intermediate level, they can go to London and study at the Royal Ballet School without any examination. To become a professional dancer in the English system, one must finish in England because the schools in Greece do not include the advanced levels. For this reason and to prepare students for examinations, instruction at this school is often in English.

Theodoridou-Kazi stresses "developing a beautiful body with a graceful line, without the horrible muscles which belong on a footballer," as the primary goal of the school. She does not feel that the examinations cause undue competition or anxiety within the children. "The word examination is never mentioned. Through the exams, we as teachers are tested. We never push, press or damage the children," she says. Deborah Codling, an English teacher at the school, notes that "the parents seem to become nervous about the examinations but the children don't seem afraid of them. Children here have a great deal of confidence." Theodoridou-Kazi affirms that it is dangerous to put a child on point at an early age. "The toes and even the spine will be damaged from the pressure of the weight and they will be ruined for dancing," she warns. This opinion was echoed by repre-

sentatives of all systems.

The Grigoriadou school, founded by Despina Grigoriadou, has been operating in the Exarchia area for 35 years. Considered one of the foremost schools using the Russian method, it has trained many of the professional dancers in Greece. The Russian system emphasizes physical strength and dramatic expression. Although Grigoriadou minimizes the differences between the English and Russian systems, Angelos Hadzis, one of the graduates of the school, who is now the lead dancer with the Lyric Opera Company, is adamant about the superiority of the Russian. He feels all schools will eventually use this method. Ruing the lack of male professional dancers in Greece, he attributes this to parents who won't let their sons study dance because they are afraid they will become "gay" and also to there being no national ballet company.

The founder of the Matey-Rossopoulou school, Mrs. Polyxeni Matey, met the composer Carl Orff in Munich in 1935 and three years later opened the first school using the Orff system in Greece. It is still the only Greek school that includes Orff classes in each student's program. The lively octogenarian explains that the Orff system is one "which links music and elemental movement together." The students play simple instruments, and spontaneity and creativity are emphasized. A normal program consists of three hours of lessons a week (which seems average for non-professional schools) and it includes one hour of modern dance, one of ballet and one of Orff. With English - and Russian - trained teachers, the dance system seems eclectic. No diplomas or certificates are given; Irene Matey, the school's manager, comments, "it's rather ridiculous to give these so that parents can show them to others. What's important is that the child is enriched and enjoys the program." As in the other schools, there are adult classes in dance and Orff,

since, Mrs. Polyxeni-Matey says, "we shouldn't let the child within us die."

All the teachers and directors of the schools I visited were energetic and trim, walking advertisements for their programs. If one wants to become a professional dancer, it is best to start by eight or nine years of age at the latest, but one is never too old for exercise. Although the variety of systems may confuse, this can be eased by following the advice of one teacher: "Any method is satisfactory if the teachers are responsible and clear and the system is followed correctly."

Ballet Schools in Athens Area

English System

De Pian-Kammer, Deinokratous 29, Kolonaki, 721-2811.

Carol Hanis, Tsouderou 27, Paleo Phaliron, 981-6310.

Anna Petrova, Kypselis 17, Kypseli, 821-3639. Attaleias 1-3, Nea Smyrni, 933-1564

Iro Sismani, Roma 8, 362-9406

Magia Sofou, Alex. Soutsou 4, Kolonaki, 360-2965, Akadia 10, Platia Iroon, Marousi.

Diana Theodoridou-Kazi, Patission 75, 821-3535.

The Kifissia Ballet School, Miltiadou 5, Kifissia tel. 813-3615

Orff System

Gitsa Karella, Mithimnis 19, Plateia Amerikis, 865-8235

Kiki Griva, G. Ventiri, Filothei, 682-4572

Matey-Rossopoulou, Dimoxarous 27, Maraslion, 721-1429.

Russian System

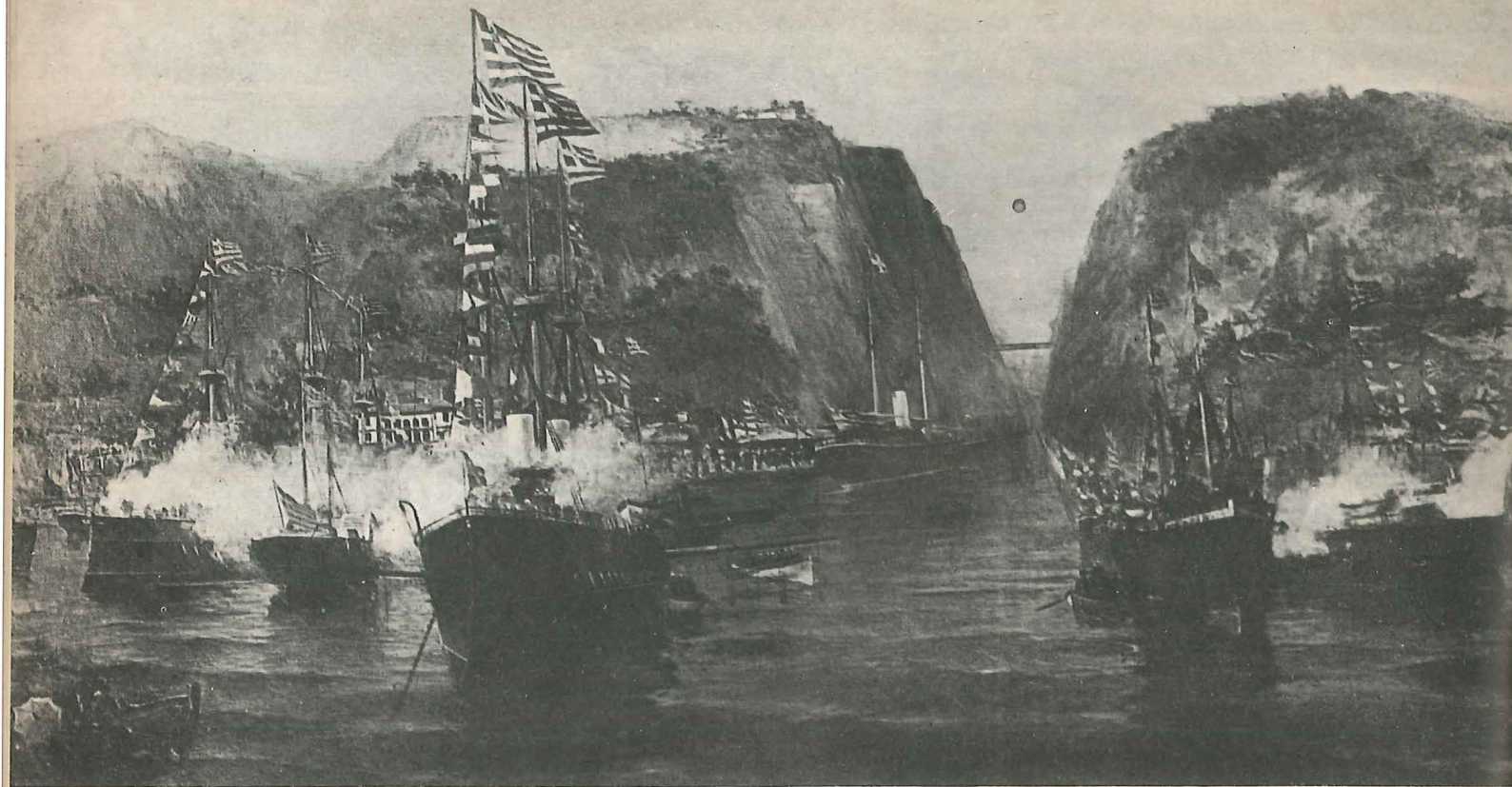
Despina Grigoriadou, Arachovis, Plateia Exarchia, 361-5033.

Nelly M. Calvo, Ioulianiou 24, Patission, 822-2200.

Yiannis Metsis, Metsovou 20 and Saripolou, 822-1284.

French System

Vryakou, Michail Voda 15, Acharnon, 881-8002



Painting showing the opening day of the Corinth Canal in 1893. (Corinth Canal Company Collection, Athens)

The Corinth Canal

Since antiquity many have dreamed of cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Corinth. The Roman emperor Nero was the first to try but revolt in the far-flung empire and political instability in Rome brought his rule to an end and killed the dream. Not until the 19th century was another attempt made and even then the job proved full of unforeseen difficulties. It was finally inaugurated in 1893, however. And in spite of the bright hopes held for its future, the economics of modern shipping have worked against the canal's commercial success.

By T. Peter Limber

August 6, 1893: the inauguration of the Corinth Canal. King George I of Greece on the royal yacht, leads a gaily decorated flotilla of vessels carrying dignitaries and guests on an inaugural sail through the newly completed channel connecting the Gulf of Corinth with the Saronic Gulf. At the ceremonies, the king thanks those who made this possible, including Andreas Syngros, who put together the Greek *Corinth Canal Company*; Antonios Matsas, the engineer and contractor who had taken charge to complete the difficult project; and General Istvan Türr, a Hungarian-

born Frenchman, who headed a French syndicate which had been given the original canal concession.

Syngros' company may have taken the honors for completing the project, but it was the French who began the giant task. The French were the canal builders *par excellence*, first with the highly successful Suez Canal, completed in 1869. In 1878, this same General Türr had also headed a French syndicate which obtained a concession to construct and operate the Panama Canal, a project that was still under study at the time.

Türr then turned his attention to

the possibility of a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, first presenting his views forcefully at a congress in Vienna in 1880. Tall, handsome, urbane and elegant, married to a Bonaparte, he was a well-known celebrity in Europe. Within a year his charm and knowledge had persuaded the Greeks that the project, an impossible financial burden for the young country, would be of great economic value for its future. In May 1881, by royal decree, his syndicate was granted a 99-year concession to construct and operate a canal across the Isthmus.

The *Société Internationale du*

Canal Maritime de Corinthe was formed and capitalized at 30 million francs (equivalent to US\$150 million today), selling 60,000 shares at 500 francs, paying 6% interest to 1887. Well-promoted, the shares were oversubscribed, sold to banks and individuals throughout Europe, including many Greeks.

General Türr was not the first to dream about a canal in this area. More than 2,000 years earlier Alexander the Great considered the possibility, abandoning it in favor of his campaigns in Persia. Others, too, over the centuries, recognized the advantages of shortening the route between the eastern and western Mediterranean. A canal through the narrow Isthmus would reduce the route between Athens and the Adriatic by about 350 kilometers, besides improving communications with towns on the Gulf of Corinth and farther west. Dangers from storms and heavy seas off the Peloponnesian capes could also be avoided.

In the absence of a convenient water passage, the hardy ancients managed to avoid the long trek around the Peloponnese by means of an overland haul along a stone-paved concave roadway called a *diolkos*. Built during the time of Periander, tyrant of Corinth around 600 BC, the *diolkos* stretched some seven kilometers from shore to shore, and over a hill rising 70 meters. Boats were laboriously winched along, and inched along, on heavy wheeled carriages. Traces of the ancient *diolkos* still remain.

The Romans gave more serious thought to cutting a canal through the Isthmus, particularly Julius Caesar and Caligula, but none began the huge task. The first serious effort was the inspiration of the emperor Nero, who announced his daring plan at the Isthmian Games in 66 AD. Although remembered as one of history's madmen, the imaginative Nero recognized the commercial and military value of a

more direct and safer route between the far reaches of his empire. Besides, the impressive project would glorify Nero's artistic image of himself. Although ambitious, the project was far from unrealistic. The Romans were the most capable engineers of antiquity, having built throughout their empire water systems carried on graceful aqueducts, roads and bridges, elaborate buildings above and below ground, harbor works and huge stadiums.

Such a daring undertaking needed the good will of the gods. Before work was commenced, ceremonies were held and sacrifices made to propitiate Poseidon, god of the sea, to whom the area was dedicated, as well as his wife, Amphitrite. There were also fears that the sea level in the Gulf of Corinth was higher than that of the Saronic Gulf, and that joining the two bodies of water would cause the sea to flood towns and villages. (No such difference in sea levels exists.) Thirty thousand men were put to work in 67AD. Some were Greek, some Roman, most were prisoners, a few soldiers, and some 6,000 Jews taken captive in Judaea during the revolts of the Zealots starting in 66AD.

Under the direction of Nero himself, excavation began at the two ends simultaneously. A few months later, Nero was called away to quell revolts in his province of Gaul, and a year later, in 68 AD, political events in Rome caught up with him and he committed suicide. Upon his death the project was abandoned, with about half a million cubic meters of material having been removed. The only memento remaining of this enterprise is a small bas-relief sculpture of Hercules that may still be seen high up on the south wall of the canal, toward the Corinth end. Hercules depicted at one of his great tasks, of course, represents the emperor at one of his. Nero's was the first and last attempt until

modern times to cut through the Isthmus.

The work of the French *Société* commenced in April 1882, the line of the excavation practically coinciding with that of Nero's project. The cross-section was to match that of the Suez Canal, a water depth of eight meters and a bottom width of 22. It was estimated that 10 million cubic meters of material would have to be removed. The original contractors were the famous Hungarian engineers Gerster and Kander, who were awarded the project for the sum of 24.6 million francs, and given four years to finish it. French and Italian contractors were also employed, as were 1,300 to 1,800 men (Greeks, Italians, Montenegrins and Armenians). The most modern equipment was brought in, including 12 locomotives and hundreds of dump cars, to carry the excavated material to each end of the canal where two new ports and towns were also to be built.

As work progressed, a number of unforeseen problems became apparent that would greatly delay the project and increase the cost. Chiefly, these were based on the nature of the material to be excavated. While it was generally a hard, fine-grained limey rock and packed conglomerate, the engineers also found layers of sand and loose material, which would not stand up in the nearly vertical sides being cut, as originally designed. To start with, the faces of the canal would have to be set back to relieve this problem, increasing greatly the material to be removed. Secondly, the same condition would have to be corrected near the bottom of the canal, additionally disturbed by the natural currents along the narrow length and the turbulence that would be created by the ships passing through. To prevent the possible cave-ins that could block the passage, the engineers had to provide for heavy masonry walls to line the canal

from its bottom to a height above the water surface, along about two-thirds of the 6400 meter length.

The terms of the concession gave the *Société* until April 22, 1888 to complete the project, six years after the start of work. By the end of 1886 they had excavated only 4,350,000 cubic meters of material. It was estimated they would remove another third as much during 1887. It became obvious they would not be able to correct the work program which had fallen seriously behind schedule. More funds were raised, and the Greek government granted the *Société* an extension of the completion date due to the unforeseen circumstances. But the company ran out of funds again; a large claim by one of the contractors stopped the work; and a financial crisis at that time in Paris closed prospects for any more funds. The project was shut down for most of 1889, and in February, 1890, the *Société* was declared legally bankrupt.

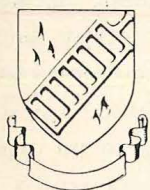
The Greek *Corinth Canal Company*, formed with a new 99 year concession, took over the site and all the equipment abandoned on it. Its terms with the Greek government gave it three years to finish the work. The company was capitalized at five million francs (10,000 shares at 500 francs) and given the authority to borrow additional sums. Other French and Italian contractors were employed, and this time the project was completed.

As an engineering feat, or just to look at physically, the project is impressive. Unfortunately, as a commercial enterprise it has not been a success, practically from the time it opened to regular traffic in October 1893. The new *Corinth Canal Company* soon failed, and the facility is currently operated by the Greek government as a maritime service.

An English expert writing in the *Nautical Magazine and Journal of the Royal Naval Reserve* in October

1893 (even before the canal had opened), wrote, "...in these days of steam ... a ton of merchandise can be moved a mile in five minutes by the expenditure of only one ounce of fuel." He could not see how it would be worthwhile to pass through the canal, paying fees, experiencing necessary delays, encountering risks and even danger in the narrow waterway, and overworking ship's officers and crew, unless the traffic was bound for Piraeus, Patras and nearby ports. Such schedules involved a small number of vessels, and those travelling longer distances usually avoided the canal entirely. The larger and more efficient vessels of today have no use for the facility at all.

In the end, the Greek gods have had their say. Whatever had been the considerations in cutting through the Isthmus, the Peloponnesus, a name meaning "the isle of Pelops" [a mythical figure], became in fact an island.



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Filothei: 7, Streit Street, Tel. 6812096

Halandri: 3, Navarinou Street, Tel. 6822828

Headquarters: 7, Streit Street, 15237 Filothei

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- Computer use and studies in both Junior sections of the school.
- The setting up of a shooting-range activity on the Glyfada Campus.
- The extension of the riding activities on the Glyfada Campus, to include more than the 30% of pupils who already participate.
- The teaching of typing and secretarial skills to pupils in the Senior School.



The Salepi Season

Few long term visitors to Greece have failed to notice those strange figures, the Salepi sellers, as they sit silently huddled over their giant chrome or brass "teapots" and spirit stoves. During the months when nights are chilly, they are a familiar part of the scene in Athens' Omonia Square and in other towns of Greece.

For many centuries, Salepi was a prized aphrodisiac not only in Arabia (its name is Arabic in origin), but also in Europe. A fifteenth century German herbal stated that "it causeth great heat therefore it giveth lust unto the works of germenacyon and multiplycacyon of spermes."

It was brought to Greece by the Turks, and even today the sellers retain an air of the orient about them. Their unusual, white, thickish beverage is made by powdering the dried tuberous

roots of a particular class of orchids, particularly the elegant purplish *Orchis Mascula* and adding water. When the powder and water mix, it thickens like jelly or emulsion and can be drunk or eaten depending on how much powder is used. Until very recently the Salepi sellers offered their drinks in small brass cups. But in deference to public health they now use the much less picturesque but more hygienic, plastic throw-away kind.

Of course the ancient Greeks know of its strengthening properties, but boiled the roots and ate them like a vegetable instead of making them into a drink. In fact it was probably Theophrastes, the pupil of, and successor to, Aristotle, who in the 3rd century B.C. wittingly or otherwise first gave it its initial erotic connotations: he was the first person to give the name

"orchid" to a particular genus of flowering plants, a word which means testicle in Greek (*Orchis*).

Even in England (pre-Victorian, of course), "orchid juice" was regarded as a sexual restorative. Before the days of tea and coffee, both of which arrived on British shores in the sixteen hundreds, it was popular as a beverage. For a time a Salep house and a coffee house flourished as rival centers of gossip and politics in pre-journalistic Fleet Street. And a century later Alice Coats wrote that "a hot gruel called Salep" was sold at street stalls in London, and was believed to be exceptionally wholesome. Perhaps Salepi didn't live up to expectations or maybe, even though the powder was often mixed with wine, it was not so pleasant to drink as coffee or tea. Whatever the reason it fell into disuse while its less nutritious rivals went from strength to strength.

Few modern herbalists openly support salepi's aphrodisiac reputation. However, they wax eloquent on its nourishing and strengthening qualities and recommend that convalescents sip it twice per day. It also reputedly calms gastro-intestinal upsets, and soothes dry coughs and inflamed throats. Singers should note that a well-known psalter who sings in a central church in Athens drinks it daily. He believes that the emulsion-like texture of Salepi lubricates his throat and keeps it from drying and becoming irritated.

Being derived from orchids, however mundane the type, it is now rather expensive to buy. Small spice shops sell it for around 3500 drachmas a kilo. But it can also be bought in small packeted amounts (together with instructions) in most good supermarkets.

It also makes a pleasant, easily prepared and nourishing pudding, especially for children, and can be sprinkled with cinnamon or brown sugar.

Salep sellers are creatures of the night — they only appear after darkness has fallen and disappear as daylight comes. Old people who remember back to the beginning of the century and between the Wars, recall that the streets in every area of central Athens echoed to the calls of "Salepi"... "Salepi" as the sellers made their way home in the early morning. The half-awake citizens would call for a ready-made breakfast drink. But the drink has slowly lost popularity over the years, and has even become a little non-U.

Now sales are slightly on the increase again, perhaps because of the plastic cups, and business looks marginally brighter.

J. M. Thursby

Fine feathered Friends

Holiday cheer begins right now, with several of the best-known names in Athenian fashion. Some are designers, some importers, all have a sense of style which women here have come to depend on.

The Contessina boutique was begun in Athens 25 years ago by an energetic, far-seeing Athenian who recognized the need here for the best in up-market ready-to-wear. Since then, Clara Michalakopoulou has expanded her business to include shops in Kifissia and Thessaloniki, and the Christian Dior Boutique in Athens. Assisted by her daughter, Elka Poulantza, Michalakopoulou not only holds the exclusive on topline designers such as Pancaldi, Ginocchetti, Mizar, Thierry Mugler, and Rodier, but also creates a collection produced in their own factory.

The warm smile and outgoing personality of Marina Sfikas light up her boutique, Io, just off the main square in Kifissia. Opened just five years ago, the shop specializes in elegant, casual imported ready to wear, carrying the German line, Fink, the French Pierre Cardin and Loulous de la Côte, and J. Joss from Italy. The mother of two children, whose daughters give her a hand when they're not in school, Marina studied music at the Athens Conservatory before her marriage, and turned to fashion importing only after her children were "on their way."

Another success story in the field of top ready to wear imports is that of Eri Kakkava, who opened her first "Jade" boutique some 22 years ago in Kolonaki, with the intent of providing Athenian women with the best of European couture. Since then, the indefatigable Kakkava has gone on to cooperate with some of the best known names in French fashion, such as Guy Laroche, André Courreges, and Louis Feraud, and the Italians Basile, Ungaro, and Gianni Versace.

Mara Martini now runs a chain of 12 boutiques located in Athens, Piraeus, Thessaloniki, and Cyprus. After her studies at the Royal College of Art in London, Mara worked for Harrods and Selfridges before returning to Athens to open her own business. She designs her own collection, and specializes in dresses and outfits made from the softest of Freck silks.



Cheers from Contessina



Aslani evening drama



Warming up a winter night with Mara Martini.



Billy Bo Sheath in glitter



Party wear with flair from Jade.

Dress-up coat from Gerardos



Chic and black from Fink for Io.



Michael Aslani, who started with a small atelier just seven years ago, has built up his Kolonaki and Palio Faliron boutiques into dress-up havens for the young, or the very young at heart. His supple dresses and skirts pile layer upon layer of pastel colors, creating a free-wheeling, dashing effect.

Billy Bo entered the world of Athenian fashion through Mykonos, beginning his career as a stylist and buyer for his very popular shop on the island and for a small shop in Kolonaki. He quickly left behind his hi-jinks island styles and has evolved into elegant fashion for an entirely different market. And from the little shop on Solonos, he expanded to take almost the whole of the neo-classical building in which it is located, doing a stunning job of redecoration along the way.

Although Louis Gerardos opened his own atelier almost twenty years ago, he first began showing his fashions in 1974. His designs are known for their exquisite drape and cut, depending on the use of fine materials for their sculptural effects.

Every dress designed by Loukia, also based in Kolonaki, is a work of art in itself. She has an extremely refined sense of detail, which can show up in the meticulous beading on a fine net dress, or in the cutting and layering of a dressy evening skirt.



Loukia's butterfly-fine black dress.



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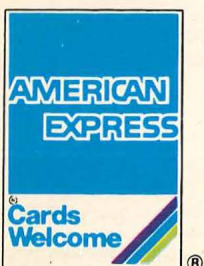


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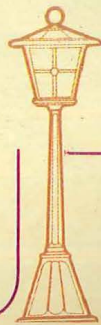


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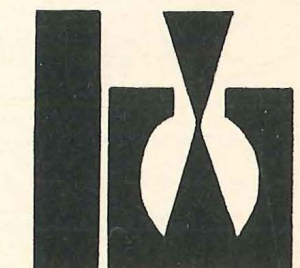
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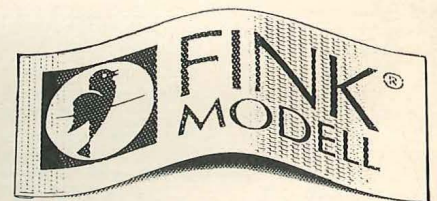
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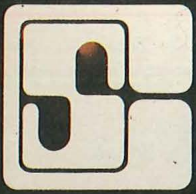
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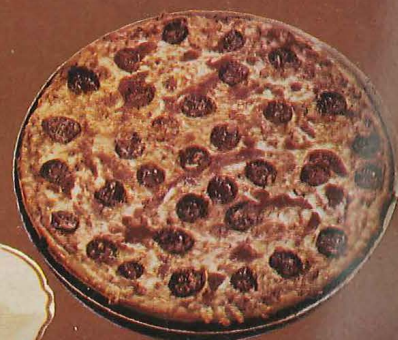
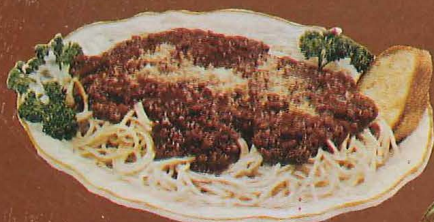
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 Grindlays Bank, Merlin 7.....362-401
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 Piraeus.....451-7483

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 Mitropolis (Cathedral),
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 Sotiros, Kidathineon.....322-4633

Other denominations:

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 Melidoni 5.....325-2823
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 7a Vissarionos St.....721-1520
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 Themistokleous 282, Piraeus.....451-6564
 St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24.....362-3603
 St. Andrew's Protestant Church, Frangogianni 47, Papa-
 gorou.....652-2209
 Worship services, Sundays, 9am, Tasis Hellenic School
 Auditorium, Xenias and Artemidos St., Kifissia.
 11:15am, The German Evangelical Church, 66 Sina St.,
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 St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29.....721-4906
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 Filellinon 21.....323-1090
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 Ano Hellenikon.....894-8635

Cultural Organizations

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 Hellenic American Union,
 Massalias 22.....362-9886
 L'Institut Francais, Sina 29.....362-4301
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 Dimokritou 14.....361-1042
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 Greek Culture, Sina 46.....363-9872

Educational Institutions

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 Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9.....322-1017
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 Lykourgou 14-16.....324-7805
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International Chambers of Commerce

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 Mitropoleos St. 25.....323-4551
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 Akadimias 17.....363-0820
 Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce
 Valaoritou 17.....361-8420
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 Voylis St. 15.....323-2622

Greek Chambers of Commerce

Athens Chamber of Commerce
 and Industry, Akadimias St. 7-9.....360-4815/2411
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 The Hellenic Chamber for Development and
 Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries
 180 Kifissias, Neo Psychico.....671-1210, 672-6882
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 Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry
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 Piraeus Chamber of Handicrafts
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 El. Venizelou St. 44.....360-1651
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 until after inspection.

Telephone

General information.....134
 Numbers in Athens and Attica.....131
 Numbers for long-distance exchanges.....132
 International operator.....161 & 162
 Recorded instructions (Eng., Fr., Ger.)
 for making international calls.....169
 Domestic operator.....151 & 152
 Telegrams (taken in several languages)
 Domestic.....155
 Foreign.....165
 Complaints (English spoken).....135
 Repairs, 121 + first 2 digits of your prefix
 Application for new telephone.....138
 Transfer of telephone.....139
 *Correct Time.....141
 *Weather.....148
 *News.....115
 *Theatres.....181
 *Pharmacies open 24 hours.....107
 *Pharmacies open 24 HOURS (suburbs).....102
 (*Recorded messages in Greek)

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Municipal 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

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Tourism

EOT (National Tourist Organization)
 Central Office, Amerikis 2B.....322-3111
 Information, Kar. Servias (Syntagma).....322-2545



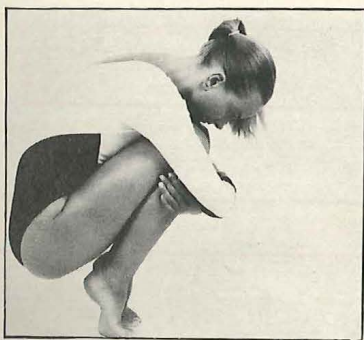
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M. Hionos

Director Jenny Colebourne Cert. L.S.C.D. Dip. WYC

Ms. Colebourne is a former performing arts lecturer at the Middlesex Polytechnique where she taught courses in yoga and modern dance. She is also a former lecturer in modern dance for the Inner London Education Authority and former lecturer in Body Control at the London School of Contemporary Dance.

The center offers

BODY CONTROL SESSIONS

This is a special exercise technique using specially designed equipment to improve posture, muscle tone, flexibility and stamina. Classes are by appointment and there is an emphasis on individual attention. Each person is given a programme designed to meet his own needs. Sessions are

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The center is sponsoring a series of art exhibitions.

"REFLECTED LIGHT", photographs by Markos Hionos, Emil Moriannides and Eugene Vanderpool. Opening November 26th, 9.00 p.m.

Dimoharous 18, KOLONAKI, Tel. 723-1397

Tips on Make-up for the Festive Season

Now that the holiday social whirl is upon us, the time is right to experiment with the latest make-up colors. Choosing is not difficult; all the large cosmetic houses have launched their latest shades, but the manner of application often differs.

The art of make-up is to highlight your good features while detracting from the bad. Make-up can not only change the way you look, but be a psychological boost, too. But it must be applied in the kind of light you intend to be in. Lighting affects color, it changes depth, tone and alters contours. It can make a young face look old and vice versa. Light can fade out lines or accentuate every blemish. For example, very definite shades are needed under electric lighting which because of its luminescence flattens colors. True reds, russets, greens, hazel and blues are the most complimentary. The severity of neon and disco light can make you look drawn and tired so avoid greys and browns. Instead choose warm tones of bronze, rose and plenty of gilded pearlized colors. The most flattering light is candlelight. Contour the face softly with lots of blusher and use plenty of mascara. Misty mauves, prunes and smoky colors well-blended give the most striking affect.

The first step is a thin application of moisturizer. Allow it to go slightly tacky before dotting on your foundation as this prolongs the durability of other cosmetics and prevents color change. A good foundation will protect the skin, even out its color and texture while preparing a base for other makeup. Choose a foundation as close to your natural coloring as possible or one to one-and-a-half shades darker, but never lighter, than your own skin tone as this looks false. Blend evenly over the skin, taking extra care at the hairline and jaw. To remove the excess, rinse out your cosmetic sponge and wipe over your face again and blot with a tissue. Next shade your face using tones of blusher and highlighter. Take an honest look at yourself and decide which features minimized and which should be emphasized.

Is your face oval, round, square or long, and are all the features in proportion? Decide what you want to tone down and begin by shading with a deeper color of blusher. If you have a chubby round face apply shading to just beneath the cheek bone and smooth it outwards and upwards towards the temple to slim and lift the face. A long thin nose can be softened by applying blusher down the center and around the nostrils, while a short flat nose will be improved by shading either side of the bridge, and a receding chin can be flattered by the use of highlighter along the jaw. Pale beige and cream eyeshadows make excellent highlighters, and for the evening frosted shadows in tones of gold and bronze give life to the face when dusted over the cheek bones, temples and brows.

The use of a fine translucent powder is a must if you are to preserve the life of your make-up. Loose powder is better to achieve a natural sheer look, but be sparing to avoid clogging the pores. The art is to use a clean cotton ball, dunk it into the powder, shake off the excess and then stipple it onto the skin with a rolling movement. Include the eyes, lashes and lips because this provides a good grease-free base for other cosmetics. Brush off the surplus with downward strokes of fresh cotton wool, which helps the natural facial hair lie flat.

Now work on the eyes. For most women, the eyes are their best facial asset, but if overdone the makeup will detract from the eyes themselves and if underdone, it will not bring out their full qualities. Cleverly applied shadows can alter the shape of the eyes, making them seem larger or wider apart, etc. But the maximum effect cannot be achieved with one color only, at least two or three shades should be blended for a more striking but subtle result. Colors contrasting with the natural eye color can look stunning, shades of brown and golds look terrific with blue eyes while muted shades of blue and deep green can do wonders for brown eyes. Don't be too conservative with color choice. You can create exciting effects by mixing such

colors as bronze, gold and pink, or blues and purples. Darker skinned people can generally be more dramatic with their colors than their fairer counterparts, but always build your colors. You can always add color but it's difficult to take it away. Never draw harsh lines around the eyes. Gently smudge the line with the tip of your finger or use a powdered shadow or kohl pencil, blending the edge after application. A darker line close to the lashes at the outer corner opens and gives width; at the inner corner it brings the eyes closer together.

The same rule of shading applies to the eyes as to the face. To widen, give space and emphasis by using pale colors, while to minimize and create false shapes darker shades should be used. Always apply eyeshadows with lifting upward strokes.

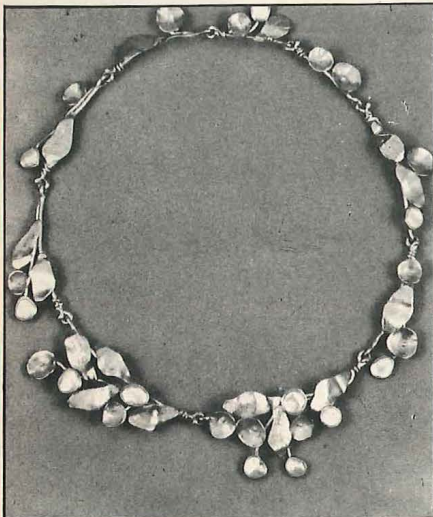
For the evening accentuate the shading out towards the hairline. It's essential that the eyebrows are well-groomed as they give depth and definition to the eyes, and eyelashes need to be completely dry and grease-free before applying mascara to stop smudging or flaking. Stroke it on in thin coats, allowing each to dry before applying the next. This prevents the lashes matting together.

No make-up is complete without lipstick. Outline the lips first with a brush or pencil then apply your first coat, blot and reapply for a longer lasting result. For the evenings use a gloss on top and be bolder with the colors as evening lighting tends to be muted and so you can afford to use stronger shades. Your lipstick should tone with your blusher and eyeshadows as well as harmonizing with your outfit. But remember, the paler the lipstick, the more washed out one tends to look.

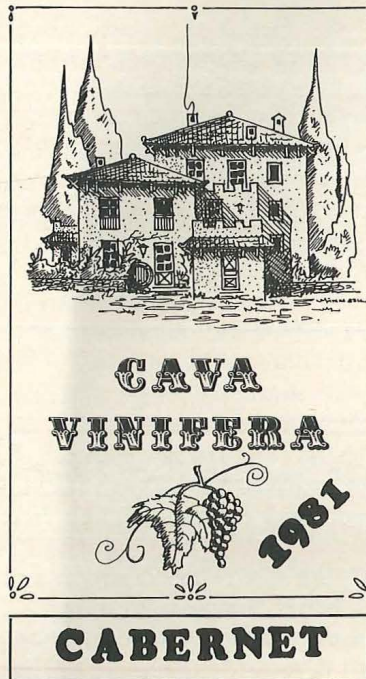
Christmas can be a time for a little more sparkle, so use plenty of frosted shades or a touch of glitter applied with a brush that has been dipped in glycerin. Apply over the highlighted areas and across the shoulders. The thing is not to be afraid of make-up, but simply enjoy the way you look.

Virginia Anderson

On the first day of Christmas,
my true love gave to me...



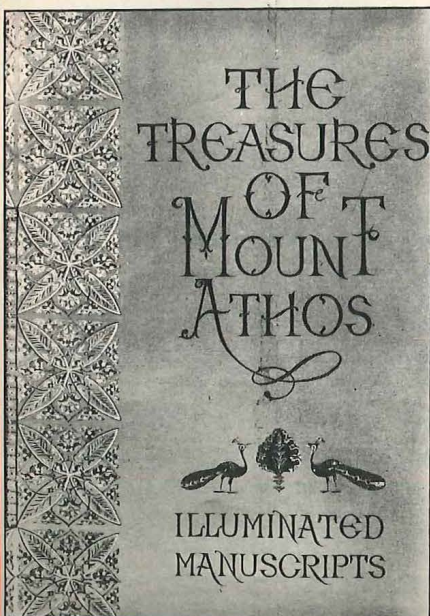
For an extraordinary person, an extraordinary piece of handcrafted gold jewelry by celebrated designers. Also an outstanding selection of contemporary Greek crafts from **Anemos Gallery**, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia.



A selection of some of the best wines produced in Greece today, including a lovely "home grown" 1980 Cabernet, (and a promising 1981...) from a small impressive young producer. 70-180 drs. a bottle. Also one of the best selections of French vintages in the area, as well as fruit preserves made by one of the partners. **Cava Vinifera**, 317 Kifissias Ave, Kifissia



Framed, hand-tinted engraving depicting Greece's romantic 19th century past. From 2,000 drs. **Stavros E. Stavridis**, Antiquarian Books, Antique Maps Prints & Ephemera, Panaghitsas 18, Kifissia.



Athos, one of the world's most extraordinary repositories of Byzantine Art, at your fingertips in this superb color reproduction publication. 3,000 drs. **Ekdotike Athenon**, 11 Omirou St.



Country pottery gone elegant in creamy buttermilk or rich chocolatey matt glazes. Plates, bowls, vases, pitchers, lamp bases, planters. 100-8,000 drs. **Marinas Patroni**, Faneromenis 48, Hologras.



A lavishly lace-trimmed, pristine white, cotton-confection-of-a blouse from **Laura Ashley**, 28 Herodotou St. Kolonaki.

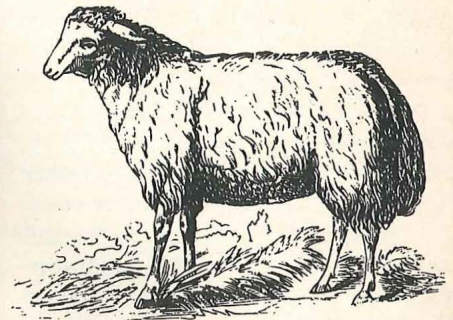
Fanciful selection of children's toys and accessories including, for your favorite little girl, an irresistible life-size rag doll with endless legs. **Sandra**, Solonos 14, Kolonaki



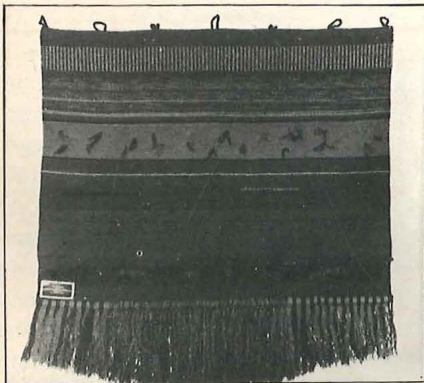
For the discriminating cook, a selection of fragrant herbal and fruit vinegars. **Pot Pourri**, 45 Voukourestiou St.



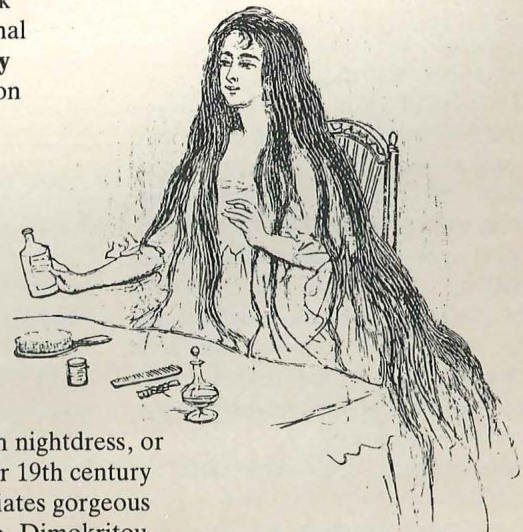
A museum copy of your favorite ancient "Greek Head" from the National Museum of Archeology **Museum Shop**, Patisson St.



Chunky knitwear from Greece at its best, in rich earth colors or strong neutrals. Sweaters, jackets, vests and woolen fabric by the meter for a toasty shawl or miles of scarf. **Babouri's**, Handicrafts, 56 Adrianou St. Monastiraki Square.



Hand-woven wool wall-hanging, designed with wit and style. 15,000 drs. Also kilims and hand-loomed fabric for clothing. **Manto Makri**, 67 Asklipiou



A delectable French Victorian nightdress, or some precious piece of 18th or 19th century lace for someone who appreciates gorgeous things. 300-30,000 drs. **Mauve**, Dimokritou 24 & Anagnostopoulou St., Kolonaki

A Christmas Curry

National identities are a lot like those little self-adhesive labels that come with sets of spice containers. (Didn't everyone get three sets as wedding gifts and then go out in search of thirty different spices?)

After you've filled up the little glass bottles with peppercorns (half on the floor,) mace, coriander, etc., you stick on the labels. It helps you avoid putting Monosodium Glutamate instead of Cream of Tartar in your cookies.

There are some of us who felt quite willing to be hermetically sealed and shelved, labeled "Dutch," "Greek," "Iranian" or "English." But you, I presume, and most of my friends expatriates, dual nationals or ardent pilgrims would have to be filed under "Curry Powder," our passports and identity cards notwithstanding.

Having been here, there and everywhere, we're no longer simply cayenne, oregano or ginger, but rather complicated mixtures of two, or twenty, spices. Some of us, like Marios and Jason Orozco, Danish-Mexican-American Mykonians, are curries of an almost sublime order. Some, self included, are simpler blends transplanted English speakers who, for most of the year, call Greece home, and happily.

At Christmastime, however, home may become wherever your creche and Christmas decorations are stored. Home may become wherever you trimmed your first-remembered Christmas trees. Home may *not* be, therefore, Athens or Kavala or Patras, but some place at the end of a prohibitively expensive airplane trip.

Christmas isn't an easy time for those of us in the curry category.

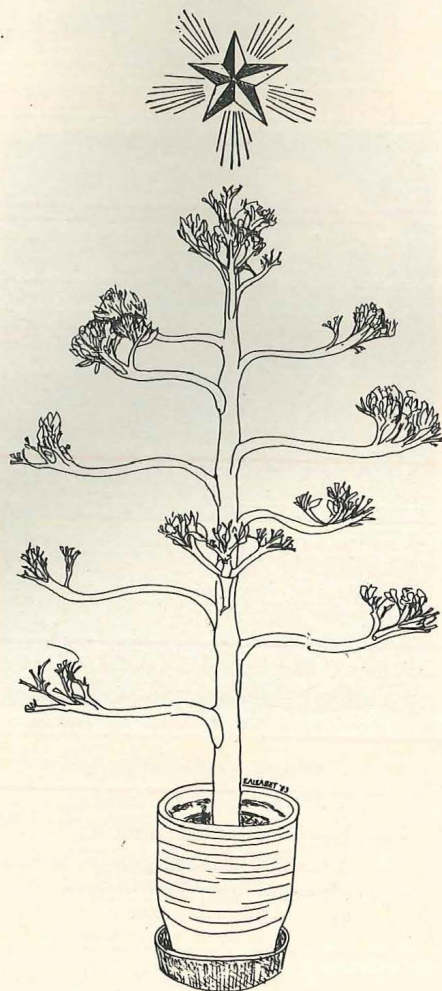
We learned about Christmas *there*, but now we're *here*. And at Christmas, we feel as though we have our noses pressed up against a windowpane, looking into a room filled with family, wrapped presents, the glorious tree; Christmas carols playing, steaming plum pudding in hard sauce on the table, moth-eaten familiar Christmas stockings hung from the mantel. It's all there, behind the frosty windowpane, but we're locked out.

Curry-people get depressed at Christmas.

It can start as early as December first. You launch a futile campaign to duplicate here as many elements of

Christmas there as possible. You spend a lot of money at Alpha Beta on such luxuries as cranberry sauce and chocolate Santas. You dust off your foreign cookbooks and knock yourself out trying to put together rum balls, Christmas cake and the above mentioned plum pudding. Inevitably, the culinary goodies never taste the same here.

You buy Frank Sinatra Christmas albums. You wouldn't be caught dead listening to him at home, but here he's



got you dissolving over your Softex box. You drive up into the mountains and compare Greek snow to Vermont's. You try to construct a snowman but can't find enough snow. You phone home a lot and get massive bills from OTE in January. You throw dismal parties and scrounge around for a tree, fighting your guilt about cutting down *anything* arboreal in arid Attiki.

You manage to find some mistletoe,

hang it over your front door, and then get even more depressed when your Greek boyfriend doesn't know what he's supposed to do underneath it. If you don't have any children of your own, you borrow your friends' kids and try to read Dickens, Dr. Seuss and Dylan Thomas to them. All they want to do is play ATARI, however, and much prefer PAC MAN to Tiny Tim.

You find yourself craving Whitman's Sampler chocolates. You find yourself making eggnog from scratch. You find yourself telling friends about the time your father wrapped a tennis racket to look like a canoe paddle so you wouldn't guess what it was before Christmas. You find yourself weeping into your morning double-*metrio*.

And then, one year, something happens that opens your eyes. For me, this something happened last year.

You must first understand that I live alone and have a group of friends who also live alone. Curries one and all, we've all had our bouts of Christmas depression.

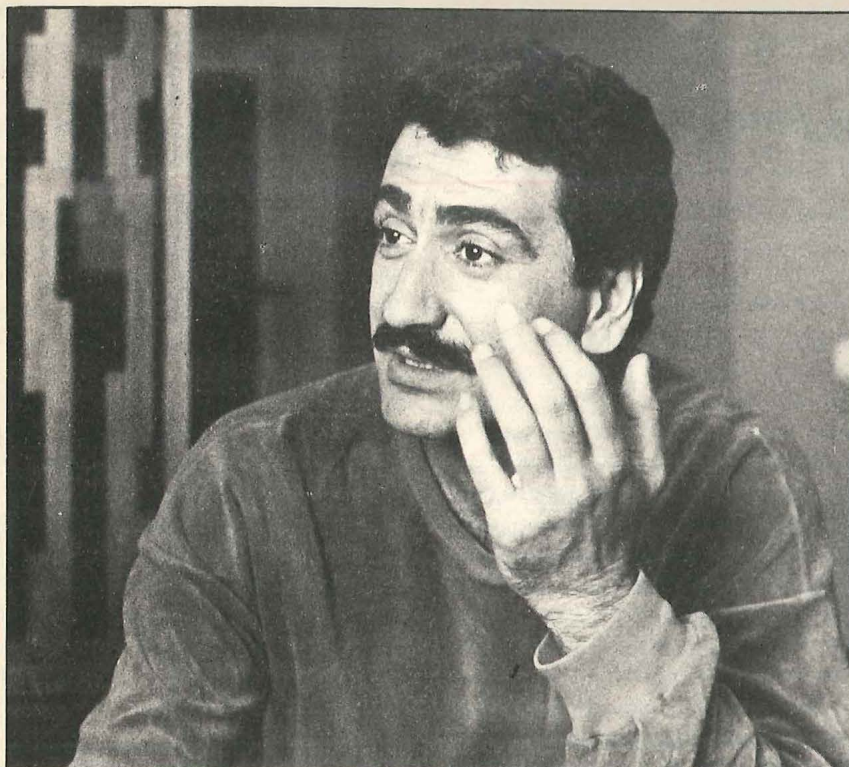
Last year, just before Christmas, I came down with tonsillitis and ran a 40° fever for four days. My friends levitated themselves out of their pre-Christmas blues and rallied round, sitting up with me in shifts, ferrying in chicken and *avgolemono* soups, trimming my apartment with an assortment of makeshift decorations Kris Kringle would never have recognized.

On Christmas Day, having recovered enough to get up, I was moved into the living-room for a true curry-feast. Angela had come up with a chestnut and raisin stuffed turkey. Andreas had strung balloons all over the room. Emil had cut and trimmed a dead agave tree, its withered, graceful branches twinkling with tiny lights.

We sat about the room with our mismatched glasses of Greek wine, opened tiny symbolic gifts, and read Greek children's stories out loud to one another. We celebrated our recovery from tonsillitis and depression, and the birth of someone who, like us, celebrated Christmas, his first, away from home.

Anyone coming into my apartment today will notice a bare, dead agave tree standing in a corner of my study. It will be decorated again this year as it was last year, and, hopefully, will be yet again next year. And though it doesn't look like the majestic, sweet-smelling pines of my childhood Christmases, it is, for me, much more beautiful.

Merry Christmas, Athenians! *Hronia Polla!*



A Different Drum

A large portion of *The Little Drummer Girl*, George Roy Hill's film adaptation of the best-selling novel by John le Carré, was shot in Greece in October. Local press and *papparazzi* were abuzz with excitement, since the leading actors are Diane Keaton, Klaus Kinski and Yorgos Voyiatzis. Keaton is one of the super-stars of the past decade, her roles in Woody Allen movies such as *Annie Hall* having made a wide impact on the dress and mannerisms of many American women. Klaus Kinski is the brilliant and eccentric principal actor in Herzog's *Aguiré*, *Wrath of God* and *Fitzcarraldo*. For Yorgos Voyiatzis, well-established here and in Europe, this is his first big American movie. Location shooting took place near Thessaloniki, on Mykonos, and in various areas of Athens including the Acropolis and Kessariani.

Similar to *The Spy Who Came in From the Cold* and *The Honourable Schoolboy*, *The Little Drummer Girl* involves le Carré's usual techniques of intelligence-gathering by agents and double-agents, with briefings and de-briefings. Kinski is cast as a formidable Israeli agent and Keaton as an aspiring English actress with Palestinian sympathies who is recruited by the Israelis to trap a notorious Palestinian terrorist (Sammy Frey). Under the influence of her love for a mysterious Israeli intelligence officer (Voyiatzis), the actress's personality is gradually broken down, her resolve weakened and her Palestinian sympathy subverted. Under his instructions, she

travels from London to Greece, to Israel and finally to Germany, the same route followed by the film's shooting schedule, which is expected to be completed in Munich at the end of the year.

At the start of a personal interview, which took place during shooting here, Voyiatzis apologized for being a bit weary and grubby, having just left the set of one of the film's few daytime shots. The handsome and personable 36-year-old actor went on to explain how he left Greece 18 years ago to study law in Paris but dropped out to go to drama school. Four years later he moved to Rome where he now lives with his wife, an American entertainer, and his 11 year-old daughter. Starting his career with a small part in Michael Cacoyiannis' *Zorba the Greek*, and as Joseph in *Jesus of Nazareth*, Voyiatzis has played the lead in several European films and in an award-winning Algerian one as well. He has recently completed principal roles in two as yet unreleased movies, a Greek film *The Target* and a Czech production *The Mirage* co-starring Irene Pappas.

Voyiatzis had several screen tests for *The Little Drummer Girl* and admitted that there had been some hesitation before he was signed up for the lead. Originally he had been considered for a smaller role, because the casting department felt that a well-established American star should play the lead. Most likely, this is the biggest break of his career and it could very well make him the first international Greek male star.

This is the first time Voyiatzis has worked with an American director, and he loves it. He said of Hill, who started his career as an actor, "First of all, he likes actors, while with most European directors, you feel like a prop. He's calm and understanding, not frustrated like a lot of them and he gives you a compliment when you need it. We have a civilized relationship."

There were three weeks of rehearsals before shooting began. "This is the first time I have had rehearsals before a movie. I was used to working on instinct and I felt that with this type of preparation you lose your instincts; but I changed my point of view." Voyiatzis has also thoughtfully reassessed his opinion of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. As preparation for the movie, he read a number of books and talked to many Israelis and some Palestinians. "The young Israelis I know feel they have been abandoned, particularly by America. They feel they have been used as a battlefield and have come out looking like Nazis." As far as the character he is playing, Voyiatzis remarked, "I like him. He is very human. Even if his actions are terrible, they always have a reason. He stands up for what he believes. He is also self-critical. In a scene with Kinski, I am called upon to say, 'You have created this mess. You are doing to them (the Palestinians) what the Nazi's have done to us!'"

As though on cue, a knock on the door interrupted the interview and was followed by the appearance of Klaus Kinski. The entrance was a surprise, since Kinski was not in the Greek shooting sequences and is a resident of California. Talking non-stop, restlessly pacing the floor, absentmindedly pausing to preen before the mirror on the wall, and unsuccessfully attempting to smooth his disarrayed blond mane into submission, this hatless Mad Hatter put an end to our serious discussion.

Observing the shooting at a Kifissia villa and in a courtyard in front of a taverna in Plaka, I was impressed with the time spent, as innumerable takes were made in order to capture a scene that met the standards of director George Roy Hill and cinematographer Wolfgang Treu. The lavish budget, which is between 10 and 15 million dollars, allows for this type of precision. This may be necessary to transfer successfully to the screen a book in which, according to *Newsweek*, le Carré widens his focus to "a region where heroes and villains shift roles with prismatic confusion and where noble causes lose their logic in the bloodshed of battle."

B. Samantha Stenzel

A Christmas Story

The past season has produced a list of varied publications on Greek subjects that range from novels to history, from children's books to drama. If you are hunting for the suitable gift, you might find the search ends at the local bookstore. Listed here are some books that had rather good reviews and broad appeal in their particular categories.

History

Macedonia: 4000 Years of Greek History and Civilization, edited by M. B. Sakellariou (Athens: Ekdotike Athennon, 1983) 573 pages. This hefty folio-sized volume constitutes the first in a new series called *Greek Lands in History*, to be followed by another five devoted to Epiros, Thrace, Asia Minor, the Aegean and Cyprus by a first-rate press. Comprehensive in scope, the book traces the history of the region from earliest times to the present day and covers the social, economic, cultural and intellectual life of each period. The stunning array of maps, diagrams and photos make this book a choice gift for companies to give to prime customers. Among the leading scholars that have contributed sections are N.G.L. Hammond, Manolis Andronikos, Manolis Hadzidakis and A. Vachalopoulos.

Buried Unsung: Louis Tikas and the Ludlow Massacre, by Zeese Papanikolas (Salt Lake City, University of Utah Press, 1982). Zeese Papanikolas writes poetic and serious prose. His history of the activities of Louis Tikas, an immigrant union organizer killed in a battle between striking miners and state militia in Ludlow, Colorado in 1914, draws us into the brutal beginnings of life in the United States for Greeks who worked in the mines. By retracing the life of Tikas, Papanikolas exposes a slice of American history that many of us might prefer to forget. Although the book is a documentary, it falls clearly in the *Roots* category, since the author's forefathers were miners.

Atlantis: The Biography of a Legend, by Marjorie Brayner (New York: Atheneum, 1983) 225 pages. For children 12 years old and up, this publication makes a fine present. The first half of the book traces the general history of the Atlantis legend; the rest focuses on recent archaeological excavations on Thera (Santorini) and the connec-

tion with Plato's legend of the lost continent that sank into the sea.

Novels and Drama

Sultana, by Prince Michael of Greece, translated from the French by Alexis Ullman (New York: Harper & Row, 1983) 438 pages. See review in our November issue.

The False Messiah, by Leonard Wolf (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1982) 278 pages. See our November review.

The Names, by Don De Lillo (New York: Vintage, 1983). The author's powerful seventh novel is set principally in Greece and India. The *New York Times* found the tale, which includes American businessmen living in the sub-cultures of both countries, "formidably intelligent and agile." For those who want a good story-line as well as character delineation, this book will prove gripping winter reading.

Days of Vengeance, by Harry Mark Petrakis (New York: Doubleday, 1983) 183 pp. The author, who has made an excellent name for himself through the writing of immigrant literature, follows some Cretans to America across the country to the mines of Utah, where they struggle with their culture as it collides with American values. This story might be more contrived than his earlier tales, but is worth reading for its exploration of the immigrant experience.

Sodom and Gomorrah and Comedy: A Tragedy in one act, by Nikos Kazantzakis (St Paul, Minnesota: North Central Publishing Co, 1983) 120 pages. This year has been the centennial celebration of Kazantzakis' birth, and

among the tributes paid to the famous Cretan writer is the translation and publication of these two plays. Written forty years apart, they show the development of the author. One critic suggests that the plays could be forerunners of later works by Sartre and Beckett. Two introductions, one by the translator, Kimon Friar, and the other by Karl Kerényi, put the dramas in their Greek and European perspectives.

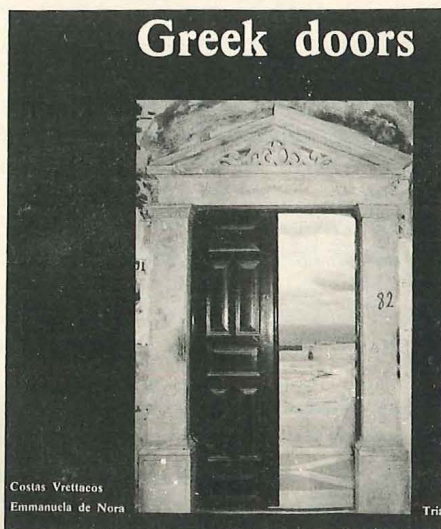
Biography

Marie Bonaparte: A Life, by Celia Bertin (New York: Harcourt Brace Jan Jovanovich, 1982) 286 pages. A revealing picture of a complex, brilliant woman, an influential analyst, great-grandniece of Napoleon, and the wife of Prince George of Greece. Court life in Athens was invigorated when she visited the capital: she was one of the more sparkling personalities of the Glücksburg dynasty and a pioneer in lay-psychoanalysis. Her scientific theories are still often discussed.

Nikos Kazantzakis: A Biography, by Helen Kazantzakis (Don Ellis, 1983) 600 pages. More than a biography of the late Cretan writer, whose 100th birthday anniversary we celebrate this year, the book is touted by critics for its literary excellence. Mrs. Kazantzakis has played a large role in scholarly celebrations in the United States, especially in the Boston area, and does indeed display a talent which marks her as a compelling individual. The book gives yet another perspective of the most widely-read (in translation) modern Greek author.

Homage to Byzantium: The Life and Work of Nikos Gabriel Pantzikis, by George Thaniel (North Central Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minnesota, 1983) 155 pages. The subject of this book paints and writes in Thessaloniki. Of him George Seferis once wrote, "Nikos Gabriel Pantzikis is one of the very few fellow Greeks of today who interest me; his writing presents zones of shade which you feel tempted to explore." George Thaniel has made a careful exploration of this pioneering, controversial writer, who is concerned with a wide range of topics stretching from Byzantium to Joyce and Eliot. Large excerpts of his writing appear here in English translation for the first time. The book would be best appreciated by Greek specialists.

Eleni, by Nicholas Gage (New York: Random House, 1983) 470 pages. Nicholas Gage left the *New York Times* in 1980 to investigate the torture and murder of his mother, which had



occurred over thirty years before during Greece's civil war. Gage, in his search for the perpetrators, grew possessed by a need to take revenge. His searing and passionate story should touch all readers, even those who insist on a wholly different version of that fratricide. The "pedomazoma" (kidnapping of children) is a torrid subject in Greece still and this account adds fuel to an unspent fire. The book can serve as a case study of how at least one child faced the trauma of death, terror and flight occasioned by the savage war, and how as an adult he deals with it.

Nature and civilization

Greece: Old and New, edited by Tom Winnifrith and Penelope Murray (London: MacMillan Press, 1983) 174 pages. Eleven authors in short, highly readable and imaginative essays (originally given as lectures) present the similarities and differences between the history and literature of ancient and modern Greece - a hazardous project. For instance, George Forrest shows how the history of Greece in the period of 750 to 500 B.C. is similar to the history of Greece between 1832 and 1982, and translator Nikos Strangos, commenting on a hitherto untranslated poem by Yiannis Ritsos, evokes both modern and ancient images. William St. Clair discusses how Lord Byron and his poetry have affected perceptions of modern Greece. The tidy, small book is certain to intrigue those interested in almost any phase of the Greek experience.

The Gorge of Samaria by Yanoukas Iatrides (Athens: published by the author, 1983) 107 pages. The pocket-sized handbook devoted to Greece's largest and deepest gorge contains an account of its history, archaeology, folklore, and ecology, plus a generous supply of personal anecdotes and personal observations based on his many hikes through Samaria. Included are some breath-taking color and black-and-white shots of the region. A great stocking-stuffer for anyone contemplating a trek in Crete this coming spring. *Greek Doors* by Costas Vrettacos (text) and Emmanuel de Nore (photos) (Athens: Tria Phylia, 1982) 142 pages. Attracted to the beautiful details of Greek architecture? This unusual book features 142 pages of splendid doors, some with exquisite door-knockers, fittings and window panes. Glinting in the sunlight, the pictures point up the individualistic aspects of Greek folk touches which make Greece still a captivating place to visit.

THE SPORTING LIFE

Louis Economopoulos

A Lesson in Basketball

It's not frequent that top-notch basketball teams from the United States, where the sport was born and excels, make their way to Greece.

But basketball fans throughout the country were treated to a super show of talent recently when the University of North Carolina Tarheels visited Thessaloniki and Athens.

The students of coach Dean Smith, recognized as one of the top college basketball mentors in the U.S., taught the teams they played here a lesson in the fine points of the sport.

One of the top teams every year in the National Collegiate Athletic Association post-season tournaments in the U.S., North Carolina visited Greece to participate in the Dimitria Tournament held at the Palais de Sport in Thessaloniki. However, the team and coach Smith were more than willing to offer a couple of seminars, one at Deree College in Agia Paraskevi and one in Thessaloniki.

North Carolina finished first in the Dimitria competition beating the Greek National Team, 100-83; the Red Cross team from Belgrade, 105-104 in overtime; and Berloni of Turin, Italy, 87-71. Considering the basketball season in the U.S. begins this month, it was a fine pre-season showing by the Americans.

"It was the best tournament in which I have participated," Smith remarked to reporters. "Everything was well organized. Next year, whichever invitation we get, we will surely prefer to come to Greece again."

Smith said he believed Greek fans were satisfied with his team's performance. "I believe we played good games and that they all had the ingredients of strength, technique and spectacle," he added.

"I think there is enough talent in Greece to build a proper basketball program," Smith affirmed. "Of course you need tall players. The game today is played mostly with tall players. The short players help out. And above all, you need hard practice sessions."

What does it take for a team to perform well? The experienced coach remarks: "The players must work hard in practice and on a continuous basis. Physical condition, the learning of set plays, defense-offense, learning to control yourself, learning to play like a

team and not like individuals, speed and strength; these are the qualities of good teams. To achieve all the above you must work six to seven hours a day in practice, without missing a day. That's how victories are added up. This is what we accomplish at North Carolina."

With so much experience and positive results on the college basketball circuit, why hasn't Dean Smith taken the challenge of professional basketball, where the money is? "I have had many offers, but I don't want them. I like college basketball. The money does not interest me."

★ ★ ★

The ELPA-sponsored Acropolis Car Rally, held every May, was voted this year as "Rally of the Year" by the International Automobile Association. This is the second time the Acropolis Rally has earned the world title.

The title of best European competition of the year was also awarded to a Greek car race, the Chalkidiki Rally.

★ ★ ★

Soccer fans in Athens during the Christmas holidays will be in for a treat. The first Acropolis Soccer Tournament will be held at Athens Olympic Stadium on December 28 and 30 and will involve two games each day.

The teams that will be entered in the tournament, sponsored by the General Secretariat of Sport (Telephone 322-4351), are Olympiakos of Piraeus, AEK of Athens, Hamburg of West Germany and Italy's Udinese.

Olympiakos is the defending Greek First Division champion and has Nikos Anastopoulos as its leading scorer. Anastopoulos finished last season with 29 goals which placed him third in Europe among the top scorers.

AEK is the Greek Cup champion and has the always-dangerous Tomas Mavros as its leading scorer.

Hamburg is the defending European Club champions, which they won earlier this year at the Athens Olympic Stadium by defeating Juventus of Italy 1-0. The team is led by the outstanding players Felix Magath and Manni Kaltz.

Udinese is among the better teams in the Italian First Division and this year has the services of Brazil's top scorer, Zico.

Katey's Corner

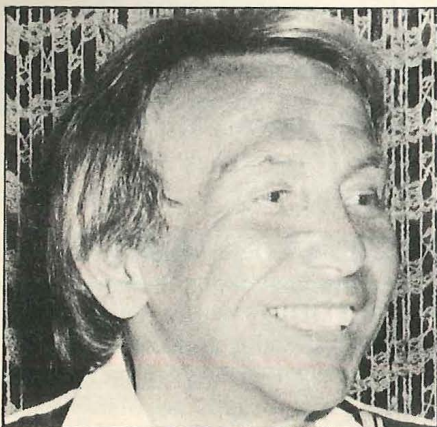
Katey Angelis

Having accomplished most of your bits-and-pieces Christmas shopping at the various bazaars around town, it's time to think of the family. What would be more timely and useful for the whole family – and entertaining for years to come – than a personal home computer? You may be surprised to learn that there are already over 5,000 purring away in Greece; the most popular brands are Sinclair, Apple, Micro Professor, Texas Instruments, Morrow, IBM, BBC, Sord and Oric. These computers range in price from under Drs. 20,000 (this one not only utilizes your TV and cassette player, but weighs less than 3 pounds and folds up like a briefcase) all the way up to Drs. 600,000. Everything you might need to activate your new p.c. can be found in Greece: disc drives, printers (monitors can be black/white or colored), games, music; there's even a machine that teaches you how to use the machines.

★ ★ ★

The holiday season is not yet upon us, but already the calendar is filling up. Even this partial review of the sparkling events scheduled for the near future should start things off in a festive mood.

If the Fourth Annual Gala Consulaire is even half as glamorous as its beautiful golden announcement flyer, it will be sensational. Taking place on Friday December 9th the Athens Hilton Hotel, this annual dance sponsored by the Consular Corps of Greece, has it all – international cuisine, dancing, entertainment and beautiful ambience. Under Chairman Consul **George Besi**, a special evening is assured. For further information call Mrs. Batler at 778-3698 or Mrs. Hadziotis at 722-0301.



Same smile, same place: Billy Dare Sedaris is back at the Kava Bar in the Athenaeum Inter-Continental singing old favorites and new for his many fans.

A week later, on Friday, December 16th, in the Terpsichore Room of the Athens Hilton Hotel, will be the First Annual Christmas Dinner Dance sponsored by the American Women's Organization of Greece. When a stellar committee composed of AWOGL ladies plans something, a stellar party follows. At the helm this year are co-chairmen **Tig Maroudis** and **Bernadine Tzouros** who, together with committee members **Huda Cook**, **Helen Margaritis**, **Kiki Symenonidou** and **Effie Psetas**, have been planning for months to ring in the holiday season in gala fashion. There is still time to get in on the fun; just call Tig at 722-4645 or Bernadine at 778-8161; but do it now for tables are going fast.

The Hams and the Players are both super; it must follow that if the two groups collaborate on a project, it will have to be super-er. Their combined talents are presenting a traditional pantomime of *Robinson Crusoe* at Moraitis School in Psychico December 8th and 9th at 7:00 p.m. and December 10th and 11th at 5:00 p.m. This really is family entertainment, so be sure to attend one of the performances with the kids. For further information, phone 941-1919 or 682-7466.

A Christmas sing-along featuring singers from St. Andrew's Church Choir and Male Voices group, combined with the Women's International Club Choraleers, is in the offing. **Allan Rowsell** conducts the Male Singers and **Marian Rowsell** conducts the other two groups. To be held at the Athens Hilton on December 6th, this special evening aims at beginning the Holiday Season in a joyous musical mood, including a bit of grog and Christmas cake. For information call Margaret Llewellyn at 8017-322.

A very special date must be marked on your calendar right now for there will be only *one* performance of Handel's *Messiah*. Scheduled for December 17th at 9:45 p.m. in the Pierce Auditorium at the American College campus in Aghia Paraskevi, the oratorio will be presented by the combined Athens Choral Group and the Camarata Hellenica conducted by **Diamantis Diamantopoulos**. Soloists will be: Soprano **Anthea Van Dendriesen**, Alto **Markella Hadjiano**, Tenor **Constantinos Paliatsaras** and Bass **Kostis Constantaras**. This marvellous music gains in magnitude each time there is an opportunity to hear it. Plan now to be present.



Tunic night at the Hilton, 10-month-old Owen Butcher and his mother joined 350 travel agents at the Fourth Annual International Convention of American Travel Agents held at the Hilton in November.

The Propeller Club will be providing a special treat for its December Luncheon get-together. Set for the Athens Hilton December 15th, choral groups from the American Community Schools, Champion School and TASH-Hellenic will all be on the program. Remember that you do not need to be a member to attend these luncheons, although membership information is always available. Be sure to take your wife along for this Christmas special.

For those who love caroling – and who doesn't? – there are three lovely services. The first, on December 15th at 8:00 p.m., will be in St. Paul's Anglican Church: a Carol Concert by the Chamber Choir from Champion School. The second, at the British Council December 19th, will bring together members of practically every singing group in Athens under the direction of **Len Parker** to "make a joyful noise" for the pure love of singing and sharing Christmas carols. This will begin at 8:00 p.m. And lastly, there will be a Candlelight Carol Service on Christmas Eve at 10:00 p.m. at St. Andrew's Protestant Church. What better way can there be to ring in Christmas Day?

★ ★ ★

As *The Athenian* approaches its tenth year of keeping the foreign-language community of Greece better informed, it salutes *Time* magazine for its 60 CONTINUOUS YEARS OF

PUBLICATION. This alone is a great accomplishment, but to print a commemorative issue spanning that period is spectacular. People of all ages should read this issue – the young for an encapsulated education and the more mature to remember it as it was. Happy Birthday, *Time!*

★ ★ ★

The *Hesperus* No. 359, Athens Chapter of the Daughters of Penelope has elected new officers for the coming year. Those who will be guiding the Chapter's destiny are: President **Myrtle Rombakis**, Vice President **Catherine Carnatios**, Recording Secretary **Connie Kalogeropoulos**, Corresponding Secretary **Lea Pappas** and Treasurer **Irene Papargyriou**. Good luck to all!

★ ★ ★

Poignant it is that this particular year has been the centenary celebration of the birth of Lebanon's poet-philosopher and artist, **Khalil Gibran**. All through this turbulent period, in both Lebanon and the United States, there have been commemorative performances in honor of the man who wrote *The Prophet*.

★ ★ ★

Since the Hellenic-American Union instigated its trimester policy, even the traveling foreigner can manage to fit in a regular Greek language course. Everything is more interesting and fun in Greece if you can read and speak at least a *little* Greek. Using a conversation system that makes learning quick and easy (if not quite fun), the student is soon able to "make himself understood." Telephone 362-9886 ext. 53 or 360-7305 right away, for the current series gets underway December 16th (you get time off for good behavior at Christmas). Office hours are Monday-Thursday 9-1, 4-7 and Friday 9-3.

Athenians are kept busy these days trying to wangle invitations (to pay, of course) for the Chamber Music soirees currently taking place on the first Friday of each month (to change to the first Thursday in the New Year), at the NJV Meridien Hotel. Mr. **Rudolf Jurcik**, General Manager, conceived the idea of these elegant occasions to commemorate the 300th hundredth birth anniversary of the celebrated French composer Jean-Philippe Rameau. In cooperation with Air France, noted chamber music groups are flown in from France to play for the sophisticated audiences of Athens. And not only is the Menu/Program on parchment, but it's finished off with sealing wax and ribbon!

★ ★ ★

Leaving Beirut under most difficult circumstances, **George and Lilian Eidi** joined the foreign community in Athens just one and a half years ago. Their son, Billy, donated his time and considerable talent to the benefit concert this past month in aid of the Thesaloniki Mental Health Center. Billy is one of the couple's seven children, one of whom suffers from Down's syndrome. Billy, now living and performing in Europe, has given such benefit concerts in many countries of the world.

★ ★ ★

It is hoped that everyone had an opportunity to attend one of the performances of *Under Milk Wood*, the recent Players production under the direction of **Joyce Simmonds**. Commemorating the 30th anniversary of the death of its author, **Dylan Thomas**, the play was both happy and sad. Even though the small town of Llaregyb exists only for the play, you will have recognized the people of *your* town wherever in the world it may be.

The Champion Women's Guild Performed a delightful service for local bridge-playing ladies when they organized a luncheon to raise student scholarship funds. Under chairman **Helen Hemphill**, a delicious luncheon was produced, and all present pronounced the occasion an unqualified success.

★ ★ ★

Bridge players will have another for a social get-together next month when lunch at the Athens Hilton on January 16th at 9:30 a.m. Make up a table, or come alone; this is a wonderful way to spend a congenial day. Call Tig at 722-4646 or Kathy at 801-3971.

★ ★ ★

The theme was "nine to five" at the Ledra Marriott's **Night of Surprises** November 15 for 300 executive secretaries. The hard-working women, drawn from the Ledra's Corporate Club membership, had a chance to kick up their heels as they enjoyed entertainment, cocktails, a seven-course dinner, wine, games and gifts for all. Corporate Club sales manager **Diana Raissis** did her best to make sure everyone left a winner.

The big surprises of the night, however, came for **Elizabeth Helm**, of Bain Dawes Hellas, who won a beautiful fur jacket, and **Patricia Lagou**, of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco, who walked away with a one-week holiday for two at the Ledra Marriott in Cairo (plane tickets courtesy of Egypt Air).

★ ★ ★

November openings: There is a new discotheque on Vouliagmenis Ave. Located in an old factory, and called "The Factory" its interior design exploits every flue and pipe, and provides space for up to 3,000 rocking souls. In fashion, the fine jewelry of **Verykokakis** and **Konstantinidou** will now be on display in their new Glyfada shop, which was inaugurated on November 14, at Metaxa and Hesperides 2a. A few nights later, the new Boutique **Nuit Claire**, specializing in fine lingerie, opened its doors to its friends. After his successful exhibition in November at the Symposium House in Politeia, **Elias Devletoglou** continues to exhibit his work at his studio at 8 Illission Ave. Finally, thousands of people visited the **Inter Expo** show at the Hilton, put on by Greek furriers in November – a stunning display of skin!

★ ★ ★

There remains but to wish for each of you a most happy Holiday Season – and that for us all there may be peace on Earth, goodwill to men.



Diana Raissis, Corporate Club Sales Manager at the Ledra Marriott, presents some lucky winners at the Hotel's "Night of Surprises" on November 15: pictured from left to right, Elizabeth Helm of Bain Dawes Hellas, Lena Milla of Arthur Andersen, and Patricia Lagou of R.J. Reynolds Tobacco.

"Crispy Snack", a recipe made famous by a leading popcorn company, also features the combination of onion and bacon flavors in a different way. They use French fried onion rings. These are made by slicing onions thin, separating the rings, and dipping them in batter and deep-frying. Use a pancake batter, eliminating sugar and adding 1/2 tsp nutmeg. Onion rings can be made in advance and frozen. For Crispy Snack toss 3 qts of popped corn with salt and butter, add 1/2 cup of bacon bits, crisply fried, 1 cup of the onion rings, spread on a cookie sheet and bake in a slow oven for 5 minutes.

basic syrup recipes

It could not have taken the Pilgrim children long to discover just how delicious popcorn was with syrup boiled down from the sap of maple trees – and today maple flavor is sometimes added to the recipes below.

White syrup: dissolve 2 cups of sugar into 2/3 cup of water and stir in 1 tbsp light corn syrup, a pinch of salt and 1 tsp vinegar. Cover and boil for 3 minutes. (This allows the steam to dissolve any residue on the sides of the pan which would prematurely crystallize the syrup.) Uncover and continue on a slow boil until it forms a thread when dropped from a spoon into cold water. If you are using a candy thermometer boil until the temperature reaches 275° F. Beat in 1/2 cup butter and 1 tsp vanilla.

Molasses syrup, which has more of a taffy flavor, is made by dissolving 1 cup each of molasses and white sugar into 2 tbsps of melted butter, 1/2 tsp vinegar and cooking as above. Syrup for caramel corn is cooked the same way, using 4 tbsps melted butter and 1 1/2 cups of brown sugar stirred into 1/2 cup of water. Various flavorings and, with white syrup, food coloring can be added. These recipes suffice for 3-4 qts of corn.

surprising Crackerjack

In 1910 the familiar Crackerjack boxes in red, white and blue, with the picture of Jack the sailor and his dog, Bingo, began to carry coupons which could be sent in and redeemed for prizes. But the stroke of genius which has served the company so well ever since came two years later when the prizes were included with the box! Mostly toys, they were worth only a fraction of a penny,

but now they are collector's items.

Spending millions on advertising – last year Crackerjack sponsored a million-dollar contest – they have also had embarrassing publicity of late. A little boy sued them because his box contained no prize. This despite the three electronic eyes on every packing machine to prevent slip-ups. But worse, the company itself was surprised when a tiny booklet was discovered in one of the boxes graphically depicting unusual goings-on in the Amazon!

Here is the recipe for homemade "Crackerjack": Measure 1/2 cup of water into a saucepan and bring to a boil. Stir in 2 cups of sugar and 1/2 tsp cream of tartar. Cover and boil for five minutes, occasionally stirring. In the meantime stir 3/4 cup salted, skinned peanuts in popped corn (this recipe is good for up



to 6 qts) and on your work counter lay out a long sheet of foil or waxed paper.

Uncover the syrup and continue cooking without stirring. *Now comes the tricky part.* As the syrup boils down it will start to darken. When it reaches a bright caramel color whisk it off the heat and mix in 1 large tbsp of butter and 1/2 tsp soda. This will produce a frothing mixture which should be poured immediately in a thin stream over the prepared corn. Stir by lifting lightly with two forks.

After thoroughly mixing spread over the waxed paper. When cool break into small nuggets. *It is important that the syrup reach the proper stage (color) before being removed from the heat. If too light, the flavor will be insipid; if too dark, it will be bitter.*

Popcorn balls, always a favorite with children, are a treat they will enjoy making with you. Use any of the syrup recipes, except for colored balls, then use white.

When forming small balls for Christmas tree decorations, cut ribbons into lengths and press the ends in the ball centers for hanging loops. Also tiny gifts wrapped in foil can be hidden in the centers, or slip in funny messages like those in fortune cookies. For purely decorative purposes eliminate all flavorings.

Children also have fun creating shapes and figures from popcorn and decorating with buttons, etc. Any figure with simple outlines is easy to make by cutting a pattern and tracing it on a piece of wood or fiberboard. Then drive in headless nails all around the outline. For some figures it might be a good idea to weave strips through the nails to provide a more solid outline. The plastic handles from large soap cartons are good for this. Use them also for making lollipops since for safety's sake they should never be rigid.

All these fun gifts can be varied by adding nuts and raisins; cut-up candied fruits, gumdrops and many kinds of flavorings. Keep fresh by wrapping in plastic wrap and *never store in the refrigerator.*

Finally, for a very special gift here is the *Popcorn Candy Tree Centerpiece:* Basically 5 cups of prepared corn and a bag of marshmallows are needed. Since these are not always available, this is how to make them.

In a mixer bowl soften 3 packages (3 tbsps) of unflavored gelatin in 1/2 cup cold water and let stand. Prepare a white syrup and when done pour slowly into the gelatin, using a mixer at high speed. Continue beating for 15 minutes. Add 2 tbsps vanilla and while warm stir into the popped corn. If using prepared marshmallows melt 20-25 in 1/2 cup butter or margarine and beat until smooth. While warm stir into the corn. Let stand a few minutes. Then with buttered hands (or gloves) form 1 12-inch cone, making certain that the bottom is flat.

From here you are on your own! Decorate the tree by pressing in candies and glazed fruits speared on tooth-picks. (Some cocktail picks are very decorative.) Even hard candies can be used by piercing their wrappers. For glitter and glamor stud the tree with small pieces of costume jewelry; "gems" glued onto the small end of a paperclip – the other end bent straight – and small clusters of sequins sewn onto cue-tips.



The Ledra Marriott
Hotel
PRESENTS
a taste of
LEDRA GRILL

THE MENU

Gastronomia a la Marriott

Burgundy snails from France with herbs mushrooms and cheese,
fresh grilled fish,
deep-fried squid and shrimp with tartar sauce,
fresh French rock lobster in a mustard cream sauce,
grilled African jumbo shrimps,
fresh young lamb on the spit, grilled baby chicken with rice,
select cuts of Prime U.S. Beef,
fresh crisp seasonal salads,
fresh seasonal fruit beignets with mint sauce
and carefully aged vintage wines.

THE PLACE

A traditional restaurant on the mezzanine of the Ledra Marriott Hotel, with a distinguished, cosy atmosphere and superior service from the friendly Marriott staff.

THE SPECIALTY

A carefully selected menu of international specialties, prepared at point of order, with choice, fresh ingredients from the best local and international markets, to please the real lovers of fine food.

Come to the Ledra Grill for buffet lunch or a la carte dinner and experience the Marriott art of quality food.

Open daily except weekends for lunch, 12 noon - 3 p.m. and daily except Monday for dinner, from 8 p.m.

Please call 952.5211 for reservations



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Energy, Unltd.

On December 16, Mary Crist Fleming will be honored by the U.S. Secretary of Education T. H. Bell at a ceremony in Washington on the occasion of her 50th anniversary as an educator.

Three years ago, when Mrs. Fleming celebrated her 70th birthday, she was toasted by friends and family who have been swept up in the whirlwind she has generated as the founder and director of high schools, summer camps, student travel programs, a junior college, a traveling student repertory theater, and dozens of other educational ventures. The birthday party guests gathered in Thorpe, Surrey, on the campus of TASIS England, one of the three branches of the American high school in Europe to which she has devoted the richest years of her life.

Two days after the party, she was driving her white Volvo across Europe to Lugano, to welcome the faculty at the beginning of another school year at The American School in Switzerland. The day after that, she was flying to Athens, to speak with 70 teachers at TASIS Greece. The following day she was back in Switzerland to welcome 200 arriving students; 12 hours later she was flying back to England to attend the opening of school in Thorpe. At each of these campuses, the lives of students are being deeply touched by an elegant, enthusiastic, idealistic lady – “a crazy old woman,

really,” she says of herself – who never ceases to amaze everyone with her charm, her versatility, her good sense, and most of all the tremendous energy which she puts into running excellent schools designed to offer something special.

“Cris” arrived in Le Havre in June, 1955 on a steamer from New York, “with four children, half of them mine and half borrowed from friends, 72 pieces of luggage, and four cases of peanut butter,” packed them all into a new Volkswagen bus, and drove non-stop to southern Switzerland, where she had rented a small villa in Locarno to use as a summer camp.

Three days later, having crossed the Gotthard Pass at midnight, she arrived at the villa, cargo intact, at three o'clock in the morning. She got out of the bus, looked at the stars over Lake Maggiore, and suddenly realized she was dreaming of something much bigger than a summer in Europe with a handful of students. Her dream was to encourage young people to appreciate cultures different from their own, to discover the value of learning other languages, to develop their independence. She was excited by the opportunities Europe offered her to do this. Three months later, she welcomed the first students to The American School in Switzerland – TASIS.

The rapidity with which this school

came into being reflects Cris Fleming's approach toward doing anything: she acts as fast as she can. The growth of TASIS in the next 25 years from one school to three, during a time when many independent schools have foundered and some have been obliged to merge in order to survive the economic pinch of the last decade, is evidence of her business sense and her sheer nerve.

During the recession of the '70's Mrs. Fleming decided that if TASIS was really a viable educational alternative overseas, then it would not merely stay afloat; it would expand. Sensing the demand for an American boarding school in Great Britain, she bought an estate eighteen miles outside of London and founded TASIS England in 1976. Opening its doors to 135 students the first September, it grew in four years to 375 students in 12 grades, establishing itself as a first-rate college preparatory school. By the beginning of 1979, however, parents and corporation personnel officers began saying, “We like your school, we like the opportunities, we like the way the kids get to experience Europe, but we want a curriculum that gives them a good basic reading-and-math education they can handle. What can you do about it?”

What else but start another school? The question “when?” wasn't even asked; Mrs. Fleming would start a new school that fall. Where? Athens, a major city closer to the area most of these students would come from, was suggested. How? Start small and hope to build.

She drove to Brindisi, took a boat to Piraeus, made arrangements for TASIS to occupy a hotel in Kifissia, and set about planning a trimmed-down curriculum and budget for a school that might have 80 students its first year.

A modest plan. But in 23 years of shaping TASIS, Mrs. Fleming had made the school's reputation too good for things to stay simple. In the fall of 1979, TASIS Greece opened with nearly 80 boarding students... and 600 day students. As soon as it had become known that TASIS was coming to Athens, the well-established Hellenic International School had proposed an affiliation.

Cris Fleming sits still less than ever. Last September TASIS-Cyprus opened in Nicosia with 146 boarding students. Ask her today whether she will start another school soon, and a glint comes into her eye. She smiles. “Maybe France. Mmm. Maybe China...”

John Stifler

Dubious Distinctions

To avoid "a danger of Mafia involvement," the Greek Government is now taking over management of the three gambling casinos in Greece....Dubious Distinction Dept.: The word "nefos" has been adopted elsewhere outside Greece... As a result of the present (and future) droop in tourism to Greece, one Syntagma hotel is due to be converted into bank offices (by said bank that owns it), a second one altered into business suites, and a third closed down permanently without any conversion... Despite drastic cutbacks in staff and services by practically every major international airline, Olympic Airways plans no such moves. Indeed, the Greek flag air carrier plans to add to both.

Actress Diane Keaton turns off the surrounding scene when she's not filming - as she did during the Warner Brothers production of John le Carré's *Little Drummer Girl* recently rolled in Greece - by plugging in her Walkman. She also turned off local requests for pictures and interviews... On the heels

of "Drummer Girl" winding down, Nicos Minardos took over filming stage center in Greece with his latest adventure opus... And next we would expect the return of Telly Savalas for his projected filming of Kazantzakis, *Freedom or Death*.

The big boom around Syntagma following the PASOK rally was provided by the parading, kilt-clad Scottish bagpipe and drum corps which helped celebrate British Airways' 50th anniversary in commercial links between London and Athens. Stole the show from the Evzones, they did.

Bank inspectors are now invading tourist and airline offices to conduct thorough searches of premises and persons seeking illegal caches of foreign exchange... Hotel cashiers are now checked regularly for foreign exchange in their possession, and several have been jailed for "disorders"... Talking about incarceration, the latest sentence meted out for piracy of musical cassettes was 16 years, which should discourage all others in the future. Next, piracy of

video to be pursued... If you've missed either Manoli or Mihali Doulgerakis, they are not in jail, rather both are happily ensconced in Irakleion on their native island of Crete - where they put out *Taxidi* magazine and other projects... Vassilis Polites is off to New York again with high hopes of selling a second teleplay script to CBS-TV, another psychological thriller.

The irrepressible and part-time Athenian Julia Loomis has made legal history and is now mentioned in the New York State statutes books. In a suit to recover damages to her Manhattan home from construction of a monstrous neighboring apartment house, the judge ruled that her request was insufficient and increased the amount of judgement... The deal for hotelier-shipowner George Alevizos to take over the Athenaeum Palace Hotel in central Athens fell through... Major applause for handling the Bausch & Lomb international meeting in Athens goes to George Efthymoulides, general manager of American Express in Greece, who took personal charge. George is a mover.

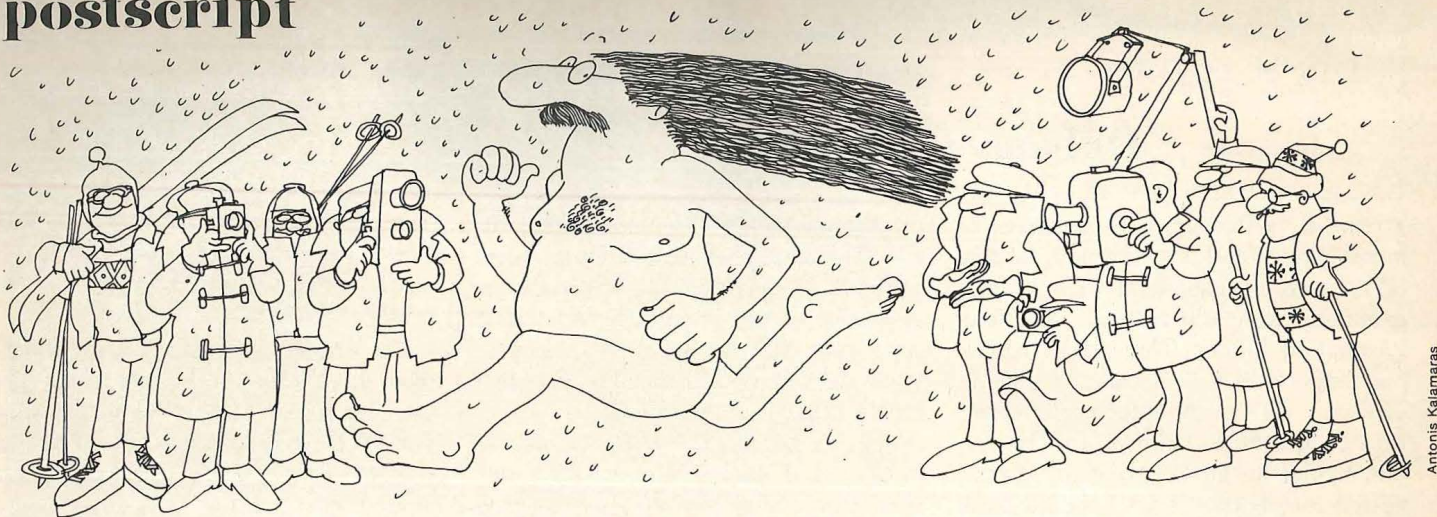
Hurrah Dept.: Athens now has a fine (and hot) Indian restaurant, the Taj Mahal, situated at the beginning of Syngrou Avenue.

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Antonis Kalamaras

The Abominable Olympian

ONE cold and rainy December day, a group of dejected-looking individuals trooped into a committee room in the sprawling offices of the National Tourist Organisation in the Tameion Building and sat glumly round a long table, neatly laid out with white note-pads and sharpened pencils.

They were the Committee for Promoting Winter Tourism in Greece and the news from the NTO grapevine was that they would be disbanded very shortly unless they came up with some bright idea for filling the country's hotels in the off-season months of January, February and March.

The Chairman of the Committee, who was a senior NTO executive, called the meeting to order and confirmed their worst fears by announcing very briskly:

"Well, gentlemen, to quote a familiar saying, the knotted hairs have reached the comb. If we don't come up with something good at this meeting we're all headed for the axe – and I have that straight from the horse's mouth."

One of the committee members looked puzzled and asked. "A horse is going to cut the knotted hairs off our heads with an axe?"

His colleagues laughed, and more so because the speaker, Vassili Trihotos, sported a shaggy mane of hair that almost fell to his shoulders.

The Chairman glared at him and

said: "You know perfectly well what I mean, Mr. Trihotos, even if I did mix my metaphors slightly. And don't try to be funny or I'll put you on to answering that pile of letters we have from tourists complaining about hotel breakfasts."

Vassili blanched visibly at the thought and shut up.

"Now, you have all received the memo I sent you a week ago. Many of you have served in our far-flung network of NTO offices around the globe. You have first-hand experience of what other countries are doing to attract winter tourists. Perhaps we could do the same. Any of you have any ideas on those lines?" the Chairman said, looking round at them with raised eyebrows.

A little man at the far end of the table cleared his throat nervously.

"Speak up, Mr. Pitsounis," the Chairman urged him.

"I – I was in the NTO office in Nepal two years ago –"

"Ah, yes, I remember that. We had to close it down when we found out the only Nepalese to come to Greece in 20 years was Sherpa Tenzing, who conquered Everest with Sir Edmund Hillary in 1953 and came to Athens while on a world tour – a year or two later, I think – and *he* was the guest of the government. Well, what do you have to say to us Mr. Pitsounis, besides apologizing for a very poor performance, indeed."

"I – I was only there for six months, but I did notice that during that time a good many people came to Nepal to look for the Abominable Snowman and that the authorities were charging anything between \$500 and \$1,000 for licences to hunt the Yeti. The Nepalese were also doing a roaring trade selling Yeti scalps, tufts of fur, teeth, dried droppings and even sexual organs – all fakes, of course."

"How disgusting," the Chairman exclaimed. "But go on, my dear fellow, what are you driving at?"

Mr. Pitsounis gulped and looked down at his note-pad. "Well, I thought that if we could spread word that an Abominable Snowman or something like him had been sighted on Mount Olympus, or some where like that, w-we could –" He stopped talking and looked round the table nervously to see the reaction.

"Nobody has seen an Abominable Snowman on Mount Olympus," the Chairman said slowly, "but that does not mean there are no Abominable Snowmen on Mount Olympus, does it? After all, it's a huge mountain, and they could be keeping out of sight, living in caves, eating roots and berries and hunting small animals, couldn't they?"

Mr. Pitsounis nodded eagerly and said: "They've also been seen in the Caucasus. I was reading in a

book the other day that one was caught by a group of partisans in 1941 and examined by a Red Army doctor. He was very hairy and covered in lice – more like an animal than a human being. Nobody seems to know what happened to him after that. Some say he escaped and others that he was shot and killed by the partisans.”

“Very interesting,” the Chairman mused. The “Caucasus, you say. That’s nearer to home. If there are Yetis in the Caucasus, why not in our part of the world?”

The rest of the committee was catching on to the idea and there was an excited hubbub of conversation as they all began discussing it among themselves.

The Chairman held up his hand for silence and said:

“Now, gentlemen, don’t let’s get too excited at this stage. We must examine the possibilities open to us. As I said before, because no Yeti has been seen on Olympus doesn’t mean to say there are no Yetis on Olympus. Now, what would happen if somebody took a blurred picture of a very hairy person running naked through the snow on one of the ridges near the crest of the mountain. What would people think?”

“They’d think it was a stalker in need of a haircut,” Vassili Trihotos said quickly.

“Mr. Trihotos, there’s a second pile of letters in the Secretariat with complaints about our coastal passenger ship services. Would you like to tackle that as well as the breakfast complaints?”

Vassili shook his shaggy head vigorously.

“Then kindly refrain from interrupting again. Now, where was I, oh yes, a picture like that would make the front page of every newspaper in the world. I can see the headlines now, ‘ABOMINABLE SNOWMAN SIGHTED ON MOUNT OLYMPUS’ or ‘YETIS SHARE LAP OF THE GODS.’ It would cause a sensation. In no time

at all we would have hordes of tourists coming from all parts of the world and rushing up the mountain to catch a glimpse of our star attraction. And not only tourists but journalists, scientists, film crews – the lot. The winter occupancy problem of our hotels would be solved overnight. Mr. Pitsounis, you deserve a Nobel Prize for your idea. No, better than that, I’ll post you back to Nepal to act as liaison officer between Olympian and Himalayan Snowmen – you know, closer relations and all that sort of thing...”

At this point, one of the more serious minded members of the committee broke in to say:

“Excuse me, Mr. Chairman, but are you suggesting that we fake a photograph of an Abominable Snowman on Olympus? Perpetrate a hoax, an actual fraud?”

“Certainly not! All we have to do is get some hairy fellow to run about there naked. Somebody’s bound to take a picture of him sooner or later and there it is. We ourselves don’t have to do anything more or even say anything. The press will go to town on it all on their own. It’s a cinch!”

“And where will we find this hairy fellow who will be willing to run naked in the snow in the heart of winter on the crests of Olympus?” the committee member insisted.

The Chairman looked nonplussed for a moment. Then a gleam entered his eye and he fixed his gaze on Mr. Trihotos.

“Vassilaki,” he said, “pack a bag tonight. We leave for Litchoron in the morning. Or rather, don’t pack a bag. All you’ll need is a toothbrush.”

Alec Kitroeff

*Alec Kitroeff was out of town this month and couldn’t file his regular column. Instead we’re running a piece he wrote for the December 1980 issue, reprinted in his book, **Greeks that Never Were**, available in local bookstores.*

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GROUND FLOOR, two-room fully furnished house in the residential side of Plaka. First row of houses under the Acropolis. The flat has recently been renovated to provide all modern comfort and modern equipment in bathroom and kitchen. Please call 364-4822 between 9:30 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

FOR SALE - Penthouse in Plaka, 153 square meters, 7-9 Kekropos St. Magnificent view of Acropolis, large veranda, fire place, three bedrooms, two bathrooms. Tel: 722-2704, 723-9904, 324-7469.

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guide

Where to go... what to do



The new Goulandris Museum Ornithology Wing. Pictured here, Forest Birds of Greece: the Eagle Owl, the biggest species of owls in the world; several other species of owls; the Peregrine Falcon; the Buzzard; and different species of Tits. (See Focus, Children)

- focus
- sports
- museums, sites
- music
- dance
- drama
- tourist tips
- matter of taste
- restaurants and nightlife

art

The National Gallery, in conjunction with the Canadian Archaeological Society, is sponsoring a show of **Canadian Indian silkscreens** from Dec. 12, for one month. The show, called *A Door in the Sky*, is the work of three contemporary Indian artists from Vancouver island in British Columbia. Joe David, Ron Hamilton and Art Thompson are from three different tribes linguistically linked, and all three have integrated traditional Northwest Coast Indian themes in their work, such as the transformation in and out of human form, the belief that the physical and supernatural qualities of animals are inseparable. They have also drawn upon supernatural mythological characters such as the thunderbird, the serpent and the whale trilogy as well as ancient legends and dreams to comprise their work of 36 silkscreens, mostly from the 1960's and 70's.

The AFI gallery at Tripodon Street, in Plaka, is holding an interesting **jewelry exhibit** from Dec. 5 until the beginning of Jan. The exhibit is a collection of 14 artists and craftsmen's work in precious and semi-precious materials. Most of the artists are Greeks living here or abroad and their range of

expertise varies from that of the mastercraftsman to the beginner.

The works of **Theophilos**, Greece's best known folk painter, will be on exhibit at the National Gallery until the end of Dec. The artist was best known for the wall murals he painted in houses in Pilion, near Volos, and in Mytilene, where he was born. This posthumous show is a collection of works from the National Gallery, the Commercial Bank of Greece and the Peter Macris Gallery.

An exhibit of **icon painting** by Greek-Polish artist Zisis Motsios will be held at the Zygos gallery from Dec. 9 through the beginning of Jan. Mr. Motsios studied at the Polytechnic and then at the School of Fine Arts in Cracow and began working in Greece in 1978. His work has been influenced mostly by the Russian iconographers such as Andrei Roumblioff and Theofanos the Greek. He has exhibited several times in the past in Cracow, Warsaw, Gdansk and Poznan.

An interesting show of **Apostolos Petrides** will take place at the Athenaeum Art Gallery from Dec. 7-26. The sculptor, born in Parga in 1934, will be giving his first exhibit here, entitled **Sculpture**



Canadian Indian Motif (Art)

with One Single Wire. Gallery hours, inside the Inter-Continental Hotel, are 10 a.m.-2 p.m. and 6 p.m.-10 p.m. daily except Monday.

theater

The **Stanislavsky Theater**, directed by Conrad Eure, will be performing three one-act plays at the Hellenic American Union on Dec. 3-4, 9-11, 16-18, and 23 at 9 p.m. and Sunday matinees at 6 p.m. The three works, *O Indos Gireve to Bronx*, by Horowitz; *The Stronger* by Augustus Strindberg; and *This Property is Condemned* by Tennessee Williams will be performed in Greek. Tickets are 400 drs. Matinees and students, 250 drs.

A pantomime production of *Robinson Crusoe* will be performed at the Moraitis School in Psychico from Dec. 8-11 by the **HAMS** (Hellenic Amateur Musical Society). The showings will be at 7 p.m. on the first two nights and at 5 p.m. on the last two days of performance. Call 94.11.919 for further details.

A special treat for **Thessaloniki** visitors in Dec., the

Anatolia College Alumni Association will be performing *Cabaret* in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Drama Club. The play will be in English, although most of the cast members are Greek. Showing at Engle Hall, Anatolia College, Dec. 16-18, 8:30 p.m. Tickets at the door, 100 drs.

Le Triomphe de l'Amour, a play by French playwright Marivaux, will be showing in Greek at the French Institute on Dec. 12 and 19. The play was translated by Andreas Staikos and directed by Vasilis Papavasiliou.

music

On Dec. 8 at the British Council and Dec. at the Athens College Theater British Pianist **Anthony Peebles** will perform a concert of classical music. Mr. Peebles, who studied at the Westminster School and at Trinity College, Cambridge, will be in Greece as part of his fourth Eastern tour. Both shows will include works by Chopin, Debussy, Britten and Liszt. For ticket information for the Athens College performance, contact the theater at 67.14.621. The British Council performance will be free.

Radmilas, a French-Yugoslavian singer, will be giving a concert entitled *Chanson de France et d'Ailleurs* at the French Institute on Dec. 14, 8:30 p.m. Miss Radmila's program will include gypsy music from her native Yugoslavia, songs from the French Renaissance, traditional French songs of the 19th century and a repertoire of contemporary French music by composers such as Jacques Brel, Serfes Ginsburg, Barbara, Georges Bressins and Ferre.



Stanislavsky Theater (Theater)

The Greek Inspiration:

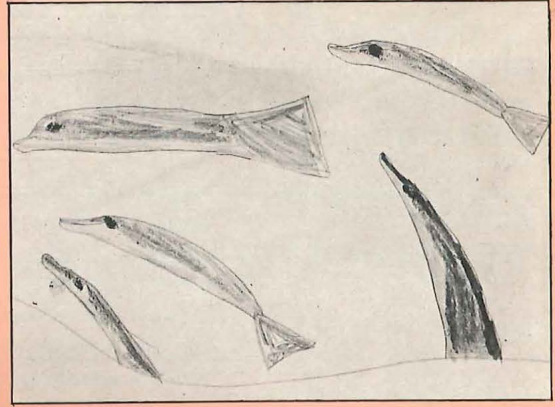
Greek poetry set to music sung by actress Mary Gifford and composed by Francis James Brown will be performed at the British Council on Dec. 22 at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Brown and Miss Gifford have taken the works of Cavafy, Sikelianos, Elytis, Seferis, Tripanis and Katerina Angelaki-Rooke and have adapted them to original music created by Mr. Brown. The show has been performed at U.S. universities such as Princeton and Berkeley and the Athens event will include Christmas Carols of peace written by current British Council representative Kenneth Whitte.

Greek pianist **Lillian Tsentou** will be appearing at the Hellenic American Union on Dec. 15 at 8:30 p.m. in a concert of Schubert, Brahms and Schumann. This will be her first appearance at the Union.

A musical ensemble called **Synchronis Musikis** will be appearing at the Goethe Institute on Dec. 20 at 8:30 p.m. in a performance of works by composer Yiannis Christou. The group includes pianist Nelly Semitocholou and her husband Gregory Semitocholou, Spiros Sakkas and director Theodore Antoniou. The show, which will be videotaped by ERT, will be audio as well as visual, with live performances accompanied by video background effects.

film

Several institute screenings are worth noting this month. The **Tribute to the Hollywood Musical**, held on Tuesdays at 8 p.m. throughout December at the Hellenic American Union, will present Hollywood, Classics such as *Singin in the Rain*, *A Star is Born* and *Gigi*. The

**for children**

Don't miss the **new ornithology** new wing at the **Goulandris Natural History Museum**, Levidou 13 in Kifissia. Set among mountains, forests and seaside scenes, the new wing offers a display of 180 different types of birds found in Greece. The exhibit has been arranged to show not only the bird life in Greece but the natural environment in which birds live. Museum hours are 9-4, closed Fridays.

Hotels in Athens such as the Hilton, the Inter-Continental and the Ledra Marriott will be holding special Christmas dinners in most of their dining rooms. The Hilton, in particular, will hold its annual Christmas tree lighting ceremony on Dec. 17 with choir music and gifts for children.

The French Institute is holding an **animation festival** from Dec. 17-22 for children and adults. Animator René Laloux and graphist/humorist Topor will discuss the art of animation in France and abroad.

The Florida Show will be running in Athens until January and includes aquatic star Flipper, the original, as well as sharks, seals and other dolphins. Performances, at Syngrou 105, will be weekdays and Saturdays 5:30, 7:30 and

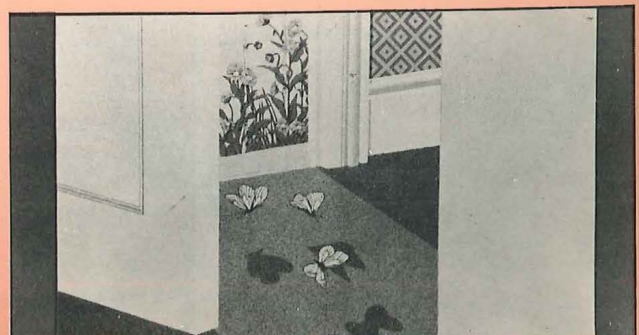
9:30 and Sundays and holidays two additional shows at 11 a.m. and 12:45 p.m. Tickets are 250-400 drs. for children 350-600 drs. for adults.

Community schoolchildren will be performing in two separate musicals this month, **Annie** a Broadway hit for the last several seasons, was adapted by Mary Hopkins of the American Community Schools Middle School and will be performed at the school theater in Halandri on Dec. 14 and 15 at 1 p.m., and 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. respectively. The performance, directed by Mildred Panopoulos, involves 40 middle school students in both on-stage performances and musical accompaniments. The cast recommends early arrival to guarantee seats. Tickets are 150 drs. for adults and 100 drs. for students and children.

The Beggars' Opera, a 1728 ballad opera written by John Gay will be per-

formed by the Campion School Choir on Dec. 8-10 at the Ekali School. The opera is a play with music of old folk tunes, whose words were rewritten in the original 18th century score. The play's director, Dr. John Trevitt has redone the musical score, but the opera will be sung to genuine Baroque music. The musical is a critical satire of Robert Walpole and corruption in the ruling classes of Europe. It is a take-off on Italian opera.

Christmas carols sung by Lyn Parker at the British Council, Dec. 19, 8 p.m. On Dec. 15 the British Council is hosting a Christmas concert for children 3-11 years old, at 6:15 p.m., by the Stepping Stones School, a long-established institution that specializes in bilingual and bicultural education. Stepping Stones School's annual Christmas concerts have long been a popular and fun event for the whole family. This year's is the first outside the school.



If you haven't ordered Christmas cards yet, think about UNICEF cards to help the children of the world. The cards are available at shops all over Greece and usually cost 300 drs. for a box of ten. For more information and a free catalog, contact UNICEF, Xenias 1, Athens, Tel. 777-8268.

French Institute is sponsoring a great variety of special interest films this month: ten hours of film on transatlantic sailing, mainly catamaran navigation, and windsurfing will be held with discussions by French yachting specialists on Dec. 15-16.

Video at the French Institute this month will include showings on the history of aviation. On Dec. 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 19 and 20, the Institute will show a total of seven hours of video, 5 p.m. each day, on airplanes and their history.

photography

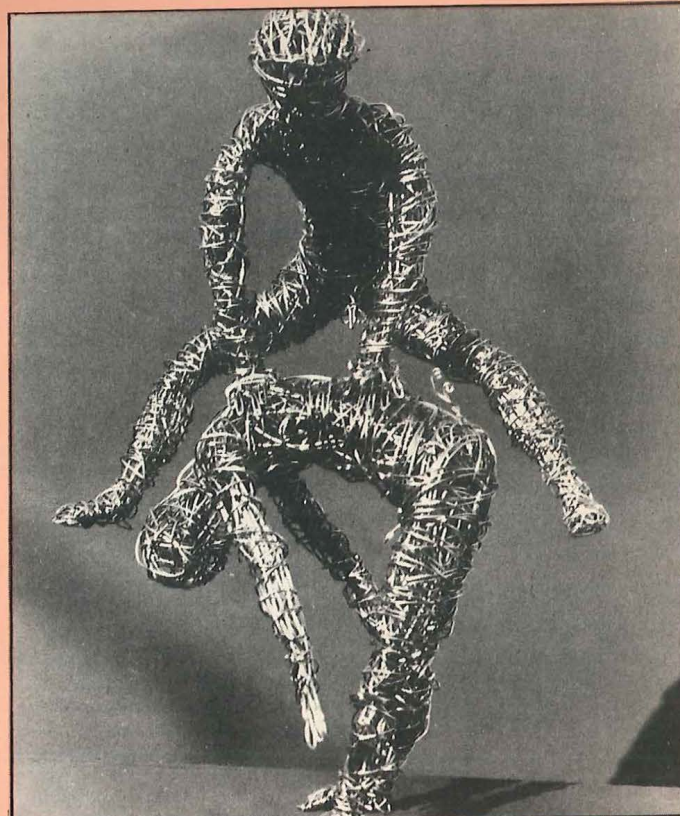
The "**F**" Gallery, 12 Fokilidou St. and Voukourestiou St., in Kolonaki, one of Athens' few centers devoted strictly to the art of photography, opens this month with a show of 18 Greek photographers expressing one common theme - the nude. The show includes both color and black-and-white pictures and will run from Dec. 14 till the end of the month.

Greek photographer **Alindas Mavrogenis** opened

her first show at the Omega Gallery in Kolonaki, which will run through the end of Dec. Mavrogenis photographs are syntheses of realistic elements and represent what she calls "a purely aesthetic view" of common, daily objects. She has worked as a photographer for 17 years and studied at the Harrow Technical College of London and at the London School of Printing. Ms. Mavrogenis currently has her own advertising studio in Athens.

Reflected Light, an exhibit of photographs by Eugene Vanderpool, Markos Hionos, and Emilius Morianides will take place at the Jenny Colebourne Body Control Center through Dec. Mon.-Thurs., studio hours, Fri.-Sat. 8-10 p.m. Dimoharous 18, Kolonaki, Tel. 723-1397.

Maria Zahour, an architect/engineer and graduate of the Polytechnion, will be giving a photography exhibit at the Hellenic American Union from Dec. 12-23. Ms. Zahour often uses two photographs together in a



Apostolos Petrides Wire Sculpture (Art)

sandwich effect to represent certain continuous themes such as women disoriented in the modern world. Ms. Zahour freelances for several Greek magazines and this is her second show in Athens.

Michel Delaborde, a young French photographer, will be exhibiting his work at the French Institute from Dec. 6. Delaborde works mostly with realistic forms but arranges them into abstract and cubist configurations. His work consists of montages, collages and geometric arrangements, sometimes using two photographs and sometimes playing with photographic paper and light, but no camera.

notes

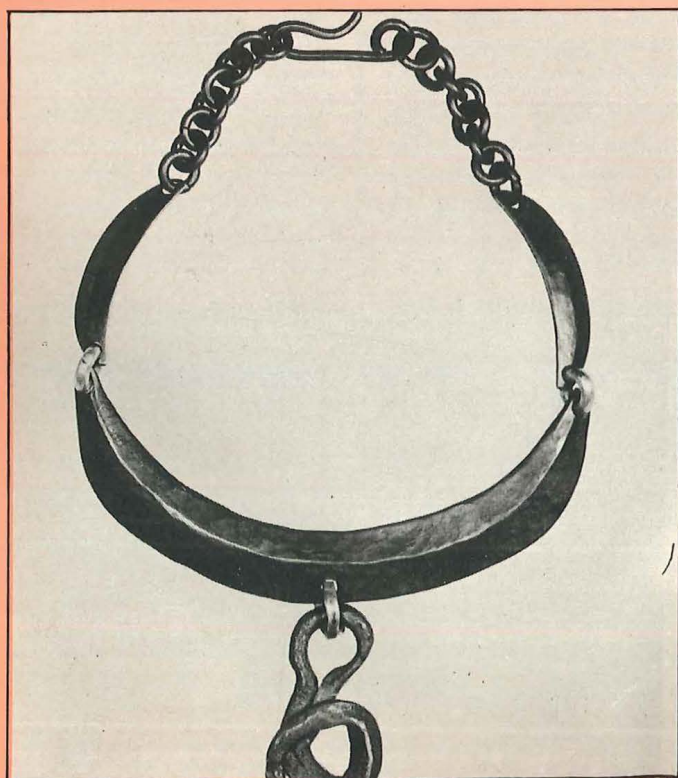
The **Network Directory**, a 203-page guide of services and information in Greece will be available in the beginning of Dec. The guide offers such information as pet services, summer camps for old people, what will happen to you if you are arrested, and more. It can be ordered at the

League of Network Volunteers, Omirou 34, Athens 10672 or at Compendium Bookshop, 33 Nikis St., Athens 10557. The book costs 400 drs., packaging and postage included. Registered post, 500 drs. Profits donated by project volunteers to fund programs for children and senior citizens.

Lectures

Noted historian Richard Clogg from Kings College London will talk about **Greece, 1915-1955**, at the British Council, Dec. 12, 8 p.m. Mr. Clogg has written several books on Greek history and is one of the authoritative sources on Modern Greek history.

Audio-Visual Art from the Present to 2000 is the title of a lecture to be given at the French Institute by Madame Michelle Cotta, Director of the Authority for Visual Arts Control in France. Mme. Cotta is a former journalist currently in charge of problems in French Radio and Television. Her lecture will be held on Dec. 13, 8 p.m.



Jewelry exhibit (Art)

A MATTER OF TASTE

Diane Kochilas

Winter Romance

This month we set out to find a quiet cozy corner to spend a cold winter evening with someone close and came up with two selections, one well-established, the other newly opened but on its way to success.

Ta Papakia, at 5 Iridanou Street, Tel. 721-2421, near the Hilton, in Ilissia, is set in an old rustic house with a fireplace and offers good service and an array of excellent continental meals.

As its name suggests, the restaurant specializes in duck, serving the classic Canard a l' Orange, a sumptuous dish of boneless meat in a barely sweet sauce with orange slivers, set aflame at the last minute with a touch of Grand Marnier.

For those with simpler tastes who yearn for a good steak and potato meal, we recommend the filet au poivre - a thick slice of prime filet smothered in fresh black pepper and cooked very, very rare - for those who like their steaks well done, it would be wise to make a special request.

Appetizers include a good selection of classics such as shrimp cocktail. We tried the crêpes filled with shrimp and the French onion soup, truly one of the best in Athens, served in a traditional clay bowl with a melted gruyere blanket on top.

Dessert at Ta Papakia is on par with the rest of the menu. The mousse and crêpes suzette are both excellent. The hostess is gracious, the restaurant large and quiet, and the fire warm. Papakia also caters and offers special menus on Christmas and New Year's Eves. Reservations re-

commended. An average meal at Papakia is in the 2-3,000 range per person.

On the other side of town, on Syngrou Ave., but well-insulated from its noise and bustle, is the **Ledra Marriott Grill Room**, located in the Marriott Hotel. Plush, comfortable and quiet, the restaurant's warm-toned interior and spaci-ously set tables make it a perfect hide-away for both romance and business.

The menu, which is a mix of American and continental cuisine, offers hearty main courses such as Roast Rib of Beef au Jus, Tenderloin and Sirloin Steaks and the more delicate Gratin de Fruits de Mer, a delectable mix of fish and shell fish in a saffron sauce, or the grilled whole baby chicken with rice.

For appetizers, we recommend the Escargot Ledra, Burgundy snails with fresh herbs, mushrooms and a distinct garlic flavor, or the herb-flavored Velouté of Wood Mushrooms.

The desserts are hearty too. If you have any space left, try the fruit beignets with mint sauce or the house special, Cherries Flambe "Ledra", or the Creme Bava-rois with Kirsch flavored strawberry sauce.

Besides the good atmosphere and good food, the service is excellent. The Grill also has a lengthy wine list of German and French selections, champagnes and sparkling wines and an array of domestic wines. The cost of a meal at this warm, winter paradise is between 3-5,000 drs. per person. Open for lunch as well as dinner.

CENTRAL See also Hotels

CORFU, Kriezotou 6 (next to King's Palace Hotel) Tel. 361-3011. Menu include popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as a few variations from Corfu. Daily 12 noon-1 a.m. You're rushed at lunchtime.

DELFI, Nikis 13, Tel. 323-4869, excellent lunchtime spot, very good food, reasonable prices, 12 noon-1 a.m.

LENGO, 29 Nikis, charming bistrot-restaurant, now has an outdoor garden dining alley; white tablecloths, white-jacketed waiters, good Greek cuisine; a little expensive. Open daily 12-1 a.m.

EARTHLY DELIGHTS, Panepistimiou 10, in the arcade, unusual appetizers to full course meals, Smyrna recipes. They make their own wine on Santorini, which is sold in casks; also caters for parties on the upper level. Daily from 12 noon-3 and 7:30-1 a.m.

SALAMANDRA, 3 Mantzarou St. and Solonos St., charming 3 level neo-classical mansion with an unusual selection of tantalizing mezes (snacks); great rendezvous spot. Open daily 12n-6p.m. Closed evenings and Sundays in summer.

HILTON/U.S. EMBASSY AREA

THE ANNEX, Eginittou 6 (between Hilton and U.S. Embassy), Tel. 723-7221. Some Greek cuisine. Full cocktail bar. Daily 12n-3:30 p.m., 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sun.

BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27, and Vournazou, Tel. 644-1215. In a restored mansion with large summer garden near the U.S. Embassy; entirely personal, inventive approach to food. Nightly from 7 p.m.

BAVARIA, RESTAURANT-PUB; 14-16 Eginittou St. Ilissia, Tel. 722-1807. Cold plates, salads, and beer from the barrel. Stereo music. Close to Holiday Inn, Golden Age Hotel & Hilton Hotel.

FATSIOS, Efroniu 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton). Tel. 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialties. Daily 12n-5 p.m.

MIKE'S SALOON, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels). Tel. 729-1689. Bar, snacks and full-course meals. Daily 12n-2 a.m. Closed Sun, from 6-8 p.m.

NINE PLUS NINE, Agras 5, Stadium area. Tel. 722-2317. Pleasant atmosphere, soft music. Discotheque attached. Daily 12n-3:30 and 8:30 p.m.-1 a.m.

OTHELLO'S, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia, Tel. 729-1481. Open every day. Specialty: Beef Stroganoff.

PAPAKIA, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton). Tel. 721-2421. Greek and French cuisine. The specialty, as the name suggests, is duck. Nightly 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers). Tel. 692-2852. At lunch-time, a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily 12n-5 p.m., 8 p.m. until late. *Bakaliaros* (cod.), *bifteki* special, snails, baked fish (*gavros*).

THE PLOUGH MAN, Iridanou 26, Ilissia; specialty English food; dartboard; very reasonable.

TABULA, Pondou 40 (parallel to Michalakopoulou, behind Riva Hotel). Tel. 779-3072. A varied menu of Greek, French and other international specialties plus a well-stocked bar. Nightly 9 p.m.-1 a.m. Closed Sun.

KOLONAKI

DIONISSOS, Mt. Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular which starts at the top of Ploutarchou St., Kolonaki). Tel. 722-6374. Atop one of the Athenian landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 a.m.-11:45 p.m.

THE EIGHTEEN, Tsakalof 20, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-1928. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 11 a.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sun. Very reasonable.

FAIYUM, 44 Kleomenous, Kolonaki, Tel. 724-9861. Open every evening. Specialty: crêpes and desserts.

PERGOLA, 43 Xenokratous, Kolonaki. Tel. 724-0302.

REMEZZO, Haritos 6, Kolonaki. Tel. 722-8950. A bar and lounge as well as dining area. Nightly from 8 p.m. Closed for summer.

VENGERA, Aristippou 34, Kolonaki (near the funicular); Tel. 724-4327. Int'l cuisine and a bar. Nightly 8:30 p.m.-1 a.m. Closed Sun.

ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Sq. Set off on a small coudesac (*rouga* means lane). Good selection of taverna fare. Well-deserved popularity: good food, very reasonable prices. Nightly 8 p.m.-2 a.m.



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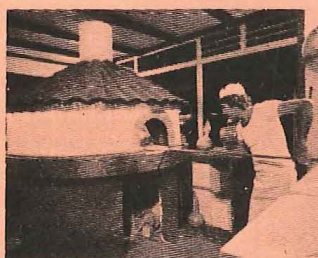
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restaurants and night life

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AUBERGE, Odos Tatoiou, Tel. 801-3803, International and Greek cuisine.

BARBARA'S, Ionias St., Kifissia, Tel. 801-4260. Delicious continental cuisine.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia, Tel. 801-2969. Country club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres also favored for charcoal broils. Reserve ahead. Nightly 9 p.m.-1 a.m. Country club prices. Closed Sun.

CAPRICCIOSA Pizza Restaurant, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia. Tel.: 801-8960, open 10 a.m. to 1:30 a.m.

EMBATI, at the 18th km of the National Road in Nea Kifissia. Tel. 807-1468. Music begins at 9 p.m., dance music from 12:30 a.m. Closed Sun.

EPESTREFE, Nea Kifissia (west of the National Road: follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia. Tel. 246-8166. A charming taverna atop a hill. Rustic and cozy. Dinner from 10 p.m. Closed Sun.

HATZAKOU, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia, Tel. 801-3461. Also open for lunch on Sundays. Schnitzel Hoffman.

KARYSTOS, 16 Markou Botsari (just below the electric train station), Kifissia, Tel. 801-5498. Kebab, piquant *dolmadakia*; retsina from the barrel. Closed Tuesdays; on Sundays, open also for lunch.

KATSARINA, 43 P. Tsaldari, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5953. *Bakaliaros skordalia* (fish with garlic bread-sauce), snails; retsina.

LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus eater) 4 Aghias Lavras, Kifissia, behind the train station. Tel. 801-3201. Closed Tuesdays; Unique international recipes concocted by the gracious host. Limited seating. Reservations a must. This restaurant praised all over Europe. Very special "A" rating.

MOUSTAKAS, H. Trikoupi/Kritis, Kifissia. Tel. 801-4584. On Sundays open also for lunch. Smoked cutlets, goat cooked in the oven with oil and oregano, shrimp sauce; wine from the barrel. Guitars.

NICHOLAS, 270 Kifissias Ave., Filothei, Tel. 681-5497. On Sundays and holidays open also for lunch. Crêpes with cheese stuffing, snails, *dolmadakia* (vine leaves around rice and ground meat), *bekri mezes* (meat cooked in wine).

OLYMPIC AQUARIUS, 28 Pontou. Drossia. Tel. 813-2108. French and European cuisine. Also a discotheque.

O NIKOS, Skopelou 5, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at Nea Erythra. The specialty is kid with oil and oregano.

PEFKAKIA, 4 Argonafton, Drossia, Tel. 813-1273, 813-2552. *Youvetsakia*, *stifado* (rabbit stew) and large choices of *mezedes* (hors d'oeuvres).

PELAGOS, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia, Tel. 801-4653, closed Sundays. Specialties: skewered goat, also *kokkoretsi* (innards on the spit), apple pie dessert. Retsina from the barrel.

PITSOUNIA, 26 Halkidos, terminus of the Kato Kifissia bus. Tel. 801-4283, open for lunch and dinner. *Bakaliaros skordalia*, (fish with garlic bread-sauce); snails.

PONDEROSSA, Amalias 8, Kifissia (near the train station). Tel. 801-2356. Greek cuisine with Corfu specialties in a converted mansion. Nightly 8 p.m.-12 m. Closed Sun. and holidays.

SARANTIDI, Plateia Elaion, Nea Kifissia. Tel. 801-3336. On Sundays also open for lunch. Large variety of food, good wine. Music.

STROFILLI, Panaghi Tsaldari, Kifissia. Tel. 808-3330. Also open for Sunday lunch. Greek and int'l cooking.

GLYFADA / VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

ANDONIS, 22 Armenidos, Glyfada, Tel. 894-7423. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, wild boar, octopus charcoal grilled.

BARBA PETROS, 26, N. Zerva, Glyfada, (Aghios Konstantinos), Tel. 891-4937. On Sundays also open for lunch. Special cheese pies, young kid, chicken, short orders.

CHURRASCO, 16 Pandoras St., Glyfada, slick dining, outdoor terrace dining and bar; Specialty, Steak Tartare, fixed at table. Elaborate; fairly expensive, elite Athenian crowd.

DOVINOS, 2 Plateia Fleming, 2nd stop in Glyfada, Tel. 894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EL GRECO, Cnr. Kyprou & Feves Strs., Glyfada, Tel. 899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EVOI-EVAN, behind the Zeus boat factory, Ano Glyfada, Tel. 893-2689. International cuisine. Music.

FRUTALIA, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at Vouliagmenis 63). Tel. 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 p.m.

IMBROS, Selinis/Iliou, Kavouri, Tel. 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat, Constantinopolitan cuisine.

KANATAKIA, 1. Metaxa/Pendoras Sts. Glyfada, Tel. 895-1843. Short orders, specialty *hilopites*. Wine from the barrel.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika Varys, Tel. 895-9454, open from 13.00 hrs. Baby lamb, contrefilet, sucking pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi* (innards done on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.

KYRA ANTIGONI, Pandoras 54, Glyfada (near the swimming pool). Tel. 895-2411.

L'AMBIANCE, 49 Friderikis Ave., Glyfada, Tel. 894-5302.


L'ARCOBALENO, 1 Zerva and Diakou Str. Flyfada Sq. Tel. 894-2564; elaborate menu, choice selection of pizzas and full course meals, specialty Shrimp Scampi, excellent choice of steaks. Outdoor dining. Daily 8 pm-2 am. Sunday lunch.



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GLAFKOS, 7 Diad. Str. Glyfada, Tel. 893-2390, open daily, fresh fish, roof garden.

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri, opp. Hotel Apollo, Tel. 895-1298. Constantinopolitan *mezedes* (appetizers), lobster, fish of all kinds.

PHOLIA TON KYNIGON, Vlahika Varys, Tel. 895-2445. Short orders; yoghurt with honey.

QUO VADIS 2 Esperidou Sq. Glyfada, Tel. 364-1162. French and German cooking. Too large portions made more festive by party flags and favors decorating your plate; sauces are rich. A trifle expensive.

SMARAGDI, Paralía Voulas (seafront), Seafresh fish cooked to order.

SOCRATES, 5 Panos, Vlahika Varys, Tel. 895-2971. Lamb on the spit, suckling pig, variety of short orders. Retina from the barrel. Open also for lunch on Saturdays & Sundays.

STA KAVOURAKIA, 17 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki, Tel. 981-0093, open only at night 18:00-02:00 hrs. Crabs (kavouria), octopus on charcoal, various fish.

PALEO FALIRO / ALIMOS

BOSPORUS, 85 Vas. Georgiou, Alimos, Tel. 981-2873, On Sundays for lunch only; other days lunch and dinner. International cuisine, Anatolian music.

GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliro Tel. 982-1114. Open every evening. Appetizers, short orders, *plaki* (fish and vegetables cooked in wine). Ouzo and wine free.

KAPRI, Posidonos, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-6379. Open for lunch and dinner.

MOUNA, 101 Ahilleos, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-3347. Specialty: young pigeons. Retina from the barrel.

PANDELIS, 96 Naiadon, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialties.

PANORAIA, Seiriron/Terpisioris Sts., Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for dish and meat; shrimps.

SEIRINES, 76 Seiriron, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliaros* (cod).

PHLISVOS, 65 Posidonos Ave., Palio Faliro, Tel. 981-4245. Next to the sea; short orders for fish and meat.

PIRAEUS

ARGO, Akti Moutsopoulou 7, Passalimani, Piraeus. Tel. 411-3729. A view of Passalimani Harbor. Fresh seafood, grills, Italian, French and Greek specialties. Daily 12n-3 pm, 7 pm-1 am, Closed Tues. evenings. Mediocre.

BOLETISIS, Passalimani, Piraeus. Tel. 412-9905. Open for Businessmen's lunches and dinner. Happy hour daily. Food above average. Prices reasonable.

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, Tel. 411-2149, snails, kebabs, *kokkoretsi*, fava a la Santorini. Guitarists. 8 pm-2 am.

FARO'S CAFE Taverna, 184 Akti Themistokleous, Fraeates, Tel. 451-1290. Special saganaki, fresh octopus the specialty, *suzuki* (spicy sausage) etc., and your favorite wine at tables by the sea (great for Sunday brunch) Noon-2 am. Cheap.

KALYVA, No. 60 Vassilis Pavlou. Colorful cartoon wall murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimano; established reputation for excellent quality of their meats, with extras 8-2.

LANDFALL CLUB, Makriyianni 3, Zea Marina, Tel. 452-5074. Specializes in curry (every Wed) and the traditional fare of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding on Sun. Piano music nightly. Daily 12 noon-12 m (bar closes 2 am.)

MYKONOS, 42 Akti Themistokleous, Tel. 451-2775. Don't ask Thanassi the owner what's on the menu - it's whatever's in the pot, and always good, a feast of four or five unique and delicious Greek dishes; may include the octopus caught by the locals at lunchtime; antiques and a grand piano in this old warehouse-turned-taverna, 8-2 am.

PARAFELLA'S, No. 27 Lekka (off Fraeates Square) Zea Marina, more than the usual choice taverna fare, with tray of mezes, retsina, from the barrel, guitarist, bouzouki player and joke teller. Even if you don't understand the language, the hilarity is so contagious you find yourself laughing anyway, 8-2 am.

ST. TROPEZ, Vass. Pavlou 63, Tel. 411-9543; white lawn chairs and tables and a »carousel« corner bar but the talent lies in the owner, Yiannis, born connoisseur of human nature and cocktail expert, who adds that »special touch« whether it's his delicious cold plates, or the drink he's concocted and named after a guest. 8-2 am.

TRAMPS, 14 Akti Themistokleous, Freatis, Tel. 413-3529. George, the handsome and energetic young host, perfected his talents at Landfall and then opened a place with his brothers. Serves a cold plate of artichokes, pate, cheese and snacks that do justice to his version of the pina collada. Fully stocked bar, great stereo sounds. 8-2 am.

VASILENA, Etolikou 72, Akti Kondili, Tel. 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. Wide variety of special appetizers. Nightly 7-11:30. Closed Sun.

VLAHOS, 28 Koletty, Freatis, Tel. 451-3432. Bakaliaros (codfish), *bifteki* done over charcoal; starting retsina. Known as the »Garage« locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard, 8-2 a.m.

ZILLER'S, Akti Councouriotou 1, Tel. 413-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of liquors and a complete and reasonably-priced menu overlooks the sea and Votsalaki Beach. Noon-2 a.m.

HALANDRI / MAROUSSI / ENVIRONS

AITHRIO, Profitis Ilias 14, Halandri (third right after Drossou Sq.), Tel. 681-9705. Good basic Greek cuisine in an old neo-classical house. Daily 10 a.m.-2 p.m., 5 p.m.-12 m.

ALATOPIPERI, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi, Tel. 802-0636. *Stifado* (rabbit stew), coq au vin. Wine from the barrel.

BARBA THANASSIS, 17 Parnithas, Frangoklissia, Tel. 681-5676. Closed Sundays, other days open only for lunch. Home cooking and specialties of the house.

HAIFEL, Strophli Melission, Tel. 802-7438; large choice of appetizers, snails.

HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT Hospital), Tel. 802-0968. Nostalgic songs. A variety of seasonal dishes. Nightly 8 pm-2 am and Sun, 1-4 pm.

KRITIKOS, Pendelis Ave/Frangoklissia, Tel. 681-3136; two fireplaces. Short orders, *dolmadakia* (vine leaves round ground meat), *beyardi* (a Turkish dish), retsina from the barrel. Closed Mondays, on Sundays open also for lunch.

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, Tel. 682-5314. Closed Sundays. Greek cuisine. Music.

MIMIS, 9 Christou Koutsoulieri, Halandri Square, Tel. 681-5994. Open also on Sundays for lunch. Suckling pig, *kokkoretsi* (innards cooked on the spit), country dishes, wine from the barrel.

NICHOLAS, 28 Evangelistrias, Nea Erythrea, left of the traffic lights, Tel. 801-1292. Hungarian cook prepares chicken cooked over charcoal.

ROUMBOS, Aghios Antonios, Vrillissia, Tel. 659-3515. Closed Fridays. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, *gardoumba* (casserole liver, hearts, etc.)

ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), Tel. 692-2852. At lunch-time, a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily 12 n-5 pm, 8 pm until late. *Bakaliaros* (cod), *bifteki* special, snails, baked fish (*gavros*).

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos Frangoklissia, Tel. 682-5041. On Sundays also open for lunch. Fried *Bakaliaros* (fish), *bifteki* special, snails, baked fish (*gavros*).

DISCOS GENERAL

Range from luxury class (comparable both in decor and effects with similar establishments throughout the West) to a combination of disco-cafe-bar. Drinks are around 250 drs. and up each and usually there is no entrance fee.

A.B.C., Patission 177, Plateia Amerikis, Tel. 861-7922.

ATHENS, ATHENS 253 Syngrou Avenue, Nea Smyrni, Tel. 942-5601/2. Cold plates, drinks. American-style disco, pop art decor, very modern lighting system, U.S. equipment. There is also a bar upstairs with a pleasant view overlooking the dance floor. Closed Tuesday evenings.

B.B.G.DISCO, 5 Athinon St., Glyfada, Tel. 893-1933.

CAN CAN DISCO, Kifissou and Petrou Ralli, Tel. 544-4440, 561-2321, guest appearances from England and abroad.

CARAVEL HORIZON BAR, 2 Vas. Alexandrou Tel. 729-0721. drinks.

COLUMBIA DISCO, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari, Kifissia, Tel. 808-1324/802-1702. Disc Jockey Athanasios.

DISCO 14, Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 724-5938. A popular place with the younger generation. Only drinks served, good music. Open all year.

ESPERIDES, 4 Bizaniou St., Glyfada, Tel. 323-3286.

KARYATIS, 11 Flessa, Plaka, Tel. 894-8179.

MECCA, Flessa 9, Plaka, Tel. 323-2112.

OLYMPIC HOUSE, Glyfada, Tel. 894-2141.

OLYMPIC VENUS, Ag. Glykerias 7, Galatsi, Tel. 291-9128. Modern decor and lighting and an extremely attractive circular bar. Snacks available, Friendly and efficient service.

PINOCCHIO, Adrianou 117, Plaka, Tel. 323-7333. Certain alcoholic and soft drinks are free but you pay an admission fee (around 200 Drs.) and are charged for beers, whiskey and wine.

SAN LORENZO, EOT beach A, Voula, Tel. 895-2403. Food, drinks.

SATELLITE, Holiday Inn Hotel, Michalakopoulou 50, Ilissia, Tel. 724-8322/9.

STARDUST, 5-7 Vas. Alexandrou, Tel. 724-6088.

VIDEO, Syngrou Ave. Tel. 942-7835.

DISCO RESTAURANTS

Most of these places are in the luxury class if you eat as well as dance - approximately 2000 drs. per person, with wine and all the trimmings. But you don't have to eat to dance.

restaurants and night life

ACROTIRI, Aghios Kosmas, Tel. 981-1124; food and drinks.
AFTOKINIS, Kifissias Ave. (between Flocas and Marousi). Tel. 682-1024, 681-2310. Very popular with just about everyone. Interesting decoration and very good choice of music. Present winter location, Syntagma Square.
DIVINA, Disco and Restaurant; Shopping Lane, Kifissia, Tel. 801-5884. Small, cozy, good disc jockey, limited menu.
ECSTASY, 96 Harilaou Trikoupi, Kefalari, Tel. 801-3588. Food, drinks.
OLYMPIC AQUARIUS, 28 Pontou, Drossia, Tel. 813-2108. Food, drinks.
PAPAGAYO, Patriarchou Ioakim 37, Kolonaki, Tel. 723-0135, 724-0136. Good disco with fine cuisine. Dining on the ground floor, dancing in the basement.

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON, Tel. 722-0201.
SUPPER CLUB reopens this month with the Trio Kavorian, a new menu of fresh gourmet food plus nouvelle cuisine items at a reasonable price, 1,395 drs. per person.
TA NISSIA, taverna, downstairs; guitarist trio; international cuisine, approx. 3,000 per couple. Dessert cart is special.
GALAXY BAR, rooftop dancing with the Argos and Iris Orchestra, from 10 p.m.
PAN BAR on the lobby level; features Sammie Thompson, American singer, open all day until 1 a.m.
ASTIR PALACE HOTEL, VOULIAGMENI, Tel. 896-0211. Grill Room downstairs cafe-restaurant. Piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Daily 1-3:30 p.m., 8 p.m.-1:30 a.m.
APOLLON PALACE, Kavouri, tel. 895-1401. Pool-side barbeque, from 9 p.m., every Wed.: Sat. variety of hors-d'oeuvres, charcoal roasted meats, from 1,300 drs. per person; music by the Romantica Quartet.
ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, Tel. 902-3666.
CLUB LABYRINTHOS, discotheque, 9-2 a.m., Sat. until 3 a.m., drinks.
CAFE PERGOLA, Sunday brunch, 1,100 drs. per person, from 11 a.m.-3 p.m. with jazz quartet also full breakfast, lunch and dinner menus, with special lunch buffet, 1,020 drs. per person. Operating hours, 6 a.m.-2 a.m.
THE TAVERNA, by the swimming pool, rich selection of Greek and Cypriot mezedes and full course meals, strolling guitarists. 1,500 drs. per person.
LA ROTISSERIE, French restaurant, hors d'oeuvres and sea-food dishes, prime rib, special; 12:30 p.m., 8-11:30 p.m. (last order); business lunch, including wine, drs. 1,250 per., closed on Sun., serving dinner only on Sats. For reservations, Tel. 902-3666, ext. 8776.
KAVA BAR, British singer Julie Matthews, nightly, from 8 p.m., luxury atmosphere, good service.
KING GEORGE HOTEL, Tel. 323-0651.
Tudor Hall, panoramic view of the Acropolis. International cuisine with some Greek specialties. Daily 12n-3:30 p.m., 8 p.m.-12m. Piano music nightly. Wear a tie and don't expect to get gravy on it.
LEDRA MARRIOTT, Tel. 952-5211.
Ledra Grill, lunch daily except Sat. and Sun. 12 noon-3 p.m.; dinner daily except Mon. 8 p.m.-12 a.m. sophisticated traditional gourmet restaurant serving a wide selection of international dishes and seasonal specialties; prime U.S. beef with three imported select cuts: sirloin, tenderloin fillet, and prime rib; crêpes and salads prepared at table.
Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Mon. through Sat. 7 p.m.-12:30, min., 1,500 drs. per person: expensive but well worth it; *Tepannyaki*, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations available.
Bali Lounge, adjacent to the Kona Kai, cocktail lounge with Polynesian drinks and small appetizers; **Luau time**, daily 7:30 p.m.-9 p.m., 25% discount on cocktails and pu-pu snacks for 100 drs.
Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily 6:30 a.m.-1:30 a.m.; breakfast from 6:30-11 a.m., serving ala carte or buffet, specialty eggs ala minute; all day menu. 11 a.m.-11 p.m.; salad bar, geared to businessmen lunches, wide selection of international and local dishes; late night menu, 11-1:30 a.m.; Sunday brunch, 11-3:30, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house, guitar music.
Crystal Lounge, 4 p.m.-2 a.m., unusual cocktails, tea and coffee, all beverages, live music, 9 p.m.-1 a.m.
MERIDIE HOTEL, Tel. 323-5301 to 9.
Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine; superb chef, tasteful portions, unique waiter service; A class prices; open for lunch and dinner until 2 a.m.
The Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet with Greek specialties, daily 7 a.m.-2 a.m. Great for business conferences.
CHANDRIS HOTEL, roof garden restaurant bar, dining by the pool, drinks and snacks, 9 a.m.-6 p.m.; 8 p.m.-1 a.m. drinks and dinner to the guitar music of the Trio Amantes, int'l and Greeks songs. Fantastic view.

PIANO, BAR, RESTAURANT

ENTRE-NOUS, Alopekis 9, Kolonaki, Tel. 729-1669.

ESCARGOT, Ventiri 9, Ilissia, (near the Hilton Hotel), Tel. 723-0349; French cuisine; piano and songs from Kostis Ramos.
GALLERIES, Amerikis 17, Tel. 362-3910.
GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia, Tel. 801-4888. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs, Dimitris Layios.
HORIZON BAR, (Caravel Hotel) 2 Vas. Alexandrou, Tel. 729-0721.
KAVA, Athenaeum Inter-Continental, Syngrou Ave.; Tel. 902-3666; Alan Duane Singleton, pianist/vocalist. Drinks.
LE BISTRO, Holiday Inn Hotel, Michalakopoulou 50, Ilissia, Tel. 724-8322. French and Greek cuisine. Piano, Teris Ieremias, songs old and new.

STEAKHOUSES

BEEFEATER STEAK HOUSE, 9 K. Varnali, Halandri. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and national specialties. Air-conditioned, open noon - 2 a.m.
FLAME STEAK HOUSE, Hadziyianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton). Tel. 723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly 7 pm-1 am. Open Sunday.
HICKORY GRILL, Nireos and Posidonos Ave., Paleio Faliron, Tel. 982-1972. Nightly 5 pm-1 am. Closed Sun.
PRINCE OF WALES, Steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St., Tel. 777-8008. Open every day from 12 noon until 2 am. Closed Sundays. Businessmen's lunch menu (main dish, beer or wine, and dessert, Drs. 270.)
STAGECOACH, Loukianou 6, Kolonaki, Tel. 723-7902. Specializes in steaks and salads, with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12 n-3:30 pm, 7 pm-1 am. Closes Sun. lunch.
STEAK ROOM, Eginitou 6, (between Hilton and US Embassy), Tel. 7217-445. Same premises as The Annex, but more luxurious - and rather more expensive. Full menu but featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable. Nightly 7 pm-12 m. Closed Sun.

KOREAN

ARIRANG, 8 Evritanias St., Ambelokipi (near President Hotel). Tel. 692-4669. Wide selection.

VEGETARIAN

EDEN, restaurant and cafe, 3 Flessa Str., Plaka, Tel. 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travelers (backpackers); fireplaces and usually guitarists among the company.

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Sq., Kifissia, Tel. 801-4776. French and Greek dishes.
BRASSERIE DES ARTS, King George 2, Syntagma Sq., Tel. 325-5301. The restaurant of the Meridie Hotel, its special feature being the French Nouvelle Cuisine. Reservations necessary. Daily 1-3:30 pm, 8-11:30 pm.
ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Sq.), Tel. 683-1864. Restaurant/Bar. Open nightly 8 pm-2 am except Sun, when it opens at 12 midday.
ESCARGOT, Ventiri 9 and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton). Tel. 723-0349. Bistro and piano bar in the basement. Daily 12:30 pm-6 pm, 7 pm-1 am. Open Sun. evenings and also for lunch.
GRILL ROOM, Astir Palace Hotel, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-0211. Downstairs cafe-restaurant in the Astir Hotel complex. Piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Daily 1-3:30 pm, 8 pm-1:30 am.
JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, Tel. 721-1174. Piano music. Daily 9 pm-2 am.
L'ABREUVOIR, Xenokratous 51, Tel. 722-9061. The oldest French restaurant in Athens. Reservations necessary in the evenings. Daily 12 n-3:45 pm, 8 pm-1 am. Closed Mon.
LE CALVADOS, Alkamanos 5 (Hilton area). Tel. 722-6291. Nightly 8 pm-1:30 am. Closed Sun.
L'ORANGERIE, 55 Efroniou St. (opp. Caravel), Tel. 724-2735, 724-2736. Nice atmosphere, reasonable prices.
PRUNIER, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton), Tel. 722-7379.
RIVA, Michalakopoulou 114, Tel. 770-6611. Stereo and piano music. A winter restaurant (open Oct. to May) nightly 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sun.

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Zephyros

An open restaurant on the mezzanine overlooking the lobby. Serving daily buffet and a-la-carte breakfast featuring eggs - a-la-minute, from 6 :30 a.m. to 11 a.m.

All day a-la-carte menu from 11 a.m. to 11 p.m., with special soup and salad «Light Lunch Buffet» during noon time and a sumptuous dinner buffet from 6 :30 p.m.

A-la-carte «Late Night Menu», with special dishes for those who stay up late, from 11 p.m.

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AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro, Tel. 982-6560. Nightly 6 pm-2 am and Sun. lunch 2 pm-6 pm.

ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Sq., Tel. 894-2564.
LA BOUSSOLA, Vas. Georgiou 11 and Vas. Frederikis, Glyfada. Tel. 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Nightly 7:30 pm-1:30 am, and for lunch Sun.

DA BRUNO, ristorante italiano - pizzeria, 26 Andrianou St., Kifissia, Tel. 808-3912. Close to the station. Italian chef-genuine pizza.

DA WALTER, Evzonon and Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, Tel. 724-8726. Spacious bar. Nightly 8 pm-1 am.

FONDANINA, 31 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki, Tel. 983-0738.

IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-6765. A large variety of pizzas and pastas. Nightly 7:30 pm-2 am, and also Sun. and holidays 12:30-3:30 pm.

IL GIARDINO, 217 Kifissias Ave., Kifissia, Tel. 802-0437. Closed Sundays.

LIDO, in the Caravel Hotel, 2 Vas Alexandrou, Tel. 729-0721.

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KYOTO, Garibaldi 5 (on Philopappou Hill), Tel. 923-2047. Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Daily 12 n-3 pm and 7:30 pm-12 m. Closed Sun.

MICHIKO, Kydathineon 27, Plaka. Tel. 322-0980. A historical mansion houses this multi-roomed restaurant. Japanese garden; traditional music. Daily 1-3 pm, 8 pm-12 m. Closed Sun.

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CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Atthidon, Kallithea. Tel. 723-3200, 724-5746. Under same management as the China. Daily 12:30-3:30 pm, 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sun. lunch.

CHINA, Efroniou 72, Ilissia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Tel. 723-3200. Oriental atmosphere. Daily 12 n-3 pm, 7:30 pm-2 am. Closed Sun. lunch.

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave. & G. Olympiou 27-29. A variety of Taiwan dishes. Open daily for lunch from 12.30 to 15.30, and for dinner from 19.30 to 24.00. For reservations please call 923-2315, 923-2316; reasonable.

HONG KONG HOUSE, 34 Irinis Str., N. Faliron, Tel. 482-4025 (morning-evening) 85 varieties of Hong Kong cooking-chinese chef. Full menu, Drs. 420 per person.

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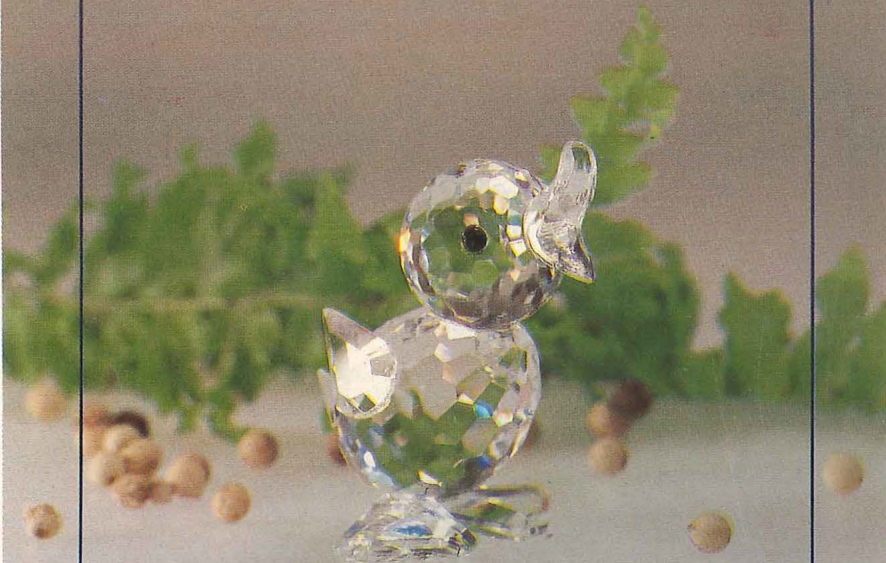
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