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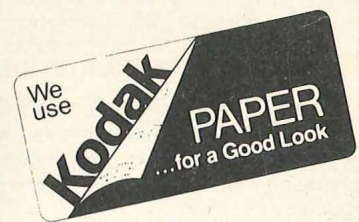
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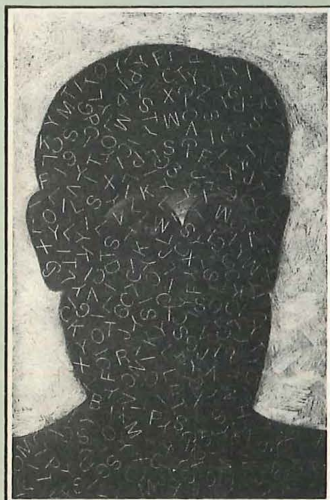
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publisher's note

The 1983-4 cultural season will be reaching its peak this month. Exhibitions by four leading painters are reviewed by art-lecturer Mary Machas, and Ronald Gudas reports on some of the more interesting plays among the city's fifty current stage productions.

In "Shambles in Athens" journalist Michael Skapinker offers a post-mortem on last month EC Summit in Athens, and John C. Loulis comments on problems within the party in "New Democracy and the Manos Incident."

B. Samantha Stenzel describes the recent shooting of a film that documents the first modern Olympics, held in Athens in 1896.

For those who want to get away for a weekend: Diane Kochilas gives some practical information on skiing; for a nostalgic trip into the past, professor of Modern Greek studies, Julia Loomis, evokes "The Vanished Greece: To Horio Mas;" and for a permanent retreat, Michael Skapinker describes the revival of monasticism on Mount Athos, especially among the young.

The cover is by Antonis Kalamaras

Don't abandon Cyprus

The declaration of independence by the Turkish Cypriot government establishing the pseudo-state of the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is a distressing event for Greek Cypriots everywhere. In view of the de facto partitioning of the island, the declaration of independence might be considered an empty gesture, albeit a provocative one. But there are two reasons for not regarding it in this light. Firstly, the declaration has halted the inter-communal negotiations which might have led to reunification. Secondly, it is almost certain that there was collusion between the Turkish Cypriot and Turkish governments. It is therefore probable that we are witnessing the first phase of a process of annexation by Turkey of the northern sector, a process made easier by the presence there of an estimated 25,000 Turkish troops.

The spectre of Turkish expansion in the Mediterranean is enough to daunt the stoutest heart. The Greeks know well what Turkish military adventures mean in terms of human suffering. A picture of advancing hordes, burning villages and pillaged towns has been etched deeply into the national memory. From the national experience of massacre and torture, there emerged an iron resolve which was later to be tempered in the flames of Smyrna. Those who examine the numerous photographs which record that catastrophe are filled with pity and anger. That a pall of smoke should hang over an outpost at the gateway of Asia is no occasion for surprise. But we should

remember that the Great Powers abandoned that civilized community to its fate. We must not allow considerations of expediency to lead likewise to the abandonment of Cyprus.

Hugo F. Reading
Athens

Eating out

In your November issue you state, under the entry for the *Dioskouroi* taverna, that "reports are it's nothing special."

I wish to take issue with this statement.

I have been entertaining between 8 and 12 guests a month there regularly for the past four years, and have found that both the food and the service were well above average.

It is, after all, the only establishment of its kind that I know of in the northern suburbs of Athens, which can serve fresh fish and seafood in general, cooked dishes such as paella and osso bucco, plus the whole range of grilled and other dishes covered by the term "tis oras."

All my guests so far – and they happen to share my interest in good food – have expressed complete satisfaction and even delighted surprise, on occasion.

Perhaps your reporter happened to visit the place on an off night, or didn't order imaginatively or was just plain unlucky?

In any event, I will be delighted to offer him or her a suitably composed dinner on some mutually convenient evening because I feel that your judgment reflects somewhat on my powers of discrimination and good taste.

(I do not own any shares in the enterprise!)

E. C. Duckworth
Athens

Half right!

Our sharp-eyed reader from Volos is correct about the fourth Thursday in November as being the national day for celebrating Thanksgiving. After having wandered all over November since President Washington proclaimed the first national holiday in 1789, Congress definitely settled the date in 1941. That this is a national holiday is due mainly to the efforts of Sara Josepha Hale, editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, who had vigorously campaigned for this observance.

Spaggos stands by the first observance in Jamestown, however, with or without popcorn! President Kennedy officially acknowledged that it was in Virginia, not Massachusetts, where the first Thanksgiving was held. Readers interested in further information should contact the *Virginia Historical Society*.

Spaggos
Athens

Beautiful doors and clean feet

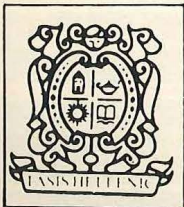
Those buying *Greek Doors*, mentioned in the December *Athenian* books section, might also want to look for *The Doorknocker*, (To Roptro) by George Romanos, and for the forthcoming book on boot scrapers, by Elias Tsechos.

Don Sebastian
Athens

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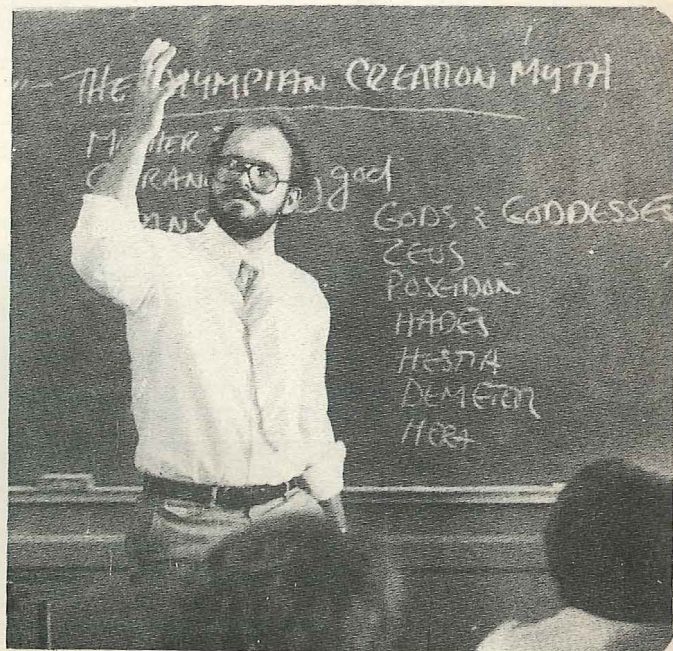
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our town

1984

Last month an opposition newspaper carried a large advertisement which may be appropriate here to quote from at length, for it shows to what extent this advanced, forward-looking country has left George Orwell's modest predictions behind.

"How long will you keep on swallowing the news which party-slanted television dishes up to you?" it asks, testily.

"From the first of January, the Truth in your own home! Circulating, for the first time, a TV newspaper on video cassettes that you can see on your screen. See the political and economic situation as it is, unbiased and independent of party lines... The naked Truth: in Parliament, in the ministries, inside the party machinery, inside Kastri. Put your video to good account. Become a subscriber." Et cetera, et cetera.

Everyone is familiar enough with wire-tapping and bugging in general, but now the possibility of having a bug which sees, and beyond that, to be able to see what it sees in the privacy of one's living room suggests great opportunities for family entertainment: three hundred parliamentary deputies under the scrutiny of an unblinking bug means no more ripping up of tabletops, no more invective unsuitable to the ears of children, no more off-color jokes, cat-naps or rude gestures. It means nothing but wisdom at the level of Pericles' funeral oration at all times.

Similar deportment and efficiency will be called upon from those hordes of civil servants that make up a government which boasts one of

the world's largest number of ministries. And not a precious word shall be lost at those innumerable caucuses, secret confabs, parlor powwows and coffeehouse 'arrangements' at which the fate of the country is decided upon daily.

With all this spicy material at hand, video will certainly be put to such good account that the porno film vendors are going to go out of business. TV addiction is endemic enough in this country now, but with the new video service no one will rise from his telly-dinner except to answer the door and exchange with the messenger boy yesterday's cassette for today's (unless the service is twice a day or, perhaps, hourly). How the logistics of this video delivery service are being worked out is still unclear, though it has been sensibly suggested that the messengers be recruited from the unemployed labor force of *kamikazes* who are, of course, legion in Athens. If taken up, it should go a long ways to getting the national economy back in spit-and-polish shape.

The little phrase 'inside Kastri' alone speaks volumes of Double-speak. The implication is that the whole Papandreou ménage is going to be under the beady eyes of microscopic, electronic devices, meaning that the linen will have to be changed every day, fresh flowers cut for the *saloni* and Mrs. Papandreou will have to spend most of her time at the hairdresser's.

Surely there is no reason to believe that this TV video news service is going to be confined to informing (or titillating) supporters of the opposition. Greece is a democracy,

isn't it? At least it says so on its stationery. So, PASOK faithfuls have just as much right to the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Everyone is entitled to equal time. Therefore, the Averof home in Politeia and the Florakis' humble abode in proletarian Athens will have the same coverage as the villa in Kastri. So, Mrs. Averof had better get after the servants to polish the silver, and Mrs. Florakis should start dusting off the portraits of Marx and Lenin.

The educational prospects of the new video service are too good to be true, but, indeed, like most utopian ideas, there's a snag. Not even the most sophisticated cassette today can record the *whole* truth. So, who is going to decide on what to delete? A lie-detecting device? Is the tape going to be cut by the three Fates, or by their Big Brother, whereabouts unknown, who alone will never be seen on the video screen?

Unfortunately, the truth, naked or clothed, is an elusive thing, and seems, in the manner of the old sea-god Proteus, to take on whatever shape it likes. In this case, too, subscribers are going to see and hear what they like, or otherwise they won't renew their subscriptions. But this has very little to do with the truth.

One can only wish this fledgling service well, but most TV viewers will probably remain content with looking at the five pretty ladies drawing the lottery numbers on ERT every Monday afternoon. The sound of the revolving dice scramblers will have a more convincing ring of the truth.

Journalist gets 2 years over book that links popular tabloid to KGB

The Athens correspondent for the New York *Times* and the London *Daily Telegraph* was sentenced to two years in prison December 16 because a book he had written alleging that Greece's most popular newspaper is a disinformation organ of the Soviet KGB, was declared to be libellous.

Paul Anastasiades, 33, a Cypriot-born freelancer, was freed pending appeal. A counter-suit he launched against George Bobolas, the newspaper's publisher, and Alexander Filippopoulos, editor-in-chief, was dropped.

Anastasiades was told by the court that two articles *Ethnos* (The Nation) published last June denouncing him as a "bum," a "CIA agent," and "an archconspirator with one or two master degrees in conspiracy," comprised "justified reaction" on the part of the paper to his book's allegations.

The book — *Take the Nation in your Hands* — was declared by *Ethnos* to be a "satanic fairy tale" of the U.S. and the Right. The book has been ordered seized by the court, pending appeal.

Using documents, photographs, a study of 400 consecutive issues of the paper and evidence from a disaffected communist who allegedly was involved in the original transactions between Bobolas and the KGB that led to the newspaper's founding, Anastasiades tried to prove, "that *Ethnos* is a constant exercise in disinformation, its aim being to mislead an essentially non-communist readership and political opinion in the USSR's interest, and to encourage hostility towards the West," according to a press release announcing the book.

The evidence was largely circumstantial, most observers agreed, much of it obtained through Yiannis Yiannikos, a communist publisher who allegedly was squeezed out of the *Ethnos* deal by Bobolas.

Yiannikos was to be Anastasiades' chief witness. But he never appeared. Just before the trial, Bobolas and Yiannikos resolved their four-year legal battle with a financial compromise.

But Yiannikos' son Christos did testify in support of Anastasiades. He appeared in court to report on a 1982 meeting in Athens allegedly held between his father, Bobolas and the head of the KGB's Department for NATO Deception Operations, Vassili Sitnikov.



Far left: Paul Anastasiades, seated next to Alexander Filippopoulos; George Bobolas in the witness stand.

The Soviet had reportedly come to Greece to convince Yiannikos to settle his dispute with Bobolas. During the meeting, Sitnikov allegedly reiterated the importance of both Bobolas and *Ethnos* to the KGB.

Many of Anastasiades' supporters say the best evidence is *Ethnos'* consistently pro-Soviet line. Examples of biased coverage abound, they say. The paper, with a daily circulation of about 120,000 in Athens, has published upbeat stories on the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the Jaruzelski regime in Poland and Libyan involvement in Chad. During the furor over the Korean jumbo jet incident, *Ethnos* in its headlines and reports accused the airliner of engaging in a spy mission.

Ethnos denies it has any bias. Editor-in-chief Filippopoulos told the court his newspaper was "independent," "democratic" and "anti-imperialist" and that in its international coverage it didn't restrict itself to two or three wire services "directed by Washington."

At the same time, even critics of *Ethnos* find it difficult to accept Anastasiades' basic thesis. Said one long-time critic of the newspaper: "I'm not convinced. Anastasiades could have written the book more carefully. His conclusions were too sweeping. But I am horrified at the way the trial was conducted."

Said one Greek journalist working for a foreign news service: "The atmosphere was hysterically xenophobic. On the prosecution side, completely personal. They didn't examine the evidence, they simply attacked on a personal level."

Several foreign correspondents testi-

fied in Anastasiades' behalf, including John Rigos, Athens bureau chief of UPI, Marvine Howe, area correspondent for the New York *Times*, Albert Coerant, a left-wing Dutch correspondent recently feted by the government for his film of the Polytechnion uprising, and Werner Rieder, a German newspaper correspondent.

According to eyewitnesses, *Ethnos'* lawyers — PASOK member of parliament and former justice minister Stathis Alexandris and Alexandros Sakellariopoulos — characterized the foreign correspondents as "suspect journalists."

Filippopoulos went further in his testimony. "Some foreigners came here to give evidence; they say they are foreign correspondents. But most aren't real journalists."

Said one witness: "They (the *Ethnos*, lawyers) tried to make you feel it was a crime to be foreign."

Marvine Howe, whose reports from Chile formed the basis of the Costa Gavras film *Missing* and who helped expose the role of the CIA in the overthrow of Salvadore Allende, was attacked for her presence in Chile and the "anti-Greek nature" of her stories on Cyprus.

"When they asked me about the reports I filed from Chile," she recalled, "they cut me off before I could finish my answer. They didn't even look them up."

In the next day's edition of *Ethnos* she was linked to the CIA and it was hinted that she played a role in the coup against Allende. "I am deeply hurt by these insinuations," she said. "My newspaper and I denounce covert CIA activity wherever we find it."

EC summit failed because of lack of political will: PM

In a ringing speech before the European parliament in Strasbourg December 13, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou blamed a lack of political will and inertia for the failure of the Athens summit of European Community (EC) heads of government and state.

Leaders of the ten-nation bloc, meeting from December 4 to 6 at the Zappeion Hall, had hoped to tackle such thorny problems as runaway agricultural spending, increase of EC financial resources, British and German rebates and the accession of Spain and Portugal. But they failed to agree on anything.

"I believe that in recent years member states' reactions to any proposal have been conditioned principally by their estimates of the effects...it will have on their contributions to, or their receipts from, the Community budget," the prime minister said.

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Greek Cypriot soldier slain; UN force mandate renewed

Tensions in Cyprus rose in the wake of the slaying December 18 of a Greek Cypriot National Guardsman on the Green Line dividing Nicosia.

The shooting came close on the heels of the United Nations Security Council's approval of another six month extension of the UN Peace Keeping Force in Cyprus (UN-FICYP). But for the first time in UNFICYP's nearly 20-year history, its mandate was renewed without the approval of Turkey or the Turkish Cypriots.

Instead, the Turks called for a new relationship between the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot republic and the UN force.

The Cypriot government branded the shooting of National Guardsman Tryfon Tryfonas, 18, an act of cold-blooded murder. Turkish Cypriot radio Bayrak later admitted one of their soldiers killed Tryfonas but insisted it was an accident following "provocative and insulting" behavior on the part of the Greek.

"This incident," a Turkish Cypriot spokesman said, "is an isolated one and the Turkish Cypriot leadership expresses its regrets."

Earlier in the month, Athens and Nicosia had been awash with reports of new plans to break the deadlock, including what was said to be a UN initiative based on a plan rejected by Greek Cypriots in December 1982.

But with both sides holding fast to their positions, diplomatic stalemate set in. Behind the scenes activities in-

cluded aggressive American lobbying against recognition of the secessionist Turkish Cypriot republic in every country where the U.S. maintains diplomatic representation, a diplomat from a high-ranking NATO country confirmed.

Details of the two-phase UN proposal were leaked to a small number of journalists by "well-informed sources" in Nicosia who declined to be identified. They are said to come from a classified UN document.

The first phase, to last five years, would see the establishment of an independent, non-aligned, bicomunal federal republic with two provinces. Each province would have its own constitution and police force.

The central government would be responsible for foreign policy, trade, monetary policy and tourism, but new ministries could be added later. The president would be Greek, the vice president a Turk and there would be a bicameral parliament in which the lower chamber would be filled through proportional representation and the upper on a 50-50 basis.

Territorial proposals include the immediate handing back of Varosha to the Greek Cypriots and the establishment of a demilitarized zone occupying 40% of the island along the Green Line. The DMZ would be under UN military control and the civil administration of Greek and Turkish Cypriots respectively.

All Turkish and Greek troops

Sometimes it just doesn't pay to express your opinion. This is the lesson learned by a Mrs. Karvela, who flew into Athens airport from London last month.

She passed through customs and met two friends who were waiting for her. She leaned over to one and whispered, "they are stupid." But customs agents overheard and decided to have another look at her baggage.

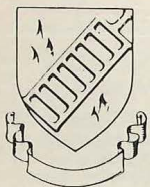
Inside the suitcases they found 164 new dresses and seven pairs of slippers; all undeclared business samples. Greek customs regulations being what they are, Mrs. Karvela was given the opportunity to explain herself before a judge.

would be withdrawn in the second phase, and there would be full freedom of movement and of settlement, although this would be by application.

But government spokesman Dimitri Maroudas denied the existence of any plan and one senior Western diplomat termed all talk of plans "pure rubbish."

Meanwhile, the government held firm to its resolve not to negotiate unless the Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence were revoked. A rift developed between Athens and Nicosia over remarks by President Spiros Kyprianou during the British Commonwealth Summit in New Delhi in late November, that were interpreted here as indicating Kyprianou favored direct talks between Greece, Turkey and Britain.

The dispute was patched up following an extraordinary meeting between Prime Minister Papandreou, President Kyprianou and Greek President Constantine Karamanlis November 30. Both sides emerged agreeing that direct talks with Turkey were now out of the question.



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Greek ships take part in evacuation of Arafat loyalists

Five Greek ferries evacuated Yasser Arafat and his 4,000 loyalist followers from Tripoli, Lebanon on December 20.

The PLO office in Athens expressed its gratitude to the Greek government and people, and government spokesman Dimitri Maroudas said Greece was the only country sufficiently trusted by all sides in the conflict to carry out such a mission.

The Greek ships, which had been delayed in Cyprus because of Israeli naval and air attacks on Palestinian positions near Tripoli and on the harbor, departed for North Yemen and Tunisia under the escort of French warships and aircraft.

The French jets were sent aloft from the aircraft carrier *Clemenceau* after Israeli warplanes were spotted circling high above the harbor.

While the White House expressed its dismay at the delay in the evacuation forced by Israeli attacks, Jerusalem was unmoved. An Israeli spokesman said his government wanted to show the world that Arafat and his men were not leaving Tripoli as heroes.

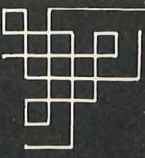
Papandreou slams NATO, Turkey at alliance summit

A shouting match over the Aegean and Cyprus erupted between Prime Minister Papandreou and Turkish Defence Minister Haluk Bayulken during the opening session of NATO's annual winter meeting of foreign and defence ministers in Brussels December 7.

At the same time, the Greek premier expressed satisfaction with the results of a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz.

Schultz, Papandreou later told reporters, reiterated the U.S. decision not to recognize the self-proclaimed Turkish Cypriot state.

The row between Papandreou and Bayulken lasted 55 minutes and delayed discussion of the Euro-missile issue. It was sparked when Papandreou, in Brussels in his capacity as Greek defence minister, slammed NATO for its refusal to include the island of Limnos in last September's military exercises. He also criticized the alliance for its stand-offish position on Cyprus.



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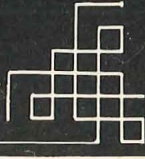
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Man convicted in 1971 killing of British freelance journalist freed on parole

A former prison warden, who received a life sentence in the 1971 slaying of British freelance journalist Dorothy Chapman, was released December 10 after serving more than 10 years in prison.

Nikos Moundis, 48, has long maintained he was tortured into a confession by Greek police trying to cover up a political murder by agents of the military dictatorship, then still in power.

"I was the only witness who saw the girl being dragged into a car," he asserted on his release.

Moundis is backed up by the victim's father, retired civil engineer Edward Chapman, who has been trying to have the case reopened. He feels his daughter died during interrogation by security officials of the military regime that ruled Greece between 1967 and 1974.

Moundis was convicted in 1973. His life sentence was reduced to 20 years by President Karamanlis last September, making him eligible for early parole.

D. Chapman, 25, came to Greece in October 1971. Before leaving London, she told her parents she intended to write a story on the junta's political prisoners. She was last seen alive on October 15, 1971, walking to a bus stop from her hotel in the Kavouri suburb. Her partially-clothed body was found near the bus stop three days later.

Deficit drops but inflation still high

The Greek state budget for 1984 was presented November 30, close on the heels of new EC figures showing Greece has the highest inflation rate in the community.

The new budget, tabled in parliament by Finance Minister Yiannis Pottakis, included no new taxes. Revenues are expected to reach 935 billion drachmas, a 25.6% increase over last year, while expenditures were foreseen to be slightly over 1.1 billion. Good news is that the deficit is expected to drop, from 185 billion drachmas last year, to 165 billion in 1984.

Meanwhile, the EC Statistical Office revealed that the community's collective consumer price index rose by .8% during September and October of 1983. Greece topped the mark with 2%, followed by Italy with 1.7%.



Minister of National Economy
Gerasimos Arsenis

Gov't announces state take-over of debt-ridden firm

The Skalistiris Group, one of Greece's largest mining and export units, will be socialized, National Economy Minister Gerasimos Arsenis announced at a packed press conference November 29.

The metallurgical group, which comprises 11 companies employing an estimated 5,000 workers, is in debt to the tune of 11 billion drachmas, of which approximately 6.5 billion is owed the National Bank of Greece.

The decision to socialize was made after the group announced it could no longer meet its obligations to banks, social security organizations, the Public Power Corporation and other creditors, Arsenis said. The minister added that the employees had even been working without pay.

Socialization was seen as the last recourse, Arsenis insisted. The government tried to work out a deal with private investors and the banks but neither could raise enough capital to save Skalistiris. So the government stepped in, in order to maintain production and protect jobs, the minister asserted.

The first step was to appoint a state-approved board to administer the firm. A fact-finding committee would look into the company's finances and the rights of shareholders would be protected, including foreign ones, Arsenis said.

A few days later the minister announced that yet another major Greek firm was in trouble. Minion, one of the country's largest department stores, was declared a "problematic enterprise." Arsenis said that banks had been instructed to help the store maintain its cash flow in the face of ever-increasing debts.

Dateline prepared by Emmanuel Hadzipetros



Hanging on to a floating market

To buy or not to buy? That's often one heck of a question. And when you're trying to get a little surplus holiday stock off your hands, it can't be any easier. But why so glum? After all, Christmas and New Year's may be over but Carnival is just around the corner.

At Random

Security men at the **Zappeion** were taking no chances during last month's summit of EC heads of government and state. All entrances to the renovated neo-classical building were closed off and even the National Gardens next door were under a tight security web. No wonder wary police officers arrested a group of shabby looking men lurking in the bushes of the Gardens. But when the suspects were ordered to produce I.D. cards, they flashed police badges instead. Turns out the scruffy detainees were undercover agents keeping tabs on the approaches to the Zappeion through the National Gardens.

Christina Onassis has reached agreement with the government on her inheritance tax, Finance Undersecretary Dimitris Tsovolas announced December 7. The shipping heiress' tax bill was pegged to 1.735 billion drachmas. But Christina will pay only 767 million drachmas. The government deducted 600 million, owed her following the state's purchase of Olympic Airways, and another 368 million has already been paid. Furthermore, Ms. Onassis will soon be discussing with the Health and Welfare Ministry a donation of \$30 million towards construction of a cardiology hospital in Athens.

Theodoros Hadziliades gave Thessaloniki's district attorney an unusual present recently: a gift-wrapped snake. Hadziliades, a resident of the local psychiatric hospital, was protesting a court decision that found him dangerous and ordered him committed. The reason? He had been arrested for firing a gun in the city center. But thanks to Greece's liberal new laws on the detention of psychiatric patients, Hadziliades roams the streets of Thessaloniki during the day returning to the hospital only in the evenings to sleep.

Greek composer **Stavros Xarhakos**, who wrote the musical score for the award-winning film *Rebetico*, has turned his hand to politics. Bucking the left-wing trend of many Greek artists, Xarhakos joined the political office of the small, but once-powerful, Liberal Party. His new role will be as president of the party's youth section.

The **automobile tax office** in Messogion Street was hit by burglars last month. They forced open the office safe and got away with 11,450 drachmas. Not content with their haul, the thieves also made off with a stapler and a brand new typewriter ribbon.



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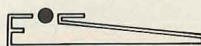
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New Democracy and the 'Manos Incident'

Democracy within the party has never been one of the strong points of Greek political parties. These parties for many decades were extremely personalized and leader-oriented with party members having a minimal role in their affairs. After 1974, major parties did attempt to modernize their organization. PASOK, for example, was able to achieve mass mobilization through its organization, an unprecedented development by Greek standards. However, actual participation within the party, which presupposes the free flow of ideas, never materialized and PASOK remained an autocratic and personalistic party.

On the other hand New Democracy, while failing in its mobilization efforts, encouraged participation and tolerated opposing views to a considerable degree. Furthermore, ND was the first Greek party ever to elect freely two of its leaders through its parliamentary group. Its leaders – Karamanlis, Rallis, Averof – all allowed different views to be aired.

The "Manos Incident," which ex-

ploded recently within ND, and which indicates that the center-right party is becoming less willing to accept inter-party democracy, is alarming. It is a regression in the development of Greek parties and the Greek political system.

Early in November Stefanos Manos, Minister of Industry in the last government and one of the party's promising young politicians, spoke at the Inter-Continental Hotel to a gathering of 1,300. The meeting was sponsored by the Center for Political Research and Information (a privately sponsored think tank) as part of an ongoing program of luncheons with Greek and foreign speakers. Shortly after Mr. Manos' speech, an angry ND announcement instructed him to appear at a party disciplinary committee which would ascertain whether he had committed a serious "ideological deviation" and whether he ought to be expelled from the party. This came as a total surprise, particularly to the 1,300 people who had followed Mr. Manos' speech – among them 35 or so ND parliamentarians – who seemed to feel that nothing

warranting such a reaction had been said. Mr. Lavrendidis, a ND parliamentarian who attended the luncheon and was a member of the disciplinary committee, expressed his approval of Mr. Manos' speech. He then chose not to participate in the committee's deliberations.

The events which followed hardly enhanced ND's public image. Mr. Manos was asked by the committee to argue his case. This he did, and a decision was shortly expected. However, with the "disciplinarians" being unable or unwilling to reach a decision, the "accused" was instructed to submit written explanations. This wavering, plus the haughty and inquisitorial methodology, fed the pro-government press with all the material it needed to divert its readers from the economic difficulties Greece is facing, and also to ridicule, with some justification, the opposition party.

The disciplinary committee finally came up with a compromise decision: Stefanos Manos was not removed from the party nor was he totally absolved. He was "censured" and banned for six months from all party organizations, which are of little substance with the exception of the parliamentary group; but Mr. Manos is not a parliamentarian this term.

The question begs itself: if Mr. Manos had seriously "deviated" from ND's ideology and since he refused to retract his views, why wasn't he expelled from the party? Furthermore, if ND was unwilling or incapable of taking such a drastic step, why start – with considerable fanfare – such authoritarian and bureaucratic proceedings, which could only backfire against it?

The "need for another change"

What did Mr. Manos say that so offended the party? First of all, that Greece needs change. Consequently, it is erroneous to ridicule PASOK's slogan calling for "change" ("allaghi") and to allow the socialists to monopolize reform. Instead, genuine liberals should propose their own brand of change which is different from that of the socialists, since it will aim to limit



Stefanos Manos calls for some changes

rather than expand the state.

In Greece, the state has expanded too much these past years; it is still growing. Approximately 60% of the national product is controlled by the state, a percentage which is close to neighboring Yugoslavia's 80%, where, of course, there are no political freedoms. Concentration of economic power in the hands of the state leads to concentration of political power and consequently threatens liberty. ND governments erred in allowing the state to expand during the years 1974-81.

The growth of the state does not only threaten individual freedoms, it also leads to economic decline. Consequently, in order to deal with these two problems, a liberalization of the economy and of society as a whole is necessary. Market forces should be allowed to operate again. And the state should limit its activities in regulating competition and providing a safety net for the disadvantaged members of society. A series of measures which would stabilize the economy are the following:

(a) The banking system should be liberalized, and the money market should function freely. (b) Price controls should be abolished, with the exception of cases where there is no competition. (c) Restrictions on imports and exports should be abolished. (d) Commerce should be conducted by private enterprise, and the state should cease its activities in this area. (e) The free movement of capital should be assured, and the value of the drachma should be established through market forces. (f) Restrictions on the freedom of work should be abolished (e.g. "closed" professions should cease to exist). All these measures should be taken gradually, but with no exception. Furthermore, the public sector has to be cut down and various state enterprises should be denationalized.

ND should "renovate" itself. It needs a new mentality, new faces, new ideas. It should transform itself into an effective and thoroughly "professional team," casting aside all divisions of the past, which Mr. Papandreou, is constantly bringing to the fore. The problems ND should concern itself with are those of the 80's rather than the 50's.

Unanswered Questions

Bearing the above in mind it remains completely obscure on what grounds Mr. Manos "deviated" from ND's official ideology, "radical liberalism," which is supposed to be a position be-

tween "traditional liberalism" and "social democracy." By accepting the "safety net" of a welfare state, Mr. Manos certainly did not endorse a "19th century liberalism" - as some ridiculously argued. And his views were hardly social-democratic. Furthermore, as he convincingly argued in his speech, his positions were both radical and liberal. Could it then be that the specific economic measures he proposed were deemed too radical? But isn't one allowed, within the broad ideological framework of ND's "radical liberalism," to articulate one's own dosage of radicalism? And if Mr. Manos' proposals were indeed a "deviation" (a "deviation" from what? - as someone convincingly argued - since ND has yet to declare its economic program) then why was he not reprimanded a year ago when at the Propeller Club he made exactly the same proposals? Could it be then that he "deviated" by blaming ND for past errors? But many other party members have done exactly the same thing recently without having to face the inquisition of a "disciplinary committee."

So why was Mr. Manos singled out for "disciplinary" action? Could it be simply because he forcefully underlined the need for the "renovation" of ND? But this "renovation" has been endorsed - at least in theory - by the ND leadership. Furthermore, it is a necessity and enjoys widespread support among actual or prospective ND supporters.

The "Manos Incident," and the way it was handled by party leadership, served only to damage ND, primarily by tarnishing its image as the sole major party which encourages, and at worst tolerates, the circulation of ideas in its ranks. The crux of the matter is not whether one agrees or disagrees with Mr. Manos' views, but his right, every party member's right, to articulate such views within ND, without the danger of being labelled - as in communist parties - a "deviationist." The circulation of ideas in a party is proof of its strength rather than its weakness. Finally, if it is true that "disciplinary" proceedings were started not because of reasons of "ideological heresy" but because of Mr. Manos' vigorous demand for "renovation," then one would have every right to conclude that old ideas and methods are still strongly embedded within ND, worst still, that they intend to continue to do so until the bitter end.

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Shambles in Athens

The failure of last month's European Community summit in Athens underlined the serious divisions existing between the EC's ten member countries. Heads of government and state meeting at the Zappeion retreated to a defense of their own national interests, particularly over the questions of agricultural quotas and subsidies, the British rebate and the increase of EC financial resources. The result was a deadlock, bringing the Community closer to the brink of bankruptcy. And while summit chairman Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou refused to pin the blame on any one state, many delegates and the Greek press had no hesitations in pointing an accusing finger at Britain's Margaret Thatcher for taking an "intransigent" position on the British rebate.

by Michael Skapinker

"They do not care a damn for Europe," European Commission President Gaston Thorn was quoted as saying as he returned from a late night session of the December summit of the heads of government and state of the European Community. A harsh judgement perhaps, but citizens of the EC's ten member states could hardly be blamed for drawing the same conclusion. Faced with the most serious financial crisis in the Community's 25 year history, the Athens summit failed to produce even a face-saving final communique, let alone agreement on how to confront the EC's immediate problems.

The complete failure of the summit was a particular disappointment to its chairman, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. To have presided over a satisfactory outcome would have been an enormous boost to both his domestic and international prestige. Even so, several of the European leaders paid tribute to his attempts to come up with a compromise formula. But despite his best efforts and despite six months of negotiation and two special ministerial councils, the ten leaders returned home with the

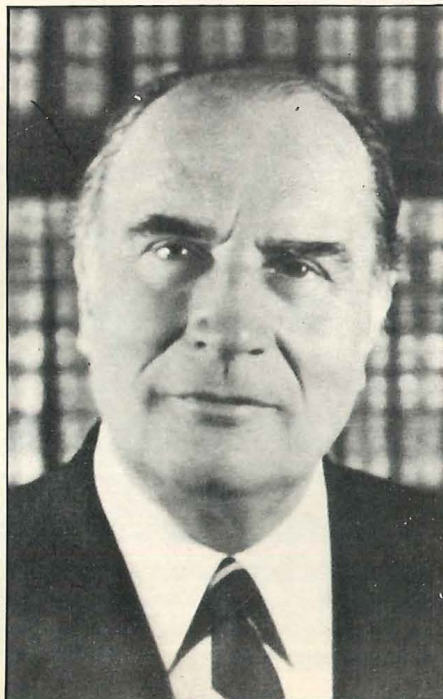
Community still headed for bankruptcy.

They also failed to set a date for the entry of Spain and Portugal into the Community. "Our proposal was that the discussions on the accession of Spain and Portugal should end by September, 1984," Papandreou told a press conference after the conclusion of the summit. "But at this moment to invite them would be a provocation, since the Community cannot solve its own basic problems. What paradise can

we offer to Spain and Portugal?" Discussion of Greece's memorandum asking for improved terms of membership also had to be postponed.

In analyzing the reasons for the failure, Papandreou said that he had "no desire to attribute responsibility to country A or B." Much of the Greek press displayed no such reservations. "Thatcher torpedoed the summit," said *Ethnos*. And certainly the British Prime Minister's insistence on a new budgetary deal for Britain remains one of the causes of the deadlock in the Community. But on other contentious issues, such as limiting Community spending, Britain does not stand alone. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl has come out in support of the British on the issue and shortly before the summit began, the French also presented proposals for trimming expenditures.

Responsibility for what Mrs. Thatcher called "relaunching the Community" now passes to France. "What I know," said outgoing president Papandreou, "is that if the French presidency also does not manage to give answers to the vital problems of the continent,



then the end of the Community is now visible." Some would see such a scenario as alarmist, but in the wake of the summit's failure, the European Commission said that they would have to propose lower prices for farm products and suspension of other payments; there is a general consensus that the Community will run out of money some time in 1984.

The EC's financial problems arise from the fact that the money it raises from levies, tariffs and contributions from member states' Value Added Tax (VAT) receipts is almost exhausted. To some member states, the answer to the problems is obvious: increase the amount of money that member states contribute to Community funds. At present the Community can extract a maximum of one percent of the money raised by each member state through VAT. The European Commission suggested raising the ceiling to 1.4 percent, Mr. Papandreou suggested 1.8.

The problem is that any such increase requires unanimous approval from the heads of government and ratification by all ten national parliaments. The unanimity requirement presents British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher with an opportunity that she knows will not come her way again. If the Community wants to increase the resources available to it, she says, Britain is prepared to consider it. But only on condition that the Community limits its spending on agriculture and, once and for all, settles Britain's budgetary problems.

It is a fight perfectly suited to the Thatcher temperament and philosophy. Economic communities, no less than national governments or even individual families, must learn to live within their means. Children who exhaust their pocket money by the middle of the week, the Thatcher argument runs, are not entitled to an increase; certainly not until they have developed a

more responsible attitude towards spending. And until the EC demonstrates that it can limit agricultural expenditure to levels that it can afford and provide Britain with the prospect of making a contribution commensurate with its wealth, Mrs. Thatcher has made it clear that any attempt to raise the VAT ceiling will be met with a firm "no."



She had wanted to start the three-day summit with a discussion of budgetary problems. The British object to the fact that despite their being the fourth poorest member of the EC, Britain is the only member country, apart from West Germany, which pays more into the Community than it receives from it. The British are prepared to accept that they will continue to be net contributors, but they want that contribution to be limited to a percentage of their Gross Domestic Product, which would in turn be related to their relative prosperity within the Community.

But Mrs. Thatcher lost her first battle of the summit when Mr. Papandreou, as chairman, decided to kick off with a discussion of agricultural policy instead.

Agriculture presently consumes two thirds of the EC's \$21 billion annual budget. Despite this expense, the Common Agricultural

Policy is seen as one of the Community's most enduring successes, providing a guaranteed market to the EC's eight million farmers and a guaranteed supply of food to its consumers. But the incentives which the EC offers to farmers has led to over-production and the accumulation of large surpluses. According to Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Foreign Secretary, milk production in the last two years has increased by the equivalent of the weight of every man, woman and child in the Community. According to the London *Daily Telegraph*, the amount of butter that the EC accumulated – almost 900,000 metric tons – is roughly equivalent to the world's annual consumption.

But proposals to limit farm spending by imposing a "super levy" on milk production immediately ran into trouble. Irish Prime Minister Garrett Fitzgerald demanded an exemption from the super levy, saying that it would severely damage his country's economy. To press the point home, Irish farmers demonstrated outside the Zappeion building, together with more than 3,000 farmers from Greece and Italy who objected to farm spending restraints. Ireland was not alone in demanding exemptions. Italy, Greece, Luxembourg and France also asked to be excluded from the new measure. But Britain came out strongly against the whole idea of exemptions. "We have as good a case for exemption as anyone else," a British spokesman said, "but we're worried about going down the road of exemptions."

Everyone else, a French spokesman said at the end of the first day of the summit, was showing a spirit of open-mindedness. Only Mrs. Thatcher was demonstrating "impressive rigidity." "We never mind being rigid if we are right," retorted the British spokesman.

The Ten also went no further in taking decisions on a matter which would have brought the Commu-

ity into sharp conflict with the U.S.: a consumer tax on oils and fats and a limitation on imports of non-grain feed substitutes. Taxing vegetable oils would have hit the U.S. exports of soy beans to the Community, a trade which is worth nearly \$4 billion annually. A French proposal to limit feed substitute imports would also have hit \$700 million of U.S. sales. American officials were watching the summit anxiously, but as on everything else they discussed during the three-day meeting, the Ten failed to agree on any measures.

After spending some of the second day on a continuation of the discussion on agriculture, the summit finally got around to talking about the budget issue and the question of Britain's payments. Britain's problem is that its farm sector is small and, given that so much of Community spending goes to agriculture, the British pay substantially more to the EC than they get back. Although Britain provides the EC with about 20% of Community income, it only receives a tenth of the payments from the farm fund. For the past three years Britain has received a budgetary rebate of about two thirds of its net contribution, but each rebate has been the subject of bitter squabbling.

Instead of their simple and persistent demand for "our money," the British have come up with their idea of limiting each country's net contribution is accordance with its wealth; the poorer countries, Mrs. Thatcher says, should not be expected to subsidize the richer ones. The force of this distinctly socialist argument was apparently lost, however, on the likes of Comrades Craxi, Papandreou and Mitterand. Mr. Papandreou, abandoning the chairman's seat to speak as the representative of Greece, said that the rebate is not a principle included in the Treaty of Rome, the Community's founding document. If every country asked for a rebate, he said,

there would be no point in being part of the Community. President Mitterand also angered the British with a proposal for yet another temporary solution to Mrs. Thatcher's budget problem, although the British spokesman said phlegmatically that "we're not sure that President Mitterand's proposal was made seriously."

The failure of the Ten to get anywhere was no more apparent than on the third and last day of the summit when the proceedings ended exactly on time and the heads of government showed no inclination to extend their talks in the hope of salvaging at least something from the meeting.

Addressing a press conference after the summit, Papandreou said that he had decided not to press for discussion on foreign policy issues, "because the Community cannot be serious in discussing political issues when it cannot agree on its own problems. It would have demonstrated our nakedness." Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi called the summit "completely negative" and the President of the European Parliament Pieter Dankert said that the meeting's failure "shows the paralysis of the EC."

The one leader who could feel some satisfaction with the outcome was Mrs. Thatcher. In the absence of complete success on the two issues she had set down as prerequisites for a raising of the VAT ceiling, complete failure was the best outcome she could have hoped for. By the time the Ten leaders meet again in Brussels in March the EC will have less money at its disposal than ever. The more urgent the need to increase the Community's resources, the more willing the other heads of government will be to see things Britain's way. "After all, one of the ways of bringing people to understand the fundamental nature of the decisions they have to take is to make them realize that the present regime cannot go on because the cash

is running out," she told a post-summit press conference at the British Ambassador's residence. "For that purpose you've got to let the cash run out, if that is the only way they can address themselves to the long-term problems."

Mr. Papandreou sought some solace in the fact that "despite the failure, human relations (between the leaders) are better than in the past." It is difficult to see, however, where improved human relations got either the summit or the citizens of Europe. Several European newspapers decried the narrow focus on national interests and the failure of the ten leaders to transcend the constraints of their own domestic politics. "The grocer mentality is undermining Europe," said the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*. "The European Community was not planned as a dairy cooperative."

But until the agricultural issues are resolved, there is little hope of the Community developing a common industrial policy, a common attack on unemployment and a concerted attempt to bridge the gap between the rich north and the poor south. As he left the summit, Chancellor Kohl was not prepared to accept that the most successful example of economic and political cooperation in the post-war era was drawing to a close. "We failed today," he said, "but there is no alternative to the European Community."

1984, however, will probably be the year in which the fate of the Community will be decided. If the spirit of the Athens summit continues to prevail over a wider vision of the Community's possibilities, then it is difficult to see how the EC can become anything except, in the words of the Belgian newspaper *Le Soir*, "a minimalist customs union remaining for posterity like the ruins of a building which fell down when it was only half built."

Of Politics and Sports

Two of the brightest lights in international cinema were in town recently. Greek-French film maker Costa-Gavras spoke at the French Institute on his art and politics while Louis Jourdan, considered by many to be the consummate Continental, came to play the Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympics, in a film being shot here on the first Olympic Games in 1896.

By B. Samantha Stenzel

As the runners went into the final stretch of the Marathon, struggling to keep their balance on the muddy track, an expectant roar broke out among the contingent of American sailors, who hoped to see one of the American contenders out in front. As they craned their necks forward to get a better view of the finish, looks of disbelief registered on their faces and they sank disheartedly to their seats. For the winner of the Marathon was Spiros Louis, a young peasant from the Peloponnese, and two of his countrymen came in second and third. Exuberant Greeks surrounding the sailors cheered and hugged one another, delighted that their country had won a Gold Medal in the first modern Olympic Games in 1896 held in the Panathenaic Stadium, which was built specially for this occasion.

The loss of the Marathon was one of the few defeats the Americans suffered. The thirteen unlikely non-professionals who comprised the first American Olympic team, at a time when track and field events were almost unheard of in the United States, overcame formidable odds to bring home nine out of the twelve Gold medals presented at the first modern games.

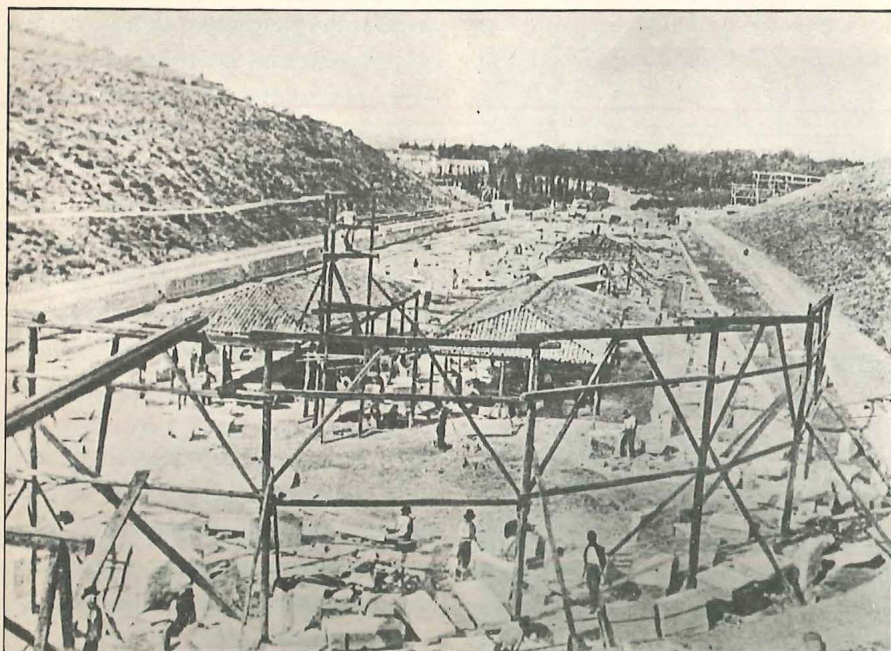
The reconstruction of these actual events occurred during the Colgems (Columbia) Productions mini-series which was filmed in November and December in the Stadium. The five-hour mini-series will be broadcast on two consecutive evenings in May in the United States, in Greece and other countries prior to the 23rd Olympiad in Los Angeles. Some of the main British actors include Virginia McKenna, Bill Travers, Gail Hun-

nicutt, Honor Blackman and a guest appearance by Angela Lansbury. The Greek cast features Titos Vandis, Alkis Panayiotidis, Betty Valessi, Elvira Poulianou and newcomer Nikos Ziagos as Spiros Louis.

The pivotal character in this historical story, is Baron Pierre du Coubertin, the founder of the modern Olympics, played by the archetypal Frenchman, Louis Jourdan, in his 40th film. Jourdan first gained wide recognition in the States, where he now lives, as the affluent young lover in *Gigi*. His continental charm and refined sex appeal won him the heart of Leslie Caron, as well as those of a legion of fans. He went on to a variety of starring roles on the stage and screen, most recently cast as "007" agent James Bond's principal antagonist in *Octopussy*.

Jourdan's charm appears to be ageless. During an interview in his trailer on the set, he was wearing an elegant blue jogging outfit which complemented his trim, tanned appearance, the result of avid tennis playing and swimming. He was enthused about the original concept of the Olympic Games and described Coubertin as "a visionary who dedicated his life to the idea of creating the modern Olympic Games for amateurs." He is disturbed by the twist the games have taken and commented, "the games have become ferocious and the guilty party is money. Making money should not enter the competitive spirit of the Olympics. It is a complete contradiction of the principle of the ancient Greek games. On the other hand, if you refuse to accept professionals in the games, you haven't got the best in the world."

Coubertin planned the games under the auspices of King George I of Greece and teams from all over the world responded to the invitation. However, no American team was found to represent the U.S., so Coubertin went there and



The Olympic Stadium 1896: getting ready for the first modern Olympics



Filming in the Stadium

appointed the dedicated but inexperienced professor, William Milligan Sloane (David Ogden Stiers), to recruit and train a team. Its trials and errors while training, embellished by romantic and familial complications and a miscalculation that almost caused them to arrive too late for the games, make for an exciting tale. Some of the errors turned out to be fortuitous. For instance, lanky Princeton student Robert Garret (Hunt Block) had a local blacksmith make a shot and discus for his practice, not knowing they were four times the official weight of the ones used in Athens. Consequently, he won Gold Medals in both events.

Boyishly handsome 29-year-old Hunt Block astounded everybody by exceeding Garret's Gold Medal discus throw on his first official try. The Harvard graduate, who had been active in sports, commented: "a lot of the credit for my fitness goes to a wonderful Scotsman, Tom McNab, a former British Olympics coach who trained the actors." Block also expressed admiration for producer Allison who, he said, "has done a terrific job under enormous pressure. The film is as close to docu-drama as possible." Block lives in New York City and has been active mostly on the stage, where he hopes to continue; he has also worked in film. He left for the shooting of the first part of the mini-series in England

with only a vague knowledge of his character. The shooting has proven a great experience. "My only problem now is that anytime you do a job that requires so much creative effort to bring it to life, there's a little death when it's finished. I'm not looking forward to that," he said quietly.

Gary Allison, the supervising producer, met Robert Garret twenty years ago when the elderly man implored him to tell his story to others. Due to Allison's painstaking research and persistent efforts over two decades, he has been able to fill that request. The population of Athens was 100,000 in 1896 and during the games 50,000 people filled the stadium and 60,000 more watched from the hills behind. Although persistent, heavy rains (such as prevailed in the 1896 games) caused many delays in the shooting schedule and turned the Stadium into a mudpit, thousands of extras arrived everyday. A spirit of camaraderie prevailed as they were made up and costumed in the Victorian style. Colgems awarded them by raffling off a number of valuable prizes, including an all-expense paid vacation for two to the Los Angeles games, and two cars. When Allison had arrived in Athens, he was hopeful that Greek *filotimo* would bloom as it had in



Louis Jourdan

1896; it seems his wish came true.

★ ★ ★

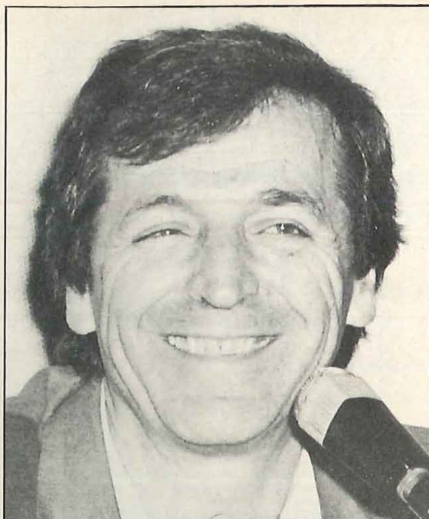
The determined crowd in front of the locked doors of the hall chanted "Open! Open! Open the doors!" Inside, two distinguished-looking men sat talking in front of several hundred attentive and well-dressed people. Other than the fact that the words were shouted in Greek, it might have been a re-enactment of a scene from the French Revolution. Indeed, the questioner was Jean-Marie Drot, the cultural officer at the French Institute and the person replying was the controversial film director Costa-Gavras. The occasion was a discussion prior to a November screening of *Clair de Femme*, one of the four Costa-Gavras films being shown in a dedication to the filmmaker at the French Institute of Athens. The two men continued, glancing nervously at the doors now and then while the insistent shouting of the people who had been refused admission when all the seats were filled, continued. Finally, M. Drot laughingly asked that the doors be opened and the happy mass tumbled into the aisles, satisfied to stand or sit on the floor

Gavras' background is reflected in the accented Greek he chose to speak that night rather than French. He was born in Greece in 1933. He went to France to study film-making in 1953 and remained, becoming a citizen in 1956. His film debut was a thriller, *The Sleeping Car Murders* in 1964, and from that time, until his latest film *Hanna K.*, he has established himself as an outstanding technician. Most of his films move at a breath-taking pace, with the mobile camera work and staccato editing adding a thriller dimension to the basically political framework. Like the American gangster movies in *film noir* style, the result of a crime is revealed in the beginning of the story. Suspense is created

through the film's technique as the story is unraveled, not through a "whodunit" approach.

His third film, *Z* (1969), which fits this mode, was his first commercial success, receiving rave reviews and winning the Academy Award for best foreign film. The story is based on a novel by Vassilis Vassilikos about the murder of leftist professor Gregory Lambrakis in Thessaloniki in 1965 and the subsequent investigation that revealed a dense network of corruption hidden behind an orderly facade. The film was shot in Algeria and featured a musical score of songs by Mikis Theodorakis, who was under house arrest in Greece at the time. After this, few controversial political policies escaped Gavras', attack; first, Stalinist policies in *The Confession* (1970), then American involvement in Uruguay in *State of Siege* (1973), French collaboration with Nazis in World War II in *Special Section* (1975) and American complicity in Chile in *Missing* (1982). It is to the credit of the French Institute that they included *Special Section* in their series, since Gavras himself has said it was unfavorably received in France because it touched on a sensitive issue that many would like to forget.

Although these films are overtly political and Gavras' approach has sometimes been accused of being cold and manipulative, a closer examination reveals the humanist who is concerned about the individual, as well as collective behavior. In the discussion at the French Institute, he stated with feeling, "I believe I made *Z* because of my hatred for the people who were governing Greece at the time. When *Z* was first released, he commented in an interview in *Cineaste* magazine, "the most important thing is that it have a large audience because of the political possibilities. In Paris, people left notes at the door saying that they had been to Greece and they loved



Costa-Gavras

the land and its people very much but that they would not return until the present regime fell. They transformed some of their outrage into a political act against the junta." The film certainly aided in publicizing the international movement aimed at removing the junta which had been in power for two years at that time.

Clair de Femme (1979), Gavras' seventh film (shown the first night of the French Institute program) is a departure from the style of earlier efforts. It is a romance, starring the late Romy Schneider, and Yves Montand, one of Gavras' favorite leading men. This film and *Missing* (1982) which followed it, show a much clearer exploration of human politics in intimate relationships, as well as a character development which was sometimes lacking in his earlier works, particularly in the women. This has made *Missing* his most mature political film, and despite the absence of violence, his most powerful. Gavras has said that his movies often deal with the need to exercise power in a relationship such as the one between the lovers in *Clair de Femme* or that of the conservative father (Jack Lemmon) and his plucky but distraught daughter-in-law (Sissy Spacek) in *Missing*. He has commented that to accept one another as an equal is a political attitude.

Gavras latest film, *Hanna K.*,

which will open in Athens in late January or February, is a return to the format of *Z* and *State of Siege*, in which an explosive and timely political topic is utilized: the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and the incompatible aims of the two peoples. The film explores the struggle of the Israelis to survive as a nation while surrounded by enemies, the Palestinians quest to reclaim their homeland and on a personal level, an American Jewish lawyer's (Jill Clayburgh) attempt to secure justice for her clients while maintaining her self-respect. Although many of the early American reviews were lukewarm, and interestingly enough commented on the slow pace, this need not be a cause for alarm. Gavras' movies, other than *Z*, generally have provoked criticism; in the case of *Missing* it came from many sources, including the American State Department. Yet Gavras praised Universal Studios, which made *Missing*, saying, "with the Americans I had an ideal relationship. They were great." He has expressed admiration for a country which will allow the freedom to make such a self-critical movie and enter it into a major film festival (Cannes). Yet despite persistent rumors, he clarified that he has no intentions of living in the U.S.

In an interview with Dan Yakir in *Film Comment*, Gavras said, "to change society is an absolute must, it's almost a biological need. But it must be gradual." As to whether cinema can effect social change, he observed, "film should serve as a mirror of society, to make people think, to be a reference source; but to change it is a bit too demanding." When he was asked at the French Institute about his future plans, especially if he intends to make a film in Greece, he replied, "I have been cut off from the Greek reality. I'm always thinking of making a film in our country, but I've not found the proper subject."



Eugene Vanderpool

The Vanished Greece: *To Horio Mas*

By Julia Loomis

To horio mas, (our village), or even more often *to horio mou* (my village), are words you will hear the nostalgic Greek say, with sighs and semi-reverence, throughout Greece as well as among the millions of the diaspora all over the world. "You are buying your honey from Vassilopoulos supermarket? It's all artificial. Come to my *horio* and you will see what honey really is. My village has the best honey in all Greece."

I mention honey, but one could as easily say olive oil, yogurt or even fresh produce. Nowhere is anything so good as in the *horio*. The fact that the Greeks who make such proud pronouncements no longer have to eke out an existence in said village is neither here nor there. The fact that many of them were not even born there, but only their parents, and by now, only their grandparents, is irrelevant.

It is a revealing question to ask an Athenian, "Where are you from?" (Or most any Greek abroad.) The usual answer is "Athens." "No, no, I mean from what village, *horio*?" Then the truth will out. The nostalgia – the sighs for things of the past, the smells from the *fourno* (bakery) or the *katsikaki*

(baby goat) roasting on the make-shift spit over real charcoal, slowly turned by wizened hands with infinite patience, the thick gorgeous creamy yogurt uncle used to make – exudes like drops from a pressed sponge. Eyes close, faces tilt heavenward, and there is a moment of reverent silence, drowned, of course, by the inescapable roar of Athenian traffic, the whining voices of women, the gunning of motorcycles, and complaining children. The moment passes. The persons involved in this "Burnt Norton" mood of T. S. Eliot – "Time present and time past are both perhaps contained in time future, and time future contained in time past," (to abbreviate the beginning of the poem) – go on about their regular Athenian tasks. The unaskable question lingers like the Athens smog. "So why don't you go back?"

Thus it is that this reporter-at-large undertook a quest for the Grail: the heart and soul of this tiny country. It has led to marvelous discoveries of a Greece few Greeks live as a daily experience, and even fewer tourists know. This is because the hallowed village is almost always inland, in the mountains, and 98.99% of the tourists who come to

Greece, whether back-pack cheapies or wealthy cruise-takers, come for the sea, and the sandy beaches. Even in the islands the real villages are inland, and uphill.

It isn't easy to find this "pure" village, where one takes turns at the public pump for water, where the unwary traveler has to go from house to house to find one which has chickens so that he can buy eggs – since they are not brought in from some electrified chicken farm, and in July hens don't lay in villages – where one stumbles over weed-covered cobblestones after leaving the plane tree in the *plateia*, or village square on which at least two or three major benefactors have lavished money for paving stones and marble for a fountain facade (if the village possesses a natural water supply), where there is almost always a horrendous monster of a church, where the local bus comes maybe three times a week to disgorge people, live chickens, slaughtered goats, refrigerators and TV sets, and where only a stalwart Volkswagen or Deux Chevaux dare venture with impunity. The Greeks are as chary of their villages as archaeologists are of their digs. Perhaps they are embarrassed. They have become obsessed by possessions indicating modernity, and the treasure that lies in the villages – heart, soul, hospitality, timeless dealing with and understanding of nature – is not a saleable commodity which will provide enough money to buy a Mercedes. But it can be done: with perseverance, learning the bus schedules from small town to smaller town, and above all, having a name to ask for.

Most Greeks who go to the *horio* do so because they have property there. It may be a fallen down house where only two rooms are habitable, and they pitch elegant tents in the courtyard to house the family of the old *yiayia* (grandmother) who may still be living there. Very often the property includes olive trees or *provata* (goats, sheep). Almost always they talk of rebuilding the 100-year-or-more-old house, "as soon as we get the permit from the ministry." In any case, it's not poverty but taxes that cause the house to remain delapidated. If the owner were to repair it, put in a flush toilet, fix the crumbling facade, which he could probably afford to do – with the help of cousins, uncles, nephews and in-laws, and a loan from the bank – his taxes would quintuplicate, on a few *stremmata* he visits once a year. So why bother?

Who lives in this vanished Eden of the *horio* year round? "Only a handful of souls," one is told. Despite appearances, this handful is not necessarily poor. The old black-clad, bent-over women, the men stumbling up the grass-covered cobblestones, leaning on their *bastounia* (hand-made wooden canes) often own property, sheep, goats, olive trees,

and have descendants in all major Greek cities and around the world, who regularly send them money. In addition, most of the men have pensions from the Greek government as they have all served in some war. This does not mean they are well-off. But if it didn't take ages to repair a crack in a wall or replace a paving stone, or a quick burst of energy to grasp a goat and milk it and then slowly let the milk ferment with the culture to make yogurt, what else would they do with their time? Sit in an old peoples' home and watch television, or participate in organized recreational activities?

The more inaccessible a *horio*, the more priceless. Few, if any, have no electricity, so that not even the most idealistic seeker of the Grail can avoid television; and virtually all have a paved *plateia*—with the church, the *cafeneion*, a *pantopoleion* (general store), and, where the climate permits, a plane tree and fountain—where the bus comes and the once-a-year visiting relatives can park their French, German, Italian and Japanese cars.

The arrival of the bus is a momentous event because it brings the mail and the newspapers, as well as replenishment for the *pantopoleion* and vegetables. Meat comes to the *horio* usually via small pick-up trucks (replacing the two-mule caravan) which make regular circuit-runs from the slaughter houses in the nearby larger towns. Usually this means once a week, but the outsider will most likely go meatless, even if he is there when the truck comes in, because the meat delivered is by order the previous week. This is often true of vegetables as well. To survive as an outsider in a village requires real perseverance. Of course one can always fall back on feta cheese, bread, and tinned California squid. There is not a *horio* in all Greece that does not have this last item!

So why, with all these difficulties, should anyone be bothered to go? I think it's because in every human being there lurks the need for the genuine: water from a mountain stream or natural spring rather than a plastic bottle. Clean air, clear skies, freedom from traffic noise, a chance to assess values. For the Greeks it's a chance to know their roots better. The old people who have stayed in the *horio* have an ageless wisdom which rubs off even on the motorcycle-mad youth. The *horio* is a fantastic mixture of the heart and soul of Greece: struggle, passionate loyalty, instantaneous affections and suspicions, tempered by the length of time life has gone on there and what the generations have endured. And always there is hope – that the son will return, that the new road will be built, that the government will build a tourist hotel – hope for the materialism that the seeker of the Grail is trying to escape.

New regulatory tax to come into effect

Apart from ushering in the year of the Los Angeles Olympics, U.S. presidential elections, European parliamentary elections and George Orwell's dreaded 1984, New Year's Day was to have seen the introduction in Greece of Value Added Tax (VAT).

The present confusing welter of taxes on goods sold in Greece was to have been swept away and replaced by a single overall tax based on the sales price of each item, as is the case in other member states of the European Community. The introduction of VAT would also have seen an end to the present tax discrimination against imported goods.

But the introduction of VAT by the scheduled date of January 1, 1984 was never a real prospect in a country where the majority of retail outlets do not even have cash registers. The Greek government has also been pressing the EC for permission to continue protecting its own products against foreign imports, something which would have been difficult to achieve under a non-discriminatory tax regime like VAT.

The Community has shown a great deal of understanding for local Greek industry's vulnerability to a flood of foreign goods. A gradual reduction in import tariffs was already in effect before Greece became a full member of the EC in 1981. But continuing tariff reduction has seen a large increase in the amount of foreign goods being sold in Greece. During 1982 Greece's trade deficit with the rest of the Community increased to two-thirds of the country's total deficit, compared to one-third in 1981. For this reason, the European Commission last year allowed Greece to impose temporary import restrictions on such items as sports footwear, furniture, some articles of clothing, alcoholic spirits and cigarettes, wash basins and cast-iron bath-tubs, baby foods, umbrellas and some agricultural equipment. In its decision granting Greece the right to impose the restrictions, the Commission noted increases in imports from the EC ranging from 70% in the case of furniture to 10% in the case of sports shoes.

The EC has now shown the same tolerant attitude towards Greece's tax system, which discriminates against imported goods through such devices as a higher tax rate for imports, allowing for some locally manufactured or assembled goods to be taxed at a value substantially less than their real one, and taxing imported goods on the basis of the price they are expected to fetch on the market, rather than on the basis of their invoice price.

There is a recognition among European Community officials that Greek goods will require this kind of protection for some time to come, despite the fact that such measures violate EC free trade principles. The Greek govern-

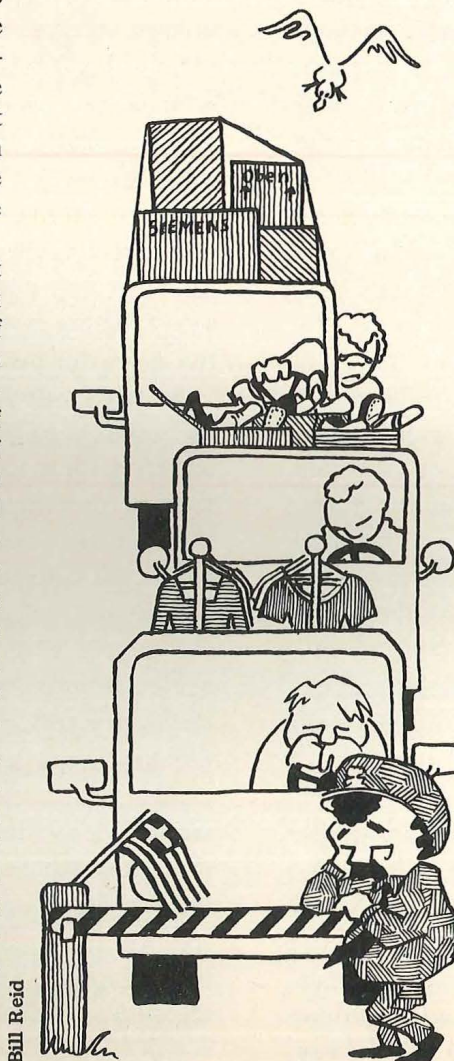
ment requested the right to delay the introduction of VAT and impose a "regulatory tax," which would continue to discriminate against imports, but would be gradually reduced over a five-year period, following which a common non-discriminatory tax would be imposed on all goods.

When the idea of the regulatory tax was first mooted by the government it received a cool reception from diplomats from EC countries; there was, they said, no legal basis for such a tax. But the European Commission has now granted Greece permission to delay the introduction of VAT until January 1986 and approved the principle of the regulatory tax.

As Finance Minister Ioannis Pottakis noted when he tabled the 1984 budget before parliament, the regulatory tax will not mean a reduction in the level of taxes imposed on imports; discrimination against foreign products will continue at its present level, at least to begin with. But the regulatory tax will replace the present discriminatory tax provisions and will itself be phased out over the next five years. Even if VAT is introduced in 1986, the regulatory tax will continue to operate over and above VAT.

At the time of writing there was still no specific information on what tax rates different goods would be subject to. The original plan, however, called for the regulatory tax to come into effect at the beginning of 1984 and to be reduced by 10% in June 1986, by 20% in March 1987, by 20% in January 1988 and by 25% in January 1989.

For those who export to Greece, the new tax will at least have the advantage of making it clear exactly what the level of discrimination against imported goods is and it will provide some prospect of discrimination against imports eventually being dismantled. The only other option open to exporters to Greece would have been to bring an action before the European Court charging Greece with illegal protectionist practices - a long and expensive process.



Michael Skapinker

Eleni

Nicholas Gage's straight-forward story of his family's life in Lia, an Epirote village near the Albanian border, during World War II and the Greek Civil War, is one of unmitigated horror. I read *Eleni* (New York, Random House, 1983, 470 pp.) over the long Thanksgiving weekend: so vivid and direct are the descriptions of torture, starvation and human abjection that more than once I was tempted to put the book down. Yet reading it is worthwhile since it reconstructs the history of a specific village caught in the hell of what seemed an unending war; at the same time the book documents the psychology of a child grown to man – a child who has his counterpart at this moment in Lebanon, Afghanistan, Central America and other parts of this fratricidal globe. It is indeed a story of our time.

Gage, now in his forties, is bent on a long personal journey. He wants to trace the events leading to the torture and execution of his mother, Eleni, by communist guerrillas when he was nine years old.

Tormented all his life by this unbearable event, he began in 1980 systematically to canvass Greece and parts of Eastern Europe to find those responsible for her death and, in the process, to decide how to take revenge on the perpetrators.

From our perspective, Eleni's life even before the war, was deprived. Her husband, Christos, lived in the United States, and came home only occasionally, usually leaving her pregnant. But he sent money to her regularly, granting her and her five children some comfort in comparison with the miserable village standard. Still, Greek mountain society was hard on women. Taught to labor like beasts, uncomplainingly, they were handed over to husbands chosen by their fathers, and underwent childbirth at the hands of superstitious mid-wives under the most primitive conditions. As a member of this society Eleni never rebelled, yet when faced with a threat to her children she mustered an extraordinary courage, sacrificing her own life.

In the Spring of 1948 Greek communist guerrillas devised a sinister program called *pedomazoma*: the kidnapping of Greek children between the ages of 3-14. According to a 1948 UN Balkan Commission Report, 10,000 were detained in

Yugoslavia; 3,000 in Hungary; 2,600 in Bulgaria; 2,235 in Czechoslovakia; and 2,000 in Albania. By the end of the Civil War the Greek government estimated that over 28,000 children fell victim to the guerrilla bands.

Lia did not escape the *pedomazoma*. Nicholas, then a little boy hiding in a beanfield, overheard the guerrillas planning to take all the village children. When he told his mother, she contrived an escape route, sending Nicholas and his sisters behind the nationalist lines where they could contact their father in the United States and emigrate. Eleni elected to stay behind to harvest wheat in response to the guerrillas' levy of workers: to have gone with the children, ignoring the call for harvesting, would have alerted the communists to their defection. Because she had arranged her children's escape, the guerrillas tried her, tortured her and sent her before a firing squad.

The children did in fact reach safety, sailing for the United States in 1949 to their father in Worcester, Massachusetts. Subsequently Nicholas studied journalism and became a reporter for the *New York Times*. His search for Eleni's killers, begun in earnest in 1980, took two years. He finally did find Katis

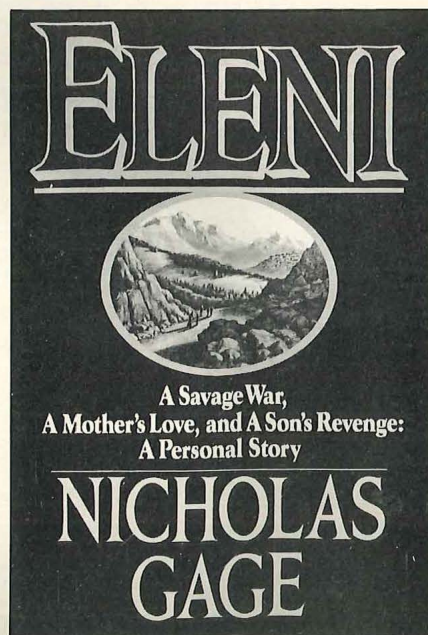
– “the judge” – who was the man most responsible for her death, in the provincial town of Konitsa.

The author summarized the meeting in a recent edition of *Family Weekly*: “The first time I knocked on his door, with my gun concealed under my jacket and the tape recorder hidden in my sock, ... I confronted him with his crimes and he denied them ... I tried to goad him into attacking me, knowing that if he did my rage would take over and I could kill him without thinking of the consequences. Finally, I spat in his face, the worst insult to a Greek. He rose to his feet shouting, ‘you spit on me! Do you know who I am?’ But his wife leaped between us and pushed him back in his chair. The moment had passed and I turned and walked out, vowing next time I would corner him alone.”

In a second confrontation with Katis he has a perfect chance to kill his mother's murderer, but as he writes in the book, “at the end of my long journey I learned I didn't have the will.” He realizes “it was fear that stopped me: partly the fear of being separated from my children and of setting in motion events that would continue the killing and the suffering into future generations. It was also ... the understanding of my mother that I had gained in my examination of her life.” She never would have been consumed by hatred and revenge.

The residue of vitriolic feeling left from the Civil War is still deep in Greece, especially over the issue of *pedomazoma*. Some people feel that Gage's book may be true, but they complain that he never bothered to say that the nationalist forces also removed children, or, that he never mentioned the outrages committed by the nationalists. Others are critical that he did not put the book into proper historical context so readers would understand what motivated the communists. Some Greeks are of the opinion that, at a time when the government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is striving for unity (with the recognition of ELAS last year), it is the wrong time for Gage to publish his book. Many Greeks, however, think that the book proves with incontrovertible evidence the reality of the *pedomazoma*, the very existence of which many leftists have long denied.

The author speaks of the period with lingering bitterness: “The pain of my mother's murder is still as sharp and the anger that her killer lives increases every day.” The awful question is, how many Greeks does he speak for?





The Holy Mountain Experiences a Revival

THE wind rattles the windows of the monastery of Simonos Petra, perched spectacularly above a sheer cliff on the southern coast of the Mount Athos peninsula. Beyond the scaffolding, which the monastery has left up in the hope that it will one day find the money to bring back the repairmen, the Aegean, its customary calm ruffled by angry white-capped waves, stretches out to meet a leaden sky. "Winter," says Father Isaias.

The seasons might change on Mount Athos, but little else does. Sand roads connect the 20 monasteries, which now also have telephones. But the monastic routine is much the same as it has been for a thousand years. In most of the

monasteries, time is regulated by the Byzantine clock and midnight coincides with sunset. The ringing of bells rouses the monks at the dead of night to summon them to the four or five hours of prayer that will take them up to daybreak. Meals are frugal; the only sounds are the scraping of plates and a prayer reading. The rest of the day is spent at work, at prayer and in solitary contemplation. There is no female presence on Mount Athos, human or animal, in accordance with the eleventh century edict of the Emperor Constantine IX Monomachos, forbidding access "to any woman, any female, to any eunuch, to any smooth visage."

It's not the sort of life calculated

to attract late twentieth century consumer society youth and indeed, in the decades after the war Mount Athos suffered a serious decline. Writing in 1965, Timothy Ware, in his book *The Orthodox Church*, observed: "It is likely that numbers will continue to decline, for the majority of monks today are old men... In many parts of the Orthodox world today, and not least in certain circles in Greece itself, the monastic life is viewed with indifference and contempt..." By 1972 the number of monks had fallen to an all-time low of 1,150.

But now Mount Athos, or the 'Holy Mountain' as it is called in Greek, is experiencing something of a revival. The number of monks has risen to around 1,500. More significant is the dramatic drop in the age of the recruits. Athanasios Sakarellos, a lawyer and expert on Mount Athos, estimates that a third of the monks are now under thirty. Ten years ago, he says, most were in their sixties. A government official also points to the increased number of university graduates. "There is now a definite group at Mount Athos of high cultural quality," he says. "Not just people running away from their wives."

Mount Athos has long had monks of Bulgarian, Russian, Serbian and Romanian descent. But there is also now a substantial number from other countries — from France, the United States, Australia, Switzerland, and even Zimbabwe and Peru.

Simonos Petra is one of the centers of the revival. Father Isaias himself was born in London and baptized into the Orthodox faith on Mount Athos. He points to the presence of a small number of towering personalities, abbots at certain monasteries, as being a key factor in attracting a younger generation of monks to Mount Athos. "In every case where a monastery has been renewed in the last few years there has been a spiritual father involved. It's inconceivable that the renewal

here would have taken place without Father Emelianos," he says, referring to Simonos Petra's abbot. "A spiritual father creates a whole ambience. He creates a style." Previously, he added, "Mount Athos had been going through a crisis of a lack of human dynamism."

Father Isaias is less impressed, however, by the increased number of university graduates. "The intellectual level has risen," he says, "but the fact that they're university graduates is not significant. Monastic life doesn't have openings for intellectuals. A monk shouldn't expect any great respect because he has a high IQ."

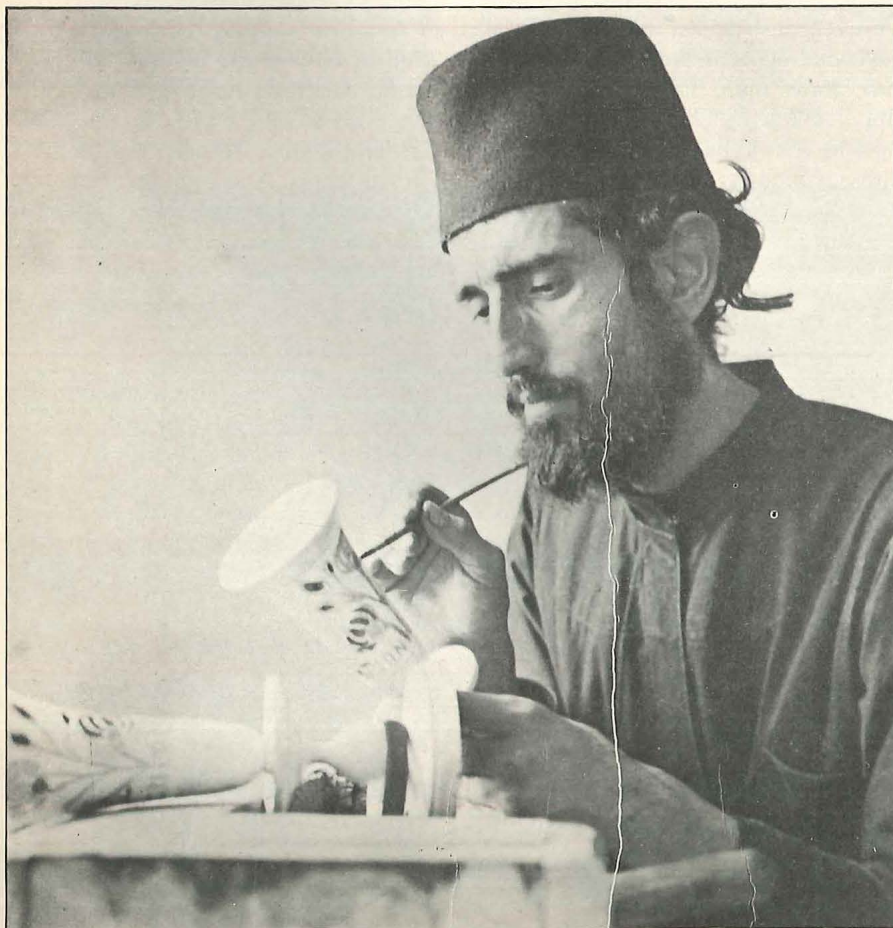
Stavronikita is another monastery with a large proportion of young monks. Of the 25 or so hooded figures eating their mid-day meal, there are only two or three white beards among them. Several young monks cite the absence of any real spirituality in what they call "the world" as their reason for coming to Mount Athos. "Before the war, Greeks could find a spiritual life in the vil-

lages," says one young monk. "But now with the influence of western ideas it's more difficult. Out in the world, people take a little bit from here, a little bit from there, but they are always searching. On Mount Athos, one has no more need to search."

It isn't only the increased number of monks which indicates a revived interest in Mount Athos. Larger numbers of Greeks are coming to visit. Last year, for the first time, says Father Isaias, the monastery had more Greek than foreign visitors. Among them were substantial numbers of Greek marxists and radicals, who saw in Mount Athos' communal life-style a possible model for a socialist civil society.

"We had an interesting dialogue, it was an interesting experience," Father Isaias says, "and we thought it was a very good thing to start off with. But we're not a model for society. Monastic life can't be used in this world."

Michael Skapinker



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American Letter

Dear Friends,

This column isn't being written on my little British portable. Nor am I looking out from my perch on the slopes of Lykavittos as I type. You see, about every two years I get the uncontrollable urge to come home and see for myself what's happening in the United States. It has little to do with missing my family, though I do. In fact, this year, my mother visited me in Athens some two months before my departure for Atlanta. It has little to do with simply practical matters. I did come home for surgery, but the simple operation could have been done as well in Athens. No, the urge to return has to do with having been born in America, and feeling – dare I say – a responsibility to stay informed about the progress my *enfant terrible* of a homeland is making politically, materially, and spiritually.

After two years of *The International Herald Tribune*, *Time*, *Newsweek* and the dubbed-over spots of U.S. news on Greek TV., I always feel compelled to come back here, albeit as yet another blind man approaching the proverbial elephant. Thomas Wolfe said you can never go home again. E. Herring says that, as an expatriate or other semi-permanent foreign resident, you may never be able to *stay* home again, but you certainly have to *go* home, and about every two years, if you want a shot at a healthy global perspective.

So, here I am in Atlanta, Georgia, for Thanksgiving, that sweetest of American holidays, for Christmas, and for New Year's. Last Thanksgiving, I was teaching English in Filothei. Last Christmas was spent at home on Lykavittos. And last New Year's was rung in in Palermo, Sicily. This year, however, I'm home, and trying to take America's pulse primarily by sitting in front of America's "tube." And I must admit, a lot of what I've seen on television here disturbs me.

I arrived home the week ABC aired their sobering – alarming – film, *The Day After*, which is an educated depiction of what the world, and Kansas City in particular, would be like the day after the dropping of the bomb. I didn't watch the film, as it took me years to stop having nightmares after viewing *Failsafe* and *On The Beach* as a teenager. My mother and stepfather did watch, while I took in a program on Kennedy's presidency in another

room. (Do all American households have at least three TV. sets?)

After the film, there was a panel discussion with such people as George Schultz, Henry Kissinger and Carl Sagan. There really wasn't much to say, however, and what comments were made seemed pretty inane to me. The consensus of opinion here seems to be that with the number of atomic warheads currently extant worldwide, the probability of some yo-yo's starting World War III, if only by mistake, is all but certain. Most Americans seem to feel it won't be the two superpowers who punch the button, however.

The Day After wasn't the only depressing image on TV. though, as I've found certain other, perhaps more subtle, messages almost as disturbing. Purina's ads for low-calorie pet food, for example. People are starving in the Third World, while America's dog population is on a diet? Too, the gymnastics trials for the Olympics were aired the other day, each event preceded by a spot on the Russian or other East Bloc competitors. The whole program promoted a feeling of "us against them" I found distasteful. Today, I watched a world renowned TV evangelist deliver a sermon against the backdrop of an American flag some four stories high. The tone of the sermon – following U.S. losses in Grenada and the Lebanon – was patriotic with a capital P, defensive of America, and almost militant.

I must say here that flags, in general, frighten me, as does nationalism. Flags in churches frighten me more. People beating on drums in front of flags in churches – well, I'm left speechless. But certainly I must be in the minority of the world's citizenry, as the flag merchants seem to be doing pretty well, world-wide.

An interesting thing happened as I was clearing customs here. When I left Greece, I showed both my Greek and U.S. passports. I always feel I should leave Greece as a Greek. The customs official looked up at me and said, "you're both?" I answered yes, red hair and pug nose notwithstanding. And I am both: American by birth and choice, Greek by choice alone.

The U.S. customs official, to whom I also handed both passports, was in a quandry. He looked at me, handed back my Greek document, and said, "just pretend I never saw this. The

U.S. doesn't recognize dual citizenship." I went on into the terminal (on the heels of Coretta King and her attractive children) feeling I'd had to leave a major part of my identity on the doorstep. I think the U.S. would do well to recognize dual or triple or quadruple citizenship, as that is the sort of recognition that may well put off some yo-yo's pressing that fatal button.

But I did not, as my southern mother would put it, "kick up a fuss," and give the Atlanta customs man a lecture on ecumenicalism and world peace. I wouldn't want anything to prevent my coming home, for however brief a stay, every two years.

People on airplanes are always asking me which country I prefer, and though I realize the question is all but rhetorical, I have struggled to find an answer that satisfies me.

The Columbus, Georgia businessman on my right on the Brussels-to-Atlanta flight, asked me which country I prefer, and then asked me what Europeans think of Reagan, after admitting to being a Reagan supporter. No shuttle diplomat ever felt more ill at ease than I.

I said, as I always do, that when I'm in Greece, whether I'm listening to Sotiria Bellou, taking part in a heated political debate at a friend's taverna, or watching sunrise at Monemvasia, I thank God for Greece. And when I'm in America, walking the joggers' track with my 63-year-old mother, reading a big fat American newspaper or face to face with a wild turkey in the South Carolina woods, I thank God there's a United States. And I am thankful, too, that God and I aren't asked to choose between the two, or prefer one over the other. (After that spiel, "Columbus" forgot he'd asked me about Reagan's European image, thank heaven!)

If I have a New Year's resolution to put down in writing this year, and be held to keeping as a result, it is to continue to work at maintaining a level-headed, unemotional perspective, constantly reinforced by reading, listening and watching – and by going home every now and then.

The enemy we must all face in this decade is the tendency to bury our heads in our narrowly national sands, forgetting that our primary citizenship is in the family of Man. And we *wear* our passports in that great body.

A very good 1984 to you all – Athenians, Atlantans, or whatever you call yourselves.

Love,
Elizabeth

All the Town's a Stage

There are over fifty theaters in Athens today, all functioning according to their means and ingenuity. The actors are often directors and the directors actors. Members of a troupe, aside from their regular roles, may find themselves acting as set designers, lighting experts, ushers, soft drink peddlars, barmen and floor cleaners. How actors manage to keep shining under such frugal circumstances is something that taxes the imagination.

This is not to say that there are no extravaganzas splashing over the Greek stage today. The super-revue *Alaloum Ellas* now appearing at the Cinema Orfea, which the Marosoulis brothers claim to have converted into a more European looking theater for the sum of 80 million drachmas, is an ambitious attempt to satirize present-day political and social events with an array of well-known stage personalities. Brought into the play are astounding aerial assaults, hydraulic hoists, laser beams and the latest acoustic devices, all contributing to a technically faultless, if slightly overdone, revue. At 700 drachmas a blast, the tickets are the most expensive in town.

At the Minoa Theater, the Eleftheri Skini has concocted a production of *Noises Off* (To Sose) by Michael Frayne. While more of a display than a play, it is riotously funny. In brief, the play calls on the services of three 'translators' and an array of actors playing the actors in an insipid international

play entitled "Let's Undress the Dressed." If all else fails, the wild staging of Andreas Voutsinas keeps the audience agog. Definitely a mass production for the masses.

In its second year, Loula Anagnostaki's *The Cassette* (I Kassetta) at Karolos Koun's renowned Art Theater is still a sell-out. This powerful, in-depth 'psychoanalysis' of the modern Greek is considered a landmark in our contemporary theater. The protagonists neither prosper nor are their longings gratified without experiencing guilt and the punishment which either conscience or society metes out to them. Only the hero, Paul, is aware of this deadlock and searches for 'the great act' which will justify his existence, and which is none other than death itself. The play has scenes verging on a Beckett-like sense of 'absence,' while the humor crops up unexpectedly out of day-to-day existence. Gradually, the play builds up to a, perhaps, avoidable tragedy.

The Fugitives (I Drapetes) at the Ergastiri Theater has similar overtones. The final work of a trilogy by George Maniotis, it portrays the Greek family in an asphyxiating contemporary predicament. Written in the style of a thriller, the play deals with a mother whose powerful instinct for self-preservation leads her to protect those whom she loves; a weary father who is no longer able to make sense of the world around him, but relives his war

years because he remembers them as having been the most vital time of his life; a spirited daughter, fighting but losing; and a son who is driven to self-destruction. All these people are at grips with one another, either approaching or withdrawing. In the end we are left with a message of gloom and futility. This well directed play is a compelling family drama.

Another successful play in its second year is *Our Own Family* (I diki mas oikogeneia) by Vassilis Mitsakis, presented by the Theates troupe at the Kefallinias Theater. Taking the National Resistance as its theme, it tells in a simple yet realistic manner the problems which are created within a Greek family when the father returns from a long political exile and finds his children grown up and unrecognizable. Between the father and the children stands the mother who fights desperately to ward off the inevitable clash. A record of the playwright's own generation, the play is set in the catastrophic post-war years of civil insurrection.

A tragic mistake which a man committed in the past, and his attempts to conceal it, is the theme of Marios Pontikas' *Let It Be* (Esto) at the Theatriki Skini. In the hope of escaping punishment for his crime, the culprit is led step by step into creating a reality in which he and his victims are forced into a complicated net of relationships, until the fragile balance between love and hate, disgust and guilt, is upset and comes to a violent end. The play describes a husband, a wife and his daughter, whose roles become entangled. Responsibilities are shifted steadily, until the perpetrators come to resemble the victims, and man is changed into a plaything where the barrier which divide the logical from the illogical snaps very easily. "Those who have remained on this side of the barrier, the audience, that is," concludes Pontikas, "are called upon to judge and be judged in accordance with the moral standards they may hold." Antonios, who both directs and plays the leading role, comments: "In an attempt to gain the total and active participation of the spectator, it was necessary to direct as frugally and simply as possible so that his eye would not be biased or distracted by unforeseen or hidden 'discoveries.' We cannot say at this moment whether we have completely succeeded in our purpose. One thing is certain: we fought like hell to get away from the thematic, the clever, and the impressionable."



The Cassette (I Kassetta) at Karolos Koun's Art Theater

Ronald Gudas

A New Year's resolution: "Consider a new approach to your dietary needs"

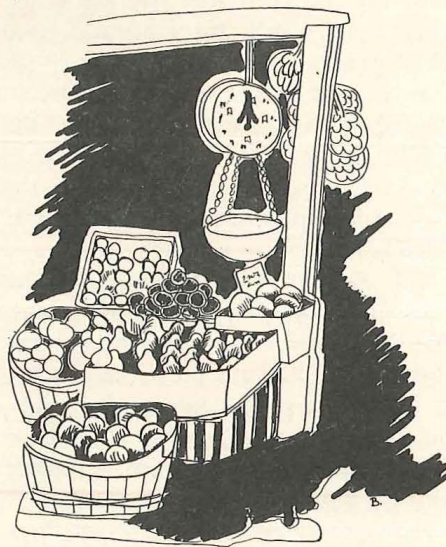
Good health is dependent on a healthy diet. Perhaps the winter cold directs our thoughts more towards filling foods in the hope they will provide us with energy and ward off minor ailments. But starchy foods, which tend to be high in sugars and cholesterol, are detrimental to the body's needs for proteins and vitamins. Starchy, refined foods lead to auto-intoxication of the tissues, inhibiting the absorption of first class nutritional substances.

White flour and sugar products are foods stripped of their "life force." Once the vitamins, minerals and vital elements have been removed by refining, they can never be replaced by synthetic or chemical additives. Many preservatives and food additives have been banned because of their danger to our health, but many more still exist and are contained in the foods we consume daily. Their destructive effects can lead to general ill health, fatigue and depression, faulty metabolism and elimination of toxic wastes and disturbances in such organs as the heart, liver, colon and kidneys.

A recent report states that the main factors contributing to heart disease are obesity, mostly caused by overeating sugars and starchy foods; high blood pressure, which can be controlled by a reduction in salt intake; and saturated fatty acids. While cutting down on butter and other animal fats, we must also be aware of hidden fats in foods and the fat between the muscle fibres of the meat we eat. Meat is not essential for protein; as much, and even more, protein is contained in non-animal produce; for example: soya beans contain 35% protein, peanuts 28.1%, sunflower seeds 25.4%, lentils 23.8%, haricot beans 21.4%, almonds 20.5% while only 18.6% is found in pork, 14.8% in beef and 11.9% in eggs.

Vegetable sources also provide nutritional elements from the soil in which they are grown, as opposed to meat which has little vitamin and mineral value; in most cases, we consume the products of force feeding, unsanitary living conditions, hormonal injections and drugs which induce increased growth rates. Furthermore, far less protein is required to sustain healthy body functioning and cell replacement than most

people realize. The body renews its entire cellular structure approximately every five years. To do this, the average adult loses about 112 gms (4 ounces) of tissue daily while dead cells are eliminated through the blood system. It stands to reason, therefore, that only the same quantity of protein is needed for the replacement of body tissue or the excess will be converted to fat unless used directly in the form of energy.



The idea that excess weight indicates a healthy building of tissue is dangerous. It indicates that your food is in excess of the body's needs, and the fact that about 80% of the population is overweight to some degree is a sign that our diet includes too much sugary, starchy, fatty and acid-forming foods.

For optimum health, the body depends on an intricate balance between acidity and alkalinity; it is important that our consumption of acid-forming foods does not reach a point beyond which the body can neutralize them. One of the major causes of acidity is over-eating, particularly meats, pastries, bread, sugar, beverages and condiments which provide no bulk for the proper functioning of the digestive tract and little nutrition. The greater part of the diet should be made up of vegetables and fruits rather than mushy, over-seasoned, artificially preserved concoctions. Eating too many cooked foods in general is extremely de-energizing, while too much sugar causes acidity, as well as being highly irritating to the colon. Excessive drinking of tea and coffee intoxicates the

tissues and depletes the body of its vitamin and mineral resources. All the best food in the world is of little value unless the body is cleansed from excess acids and mucus, which lead to degenerative conditions.

Changing your diet may seem difficult at first. People often complain of feeling faint and nauseous or of stomach cramps on altering a life time's eating pattern. Yet appetite is very much a learned thing both in quantity and type of food you think you require. The stomach's size varies with the amount of food it contains, so if you have become accustomed to eating large hearty meals your stomach obviously complains when the quantity is reduced. Acid forming foods should be replaced by the more nutritious alkaline-forming and less fattening fruits, salads and lightly cooked vegetables, thus providing the correct balance without depriving the appetite.

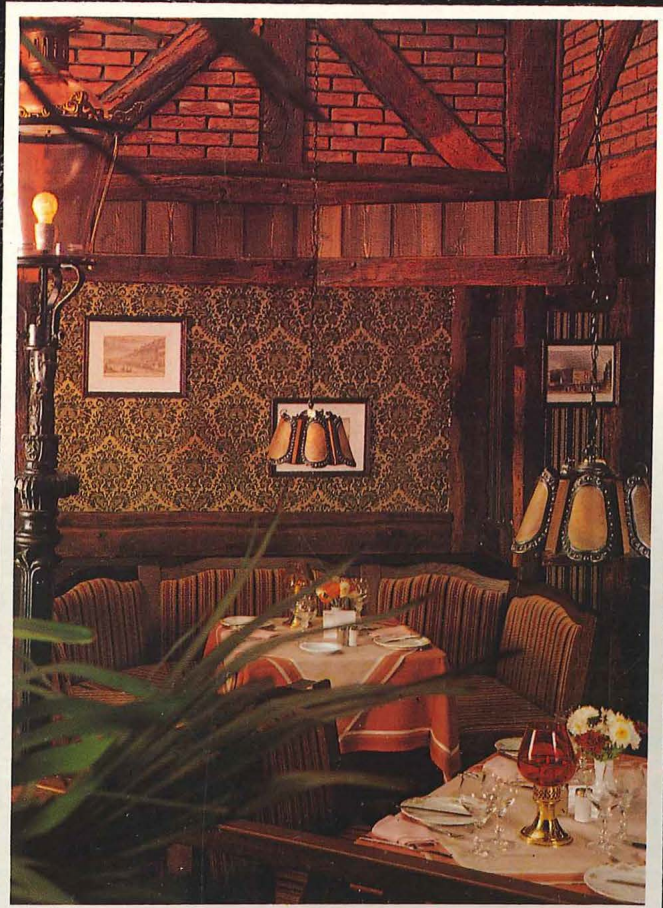
The mental transition from bread to salads and fat-laden meats to lentils and beans takes time to adjust to, but when you consider that during times of rationing people were forced to drink tea without sugar and eat bread without butter and did it with little concern, the transition is merely a matter of re-learning your tastes and is easily done once the benefits of better health are felt.

It was Dr. George E. Crile who said, "there is no natural death, all deaths of so-called natural causes are simply the end point to acid accumulation." If ill-health, therefore, is from the accumulation of acid in the system, and if there is a proven link between alkalinity of the blood and tissues and longevity, then is it not wise to avoid acid-forming foods which bring ultimate and premature death through a diseased system?

So with the New Year make a resolution, not just for 1984, but for a lifetime of better health; consider a new approach to your dietary needs, perhaps in consultation with a dietician or your doctor. The giving up of sugars, fats and refined starches is little to pay when you remember that many people who persist in crippling their bodies with unnatural foods pay far dearer later on with conditions of diabetes, heart disease, colonic disease and arteriosclerosis.

Virginia Anderson

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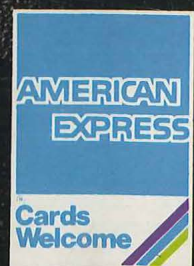
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Civil Aviation Information, East Airport	979-9466
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Olympic flights (recorded timetable)	144
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Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	322-0986
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Austrian, Filellinon 4	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23	322-6684
Bangladesh Airlines, E, Venizelou 15	324-1116
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	323-0344
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Czechoslovak, Panepistimiou 15	323-0174
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
ELAL, Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian, Filellinon 25	323-4275
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Gulf Air, Nikis 23	322-1228
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	323-7524
Iran Air, Panepistimiou 16	360-7614
Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	923-0236
Japan, Amalias 4	323-0331
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM, Voulis 22	323-0455
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	322-4506
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Kar. Servias 4	329-4226
Luxair (Luxembourg), Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Middle East, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Olympic, Othonos 6	923-2323
Pakistan International, Venizelou 15	323-1931
Pan Am, Othonos 4	322-1721
Qantas, Nikis 45, Filellinon	323-2792
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	324-4302
Sabena, Othonos 8	323-6821
Saudi Arabian, Amalias 30	322-8211
SAS, Sina 6/Vissarionos 9	363-4444
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 2	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-7581
Syrian Arab Airlines Panepistimiou 39	324-5872
Tarom, Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Thai Airways, Lekka 3-5	324-3241
Türk Hava Yollari, Filellinon 19	322-1035
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Varig, Othonos 10	322-6743
Yemenia Airlines, Patission 9	524-5912

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Kifissia-subway terminal	801-3373
Kifissia Sq	801-2270
Nea Erithrea	801-3450

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Psychiko	671-8191
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Evia (Halkis-Edipsos-Limni)	831-7153
Kalamata	513-4293
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Larissa	831-7109
Levadia - Antikira	831-7173
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Patras	512-4914
Pyrgos	513-4110
Sounion	821-3203
Sparta	512-4913
Thebes	831-7179
Tripoli	513-4575
Volos - Almiros - Anhiolos	831-7186
Recorded station numbers	142

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Trains

Recorded timetable (Greece)	145
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia)	147
To Northern Greece	
and other countries	821-3882
To Peloponnisos (English spoken)	513-1601

Ships

Recorded timetable (Piraeus, Rafina, Lavrion)	143
Leaving Piraeus	451-1311
Leaving Rafina	(0294) 22300
Leaving Lavrion	(0292) 25240

Marinas

Floisva	982-9759
Glyfada	894-1380
Vouliagmeni	896-0012
Zea	452-5315

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Embassies and Diplomatic Representations

Countries that are omitted have no offices in Greece.

Albania, Karachristou 1	724-2607
Argentina, Vass. Sofias 59	722-4753
Algeria, Vas. Konstantinou 14	751-6204
Australia, Messogion 15	360-4611
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
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Chile, Vas. Sofias 96	777-5017
China, Krinon 2A, Pal. Psychico	672-3282
Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	681-3042
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	723-7883
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferi 6, Pal. Psychico	671-0675
Democratic Republic of Germany, Vas. Pavlou 11	672-5160
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	721-3012
Egypt, Vas. Sofias 3	361-8613
Ethiopia, Vas. Sofias 25	721-8557
European Economic Community Offices, Vas. Sofias 2	724-3982
Federal Republic of Germany, Karaoli & Dimitriou 3	722-4801
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	701-1775
France, Vas. Sofias 7	361-1664
Honduras, Vas. Sofias 86	777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Paleo Psychico	671-4889
India, Meleagrou 4	721-6227
Iran, Stratigou Kallari, 16, Psychico	647-1436, 647-1783
Iraq, Mazarki 4, Pal. Psychico	671-5012
Ireland, Vas. Konstantinou 7	723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal. Psychico	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1722
Japan, Vas. Sofias 64	723-3732
Jordan, Filikis Etairias 14	722-8484

Korea Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Kuwait, Michalakopoulou 45	774-8771-3
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Libya, Vas. Sofias 31	729-0070
Mexico, Vas. Sofias 21	362-4974
Morocco, Vas. Sofias 25	721-4115
Netherlands, Vas. Konstantinou 7	723-9701
New Zealand, An. Tsoha 15-17, Ambelokipi	641-0311
Nigeria, Eratosthenous 1	751-3737
Norway, Vas. Konstantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	729-0214
Palestine Liberation Organization, Vas. Sofias 25	721-7146
Panama, Vas. Sofias 82	777-9064
Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, Pal. Psychico	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0096
Rumania, Em. Benaki 7, Pal. Psychico	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71, Pal. Psychico	671-6911
South Africa, 124 Kifissias Ave	692-2236
Spain, Vas. Sofias 29	721-4885
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, Pal. Psychico	671-4131
Sweden, Vas. Konstantinou 7	722-4504
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	723-0364
Syrian Arab Republic, Marathonodromou 79	672-5577
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou B 8	724-5915-7
Uruguay, Likavittou 1G	360-2635
U.S.A., Vas. Sofias 91	721-2951
U.S.S.R., Irodou Attikou 7	721-1261
Vatican City, Sina 2-4	362-3163
Venezuela, Vas. Sofias 112	770-8769
Yemen, (North Yemen), Patission 9	524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sofias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Digeni Griva 3, Filothei	681-8925

Ministries

Agriculture, Aharnon 2	524-8555
Commerce, Kaningos Sq. 15	361-6241
Communications, Xenofondos 13	325-1211-5
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14	324-3015
Education & Religion, Mitropoleos 15	323-0461
Energy & Natural Resources, Mihalakopoulou 80	770-8615
Finance, Kar. Servias 10	322-4071
Foreign Affairs, Vas. Sofias 5	361-0581-8
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Interior, Stadiou & Dragatsaniou 4	322-3521
Justice, Socratous & Zinonos Sts.	522-5903
Labor, Piraeus 4	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas. Sofias 150, Piraeus	412-1211-19
National Defense, Holargos Sq.	646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq.	323-0931-36
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	(031) 26-4321
Phys. Planning, Housing & Environment	643-1461
Presidency, Zalokosta 3	363-0031
Public Order, Katehaki 1	692-9210
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182	361-8311-19
Research & Technology, Syntagma Sq.	325-1310
Social Security, Stadiou 21	323-9010
Aliens' Bureau Halkokondili 9	362-8301

U.N. Representatives

Information Centre, Amalias 36	322-9624
U.N.D.P. Amalias 36	322-8122
High Commissioner for Refugees, Skoufa 59	363-3607

BANKS

The addresses listed are those of the central offices. Most banks have a number of branch offices in outlying districts. All banks are open from 8 am to 2 pm, Monday through Friday.

National Bank of Greece, 86 Aeolou St.	321-0411, 321-0501, 321-0601
Commercial Bank of Greece, 11 Sophokleous St.	321-0911-7, 321-1101-7
Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece, 45 Panepistimiou St.	322-5501-9, 323-0055-8
Bank of Attica, 19 Panepistimiou St	324-7415-9
Bank of Greece (Central Bank), Panepistimiou St 21	320-1111
Creditbank, Stadiou 40	324-5111
Creditbank, Syntagma	322-0141
Hours, Tues-Fri, 8am-8pm Mon and Sat, 8am-6pm, Sun. 9am-1pm.	
Credit Bank, 10 Pasmazoglou St	324-5111
Credit Bank Exchange Center, 6 Filellinon	323-8542
(open 7.45 am-2 pm Mon. to Fri.)	

The following banks and exchange centers are open extra hours:

National Bank of Greece, Kar. Servias and Stadiou	322-2738
Open for checks and cash, 8 am-9 pm Mon.-Fri., 8 am-8 pm, Sat. & Sun.	
Ionian and Popular Bank of Greece, Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sofias, Ambelokipi	722-0201

8 am-8 pm, Mon. to Fri.
 Credit Bank Exchange Center, Syntagma Sq. branch
 322-0141
 Open 7.45 am-2 pm, 4.30 pm-8 pm 7 days a week.
 Credit Bank Exchange Center, Kifissias 214 671-2838
 8 am-7 pm, Mon-Fri.
 Social Security Ministry,
 Stadiou 21 323-9010

Foreign Banks (Mon-Fri 8-2 pm):

Algemene Bank Nederland,
 Paparrigopoulou 3, Klathmonos Sq 323-8192
 American Express, Panepistimiou 17 323-4781
 Arab Bank Ltd.,
 Stadiou 10 325-5401
 Arab-Hellenic S.A.
 Panepistimiou 43 325-0823
 Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39 325-1906
 Bank of Nova Scotia,
 Panepistimiou 37 324-3891
 Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3 322-9835
 Banque Nationale de Paris,
 5 Koumbari St. Kolonaki 364-3713
 Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15 361-9222
 Chase Manhattan, Korali 3 323-7711
 Citibank N.A.,
 Othonos 8 322-7471
 Kolonaki Square 361-8619
 Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus 452-3511
 Continental Illinois of Chicago,
 Stadiou 24 324-1562
 Credit Banque Commercial de France,
 Filellinon 8 324-1831
 First National Bank of Chicago,
 Panepistimiou 13 360-2311
 Grindlays Bank, Merlin 7 362-4601
 Grindlays Bank, Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus 411-1753
 Midland Bank, plc, Syngrou 97 923-4521
 Midland Bank, plc, Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus 413-6403
 Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq. 360-6456
 National Westminster Bank,
 Filonos 137-139, Piraeus 452-9215
 Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25-29 324-9531
 William & Glyn's, Akti Miaouli 61,
 Piraeus 451-7483

INSTITUTIONS

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

Agia Irmi, Aeolou 322-6042
 Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi) 646-4315
 Chrisospliotissa, Aeolou 60 321-6357
 Mitropoleis (Cathedral),
 Mitropoleis 322-1308
 Sotiros, Kidathineon 322-4633

Other denominations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian),
 Kriezti 10 325-2149
 Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni
 Melidoni 5 325-2823
 Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-
 Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Ilissia 723-7183,
 724-2680
 Christos Kirche (German Evangelical),
 Sina 66 361-2713
 Crossroads International Christian
 Center, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi 801-7062
 First Church of Christ, Scientist,
 7a Vissarionos St. 721-1520
 Roman Catholic Chapel,
 Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia 801-2526
 Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti
 Themistokleous 282, Piraeus 451-6564
 St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24 362-3603
 St. Andrew's Protestant Church, Frangogianni 47, Papa-
 gou 652-2209
 Worship services, Sundays, 9am, Tasis Hellenic School
 Auditorium, Xenias and Artemidos St., Kifissia.
 11:15am, The German Evangelical Church, 66 Sina St.,
 Athens.
 St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29 721-4906
 St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),
 Filellinon 21 323-1090
 Trinity Baptist Church Vouliagmenis 58,
 Ano Hellenikon 894-8635

Cultural Organizations

British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17 363-3211
 Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16 360-8111
 Hellenic American Union,
 Massalias 22 362-9886
 L'Institut Francais, Sina 29 362-4301
 Branch: Massalias 18 361-0013
 Instituto Italiano, Patission 47 522-9294
 Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8 325-2823
 Lyceum of Greek Women,
 Dimokritou 14 361-1042
 Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq. 8 721-8746
 Society for the Study of Modern
 Greek Culture, Sina 46 363-9872

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools 659-3200

Athens Center 701-2268
 Athens College (Psychico) 671-4621
 Athens College (Kantiza) 665-9991
 Campion School 813-2013
 College Year in Athens 721-8746
 Deree College (Agia Paraskevi) 659-3250
 Deree College (Athens Tower) 779-2247
 Dorpfeld Gymnasium 681-9173
 Ekali Elementary 813-4349
 Italian School 228-0338
 University of LaVerne 813-6242
 Lycee Francais 362-4301
 St. Catherine's British Embassy 801-0886
 St. Lawrence College 681-2096
 Tasis/Hellenic International School 808-1426
 Tasis/Boarding School 801-3837
 The Old Mill (remedial) 801-2558
 University Center for Recognition of
 Foreign Degrees, Syngrou Ave. 12 922-9065

CLUBS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous, Em. Benaki 34
 Zalongou 15 (entrance) 682-7639
 American Club, Kastri Hotel 801-2988
 A.C.S. Tennis Club,
 129 Ag. Paraskevis, Halandri 659-3200
 AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia 801-3100
 Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2 923-2872
 Attika Tennis Club, Filothei 681-2557
 Cross-Cultural Association 671-5285
 Ekali Club 813-2685
 Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6 321-0490
 Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs
 Dragatsaniou 4 323-4107
 Golf Club, Glyfada 894-6820
 Greek Alpine Club; Aeolus 68 321-2429
 Greek Girls Guides Association
 Xenofondos 10 323-5794
 Greek Scout Association Ptolemeon 1 724-4437
 Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12 524-8600
 Hellenic Animal Welfare Society 644-4473
 Hippodrome, Faliron 941-7761
 New Yorkers Society of Athens
 P.P. BOX «A» 152 31 Athens 672-5485
 Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos 682-6128
 Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas 659-3803
 Sports Center, Agios Kosmas 981-5572
 The Players, Theater Group 692-4853, 724-7498
 The Hash House Harriers, jogging club .. 723-6211, ex. 239
 Multi-National Women's Liberation Group
 Romanou Melodou 4 281-4823
 Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi 681-1458
 Politia Club, Aristotelous 8 801-1566
 Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano 417-9730
 YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28 362-6970
 YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11 362-4291

Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional
 Women's Club, Ermou 8 324-2115
 Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club
 (Mr. P. Baganis) 360-1311
 European Economic Community (EEC),
 Vas. Sofias 2 724-3982
 Federation of Greek Industries,
 Xenofondos 5 323-7325
 Foreign Press Association
 Akadimias 23 363-7318
 Greek Productivity Centre (EL-KE-PA),
 Kapodistriou 28 360-0411
 Hellenic Cotton Board
 Syngrou Ave. 150 922-5011-15
 Hellenic Export Promotion Council
 Stadiou 24 322-6871
 Hellenic Olympic Committee Kapsali 4 724-9235
 Hellenic Shipowners' Association
 Akti Miaouli 85 411-8011
 National Organization of Hellenic
 Handicrafts, Mitropoleis 9 322-1017
 National Statistical Service,
 Lykourgou 14-16 324-7805
 National Tobacco Board
 Kapodistriou 36 514-7311
 Propeller Club 522-0623
 Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3 362-3150
 Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo
 Egnatou St. 154, Thessaloniki (031) 23-9221

International Chambers of Commerce

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce
 Valaoritou 17 361-8385
 British Hellenic, Chamber of Commerce
 Valaoritou 4 362-0168
 French Chamber of Commerce
 Vas. Sofias 4 723-1136
 German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce

Dorilaou 10-12 644-4546
 Hong-Kong Development Council
 Kerasoundos St. 6 779-3560
 Italian, Chamber of Commerce
 Mitropoleis St. 25 323-4551
 Japan External Trade Organization,
 Akadimias 17 363-0820
 Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce
 Valaoritou 17 361-8420
 Athens Association of Commercial Agents
 Voyliis St. 15 323-2622

Greek Chambers of Commerce

Athens Chamber of Commerce
 and Industry, Akadimias St. 7-9 360-4815/2411
 Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece,
 Mitropoleis St. 38 323-1230
 Geotechnical Chamber of Greece
 Venizelou St. 64, Thessaloniki (031) 27-8817-8
 German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12 644-4546
 The Hellenic Chamber for Development and
 Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries
 180 Kifissias, Neo Psychico 671-1210, 672-6882
 Handicrafts Chamber of Athens
 Akadimias St. 18 363-0253
 Hellenic Chamber of Hotels Aristidou 6 323-6641
 Hellenic Chamber of Shipping,
 Akti Miaouli 85 411-8811
 International, Kaningos 27 361-0879
 Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry
 Loudovikou St. 1, Plateia Roosevelt 417-7241-43
 Piraeus Chamber of Handicrafts
 Karaiskou St. 111 417-4152
 Professional Chamber of Athens
 El. Venizelou St. 44 360-1651
 Professional Chamber of Piraeus
 Ag. Konstantinou St. 3 412-1503
 Technical Chamber of Greece
 Kar. Servias 4 322-2460

SERVICES

Mayor of Athens 324-2213
 Aliens' Bureau 362-8301
 Residence Work Permits 362-2601

Postal

Post offices are usually open Monday through Friday from
 7:30 am to 7:30 pm. The main offices at Aeolou 100 (Tel.
 321-6023) and Syntagma Square (Tel. 323-7573) remain
 open until 8:30 pm. PLEASE NOTE: Parcels to be shipped
 abroad and weighing over 1 kilo (2.2 lbs.) may be mailed
 from certain post offices only. These include Koumoun-
 dourou 29 (Tel. 524-9568); Stadiou 4 in the Stoa at the
 Tamion Building (Tel. 322-8940); Psychico (Tel. 671-2701);
 Ambelokipi (Tel. 646-3541). Parcels should be left unwrap-
 ped 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)

ATHENS TIME: GMT + 3

Municipal Utilities

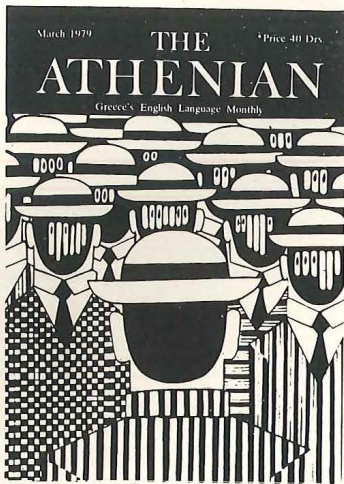
Electricity (24-hr. service) 324-5311
 Gas (24-hr. service) 346-3365
 Garbage collection 512-9450
 Street lights 324-5603
 Water (24-hr. service) 777-0866

Lost Property

14 Messogion 770-5711
 For items in taxis or buses 523-0111

Tourism

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



The fact that **The Athenian** is Greece's most informative English language monthly is only the *second* reason you should advertise in it.

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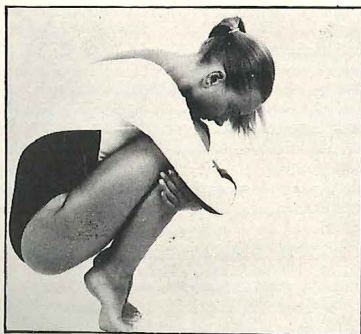
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Tel. 322-2802, 322-3052

Jenny Colebourne's BODY CONTROL CENTER



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 indi-

vidual attention. Each person is given a programme designed to meet his own needs. Sessions are suitable for men and women from all walks of life. The technique can also be adapted to help people for back problems etc. and is often recommended by osteopaths and physiotherapists.

YOGA COURSES

Morning and evening courses in small groups. The emphasis is on mastering the "postures," breathing, relaxation and meditation techniques.

NEW STRETCH CLASS

Stretching frees the joints, stretches the muscles and improves circulation and posture.

Dimoharous 18, KOLONAKI, Tel. 723-1397

Stadium Offers a New Beat

Sports authorities have figured out a way to keep Greek athletes, who make their home in the apartments at the Olympic Stadium in Kalogreza, warm during the winter. They've created a disco in the cafeteria, located underneath the stadium's restaurant. The athletes can snack during the day and at night the cafeteria turns into a disco, where the frantic dancing down will create enough warmth in case the radiators don't do the trick.

The disco, which includes a disc jockey, has brought joy to many who live in the stadium apartments. Some athletes, however, thought a library would have been more appropriate.

★ ★ ★

We were happy to see the pretty face of Sofia Sakorafa, the Greek javelin star, during her debut hosting *Horis Record (Without a Record)*, a new television game show based on athletics. Television authorities in Greece, however, have yet to understand that a pretty face does not always make a successful show. A nervous, tight-lipped Sakorafa, often stumbling for words, was a bomb on TV; she should stick to javelin throwing.

But then again, it's really not her fault. Sports shows on Greek television have been poor in the past, and continue to be that way. Even the sports report on the news in the evening is horrible, with the speakers trying to say as much as they can in as little time as possible. The result is a disaster.

Nevertheless, Saturday afternoon is the best time to see sports on Greek television. The program begins with ERT 2 and its *Athletic Saturday* show which begins at around 3 p.m. (we can't give you exact times because that's impossible on Greek TV when most programs begin either before or after the scheduled time). Soccer fans get most of the attention, with *The Game of the Week* from England (about a half hour) the highlight of the show. Film clips are presented on other sports as well, but they are poor in quality if locally produced.

On ERT 1, during the winter *The Game of the Week* presents professional basketball (in Greek) on Saturday afternoons at 5. But be forewarned: it's not the NBA.

Sunday evenings on both channels two sports programs report mainly on professional soccer matches in Greece, Italy, England and West Germany. The *Athletic Pictures* show on ERT 2 starts at 8:45 p.m. while ERT's *Athletic Sunday* starts after the newscast at about 9:35 p.m.

The only other regularly scheduled sports show during the week is on Wednesday night at around 7:05 on ERT 1. *The Hour of Athletics* deals mostly with film clips of Sunday's Greek soccer games and West German and English soccer matches.

There's a lot of room for improvement, but television authorities have yet to find the right person, or have

failed to notice the excellent sports programs produced in other European countries, to inform the fan properly on his favorite sport (and not just soccer).

★ ★ ★

Equestrian competitions scheduled for 1984 have been announced; they include the Balkan Games, which will be held in Athens, probably at the Athens Riding Club at Yerakas, sometime in August.

Competition among the various clubs will be held at Yerakas (March 17-18), at Tatoi Riding Club in Varimbombi (March 31-April 1), at Varimbombi Riding Club (April 14-15), at Attikos Riding Club in Ekali (April 28-29) and at Hellenic Riding Club in Maroussi (May 12-13).

The Greek championships will be held at Yerakas, June 15-17, while an international invitational tournament will be held possibly at Porto Carras in Halkidiki, Northern Greece, also in June.

For further information, contact the Athens Riding Club at 661-1088.

★ ★ ★

As for the 1984 track and field schedule in Greece, it looks rather busy leading up to the Summer Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Most track meets will be held at the Olympic Stadium in Kalogreza, Athens.

Here is a run-down of the competition:

May 12-13, the Nicolaidis Meet at the Olympic Stadium, Athens.

May 19-20, the Venizelia Meet at Chania Stadium, Chania, Crete.

July 7-8, international meet between Greece, Spain and Italy at Kaftantzoglou Stadium in Thessaloniki.

July 10-11, international meet between Greece and Hungary, men only, at the Olympic Stadium, Athens.

August 18-19, international youth meet between Greece, Italy and Spain, at the Olympic Stadium, Athens.

August 29, Aris Invitational Meet, Kaftantzoglou Stadium, Thessaloniki.

September 7-9, Balkan Games Championships, men and women, at Olympic Stadium, Athens.

September 12, Dimitria Meet at Kaftantzoglou Stadium, Thessaloniki.

October 14, Marathon International, from Marathon to Athens.

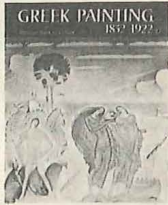
October 20, Lambrakis Memorial Marathon Race, from Marathon to Athens.

For further information contact SEGAS at 363-6705.



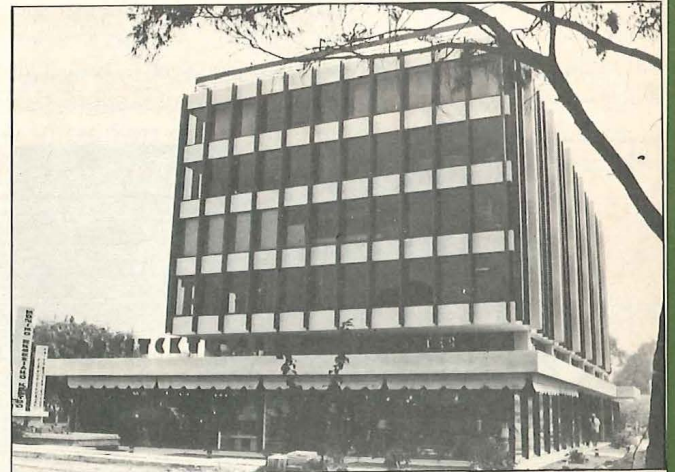
Sofia Sakorafa: more than just another pretty face

Year's End Bravos to some new and some not so new establishments whose special products contribute to the quality of our consumer lives



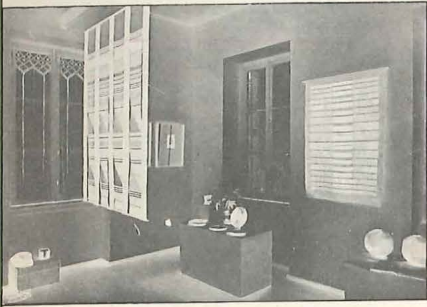
▲ The **National Bank of Greece** for an outstanding series of publications on aspects of Greek art and culture (books available at Eleftheroudakis, 4 Nikis St.).

▲ **Meli** for an imaginative and ever-changing collection of decorative items for the home (24a Skoufa St., Kolonaki).



▲ The **Atheneum Intercontinental Hotel** for a beautifully designed public interior housing the type of sleek, chic boutique emporium which every cosmopolitan city should have.

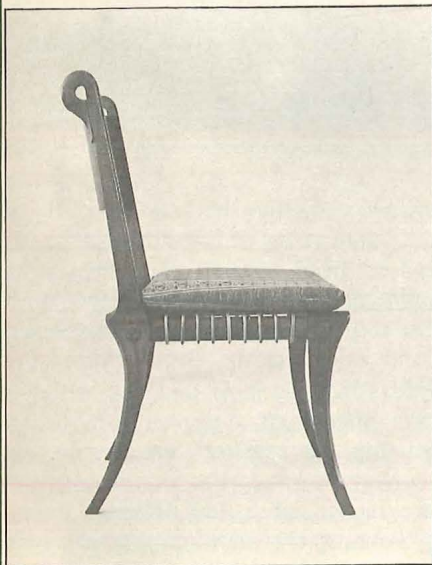
▲ The **Design Center**, a year-long exhibition of Greek interior design trends; a superb resource for decorative items and furnishings currently available in Athens (20 Kifisias Ave.; 683-1639, 683-1834).



← The **AFI Crafts Guild**, a collaboration of craftsmen, working together, exhibiting together, and presenting a dynamic space for interaction with the public (25 Tripodon St., Plaka).



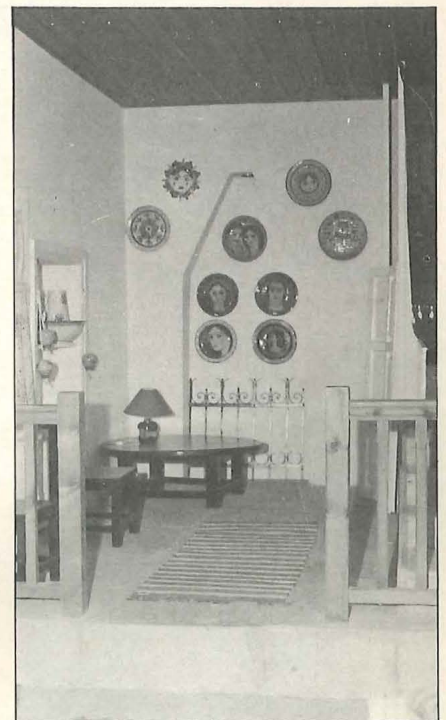
↑ **De Profundis Cafe**, an attractive new place to frequent for tasty morsels and tasteful atmosphere (1 Angheliki Hatzimihalis St. Plaka)



↑ **Stavros Neonakis**, for his superbly crafted collection of furniture inspired by ancient designs (show room at 238 Kifisias Ave. Psychico; 647-1321, 921-7336).



↑ The **Benaki Museum** for its small but fine Museum Shop collection of publications, prints, jewelry reproductions and recordings of Greek liturgical and traditional music.



↑ The **World Crafts Council**, Hellenic Section, for its collection of quality handicrafts from throughout Greece for show and sale. (17 Vrissakiou St., Plaka, and 135 Vas. Sophias St.; 646-0921)



← **Michael Polatoff Boutique** presenting this talented young Greek designer's collection of classy "investment clothing" for women; designs with flair but without trendiness. (25 Voukourestiou St., Kolonaki)

Kathryn Bevan

Theophilos on Exhibit

Theophilos Hadjimihail, now known simply as Theophilos, was born and spent most of his life on Mytilene, where his life was a continuous battle with poverty and ill-health. It was only after his death in 1934 that he became one of the best-known and beloved of modern Greek painters. Wandering from village to village, painting signs, decorating café and store walls to earn a meager living, Theophilos left behind a treasure of Greek tradition. The poet Odysseas Elytis has called him "the connecting link between the Greek past and the Greek present."

A self-taught artist, he painted in the apparently direct, uncomplicated style of the primitive artist, with flat figures, a lack of perspective, a certain crudity of line, and clearly delineated shapes. Like most folk artists, he went to the roots of his cultural heritage to find inspiration for his work. In the case of Theophilos, it was Byzantine history, mythology, the Bible, and especially the everyday life around him. Then his



Theophilos

vivid imagination and brilliant use of colors carried his subject matter far beyond the usual range of folk painting.

A colorful and eccentric figure, Theophilos traveled about wearing a "foustanela," the short pleated skirt worn by the heroes of the 1821 War of Independence, whom he so admired. As he traveled, he recorded with charming simplicity scenes of the social customs of the time – May Day Celebration, a Serbian gypsy fortune teller, scenes from Smyrna, where he lived for a time, and imagined places such as Jerusalem, which he probably drew from postcards. A timid man, he admired valor and strength, and often painted heroes such as Cretan warriors, and Markos Botsaris.

All these subjects appear in the exhibition currently on display at the National Gallery of Art, which includes works from the collections of the Gallery and of the Commercial Bank of Greece, which sponsored the show. It is a rather small exhibit, for the majority of his work is at the Teriade Museum in Mytilene. Yet it is large enough to initiate the newcomer into the charm of this pre-eminent folk-painter.

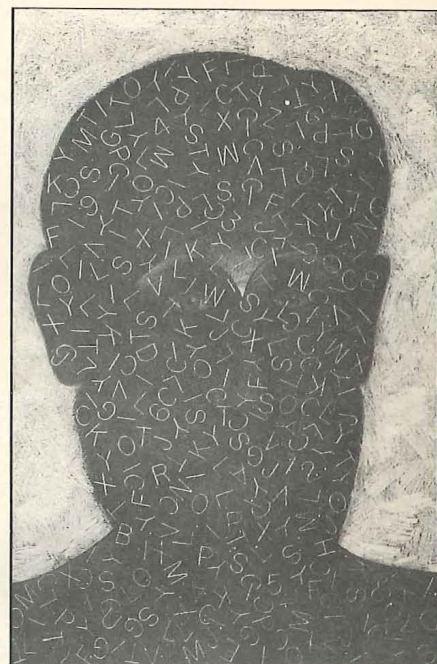
★ ★ ★

The exhibit will run through the end of January. The National Gallery is open from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. (closed Mondays), Sundays 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Samaras Back in Greece

Two prominent Greek artists whose careers have flourished outside of Greece exhibited simultaneously in Athens last month. The first is Loukas Samaras, who since the age of twelve has lived in New York City. After his recent, successful show at the Pompidou Center in Paris, he is now presenting his latest work at the Bernier Gallery here through January 10, to be followed soon by another exhibit at the Pace in New York.

An outstanding painter, photographer, sculptor, director, actor, this artist has combined many talents to produce a most interesting and unusual exhibit, and, as is characteristic of his work, he has focused on himself. The painter reveals himself in his richly-colored pastels and his pencil designs,



Loukas Samaras

images reflecting the inner conflicts of the mind. A set of five drawings of the artist's head, recast as a Byzantine saint, are drawn on black paper with colored pencils. The heads are in various poses, alone, inter-twining, upside down, as if in dialogue with his own image or alter ego, agreeing, arguing, in conflict. The frank and piercing eyes, and the facial expression are unchanged in each drawing.

Samaras the photographer has long been interested in the polaroid camera as an artistic medium. In this exhibit, his "Panoramas," a group of five polaroid compositions, demonstrate a recent technique he has developed, cutting up copies of the photographs in many strips and then piecing them together again, creating amazing effects of color, color gradations, and optical illusions. Then Samaras the director, with a keen sense of theater, invades his own private quarters, creating compositions out of the clutter of his studio, his kitchen, his collection of personal objects. And Samaras the actor has filmed his own image throughout every work. He is everywhere, popping out of vases and staring out through mirrored tumblers.

Also included in the exhibit are colorfully painted boxes, such as the small, compartmented "jewelry" container that houses what look like personal memories ... a rhinestone, pin shaped like a pair of lips, multi-colored strands of thread, a miniature atlas, large straight pins. As with so much of his past work, this is truly an exhibit of

the private, personal world of Loukas Samaras.

★ ★ ★

Loukas Samaras will be exhibiting at the Bernier Gallery, 51 Marasli St., Kolonaki, through January 10.

Clouds of Smoke

Alekos Fassianos, one of Greece's best-known modern artists, has also made his reputation abroad, especially in Paris, where he has lived for many years. His latest work, consisting of 25 oil and acrylic paintings, was on exhibition at the Zoumboulakis Gallery in Kolonaki Square during December.

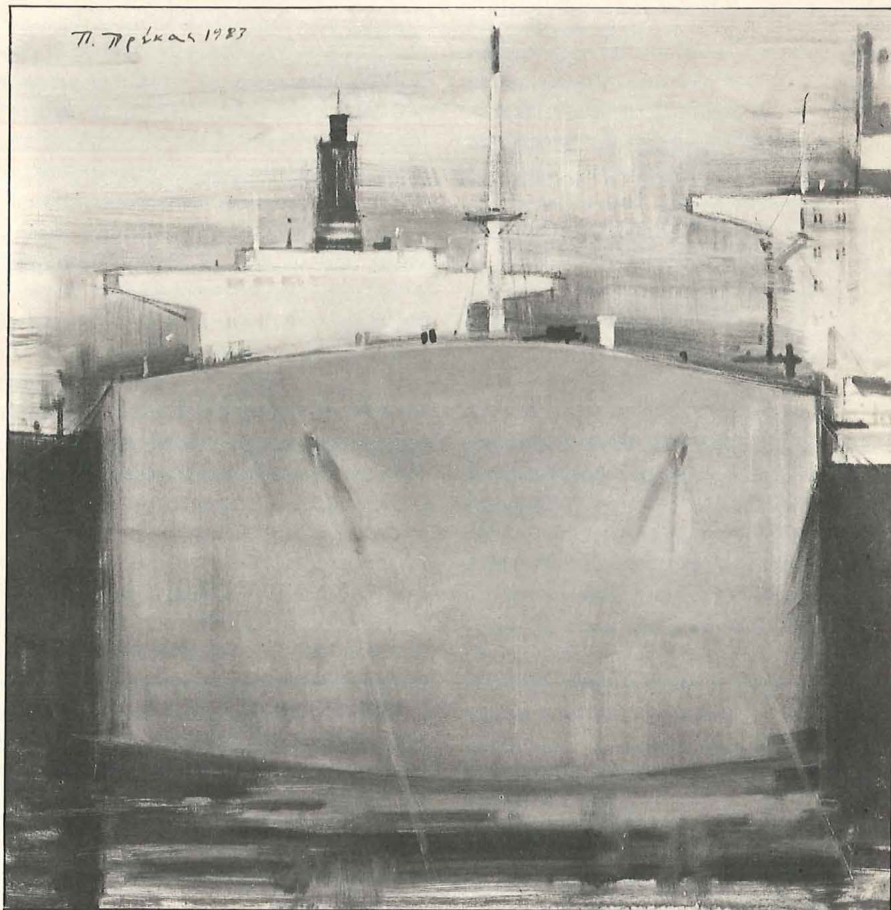
Fassianos' recent work looks like much of his preceding: enormous, Rubenesque figures, sketched in bold outline and filled in with bright flat color. The bodies are often frontal, the heads almost always in profile, with hair streaming, lifted by a private puff of wind, and a cloud of smoke emerging from the mouth.

Star of the exhibit is "The Messenger," a giant painting showing an enormous golden rider on horseback. The color is applied in gold leaf, icon-style, on the rider, who raises proudly his classical profile, blowing his cloud of smoke. Another favorite Fassianos theme, Adam and Eve, is given a modern rendition in one of the most interesting of the show's works, "Summer Courting." A robust couple, dressed in bright country-style clothes, sits on a veranda. Eve fondles a bunch of grapes hanging from an overhead vine. The mood is humorous, cheerful, almost tongue in cheek – this great galumphing couple caught in a moment of tenderness.

Fassianos, who was born in the Plaka under the very shadow of the Acropolis, has always tried to incorporate in his work a feeling of both the past and the present. He often depicts these figures of half-classical inspiration against ordinary apartment interiors, when they could almost as easily be shown on pedestals; or on bicycles, when they would go as well in a chariot. Deriving his inspiration from his own experience, he evokes dreamy memories and longings for forgotten times.

★ ★ ★

The exhibit of Alekos Fassianos' recent work ended in late December, but a catalogue is still available at the Zoumboulakis Gallery, Kolonaki Square.



Paris Prekas

Haunted by Abandoned Fleet

Currently showing at the Athens Gallery is Paris Prekas' "Tankers, Series II," an exhibition of his latest oils and watercolors, depicting a subject which has fascinated him for years – the mothball fleet of giant tankers that lies in the bay of Itea, below Delphi.

In his large-scale oil paintings, Prekas isolates sections of the ships – a bow, a

superstructure, sometimes seen face on, sometimes in profile – and recreates them in bold, dynamic shapes whose truncation serves, paradoxically, to evoke their enormous bulk. At the same time, the pathos and melancholy of these hulks are suggested in several of his paintings by the artist's use of dark tones, implying their abandonment and deterioration. In other canvases, he creates a lighter atmosphere in which shape takes precedence over mood, painting the ships with bright red colors which come alive with reflected light.

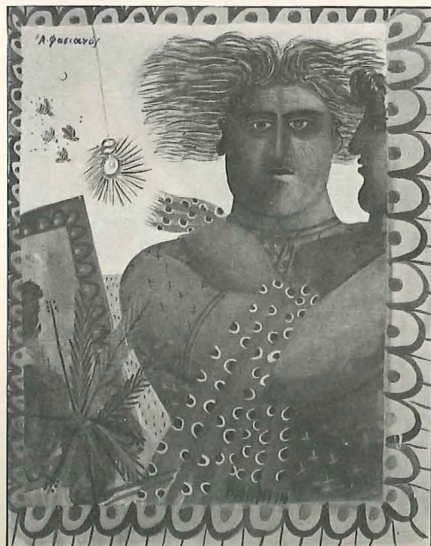
In his watercolors, Prekas depicts more conventional seascapes, where the ships are seen in full view against the surrounding natural setting, capturing beautifully their languid grace as they ride peacefully at anchor, side by side.

Prekas' love for the sea has been the central theme of many of his exhibits. As he says, he likes to exhaust every aspect of his topic, within the overall unity of subject, and only then does he move on to a new idea.

★ ★ ★

"Tankers, Series II," will run through Jan. 10 at the Athens Gallery, Glykonos 4, Kolonaki, Tel. 72.13.938.

Mary Machas



Alekos Fassianos

Katey's Corner

Katey Angelis

Happy New Year! What marvellous words those are: **Happy** – joyous promise of good things to come; **New** – there is something about that word that matches a beginning, for it sounds shiny and expensive; **Year** – Imagine, being leap year, 366 lovely days to look forward to. However, each one of them must be spent carefully, for the supply has to last until another one comes along.

★ ★ ★

Looking forward to 1984 is exciting in its own way, but looking backward at the incredible month Athenians were able to enjoy is interesting, too. The plethora of musical events, stage productions, concert evenings, superb movies at the various cultural institutes, finding your friends and neighbors with unexpected talents, and enchanting Christmas bazaars sort of defies description. However, to share some of them...

Let's begin with a Happening. Simply arriving at the **German School** for the **bazaar** organized by the German community was an experience. First of all there was *parking* aplenty available. But the fun about it was the student parking attendants. Boy, were they organized! Having a great time with their whistles, wildly waving arms and insignia, they directed all of the automobiles into neatly arranged rows which would have been the envy of Athens traffic policemen. Inside there were huge crowds. The entire school was turned over to bazaar activities and

the toys, Christmas decorations, imported, homemade and handmade goodies, were splendiferous as attested to by buyers clustered around all the booths. But the big attraction was the dining hall packed with happy diners. Why? Weiners and sausages, sauerkraut and barrels of Löwenbräu beer; which just goes to show that a sugar plum doesn't have a chance against a whole imported Octoberfest!

In the pre-Holiday season, **Dr. John Trevitt** of Campion School has been busier than a one-armed paperhanger. First he performed a **Bach organ recital** on a Sunday evening in aid of the St. Paul's Anglican Church. A Bach organ recital seems a highly unlikely place to find a Standing Room Only crowd – but that is what there was – and I didn't notice any of them leaving early, either.

Next on the agenda was the **Campion School Choral Society** combined with the **Erato Ensemble** performing at St. John's Roman Catholic Church. The scintillating violins of Dimitri and Stamos Semsis were featured with the Ensemble which was followed by a Haydn Mass in which soloists from the Greek National Opera combined with orchestra and chorus almost raised the roof.

Bored and with nothing to do, Dr. Trevitt then arranged the melodies for *The Beggar's Opera*, produced by **Robert Wyke**, as part of the Campion School music series. This outstanding performance was played with full costumes and an authentic Baroque

orchestra.

Lastly, he coordinated the special performances of the **TASIS-Hellenic**, **ACS** and **Campion School** choirs, all under the direction of **Maria Daley**, **Janet Egan** and **Noella Boucherat**, which had sung so joyously at the **Propeller Club** Christmas Luncheon.

Must be a musicaholic.

The Hams and **The Players'** collaboration on the truly fun traditional English pantomime *Robinson Crusoe* made it a real winner. For those of you to whom traditional English pantomime means not a thing, here is a brief resumé: the principal boy is *always* played by a girl who falls in love with a lovely lady (played by a girl). There is *always* an ugly old lady, played by a man (referred to as the pantomime dame). In *Robinson Crusoe* there is a parrot prominent in the plot because birds or animals are *always* – oh never mind, if you made the mistake of missing this magnificent farce this year, don't make the same mistake twice. These big productions are primarily for kids and as such provide some audience participation – it is more like one big party than anything else. Aren't you glad you now understand it all?

Robert Cocovinis and **TASIS-Hellenic School** are to be congratulated for performing a much-needed service. Mr. Cocovinis, a local concert pianist who has studied at the Royal Schools of Music in London, performed two evenings in the TASIS-Hellenic Concert Series. Proceeds of the concerts, plus extra donations from the school, went to assist funding of **S.O.S.**, the support line for foreigners. Remember to keep their telephone number handy in case you – or a friend – might be in need of a listening ear. It is 644-2213.

All these special events occurred before *The Athenian* went to press, but there were lots more later in the month. My hope is that you took the opportunity to catch a few of them (especially, did you take the kids to *Annie*?) to make your holiday season more pleasurable.

★ ★ ★

Super production coming in January! Watch for the details of the production of *Joseph and His Amazing Technicolor Dream Coat* which will be playing January 18, 19 and 20 at 7:30 p.m. on campus at **TASIS-Hellenic** in Kefalari. Presented by the seventh grade students of the school, it should be a great family outing.

★ ★ ★

There is a sterling committee already meeting to make certain that the **Prop-**



Carolos Waterman of the Children's Theater at the American Community Schools credits the entire teaching staff – and most especially Inara Papisideri – and dozens of parents with the phenomenal success of "The Little Match Girl," presented at the Athens College Theater in December. The idea for forming the Children's Theater, however, was germinated during Mrs. Waterman's sabbatical spent studying within the University of Minnesota's extensive children's theater program. The two sell-out crowds at the two performances of "The Little Match Girl" were in equal part amazed and delighted. Each of the little "stars" was poised and confident, and it is these side benefits of the program that lead Dr. Dorbis, ACS Superintendent, to be enthusiastic about the program. Our photo shows four of the young people on stage for the play. From the left, is the Goose Woman, Marina Iatropoulos; the Little Rich Girl, Deema Sihweil; the Chestnut Seller, Rodney Ruddick; and the Little Match Girl, Natasha DeBodt.

eller Club 1984 Ball is – as always – the social event of the season. Under the Chairmanship of **John Summerskill**, President of Athens College, and with Coordinators **Mimi Summerskill** and **Sara Rau**, the plans cannot help but be exciting. There will be the best music in town since **George Katsaros**, one of Greece's best known entertainment impresario, has been engaged to provide an evening to remember. Dinner is under the personal supervision of the Athens Hilton's new Executive Chef, and the AWOG ladies under Liaison Members **Nota Hadzaras** and **Bernadine Tsouros** are rounding up the most fabulous prizes ever. It is not too early to mark March 16th on your calendars and start planning your travel schedule to be *sure* to be in Athens on that date. Full details will be available by next month – but suffice for the moment to say that it will be *great!*

★ ★ ★

Mr. and Mrs. Geoff Ashley (of *Laura* fame) were in Athens just before the holidays to be present for the opening of the *Laura Ashley Glyfada* shop. **Joanna Kourtis** and **Eva Veloudakis** opened the first *Laura Ashley* shop approximately two years ago – right on the eve of all of those traffic restrictions. Not bothered by such details, the shop, located at Irodotou 28, Kolonaki, has flourished and now is joined by another in *Glyfada* at 18, I. Metaxa Street. Drop in and enjoy the lovely floral prints as well as the cheerful atmosphere and boutique items available.

★ ★ ★

Culminating three years of endeavor, the gala inauguration of the **Hellenic-South African Association** was celebrated in early December. Almost 700 persons braved one of the more violent of our recent storms to drive to the **Vorres Museum** in Paiania where the Executive Council was hosting a reception. Greeting guests were **Ian Vorres**, President, The Honorable **Pieter Viljoen**, South African Ambassador to Greece, and the Association Vice-President **Akis Kafopoulos**. Everyone happily toasted the new cultural and business association with delightful South African wines accompanied by Greek *mezedes*. Many members were registered during the course of the evening, which culminated with a visit to Pyrgi, the famous home of Mr. Vorres.

★ ★ ★

As I rate somewhere in the absolute lower 10 percentile in the cooking abil-

ity department, it seems incumbent upon me to tout enthusiastically the AWOG cookbook called *A la Grècque*. With this marvellous tome in hand, I am able to construct not only edible concoctions – but occasionally even tasty and interesting ones. If you want a real husband-pleaser, purchase your book today. The recipes are all member-tested and some are family heirlooms. The Greek recipes have been submitted either by the Greek members of AWOG or by foreigners who have lived in Greece for a long period of time and who suggest substitutes if necessary ingredients are non-existent. You can get information as to how you, too, can gain a gourmet reputation by telephoning 659-2463 or 895-5022.

★ ★ ★

There is yet time to sign up for the AWOG Charity Bridge to be held in the Galaxy Room of the Athens Hilton Hotel on Monday, January 16th, beginning at 9:30 a.m. A "ladies' lunch" is planned – so make up a table or come alone; there are always fun bridge partners around. Telephone 801-3971 or Tig at 722-4645.

★ ★ ★

In The Footsteps of Phidippides, a documentary film about the **Spartathlon '83**, premiered in Athens, December 20, at the Ledra Marriott Hotel. The 45 minute, color, 16mm documentary was produced and directed by Francis Carabott. *In The Footsteps of Phidippides* tells the whole story of Spartathlon '83, the first international footrace from Athens to Sparta, which took place this autumn, September 30 through October 1. The 250km race involved 46 ultradistance runners from all over the world. The documentary follows the race itself, introducing the audience to the participating athletes, and to John Foden, who discovered the original route of Pheidippides and recreated it in 1982.

★ ★ ★

It was a good night for gazing at the stars on December 16, when **Columbia Pictures** gave its wrap-up party at the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental for the cast and crew of the TV movie based on the story of the first modern Olympics, which has been making small headlines here for the last couple of months. Glimpsed mingling in the dazzling crowd were stars **Louis Jourdan**, **Virginia McKenna**, and **Nicholas Yiangos**, the young Greek actor who plays the first Marathon victor, Spiros Louis. On the same day, but a bit ear-

lier, some 400 children ate cookies and apple toffee, listened to the **Doukas School** choir, and breathlessly awaited the coming of Santa Claus, who arrived to join them in the Hotel's festive tree-lighting ceremony. Also for the children, later in the month the **Girl Scouts**, always keeping up their good work, organized a whole evening of fun and games for the Inter-Con's employees' children.

★ ★ ★

The International Club has at long last opened its doors. Housed in the Semiramis Hotel on Harilaou Trikoupi in Kefalari, it promises to provide a center for culture, recreation and peace. **Gerta Germanos**, owner and manager, promises to be on the premises practically all of the time to ensure that all goes as promised. There will be space to rent for lectures, musicales, a reading room where newspapers in several languages can be found – as well as the quiet and solitude to enjoy them – Greek-language lessons, bridge lessons and old-fashioned dances. In addition, hotel rooms are available as well as a dining room, bar and a swimming pool. For more information on this new center for the international community, telephone Gerta at 801-7231, 801-2587 or 801-3396 (best time is between 5:00 and 7:00 p.m.)



High fashion at the Ekali Club

The Height of Fashion was the order of the evening at the Ekali Club Dec. 9, where **Marina Sfikas**, owner of the *Io Boutique* in Kifissia, invited her friends and fans to dinner and to a show of her latest, exclusive imported clothes.

★ ★ ★

Best wishes to each of you for the New Year and to us all collectively that there may be peace and that "negotiation" might become the most important word in the languages of the world.

A very happy New Year to all of you who have survived 1983! No small achievement according to the calculations of physicist-astronomer Maurice Chatelain. As a designer of the Apollo spacecraft and chief of NASA Communications, Dr. Chatelain is deeply concerned about terrestrial welfare as well as being involved in trying to expose extra-terrestrial activity such as the "Roswell Incident."

In 1947 a space ship with four-foot humanoids, one still alive, supposedly crashed at the Roswell Air Base (now Walker Air Force Base) in New Mexico, USA. In the 1960s, when Dr. Chatelain was one of the guiding spirits of the American space program, there was, according to his detailed information, at least 13 separate incidents of UFO activity involving the Mercury, Gemini and Apollo space missions. All these and many other Close Encounters have been obliterated from the records as thoroughly as possible by the American military and the CIA, according to Dr. Chatelain.

More recently he has been engaged in programming a computer to obtain the exact dates and locations for coming disasters as predicted by Nostradamus. This 16th century prophet of doom has correctly predicted such things as the Great London Fire, both World Wars, the Russian Revolution and the bombing of Hiroshima.

His latest computerized prognostications for 1983-1988 include great wars, horrendous tidal waves caused by a fall-

ing asteroid, terrible floods in France and Germany and an awful earthquake on the American west coast. Since none of these things happened in '83 we can hope that the latest newspaper headlines will carry nothing more than "business as usual."

spaggos' super stew surprise supreme

Fortunately we can all be creative in the kitchen and here is a recipe ideal for this time of year that has everything!

It is economical, versatile, good for family dinners or party buffets, easy to make, can be frozen for future use – a little or a lot can be prepared at one time. It is delicious, and it has a surprise ingredient!

Buy as much economy veal or beef as required, allowing 1/2 cup of cubed meat per person. The frozen cuts of meat usually ground for hamburger are ideal. Remove all gristle, bone and excess fat. Cut into small cubes. Put in container with a lid, stir in meat tenderizer (1 tsp. per pound of meat) and freshly ground pepper. Pour enough wine to completely cover the cubes, cover, and let stand several hours or overnight.

Remove meat to a colander and let drain into the remaining marinade. In frying pan heat enough oil to cover pan bottom and braise chopped onions (1 tsp. per serving) until transparent. Remove onions, reserving for later use, add more oil, and braise the meat cubes until

brown, in several lots, if necessary.

When all are braised return enough to fill pan, sprinkle with flour and salt, and again braise until the flour is brown *without adding more oil*. Repeat until all cubes are coated. Now place the cubes and onions into a kettle, add enough water to keep from burning, stir in one small tin of tomato paste, several bay leaves, cover and start to simmer over low heat.

Now pour the marinade into your blender. Add one or two cloves of garlic, fresh tomatoes if desired, and at least one cup of fresh parsley and celery leaves. Puree and add to the pot along with either a can or a package of mushroom soup. Stir well with enough water so that the stew can bubble. Cover, let simmer for 1/2 hour. Taste and add more salt and pepper if needed. *You now have a delicious base* which can be expanded into whatever kind of stew you desire.

We hope you will make more than needed for immediate use. Freeze the extra. That is why we have kept basic ingredients to a minimum. Now add more vegetables such as peas, carrots and potatoes. Simmer until done. Instead of potatoes all kinds of pasta can be substituted. When cooking pasta, try adding a cube of beef bouillon to the salted boiling water. It can be seasoned many ways – Chicago's Al Capone preferred a walnut flavor!

The secret ingredient? Not even Achaia Clauss knows! The superb rich flavor of this stew comes from using a wine usually thought of as a desert wine – Mavro Daphne!

in the train of Eos

A New Year, a new dawning. Have you ever thought of literally following the dawn? You can, you know. Imagine seeing many of the fascinating cities of the world just as they are awakened by this daily miracle – and being able to see this phenomenon many times over with countless variations.

The ancients believed that Eos, better known under her Roman name of Aurora, a daughter of the Titans, mounted her chariot each morning and as her steeds plunged through the skies with eternal precision, she brought dawn trailing behind.

Encircling the globe over the equator one would need a jet piercing the air at 1,000 miles an hour. From our own Athens airport with a more leisurely pace of 800 miles an hour we can follow in the train of Eos.



On the Slopes this Winter

The following is a list of ski areas in Greece. Some have restaurants and bars as well as hostel facilities. Most of the country's slopes are open from December to March, with a few of the snowier regions extending their ski season to April and May. Rental equipment at most places is about 400 drs. for the day. Lifts are very inexpensive, the normal rate being about 30-40 drs. per lift. Most of the smaller slopes are open on weekends and holidays only.

The Alpine Club, Karayiorgis Servias 7, Tel. 323-4555, has printed lists of ski centers in Greece, as does the National Tourist Organization, 2 Amerikis. For information in English, call the Tourist Police, Tel. 171.

The two main public ski areas on Parnassos are Fterolaka and the more recently opened Kellaria. Both offer a range of lifts and slopes as well as ski schools and equipment rentals. Fterolaka's restaurant facilities and beginner slopes are better than Kellaria's, but some advanced skiers say that Kellaria offers more challenging runs.

The highest peak of Parnassos reaches 2457 meters, and the ski season often lasts through May. From the first ski area, at Fterolaka (1900 m.) to Vlacholacha (2100 m.), there are two triple chair lifts and two poma lifts or teleski. The second and highest chair lift brings skiers to an area which offers a variety of skiing: one can ski down under the lift on the groomed piste or, at a slightly higher climb, take a cross-country route down through seldom-used trails.

The "baby lift," a small, slow poma-lift for children and beginners, is located just below the restaurant. The ski school is next to it and has a large area where several classes are held simultaneously. There are classes for every level of skiing as well as private lessons.

The new area of the EOT installation stretches from Kellaria to the other side of Fterolaka and offers skiers a wide range of runs as well as eight new lifts: a gondola from the base parking lot to the midway shelter, two triple chair lifts, one double chair lift, and four poma lifts.

The Athens Ski Club runs an area on the other side of the range where members can ski at a reduced rate and non-members at the usual day rates.

Most people skiing at Parnassos stay



in either Arachova or Delphi, where there are numerous hotels and pensions open during the winter. The slopes are 50 minutes from Delphi and 35 from Arachova. Tire chains are often obligatory for part of the drive. Many travel agencies and bus companies organize day and weekend ski trips to Parnassos. Check with your travel agent or the Greek press for opportunities.

Besides Parnassos, there are numerous smaller areas around Greece which offer favorable conditions, often right through Spring. *Mt. Pelion*, near Volos, offers good conditions through the end of March. The area has two chair lifts, a T-bar and a ski school, and skiers can stay overnight at the Alpine Club facilities within the area. It is wise to call, Tel. 0421-25696, to be sure that space at the refuge is available.

At *Mt. Vermion* (Tel. 0332-71223), near Seli and Naoussa, skiers can also spend the night in three refuges run by the Alpine Club. In Seli, 3 km. from the ski area, there are several boarding houses and a Xenia Hotel. There are two separate ski areas at Vermion, one run privately. Altogether, the area offers three T-bars and one chair lift. Vermion has some of the best sleeping, eating and lift facilities in all of Greece.

The ski area of *Veluchi*, (Tel. 0237-22483), about a half an hour's drive from Karpenissi, offers some of the best snow conditions in Greece. The area has both ski rentals and a school.

There are many small ski areas in Greece, usually with minimal facilities. Following is a list of less-developed mountain areas, and phone numbers where information (in Greek) can be obtained about conditions and refuge facilities.

Mt. Kissavos, north of Larissa at Kanalos (alt. 1604 m.), is open weekends and holidays only. Call the Larissa Alpine Club, Tel. 041-220097.

Mt. Menalon, 30 km. from Tripolis, has two ski lifts which operate at Ostrakina. Call the Tripolis Alpine Club, Tel. 071-25230.

Mt. Pagaeon, (alt. 1750 m.) one and a half hours from Kavala offers rental and sleeping facilities. Open weekends and holidays only. Call the Kavala Alpine Club, Tel. 051-835952.

Mt. Dirfy, 40 km. from Halkis, has one lift operating near Leiri as well as a refuge. Call the Halkis Alpine Club for more information, Tel. 0221-25230. The slope is open through the end of March on Sundays and holidays only.

Mt. Vitsi, 20 km. from Florina, has two lifts at the site of Vigli Pissoderiou as well as a refuge there. The slope is open through mid-April on weekends and holidays. Call the Florina Alpine Club, Tel. 0385-29939, for more details.

Mt. Vrontou, two and a half hours from Serres, has two lifts at Ai-Lia as well as a refuge there. The slope is open until the end of March on weekends and holidays. Call the Serres Alpine Club, Tel. 0321-23724, for more information.

Mt. Falakron, 40 km. from Drama, has two lifts in Aghio Pnevma and two refuges, one in Kouri and one in Bartissova. The area is open on weekends and holidays until the end of March. Call the Drama Alpine Club, Tel. 0521/23054, for details.

Mt. Pindos, outside of Metsovo, has one old chair lift which operates daily except Wednesdays. For more information, call 0651-22138.

D.K.

PEOPLE... PEOPLE... PEOPLE... PEOPLE... PEOPLE... PEOPLE... PEOPLE... PEOPLE... PEOPLE... PEOPLE...



M. Hionos

Hilary Wild

most irritating to those of us who have to make do with the odd ferry to Brindisi.

"I'm notorious for always being about to go somewhere," she said.

She was born in the north of England but spent most of her life in London, starting her career as a chartered accountant before joining the banking world. She joined Marine Midland six years ago and was Assistant Vice President in the Shipping Group when she was promoted to full V.P. and given the challenge of setting up the bank in Piraeus.

"I miss the mental stimulation of London's business environment. I feel here there is often a lot of mental energy expended on non-productive issues," she said.

A bank veep doesn't get too many chances to relax during the week but weekends give her the chance to let her hair down and get out of town. "People say I must be a gypsy because I don't stay home."

She remembers telling her boss she would be away on trips about once a month. "'Yes,' he said, 'for about 30 days,'" Hilary recalled with a laugh.

Doing business in the heavily male-dominated world of shipping has presented her with some frustrations, but on an unimportant level, she feels. "The

Banking on it

Bankers wear pinstripes and bowler hats and carry furred umbrellas, right? Not all of them. Hilary Wild, Vice President of Marine Midland in Piraeus, wears silk scarves and elegant jewelry and French perfume. Not a bowler in sight.

Her bank is considered what might be called a heavyweight in the trade and deals mostly with shipping companies to provide better services in this part of the world.

Although sounding thoroughly British, Marine Midland is, in fact, a conglomerate of 10 banks in New York state, hence a lot of her travels take her to that part of the world.

Hilary came to Greece to set up shop for the bank, a Law 89 company, nearly three years ago, accepting the move to Athens from London because it presented a rare career opportunity.

Her job takes her to Italy, Monte Carlo and Switzerland, as well as to New York and London – not exactly the hardship posts along the international jet routes – and like most business travellers she's very unmoved by it all,



Brigitte Scharnke

basic thought process seems to be that you, a woman, are not the person to get the job done."

She has noticed, however, more and more women are getting ahead in Greece and doing worthwhile things. "There can be advantages in being a woman," she said with a smile, and ordered another drink.

Her Plate Runneth Over

Have you ever met a food technologist? They're a dedicated bunch who work at perfecting the food products you buy. They're the people who, for instance, help the manufacturer put more life in your long-life milk, make the cream on that cake a little thicker and come up with ways to give your breakfast sausages an extra sizzle. Sort of a cross between a chemist and a good cook, you might say.

German-born Brigitte Scharnke, 35, is a food technologist who had been holidaying in Greece for several summers before she moved here from Frankfurt in 1974. "By then it felt like I was coming home," she said. "I feel mostly attached to the northern part of Germany - near Kiel - but Greece is the place I've stayed longer than anywhere else."

In 1979 Brigitte was made a partner in her company, Alimenta Ltd., which she had joined in 1974. Previously, she had worked at J. Walter Thompson's, one of the biggest ad agencies in the world.

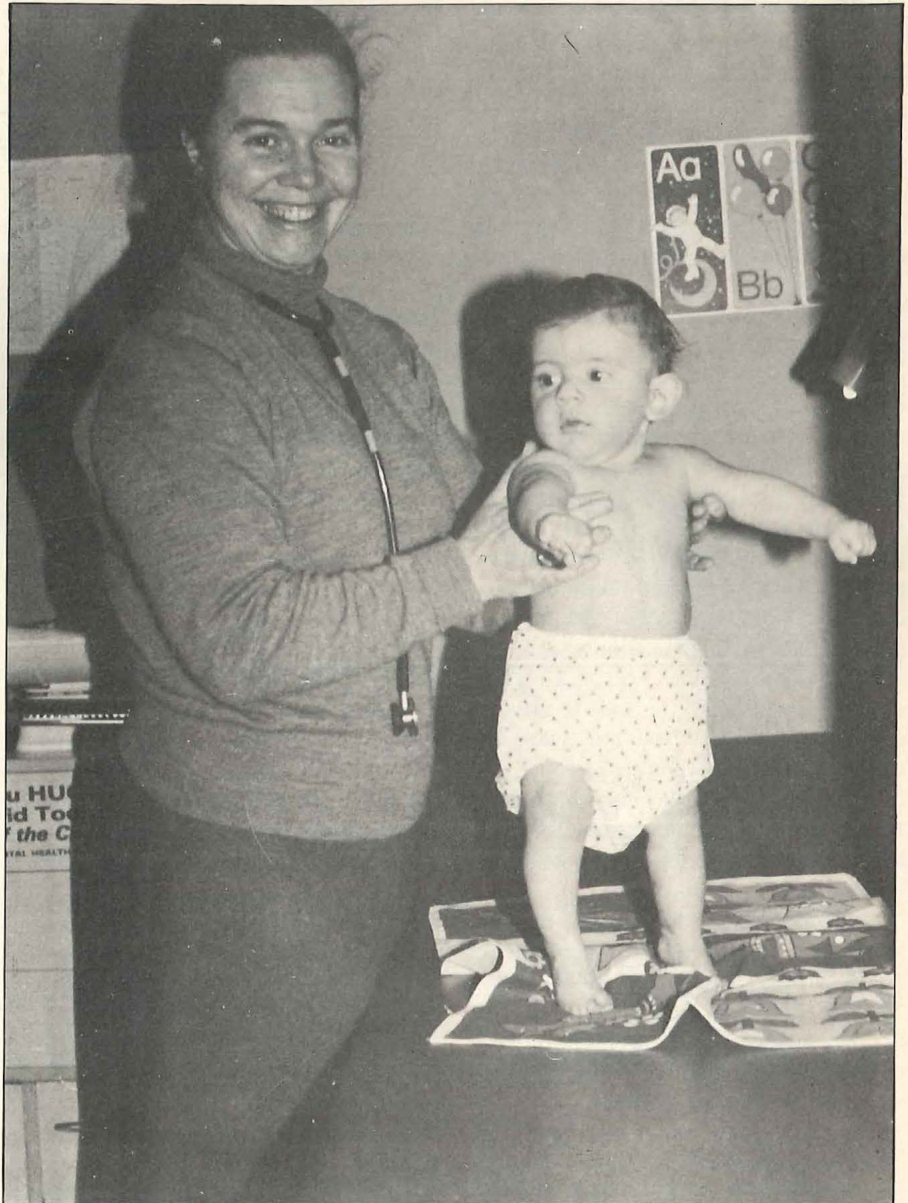
Her company, mostly a group of food technologists, imports raw materials for the food industry; things like milk proteins, egg powders, mono- and di-glycerides, modified starches and so on, the likes of which you and I read on package labels and rarely understand.

Some of the firms who have used Brigitte and her company's expertise include Delta, Evga, Tasty Food, Faye, all the Greek sausage manufacturers and many more.

Brigitte speaks Greek, English, French and German, and "a few other languages just for fun, including Indonesian."

Home is where she works and if she ever tires of the food technology business, she can produce a Translators' Diploma from Zurich and get into that occupation.

Being so closely involved with testing



Sheena Nakou

and tasting food products has left Brigitte with a distinct lack of interest in many foods. "Ice cream, for example," she said, grimacing. "Maybe I'll have one every two years."

During her spare time, and there's not much of that, she likes to involve herself with handicrafts, including glass engraving and etching. She also paints and plays the piano.

Brigitte wants to stay in Greece, but said her decision will be affected by the country's economic developments.

She hasn't experienced very many problems as a woman in the Greek business community. "Maybe it's been easier because I'm a foreigner," she said. "The big companies accept a woman doing my job, but a small bakery coming to us for advice on their products might find it difficult to accept what a woman has to say."

And faced with a delectable spread of breakfast goodies at a sumptuous buffet, she ordered a tomato juice.

Life in an Unnatural Environment

What are the effects of living in a polluted environment? The immediate results are obvious to everyone, but to ascertain the subtler, long-term effects requires time and study. A current research project in Athens is examining the consequences on pregnancy of life in a no-longer natural environment.

English-born Sheena Blackburn Nakou, a pediatrician at the Institute of Child Health, an independent research institute attached to the Aghia Sophia Children's Hospital in Athens, is currently working with two groups of pre-

gnant women. "We're looking at Elefsina, which is a highly polluted area with many industries and factories right amongst the houses. We're taking all the pregnancies over a given period of time and seeing what the outcome is - miscarriages, whether the babies are healthy, whether there are more boys than girls or vice-versa, and then we follow these children until they're a year or two years of age. We're doing the same in another area, which is not polluted."

With funding from the Ministry of Health and Social Services, Doctor Nakou started collecting data in 1981, but the results won't be published for some time, "because we need 600 births in each area for the comparison to be statistically valid. We'll be collecting until the end of this year or the beginning of next year to get the births, then there's the follow-up. But probably we'll be able to publish some work on the first stage, on the actual outcome of pregnancy, before we've done all the follow-up."

Born on a farm in Yorkshire, England, Sheena Blackburn came to Greece in 1964 and met her husband, a soil scientist. Almost immediately he won a fellowship to study at Michigan State University in America. They married there in 1967 and stayed four years while he studied and she worked.

Upon her return to Athens, Sheena found she needed to have her British qualifications recognized in Greece. "Seeing there was quite a big hurdle to get over before I could actually practise in Greece, it seemed like a natural break in which to have my children."

They have two, an eleven year old daughter and a ten year old son. The 45 year old doctor speaks fluent Greek, tinged with a Yorkshire accent, and the family speaks English at home, so the children will be fluent. They visit England fairly regularly, but Sheena says, "I think one's heart is where one's immediate family is. When I go back to England I enjoy it, but it's as if it is a visit. I don't envisage living in England again."

Regarding her future research projects, she says, "Medical research depends very much on what the policy of the government is. We try to find out what the government wants to know. There's no point in me saying 'I'd like to look at Subject X' if there's no interest from the government, because they won't fund it. Also, one doesn't want to be doing something that's rather abstruse and doesn't have any practical application. One wants to be doing something that will show the extent of a certain problem in such a way that someone might be able to do something about it."

Helen Robinson

DIS 'N' DATA

Connie Soloyanis

Olympics Redux

The lottery devised by writer-producer Gary Allison to fill the historic Stadium of Athens with cheering fans for a recreation of the first modern day Olympics for the five-hour film, *First Olympics - Athens, 1896*, attracted an estimated 35,000 the first Sunday. Top prize in the giveaways was a trip for two to Los Angeles for the 1984 Olympic Games. Sequence was the final triumphal scenes of Spyros Louis winning the marathon race. The shooting schedule was kept flexible to depend on the crowds attracted each day.

Just when 'spasta' was having a good revival, the government announces it is to outlaw same. The two factories which started up production of the special "smashable" plates, may end up as "problematic businesses."... Among the better soirees of late was a toga party for American travel agents at the Athens Hilton. Even shipowner Andreas Potamianos and Olympic Airways' George Vlassis doffed trousers and such to don a toga and enjoy the fun... Peter Palashis, one of the few hoteliers to turn in a very good season (at his Elounda Beach on Crete and the Kyllini Beach in the Peloponnese) in 1983, is being bombarded with offers to take over other hotels in Greece... Yanni Papadimitriou, son of the owner of the Royal Olympic Hotel, has made the Greek Olympic ski team and will compete at Sarajevo next month.

U.S. Senator Mike Freeman (from chilly Minnesota) made sure to include bouzoukia in his 'fact finding' in Greece while on a 48-hour layover... Bulletin from Boston: John Halachis, former assistant military attache at the U.S. Embassy in Athens and erstwhile proprietor of the Act One on Acadimias Street, has been appointed Commissioner of Veterans Services for the state of Massachusetts (by Greek-American Gov. Michael Dukakis)... George Efthyvoulidis, G.M. of American Express in Greece, is taking his wife to New York and to Disney World in Florida and then on a two week cruise up the Amazon River as a first wedding anniversary celebration... Helen Speronis reports that Olympic Airways pilot Christos Kostadopoulos is preparing for his first public piano recital.

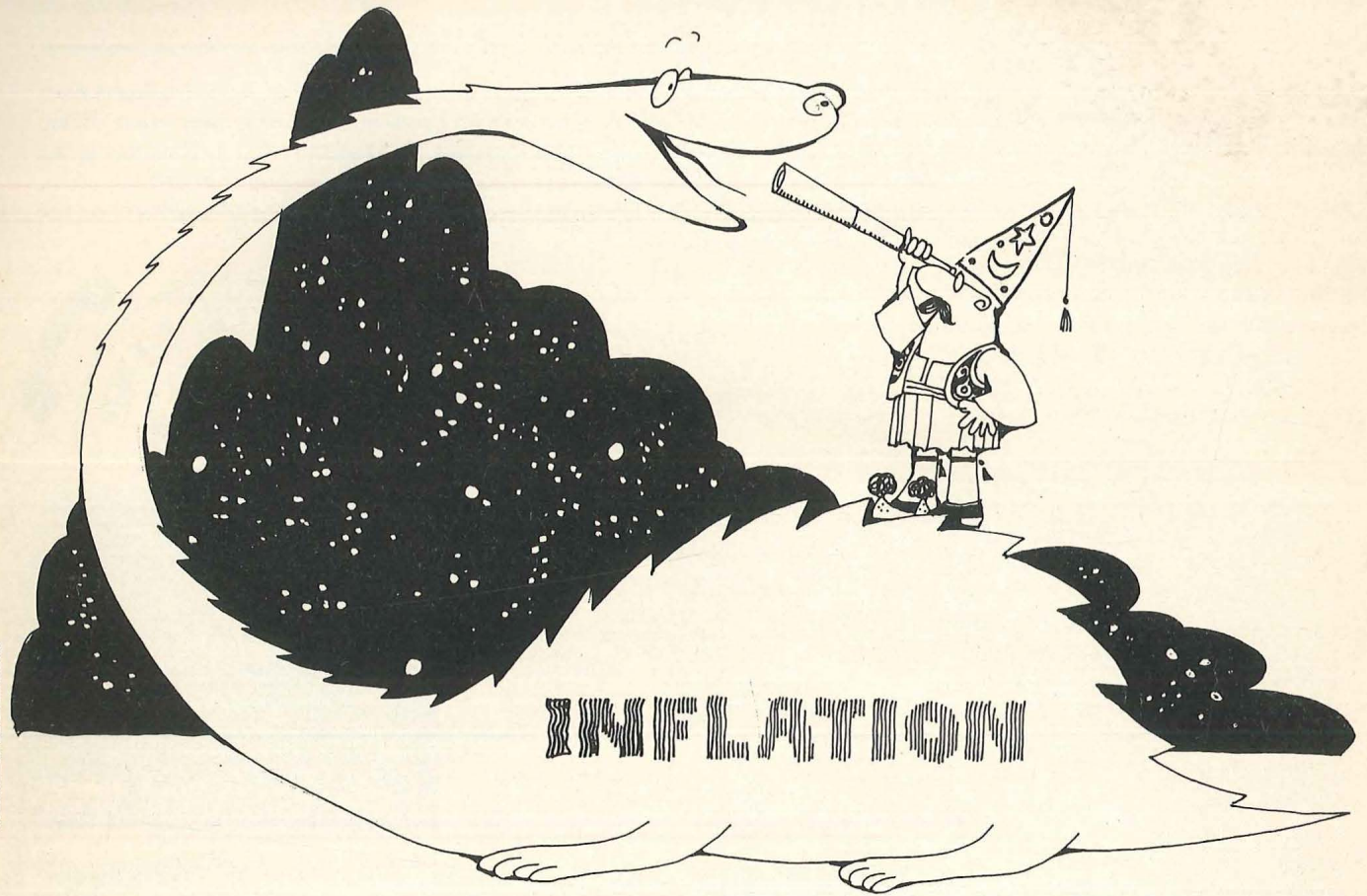
Yanni and Angela Petropoulakis will be spending Christmas in Jerusalem, thanks to the Greco-French co-production of *Drifting Cities*, which is being shot here and in Israel. A six hour TV series, under the directorial reigns of Robert Manthoulis, it stars Marina Vlandy, Eleonore Hirt and George Chorafas. The film should keep the team busy through the end of February... The Apostolos C. Doxiades whose first motion picture *Underground Passage* won a prize at the Thessaloniki festival as well as a positive review in *Variety*, the Bible of show business, is the son of the late city planner Constantine Doxiades, and a cousin of the Apostolos Doxiades of the Grande Bretagne..

Billy Dare is back at the Kava Bar of the Intercontinental, this time billed as Billy Sedares. Billy by any name is still irrepressible and entertaining as ever... Hot News: Writer Helen Robinson reports she bought seven chestnuts from a streetside vendor for 50 drachmas and every one of them was good, not even an inkling of a worm in any... We find it amusing that Carol Marriott is the banquetting coordinator for the Intercontinental... One member of the Greek press confesses she is a teetolar "because I get drunk on crepe suzettes."

Shipping Magazine's Gill Whittaker swears she chanced on a taxi with a big and bold notice reading: "Please Smoke."... Halldor Briem, assistant food and beverage manager of the Athens Hilton, reports he was pleased to hear one patron of the Galaxy Club rave about the new menu introduced recently, and then he was deflated when the client volunteered, "I'm going to tell all my friends back home - in Alaska."...

Ever wait at a kiosk to make a telephone call? You could get the notion that Greeks are probably the gabbiest people in the world. Well, believe it or not, they're not. It is Canadians who win that dubious title; with an average of 511 calls per person a year. Iceland is right behind with an average of 486, and then the States with 472 per month. Greece trails with 402. If you isolate Alaska and Hawaii, people in those states make the most calls: 609 per month in Alaska and 536 in Hawaii.

Antonis Kalamaras



Your Almanac for 1984

January

In a stirring New Year's speech, Premier Andreas Papandreou announces that the country's gross national product grew by 0.5% in 1983 and that the government, hand in hand with private enterprise, would march ahead to even more splendid economic achievements in 1984. The speech was hailed by literary and other critics as a landmark in Doublespeak and a touching tribute to the memory of George Orwell.

February

There are complaints of overcrowding at Korydallos Prison as more and more industrialists are jailed for paying bribes abroad and not at home. However, in line with PASOK policy of broadening the base of governing boards in the public sector, the inmates are given a say in the running of the prison and Korydallos soon starts turning a profit.

March

The government introduces another series of measures to make Greek-flag ships more competitive on world markets. They include a provision by which monkeys can be employed as lower deck crews and paid in bananas, pro-

vided they are rotated every six months. The scheme works well except in home waters where Cretan bananas are too expensive and the monkeys will not accept payment in drachmas.

April

New taxes are imposed on hotel and tourist enterprises and the wages of hotel staff are raised by 30% retroactively to January 1982. Hoteliers stage a mass protest in Constitution Square and threaten to lace the canapés with cascara sagrada at the next government reception to be held in any hotel in the greater Athens area. The government backs down and another finance minister bites the dust.

May

The power station at Keratsini, in Piraeus, which was originally closed down as a major atmospheric pollutant and which has been temporarily back in operation for the last eighteen months, finally covers the entire Athens-Piraeus area with a thick cloud of smog. A group of British intellectuals who support the return of the Elgin marbles to Greece and are being entertained lavishly by the Ministry of Culture, are lost on the way to Piraeus

to embark on a cruise ship. They are found two days later having a great time in the crew quarters of a Turkish freighter docked at Perama.

June

The owners of resort hotels finally solve the jellyfish problem by getting their cooks to fry them in batter and serve them up as 'Meduse de l'Archipel' with sauce tartare and pommes vapeurs. They also spread the rumor that they are highly aphrodisiac and were mentioned by Herodotus as the favorite dish of Queen Cleopatra and other Ptolemies. Very soon, the jellyfish disappear like magic from the Aegean and become as rare and as expensive as lobsters and king prawns.

July

The Greek Olympic team heads for Los Angeles where Anna Verouli and Sophia Sakorafa both win gold medals. Anna Verouli is spotted by a talent scout and eventually signed up by Universal Studios for a series of women's lib musicals where chorus girls wielding javelins impale every male in sight. Not to be outdone, Twentieth Century-Fox signs up Sophia Sakorafa for a sci-fi series where robot javelin-throwers in

male drag impale every chorus girl in sight.

August

Athens becomes livable again with more than half the population away on vacation. The government seriously starts thinking of a scheme by which the circulation of people as well as cars could be rotated in the city center, with persons whose age ends in an even number allowed into town on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and persons whose age ends in an odd number, allowed in on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

September

The water company finally settles the problem of sheep, goats, shepherds and the occasional cow falling into the 178-kilometer Mornos aqueduct and being carried all the way to the Athens purification plants by sponsoring fishing clubs in all towns and villages along the route of the aqueduct and supplying them with strong rods and lines, harpoons, gaffs, etc.

October

The government's five year plan for 1983-1987 is finally announced and contains provisions for the complete decentralization of the country's administration by which the mayors of towns and villages will no longer occupy themselves solely with street lighting and collecting the garbage but will handle every aspect of community life. This will give the opportunity to 'hydrocephalous' administrators in Athens to seek treatment for their condition in state hospitals and clinics.

November

Another splendid celebration of the Polytechnic affair, this time lasting a whole week and culminating with a mass march on the American Embassy, headed by Mrs. Margaret Papandreou - the march, I mean, not the Embassy.

December

The Greek people once more cross themselves devoutly, thank the Lord for seeing them through another year of socialism without total disaster, look ahead to 1985 with trepidation and apprehension and attend various memorial services for Heracles Cement, Hellenic Lines, the Skalistiris Group, Piraiki-Patraiki and sundry finance ministers.

Alec Kitroeff

Classifieds

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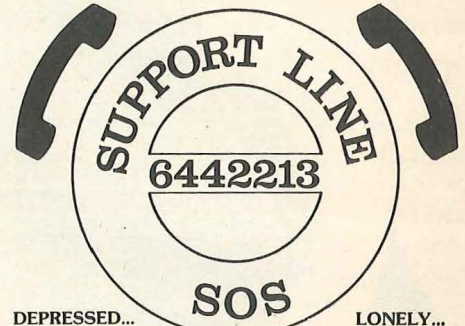
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guide

Where to go... what to do



Johann Strauss's Die Fledermaus (Nikterida) at the Lyriki Skini (see Focus)

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

lectures

Ian Vorres will be giving a lecture at the British Council on Jan. 26 at 8 p.m., entitled *The Ulysses Syndrome: Greek Art in Relation to International Art*. Vorres is a well-known figure in the Greek cultural world. Journalist, writer and art critic, he has also organized his extensive collection of modern Greek art as a museum, in Paiania (Attica).

The **Rotary Club** is holding several lectures this month, every Tuesday at 8:45 p.m. at the King George Hotel, Syntagma. Greek movie director Alekos Sakelarios will be talking about the theater on Jan. 10; economist Dimitris Trigazis, the state of the world's economy and its chances of improvement on Jan. 17; and journalist Eleni Kypraiou, the Greeks of Albania on Jan. 31.

Pornography will be the subject of a lecture held by the Multi-National Women's Liberation Group, Mavromihali 69, on Jan. 19 at 8:30 p.m. Contact the

Group at Tel. 281-4823 for details on the speaker.

art

There are two noteworthy shows of **twentieth century German painting** this month. At the Goethe Institute from Jan. 11-Feb. 3, the works of Richard Ziegler will be on exhibit. Ziegler was active in the New Realism movement in Europe and gained recognition after World War II, when he began to show in major galleries throughout Europe. Dora Iliopoulou-Rogan, art critic at *Kathimerini*, will lecture on his work at the show's opening.

The Pinakothiki is exhibiting the drawings and watercolors of German artist **Julius Bissier** from Jan. 16-Feb. 26. Bissier spent most of his life in self-imposed exile from Germany beginning in the 1930's, and by the 1950's had earned a reputation as one of Europe's prominent expressionists. German art historian Werner Schmatzenbach will lecture at the opening of the show.

Another show, by a contemporary German artist, will take place in January and February at the Omega Gallery on Vas. Pavlou St. in Psychico. **Astrid Kokka** will exhibit what she calls studies in light, shadow and reflection — constructions on different levels of canvas. Ms. Kokka is a long-time Greek resident. This is her second one-woman show here.

An interesting exhibit of **terracotta and metal sculpture** by artist Argyro Karimbaka-Negreponi taking place at the Nees Morphees Gallery from Jan. 9-25. Mrs. Negreponi studied at the Fine Arts School here and has exhibited her work both in Greece and abroad. She currently divides her time between Paris and Greece.

Loukas Samaras, a well-known Greek-American artist, is exhibiting a series of pastels, polaroid photographs and sketches at the Bernier Gallery, Marasli 51, Kolonaki. Samaras lives in the U.S., where he studied Fine Arts. This is his second show in Athens.

Photography

This month there are several interesting photography shows in Athens. The first, an exhibit by young Greek-American photographer **Philippos Tsiaras**, will take place at the Bernier Gallery from Jan. 16. Tsiaras studied photography in New York, where he makes his home. He will be presenting family photographs at his Athens show.

A Spanish photographer, **Pablo De Jevenoix**, will be showing at the "F" gallery, on Fokilidou and Voukourestiou Sts., Kolonaki, from Jan. 16. De Jevenoix is the Secretary of the Spanish Embassy in Athens. His show, *Dreams*, is a collection of color photographs taken over the past 10 years. He utilizes his knowledge of painting and drawing to create photographs that are at once surrealistic and mysterious, and he often juxtaposes images to create an abstract and parapsychological result.

Another interesting photo show this month is taking place at the Photo Center on Sina Street 52, by Swiss photographer **Daniel Zwartz**. His theme will be fashion models in their private lives, a series of black and white photographs depicting models getting dressed to go out, preparing for a day's work, relaxing, etc. From Jan. 2. Call the gallery for more details, Tel. 360-8825, 6:30-9:30 p.m.

One of the major photography shows in Athens this month is entitled *Rivage*, by French photographer **Edouard Boubat** at the French Institute from January 14 to the end of the month. Boubat was a photo-reporter for the French journal *Realités*. His pictures were taken all



Argyro Karimbaka-Negreponi (Theater)

over the world and represent an ironic and surrealistic view of the realistic.

music

The **Lyriki Skini** is offering a good winter program of opera, operettas and ballet. *Die Fledermaus*, (Nikterida) by Johann Strauss, will be performed in Greek on Jan. 6, 20, and 29; *Werther* by French composer Jules Massenet, will be performed, also in Greek, on Jan. 7, 13, 21 and 27; *Giselle*, a ballet by Adolphe Adam, will be performed on Jan. 8 and 15; Verdi's *La Traviata* will be performed on Jan. 14 and 27; and finally, *Maria Golovin*, by Gian-Carlo Menotti, will be performed, in Greek, on Jan. 28. Evening performances are at 7 p.m., at the Olympia Theater, Acadimias 59. Tickets range from 400-150 drs. Student tickets are 50 drs.

Hungarian viola-violinist **Stefan Deak** will be performing with pianist Dr. **John Trevitt** at the British Council on January 30, 8 p.m. The program includes works by Bach, Mozart, Handel, Vitali, Berkeley and Britten.

Greek pianist **George Dascoulis** will play Beethoven sonatas at the Hellenic American Union, Mas-salias 22, on January 12 at 8 p.m. Dascoulis, a musicologist as well as a pianist, studied in Germany and has played with orchestras throughout both eastern and western Europe. He is also the author of many books on the craft of playing the piano.

There are two concerts at the French Institute this month. The first, on Jan. 14-15 is a homage to the late Krinio Kalomiri, daughter of the famous composer Manolis Kalo-

miris, and her self an accomplished teacher. The concert will be performed by four pianists, all former students of hers. The second concert, on Jan. 26, will be presented by Helen Karaindrou, with Yiannis Soulis and Mathios Balabanis. The performance, improvisations and rhythmic **music from Asia Minor**, is designed to show the oral tradition of the Greeks as well as of other peoples of old Asia Minor.

Pianist **Roland Nadeau** will accompany Theodoros Antoniou, a prize-winning Greek composer, in a lecture entitled *Crisis in Contemporary Music*, at the Hellenic-American Union on January 19 at 8 p.m. Mr. Nadeau is a pianist, critic and professor at Northeastern University in Massachusetts. He is currently a visiting professor at the American College of Greece. Mr. Antoniou is a founding member of the musical group *Synchronis Musikis* and a professor of music at Boston

University.

The **National Orchestra** gives concerts every Monday throughout the winter, beginning January 9, at the Pallas Theater on Voukourestiou St., near Syntagma. The program changes weekly. Call in advance for upcoming program details. Tel. 362-8670. Tickets range from 170-300 drs. and 50 drs. for students.

theater

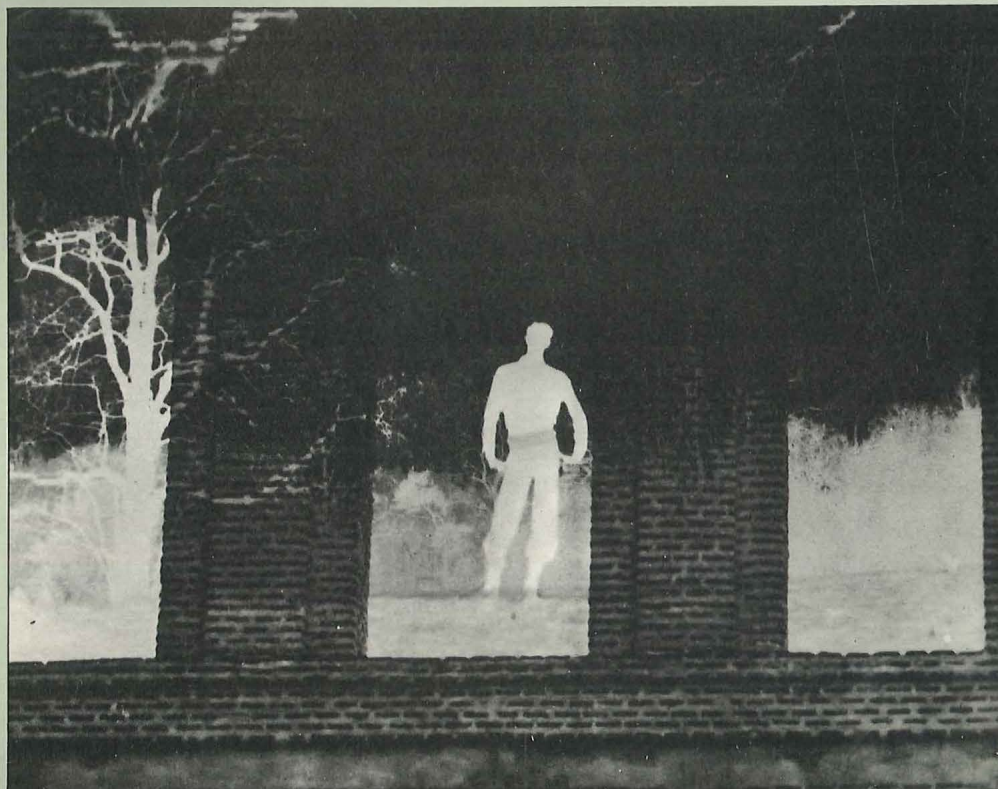
The **Theater Kaissariani** is staging *Bam Trialalo*, a work by German playwright Karl Valentine. The play, a series of skits with music and dance, is directed by Yiorgos Marinou and choreographed by Regina Kapetanaki. Stamatias Kraounakis wrote the music to accompany Valentine's skits, and Ersi Drini designed the costumes. Shows are at the Kaissariani Theater, Tel. 729-0772, at Vriolou 125 in Kaissariani, daily except Mondays and Tuesdays at 9:30 p.m., and perform-



Yoria Lambropoulou (Music)

ances on Sunday are at 6:30 and 9:30 p.m. The group will also be performing on Jan. 31 at the Goethe Institute, Tel. 360-8111 for details. Ticket prices for the theater are 400 drs. and 250 drs. for students.

The **Stanislavski Theater** is continuing performances of three one-act plays: *O Indos Gireve to Bronx*, by Horowitz; *The Stronger*, by August Strindberg; and *This Property is Condemned*, by Tennessee Williams. Performances are at the Hel-



Pablo De Jevenoix (photography)

lenic American Union at 9 p.m. on Jan. 14, 15, 20-22 and 27-29. Matinee performances on Sundays are at 6 p.m. Tickets are 300 drs. and 250 drs. for matinees and students.

Actress **Yoria Lambropoulou** will be reading and performing the prose and poetry of American writer Sylvia Plath on Monday, Jan. 23, at the Hellenic American Union. The performance is a recital of Sylvia Plath's work, with music, choreography and some film presentations that recreate the physical atmosphere Plath described in her poetry. The translation of the late poet's work is by Nana Isaiah. Ms. Lambropoulou studied theater in Italy and was previously an

actress with the drama troupe of Syracuse, Sicily.

Love for Love, a French drama based on the letters of a Portuguese nun in the 17th century, will be presented by French performer **Micheline Uzan** on Jan. 9 at 8 p.m. The play consists of five acts, each based on five separate letters by a 17th century nun who was placed against her will in a convent and subsequently fell in love with a French officer.

film

The Voyage of Odysseus, Part I, a new documentary by Greek filmmaker **Nestor Matsas** charts the landings of Odysseus on his way back to Ithaca from Troy. The

film will be shown at the Hellenic American Union on Jan. 18 at 8 p.m. Matsas takes us to nine different countries in the Mediterranean, including Gibraltar, Italy, Corsica, and Southern France, where Odysseus is said to have stopped on his journey home. Matsas also presents works of art from all over the world which represent centuries of artistic interpretation of Odysseus' famed voyage.

Two interesting films are showing at the British Council this month, *Overload*, directed by Stewart Cooper and *The Sailor's Return*, directed by Jack Gold. *Overload*, with Brian Sterner and Nicholas Ball, is a semi-fictional documentary of the Allied landing in Normandy in 1944. The documentary includes cuts from the archive film collection from the Imperial War Museum, London. Showings are on Jan. 12 and 13 at 8 p.m. *The Sailor's Return*, with Tom Bell and Shope Sodeinde, is the story of a 19th century British sailor who returns to England with a black bride and tries to settle down in Dorset. Showing on Jan. 16 at 8 p.m.

The French Institute is sponsoring a festival entitled *Images and Words*, a series of films based on literature, by French director **Michel Mitrani**, from Jan. 12-25. Following is a schedule of each film and the authors whose works that they were based on. Mitrani himself will speak on the opening night of the festival at 8 p.m. Showings are: Jan. 12, 9 p.m., *Un Balcon en Foret*, (Julian Gracq), Jan. 13, at 8 p.m., *Meurtre avec Pre-meditation*, (Gombowicz), Jan. 16 at 8 p.m.,

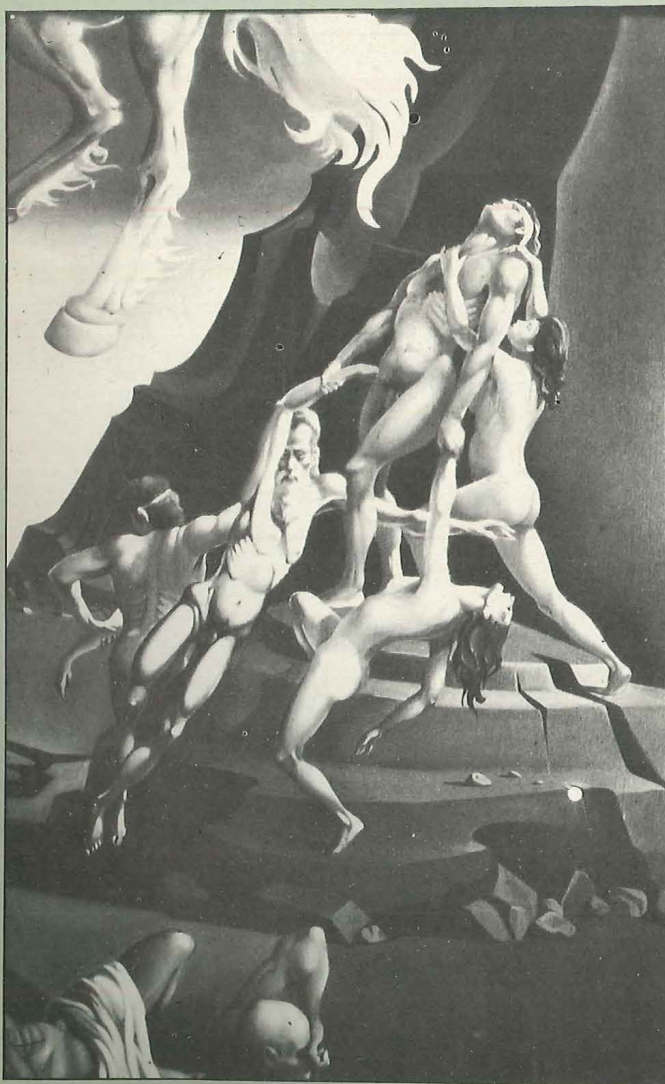
Tous Deux qui Tombent, (Samuel Beckett), Jan. 18 at 8 p.m., *La Chambre*, (Sartre), Jan. 19 at 8 p.m., *Sans Merveille*, (Marguerite Duras), Jan. 20 at 8 p.m., *Autour de Martin*, (R. Pignet), Jan. 23 at 8 p.m., *Delire à Deux*, (Eugene Ionesco), and Jan. 25 at 8 p.m., *Reportage sur un Squelette*, based on a work by Spanish writer J. Bergamin.

The **French Institute** is holding several other films this month: On Jan. 21, *Ma Nuit chez Maude*, directed by E. Rohmer, is showing at 5 p.m. and *Le Train*, directed by Granice-Deffere, with Romy Schneider, will be shown on Jan. 19 at 7 p.m. *Nous ne Vivons pas Ensemble* by Maurice Pailat, will show on Jan. 28 at 5 p.m.; and *Le Bataille du Rail*, the story of the French Resistance, directed by R. Clement, will show at 7 p.m. on the same day.

notes

Two trade exhibits open to professionals only are being held this month, one at the Zappeion and one at the Caravel Hotel. **Greek ready-to-wear** manufacturers are showing their Winter '84 line at the Caravel on Jan. 13-16 from 9 a.m.-7 p.m. The yearly show, organized by Link International, is geared to the foreign market. Fashion representatives from over 25 countries have been invited to the event.

The second trade show, **Xenia**, at the Zappeion, will be a display of restaurant, bar and hotel supplies. (Open to the trade only). This is Xenia's 13th annual show, and it will take place from Jan. 26-31. Hours are 4-9:30 p.m. daily, and 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 4-9:30 p.m. on weekends.



Yiannis Nikou exhibits at the Athenaeum Inter Continental

Kids... Kids... Kids...

Winter always brings children indoors, and theater or the movies are a great way to spend stormy winter weekends in Athens. Following is a list of children's theater performances, movie houses that show children's films during weekend matinees and other activities that kids of all ages would be interested in. Most of the theater performances are in Greek.

Children's Theater of Xenia Kaloyeropoulou.

This is one of the best groups in Athens. This season, Xenia Kaloyeropoulou's troupe is presenting Vechter's *School for Clowns*, a place where students learn improvisation, singing, dancing and self-expression. Performances are at the Athina Theater, Derigny 10 (Near the Polytechnion). Tel. 823-7330. Shows are every Friday at 5 p.m., and Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Heidi is showing at the Children's Theater of Thymeli on Moschonission St. 32 (near Plateia Amerikis). The performances are every Saturday at 4 p.m. and Sunday at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. Tickets are 250 drs. Call the theater, Tel. 865-7677 for more information.

Puppet Theater of Barba Mytoussi, at XEN on Amerikis St., in central Athens, performs every Saturday at 4:30 and every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. January's program was not available at press time. Call XEN, Tel. 362-4291 for more information.

The Butterfly's Evil Spell, by Frederico Garcia Lorca, will be showing at the Orvo Theater, Voukourestiou 1, Tel. 323-1259. The play's setting is a lake

where animals with human voices talk about their loves and secrets. Performances are every Saturday and Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Alice in the Land of Fish, by Yiannis Xanthoulis, will be performed by the Children's Experimental Theater at Ilision St. 21, Tel. 778-0826. Performances are on Saturdays at 5 p.m. and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

The following movie houses show children's movies every Sunday morning at approximately 11:00. Call each theater for program information and exact times.

Aavora, Ippokratous 180, Tel. 646-2253.

Athina, Avidou 93, Ano Ilisia, Tel. 770-1655.

Athinaion, Vas. Sofias 142, Ambelokipi, Tel. 778-2122.

Alexandra, Patission 79, Tel. 821-9298.

Aloi, Iakovaton 25, Ag. Loukas, Tel. 228-6978.

Kanaria, Vas. Konstanti-

nou 2, Ano Ilioupolis, Tel. 973-8659.

Pallas, Pl. Pangratiou, Tel. 751-1868.

Oasis, Ipponaktos 36, Neos Kosmos, Tel. 901-9412.

Koronet, Frynis 11-13, Tel. 701-1388.

Regular shows at the Evgenides Foundation **Planetarium** are given every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. for children ages 5-12. The library is open weekdays from 9 a.m.-2:30 p.m. The physics exhibit is on display daily except Saturday from 9:30-1 p.m. and 5:30-8:30 p.m. There are special lectures in English, but they must be arranged in advance. Call the Planetarium, on Syngrou Ave. (across from the Chandris Hotel), Tel. 941-1181 for details.

The new **ornithology wing** at the Goulandris Museum of Natural History, Levidou 13, Kifissia, is a great place for kids to spend a weekend after-

noon. Against a background of mountains, forests and seaside scenes, 180 different types of birds are displayed. Museum hours are 9 a.m.-4 p.m., except Fridays.

Two great new children's records of fairy tales set to the tunes of Greek dances have recently been released by Intersound records. The stories, entitled *The Peacock*, *the Nightingale and the Wise Tortoise*, *The Obstinate Little Goats*, *The Queen of the Wildflowers* and *The Two Naughty Chicks and Clever Fox*, are all fairytale creations of Alki Goylimi. Jim Brown wrote the music, basing his rhythms on hasapiko, tango, waltz, tsifteteli and other popular Greek dance music. Sophia Spiratou and two children sing the tales in Greek. The records are recommended for children ages 6-9, and can be bought at most music stores in Athens.



School for Clowns

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

NAME DAYS IN JANUARY

In traditional Greek circles one's name day (the day of the saint whose name one bears) is more significant than one's birthday.

Jan. 1	Vassilios (Vassilis, Vassos), William (Bill), Basil, Vassiliki (Vasso)
Jan. 6	Fotis, Fotini
Jan. 7	Yannis (John), Ioanna
Jan. 17	Antonios (Tony), Antonia
Jan. 18	Athanasios, Thanasis (Thanos), Nasos, Athanasia (Soula)
Jan. 20	Efthymios (Thymios), Efthymia (Effie)
Jan. 25	Grigorios (Gregory).

DATES TO REMEMBER

Jan. 19	Tou Bishvat (Jewish)
Jan. 30	Day of the Three Hierarchs, (Greek school holiday)

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Jan. 6	Epiphany
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CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN CLUB, Kastri, Tel. 801-2988. Program not available at press time.

AWOG (American Women's Organization of Greece), Tel. 801-3971 (Tues.-Fri. 10:30-1:30). Jan. 16, 9:30-3 p.m., bridge luncheon at the Athens Hilton, 850 drs. Call Tig Maroudis for details, Tel. 722-4645.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB, 865-2780. Vasilopita cutting in mid-January. Call for more information.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF GREECE, Tel. 801-7553. Program not available at press time. Call for details.

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, Tel. 652-2144. Ice and roller-skating on Jan. 22 at 11 a.m. Call for details on place and price.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP, Mavromihali 69, Tel. 281-4823. Jan. 6, discussion on the proposed conference of autonomous women's groups of Greece; Jan. 19, discussion on pornography; Jan. 26, party at 9 p.m. Call for time and information on speakers.

NETWORK. Volunteers have published a 203-page directory of services in Greece. For details on where to buy a copy call the League of Volunteers, Tel. 346-2800.

PROPELLER CLUB, 9 Patission St., Tel. 522-0623. Program not available at press time.

ROTARY CLUB, Tel. 362-3150. Lecture series every Tuesday night at 8:45 p.m. at the King George Hotel. (See Focus.)

ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB, Tel. 360-1311. Jan. 9, men only dinner at the Royal Olympic Hotel, 9 p.m.; Jan. 23, ladies night dinner meeting with guest speaker, at the Royal Olympic Hotel, 9 p.m.

REPUBLICANS ABROAD, Tel. 681-5747. Jan. 31, sixth anniversary luncheon at the Athens Hilton. (See Classifieds);

MUSIC, DANCE, DRAMA

BAM TRIALALO a play by German playwright Carlo Valentine, will be performed by the Theater Kaisarianis at the Goethe Institute on Jan. 31. Performances are also given at the Kaisariani Theater, Vrioulon 125, Tel. 729-0772, Wed.-Sun. at 9:30 p.m. Matinees are shown on weekends at 6:30. Tickets for the theater are 400 drs. and 200 drs. for students. (See Focus.)

LYRIKI SKINI performs either ballet or opera at 7 p.m. at their theater, Acadimias 59. Ticket prices range from 150-400 drs. Student price is 50 drs. (See Focus.)

A CONCERT OF CLASSICAL MUSIC performed by violinist Stefan Deak and pianist Dr. John Trevitt will be given at the British Council on Jan. 30 at 8 p.m. (See Focus.)

GREEK PIANIST George Dascoulis will perform Beethoven sonatas at the Hellenic American Union on Jan. 12 at 8 p.m. (See Focus.)

PIANIST Roland Nadeau will accompany Theodore Antoniou in a lecture entitled *Crisis in Contemporary Music* at the Hellenic-American Union on Jan. 19 at 8 p.m. (See Focus.)

PROSE AND POETRY OF SYLVIA PLATH will be performed in Greek to music and video by actress Yioria Lambropoulou at the Hellenic American Union on Jan. 23 at 8 p.m. (See Focus.)

A MUSICAL NIGHT with pianist Aris Garoufalas and clarinetist Niko Gilnos will be held at Parnassos Hall, Plateia Karitsi on Jan. 11. Call for details, Tel. 721-8746.

PIANO RECITAL by Vicky Stelianou will be held at Parnassos Hall on Jan. 25. Call Tel. 721-8746, for details.

THE NATIONAL ORCHESTRA performs every Monday at 8:30 p.m. at the Pallas Theater. Programs change weekly. Call the box office, Tel. 362-8670 for details. Prices range from 170-300 drs. Student tickets cost 50 drs.

THE STANISLAVSKY THEATER is continuing performances of three one-act plays - *O Indos Gireve to Bronx*, by Horowitz; *This Property is Condemned*, by Tennessee Williams; and *The Stronger*, by August Strindberg. Performances are every weekend (Fri., Sat., Sun.) from Jan. 14-29 at 9 p.m. Matinee performances are held on Sundays at 6 p.m. Tickets are 300 drs; 250 for matinees and students.

SYN ENA MUSIC, Batatzi 59 (off Leof. Alexandras), Tel. 642-4232, sponsors jazz and classical music nights every Fri., Sat., and Sunday. In mid-January, musical theater will be presented as well as jazz and a night of baroque music. Every Tuesday, the club presents Octana, a Greek contemporary music group. Call for program details.

GALLERIES

ACHILLO GALLERY, Geronta 6, Plaka, Tel. 324-9451. Through Jan. 14, the sculpture and paintings of 45 Greek artists, representing the theme "peace" will be presented.

AFI, Tripodon 25, Plaka, Tel. 324-7146. Weaving and textile exhibit from Guatemala beginning the middle of January. Call for more details.

ANEMOS, Kiriazzi 26, Kifissia, Tel. 808-2344. Stathis Petropoulos, paintings, through Jan. 14.

ANTENOR, Antinoros 17, Tel. 722-8564. Program not available at press time, call for information.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-2662. Until Jan. 8, 30 Greek artists will present paintings and sculpture; Jan. 11-31, Lydia Sarri will show oils and watercolors.

ART WORKSHOP, Aristophanous 35, Halandri, Tel. 681-8821. A group exhibit of sculpture and ceramics by well-known Greek artists will take place in January. Call the gallery for schedule information.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, Kolonaki, Tel. 721-3938. Oils and watercolors by Paris Prekas through Jan. 10; from Jan. 14-Feb. 5, the gallery will present the works of Vangelis Kouzounis. Oils.

ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, Syngrou Ave., Tel. 902-3666. Through Jan. 24, a group exhibit of sculpture and painting with works by Ilias Katsilieris, Tassos Kyriazopoulos, Sotiris Sorongas, Malamos, and others; Jan. 25-Feb. 13, oils, by Yiannis Nikou.

JEAN BERNIER, Marasi 51, Tel. 723-5657. Through Jan. 20, pastels, polaroid photos and sketches by Loukas Samaras will be on display; from Jan. 16, Greek-American photographer Philippos Tsiaras will be exhibit his work.

DADA, Antinoros 31, Tel. 724-2377. Through Jan. 6, a painting exhibit by Anna Benaki and Stavrianos Katsireas; Jan. 9-27, painters Alexandros Kritselis and Carol St. Anna will exhibit their work. (See Focus.)

DIOGENES, 33 Nikis St., Tel. 323-1978. Jan. 10-25, Greek island themes in oils and pastels by Sophocles Lykou; Jan. 26-Feb. 11, Zamfir Dumitrescu, a Romanian painter and professor, will show his latest work, mostly geometric compositions.

ENGOPOULOS, Dinokratous 53, Kolonaki, Tel. 722-3888. Through Jan. 14, the gallery will show works of recent graduates of and students in their last year at the School of Fine Arts.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, Tel. 362-8230. Through the end of January, a group exhibit will be shown with works of Nikos Engonopoulos, Christos Karas, Pavlos, Mikis Theophilaktopoulos and Costas Tsoclis.

HYDROHOOS, Anapiron Polemou 16, Tel. 722-3684. Works by painter Alexis Hanspa until Jan. 7; show of oils by Giorgios Hadzakis from Jan. 9-24; Oils by Stella Kalamara from Jan. 26-Feb. 11.

KOURD GALLERY, 7 Skoufa, Kolonaki, Tel. 361-3113. Program not available at press time, call for information.

KREONIDES, 7 Iperidou St., Tel. 322-4261. From Jan. 9-25 the gallery will show paintings and gold jewelry by Irena.

MEDUSA, Xenokratous 7, Tel. 724-4552. Jan. 9-Feb. 1, constructions in four dimensions by Marianos Strapatsakis.

PINAKOTHIKI (National Gallery), Vas. Konstantinou, opposite the Hilton, Tel. 723-5937. Exhibit of Greek folk painter Theophilos continues through the end of January; paintings by Stelios Miliadis also through the end of January; 20th century German painter Julius Bissier from Jan. 16-Feb. 26. (See Focus.)

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9A, Tel. 361-6165. Jan. 9-25, terracotta and metal sculpture by Argyro Karibakak-Negretonti. (See Focus.)

ORA, Xenofondos 7, Tel. 323-0698. Until Jan. 10 the gallery is exhibiting the work of Yiorgos Kathendarakis - depictions of the homes of Pilon in paintings and constructions; as well as the work of painter Aris Stathopoulos; Jan. 11-27, a show of paintings by Kabouropoulos and mosaics by Mihalis Neoclis.

OMEGA, 30-32 Vas. Pavlou, Psychico, Tel. 671-7266. Until Jan. 12, Marietta Papayioannou displays ceramic works; from the middle of January, the gallery will exhibit works by Astrid Kokka, a German painter living in Greece. (See Focus.)

POLYPLANO, Lykavittou 16, Tel. 362-9822. The gallery will not be having any new exhibits in January.

SKOUFA, 4 Skoufa St., Tel. 360-3541. From Jan. 12-Feb. 1, the gallery will show oil paintings by Lefki Christidi.

SYLLOGI, Vas. Sofias 4, Tel. 724-5136. Painter Nikos Karayiannis will be exhibiting from Jan. 12-25.

THOLOS, Filellinon 20 & Kidathenaion, Tel. 323-7950. Bulgarian artist Maroussia Maidatchefska will be displaying sketches and engravings from Jan. 9-25.

TO TRITO MATI, Loukianou 21B, Tel. 722-9733. Program not available at press time. Call for details.

ZALOKOSTA 7, Zalokosta & Kriezotou Sts., Tel. 361-2277. Oils and sketches by Tassos Mantzarinos will be shown from Jan. 9-27.

ZOUMBOLAKIS, 20 Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 360-8278. Paintings by Cosmas Xenakis.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33 (Near Caravel), Tel. 722-9219. Jan. 9-23, paintings by Kostas Fotopoulos and sketches by Pavlos Kouyoumtzis; Jan. 26-Feb. 9, the gallery will display works of painter Vassilis Theoharakis.

EXHIBITS

XENIA, an exhibit of restaurant, bar and hotel supplies will be held at the Zappeion from Jan. 26-31. Thirteenth annual exhibit. By invitation only. Daily, 4:00-9:30; weekends, 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 4-9:30 p.m.

DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS by early 20th century German painter Richard Ziegler. At the Goethe Institute, Jan. 11-Feb. 3. (See Focus.)

JULIUS BISSIER, early 20th century German expressionist, at the National Gallery, Jan. 16-Feb. 26. (See Focus.)

SCULPTURAL PAINTINGS, by Rinio Kyriazides-Mourelou will be shown at the British Council from Jan. 9-20.

PAINTINGS by Greek artist Panayiotis Nikiteas will be shown at the British Council from Jan. 23-Feb. 1.

SCULPTURE, by Stelios Papanicolau will be on display at the Hellenic American Union from Jan. 23-Feb. 3.

PHOTO EXHIBIT, Through Jan. 8 at Gallery "F", works of Greek photographer Andreas Smaragdus will be shown; from Jan. 16-Feb. 8 the gallery is sponsoring a show of Spanish photographer Pablo De Jevenoix's work. (See Focus.)

THE PHOTOGRAPHY CENTER, 10 Sina, is holding an exhibition of Swiss photographer Daniel Zwartz's work from Jan. 2 for three weeks. (See Focus.)

GUATEMALAN WEAVING will be on display at the Afi Gallery, Tripodon 25, Plaka, Tel. 324-7146.

GREEK PHOTOGRAPHER Phillipos Tsiaras is having a show at the gallery of Jean Bernier, Marasi 51, Tel. 723-5657.

SCULPTURE AND DRAWINGS of late artist Antonis Vezirtzis will be displayed at the Odeion Athinon (near statue of Truman) from Jan. 16-Feb. 5.

LECTURES AND SEMINARS

HOW TO FIND HAPPINESS ACCORDING TO METAPHYSICS by Agis Sarakinos, in Greek, on Jan. 11 at 8:30 p.m. at the Helianthos Yoga Union, Marathonodromou 29, Paleo Psychico, Tel. 671-1667.

FACING AND OVERCOMING LONELINESS, by Robert Najemy, in either Greek or English, depending on the students. Jan. 18, 8:30 p.m. at the Helianthos Yoga union, Marathonodromou 29, Paleo Psychico, Tel. 671-1667.

THE MEDICAL USE OF THE AURA IN RELATION TO THE ESOTERIC EVOLUTION OF THE UNIVERSE, by Spiros Diamonides, in Greek, on Jan. 25, 8:30 p.m., at the Helianthos Yoga Union, Marathonodromou 29, Tel. 671-1667.

SPIRITUALIZING OUR EVERYDAY LIVES, by Robert Najemy, on Feb. 1 at 8:30 p.m., at the Helianthos Yoga Union, Marathonodromou 29, Paleo Psychico, Tel. 671-1667.

KARMA, REINCARNATION, AND SPIRITUAL EVOLUTION, by Robert Najemy on Jan. 25 at the Circle Yoga Center, Kokkinara 31, Kifissia, Tel. 808-0365.

MARKETPLACE LUNCHEON, sponsored by the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce at the Athens Hilton, Jan. 25. Representatives from Kodak, the Haig Group, Bache Securities, and Tasis Hellenic School will speak about company activities.

PORNOGRAPHY, discussion with a guest speaker, at the Multi-National Women's Liberation Group, Mavromihali 69, Tel. 281-4823. On Jan. 19, 8:30 p.m. Call for details.

ONE FAMILY, ONE WORLD, color photos taken in many countries with a comment by British Council Assistant Representative Kenneth Whitty. At the British Council, Jan. 19, 8 p.m.

THE ULYSSES SYNDROME, a lecture on Greek art in relation to international art will be given by Ian Vorres at the British Council on Jan. 26 at 8 p.m. (See Focus.)

CRISIS IN CONTEMPORARY MUSIC, by Theodore Antoniou with piano accompaniment by Roland Nadeau, on Jan. 19, 8 p.m., at the Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22, Tel. 362-9886.

THE INFLUENCE OF FRENCH SCIENCE IN CONTEMPORARY MEDICINE by George Pournaropoulos at Parnassus Hall, Tel. 721-8746 for details.

ALEKOS SAKELARIOS, movie director and writer, will talk about the theater on Jan. 10. Sponsored by the Rotary Club, at the King George Hotel, 8:45. Call the Club, Tel. 362-3150.

THE WORLD ECONOMY - CAN IT BE SAVED? by economist Dimitris Trigazis. Sponsored by the Rotary Club, at the King George Hotel, Jan. 17, 8:45 p.m.

SERVE ROTARY, SERVE THE PEOPLE, by Agapitos Diakogiannis, Greek representative of Rotary International. At the King George Hotel, Jan. 24, 8:45 p.m.

THE UNREDEEMED GREEKS OF NORTHERN EPIRUS, by journalist Eleni Kyraiou, at the King George Hotel, Jan. 31, 8:45 p.m.

WINTER TRAVEL

CAIRO, Jan. 25-29. Includes double accommodation, airfare, first-class hotel, full board and sightseeing. \$420. Call American Travel, Tel. 723-7504, for details.

ISTANBUL, Feb. 17-20. Includes airfare, Bosphorus boat trip, English guide. \$262 with American Travel. Call 723-7504 for details.

EGYPT with a Nile cruise, Feb. 24-March 4. With AWOG, \$850. Call Sarah, Tel. 671-3153, for details.

WINTER OLYMPICS IN SARAJEVO Feb. 7-12, with AWOG. Call Vollen, Tel. 683-1687

INSTITUTE SCREENINGS

BRITISH COUNCIL

OVERLOAD, directed by Stewart Cooper with Brian Sterner and Nicholas Ball. (See Focus.)

THE SAILOR'S RETURN, directed by Jack Gold, with Tom Bell and Shope Sodeinde. (See Focus.)

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION

THE VOYAGE OF ODYSSEUS, directed by Greek cinematographer Nestor Matsas. (See Focus.)

WINTER COURSES

NEWS AND FEATURE WRITING by Canadian journalist Emmanuel Hadzipetros, from Jan. 17, 7-8:30 p.m., twice weekly. Eight-week course. 6,000 drs. Call Hellenic American Union for details, Tel. 362-9886.

ACCELERATED GREEK, beginner and intermediate levels, at the Athens Center, Tel. 701-2268.

GREEK FOR FOREIGNERS, at the YWCA (XEN) on Amerikis St. Mon.-Wed. 4-6 p.m. or Mon.-Wed.-Fri. 12:30-2. XEN also offers classes in knitting, typing, embroidery, and more. For information, call 362-4291.

FILM BUFFS COURSE, at the Hellenic-American Union every Monday, 7-10 p.m., from Jan. 30-April 9. Course, given by film-critic Samantha Stenzel, will include classic American and Greek films as well as discussions and guest appearances by various directors. 1,500 drs. for adults and 1,200 drs. for students. Call 360-7305 for information.

MUSEUMS & SITES

ACROPOLIS, open 7:30 a.m.-4:45 p.m. 150 drs., Sunday open 8 a.m.-4:45 p.m., free entrance. Price also includes museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, same hours as Acropolis, except closed Tuesday. Tel: 323-6665. Sculpture, vases, terracottas, and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, 7:30 a.m.-3 p.m., 100 drs. entrance, half price for students. Sunday open 8 a.m.-3 p.m., free entrance.

AGORA MUSEUM, Tel: 311-0185. Same hours as Agora, except closed Tuesday. Price includes entry to both. A repli-

ca of the 2nd century B.C. Stoa of Attalos, the museum has been reconstructed on original foundation in ancient agora. Also houses finds from Agora excavations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, Filellinon 38, Piraeus. Tel: 542-1598. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vass. Sofias). Tel: 361-1617. Neo-classical mansion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles and costumes as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic, and Chinese art. Open 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. 70 drs. entrance on weekdays, free Sundays.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias 22. Tel: 721-1027. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art. Open weekdays 9-3, closed Mondays. Holidays and Sundays open 9-2. 100 drs. entrance, free on Sundays.

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CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, Iperidou 18, Plaka. Tel: 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Open 9-1 and 5-8. Closed Sunday afternoons and Monday all day. Free entrance.

D. PIERIDES MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern Art, 29 King George Avenue, Glyfada; open Mon and Wed., 6-10 pm; Tel. 413-5068.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART, (Ethniki Pinakothiki), Vass. Konstantinos, opposite the Hilton Hotel. Tel: 721-1010. Permanent collection includes works of Greek painters from 16th century to present, as well as a few European masters.

GOULANDRIS NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Levidou 13, Kifissia. Tel: 801-5870. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m., 5 p.m.-8 p.m. Sat. - Thurs. Closed Friday. Entrance 30 drs.

GOUNARO MUSEUM, G. Gounaropoulos 6, Ano Ilissia. Tel: 777-7601. Art and memorabilia of Gounaropoulos, one of Greece's best-known artists.

JEWISH MUSEUM, Melidoni 5. Tel: 325-2823. Houses art and artifacts from centuries-old Jewish communities in Greece. Open Mon., Wed., Fri., Sun. 10-1 p.m. Free entrance.

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ATHENS, Klatthmonos Sq., Plaka. Housed in the Old Palace built in 1833-4. The displays illuminate 19th century Athens. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Mon., Wed., Fri.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kynthathion 17, Plaka, (near Nikis St.). Tel: 321-3018. Art and artifacts mainly from 18th and 19th centuries. Open 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Mondays.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Patission & Tossitsa Sts. Tel: 821-7717 for information in Greek, 821-7724 for information in English. One of the world's finest and most comprehensive collection of ancient Greek art. Open weekdays (except Mon.) 9 a.m.-3:15 p.m., Sun. 9 a.m.-2 p.m. 150 drs. entrance.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Square. Tel: 323-7617. Open 9 a.m.-2 p.m. weekdays (except Mon.), and 9 a.m.-1 p.m. on weekends. 50 drs. entrance, free Thurs.

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Valoaitou 17, Tel. 361-8385. A commercial and industrial reference library, with a collection of American and Greek directories and catalogues as well as many trade, technical and statistical journals. Mon - Fri, 8:30-2:30, Closed Sat.

AMERICAN LIBRARY (USICA), Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor). Tel. 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indexes and U.S. Government documents in English. A microfilm-microfiche reader-printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. The New York Times, Time, Newsweek and Scientific American available on microfilm. Mon-Fri, 9:30 am-2pm and Mon-Thurs, 5:30-8:30 pm.

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychiko Tel. 671-4628, ext. 60. Open Mon-Fri, 8:30 am-4pm, closed Sat. 25,000 books in English and Greek; English periodicals.

BENAKI, Koumbari 1, Tel. 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, gravures, and watercolors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon 8:30-2 pm, Sat. closed. British Council Library hours: lending and reference library will be open from 9:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. during June and July.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29, Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French, Mon-Fri, 10-1, 5-7:45. Sat. closed.

THE GENNADIUS, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61, Tel. 721-0536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon-Fri, 9 am-5 pm, Sat, 9 am-2 pm.

GOETHE INSTITUTE Omirou 12-14, Tel. 360-8111. Mon-Sat, 9 am-1 pm. Books, periodicals, references, records and cassettes in German. Mon-Fri, 9:30 am-2 pm and 5-8 pm. Closed Wed. evenings.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY, Massalias 22 (7th floor), Tel. 360-7305. Books and periodicals in Greece, Mon-Fri, 9 am-1 pm, 6-9 pm. Sat. closed.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, Panepistimiou St, Tel. 361-4413. Open Mon-Fri 9 am-2 pm. Manuscripts, books, periodicals in several languages. For reference use only.

NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTER, Vas. Konstantinou 48, Tel. 722-9811. Scientific journals and periodicals in all languages except Greek. For reference use only, but photocopies made upon request Mon-Fri, 7:30 am-2:30 pm; 4-8:45 pm; Sat. closed.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Vas. Sofias, Tel. 323-5030, Mon-Sat, 8:30 am-1 pm. The Benaki Annex is located in the National Historical Museum.

CITY HIGHLIGHTS

STREET MARKETS - If you don't visit the outdoor fruit and vegetable markets while in Greece, you are missing the essence. Below is a list of days and areas:

MONDAYS: Patission (Hansen Str.), Kato Kifissia (K. Tsaldari Str.), Halandri (Phaneromenis Str.), Neo Pshychiko (Xanthou Str.).

TUESDAYS: Kypseli (Lesvou Str.), Galatsi (El. Venizelou Str.), Nea Philadelphia (Redestou Str.), Halandri (Mesoghion Str.), Nea Filothei (Theol. Iodannidou Str.), Nea Kifissia (Ploutarchou Str.), Pangrati (Laskou Str.).

WEDNESDAYS: Nea Smyrni (Omiron Str.), Ano Nea Smyrni (Stenimachou Str.), Peristeri (El. Venizelou Str.), Ghizy (Lomvardou Str.), Kifissia (Zirini Str.), Pelki (E. Venizelou Str.), Ano Patissia (Lalemou Str.).

THURSDAYS: Acharnon (Zymvrakaki Str.), Glyfada (Ag. Gerasimou Str.), Voula (Ag. Ioannou Str.), Nea Ionia (E. Amalias Str.), Immitos (Aopendou Str.), Ano Ilissia (Galinis Str.).

FRIDAYS: Kolonaki (Xenokratou Str.), Kallithea (Dimos-thenous Str.), Neo Faliro (Nereidon Str.), Amphithea (K. Paleologou Str.), Ano Aghia Paraskevi (Opp. Dimitriou Str.), Paleo Psychiko (Emb. Naou Str.), Nea Elvetia (Konstantinoupoleos Str.), Ilissia (Dimitrisa Str.), Ano Kypseli (Karterias & Amfilitritis Strs.), Neo Iraklion (Phyllon Str.).

SATURDAYS: Ampelokipi (D. Plakentias Str.), Exarchia (Kalidromiou Str.), Aghia Paraskevi Ellinikou (Ippokratous Str.), Maroussi (25 Martiou Str.), Attiki Square (Alkamenous Str.), Illicupoli (Protopapa Str.).

SHOPPING HOURS

General trade stores: Mon., Wed., Sat. 8-2:30; Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8-1:30 and 5-8.

Supermarkets, cheese shops, and specialized food and coffee shops: Mon., Wed., Sat. 8-3; Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8-2 and 5:30-8:30.

Butchers and fish markets: Mon., Wed., Sat. 7:30-2; Tues., Thurs., Fri. 7:30-2:30 and 5:30-8:30.

Barbers and hairdressers: Mon., Wed. 8:15-2; Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8:15-1:30 and 4:30-8:30; Sat. 8:15-5.

Bakeries: Mon., Wed., Sat. 7:30-3; Tues., Thurs., Fri. 7:30-2:30 and 5:30-8:30.

Pharmacies: Mon., Wed. 8-2:30; Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8-2 and 5-8.

Dry Cleaners: Mon., Wed. 8-4; Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8-2 and 5-8:30.

CHANGING OF THE GUARD, outside the Parliament building every Sunday, 11 a.m., the evzones (troops who guard the parliament) are dressed in ceremonial outfits, suitable for photography.

MONASTIRAKI, Athens Flea Market near the railway station; although Sunday is the most popular time, 'never on -', if you choose to walk independently as opposed to being propelled... much too crowded. The market is open throughout the week, when you can shop more easily for paintings, carpets, leather goods, etc. You used to be able to bargain; not so easy now.

PIRAEUS FLEA MARKET, at the end of the line (Piraeus); just as crowded, but it only happens on Sunday am, and is all over at 1 p.m., curious items, but intriguing. Worth the trip, and bargaining is possible.

LYKAVITTO, an easy pathway winds up to the summit, which is crowned by a chapel consecrated to St. George. Beautiful view of the city and surroundings. A luxury class restaurant and snack bar.

PHILOPAPPOU, another nice walk in parkland that also houses the Stratou and Pynx theaters. Amazing view.

SQUARES - If you want to experience real Athenian life - when in Greece, do as, etc. - have a coffee in one of the squares, and people-watch.

this month

MUSEUMS & SITES OUTSIDE ATHENS

PELOPONNESE

ANCIENT CORINTH, museum and site, Tel.: (0741) 31207. Ruins of one of most important cities in ancient Greece; what is visible now dates mostly from Roman period. Excellent museum with finds from pre-historic through late Roman period. Open weekdays and Sat. 9-3:30, Sun. 10-4:30.

MYCENAE, ruins of the most important Mycenaean city, on top of a citadel. Open daily 9-5, Sun. and holidays 10-5.

EPIDAYRUS, museum and Sanctuary of Asklepeios, Tel.: (0753) 22009. Sanctuary was dedicated to healer god Asklepeios. Main visible ruins date to late classical period. Well preserved ancient theater seats 15,000 people; used throughout summer for festival events, is famous for excellent acoustics. Museum contains finds from the site, including fine examples of architectural sculptures. Open daily 9-5, Sun. and holidays 10-2.

MYSTRAS, fascinating ruins of a Byzantine city, located in the foothills of Mt. Taygetos, near Sparta. It is said that Constantine XII Paleologos, the last Byzantine emperor, was crowned in the cathedral here. Museum is located in one of cathedral's buildings and contains mostly architectural fragments. Open 9-3:30 weekdays, 10-4:30 Sun. and holidays.

OLYMPIA, the "Sacred grove of Allis" was dedicated to Zeus and was considered the most important sanctuary in Greece. Olympic games were held here every four years. Museum contains outstanding works of ancient sculpture, including the pediment sculpture from the Temple of Zeus, a statue of Hermes reputedly by the sculptor Praxiteles, and a 5th century Nike (winged victory) by Paionios.

CENTRAL GREECE

DELPHI, site of the famous oracle, with ruins of a vast and rich sanctuary, and a fine museum. Site open from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on weekdays. 11 a.m.-5 p.m. on Tuesdays and 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m. on Sun. and holidays. The museum, Tel.: (0265) 82313, houses finds from the excavations. Open daily 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Tues. 11 a.m.-3 p.m., and Sun. and holidays 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

OSSIOS LOUKAS MONASTERY, between Leviaia and Delphi, was built in the 11th century A.D. Outstanding mosaics.

NORTHERN GREECE

THESSALONIKI, Greece's second city. Flourished in later Roman and Byzantine times, now a modern metropolis with a varied architectural and cultural heritage. The Archaeological Museum contains important finds from all over northern Greece, including material from the world-famous excavations at Vergina. Open daily 8 a.m.-7 p.m. and Sun. and holidays 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tel.: (031) 830-538. See also:

ARCH OF GALERIUS, built in the 4th century A.D. by the emperor Galerius to celebrate his victory over the Persians.

AGHIOS GEORGIOS ROTUNDA, also built by Galerius in the early part of the 4th century, it was intended as a mausoleum.

THE BASILICA OF AGHIOS DEMETRIOS, is the largest church in Greece. It is dedicated to Aghios Demetrios, martyred during the reign of Galerius.

PANAGHIA AKHEIROPOIETOS, one of the oldest early Christian churches.

AGHIA SOFIA, built in the 8th century A.D.; marks a transitional stage in ecclesiastical architecture from the basilica to the cruciform style.

PANAGHIA HALKEION, one of the oldest of the strictly Byzantine churches in Thessaloniki, built in the cruciform style, with dome.

AGHII APOSTOLI, is one of the most richly decorated churches in Thessaloniki, with intricate mosaics. It was built in the 14th century A.D.

ISLAND SITES & MUSEUMS

DELOS, ruins of ancient sanctuary and town of Delos cover this little island near Mykonos. Museum, Tel.: (0289) 22259, houses Archaic, Classical, Hellenistic and Roman sculptures, as well as vases and utensils from all periods. Open 9 a.m. 3 p.m. weekdays, and 9:30-1 p.m. Sun.

SANTORINI, ruins of a Minoan city at Akrotiri, destroyed in late 2nd millennium B.C. by eruption of volcano. Important frescoes from site at the National Archaeological Museum in Athens. Museum on Santorini, (0286) 22217, exhibits other excavation finds.

RHODES, the City Walls are fine examples of 15th and 16th century A.D. fortifications. Visit also the Acropolis of Lindos with spectacular view, sanctuary of Athena Lindia. The Archaeological Museum in Rhodes town, Tel.: (0241) 27674, houses finds from all over the island.

CRETE, near Herakleion is Knossos, main Minoan settlement with famous "Palace of King Minos". Site open daily from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sun. and holidays from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. The Herakleion Museum, Tel.: (081) 282305, houses richest collection of Minoan material in world. Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. weekdays, Sun. and holidays 8 a.m.-4 p.m. Mon. 8

a.m.-noon. Excellent local museum in Chania. New museum dedicated to Nikos Kazantzakis in village of Vavari, near Herakleion.

MONASTERIES

METEORA, located in Thessaly and containing 20 large and 13 small monasteries, the earliest going back to the 11th century A.D. Four are occupied today:

MONI VARIAM, Tel.: (0432) 22277, can be visited all weekdays except Fridays, from 9 a.m.-1 a.m. and from 3-6 p.m.

METAMORPHOSIS TOU SOTIRIOU, Tel.: (0432) 22278, can be visited all weekdays except Tues. from 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and from 3-6 p.m.

MONI AGHIOU NIKOLAOU ANAPAFSA, Tel.: (0432) 22275. Visiting hours are all weekdays, same hours as above.

MONI AGHIA TRIADA, Tel.: (0432) 22220, can be toured same hours as above.

SPORTS

BADMINTON

The Halandri Badminton Club, American Community School, Halandri. For further information, call Joe Cornachio, Athletics Director, Tel.: 659-3200.

BASKETBALL

For information, call the *Basketball Federation*, 11 N. Sari-polou St. Tel.: 824-4125 or 822-4131. Also *Panellinio Athletic Association*, Evelpidon & Mavromateon Sts. after 3 p.m., 823-3720/3733.

BOWLING

The following bowling alleys are open to the public in Athens, with prices for games between 120 and 140 drs., usually including shoe rental.

Blanos Bowling, Vas. Yiorgiou 81 and Dousmani 3, Glyfada. Tel.: 893-2322; open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m. Also *Vouliagmeni 239*, Tel.: 971-4036 open 6 p.m. to 2 a.m. Game prices are 120 drs. before 6 p.m. and 140 drs. after 6 p.m.

Bowling Center Piraeus, top of Castella, Profitis Ilias, Piraeus. Tel.: 412-0271; open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m.

Holiday Inn, Bowling alley, Mihalakopoulou St., Tel.: 727-8182. A 12-lane Brunswick alley with snack bar. Open 10 a.m. - midnight.

Bowling Center Kifissia, (Snack bar and bowling alley), Kolokotroni and Levidou Sts., Kifissia. Tel.: 8084-662, open 10 a.m.-2 a.m.

Competitions every Monday 7:30 p.m. for 1st class; Tues. 7:30 p.m. 2nd class; Turs. 10:30 p.m. competition in the dark. Prices between 90 and 140 drs. depending on the time and day, shoe rental 10 drs. extra.

BOXING

Panellinios Athletics Association, Evelpidon & Mavromateon Sts. Tel.: 823-3720, 823-3773. Lessons offered three times a week.

BRIDGE

General information from the **Hellenic Bridge Federation**, 6 Evripidou St., 4th floor. Tel.: 3210-490. Also gives free lessons in winter.

Tournaments are held at:

Athens Duplicate Bridge Club, 32 Akadimias St., 7th floor. Every Monday and Tuesday at 9 p.m. Tel.: 363-4283.

Psychico Club 11 Yeidi St. Tel.: 671-3503. Tournaments every Wed. at 8:30 and Friday mornings at 10.

Filotheti Tennis Club, Kaliga & Dafni Sts. Tel.: 681-2557. Tournaments every Monday at 8:30 p.m.

Panellinios Athletics Association, 26 Mavromateon St. Tel.: 823-3773, 823-3720. Tournaments every Saturday at 10 a.m.

CYCLING

Detailed programs and further information available from the **Greek Cycling Federation**, 28 Bouboulinas St. Tel.: 883-1414.

CHESS

For general information and details on lessons, contact the **National Chess Federation**, 79-81 Sokratous St., 7th Floor. Tel.: 5222-069, 5224-712. Lessons available at: **Ambelokipi Chess Club**, 6 Kohlitos St. Tel.: 6433-584. **National Bank of Greece Chess Club**, 9 Neofytou Douka St. Tel.: 723-0270.

FENCING

General information from the **Greek Organization of Fencing**, 57 Akadimias St., 6th floor. Tel.: 7209-582.

Athens Club, Panepistimiou Street, Tel.: 324-2611

Athens Fencing Club, 11 Doxapatri St. Tel.: 363-3777

Athens Club of Fencers, 13 Poulou St., Ambelokipi. Tel.: 6427-548

FIELD : TRACK

Information on events, participation etc., from **SEGAS**, 137 Syngrou Ave. Tel. 934-4126 **Panellinios Athletics Association** has daily exercises. Apply to their offices (see above).

GOLF

The **Glyfada Golf Course and Club** near the Eastern Int'l Airport bus terminal. Tel.: 8946-820, and 8946-875. Open from 8 a.m. to sunset.

HIKING

Ipethrios Zoi (Outdoor life), 9 Vass. Sophias. Tel.: 3615-779, is a non-profitmaking mountaineering and hiking club open to all. Organizes outings every weekend at minimal

cost. No special equipment needed except good walking shoes and a rucksack.

GYMNASTICS

Contact **SEGAS** for information, 137 Syngrou Ave. Tel. 934-4126

HOCKEY

The Athens Hockey Club, American Community School, Halandri. Contact: Joe Cornachio, Athletics Director. Tel.: 6593-200.

HORSE RACING

There are races every Mon., Wed., and Sat. at 6:30 p.m. at the **Faliron Racecourse** at the seaward end of Syngrou Ave. Tel.: 9417-761. Entrance fee to the pavillion, drs. 500, plus 1st class seating drs. 100 and 2nd class seating drs. 50.

HORSE RIDING

For general information, contact the **SEGAS Horseriding Committee**, Syngrou 137, Tel. 231-2628

Athens Riding Club, Geraka, Aghia Paraskevi. Tel.: 661-1088. Has two open air and one indoor track. Non-members accepted for a minimum of 10 lessons. Greek and English speaking instructors. Open 7:00-11:00 and 17:00-19:30 hrs.

Hellenic Riding Club, 19 Paradissou St., Maroussi. Tel.: 6826-128, 6812-506. Has 3 open-air and one indoor track. Non-members admitted. Open 7:00-10:30 and 17:00-19:30 hrs.

Tatoi Riding Club, Tatoi & Dekeria Sts., near airport. One track for racing events and three smaller ones for riding and jumping lessons. Non-members admitted. Open 8:00-11:00 and 7:00 to 20:00 hrs; Lessons cost 500 drs. per hour or 12 lessons for 5,000 drs.

ICE SKATING

Athens Skating Club, 20 Sokratous St., Vari, Tel.: 8959-356. Offers lessons. Open daily 10-2 p.m., 5-12 midnight, and weekends, all day from 10 a.m.-2 a.m. Skating cost includes rental, at 300 drs. per hour.

JUDO

For general information, contact **SEGAS**, 137 Syngrou Ave. Tel. 934-4126.

Lessons given at the **Panellinios Stadium**, Leoforos Alexandras.

Panellinios Athletics Association. Evelpidon & Mavromateon Sts. Tel.: 823-3733. Gives lessons three times a week.

MOUNTAINEERING

The Greek Alpine Club, 2 Kapnikareas/Ermou Sts., Tel.: 3231-867. Outings are organized every weekend, open to members, trial members, and members of foreign alpine clubs. Climbing lessons are given every weekend at Vari-bopi, open to all.

PARACHUTING

For information, call the **Parachuting Club**, Lekka 22 (near Syntagma). Tel.: 3223-170, between 6-7 p.m.

ROLLERSKATING

Blue Lake, 166 Karamnli Ave. (Parnitha). Tel.: 2460-106. Swimming pool, rollerskating, playground and disco.

Roller Club, Galatsiou and 21 Karaiskaki, Galatsi. Tel.: 2923-240.

Rollerskating and Bowling, 81c Vass. Yiorgiou and Dousmani, Glyfada Square. Tel.: 8932-322

Roller Skating Rink, 399 Mesogion Ave, Ag. Paraskevi. Tel.: 6590-618

ROWING

For general information contact the **Rowing Federation**, 34 Voukourestiou (Syntagma). Tel.: 3612-109.

Ereton Club, Passalimani. Tel.: 4521-424.

Naftikos Athlitikos Syndesmos, Tourkolimano. Tel.: 4174-395.

Olympiakos Club, Passalimani. Tel.: 451-2038

Omilos Egyptiakos, Aghio Kosma. Tel.: 9818-525

SAILING

Greek Sailing Center, 3rd Marina, Glyfada. Tel.: 8942-115. Gives sailing lessons all year round.

The seven-week courses consist of practical and theoretical lessons twice a week. 7,500 drs. per course.

Other clubs are:

Hellenic Offshore Racing Club, 4 Papadimanti St., Mikrolimano, Piraeus. Tel.: 4123-357

Hellenic Yacht Club, 18 Kar. Servias St., Mikrolimano, Piraeus. Tel.: 4179-730.

Information also from the **Sailing Federation**, 15 Xenofondos St. (near Syntagma Sq). Tel.: 323-6813 and 3235-560.

TENNIS

National Tourist Organization Courts are located on four beaches in the Athens area: Voula Beach, Alipedou A and B, Tel.: 895-3248, 895-9569. Twelve Courts are located at Vouliagmenis Beach. Tel.: 896-0906, and four courts at Varkiza Beach, Tel.: 897-2102. Courts in the Athens area not requiring membership to play include:

Aghios Kosmas, Tel.: 981-2112, on Vouliagmenis Ave., near the airport.

Voulis Tennis Club, Tel.: 893-1145, Posidonas Ave., Glyfada.

Panellinios Athletics Club, Evelpidon & Mavromateon Sts.

Kalamakiou Naval Club, Tel.: 981-9471, in Kalamaki.

Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi, Tel.: 6811-458

Tennis Club, Filothei, Tel.: 681-2557

Kifissia Athletics Club, Tel.: 8013-100.

A MATTER OF TASTE

By Diane Kochilas

Oriental Fare

To escape the seasonal fare of stuffed turkeys and roast hams, we thought it would be a good idea to try some light and spicy oriental food. This month, *The Athenian* went to three restaurants in Athens – one well-known and long-established Japanese restaurant in Plaka, another long-open but less-known Japanese 'taverna' near Philopappou and one recently-opened Chinese establishment in Glyfada.

Michiko's, on Kidathenaion Street in Plaka, Tel. 322-0980, offers what is probably Athens' best bet for Japanese food. We tried a variety of plates including grilled fish, raw fish, tempura vegetables and fish, and skewered chicken. All were very tasty and served fresh or hot, according to the dish.

The restaurant is quiet enough for a nice, intimate dinner and large enough for parties of 10 or more. Decorated in quasi-Japanese style, it is a pleasant place to dine on something different. The only disappointment was the sukiyaki, which was supposed to be prepared at our table but which arrived already prepared – large-size portions of overcooked meat atop a thick bed of noodles and rice.

The restaurant offers complete dinners from soup to dessert, as well as a la carte selections. The general price range per person is 1200-1500 drs. Open for dinner only.

The other Japanese restaurant in Athens is **Kyoto**, on Garibaldi Street, near Philopappou Hill, Tel. 923-2074. It is a much smaller place than Michiko's and much simpler. The menu offers a good selection of various favorite Japanese dishes. We tried fish and vegetable tempura, a chicken, egg and rice dish, raw fish and a warming carafe of *saki*.

In traditional Japanese style, there are several low tables where shoeless diners can experience eating as the Japanese do.

The atmosphere is pleasant and very quiet. We suspect that the restaurant fills up during the tourist season, when swarms of visitors pack the whole area around Philopappou and the Acropolis. A meal at Kyoto is in the same price range as Michiko's. Open for lunch and dinner.

On the other side of town, in far-off Glyfada, the **Kowloon** is one of the best choices by far for Chinese food in greater Athens. The restaurant (Tel. 981-2887) is located on Kyprou Street, about a 10-minute walk from the Plateia. The menu is extensive, with classics such as wonton and sweet and sour soup (both of which are *really* good!), fried rice, butterfly deep-fried shrimps, and a wide selection of other great *and* authentic Chinese dishes.

We tried the almond chicken, shrimps in oyster sauce and the spare ribs – which were, literally, finger-licking good. They are deep fried in a sweet and sour sauce with a touch of chili to liven up the flavor a bit. The shrimps in oyster sauce are a delicious treat and the chicken with almonds equally tasty.

The menu offers a variety of rice dishes, five or six different duck dishes and many other delights of Chinese cuisine.

Dessert is equally varied, with a good selection of fruit dishes, such as lychee, pineapple syrup, sliced mango, kumquats and more.

A meal for two at Kowloon is about 4,000 drs., and well worth it. Open for lunch from 12:30-3 p.m. and for dinner from 7:30.

with a loose yogurt sauce, having a strong garlic base, with oregano and lemon undertones.

pai-thak-ee-a:
ar-nee:
arn-nee sto foor-no:
ye-mi-sta:

si-ko-tee:
tzad-zik-ee:

mel-it-zano-sa-lat-a:
ma-rool-ee:

tara-mo-sa-lat-a:
fra-ool-a:
pep-po-nee:
kar-pooz-ee:
Kal-ee Orex-ee!

lamb ribs.
lamb.
roast lamb.
stuffed tomatoes, peppers or squash, with rice, dill and sometimes, mince.
liver.
strong garlic based yoghurt dip with cucumber and dill.
an eggplant dip.
shredded lettuce, chopped chives, onions, dotted with olives, flavored with vinegar, but more oil, dressing.
fish egg dip.
strawberries.
melon.
watermelon.
Good appetite

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, Eginitou 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 Eginitou St. Iliasia, Tel. 722-1807. Cold plates, salads, and beer from the barrel. Stereo music. Close to Holiday Inn, Golden Age Hotel & Hilton Hotel.

FATSIOS, Efroniou 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, Iliasia, 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, Iliasia; 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 cudesac (*rouga* means lane). Good selection of tavernia fare. Well-deserved popularity: good food, very reasonable prices. Nightly 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

KIFISSIA / NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia, Tel. 801-1989, open on Sundays also for lunch. Spinach-and-cheese pies, sweet-bread pies, roebuck, filet of beef, oven-baked cutlets.

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.

TAVERNA MENU GUIDE

If you're caught in a taverna where the menu does not have a recognizable English translation, the following pronunciation guide may be of some help:

mou-sa-ka: eggplant, mince meat topped with bechamel sauce, in the form of a cake.
tir-o-pi-tta: bite-sized triangles of (usually feta) cheese-filled flaky crust pies.
pas-teets-ee-o: again, in cake form, macaroni, bechamel, and mince meat.
dol-ma-thak-ee-a: rice-filled grape leaves sometimes served in an egg-lemon sauce.
kolo-ki-thak-ee-a: zucchini, or marrows, prepared any number of ways.
boor-eh-kak-ee-a: mince meat rolls on pitta bread

restaurants and night life

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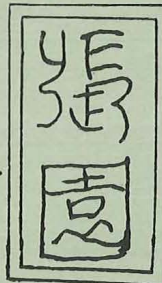
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HOME CATERING

Open for Lunch and Dinner, 49 Xenokratous St., Tel. 721-0535, 721-1174

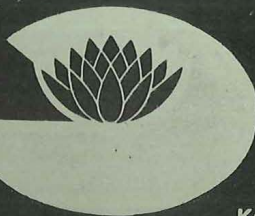


Red Dragon

Kifissia's Chinese Restaurant
Authentic Cantonese Cuisine
Kyriazi & Zirini 12 Tel: 801-7034
(near the Zirinio Sports Centre)

Open every evening including Sunday from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Dinner in the garden
Take-away service with delivery within the area

ΝΟΥΦΑΡΑ



Restaurant
Snack Bar
Sphagettaria

Dine indoors or out in pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

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. Trikoup/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).

PELARGOS, 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.

PITSONIA, 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.

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/Pandoras Sts. Glyfada, Tel. 895-1843. Short orders, specialty *hilopittes*. 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 Scampit, excellent choice of steaks. Outdoor dining. Daily 8 pm.-2 am. Sunday lunch.

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 deconating your plate; sauces are rich. A trifle expensive.

SMARAGDI, Paralia 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. Retsina 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. Retsina from the barrel.

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

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

SEIRINES, 76 Seirion, 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 Delyiorgi, 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, Makryianni 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 Koleyti, 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 am.

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. *Siliado* (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), *beyredi* (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 Erythra, left of the traffic lights, Tel. 801-1292. Hungarian cook prepares chicken cooked over charcoal.

ROUMBOS, Aghios Antonios, Vrilissia, 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*).

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 art 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 barbecue, from 9 p.m., every Wed.: Sat. variety of hors-d'oeuvres, charcoal roasted meats, from 1,300 drs. per person; music by the Romanica 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 dinner 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, specialty; 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.

KING GEORGE HOTEL, Tel. 323-0651.

Tudor Hall, panoramic view of the Acropolis. International cuisine with some Greek specialties. Daily 12n-3:3 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; **Louau 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.

MERIDIEN HOTEL, Tel. 323-5301 to 9.

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine; superb chef, tasteful portions, unique water service; A class prices; open for lunch and dinner until 2 a.m.

Ledra Marriott Hotel - Athens

PRESENTS

Kona Kai

Polynesian restaurant, complete with Japanese Teppanyaki tables and Bali Lounge.

Featuring exotic polynesian entrees, tidbits and cocktails.

Open daily except Sunday, from 7 p.m.

LEDRA GRILL

A traditional gourmet restaurant on the mezzanine, featuring Prime U.S. Beef. Serving business lunches, daily except weekends, from 12 noon to 3 p.m. and dinner, daily except Monday, from 8 p.m.

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 buffet during lunch hours and full dinner buffet from 6:30 p.m. Special late night a la carte menu from 11 p.m.

Sunday Brunch buffet with sparkling wine on - the - house, from 11:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

FOR RESERVATIONS CALL
952.5211
115 Syngrou Ave.

restaurants and night life

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.

SEAFOOD

Microlimano (or Turkolimano, as it is still called) in Piraeus now hosts twenty-two seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxidriver knows where it is, but if you want to use local transportation, take the metro to Faliron station, one stop before the Piraeus terminal, and walk towards the Castella hill, following the sea around to the tiny port (a five-minute walk). If you use the green bus in Syntagma, again get off at Faliron train station. At the current rate, a taxi should not cost more than 210 drachmas from the center of Athens.

A few of the more popular:

ZORBA (No. 1), Tel. 412-5501; specialty is the tray of mezedes, offers stuffed mussels, shrimp, octopus and much more. Still reasonably priced. 26 Akti Koumoundourou.

THE BLACK GOAT, at No. 6, an old favorite, and one of the first tavernas in the marina, choice of fresh lobster, crayfish and clams. Yachtsman's hangout; has become more expensive.

KAPLANIS, for lavish tastes and wallets, tray of scrumptious appetizers and then the expensive lobster-wait for payday for this one.

Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at **Fraetes** around the coast from the Zea

Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offering fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea. Also for seafood:

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada, Tel.: 894-5636; an old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Daily 12 n-12 m.

BOUILLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithea, (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Avenue), Tel.: 941-9082; bouillabaisse, fresh fish, and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7:30 p.m.-12 m.

LAMBROS, on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula, Tel.: 896-0144; variety of appetizers and usually a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Daily 10 am-1 am. Closed Mon.

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada, Tel.: 894-5677; one of the oldest seafood restaurants open year round, one of Karamanlis' favorite haunts for Sunday lunch; on the marina, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful pocket-book.

MOORINGS, Marina, Vouliagmeni, Tel.: 896-1113. Open daily; nice/cool lunch spot, with not-so-hot food at thermometer-popping prices.

STEAKHOUSES

BEEFEATER STEAK HOUSE, 9 K. Varnali, Halandri. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and national specialties. Air-conditioned, open noon - 2 am.

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., Paleo 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., Te. 325-5301. The restaurant of the Meridien 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.

Tapas de Comilon

Athens' Wine Bar
Kifissias 267, Kifissia
(Behind Olympic Airways)

German Bistro-Restaurant-Cocktail Bar

etcetera

Select German dishes. Fondue. Jazz and Blues. On the piano, Nicholas Sakellis

Open from 19.00 except Sundays
Akti Themistokleous 154, Piraiiki/Piraeus



RISTORANTE
L'Arcobaleno
PIZZERIA

1 Nap. Zerva & Athan. Diakou Str.
Glyfada Square TEL. 8942564

Restaurant Ritterburg

A well-known German restaurant with authentic German cuisine.
Dark and Light Beer imported by the barrel for
your cold winter nights.

Formionos 11, Pangrati

Tel. 723-8421.



JE REVIENS

RESTAURANT

SNACK BAR

For one more year Je Reviens
will offer its customers a
rich and varied menu
for
buffets, cocktails, parties etc.
with full service

For orders and information
call 721-0535/721-1174

Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki

restaurants and night life

RIVA, Michalakopoulou 114, Tel. 770-6611. Stereo and piano music. A winter restaurant (open Oct. to May) nightly 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sun.

CYPRriot

KIRKY, 1 Pendelis, Kefalari, Tel. 808-0338. Specialties: *haloymi* (fried Cypriot cheese); *sephthalies* (tasty village sausage). Fireplace.
BELLA PAIS, Plastira 77 and Meletos 7, Taverna/music, Nea Smyrni. Cypriot and Greek specialties, *sephthalies*.

SPANISH

COMILON, Polyta 39, Ano Patissia, Tel. 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Spanish and Latin American stereo music. Nightly from 8 pm. Kitchen closes 12:45 pm. Closed Mon.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki, Tel. 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: antipasti, pasta and scaloppine. Nightly 8:30 pm-1 am. Closed
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.
RISTORANTE ITALIANO No 1, Evrou St., Ambelokipi Open daily. Regional cuisine, music. Tel. 779-6805.
TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni, Tel. 896-2497/8. Open every evening. Authentic Italian cooking by Italian chef. Also Greek dishes.

LEBANESE

ALKASR, 3 Davaki St., Ambelokipi, Tel. 692-9544.
MARALINAS, Vrassida 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels), Tel. 723-5425. Provides a home delivery service. Daily for lunch and dinner from 12 n.

JAPANESE

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.

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Athidon, 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.
PAGODA, 2 Bousgou and 3 Leof. Alexandras, Tel. 643-1990, 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for party dinners.
THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirinon Sports Center). Tel. 801-7034. Specializing in Cantonese dishes. Nightly 7 pm-12 m.




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Open everynight from 20.00 h.


8, Zagora Str. (At the end of Leoforos Michalakopoulou) Ambelokipi. RESERVATION TEL. 7785229

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7709.922



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phones : 7212.421 - 7291.947

BREAKFAST/BRUNCH SWEET SHOPS

Take off your shoes, curl up your toes: the tradition of a leisurely and delicious breakfast is becoming as much a thing of the past as letter writing, and in Athens, may seem a Herculean feat. Though some of the places listed do not offer a full breakfast, they allow for that moment of precious respite from city bustle.

HIGH LIFE, Akti Posidonos 43, Old Phaliron, a specialty sweet shop with Turkish highlights: Taouk Gioksa, chicken breast mousse, traditionally ordered with Kaimak ice cream; Ekmek, turkish sweet made from honey and flour; profiterolle; creme puffs topped with chocolate sauce. Take-out service.

FAROUK HANBALI, patisserie Messinias 4, Ambelokipi, Tel. 692-5853, Lebanese sweet shop specializing in baklava-thakia with walnut and pistachio fillings. (550 dr. a kilo); under the President Hotel, open 8:30 am-9 pm daily.

BRETANNIA, Omonia Square, open before sunrise to wee hours; fried eggs, sizzling hot, steamed pink and served in two minutes; tubs of yogurt with honey, rolls, butter and honey; hot milk and strong cognac.

AMERICAN COFFEE SHOP, on Karayorgi Servias (right off Syntagma Square) Athens' answer to the greasy spoon; remember those old diners that served up eggs, bacon and hamburgers at all hours with a minimum of atmosphere and at a minimum of cost? or BLT's-hold the mayo? Donuts with the holes? Open daily, 8:30 am-2am. Reasonable.

DE PROFUNDIS, 1 Angelikis Hatzimihalas St., Tel. 721-4959, 10:30 am-2:30 pm, 6pm-2am., cafeineon with French decor and French pastries; English teas, French, American and Greek coffees; classical music on the stereo. Closed Aug. 1-20.

TITANIA HOTEL coffee shop, 52 Panepistimiou, in the rather obscure and dark recesses away from the sun of pedestrian-crowded Panepistimiou, you can enjoy a full breakfast; bacon, ham and sausages, with eggs, rolls, butter and marmalade, cheap (at last look) 150 drs.

Y OREA ELLADA (Beautiful Greece), the charming mezzanine cafe of the Center of Hellenic Tradition, 36 Pandrossou St., Monastiraki; coffee, drinks and snacks; sit among pottery handicrafts and antiques treasures and enjoy a view of the Acropolis. 9:30 am-7:30 pm daily, Sunday until 2:30 pm.

OUZERIES, PUBS, CLUBS

APOTOSOS, Panepistimiou 10 (in the arcade.) Tel. 363-7046. Probably the oldest ouzeri in Athens, in operation since 1900. The posters which cover the walls may be among the oldest found anywhere. Meatballs, sausages, smoked ham, salami. Daily 11:30 am-3:30 pm and 7:30-10:30 pm (winter). Closed Sun.

ATHINAIKON, Santarozza 8 (near Omonia Sq.). Tel. 322-0118. Small and simple, at this address since 1937. Offers a limited but delicious selection of snacks that include sweet-breads, fried mussels, meatballs and shrimps. Daily 11:30 am-5 pm and 7:30-11:30 pm. Closed Sun.

DEWAR'S CLUB, Glykonos 7, Dexameni Square, Kolonaki, Tel. 721-5412; on a windswept hill in Kolonaki, shades of Wuthering Heights inside and out, candlelight in dark rooms, with a bistro bar; fluffy omelets, roast beef, some Greek cuisine; good rendez-vous spot and reasonable prices. Daily from 9 pm.

FAME CLUB, Levedi 3, Kolonaki, Tel. 723-0507. Drinks and snacks.

17, Voukourestiou 17 (in the arcade). Down a few steps into a cozy "all friends" atmosphere. If you've missed your date, or just want to buy an absent friend a drink, pay the bartender, sign a raincheck for the bulletin board and he or she will be treated when they come in. Open daily from 11 am-2 am.

18, Tsakalof 20, Kolonaki, Tel. 362-1928. Homey with comfortable cushioned seats and tiny tables. Enjoy some cheesesticks or tasty meatballs with your Bloody Mary and stay to dinner in their charming restaurant. Open daily, 12 noon-2 am.

MONTPARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, (or betterknown as Ratka's, named after the owner). A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained-glass lamplight, and a huge stuffed parrot at the bar; favorite spot for theater crowd; offers snacks, special salads, spaghetti carbonara, and omelettes for your drink-provoked appetite. Open nightly, 7-2.

ORFANIDES, Panepistimiou 7, in the same block as the Grande Bretagne Hotel. Tel. 323-0184. In operation since 1924, it has long been a gathering place of lawyers, politicians and intellectuals. Daily 8 am-3 pm and 6-11 pm. Sun 11 am-2 pm.

PLOUGHMAN, Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), Tel. 721-2044. Dartboard; English cooking, new friends and reasonable prices. Open 12n-2 am.

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 Athinou 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.

ACROTIRI, Aghios Kosmas, Tel. 981-1124; food and drinks.

DIVINA, Disco and Restaurant; Shopping Land, 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.

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 Kostas Ramos.

GALLERIES, Amerikis 17, Tel. 362-3910.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia, Tel. 801-4888. International cuisine with Greek specialities. 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.



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grilled African jumbo shrimps,
fresh young lamb on the spit, grilled baby chicken with rice,
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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.

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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.

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Please call 952.5211 for reservations

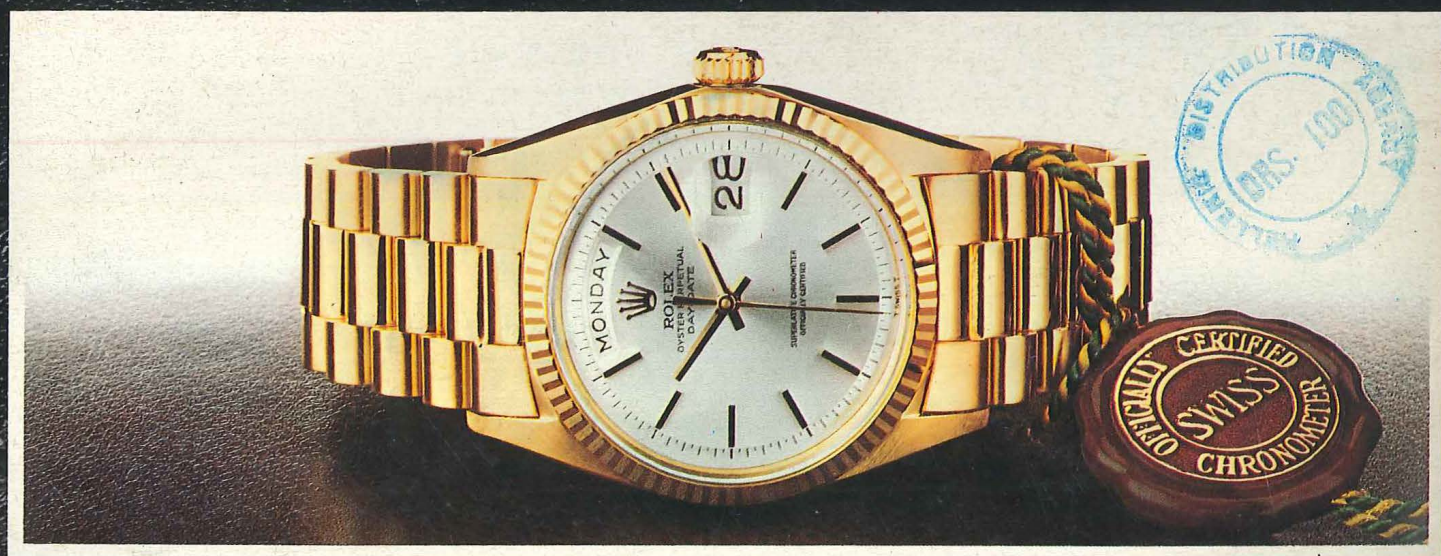


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