

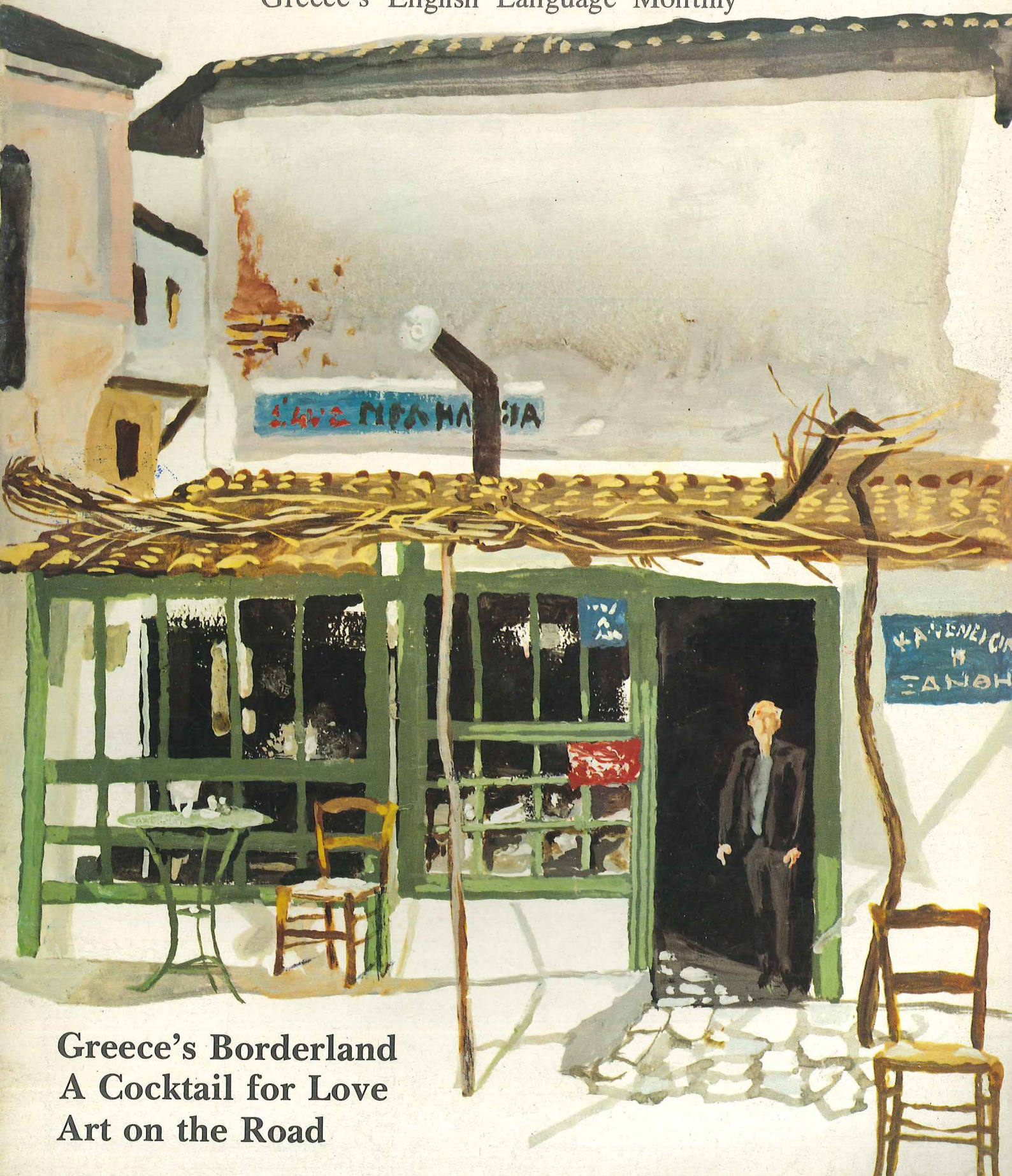
February 1984

THE

100 Drs.

ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



Greece's Borderland
A Cocktail for Love
Art on the Road

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Publisher and Editor

Sloane Elliott

C. de Grazia Vanderpool

News and Features Editor

Emmanuel Hadzipetros

Community Editor

Diane Kochilas

Editorial Assistant

Elaine Priovolos

Contributing Editors

Elizabeth Herring

Brenda Marder

Michael Skapinker

B. Samantha Stenzel

Contributors

Paul Anastasi (Free Press), Virginia Anderson, Katey Angelis, Kathryn Bevan, Vilma Liacouras Chantiles (food), Louis Economopoulos (sports), John C. Loulis, Helen Robinson, Don Sebastian, Connie Soloyanis, Leonidas Stokes (Free Press), Alec Kitroeff

Art and Photography

Antonis Kalamaras, Efi Gorney, Spiros Ornerakis, William Reid Jr., Eugene Vanderpool, Jr.

Accounts and Circulation

Despina Samaras

Administrative Assistant

Niki Karametsos

Advertising

Arete Gordon

Alex Karatzas

Irene Liadeli

The Athenian Organizer

Lorraine Batler

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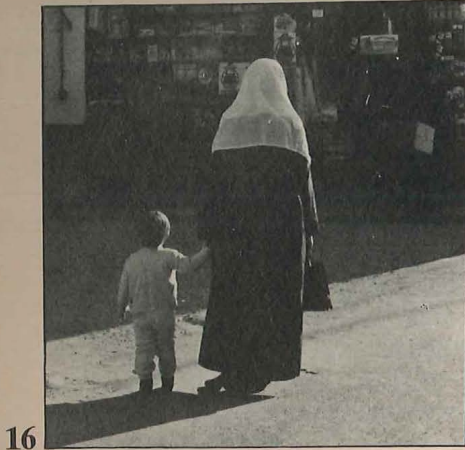
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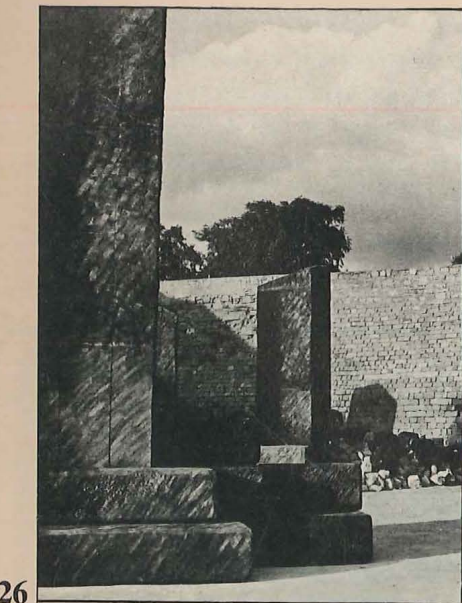


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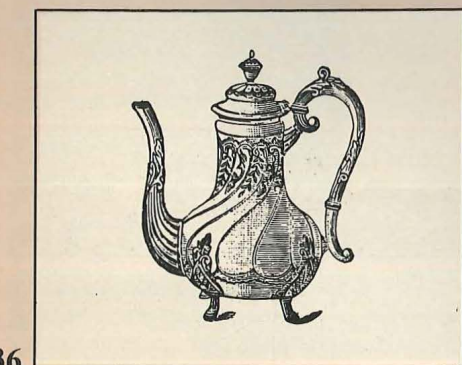


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Early last month journalist Emmanuel Hadzipetros traveled through Thrace interviewing mayors, MPs, members of the large Turkish-speaking minority and religious leaders on the subjects of decentralization, education, housing, commerce and Christian-Muslim relations. As this profile of a region reveals, the special character of Thrace is rooted in very specific geographical, historical, ethnological and economic factors.

The archaeological discoveries from the prehistoric period have long aroused public interest, but the finds in the paleontology of Greece are less well-known. In a continuation of her survey of giant fossils, Adrienne Mayor shows how some of these, discovered by man many millenia ago, are reflected in long familiar myths.

In a recent interview Anastassios Sideris, president of the Panhellenic Association of Gypsies, said energetic steps were being made to improve the conditions and the stereotyped images of Gypsies in this country. Some images are desirable, he added 'such as Gypsy love being best.' This belief is corroborated by B. Samantha Stenzel who, in an investigation of love potions, discovered that a large number of modern Greeks still resort to Gypsies for philtres and spells when the course of love is not running smooth.



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The cover is by Spyros Vassiliou.

publisher's note

A better breed of goat

Are there any goat lovers out there?

We, an Australian-English couple, are interested in the agricultural/village life in Greece and have been trying to share our knowledge of animal husbandry with the villagers over the last two years.

Being especially interested in goats, and seeing the poor quality of many of the animals kept here, we imported from England a breeding nucleus (1 male, 3 females) of the renowned Anglo-Nubian goats. A great deal of interest has been shown in these animals at both an official and local village level, and we consider that this breed could prove a great improvement on the local animals in the household situation.

As we must, very reluctantly, return to Australia in 1984, we are looking for a suitable person (or people) to take over the project, and to care for our animals in the way we do.

If anyone is interested in this important work, or can suggest others who might be suitable, we would much appreciate a note to us at Miliés, Volos.

Simon and Julia Rumbold
Miliés

Discharging an obligation

To this date three military class groups (1981, 1982 and 1983) of prime military age Greeks have been discharged without an opportunity being given for Greeks living abroad as foreign citizens to redeem what the Greek State considers their military obligation toward the

country of their descent. Surely something has to be done about this situation, for the latter are most likely to be working individuals who cannot easily take the decision of leaving their work behind to go and reestablish themselves in Greece, if they must first serve for two years (or even one for that matter) in the Greek military. What guarantee would these men have that they will find jobs in Greece after they have completed their military service there? Or what Greek employer would be willing to hire them first and then wait for them to complete their service before they can start working?

The right to buy off their service has been abolished (see my earlier letter to *The Athenian*, September 1983), but no alternative method of solving the problem has yet been offered.

Although the constitution confers equal rights and duties on all Greeks, this is as always a general ideal concept that should not interfere with such exceptional cases and circumstances as the one described above. The real constitutional issue here should, I believe, be whether the interests of the nation and of patriotism are served by keeping these men out of the country because they have not served in the Greek military for reasons which are not their fault (they are not draft evaders), thus depriving the country of the much needed new talent and foreign capital they could bring along with them. Actually their presence in Greece would even provide additional manpower reserves in case of a national emergency.

Nick Larigakis
Washington, D.C.

No excuses

Mr. Dimitris Sokos, an experienced hotelier, has been manager of the Seamen's Hostel (Xenona Estias Naftikon) in Faliron for four and a half years.

In May 1983 a confidential report from the President of the Association of Workers and Employees of the Seamen's Home to the Attica Committee of PASOK, accused Mr. Sokos of nepotism and membership of a junta clique.

On November 25 Mr. Sokos was fired. No reason was given. Mr. Sokos sought an investigation. Of what was he accused? The general manager, Mr. Ventouris, replied, "There is no fault. The dismissal is of the usual, ordinary kind."

I'm British, left-wing Labor, Greek by virtue of marriage. I voted PASOK, for a government which might lurch this wonderful, maddening country nearer to social and economic justice. *Not* for a Byzantine administration which can sack without investigation a responsible civil servant, with the subsequent damage to his reputation and employability, on the basis of a secret political report.

My husband is also a civil servant. Please withhold my name and address.

(Name withheld)
upon request

CORRECTION

On page 62 in our December '83 issue we reported that at the Restaurant Ta Papakia in Ilissia an average meal costs 2,000-3,000 drachmas per person. Our heads were spinning with double-digit inflation and we missed the mark. The price is really 2,000-3,000 drachmas *per couple*.

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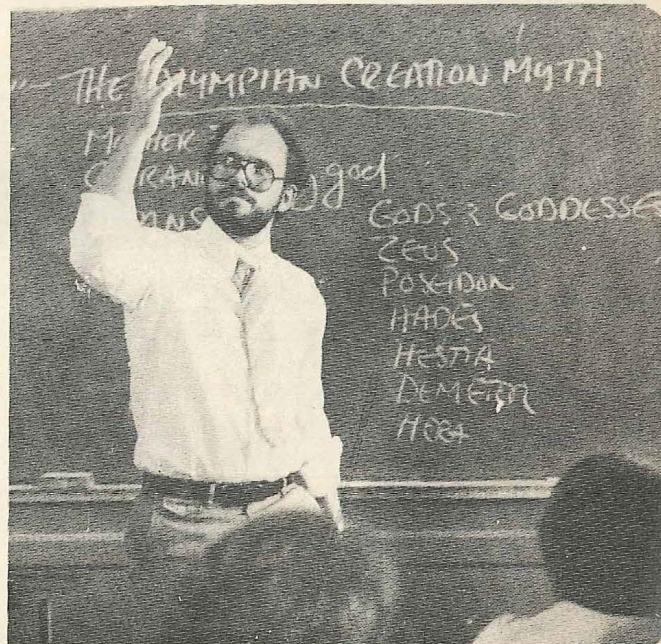
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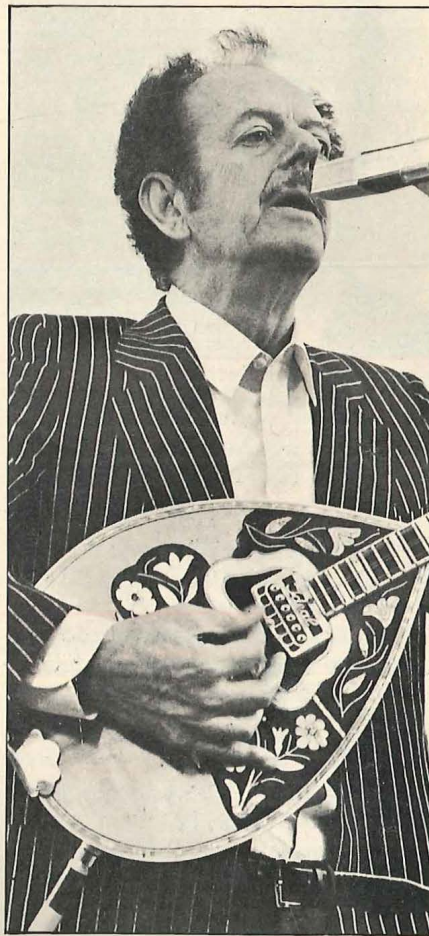
Vassilis Tsitsanis

In the early '50s, before the transistor radio had arrived in Athens and before electricity had arrived in most villages, it would be rare of a day (and especially of a night) not to hear wherever one was in city or country, 'live' voices raised, expressing the longings and laments, the hopes and sorrows that lived in the songs of Vassilis Tsitsanis.

Deafening amplifiers, however, were already regulation then. So, in winter, out of a *kentro* set at the foot of a dusty hill halfway down Syngrou Avenue, the bouzouki of Tsitsanis himself could be heard from the Phaleron delta to the Temple of Olympian Zeus; in summer, from Tzitzifies, across the water to the yacht club in Castella.

A song of Tsitsanis was in fact as much the sound of Greece as the cicada's, and as natural and simple. A new song – he is said to have written a thousand of them – once heard, sounded as if one had heard it all of one's life. Later in the '50s with the emergence of Hadzidakis, of Theodorakis in the '60s, of Savvopoulos and others in the '70s – and his influence on all of them was enormous – Tsitsanis shared his popularity in this great period of popular song. Yet it can be said with some certainty that his music spoke most intimately to the ordinary man and woman of modern Greece.

Tsitsanis was born in Trikala, Thessaly, in 1912, the son of a shoemaker (of *tsarouchia*, to be ex-



Gene Vandepool

act) who loved to play the mandolin. As a young man Tsitsanis studied violin with an Italian maestro. But when he came to Athens to study law at the university, he slipped into the world of rembetika with its Byzantine and Anatolian roots, its Levantine seaport atmosphere, and above all, he took up the classical instrument of rembetika's expression, the bouzouki, without which it is impossible to imagine him.

Besides his hugely successful career as a composer, he performed with almost every famous singer of the last forty years, launching many

of them on their own careers. Mari-ka Ninou in the '50s, Bithikotsis and Marinella, more recently Sotiria Bellou at the *kentro* next to the firing range in Kessariani, are but the first names that come to mind. Tsitsanis appeared at *kentra* so regularly and for so long that it has been estimated he spent, over the course of 44 years, a total of 12,000 nights on the performing platform, evenings that went on often till dawn. Never upstaging anyone, he played with rapt attention, pausing only for a cigarette from an ashtray or a drink from a glass which usually stood on the floor beside him. His own voice was soft and unassuming, as if he were singing to himself.

Vassilis Tsitsanis died at Brompton Hospital, London, on January 18, of a heart attack following lung surgery. An unfinished song lay on his hospital bed. It was his 72nd birthday. There was some confusion in the press at first about his age. It seems natural enough, since he never looked any age in particular and always looked the same.

At his funeral, which took place at the First Cemetery in Athens on January 21, a group of bouzouki players, joined by Sotiria Bellou, sang his songs, and others joined in with the best-beloved of all – the song which a famous artist once said was the one he most wanted to paint, *Synnefiasmeni Kyriaki* (Cloudy Sunday). The seemingly irregular tribute was in fact appropriate as a send-off to this great popular musician of the common man.

DATELINE: GREECE

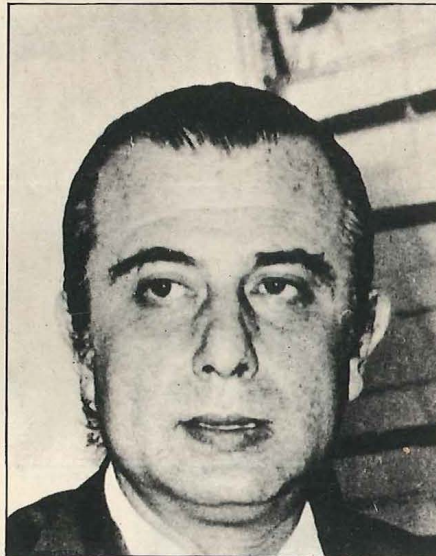
Kyprianou plan reported to let Turkish Cypriots keep 25% of island in new federal republic

Diplomatic activity on the Cyprus issue went into high gear last month as the details of a "framework of proposals" put before United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Cypriot President Spiros Kyprianou were published in London.

Earlier, Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash presented his own proposals – rejected by the Greek Cypriots – for exploratory talks that could lead to the resettlement of the Greek part of Famagusta under UN supervision, and the reopening of Nicosia airport.

The Cypriot president was in London for talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, during the course of a whirlwind tour that also took him to Paris, New York, Washington, Brussels and Athens. Details of his framework were published in the *Guardian*, which wrote that the proposals had "all the feel of a last ditch effort."

Kyprianou refused to confirm reported details of the plan, said to call for a federal state, with the Turkish province holding on to 25% of the island, far more than the Greeks have been willing to give to date. The Turks would enjoy considerable autonomy within their territory and the Greek side would accept that for an initial period, the smaller and weaker Turkish Cypriot economy will receive substantial aid and temporary protection.



Spiros Kyprianou: last ditch effort?

Kyprianou wants the return of Famagusta and Morphou, both overwhelmingly Greek before the 1974 invasion. It is estimated that the two cities alone could absorb as much as half of the approximately 180,000 Greek Cypriot refugees.

Cyprus would be demilitarized with a new UN force taking over its defence and internal security needs. No country involved in the Cyprus problem would have troops in the new force. All Turkish and Greek troops would be withdrawn from the island, including those present under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee that named Britain,

Greece and Turkey as guarantors of Cypriot independence. New international guarantors would be found.

Even the Greek Cypriot National Guard and the Turkish Cypriot defence force would be disbanded. The theory is a demilitarized Cyprus would reassure Ankara that the island would never be used as a Greek base for an attack on the Turkish mainland.

The president of the new republic would be Greek and the vice president Turkish, while 30% of the seats on the proposed federal council of ministers would be reserved for Turkish Cypriots.

Kyprianou told reporters after presenting the plan to de Cuellar in New York on January 11: "The principles laid down within ... this framework would fully meet the requirements for internal and external security and for a workable system of federation, while ensuring the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all citizens of the Republic of Cyprus."

The president went on to call for a meeting between himself and Denktash, after implementation of Security Council Resolution 541, which calls for a revocation of the Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence.

Denktash immediately turned down the offer of a summit saying he would not revoke UDI. And it was reported from London on January 20 that the Turkish Cypriot leader had rejected the Kyprianou peace plan because it demanded reversal of UDI. Denktash was also reportedly unhappy about the territorial proposals and the stipulation that the presidency would be held by a Greek. But he repeated his readiness to meet with Kyprianou "without preconditions."

While the Greek Cypriots seem to have gained the diplomatic initiative, the Turks appeared to be entrenching themselves behind hard and fast positions. The result was dead-lock. Most observers agreed that the key – at least for the Greeks – is how much territory the Turks are willing to give up. But one Western diplomat with long experience in Cyprus expressed the view that Denktash was not interested in making any substantial concessions.

We can work it out: Ozal; But...

Turkish prime minister Turgut Ozal insisted last month that his country had no territorial ambitions against Greece and that there were no problems the two countries couldn't overcome.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou welcomed Ozal's statement but added that friendship was only possible if Ankara respected the present legal status of the Aegean.

Ozal, speaking to reporters in Ankara on January 7, said that, "we are ready to open a new cooperative chapter (between Turkey and Greece) whereby all present problems, based on equity and mutual interests, can be solved step by step. We hope that the Greek government will prefer dialogue ... to tensions and hostile actions. We have no design on even an inch of Greek territory. I must, however, stress that we are decided to protect our legitimate rights and interests in the Aegean."

Papandreou, speaking to his party's parliamentary group on January 11, rejoined with, "Mr. Ozal is offering us an olive branch, but in his statement he inserts the word 'equity,' which means that ... treaties and conventions safeguarding the present legal status of the Aegean should not be considered valid and permanent."

The premier went on to say that the Aegean was not "negotiable."



Emmanuel Spyridakis: more talks on nuke-free zone

Balkan experts meet to discuss cooperation and nuke free zone

A three-day meeting of experts from four Balkan countries ended in Athens January 18 with a pledge to meet again in February for discussions on Premier Papandreou's proposals to establish a nuclear-free zone in the region.

But the main thrust of this month's meeting was non-political regional cooperation, which the prime minister in his opening address said was one of the two significant areas of discussion, although not as crucial as the nuclear issue.

Senior diplomats from NATO-member Greece, non-aligned Yugoslavia and Warsaw Pact-members Romania and Bulgaria stated their positions but little of substance was discussed, according to diplomatic observers.

Turkey was due to attend but asked for a two-week postponement at the last minute. Turkey, along with Yugoslavia, wanted to see the conference centered on increased Balkan cooperation in economic, technical and scientific fields.

The Turks did send an observer, however, and they agreed to participate in a five day conference scheduled to begin February 13 in Athens. Albania is the only Balkan state which has rejected its invitation to participate.

The Greeks ended the conference on an upbeat note. Ambassador Emmanuel Spyridakis, head of Greece's delegation, said of the February meeting: "We have agreed to discuss general cooperation among Balkan countries, building a climate of confidence and security in the region and peaceful uses of nuclear energy - and in that context the creation of a Balkan nuclear-free zone."

But observers point out the meeting was a setback for Papandreou's goal of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans by 1985. Aside from Romania, Bulgaria and Greece, there is little real interest in the concept.



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Mixed committee to monitor U.S. bases pact begins deliberations

The mixed committee provided for in the recently ratified Greek-U.S. Defence and Economic Cooperation Agreement, which allows American bases to remain another five years, was set up and began holding regular meetings last month.

The eight-member commission, under the supervision of Foreign Undersecretary Yannis Kapsis, has two presidents: Ambassador Costas Zeppos for Greece, and Alan Berlind, chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Athens.

The committee will study "specific ways of monitoring the activities and functions of the U.S. military bases in Greece," according to a government statement. The group will also examine the 108 accords that grew from the original 1953 agreement that established and governed the operations of the bases in this country.

These accords – many of which are secret – face revision and cancellation.

The legal status of the estimated 3,500 American servicemen in the country as well as the implementation of U.S.-Greek cooperation in the production and sales of military equipment will be looked into by two separate working groups.

The question of extraterritoriality – which allows American servicemen to face trial in American courts for some offences committed under Greek law – is an emotional one here. Prime Minister Papandreou has pledged to abolish these rights.

Meanwhile, government spokesman Dimitri Maroudas said on January 10 that there was no way a NATO Air Force command would be set up in Larissa until the operational control of the Aegean had been decided upon.

Greece wants to retain control over the entire Aegean so that the Eastern islands would not be entrusted to a Turkish defensive umbrella. Greek fears are that the Turks are trying to take over islands lying close by their coast through a slow process beginning with control of Aegean sea and air space for NATO purposes.

"The U.S. is interested in setting up an Allied Air Force command in Larissa," Maroudas said, "but the issue stumbles on the establishment of the limits of responsibility in the operational control of the Aegean."

He added that Athens' position was firm. "No Greek government could entrust the responsibility of Greece's defence to any other country."

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Papandreou revealed to a meeting of PASOK's parliamentary group that U.S. Secretary of State George Schultz had reiterated Washington's pledge not to recognize the "Turkish Cypriot pseudo state."

Papandreou said he thanked Schultz and pointed out there was still strong anti-American feeling in Greece. He also told the American that the U.S. should exert its influence over Turkey to help bring about a solution.



New law will replace military officers in Greek intelligence agency with civilians

The Greek government has decided to take its intelligence gathering service out of the hands of military officers, government spokesman Dimitri Maroudas told reporters on January 17.

The Central Intelligence Agency (known by its Greek initials as KYP) has long been denounced by the left and by many foreign writers as having been an instrument of U.S. influence on Greece.

Maroudas said a law was being drafted that would replace most of the military officers now staffing KYP with civilians. The law will also move the agency to the direct supervision of the prime minister and turn it in to "an autonomous civil service," according to a government statement.

Maroudas added that the bill defines KYP as a "political service" but that in its new form it would deal only with national security. He also noted the prime minister's directive on assuming power in October 1981 that forbade KYP from engaging in domestic spying. "Any surveillance of Greek citizens belongs to the sinful past," Maroudas stressed. "There will be none of the old sins."

KYP was set up with the cooperation of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in the cold war period following World War II. It has long been accused of having been one of the main mechanisms through which Washington interfered in the chaotic domestic political situation in the 1960s that led to the 1967-74 military junta.

In fact, several of the colonels who took power in the coup – including dictator George Papadopoulos – were former KYP staffers.

Old Man Winter still strong but on his last legs

Don't let the stormy seas fool you: it's only winter throwing its final fling. This coastal village in the Mani will soon be basking in the warming sun of spring and its people enjoying the riot of color in the fields as the wild flowers make their annual appearance. In the meantime, there's carnival to look forward to; a whole month of costume balls, parties and chocolate wars. What better way to deal with the cold weather blahs?

PASOK foreign policy criticized by communists

The independent foreign policy proclaimed by the PASOK government is contradictory, according to a resolution issued last month by the central committee of the Moscow-line Communist Party of Greece (KKE).

The communists' criticism was based on their view that the government formulated its policy with the intention of not "clashing with the imperialists" and that as a result, it often made concessions to them.

Specifically, the resolution opposed American intervention in the Cyprus issue, or dealing with it through the "so-called guarantor powers." The party expressed the view that if it were taken out of the UN framework, Cyprus would be transformed into a "U.S.-NATO bridge-head."

But some political observers feel that the communists are smarting because Cypriot President Spiros Kyprianou and Prime Minister Papandreou were actively canvassing Western capitals for support over Cyprus. "They didn't go to Bulgaria to get support," one pointed out.

Eastern bloc countries were criticized in Greece for their lukewarm reactions to the Turkish Cypriot declaration of independence in November and the widely held, if often unstated, view now is that the West is in the strongest position to help bring about a solution.

Gov't slammed as smog levels rise

A dramatic rise in atmospheric pollution levels in early January brought emergency government measures that restricted even taxis in the center of the city.

The main opposition New Democracy party slammed the government for "showing indifference" to the smog problem and for waiting so long to implement the emergency measures.

But Antonis Tritsis, the minister responsible for the environment, defended his government's actions insisting an integrated anti-pollution program announced in January 1982 had already shown signs of progress.

Tritsis said that sulphur dioxide pollution had been reduced by 36%, thanks to use of improved fuels and that cleaner grades of gasoline had cut lead pollution by 49%. He added that industries had begun installing filters and that for the first time, they were being systematically inspected.

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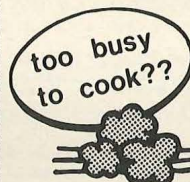
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Cabinet shuffle not aimed at setting stage for early elections: Maroudas

Prime Minister Papandreou announced a major cabinet reshuffle January 16 that saw three new faces taking up posts for the first time, six ministers replaced and 12 shifted to other jobs.

President Constantine Karamanlis swore in the new ministers and undersecretaries the next day.

Moving to dampen press speculation that the shuffle was in preparation for early general elections, government spokesman Dimitri Maroudas denied that a pre-election government was being set up. "Unless they mean the October 1985 elections," he quipped.

The prime minister, for his part, insisted no one was being punished or rewarded. "The reshuffle is neither praise nor censure," he said. "There are no successful or unsuccessful government members." He added that "no one is permanent in any position."

It was the second major cabinet overhaul in PASOK's 27-month rule. Newcomers include: Elias Katrivanos, Undersecretary of the Interior; Vassilis Kedikoglou, Commerce Minister; and Andreas Kazazis, Undersecretary of Commerce.

Some of the other highlights include the appointment of Apostolos Lazaris, Coordination Minister in PASOK's first government, as Minister to the Prime Minister. Foreign Undersecretary Grigoris Varfis, who was in charge of EC affairs, resigned and was replaced by Theodore Pangalos, shifted from his job as Undersecretary of Commerce.

Carolos Papoulias was promoted from Foreign Undersecretary to Alternate Foreign Minister and Interior Minister George Yenimatas was moved to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare portfolio. Paraskevas Avgerinos, who had been in charge of health and social welfare, was named Minister Without Portfolio in charge of social policy.

"Our target remains the most qualified and productive functioning of the government," the prime minister insisted.

"I am poor and I've always been unlucky. I have neither a bicycle nor a car. And when I was in the army, I had to serve 17 months in Evros (on the Turkish border)," George Haritos, a 24-year-old driver from Evia, said January 4. But this year George's luck changed; he uttered these words as he went to claim his prize in the annual New Year's Lottery. His winning ticket - number 88732 in the 34th series - brought him a cool 75 million drachmas. And how will he use his new found wealth? "I haven't thought about what I'll do with the money," he said. "But first I want to build a nice house in the village and then I'll help my brother, who is a sailor, so he won't have to leave again."

Bill will broaden right of press to criticize officials

A law aimed at increasing the power of the press to criticize public officials and to ensure the "Greekness" of the media was being drafted last month for submission to parliament by the Ministry of Justice.

The ministry announced that the new press law will modify provisions of the penal code concerning "insults against authorities," which means public office holders will enjoy less protection from press criticism.

But clauses relating to the President of the Republic, the prime minister, president of parliament and the leaders of political parties will remain.

At the same time, newspapers will be forced to publish apologies for false reports, although the right of confidentiality for sources will be established along the same lines as those that exist for lawyers.

The bill also spells out that all Greek citizens have the right to establish political newspapers, but that all shareholders must be Greeks, thus preserving the "Greekness" of the media.

Parliament passes sex equality law

In a bid to bring Greece more into line with its EC partners, parliament on January 10 approved a sex equality law that guarantees women equal pay for equal work.

The bill also sets fines of up to 100,000 drachmas for discrimination in hiring policy and forbids employers from firing women because they are pregnant.

But one article of the bill drew fire from communist deputies: the age limit at which women can be hired for dangerous or unhealthy work has been reduced from 18 to 16, the same as for men. Opponents wanted the limit set at 18 for both sexes.

Greek minister gets high marks for EC efforts

Greek Agriculture Minister Costas Simitis in Brussels January 9 was congratulated by his French counterpart for his efforts to confront the European Community's agricultural problems during Greece's six-month presidency.

Michel Rocard, chairing the first meeting of EC agriculture ministers since France assumed the presidency January 1, added that any future agreement in the farm sector would have been brought about with the help of the preparatory work done during Simitis' chairmanship.

European Commission President Gaston Thorn told the ministers that Prime Minister Papandreou's decision not to hide the failure of the Athens summit underscored the weakness of the community. He said that without cost-saving reforms and a stringent pricing policy, the \$14 billion farm budget would be overrun by 10% this year.

Rocard admitted, however, that progress on reform would be difficult before the June Euroelections. The two day

meeting ended without any decisions, although Rocard later said the EC would have to impose austerity on its eight million farmers.

Meanwhile, Greece is to receive 13.144 billion drachmas for 80 infrastructural projects including electricity generating plants, road construction and railroads. The allotment is from the EC Regional Development Fund's fourth installment for 1983.

Since its accession three years ago, Greece has received a total of 58.3 billion drachmas from the RDF.

Earlier in the month, National Economy Minister Gerassimos Arsenis announced that Athens would ask the European Commission to extend import restrictions for ten months on cigarettes, sanitary ware and furniture. But restrictions on another 14 categories of goods that had been protected under the Greece-EC accession agreement, were lifted January 1.

The European Commission approved the Greek request on January 11.

At Random

A record six million tourists are expected to pour into Greece this summer bringing in their wake a much needed increase in the foreign exchange flow, National Economy Minister **Gerassimos Arsenis** announced January 10. The minister also said that the government's aim was to emphasize social tourism by offering reduced prices and more facilities to workers, and to extend the tourist season. Nikos Skoulas, Secretary General of the National Tourist Organization of Greece, joined Arsenis to tell newsmen that international travel agencies would this year be paying eight percent less than last year in foreign currency for Greek hotel rooms.

Nudism may be legal in Greece but according to recently published government guidelines for nude facilities, it's still a no-no after dark. An enactment issued by the Ministry to the Prime Minister last month spelled out that nudist camps can be established at all types of tourist installations: hotels, motels, bungalows, furnished apartments and camp sites, with a capacity of 150 beds or more. Guests can only shed their clothes on the premises of these facilities and on

the beach in front. But once the sun goes down, the robes must come up and nudism in hotel receptions, lobbies, bars and other such areas is definitely prohibited.

Did the nefos get you down in December? Maybe it was just **cigarette** smoke wafting over from your friends and fellow workers. According to Ministry of Finance figures, five billion drachmas worth of cigarettes went up in smoke in Greece in December alone. The ministry also revealed that Greeks prefer the higher priced deluxe brands.

An Air France jumbo jet flying 37,000 feet above Crete was unexpectedly transformed into a maternity ward January 11 when a bouncing baby boy was born to **Nirina Rabezato**, 21, from Madagascar. The jet, en route from Jeddah, Saudi Arabia to Paris, made an emergency landing in Athens and mother and child were rushed to a local hospital; both were reported in excellent condition. The boy is in especially good form: according to aviation tradition, his in-flight birth qualifies him for lifetime free air travel in any direction.

Dateline prepared by
Emmanuel Hadzipetros

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Television as a Weapon in the Hands of Conservative and Socialist Governments

That video cassettes with nonofficial newscasts would be offered subscribers by a private company is hardly surprising (see *Athenian*, December issue). The news one gets from the state-owned television and its two channels (ERT 1 and 2) are basically those approved of by the government and to a great extent reflect its ideology. Thus the need for an alternative independent source of visual information becomes inevitable.

Television in Greece has always been viewed by rulers as a means to enhance their power. The seven-year junta, which created television, used it unabashedly as a mouthpiece for its propaganda. Things changed for the better when parliamentary democracy was reestablished in 1974, although the legacy of manipulating TV for political ends remained strong. Both conservative and socialist governments have treated television as their own, more or less exclusive, political preserve and as a "channel" for propagating their views, their achievements and for enhancing their popularity. The fact that television has remained state-owned placed this potentially tremendous political weapon squarely – and with no restraints – in the hands of politicians who had few incentives to use it prudently or share it with their opponents. This demonstrates yet again that the more one transfers power to the state, the less likely is the chance that governments will show self-restraint and voluntarily curtail their power.

Conservative and Socialist Policies

Though the overall approach of conservative (1974-1981) and socialist (1981-1984) governments towards television has been similar, there exist considerable differences if one focuses on specifics. It can be argued that in some areas under Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou the networks have been "liberalized," while in others there has been a deterioration. It is only through the examination of such differences that the current situa-

tion in Greek television can be placed into perspective.

Under New Democracy television was used, to a great extent, to advertise the conservative government's achievements. Time and again TV presented ND's governmental activities, and various ministers explained in long monologues their aims and the effects of their policies. The opposition view was generally absent from the networks. Only during the election campaign was TV totally liberalized and impressively fair; and when direct transmission of important foreign and domestic questions were allowed from parliament all views were aired. With the exception of such instances, however, it was mainly the government's view which was presented to the public.

ND attempted to justify such an approach by making a distinction between "governmental" and "party" politics. The latter, it argued, divided the nation, and consequently had no place on national networks. TV's role, ND claimed, was not to air party squabbles but merely to report on the government's activities. To be fair, one has to admit that under ND television was neither used to propagate a specific ideology nor to attack the opposition, but only to demonstrate the effectiveness and zeal of the government. Nonetheless, ND's distinction between party politics and governmental policies was seriously flawed. Since it was a party that was in government and since the policies of such a government were obviously those of a party, when television advertised such policies and banned criticisms of them, it essentially conducted *party* propaganda. The fact that it did not propagate an ideology but merely policies – which were obviously the product of such an ideology – makes little substantive difference.

Mr. Papandreou, then in opposition, was absolutely right to complain. On February 2, 1978 he demanded, among other things, that: television should become completely independent of the

government; all parties should be equally treated by the networks; and that political reporting and newscasts should be the responsibility of objective journalists who would function without any governmental tutelage. But three years later, when Mr. Papandreou came to power, all these aims were rapidly shelved, together with one more (this time unreasonable) PASOK promise: the banning of all advertisements from television.

What has changed after two years of socialist administration? First the positive steps. Opposition parties have been allowed to air their views more frequently than in the past. And though there is a clear imbalance in favor of the government, both major opposition parties (ND and the Communist Party of Greece) have been allotted TV time for party broadcasts. Furthermore, opposition parties' announcements – usually drastically reduced and carefully edited – have been presented in newscasts. Finally, political debates have been encouraged, though most participants tend to be of leftist orientation. For example, in a discussion on marxism, in which this writer participated, three out of the four discussants were marxists. In another debate on productivity only one of seven participants was clearly a free-marketeer. And in a discussion on the peace movements, only one out of four was not left-wing.

Now the negative steps: For the first time since 1974, television is used – in spite of its occasional pluralism – systematically to propagate a *specific* ideology: *socialism*. This obviously leads not only to the exaltation of everything related to socialism but also to attacking – in some cases violently – all non-leftist ideologies and practices (those of previous ND governments included). PASOK has gone one step further than ND since television is used as a means not only of advertising government achievements, but in transmitting ideas which outline a definite type of social organization. Such a development is certainly very alarm-

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

ing, and though ND's accusations of "TV fascism" are exaggerated, there is little doubt that such a policy contains totalitarian elements.

Socialist Practices

How does such an approach manifest itself? Some typical examples of this type of socialist propaganda include:

The transmission of socialist goals and values through popular TV series. For example, in *Lavreotika* one was faced with a simplistic distinction between the corrupt and evil landowners and the honest and good peasants. The latter rebel under the guidance of a "vanguard" of marxist leaders. In the recent serial *Ouranio Toxo*, the evil character is an immoral right-wing businessman while the good guy a poor communist refugee who returns from Russia and who happens to bear the name Aris (nom de guerre of the communist guerilla Aris Velouhiotis). In numerous serials businessmen are depicted as heartless, "bourgeois" politicians as corrupt, conditions in "class societies" as abominable, while those opposing the "establishment" are idealists who hold socialist views.

Attempts to promote socialist ideas and to attack private enterprise have been so widespread that even children's cartoons have been affected. As the editor of the respected and pro-government *Economikos Tahydromos* Yiannis Marinas noted on November 11, 1982, a cartoon presented by ERT 1 in a children's program had the following plot: The profits of an industrial enterprise were dropping rapidly. During a board meeting the company president promoted an idea which was enthusiastically approved: the enterprise should produce as much smog as possible, polluting the atmosphere. Following this, the citizens would start to cough, and the company could sell its new product against cough and increase its profits. As Mr. Marinas observed, the message of this story was that it is essentially industries which produce pollution in Athens; that industrialists do so deliberately; that they do so in order to increase their profits. What is preposterous is that children were asked to write essays on the basis of this story, and to send these essays in to ERT 1.

But serials and cartoons are not the only means of socialist propaganda. Interviews, discussions, programs dealing with modern Greek history, others dealing with social issues (such as

women's rights) are all used to praise socialism and to blast the "evil past." The socialist zeal of one television interviewer was such that he asked the interviewee whether he was a "right-winger or a democrat" (August 23, 1982). Newscasts are in many cases slanted, depicting Margaret Thatcher's government as quasi-authoritarian, for example. For a long time newscasters called Jaruzelsky either the "leader of Poland" or "General," while labelling Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador, who resigned after an electoral defeat, as a "dictator." Salvadoran opponents of the regime are labelled "guerillas" while the equivalent opponents of the Sandinistas as "mercenaries."

These and numerous other examples indicate that television is used by the socialist government to advocate systematically its own brand of socialism whether on ideological matters, internal questions, or its wider worldview.

With all the above in mind it can be argued that the way the socialists are manipulating television today is much more dangerous than the way their conservative opponents did some years ago. And this is so because socialist propaganda is much more subtle, transmitted with numerous methods, and clouded by some rays of pluralism. Essentially, the difference is that TV today seems to attempt to create what some PASOK theoreticians have called a "socialist conscience," in other words, a *specific mode of thinking*. In this sense, it is legitimate to claim that TV today is used more than in the recent past as a tool for political brainwashing, only that this process is executed much more effectively.

Can one hope that with a new minister of broadcasting (Mr. Peponis) such practices will be curtailed? It is difficult to entertain such hopes in spite of Mr. Peponis' promising opposition to the unification of both networks in one large conglomerate which is bound to become even more heavily government controlled. Could one hope then, that if ND came to power it would liberalize television, acknowledging its past authoritarian practices? This could be the case if the younger, more libertarian elements within the party predominate. On the other hand, if the old time conservative paternalists hold on to power it seems probable that television will continue to be viewed as a political weapon in the hands of governments.

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Xanthi: a contrast in cultures

Thrace: A Glimpse at the Borderland

Throughout its history, Thrace has been distant and different. A melting pot of races, languages and creeds, it has always been Greece's borderland between Europe and Asia. This hasn't changed even today, a fact emphasized by the presence within the region of almost all of the nation's 120,000-strong Muslim minority, which makes up one third of the Thracian population. But this religious diversity is not the only challenge facing Thrace. It needs economic development and more responsibility over its own affairs. Hopes are that the government's promises of decentralization will help boost the economy and give more power to local councils and officials. But some are not so sure about this.

By Emmanuel Hadzipetros

It is a 45-minute flight from Athens to Alexandroupolis, the largest city in Thrace. But the distance between the two cities can't be measured in kilometers or flight time. This is underlined by the plane's passengers, almost all soldiers returning from holiday leave in Athens. Their presence reveals the basic reality of Thrace: bounded by Macedonia, Bulgaria, Turkey and the north Aegean, it is a frontier district far from

the centers of power and decision-making.

On the map, boundaries are well-defined. Greece ends and Turkey begins at the Evros River. But like all true border regions, the situation on the ground is far more complicated. The three nomos (prefectures) of Thrace—Evros, with its capital at Alexandroupolis, in the east; Rhodopi, administered from Komotini, in the center; and Xanthi

in the west — contain within their more than 330,000 population, almost all of the country's approximately 120,000 Muslim minority.

They are generally a conservative, religious group: Komotini alone has 14 active mosques. Women wear white head scarves that fall past their shoulders, often with long, black chador-like garments; Muslim coffee houses are

filled with dark young men in cloth workers' caps and old gaffers with flaring moustaches in baggy felt trousers fingering Arab worry beads. Turbaned Hodjas (priests) and Hadjis (who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca) are a common sight. Their villages are scattered throughout the countryside; small, rambling settlements with white plaster houses and red tile roofs.

The Muslims help give Thrace its unique character. But this uniqueness has a basis in geography and history. It is a largely agricultural region of broad, fertile plains and pine-forested mountains. The Rhodopi range, which runs north into Bulgaria, is often cloaked in a light mist; wild boar can still be hunted here. In the plains, the soil is a rich, dark brown that in many areas becomes flat marshland by the sea. In winter, there is a subtle covering of lime-green grass in the furrowed fields and the air is crisp and cold, like a New England autumn.

Historically, Thrace extended from the Aegean to the Danube River in the north, and the Black Sea and the modern Turkish straits to the east. The climate and people were renowned for their ferocity and Thrace was believed to be the home of Boreas, the north wind, and the war god Ares. It was the legendary homeland of Orpheus while the Rhodopi mountains were held sacred to Dionysos. Religious mysteries dedicated to Orpheus spread from Thrace to all ancient Greece and orgiastic rites that saw animals torn to shreds by women in honor of Dionysos, also originated here.

The ancient Thracians seem to have been a fair-haired people who spoke an Indo-European language, of which little is now known. From earliest times, their country was the chief migration route between continental Greece and Asia Minor. It became a melting pot of languages, cultures and religions. The geographer Strabo, who lived be-

tween 63 B.C. and A.D. 24, recorded 22 different ethnic groups here. They lived in small villages and had a reputation as hunters and bandits who loved wine, music and dance. But they were able to take enough time from their favored diversions to export such products as wheat, fish, lumber and metals, including silver and iron.

Greeks began planting colonies in the region during the eighth century B.C., beginning the long process of hellenization. The Persian emperor Darius conquered the district and Thracian Greeks furnished 120 ships and numerous foot soldiers for Xerxes' ill-fated invasion of Greece in 480 B.C. Philip II of Macedon brought the territory under his sway in 340 B.C. and by the first century it had become a Roman province.

Through the Byzantine and Ottoman periods it remained an important agricultural, mining and transportation center. The arrival of the Turks in the 14th century brought Muslim settlers, almost all peasant farmers, and some of the natives converted to Islam. During the Balkan Wars of 1912-13, Western Thrace - from the Evros to Macedonia - was transferred to Bulgaria; it was finally incorporated into Greece on May 14, 1920.

The Treaty of Lausanne in 1923 confirmed Greek sovereignty. It also called for an exchange of populations between Greece and Turkey resulting in a large influx of Greek refugees into Thrace, which reinforced the region's Hellenic character. At the same time, the Muslims of Thrace were allowed to remain, their educational and cultural rights guaranteed by the Lausanne Convention and the Greek constitution; the Greeks of Istanbul and the islands of Imvros and Tenedos enjoyed similar legal protection.

The Bulgarians returned during the War as allies of the Nazis, and occupied the region. Christians and Muslims fought side by side; the war memorial in Xanthi records the

names of six local Muslims killed in action during the 1946-49 civil war. Says the mufti (the chief Islamic judge) of Komotini: "We have lived our lives in Greece since 1920. Since then, both Christians and Muslims have gone through some dark days together. But the two peoples have lived in a brotherly way."

Today, economic development, increasing local autonomy and minority rights are the major issues facing Thrace. Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy. Wheat and corn are important, as are lumber products, but tobacco is king. Thrace, together with Eastern Macedonia, is Greece's second most important tobacco growing area after Western Macedonia. In 1981, for example, Thrace and Eastern Macedonia produced 23,922 tons of high quality, Turkish-style tobacco, worth about 5.45 billion drachmas, all of which was for export.

But little is processed here; most of Greece's major manufacturers have their plants and offices in Athens or Thessaloniki. Only a few have plants in Thrace, the most important being SEKAP, a cigarette producer employing fewer than 200 people in Xanthi.

The rewards are not great for the tobacco farmers. Says New Democracy member of parliament for Komotini Memet Oglu Yiasar (one of Greece's two Muslim deputies): "About 90% of the tobacco in the Rhodopi nome is grown by Muslims. The farms are mostly small and family-owned. A family, if it works hard, can produce about 500 to 600 kilos a year. At last year's prices, this would bring about 200,000 drachmas."

The economic crisis facing the region can be summed up in the drop in the number of permits for construction of new houses, says Xanthi mayor Costas Benis, a critic of the PASOK government. "Before PASOK was elected," he claims, "200 to 300 house permits were

granted every year in Xanthi. Now there are virtually none." Benis, a member of the opposition ND, added that what industry exists in Thrace – mostly small food, clothing, tobacco, wood-working and furniture plants – was established under previous administrations.

Yiannis Laskaris, deputy mayor of Alexandroupolis, is more optimistic. The bearded young PASOK official believes the government's much-vaunted decentralization program will go a long way towards boosting the economy and increasing local autonomy.

"We are trying to establish businesses in our city with decentralization," he explains. "The government is helping to start export-related industries with grants and loans covering 50% of their expenditures, especially for those that will develop new technologies." Laskaris adds that many small businesses have already been established under this scheme and most are linked to agriculture: flour mills, meat processing plants and oil presses; clothing and furniture factories are also being helped.

"Our port is being enlarged so

that it could become a major transportation center," Laskaris continues. Hopes are to develop the harbor as a link between Eastern European countries and the Middle East and North Africa. Government studies peg the total cost of this project at two billion drachmas. In the meantime, Athens is planning to spend 140 million on expansion of the existing mole (built in 1952) to a length of 120 meters; work is expected to be complete within 30 months.

As for increased local autonomy, views differ sharply. Laskaris insists decentralization will go a long way towards giving the regions more control over their destiny. "New laws give local self-management many responsibilities," he says. "We have a council of the nome which manages all the affairs of interest to us. It is like a small government."

Laskaris says the council, which has 15 locally elected members, decides on such matters as public works and allocates funds for them. The money comes from Athens: 3.5 billion drachmas for Evros in 1984, the official reveals. He adds that the

council has complete control over how the money is spent.

Xanthi mayor Benis disagrees. "For Greece to live we must burn all Athens," he exclaims. "Decentralization exists on paper only. In reality, there is more centralization. We can make out papers about who was born, who married and who died, but we don't have any power to solve local problems." Benis, whose smaller nome is receiving one billion drachmas this year, concludes: "We are fighting for more powers but with allaghi (change), we have not got them."

Laskaris dismisses these criticisms but admits there are problems. "Decentralization does not happen automatically. The present system was fixed by previous governments who established a centralized state. The foundations for decentralization still do not exist."

A more sensitive issue is the position of the Muslim minority, most of which is Turkish-speaking. On the one hand, everyone agrees that relations between Christians and Muslims are good. "There are no problems between people," says Hasan Hatipoglu, a journalist with a Turkish-language newspaper in Komotini. "We go to their festivals and they come to ours." This view is seconded by Mayor Benis, who claims to have received 85% of the Muslim vote in the last municipal elections: "The relations between the two peoples are very good. Problems do exist but there is a friendship. Go to a Greek coffee house and you will find Turks; the same is true at a Turkish coffee house."

The mayor's observation seems to hold in Xanthi. Visits to numerous coffee houses revealed a mixed clientele bantering back and forth in both languages. But in Komotini, which has the largest Muslim population of Thrace's major cities, mixing appears less common. In both cities, however, the two groups live in the same neighborhoods, although Muslim houses



Abbot Roger

Port of Alexandroupolis: hope for a brighter future



Abbott Roger

Komotini: holding on to traditions

tend to be smaller, older and more run down than the modern apartment blocks owned by Christians. And in Alexandroupolis, the Turkish quarter is literally on the other side of the tracks: a crowded warren of brightly painted houses with narrow lanes running between, filled with noisy children. A stark contrast to the rest of the city, which with its new highrises, broad streets and shops crammed with consumer goods, is more European in character.

"We consider the Muslims to be Greek citizens with a different religion but all the same rights and obligations of other citizens," says Alexandroupolis' Laskaris. "Constitutionally we have the same rights as the Christians," says parliamentary deputy Yiasar. "But not in practice," rejoins journalist Hatipoglu.

The ownership and transfer of land is the Muslims' biggest grievance. A law passed in 1938 controls land purchases in border regions. "Until 1965," the mufti explains, "there were no problems. But since then we are not free to buy and sell

land. A Muslim can't sell any immovable property to another Muslim but he can to a Christian. I believe the government is trying to throw us out slowly."

Muslims also complain that it is difficult for them to get drivers' licences for tractors, a necessity for a community that is almost entirely agricultural, and that loans and permits for opening businesses and building and improving homes and farms are slow in coming.

Education is also a problem, according to local Muslim community leaders and citizens. Thrace has 200 Muslim primary schools that offer bilingual (Greek and Turkish) academic programs and Islamic studies. But there are only two secondary schools. Says deputy mayor Laskaris: "Muslims who want to attend secondary school, go to Greek ones."

But this is easier said than done, explains Ali, a Xanthi Muslim who has graduated from a Greek teacher's college in Thessaloniki. "A student finishing a Muslim primary school does not speak Greek well enough to succeed in a Greek

secondary school." Adds the mufti: "We have the right under the Treaty of Lausanne to have schools in our own language. The government should be building more Muslim secondary schools."

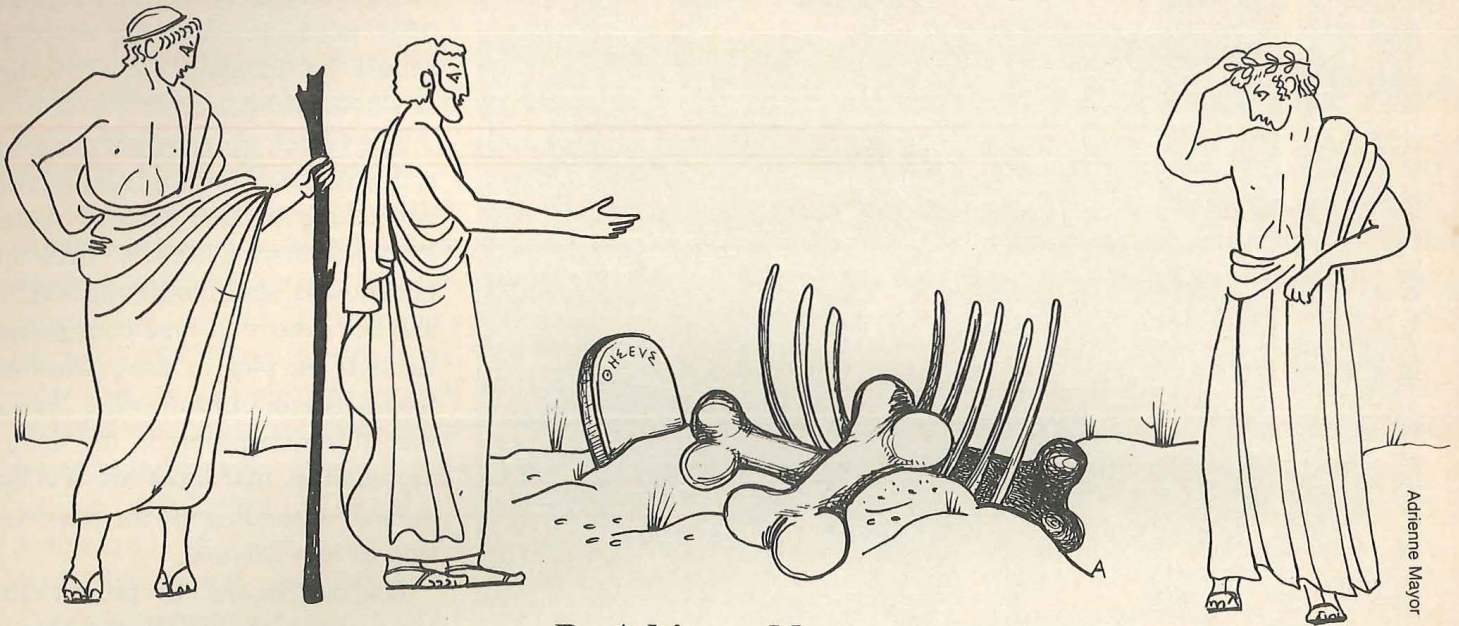
The Greek government denies it is obstructing Muslims from buying and selling land, or from obtaining loans and driving licences. Each application is scrutinized thoroughly and the process is time-consuming; there is no plot to drive Muslims from Greece, officials insist. As for the education problem, the Greek argument is that there are few applications pending for the construction of new schools.

But the Greeks also point to the treatment of the Greek minority in Turkey, claiming that pressure from successive Turkish governments has reduced the population from over 200,000 in 1923, to about 5,000 today. And they also say that there have been no pogroms in Greece, such as the ones that took place in Istanbul and Izmir on September 6, 1955; the Turkish government of the time apologized, but it was later proved after the army took power in 1960, that the violence had been officially inspired and organized. The memory still smarts in Greece.

These riots came at a time of rising tension over Cyprus. Thracian Muslims I spoke to, while insisting their problems are in no way linked to the Cyprus dispute, agreed that as long as relations between Greece and Turkey were strained, their own situation would be uncomfortable.

The mufti was even more specific: "Before the Cyprus problem, there existed good relations between Greece and Turkey and the minorities here and in Istanbul lived well, with all their rights. But when the political problems between Turkey and Greece began, the minorities began to have problems. We, the minorities, are suffering from the situation between two countries who don't have good political relations." ■

Colossal Fossils of Greece Part II



By Adrienne Mayor

In our October issue, Ms. Mayor wrote how fossil discoveries in Greece have thrown light on the climatic and geological conditions existing in the region millions of years ago. The land bridge that joined Europe and Asia in the Aegean was a major highway of migration for the long-vanished species that once ruled the earth. But there is a human side to the story as well. The ancient Greeks, at a loss to explain the mysterious giant bones that turned up from time to time, assigned them to the heroes of mythology, fabulous creatures such as the griffin and the Cyclops, and monsters.

Attica 15 million years before the Golden Age of Greece and the building of the Parthenon: hyenas and ferocious bears lurked in marble grottoes and caves; an array of antelope and three-toed horses kept a nervous look-out for lions and sabre-tooth tigers; apes cavorted among the trees while herds of mastadons, swamp elephants with awesome down-curving trunks, bizarre beasts with mighty hooked claws, gigantic double-horned rhinoceroses and odd giraffe-like creatures grazed peacefully in rolling grassy plains.

Long after the disappearance of that savanna landscape and its inhabitants, strange fossils and bones of astonishing size came to the attention of the ancient Greeks, on mountain tops, in caves, along dry streambeds, in rocky outcrops, and in the wake of ploughs and torrents.

As early as the sixth century BC

philosophers and naturalists had observed fossil shells embedded in limestone far from the sea. They concluded that sea creatures had been the first life forms. Some speculated that land and water configurations had changed drastically in the dim past. The fifth century BC Greek historian Herodotus came to the same conclusion about the mollusk and other marine organisms he noted in Egyptian desert rocks; although his original theory was that the tiny round objects were petrified lentils dropped by careless slaves on lunch break from building the pyramids! Empedocles, also of the fifth century, concocted a survival-of-the-fittest scenario worthy of the staunchest Darwinian to explain shells trapped in stone. The great fourth century naturalist Aristotle held the peculiar yet seemingly rational opinion that the presence of marine fossils in rock implied

that the creatures had somehow originated in the earth's crust. His student Theophrastus further postulated that hapless fish had become lost in subterranean rivers and that their eggs had hatched in the stone.

But the discovery of enormous mammal bones of unfamiliar proportions did not encourage such rational speculation. Ancient Greeks who came across immense skulls, teeth, and bones, usually saw in them the remains of larger-than-life heroes, earlier giant races, or fantastic monsters.

Ancient writers describe scores of skeletons of amazing dimensions which were assigned to as many mythological characters. There was a lively interest in the procurement of hero bones by city fathers in antiquity. Oracles often advised that to avert calamity a certain heroic ancestor's remains be obtained. Perhaps the most famous example is that of Theseus, who

had met his death on the island of Skyros. Repatriation of Theseus' bones was required of the Athenians by a Delphic oracle, and Cimon, a leading politician of the day, began the search in Skyros. There he saw an eagle pecking and scratching at a mound. Under the dirt Cimon found a skeleton of suitably heroic proportions, along with some bronze weapons. This seemed to clinch the matter. The bones were brought back to Athens and buried in a sacred precinct called the Theseion.

Herodotus relates that another oracle declared that the bones of Orestes, son of Agamemnon, were needed in Sparta to assure victory in the war with Tegea, in the sixth century BC. The oracle suggested the remains might be found in Tegea itself. Sure enough, a blacksmith of that city confided he had hauled up some very large bones while digging a well in his courtyard. The hero's remains were spirited to Sparta by a Spartan spy who was "banished" to Tegea and had rented the courtyard from the blacksmith.

In the 2nd century AD Pausanias reported the discovery of the bones of a famous athlete, Protophanes; who was said to have been of giant stature. Elsewhere Pausanias records that when a rainstorm broke open a mound "some bones appeared that looked human although you would never have thought so from their size." Immediately word went out that these were the remains of Geryon, a giant monster with three bodies slain by Hercules. According to the myth, Hercules also stole Geryon's wonderful oxen.

Tales of heroes' bones are often associated with fossiliferous locales in Greece. Prehistoric mastodon fossils have been discovered in recent times in the mountains of Arcadia, as well as in several of the other locations of giant bone finds related by Pausanias. An ancient legend says that a boat transporting

the colossal shoulder blade of the hero Pelops was shipwrecked and its precious cargo lost near Euboea, another area that has yielded modern fossil finds. A skeleton of heroic dimension was recovered in Rhodes in antiquity; prehistoric fossils have been dug up there in modern times.

The remains of large extinct animals may also have inspired legends of dragons, griffins, sea monsters, man-eating Stymphalian birds, and other fabulous beings. From ancient times until the late middle ages, the discovery of the one-eyed ogre, Cyclops, slain by Odysseus and his men in a cave in Sicily, was periodically announced. Modern paleontologists point out that fossil elephant or mastodon skulls often turn up in coastal caves on Sicily. Ancient sailors stranded in one of those caves may have marvelled at such a skull. Because of the huge nasal opening in elephant skulls, the seamen would naturally assume that its owner had sported one large eye socket rather than a very long nose.

According to the 2nd century AD writer, Aelian, the island of Chios was once plagued by a horrible dragon. After the dragon was destroyed by a forest fire, the Chians found its monstrous skull and bones in the ashes. The soil of Chios, and other Aegean islands, does in fact contain primordial fossils. Residents of the Cycladic islands used to claim that rabbits of immense size lived there. Indeed the fossilized remains of giant prehistoric rodents are common in those islands.

The huge lion-bodied, bird-beaked, winged creatures known as griffins had their mythical home in Samos. The island was also inhabited by savage monsters called Neades, whose shrieks could rend the earth, hence the Samian proverb, "as loud as the Neades." Yet another ancient legend relates how the god Dionysos, returning to Greece with a train of Indian



Bronze griffin in Samos museum

elephants, battled the Amazons and left their bones to bleach in Samos. Travelers in antiquity were shown impressively large bones, variously labeled as those of griffins, Neades, Amazons, or Dionysos' dead elephants.

In fact Samos boasts one of the richest fossil bone beds in Greece, yielding the remains of mastodons, sabre-toothed tigers, towering dinotheres, and the giant ancestors of rhinoceroses and giraffes. When one compares the fossil skulls and thigh bones of these animals housed in the Nekrotafion Zoön in Mytilini with the superb collection of bronze griffins displayed in the archeological museum of Samos, it is not difficult to guess the inspiration for the legends and the artworks.

Unlike the ancients, we know these bones are not the remains of heroes and fabulous creatures. But our sense of wonder remains; science is helping us to rediscover a lost world. ■



Gene Vanderpool

Anastassios Sideris

The Aristocrat of the Gypsies

By Georgia Anargyros and Emmanuel Hadzipetros

"Gypsies are free spirits," exclaims Anastassios Sideris, president of the Panhellenic Association of Gypsies. Yet Sideris, 42, is working hard to encourage his people to settle down, find steady employment and educate their children.

It's no easy task. Sideris, who retired from his career as a stage and television actor to appease a jealous wife, points out that according to his research, 90% of Greece's approximately 250,000 Gypsies are illiterate; educating their children is not a high priority for them.

So he tried a little experiment last year in the nome (prefecture) of Larissa, which has the dubious distinction of having the highest pro-

portion of Gypsy children not attending school. "I told the parents that if their children were kept out of school, they would be fined 50,000 drachmas. If this continued, I informed the parents, they would be imprisoned. There were no laws backing me up but the uneducated tend to be gullible," Sideris says.

"The kids, it turned out, wanted an education. Many told me: 'Uncle, you were right. We want to be in school.' This experiment resulted in a five percent increase in the number of our children attending school in Larissa."

Sideris understands the kind of peer group pressure the youngsters are exposed to. While his parents

supported him in his desire to get an education (he finished high school and drama school), his friends were not so enthusiastic. "They called me the 'good kid' and the 'aristocrat of the Gypsies'," he recalls with a smile.

Education is his chief goal, but Sideris also hopes his people will opt for more stable jobs. "I want them to be secure in their professions while remaining free in their souls," he explains. "In other words, they shouldn't have to drift in order to sell their merchandise." As for Gypsies who wish to retain the nomadic existence, Sideris would like to see the government help make life a little easier by providing aid for campsites.

Successive Greek governments have shown sporadic interest in the welfare of Gypsies. A housing project was built in Messolonghi in the 1960s and numerous festivals have been supported by the state. But negative popular perceptions remain: Gypsies are still commonly associated with petty crime, fortune telling, begging and uncleanness.

The word "Gypsy" (Gyftos in Greek) is derived from "Egypt," but they are believed to have originated in northern India. They prefer to call themselves the Rom. Their language - Romany - has its roots in Sanskrit but has been greatly influenced by Latin and by the languages of whatever country they happen to live in. Traditionally, the Rom have also adopted the personal names and religion of their country of residence. In Greece, they have Greek names and follow the Greek Orthodox religion, except for a group of Turkish-speaking, Muslim Gypsies in Thrace.

During the Middle Ages the Rom wandered through Europe with "letters of protection" from the Pope in Rome. But these were largely useless; their nomadic life led to their ostracism. In Spain, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella launched large-scale persecutions of Gypsies (along with Jews and Moors) in 1492. The

French parliament, under King Francis I, in 1561 decided to exterminate them by "steel and fire." Henry VIII and Elizabeth I of England decreed that anyone consorting with the Rom would be considered felons while Frederick William I of Prussia in 1725 condemned all Gypsies over 18 years of age to be hanged. At about the same time, European noblemen were hunting them for sport, like foxes.

But Hitler was the most brutally efficient of the Rom's persecutors. Some 500,000 Gypsies were murdered in Nazi death camps; a holocaust that is only beginning to gain recognition, thanks to the efforts of Gypsy activists such as Yul Brynner, who has presented his people's grievances to the United Nations. "Yul Brynner," says Sideris proudly, "is the president of presidents for us."

And now, the world's approximately five million Rom have a permanent representative at the UN: Joseph Galalta, 29, was chosen by the Romany Union, a loose international organization of Gypsy leaders, to represent his people before meetings of all non-governmental bodies of the UN. Galalta will have no vote, but he will enjoy the right to present his views orally and in writing. "For centuries Gypsies have had a history of nothing but persecution," he said on taking up his post. "The time is here now that stereotypes about the Rom will end."

But some stereotypes are clearly more desirable than others. These are wholeheartedly embraced by Sideris. "They say Gypsy women have the most beautiful eyes," he proclaims. "They also say that Gypsy love is the best, the most passionate love. I can't say this for a fact, but I'm told over and over again by non-Gypsies that the Rom have something beautiful inside them."

For Sideris, love has been an important theme. First there was his love for education, which got him through drama school in a community that showed virtually no interest

in book learning. Then there was his love for acting, which he took up after graduation. He landed several good roles in the Greek theater and had a promising career ahead of him.

There was only one problem. "My wife is jealous," he confesses without expressing any regrets. "After our performances, my fellow actors and actresses would go out for a coffee but I would go straight home. And still she suspected me of seeing other women."

His wife, whom he married in 1965, eventually persuaded him to give up the stage. He opened a rug shop and built a successful business; three sons followed in quick succession. But his love for acting didn't die and when he ran into some old theater friends in Glyfada one day, they convinced him to try his hand at television.

"But I had the same problem with my wife," he laughs. He appeared in his last television series in 1979. Since then he's devoted all his time to his family, the shop and the Gypsy association.

Sideris' relaxed manner betrays the long hours and hard work he's become accustomed to. Before beginning a full day at the shop, he drops by the association offices and puts in a couple of hours at his desk.

He's back after the shop closes, working an average five hours a day for his people. While he doesn't have the time to do all the traveling required to keep in constant touch with his scattered community, he does take two or three trips a year to various parts of Greece and abroad.

His family has long been linked to the association. In fact, it was founded in 1939 by two of his aunts: Georgia Stavrou and Eleni Christou, who were well-connected to such high-ranking politicians as Nicholas Plastiras and Alexander Papagos.

His active participation began under the administration of the association's last president. "He had no education," Sideris says, "so I used to help him by writing all his letters. After his three-year term was up, I ran and was elected."

Sideris' own three-year term is coming to a close; elections are due shortly and the president faces a challenge from three opponents: two support the New Democracy party and the other PASOK. But Sideris is uncomfortable with party labels. "This is above parties," he insists. "If you belong to a party, you help the party and not the needy people. When they ask me where I belong, I reply, 'I'm still free. I don't want to belong anywhere'."



Official duties for Gypsy president

Gene Vanderpool

The Hellenization of State Procurements

Freeing Greece from its traditional dependence on foreigners is central to the PASOK creed. Alternate Minister of National Economy Costis Vaitzos announced late last year that the battle would be taken a step further with "hellenization of state procurements."

Mr. Vaitzos backed up his call with specific proposals. Greece's state organizations would not only take into account factors like price and quality when considering tenders for public contracts. Another element would be included: the "overall policy of encouraging Greece's industrial growth." More state contracts would be awarded to Greek rather than foreign companies. The aim, Mr. Vaitzos said, was to strengthen local industry, increase employment, and promote technological development in Greece.

It's obviously not a proposal which foreign companies are happy about and a blatant case of discrimination in favor of a Greek company could provide the basis for an action against the government in the European Court. But apart from the fact that this is an expensive and time-consuming process, foreign companies are well aware that there are other, more or less, legal ways to push state contracts in the direction of Greek companies. There have been, in fact, for a long time various ways in which successive Greek governments have been able to favor local companies. But PASOK has gone considerably further.

In his statement calling for more contracts to go to Greek companies, Mr. Vaitzos specified, for example, that all tenders would have to be made in drachmas. Tenders submitted in the currency of the prospective supplier, he said, would be rejected. This is in fact not a new requirement; tenders have had to be submitted in drachmas for over a year now. Even New Democracy insisted on bids for some state contracts being in drachmas.

The problem for foreign companies is the drachma's continuing slide and the fact that it is a largely non-

convertible currency. A bid in drachmas is likely to be worth considerably less by the time the contract is signed and even less by the time payment is due. Techniques employed by the foreign companies to hedge against the currency risk have been unsuccessful. Companies that have attempted, for example, to submit their tenders in drachmas, but at the same time specify a fixed rate of the drachma to a foreign currency, have had their bids rejected. Previously, companies awarded state contracts were in some cases permitted to adjust their price to compensate for the depreciation of the drachma. The government appears likely to adopt a less tolerant attitude towards this practice in the future.

There are, of course, escalation clauses in major contracts, but foreign managers claim that these are insufficient to cover the loss.

Foreign managers in Greece have no bright ideas on how to overcome the problem. "You try looking into a crystal ball and make an educated guess," said one.

Mr. Vaitzos struck yet another blow against foreign bidders with his proposals to eliminate agents' commissions. This accords with another of PASOK's guiding principles: to eliminate, wherever possible, the middleman. Companies tendering for public contracts have to state clearly what portion of the price they are offering represents an agent's commission. This, according to companies involved in public supply, is then deducted from the tender price when the contract is awarded. This provision has been used against local subsidiaries of multi-national companies as well as against those foreign companies employing local agents. One well-established Scandinavian multinational recalled that when they submitted a tender stating that a 5% commission would go to their local subsidiary, they were awarded the contract at 95% of the price they had offered in their bid.

There is a third problem confronting

foreign companies which want to bid for state contracts, particularly those which do not have branches in Greece: the large increase in the number of circulars, inviting tenders, which are written only in Greek. The companies point out that in other countries where the language is not widely spoken circulars are invariably in English as well.

But it is difficult to see the foreign companies' objections cutting much ice with the government. Apart from being committed to helping local industry, PASOK was elected on a platform which contained a significant element of national pride; if companies want to do business here, the least they could do is learn the language and use the local currency.

But even those foreign businessmen who have some sympathy with the government's attempts to encourage local industry wonder whether this is the right way to go about it. "A country can of course request payment in its own currency," said the head of a large foreign engineering company. "But we're talking about a very weak currency. I have a feeling that the foreign companies pitch their prices higher because of this. I don't see any gain for the Greek economy."

The same executive, who asked not to be identified, pointed out that the drive to develop local industry is unlikely to get anywhere until public corporations pay more attention to quality. "Even with a monopoly situation the public companies haven't been able to create a genuine Greek industry," he said. "The Greek public companies are very big buyers and they could build up industries which could even export from here. But the Public Power Corporation, for example, has a lowest bid criterion. If a company fulfills the specifications, they have to give it the contract if it has the lowest price. But it's difficult to create a serious operation if your aim is only to be the cheapest."

Michael Skapinker

The Role of the Greek Press

The legal status and the role of the press in Greece recently gained notoriety when Paul Anastasiades, a well-known journalist (*The New York Times*, *London Daily Telegraph* and the *Free Press*) was convicted of libel and sentenced to two years imprisonment, pending appeal, for a book he published called *Parte To Ethnos sta Heria Sas* (Take the Nation in your Hands). The book, written in Greek, claimed the mass circulation Athenian daily *To Ethnos* (The Nation) is supported by Soviet funds.

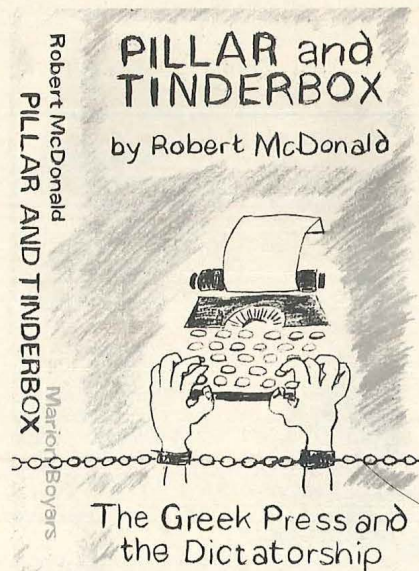
The interested reader who tries to obtain information on the role of the Greek press and the laws which govern it will find only one publication in English that presents a good part of the story. Robert McDonald's *Pillar and Tinderbox: The Greek Press and the Dictatorship* (London: Marion Boyars Ltd., 1983, 208 pp. with appendices) concentrates on the junta period but offers insights of a general nature: his chapter on the Press Law is particularly enlightening. The book's publication couldn't come at a better time.

Robert McDonald is a freelance writer and broadcaster who worked in Greece during the dictatorship (1967-74) for the BBC and several other broadcasting services. His account of how the Greek press fared under the stringencies placed on it by the "colonels" makes for illuminating reading because, as the author puts it, "a regime's relations with the press ... are an excellent symptom of its essential nature and, in the case of the colonels, the evolution of their attitudes closely mirrored their approach to society at large." Indeed, since McDonald must fit the press into a context, he outlines the machinations of the junta as it moves to impose its will on all spheres of public as well as personal life, thus drawing a descriptive summary of the times.

The first part of the book is certainly the better, giving a chronological survey of the problems of the press as it tried to cope with the government. McDonald broadens his angle of vision by focusing in one interesting chapter on the Council of Europe (from which Greece eventually withdrew) and the effect that prestigious organization had on the authoritarian regime. Generally, the Greek press was hounded by state

censorship, crushed by economic sanctions and its members threatened with prison. The story is peppered with tales of heroism and the cunning of editors and writers as they strove to produce copy throughout the seven arduous years.

Commissioned by the London-based Writers and Scholars Educational Trust to stand as a case study, the book succeeds admirably in describing the *modus operandi* of a military regime. If, however, Mr. McDonald wrote this book to show, as the book-jacket states, that "the experience of the



Greek press under the dictatorship of the colonels offers important warnings and examples to other countries which like to think of themselves as democratic and liberal," he has offered the wrong example. "Democratic" or "liberal" as Greece may be at the moment, she has had too many coups to believe that her "democratic" institutions are deeply rooted, and too many political prisoners in her short history as a modern state to believe that she is at base "liberal." Most importantly, she has never had a truly responsible press in the sense that most democratic countries define responsible. As the author states at the outset, "the press in Greece is seen principally as a medium for the expression of political opinion." He underscores the problem when he writes, "newspapers are partisan and the notion of neutral, informational reporting is a recent one still not fully appreciated by journalists and readers." Historically he is right to say,

"the growth of the modern press coincided with the establishment, in the latter part of the last century, of political parties. Each had its own paper and in some instances the party leader was also the editor. Although gradually the parties and papers separated, an identity of interest was maintained."

The author seems to have been warmly acquainted with key press personalities (such as George Athanasiades of *Vradyni*, shot to death last year by an as-yet unidentified assailant) and remains observant of their plight throughout. In fact, it is mainly on interviews with the press and his own experiences in Greece that he based this study. Since official documents are not available we appreciate the inclusion of appendices of censorship regulations and footnotes citing law numbers, Legislative Decrees, Constituent Acts, Ministerial Decisions, Martial Law, Proclamation Orders of the Ministers, and Penal Code Articles, which lend authority to his remarks.

The second part of the book goes into much detail about newspaper economics and trade unionism which, except for the lucid section on the press law, is excessively technical for the average reader. From the stand point of organization, it seems an odd fit with the first half of the book, giving to the overall work an awkward shape.

The most serious deficiency in the book is McDonald's lack of attention to the kind of press that has existed in Greece over the past century and a half. Beyond the few opening sentences quoted above, he is not sufficiently critical of the irresponsibility and partisan story-telling that has passed for news in Greek newspapers, before, during and after the junta. He erroneously concludes that newspapers have become more ideologically rather than party-oriented since 1974, an opinion this reviewer cannot share. A simple perusal of all dailies on any given day would offer the reader a wide variety of interpretations of news dealing with the same event which are slanted in the direction that shed the best light on the newspaper's favored party and its leader.

Surely the Fourth Estate, as an institution functioning in Greece, helps create cataclysms as much as it suffers from them. The press is a potent force in the internal dynamics of Greece and like the military, it bears responsibility for creating a turbulent environment, a factor that McDonald slides past too superficially.

Everett and Brenda Marder

Art on the Road

Sending works of art as cultural ambassadors, in the form of traveling exhibitions, is nothing new. But in an exhibition mounted in Cyprus in December, "Seven Greek Artists, a New Journey," the idea was given a different twist – it was the artists themselves who traveled.

Originally planned as an exhibit of Greek contemporary art drawn from the collection of Cypriot Demetris Pierides' Museum of Modern Art, located in Athens, its scope became more ambitious with the decision to include Greek artists working with environmental and large-scale installations. Under the sponsorship of the Nicosia Municipality, the DESTE Foundation and the Pierides Collection, a group of seven Greek artists was invited to Cyprus to create

the exhibition in Nicosia's Famagusta Gate, one of the most picturesque buildings in the city.

Restored as a cultural center and exhibition area just three years ago under Nicosia's progressive mayor, Lello Demetriades, the gate was originally built in the sixteenth century, straddling the main road to the seaport of Famagusta, now in Turkish occupied territory. More than just a fortified entrance to the city, the massive building was designed with three long parallel galleries, of multiple uses. Here each artist was assigned an area, and in the end, all seven created art specifically for the site.

Localizing the source of inspiration in Cyprus added another dimension to the exhibition, which was curated by art cri-

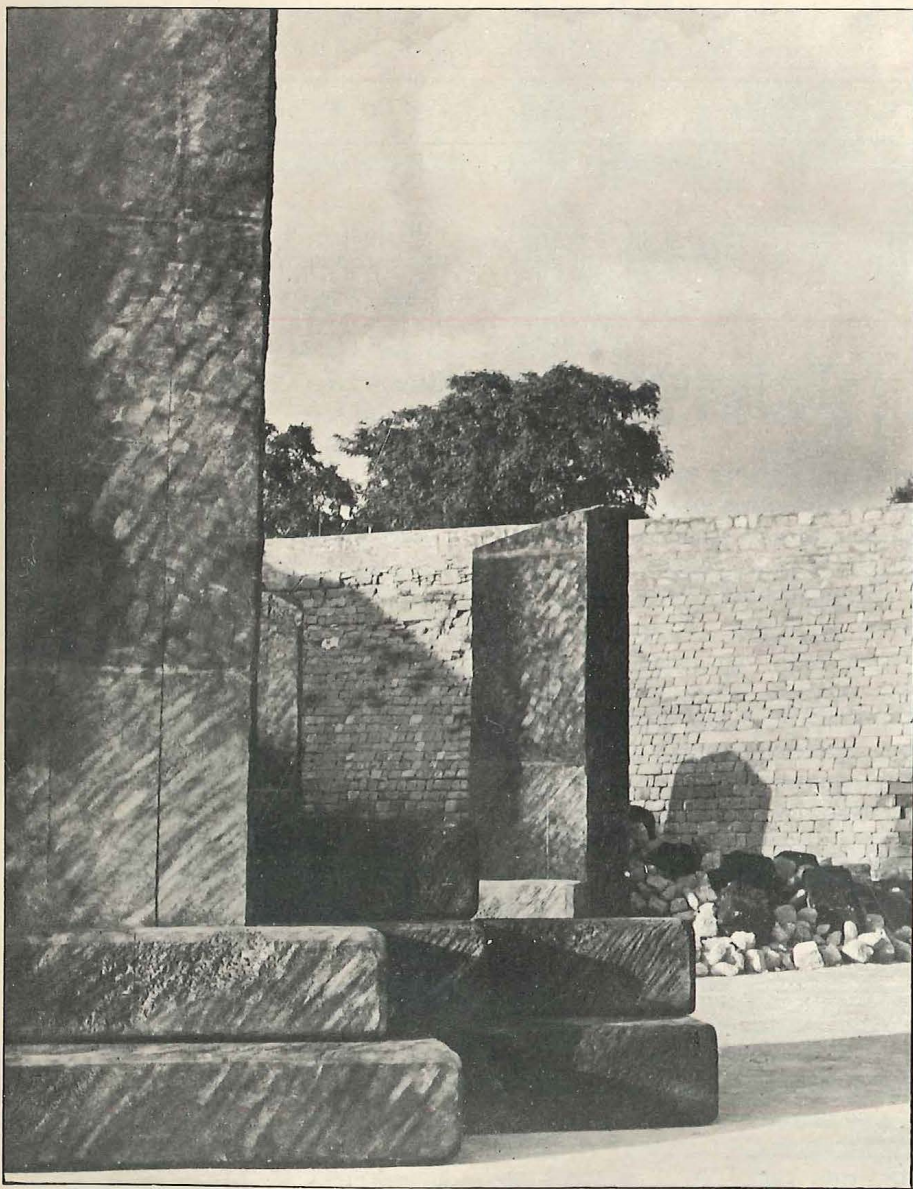
tic Efi Strouza – the artists' works not only met specific architectural demands, but in several cases reflected the highly charged atmosphere of Cyprus. Both the place and the time had a critical effect on the outcome, quite apart from the individual perceptions each artist brought to bear on aesthetic questions. It was a loaded exhibition. Inevitably both the art and the viewer's response were altered by the exhibit's intellectual basis – the physical joining of Greek artist with Cyprus, in a space weighted with Cypriot history, at a critical time in modern Cypriot history.

Several of the artists created works which overtly reflected the socio-political climate of the island. Diohandi, who was assigned the gate's external entrance court, constructed a highly theatrical set – giant burnt pillars of styrofoam and tumbled walls of stone and earth, based on her initial and stated perception that Cyprus is "a ruin." The place seems to have drawn out a mythicizing narrative side in her work, which is far more dramatic here than her contribution to last year's Europlia exhibit at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel in Athens, or her geometric conceptualizations displayed in other shows.

Perhaps equally disturbed, or inspired, by the location was Costas Varotsos, one of a group of young Greek artists whose work has been heavily influenced by years of residence in Italy and exposure to the trends of Italian contemporary art. His space was physically perhaps the most significant in the whole area – a domed rotunda which visually and literally forms the gate's focal point. The artist dominated the chamber by an enormous Frankenstein of a figure, constructed from 11 tons of broken glass. It is a terrifying work, repulsive and at the same time hideously attractive, a creature of shattered, blasted glass which, like Cyprus, still manages to stand up. This work reveals more clearly than any of his previous efforts the violence latent in the artist's inspiration, although his best-known, in melted, singed polyester, evokes similar images of catastrophe.

Once inside the medieval world of the gate, the viewer's fantasy is bound to be altered; Bia Davou's gauzy, triangular sails, hung one after the other along the whole length of the gate's north wing, evoked an immediate impression of giant cobwebs. But the fantasy was the viewer's, and Davou's remote conceptualizations were, at least intellectually, the works least affected by the setting, although the space gave her a chance to develop her ideas on a large scale.

More than any of the other artists, Leda Papaconstantinou took over her



Diohandis' environmental installation at the Famagusta Gate in Nicosia

specific environment body and soul. Working with the entrance gallery-tunnel, she remade the floor, strung the ceiling with gas lights, closed off one end with a waterfall and a pool. Her work has long expressed elements which are at the same time primitive, and archetypically female – earth, water, warmth-giving fire, darkness itself. According to exhibition organizer Strouza, who has worked on a number of occasions with Papaconstantinou, she had long been interested in “working with a tunnel” – the gate gave her her opportunity. Apparently unaffected by anything but the physical site itself, Papaconstantinou’s tunnel becomes a paradigm of archaic mystery, a cave sanctuary where flickering gas lights lead the visitor along a narrow, earth-banked path to the central niche; There, lying under the waterfall, is the shimmering image of one of her favorite and recurrent symbols, Manet’s “Olympia,” a sensuous figure of love, seduction, and exaltation.

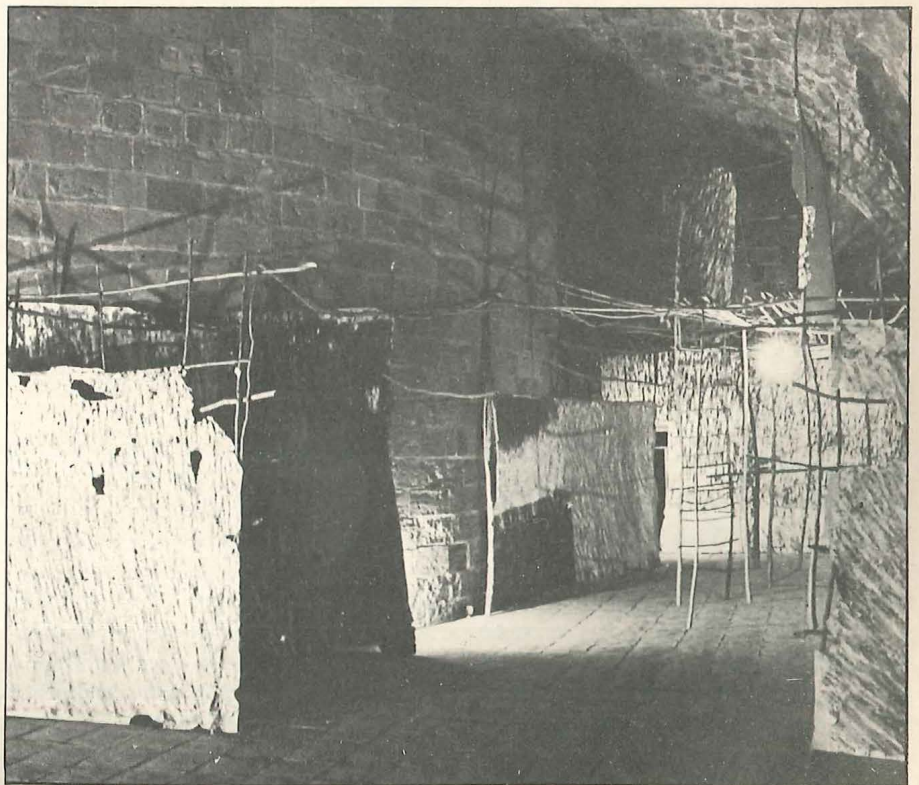
Demetris Alithinos’ work is perhaps intellectually the most demanding of the group, created with multiple levels of meaning in technique and in iconography. As his medium, he “paints” with water on a giant “canvas” of metal sheets, applying the apparently insubstantial to the (apparently) very substantial. Using water of varying chemical compositions, he etches the surface of the metal with complex images derived from classical and baroque sources; at the same time he allows the action of the water oxidizing the surface of the metal to take its own course, adding the element of uncontrolled, spontaneous natural reactions to his very cerebral compositions. The giant metal screen he created for the Famagusta Gate, which reshaped the end of the east hall, was also accompanied by a vaporizer which enhanced the disintegration of the metal screen’s surface, so that it was in constant flux, a work of art which also became a work of nature. An alumnus of school and experience in Italy during the 1970’s, in the past Alithinos has been the most politically engagé of this group of artists, but his political responses now are far more abstract than those of a decade ago, when with words and art he made manifest his revolutionary position in art and society. Now, with his sexually aggressive imagery, his phallic and nightmare creatures, his swirling monstrous shapes, his mutating metal canvases, he reaches another level of response to the flux, violence and destruction he senses in his environment.

The least schooled and intellectually the most independent and spontaneous of the group, Thessaly-born Totsikas

lives and works in his native village of Nicaea. In his primitive and powerful work, he still draws on materials and images from a Thessalian village – sticks, straw, mud, charcoal, bits of paper, and bold streaks and daubs of color. In the exhibition, he shaped one end of the hall into a cluster of huts, with a childlike approximation of form and color, tying branches together to make walls and ceilings and stretching between them colorfully painted paper walls. Like a swallow building a nest in the eaves of a venerable roof, he has constructed a homely, rough, fragile environment

which leans a bit shakily against the gate’s thick wall. As in gravures of old Rome and Athens, where noble ruins are overwhelmed by huts and houses, chickens and goats, he ruralizes and rusticates this massive wall redolent of Cypriot history, implying its ultimate fragility, and the enduring strength of primitive elements.

At the opposite end of the gallery, Rena Papaspyrou constructed a less demanding image of delapidation and the passing of time. Propping her strappo “canvases” around the walls, she evoked through their delicate discoloration and



Top: Costas Varotsos' man of glass; Bottom: Totsikas' "huts" installation.

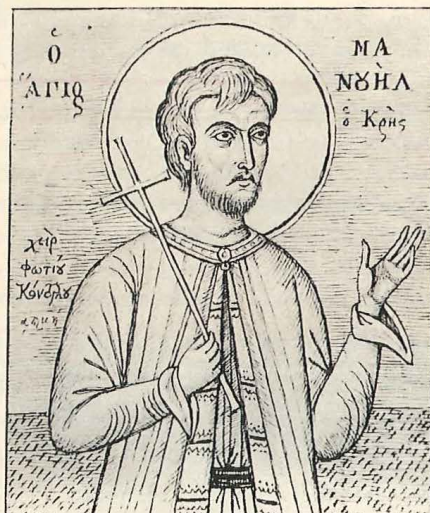
“By the Hand of Fotis Kondoglou”

ragged outlines the crumbling stucco of an old building. As in her other works, Papaspyrou has included here fleeting images from history, like the faded figures barely discernable on an ancient wall painting. But unlike some of her earlier work, there is a strong emphasis on mood here, a less intellectual, more instinctive and direct expression of the past.

As a whole, the exhibition was a tour de force, and extremely stimulating for artists and audience alike. But it would be naive to maintain, especially in the context of recent events, that this art can exist outside the politically charged atmosphere in Cyprus or be judged or considered without reference to its political environment. An event of this scope and of this expense – it was one of the more costly exhibits put on in Cyprus in recent years – must raise questions beyond those of artistic merit. That these works represent both economic and intellectual luxury is undeniable. They are monumental, created specifically for the area in which they were exhibited. Like theater sets, most of the works survived only as long as the show, which closed in late December. It was, on the depressed Cypriot art scene, an overwhelming display of artistic muscle, a blockbuster by Cypriot standards. Furthermore, given the crucial, occasionally equivocal role Greece has played in the island's ancient and recent history, this gesture could only be loaded with political, and culturally didactic overtones. Did it represent a kind of Greek cultural imperialism? And what was its effect on the local audience, whether artists or laymen – inspiration, or alienation from a movement which financially and conceptually is beyond their means?

Perhaps a major flaw, in an exhibition which was undeniably didactic in character, was that the supporting material was not didactic enough. In vain did one search the walls for even a brief explanation of the artists and their works, in vain does one read the catalogue for a coherent explanation accessible to that public which is supposed to be instructed by this exhibition. Computer manufacturers compete fiercely to make their products user-friendly – why don't art critics do the same? When several million drachmas are spent on a public exhibition, it implies that the organizers are interested in reaching the public, so just as much thought has to go into education as organization, otherwise, it would seem that as long as art has a patron it doesn't need an audience.

C. Vanderpool



Fotis Kondoglou

The work of Fotis Kondoglou (1896-1965), on display at the Pnevmatiko Kentro until February 14, shows a rich talent that combines harmoniously the elements of Byzantine, primitive and modern art.

The exhibition consists mainly of sketches and designs for some of his major works. It is called “By the Hand of Fotis Kondoglou” following the style of signature used by the icon painters of Mount Athos, where he spent much time studying the works of the monks and was instrumental in reviving the art of icon painting.

After his return from Mount Athos, his own art showed the continuing influence of the Byzantine manner of painting – two-dimensional drawing, intense color, and use of egg-tempera. Known as a master icon painter, Kondoglou, and his many pupils, executed frescoes in numerous Athens area churches, including the Church of Kapnikareas on Ermou Street. On exhibit are two large, sepia wash studies for this project, showing the Virgin Mary and the Pantocrator. Only a few icons are on exhibit, although they constitute the bulk of Kondoglou's work, but included are many pen and ink studies for his icons and Bible scenes.

His major work, the murals for the City Hall of Athens, was begun in 1937 and completed two years later. A narrative wall-painting recounting some of the major points of Greek history, the murals span the centuries from the wars between Athens and Sparta to the life of Alexander the Great and the War of 1821. The two large pen and ink sketches for the murals illustrate the artist's ability to fuse the influence of Byzantine art with a spontaneous, almost primitive style. In its simplicity of drawing, the

Death of Xouthos Mourned by his Sons is primitive in character, yet painted in a manner typical to icons in its detail and composition. The *Warriors of 1821* stand stiffly side by side, like saints on an icon, against a background of craggy cliffs which recur again and again in Kondoglou's paintings.

Kondoglou was also a fine writer, and the exhibit includes a collection of his manuscripts. Born in Aivali on the shores of Asia Minor, he preserved the memories of the native village he was forced to leave in the exciting tales and fantasies which he or Yiannis Tsarouhis, his pupil, illustrated. He drew on these fantasies for frescoes he painted on the walls of his own home. With the help of his talented pupil, he painted here a variety of subjects: portraits of his family, of himself, of ancient philosophers, poets, and exotic scenes. Recently removed from the wall, this mural is now on permanent exhibit at the National Gallery of Art.

Also impressive are the pencil sketches done in his youth, which reveal the early development of his great talent for drawing. A tiny wash which he did at age 15, showing a seated old woman with her hands resting wearily on her knees, has a strength and directness reminiscent of a Rembrandt sketch. A self-portrait drawn in 1913 and *Young Man Smoking a Dutch Pipe* (1918) are more impressionistic, while *Gorky*, a pen and ink wash depicting three men seated around a table drinking, has the satirical quality of a Daumier.

From the pages of his notebooks come many sketches of landscapes in various parts of Greece – Monemvasia, Meteora, Mystra – that later found their way into many of his paintings. Among the many portraits of his family and friends is a beautiful oil painting of his daughter, and a charming pencil drawing of his favorite aunt, Fevronia.

★ ★ ★

By the Hand of Fotis Kondoglou will continue at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, Akadimias 50, until February 14.

In the Footsteps of the Master

It seems fitting to follow up the retrospective exhibit of Fotis Kondoglou with a visit to the small gallery-foundation of Yiannis Tsarouhis, who was his pupil. And as with the Kondog-

lou exhibition, Tsarouhis' private collection consists of many of the drawings and studies for his larger works.

The gallery, tucked away in a quiet street of suburban Marousi, is located in the charming two-story neo-classical home of the artist. On the top floor is the main exhibit, while sketches for sets and theater and ballet costumes are on a small mezzanine above. The exhibit has been donated by the artist to the Greek government, which he hopes will eventually subsidize it, thus ensuring its continuous operation.

On display are studies for many of his well-known works, which illustrate the step-by-step planning and construction of a painting, in the manner of the old masters. Tsarouhis is renowned for his portrait figures, which he uses allegorically in his compositions. Youth is his theme: the lean muscular bodies of sometimes supercilious young men and the sensuous figures of beautiful dark-eyed girls. His models come from all walks of life, mostly ordinary people he has discovered on the streets of Athens. The long haired young men in tranquil poses have the air of Renaissance figures, the deep tones of color and use of chiaroscuro adding to the effect, as seen in the studies for his well-known *Four Seasons*.

Another painting-study that has the touch of the old masters is *Artist Painting his Model*. The figure of Tsarouhis is shown seated at his easel, painting one of his favorite models, Dominique, who leans against a fireplace in a Vermeer-like interior, filled with decorative details.

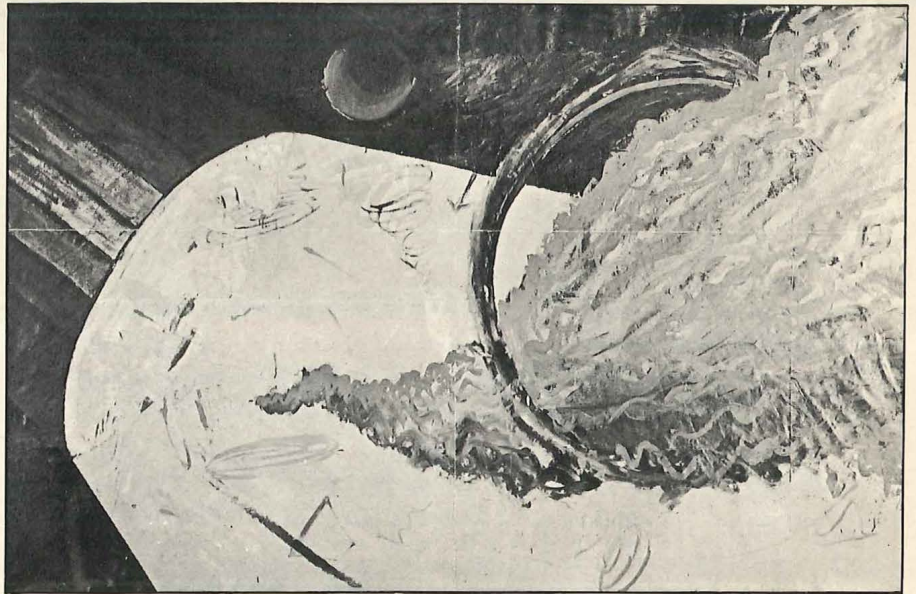
In a change of mood, the study *Kafeneion Neon* (The New Café) uses dark blue, black and brown colors to emphasize the lateness of the hour and the loneliness of a single sailor waiting outside next to the empty chairs, a yellow glow lighting up the interior with its few seated customers. The finished work is in the National Art Gallery.

The highlight of the visit is the opportunity to meet the artist himself, who often comes up to talk with visitors at the gallery. And he points with most pride to the drawings and watercolors of his youth that are mounted together in large frames.

★ ★ ★

The Tsarouhis collection was open to the public in November and December, and depending on funds will reopen sometime in 1984.

Lone Star State in Athens



Caryl St. Ama, Mare's Tail, 1983

Two talented young artists from the U.S., Alexander Kritselis and Caryl St. Ama, showed their latest work at the Dada Gallery in January. Originally an Athenian, Kritselis now makes his home in Texas; an assistant professor of Art at Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos, he teaches sculpture. His wife, Caryl St. Ama, a native Texan, teaches at the Art School of the Laguna Gloria Museum in Austin.

In this dual exhibition, the husband and wife team mingled their large canvases, creating a highly exciting, colorful, and visually kinetic atmosphere. All of St. Ama's canvases are infused by a spinning motion; born as she was in the environment of NASA, of airports and oil fields, and in a region of hurricanes and tornadoes, it seems only natural that she transfer to her painting these whorls of energy. Linked to the work of abstract expressionists, her paintings convey the powerful motion of the elements, of unbridled winds twirling like dervishes through the atmosphere. In *Gale Winds* dark whirling funnels move inexorably forward and, twisting like a whirlwind, sweep away the wing of an airplane; *Tornado Winds* shows brilliantly colored vortices, revolving masses of air sucking in everything nearby; in *Mare's Tail* a twirl of smoky cloud jumps through a brilliant red-orange ring of fire reflected in the very bright white light of a huge red rocket-like flashlight. Using as inspiration the patterns of a weather map, St. Ama has repeated their movements

in two paintings hung together, the movements of one flowing naturally into those of the other. Called *Preparing for a Hurricane*, the paintings evoke St. Ama's childhood: she remembers the candles she paints here as always on hand in times of storm when she was a girl.

Kritselis finds his inspiration in classical motifs derived from his Greek heritage; his work reflects a "sense of stability and continuity," he says, that complements well the work of St. Ama. Evoking memories from the distant past, he adds to these his own personal symbolism. *One-Several-Shelter* is made up of three large panels showing the classical serenity of a temple in juxtaposition with, and in contrast to, startling elements from the world of expressionism, or neo-expressionism – a figure resembling a store mannequin in sections flung all over the canvas, a large egg sitting on an apron. Something of the neo-expressionist movement that is sweeping the European and American art scenes is also apparent in his *Summit*, with its mix of mystery, message, and classical citations, while the *I Want to Paint* triptych, again with its classical references, uses spelled-out messages in a manner that recalls the impact of pop art.

★ ★ ★

The exhibition by Alexander Kritselis and Caryl St. Ama at the Dada Gallery closed on January 27.

Mary Machas

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Meanwhile, the woman's son was having difficulties with his girlfriend, who treated his attentions casually and showed little physical affection. A cousin of his had been to New Orleans and gave him a Voodoo love perfume known as Angel Potion. It is made of orange flower oil, rose oil, and myrtle oil with a few drops of musk and can be used as an after-shave cologne. It was made according to instructions left by Marie Laveau, a Voodoo queen of the 1800s and is credited with driving the opposite sex wild with desire.

The father of the family is a well-respected shipping magnate who would have scorned such superstitious behavior if he had known of it. However, unknown to his wife, he stopped in the Monastiraki area each evening on his way home to drink salepi, a thick white beverage made of orchid roots which has had a reputation in Arabia and Turkey as an aphrodisiac for hundreds of years. The truth was, he still loved her and was not having an affair; he was simply distracted by financial problems in his business.

These Greeks are not exceptional in turning to magical methods for remedies to love problems. There is a rich store of folklore in this field, and although modern science finds no actual medical validity in these methods, they continue to enjoy popularity as they did hundreds or even thousands of years ago. The concoctions and charms range from the simple and commonplace to the esoteric, even bizarre. For example, the wife could have chosen from a variety of powders and recipes to arouse her husband's ardor. The use of myrtle as a love potion dates back to the ancient Greeks. If powdered myrtle is mixed with alcohol, and allowed to steep for a couple of weeks, it can be mixed with other drinks or foods to serve as a love potion. This seems quite straightforward in comparison with some of the other recipes. One Gypsy love charm calls for putting a mixture of

Love Potion Number Nine

Desperate problems sometimes require desperate solutions. And what could be more serious than love spurned or a lover whose ardor seems to be cooling? For centuries, people in these dire straits have turned to potions or spells. And while modern science has cast serious doubt on these age-old methods, they are still being practiced today.

By B. Samantha Stenzel

Recently, a prominent Athenian society woman became suspicious that her husband was having an affair because his interest in her seemed to have waned. When she confided this to a trusted friend who had a reputation for being knowledgeable in the ways of love, she was given the name of a Gypsy who read palms and made love potions and charms as well. The Gypsy sold her some mysterious (and expensive) little pellets that were guaranteed to fill her husband with extreme longing for her after they were secretly added to his evening meal. The Gyp-

sy was evasive about the ingredients, but the woman's friend took one look at the pellets and recognized them as being made from an ancient recipe whose elaborate procedures accounted for the expense. The recipe is as follows: "On St. John's Day (the summer solstice), place a frog in a pot that has small holes in it. Put the pot in an ant hill. The ants will turn it into a skeleton. Grind the skeleton into a powder, add the blood of a bat and some dried and powdered flies. Shape into tiny pellets and add to the food eaten by the person whose love you desire."

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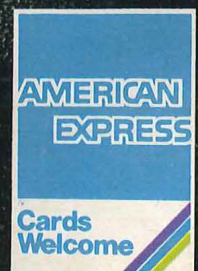
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European Economic Community Offices, Vas. Sofias 2	724-3982
Federal Republic of Germany, Karaoli & Dimitriou 3	722-4801
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	701-1775
France, Vas. Sofias 7	361-1664
Honduras, Vas. Sofias 86	777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pale Psychico	671-4889
India, Meleagrou 4	721-6227
Iran, Stratigou Kallari, 16, Psychico	647-1436, 647-1783
Iraq, Mazaraki 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

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, Hologargos 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, Koral 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
 Grindlay's 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
 Chrisospiiotissa, Aeolou 60.....321-6357
 Mitropolis (Cathedral),
 Mitropoleos.....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 (Kantza).....665-9991
 Campion School.....813-2013
 College Year in Athens.....721-8746
 Deree College (Agia Paraskevi).....659-3250
 Deree College (Athens Tower).....779-2247
 Dorfeld Gymnasium.....681-9173
 Ekali Elementary.....813-4349
 Italian School.....228-0338
 Kifissia Montessori School.....808-5935 808 0539
 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
 Republicans Abroad (Greece).....681-5747
 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, Mitropoleos 9.....322-1017
 National Statistical Service,
 Lykourgou 14-16.....324-7805
 National Tobacco Board
 Kapodistrias 36.....514-7311
 Propeller Club.....522-0623
 Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3.....362-3150
 Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo
 Egnatious 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
 Mitropoleos 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
 Voylis 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,
 Mitropoleos 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 unwrapped
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ATHENS TIME: GMT + 3

Municipal Utilities

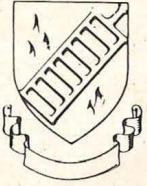
Electricity (24-hr. service).....324-5311
 Gas (24-hr. service).....346-3365
 Garbage collection.....512-9450
 Street lights.....324-5603
 Water (24-hr. service).....777-0866

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



St. Lawrence College

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● Senior School

● Summer School

St. Lawrence College will be operating its 2nd Annual Summer School from June 25th through to September 2nd, in the Peloponnesian village of Tolo (10 kms from Nafplio, 23 kms from Epidavros).

This residential Summer School offers academic and artistic courses, languages, sports and recreation to children from all over the world. Children from the age of six may enrol for stays of one week and more.

Brochures, further information and enrolment:
Tel: 360-94-82 – 681-20-96 – 682-28-28

The school is sited in two areas of Athens:

● Hellinikon/Glyfada (K.G. - 9th Grade)

● Philothei/Halandri (K.G. - 13th Grade)

Information

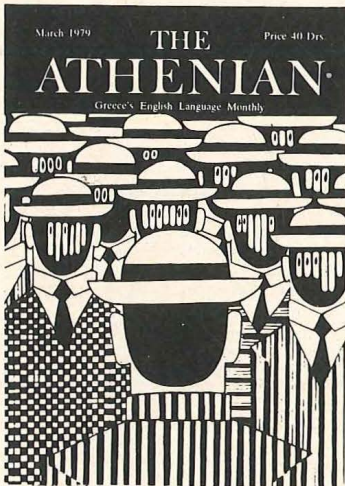
Hellinikon/Glyfada: 3, Odos B., Tel. 8943251

Filothei: 7, Streit Street, Tel. 6812096

Halandri: 3, Navarinou Street, Tel. 6822828

Headquarters: 7, Streit Street, 15237 Filothei

After hours and holidays: 6928836



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pimento, egg yolk and white pigeon's blood in a bottle sewn into a small bag, then cast into the sea while repeating a Gypsy word 33 times. One love philter gives these instructions: "Dry the heart of a dove, the womb of a swallow, the liver of a sparrow and the kidney of a hare. With mortar and pestle, reduce them to a very fine powder. Add to this an equal amount of your own blood, also dried and powdered. Then to gain the love of a man or woman, two large pinches of the powder are placed in a drink to be imbibed by the one desired." Although swallows' wombs and doves' hearts may be staples in a love vendor's kitchen, most people would be hard pressed to find them.

Instead of using a love potion, the suspicious wife might have tried the fire spell to keep her man faithful. This spell was described by Theocritus and used in ancient Greece, but it prevails even now. It involves burning a selection of grains, herbs and spices along with a wax figure of a man while repeating a special incantation. The ingredients are shaped with the melted wax into a crayon and rubbed on the clothing or skin of the man desired, so that the fire spell "mark" is upon him. Or if she was convinced that her husband was cheating, she could have placed seven beans in a circle where he is sure to walk. If he walks directly over the circle or actually steps on some of the beans, he will express his love very soon and abandon the other woman. As weird as these rituals may sound, I have just recently heard of them being used in two separate cases with apparent success.

The son in this tale might have opted for a different method of arousing passion in his girlfriend. One unusual method used to accomplish this is to hold the tongue of a turtle dove in your mouth while you kiss your beloved. This procedure has the added advantage of stilling one of the noisy birds he was sup-

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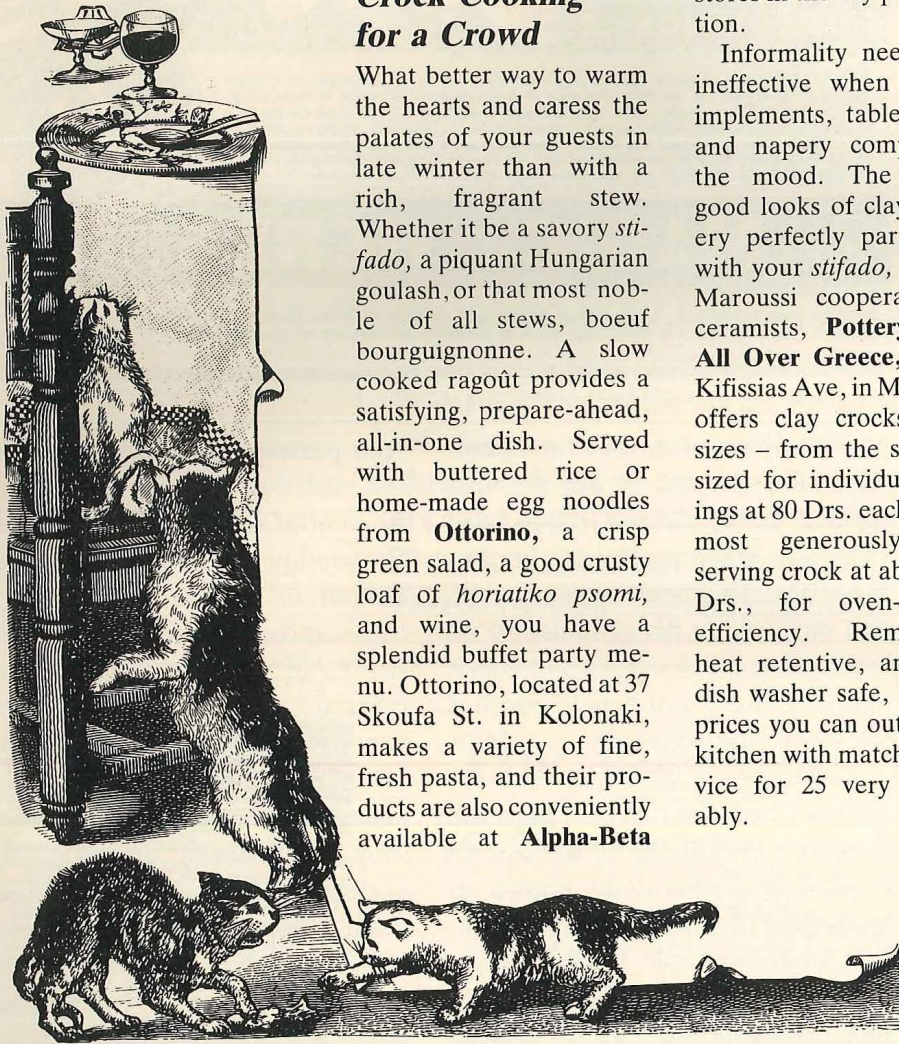
posed to have given her for Christmas. The father, if his problem seemed quite extreme, might have tried an Arabian method for impotency and rubbed a salve of henna and olive oil on his genitals. Or he might have drunk a potion of cubeb pepper powder and honey, which is said to arouse passion.

Warnings are given by the suppliers of love philters that most are to be used sparingly. In the case of cantharides, commonly known as Spanish Fly and Yohimbe bark, love-smitten people have been reported to have nearly killed the objects of their fancy by overdosing them with these substances. Neither substance is recommended but even accepted aphrodisiacs can produce an excess of ardor that could prove to be tiring for both parties involved. In this case, there are antidotes such as drinking the strained liquid of steeped poppy seed and hemlock bark, which is said to slacken sexual desire.

If you feel in need of a love potion or charm, or are merely curious about them, many of the little botanical and herb stores around Athinas Street, located on back alleys and in basements, concoct these recipes or any one of the hundreds that have

been passed down for generations. One such shop is on Ermou opposite the central square of Monastiraki. The window is filled with a conglomeration of objects including tarot cards, sprigs of herbs and small statuettes of Buddha, ominous ivory colored skulls and outstretched hands with painted blood in the center of the palms. Inside the narrow and overcrowded confines of the shop, a wizened and seemingly ancient man usually sits behind a desk and another man works at a table in a cubby hole filling vials with various liquids. The wares include spices and herbs of all types, incense, teas and a variety of books on occult practices including the making of love potions. On a recent visit, I inquired about a love potion which could be mixed in food and was given a brown powdered spice mixture with a sweet taste. The lady who sold it to me would not reveal what it was made of but assured me it would cause an unbearable desire in anyone who ingested it. She was obviously tickled by my request for it and turned to the dyspeptic looking man behind the desk, saying with a wide grin, "can you imagine that? Foreigners need love potions, too."

Defy the chilly days of February and have a party – expect instant success with easy country fare and the tools of effective informality...



Crock Cooking for a Crowd

What better way to warm the hearts and caress the palates of your guests in late winter than with a rich, fragrant stew. Whether it be a savory *stifado*, a piquant Hungarian goulash, or that most noble of all stews, boeuf bourguignonne. A slow cooked ragoût provides a satisfying, prepare-ahead, all-in-one dish. Served with buttered rice or home-made egg noodles from **Ottorino**, a crisp green salad, a good crusty loaf of *horiatiko psomi*, and wine, you have a splendid buffet party menu. Ottorino, located at 37 Skoufa St. in Kolonaki, makes a variety of fine, fresh pasta, and their products are also conveniently available at **Alpha-Beta**

stores in the dry pasta section.

Informality needn't be ineffective when serving implements, table setting and napery complement the mood. The ruddy, good looks of clay crockery perfectly partner up with your *stifado*, and the Maroussi cooperative of ceramists, **Pottery From All Over Greece**, at 207 Kifissias Ave, in Maroussi, offers clay crocks of all sizes – from the smallest, sized for individual servings at 80 Drs. each, to the most generously sized serving crock at about 350 Drs., for oven-to-table efficiency. Remarkably heat retentive, and even dish washer safe, at these prices you can outfit your kitchen with matching service for 25 very reasonably.

The Gleam of Antique Copper

With Greece's abundant and impressive old copperware seducing you at every turn in Monastiraki, consider the possibilities of these handsome pieces for entertaining. The round, shallow, double-handled casserole type serves food in style, from moussaka and lasagna, to paella. **Hephaistos** at 12 Hephaistou St. in Monastiraki has a very good selection of these casserole dishes, priced from around 2500 to 4500 Drs. for the very largest. Most have been newly lined in tin, and are sold with covers. The proprietors are very pleasant here and at this time of year, will gladly bargain with you on any piece you may fancy. Copper vendors abound in Monastiraki, so do shop around. Very practically speaking, old copper does not tarnish as quickly as does new, is virtually indestructible, and goes easily from oven to chafing unit.

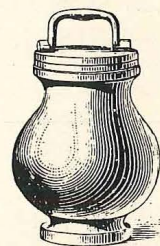
Table Dressing

Clay vessels of all kinds look wonderful sitting on the nubby, woolen handwoven placemats from the **Mykonos Tradition Shop** at 3 Michalis Souris St., on the edge of the Plaka, a great find at 160 Drs. a piece. For a French country atmosphere at a little higher price, **Sandra** at 14 Solonos St. in Kolonaki carries the irresistibly pretty *Soleido* provincial paisleys in ready made placemats at 400-600 Drs.,

each, or you can buy this classic French fabric by the meter for make-at-home tablecloths and napkins. **Riza** also carries a nice selection of items for informal cottage style table dressing, including a homegrown version of that famous English designer's cotton prints at a fraction of her price. The shop has two locations, one in Kolonaki on the corner of Skoufa and Voukourestiou and the other in Kifissia, tucked away on the top level of the same mini-mall

where Tilli is located.

Dish out your casserole fare onto Greek earthenware plates from **Zouras** at 26 Ermou St. Simple bands of primary colors rim the edge of these basic white plates which blend cheerfully with printed, striped or solid napery. Seen elsewhere, these plates are, however, very attractively priced at Zouras for 100 Drs. each, and they should be reduced during February discounts.

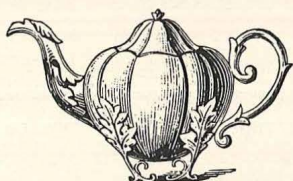


Spirits and Such

With paella (or without), a fruity sangria is always festive and **Cava Vinifera**, at 317 Kifisias Ave in Kifisia, makes their own, in quantity if you wish. They will deliver a keg of this luscious libation to your party, or if you prefer another type of kegged or bottled wine, the young, enthusiastic proprietors will happily make suggestions. Phone 801-5872. Also have on hand bottles of Greece's own sparkling mineral water. Infinitely more reasonable in price than French varieties, both **Zuno-Nero** and **Sariza** are a refreshing buy at under 20 Drs. a liter bot-

tle, and are available at major supermarkets.

There never seems to be an adequate supply of matching glasses for a party, and wine as well as other beverages look and taste great in handblown glasses from **Tilli**, located in the **See and Shop** mini-mall just before Kifisia center, at 263 Kifisias Ave. Made in Greece, these charmingly irregular, bubble-encapsulated tumblers range in size from a shot glass, perfect for vodka or liqueurs at 50 Drs., to a medium small size, ideal for wine at 80 Drs., up to the largest size tumbler made for scotch, at 120 Drs.



The Sweet Finale

Buy a ready-made dessert, but make sure it is an exceptional one which does not prove anticlimatic to your tasty homemade efforts. Check out the zacharoplasteion in your neighborhood - there are many very fine ones around Athens which make primarily Greek sweet specialties and continental-type cream tortes. See if yours makes their own *pagotakia*, those bite sized dollops of ice cream sheathed in chocolate and sprinkled with nuts. These frozen delights make a perfect finger dessert for a crowd, thus sparing you another set of dishes. One such excellent neighborhood sweet shop is **Diethnes**, located on a quiet residential corner of Filothei at 11 King George St., at

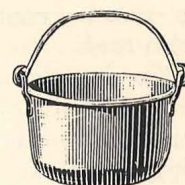
the crossroads of 25 Martiou St. and Reas St. Tel. 671-2906. The *pagotakia* here are wonderful, with a crunchy mocha center, and the tortes are also recommended - not too sweet, beautiful to behold and made fresh daily. With dessert, serve a special coffee, perhaps the rich, aromatic Arabian blend from **Rena Loumidi** at 11 Kasaveti St. in Kifissia center, or one of the fine coffees from Misseyianis on Levendi St., that tiny byway directly off the main square in Kolonaki (just follow the exquisite aroma which wafts through the area...)



Odds 'n' Ends

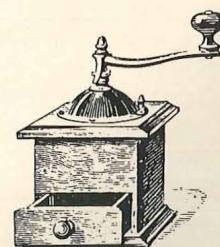
A party always tests the present state of your kitchen preparedness, and if you find that now is the time to replace a pot or two, quality stainless steel cookware is available at **Afentakis** at 12 Omonia Square. Generations of Athenians have used these Greek-made utensils, which are superior to the more commonly seen and advertised brands such as Fissler and Seb. Expect to pay 5-7000 Drs. and up for a good-sized pot, but think of this as an investment purchase for your household, to last a lifetime of wear and tear. Professional quality stainless steel is expensive throughout Europe and in the USA. Also **AMC Hellas** is the agent for a good German-made line of stainless cookware, which is not available on the market, but rather is sold "superware-style" through home demonstration. You can phone for details at 523-9878.

For general kitchen needs from ladles and whisks, to mixing bowls, nut crackers and molds, **Diamandidou** offers a good selection at competitive prices and is located at 33 Ermou St. Also **Akron** on Stadiou St. across from Klafthmonos Square carries an enormous variety of housewares including a good selection of fine china, such as Royal Copenhagen, Limoges, Herrend and Wedgwood.



Look again at the humble Greek harvest baskets used by every *koulouri* vendor in town. Smaller, shallow versions available on "basket row" in the Plaka on Adrianou St., serve bread in rustic style, as well as neatly hold your flatware, napkins, fruit or flowers. The Greek harvest basket sells for a modest 200-400 Drs.

— Kathryn Bevan



The View from the Fence

I have no doubt my readers would be appalled if they knew how much time, energy and ink was expended upon the naming of this column. Any one of you might have simply plucked something like "Close To Home" off the tip of your tongue, and got on with it. But for me, naming things is an almost holy event, and I can empathize with a fellow like Adam, assigned by God to name all the animals in our global zoo. I'd have spent six months just coming up with aardvark.

But "Close To Home," when I finally hit on it, seemed exactly the right name for a column written by someone who's spent 20 years in and out of Athens but who still doesn't do such a great job of conjugating irregular Greek verbs. Athens, for me, is close to home, but not quite the real McCoy.

Those of you who read me last month may recall that I'm spending the better or worse part of this present winter in Atlanta, Georgia, a place I suppose I ought to call home. (My mother has no doubts at all about this. Back in November she asked, transatlantically, "Well, will you be *home* for New Year's?")

I, however, having been away from home for so long, find I could, and can, write a "Close To Home" column just as truthfully in either Athens or Atlanta. Depending on how you look at it, I'm now equally at home, or not at home, in both my native and adopted lands. My perch, willy-nilly, is "on the fence;" my English accent, mid-Atlantic; and my attitude, both here and there, may best be described

as ambivalent.

As a woman unable to take a step without her dictionary, I just happen to have a definition of ambivalence for you right here. It is, says Webster's, the "simultaneous attraction toward and repulsion from an object, person, or action," and, might I add, country.

Ambivalence is one of my favorite words. It's not like "love" or "hate," names always a bit too large or small or deep or shallow for what they're meant to describe. No, ambivalence is indeed an all-weather hat that fits my particular and oddly shaped head at all times, whether I'm home or close to it. But ambivalence seems to be out of style. These days, people seem to prefer something in black or white, words like "patriotic," "isolationist," etc.

R.W. Apple, Jr., The New York Times's London Bureau Chief, recently wrote a piece for his paper entitled "New Stirrings of Patriotism." He'd come home to America after seven more or less unbroken years of being close to home in London, and had some sharp, if accurate things to say about new developments, political and social, in the land of the stars and stripes. My stepfather, upon reading Apple's article, said he felt Pomme (for that's what we used to call R.W. in Paris,) ought to go back to England and stay there.

I said nothing at the time as I felt Jack's remark was meant more for me than for Apple. For I have to admit, whenever I come home, I'm pretty hard to be around for at least the first two weeks. Frankly, I become so criti-

cal of America and Americans upon my reentry, that it's a wonder anyone who has warm feelings towards the country (my Scottish immigrant of a stepfather, among them), can keep a civil tongue in his head when around me.

Strangely enough, or not so strangely for those of you who share my particular fence, when I return to Greece again, I do a little schizoid about-face and come down like the Assyrian on all things Hellenic. Why can't the Greeks get their political act together! Why don't they have any sense of charity or brotherly love! Why are they so paranoid, dishonest, lazy, etc. etc. After two weeks, though, I calm down and start seeing the bright and beautiful things about the country again, casting a benevolent eye on everything I'd so recently been running into the ground.

After many years of observing this peculiar behavior in myself, and having it pointed out to me by innocent Greek and American friends, I have acknowledged my ambivalence as a permanent state, a condition I must simply accept and live with. When home, I'm going to long for Greece. When in Greece, I'm going to long for America. And as long as TWA, Sabena, British Caledonia et al keep their offices open, I guess I'll manage to stay relatively happy, *if* my stays in either place exceed that critical first two week period.

For when I'm in Athens, I miss the clean, sweet, humid air of Georgia, the climate that's as soft as Scarlett O'Hara's hands. I miss the Atlanta public libraries, all of them, and the tall, soft spoken men who hold doors open for you instead of slamming them in your face. I miss hot buttered popcorn at the movies, people jogging across rich green lawns, the flurries of spring dogwood blossoms, and the sense of community spirit in the neighborhoods.

But when I'm in Atlanta, I miss Athens. I miss the *laiki*, that array of fresh produce and flowers set out seemingly for me alone every week on Xenokratous Street. I miss namedays, and Thursday night dinners at Andreas' little basement taverna. I miss roasting chestnuts, and even my landlord, who thinks *anything* I do is O.K. And I miss sipping my morning coffee looking up at the whitewashed chapel atop Lykabettus.

You know, as I said last month, I'm so glad I don't have to choose one country over the other. The "America, Love It Or Leave It" crowd, and the "Greece For Greeks" folks really don't know what they're missing. The view from the fence, if ambivalent, is sweet.



Bill Reid

WR

“We should find motivation from stress rather than allow it to dominate us...”

The ability to unwind and relax is essential for a healthy mind and body. Stress can and does account for such serious conditions as high blood pressure, heart disease and ulcers. But our reaction to stress varies widely from individual to individual. Some people thrive on it and use it to harness their physical and mental powers, allowing it to become a motivating factor in their lives. Others become victims of stress, enveloped by the pressures which surround us.

Tensions grow primarily from the conflict between the demands made on an individual and his ability to deal with them. Whether the reaction is physical or emotional is of little consequence as the required nerve response is fundamentally the same. The signal goes out to the brain and “adrenalin” is released preparing the body to react on a “fight or flight” basis, a result of our primitive defence mechanism. The muscles become tense, blood pressure increases, breathing becomes faster and all energies are diverted to cope with the impending situation.

Since stress surrounds us in everything we do and encounter and since a certain amount is vital to provide purpose to our lives, we must, if only to preserve our health and sanity, be able to cope with it rather than being swept under by it.

Neither barbiturates nor anti-depressants solve emotional or health problems associated with stress and may indeed make psychological problems worse. Instead consider the natural alternatives to these powerful drugs which have proved gentle but positively effective.

First identify your optimum stress limits. Recognize the danger signals of irritability, tiredness, restlessness or excessive drinking or smoking. Stress is easily combatted by an improved diet. It has been proved that people on a natural whole-food diet are far less susceptible to stress. Eat balanced meals at regular intervals replacing refined, packaged foods with products in their natural and raw state as these contain

maximum nutritive value. Eat plenty of raw fruits and vegetables. These should make up the bulk of the diet leaving protein and carbohydrates to constitute only one-third of total food intake. Tea, coffee, cocoa and cola and other stimulants are best avoided and should be replaced by herbal drinks and fresh juices. Sugar should be substituted by honey, which is a high source of energy with a soothing effect on the alimentary canal and a natural sedative. Take a spoonful morning and night.

Vitamin therapy has been found to be an outstandingly effective treatment for tension (including pre-menstrual tension) and all stress-related illnesses. Vitamin B, in particular, is widely used in the treatment of anxiety and nervous depression, most notably B6 and pantothenic acid: the anti-stress vitamin, so called because of its effect on the adrenal glands. Brewers yeast and wheatgerm are especially rich sources of all the vitamin B's and can be sprinkled into soups, on salads or fruit and yoghurt. Along with the B complex, Vitamins C and E are also effective in counteracting stress. Vitamin C because of its ability to bond chemically to heavy toxic metals such as lead, which we absorb and ingest daily in large quantities from the air, our food and water; lead contributes greatly to deep depression, impairment of senses and general physical debility. Vitamin C draws lead and other toxic metals out of the system and aids in the assimilation of such important minerals as iron and helps offset the effects of pollution-induced stress. Vitamin E is valuable because of its ability to increase energy levels, lower blood pressure, reduce cholesterol and inhibit muscular weakness. The oriental root ginseng is often recommended as an anti-stress agent, having general tonic properties. It is even used by NASA to help astronauts cope with the unnatural stresses they encounter. It comes in the form of powder, tablets, and teas and may also be used in its natural root state. It has a gradual effect which builds up over two or three weeks and

its subtlety may be difficult to understand unless you are acquainted with the principles of herbal therapy, but it does have an amazing ability to increase endurance and improve general strength, vitality and health.

Exercise increases stamina and fitness, improves your sense of well-being by raising morale and confidence through the sense of achievement and elation which results.

Creative activities fight stress because they provide a release from daily routine. Painting, gardening or dress-making, for example, have soothing therapeutic effects on shattered nerves. Yoga provides a system which teaches physical and mental control; by making you more aware of your inner self, it allows the freedom of understanding and balancing the external demands made on you. Furthermore it helps build a supple and slim physique. But it is important to find a good teacher rather than relying on books to master the art.

The technique of relaxation is similar to yoga in many ways, although it has no set exercises. It teaches the art of “letting go” both mentally and physically, and may eventually lead to meditation, a method which concentrates on the relaxation of the mind first and foremost. It aims to still the mind and to make people more aware of themselves and their potential.

Initially, however, we must learn to turn every problem or obstacle into a creative solution. We should never be afraid of failing or making mistakes as we can often learn by these far more than we realize. We should find motivation from stress rather than allow it to dominate us and aim to make the best effort we can to achieve the desired goal rather than having the objective to win only.

Physically we can help ourselves a lot by seeking such therapies as shiatsu, aromatherapy and all forms of natural therapy. But you will find you have a head start if you keep fit with a carefully balanced diet and regular exercise.

Virginia Anderson

Now that the last echoes of Christmas Past have faded down the corridors of time it is interesting to note that, as we predicted, the favorite toys were once again dolls and teddy bears. In short supply were the Cabbage Patch Kids, dolls complete with adoption papers and computerized variations of facial features.

The year before, E.T. was copied by over 1200 firms illegally turning out the love-ugly toy – no need for *him* to be kidnapped with threats of being shredded into a “Cole Slaw Kid!”

The amazing news was the cheapness of home computers, as low as \$59, making them, as one commentator said, “so cheap as to be almost a stocking-stuffer in today’s economy.” It really is incredible that only one generation ago computers costing many millions of dollars took up the space of an entire floor while those of today can be carried in a briefcase and are cheaper to throw away than repair!

modern alchemists

But as the world rockets on to the 21st century the people in it still cherish momentoes from the past, be it multi-million dollar art treasures or chewing gum wrappers. If you are a collector, or have something to sell to other collectors, *The Where to Sell Anything and Everything Book*, sold by World Almanac Publications, 200 Park Avenue, New York N.Y. 10166, is just for you.

This month we will start describing many of the cheap and efficient common household substances, listing their uses, that can be used in place of expensive commercial preparations. Every year the market is flooded with glossy canisters of “miracle wonders” that promise effortless germ-free homes clean as a unicorn’s horn and a lasting gleam as bright as the Pearly Gates. But, alas, in the end, old-fashioned elbow grease and familiar standbys are more effective. For example, alum, which comes from the vapors of extinct volcanoes.

Commercially alum in its many sulphates is used for water purification, for tanning hides, as a mordant in dyeing, for processing flokati rugs, as an astringent in many skin preparations, and even used in some baking powders.

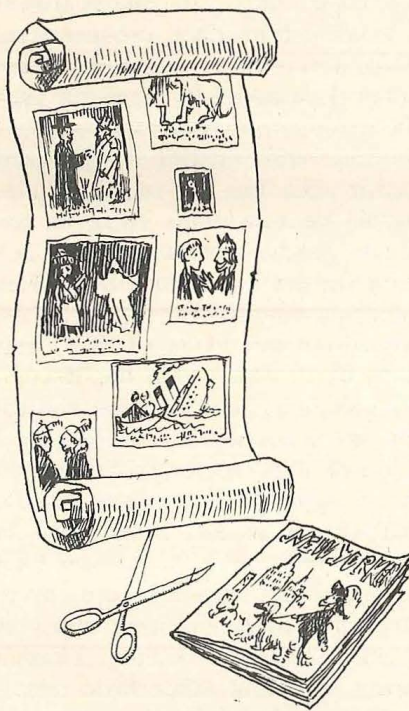
In the Middle Ages nearly all European supplies came from Smyrna in Asia Minor. In 1466 the House of Medici signed an agreement to mine the enormous deposits found in the Papal States and thereafter a great deal of their

wealth came from the export of alum.

Some of its home uses are as follows: *Astringent Lotion*: Shake together 3 cups of water, 1 tblsp glycerin and 2 tblsp alum. *To Harden Fingernails*: Mix 3 tblsp water, 1 tblsp glycerin and 1 tsp alum. Brush on nails at night. Remove with denatured alcohol.

Putty and Paper Mache: A good substitute for putty and used for stopping large cracks in the woodwork or closing spaces between baseboards and floor boards. Soak shredded newspapers in wallpaper or flour paste to which has been added 1 tblsp of alum for every four qrts of paste. This formula can be used for making paper mache and sanded and painted as desired.

Hardening Plaster of Paris: Mix a small amount of alum in the water before adding to the plaster. When set it will become very hard. (To slow hardening of plaster while in use add either lemon juice or vinegar.)



Strengthening String: The tensile strength of ordinary string or twine is greatly increased by soaking the ball in a strong solution of alum and water and drying before use.

There are many other uses for alum, some of which we will present in the future. One intriguing formula which we tried unsuccessfully, might give you better results. Ideal for Easter, it is for *writing under the shell of an egg!*

personalized papyri

If you have ever had to spend dreary weeks in bed either at home or in a hospital, you will understand how welcome

this idea would be! One needs several meters of paper – wallpaper, wrapping paper or the backing from contact paper. Also shears, a stack of old magazines and newspapers, paste, colorful marking pencils and spare time.

Go through your materials and, keeping the personality and interests of the prospective recipient in mind, cut out pictures, cartoons, articles and items that will especially please. Paste them on interspersing cartoons with articles, pictures with “one liners,” drawing “frames” with the markers. You might also write a l-o-n-g letter in the margin on one side using just a few inches of space so that it will last the length of the scroll. This can be a family project with infinite variations and something worth keeping long afterwards.

Through the year many of us receive a great many stamps of the same kinds because of subscriptions or business mail. While these common stamps may be of no interest to you, there are places where they can be invaluable. One in particular, a veterans organization, receives stamps from all over the world through the dedication of a very special person.

This man, a disabled veteran himself, has collected stamps since childhood and because of this conceived the idea of providing stamps, not only to veterans’ hospitals and homes for the military, but also to non-military shut-ins and disabled and handicapped children. His name is Charles Bourbeau and recently he has been honored by the city of Manchester, New Hampshire, for the thousands of hours of volunteer work he has done.

Mr. Bourbeau has written that he would be very happy to receive stamp donations, particularly Greek and other stamps not from the USA, which he will then distribute to the many organizations which he supplies. In return he is willing to send as many as one thousand large USA stamps a month to other organizations abroad.

If you have, or know of others who might have, such stamps please send them to the address given below. You might also send to Mr. Bourbeau the names and addresses of veterans’ organizations or childrens’ hospitals from your own country that might be interested in a stamp exchange program. Send all stamps and correspondence to:

Hobbies for Veterans

Veterans Administration Center
718 Smyth Road, Manchester, NH
03104 USA, Att: Charles Bourbeau

Down Memory Lane

It's time again to turn back the hands of time and look at the highlights of the 1983 Greek sports scene.

Very few athletic events from Greece made headlines around the world last year. One can say it was a so-so year for the country's athletes.

Perhaps the lone major event which gave Athens a lot of space in the world's sports pages was the 28th European Soccer Champions Cup match which was held May 25 at the Athens Olympic Stadium.

A full-capacity crowd of 80,000 saw Hamburg of West Germany surprise favored Juventus of Italy on a goal by Felix Magath in the ninth minute.

Another international soccer meet was held at the stadium in the last week of December, when the first Acropolis Soccer Tournament was won by (you guessed it) Hamburg, which has grown fond of the Athens facility. The Germans defeated Olympiakos in the finals, 6-5, on penalties after the match ended scoreless during regulation time. Some 25,000 fans attended.

The final was preceeded by a doubleheader two days before when Hamburg beat AEK, 3-2, and Olympiakos blanked Udinese of Italy, 1-0, in front of 50,000 spectators.

Another major international soccer exhibition, to be played at the Athens Olympic Stadium December 22, was cancelled two days before the event because Greek soccer authorities could not get permission to conduct the match from FIFA, the international soccer body.

Meanwhile, Olympiakos of Piraeus, with a five-point difference, won the Greek First Division soccer title. Led by Nick Anastopoulos, who scored 29 of the team's 50 goals, Olympiakos took its fourth straight championship. Anastopoulos finished the season as the third leading scorer in Europe (for the record 17 of his goals were kicked in, 10 came via the penalty stripe and two were headed in).

Rural team Larisa was the surprise squad of the year finishing second. Panathinaikos was also a surprise, not for its fine play but because the Athenian team finished a poor sixth, despite going through three managerial changes.

After five years, AEK of Athens once again captured the League Cup

championship with a 2-0 decision over PAOK of Thessaloniki in the finals held at the Athens Olympic Stadium before 75,000 fans. Violence, however, during and after the match left dozens of fans injured and caused five million drachmas in damages to the new stadium. This forced Secretary General of Sports Kimon Koulouris to declare that no two Greek teams will be allowed to play against each other at this stadium again.

The Greek National Team did not have a good year accomplishing only two wins, one over lowly Luxembourg (1-0) and an impressive 3-2 win in Hungary. A scoreless deadlock against England in London's famed Wembley Stadium was the best showing of the year. Greece also had a tie with Hungary at home (2-2) and loses to Romania (3-1), East Germany (2-1), Denmark (1-0 and 2-0) and Italy (3-0).

Olympiakos had a good showing in the Winners Cup European competition, knocking out famed Ajax of Holland in the first round, a 0-0 tie in Amsterdam and a 2-0 overtime victory at Athens Olympic Stadium before 80,000 happy fans. The next opponent, however, Benfica of Portugal, defeated Olympiakos 3-0 in Lisbon to offset a 1-0 victory at home by Olympiakos (another capacity crowd) to eliminate the Greek team. PAOK forced Bayern of Munich into penalties in the second round before being booted out after both squads played scoreless deadlocks in Thessaloniki and in West Germany.

While soccer continues to be the most popular sport in Greece, attendance was down 10% over the previous year because rising ticket prices, poor performances by major teams and violence on and off the field kept fans away.

★ ★ ★

The household names of 1982, javelin stars Anna Verouli and Sofia Sakorafa, failed to stir interest last year on the athletic track.

A bronze medal by Verouli in the women's javelin throw in the World Cup Championships in Helsinki during the summer was the lone spark on the track and field scene. Sakorafa, hampered by an injury and showing other interests like hosting a television game show and releasing an aerobics disc,

was a sour note considering she held the world's record at one time. Nevertheless, both expect to do well in the Olympic Games this summer in Los Angeles.

The Greek men's national track team came first in the Balkan Games, held in Turkey, which was the lone morale booster of the year.

In basketball, Greek-American scorer Nick Galis led Aris of Thessaloniki to the league championship, cutting a three-year hold on the crown by Panathinaikos. Galis was the league's leading scorer for the fourth year in a row, pumping in 869 points in 26 games played. Panathinaikos took the league cup for the second straight year, beating Olympiakos in the finale, 72-62.

For the sixth time in the last eight years, Sporting of Athens won the women's basketball championship and finished the season unbeaten. The men's national team completed its participation in the European championships in France with an 11th place finish. The team honors went to Italy while for Greece there was a consolation as Galis finished the tournament's top scorer with 231 points.

★ ★ ★

Probably Greece's best team in international competition is the national water polo squad. In the European championships Greece finished with five wins and one tie to take the Second Division title. Now it advances to the First Division with giants Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Hungary, Spain, West Germany and Holland. Ethnikos of Piraeus won the league championship, finishing the season undefeated and without losing a single point.

Greek swimmers gave perhaps their best performance ever, winning eight medals (including a gold one) in the Mediterranean Games in Morocco. Olympiakos took both the men's and women's Greek team titles.

For the first time the European surfing championships were held in Greece. In Chalkidiki, most of the medals were shared by France, Switzerland and Italy. The Greeks fared better than previous years, but still have a long way to go. In the second Greek championships, 83 participants took part with Fani Mourikis first (he was 48th in the European championships after finishing 76th the previous year) in the men's competition and Titina Drosopoulou tops in the women's category.

★ ★ ★

Other Greek sports highlights for 1983 were: **Sailing**: a good year with a

third place finish in Europe in the open-sea, half-ton craft competition by Tasos Bountouris; first in Europe and fourth in the world by George Andreadis in the "Lightning" craft division and first in Europe by 18-year-old Mandy Ortolanos in the "Laizer" craft class. **Boxing:** Kostas Sirras took the bronze medal in the 60-kilogram category of the Mediterranean Games. The best team of the year in the country was the Patras Boxing Club. **Handball:** Vizantinos beat Athinaikos 19-16 to win the Greek Handball League Cup which had 62 teams entered. Aris Nikeas took the women's crown by beating Glyfada 15-13 in overtime. **Judo:** Anastasis Georgiadis took the bronze medal in the 95-kilogram category of the Mediterranean Games. **Gymnastics:** Mimis Giannoulidis, the best gymnast in the country, finished third in the Mediterranean Games while his Greek club team, Panthessalonikiou, scored first in the national championships. Gianna Kasouni led Filathlitikos to the women's crown. **Tennis:** men's champion was George Kalovelonis while the women's champ was once again, Angeliki Kanellou-poulou. **Volleyball:** Greece took the best position ever in the European championships, ninth place, and third in the Mediterranean Games. League Cup champion was Olympiakos taking a 3-1 set decision over PAOK. Olympiakos also won the league championship while Panathinaikos took the women's crown. **Horseback Riding:** the most participants ever, 250, took part in the 36th annual Greek Equestrian Championships. **Archery:** Introduced to Greece for the first time last year. The first tournament was held in Koropi where Panathinaikos defeated the only other team entered, Trifilliakou. The best men's performer was Panagiotis Papaspyropoulos and the best women's competitor was Ioanna Voulgaropoulou. **Weight lifting:** the men's team won four gold medals, one silver and one bronze in the Mediterranean Games and finished second in the EC tournament which was won by West Germany. **Fencing:** Zizis Babanasis, a native of Hungary where fencing is king, gave Greece its first gold medal in the Balkan Games. **Wrestling:** Bobby Holidis won the silver medal in the World Greco-Roman Championships in Thessaloniki. **Canoeing:** Tasos Bountouris won the bronze medal in the European single-man race... Greece won a total of 34 medals (11 gold) in the Mediterranean Games, its best showing in the nine times the Games have been held.

Katey's Corner

Katey Angelis

Our year is off and running. As you are reading this a month has already disappeared and, perhaps, with it have gone whatever New Year's resolutions you may have made. Certainly my own resolution to stay ahead of things for a change have come to naught. Does anyone else have the feeling that the months rush by leaving us trotting along behind just hanging onto their coattails?

★ ★ ★

The Canadian Women's Club is a small but enthusiastic group. In existence for over ten years, its aim is to provide congenial companionship and activities for members and at the same time raise money for worthwhile projects. Its most recent meeting was held at the Canadian Embassy Residence with **Mrs. J. Touchette** as the gracious hostess. The raffle was held on that occasion to help make a happier holiday for the Ag. Anargyrio Orphanage in Mati. **Elizabeth Loader**, current president, said that their principal fund raiser is a dinner dance held in the spring with the proceeds going to help the spastic children and the Hellenic-Canadian Scholarship Fund. On the social side, the ladies enjoy doing things together and have regular bridge games, a most active bowling league, go on local tours, and plan evenings out with their husbands. If you are Canadian or have lived any length of time there and would be interested in becoming a part of such a friendly group, you can telephone 652-9681 for additional information.

David Lee, Manager Greece for Singapore Airlines, and his wife Betty gave a series of dinners at the China Restaurant to say farewell to friends and business associates. Special ordering and personal supervision guaranteed their guests a sumptuous feast. **Mr. Pritam Singh**, currently Manager Belgium for Singapore Airlines, will be arriving early in February to take over as Manager Greece.

★ ★ ★

Newcomers overseas may not realize that the **Goethe Institute** (named for the 18th century German poet and dramatist), is the German Cultural Institute. Located in beautiful new quarters at Omirou 14-16, there is almost always something on of interest. There are art and sculpture exhibitions, lectures, movies and discussions. For the German speaking foreigner, there is also a lending library that includes musical records and cassettes. Actually art and music know no language barriers; for instance opera buffs should keep track of their wonderful motion picture performances of opera. Since the Institute is so conveniently located, why not just drop by and see what's going on? For advance information, telephone 360-8111.

★ ★ ★

Be sure to check the announcement elsewhere in this month's *Athenian* to find out all about the up-coming Propeller Club Ball. Fun and - perhaps - fortune await you on March 16th at the Athens Hilton Hotel. See you there...



Talking travel while traveling are some Athenians (current and former) who were aboard the *Stella Solaris*. Ed Ginn (second from left) currently the National and International Director of Sales for the Marriott Hotel Company based in New York, may be remembered for the three years he spent in Athens as the Regional Director for Marketing-ME. Ed Ginn (second from left) is shown here talking with long-time travel specialists based in Greece Nick Christofides, South African Airways, George Efthyvoulidis, American Express and George Angelis, Pan Am/FMC.

The Women's International Club held its installation of officers at the January coffee meeting. Heading the list for the coming year are: honorary president Claire Viljoen, wife of the South African ambassador, president **Pat Kouyoufas**, vice president **Bridget Coscoros**, treasurer **Anita Glynos**, corresponding secretary **Jean Wood** and recording secretary **Gail Sofianou**. Great plans are already underway with the enthusiastic support of the various committee chair people. The WIC ladies, together with their husbands, were invited by the management of the Athenaeum Hotel on January 18th to meet the artists who have contributed to such a great extent to making the hotel truly exceptional. Following a talk on the art and sculpture, presented by public relations director **Vana Philippides**, the group dispersed to have a look first hand.

★ ★ ★

Duplicate bridge in Kifissia is now housed in the new **International Club** at the Semiramis Hotel on Harilaou Trikoupi. On Tuesday and Thursday mornings at 10:00 a.m. and on Wednesday evenings at 7:00 p.m. lots of enthusiasts gather. If you would like to join them but are new in town and have no partner, just telephone 801-7231 or 801-3396 and ask for **Gerda Germanos**, club manager, or telephone **Eddie Cotsis** at 813-5413, duplicate organizer. Tell either one your problem and maybe they can come up with a congenial solution. Beginning bridge lessons are also getting underway – Mondays beginning in February. This year's beginner is next year's duplicate player – so now is your chance to get started! Telephone today... They have fun playing duplicate in the Glyfada area, too. Just telephone **Sophia Vigileos** at 895-1179. While you are on the phone, check on the bridge lessons there.

★ ★ ★

I must confess to being a collector of informative trivia – especially **travel trivia**. As the items come under the heading of being informative, every so often it is necessary to pass some of them along. Therefore and to wit:

Attempting to figure out where important things might be found when traveling in an area where you speak not a word of the local language can be downright challenging. Many countries have lately gone to the international symbols to make things easier. Lots of the signs they have come up with are



Pictured above from right to left are U.S. Ambassador and Mrs. Monteaule Stearns and Congressman and Mrs. Joseph Addabbo at a reception hosted by the U.S. Ambassador in honor of a U.S. Congressional delegation who visited Greece January 9-12.

easy, but just what would you make of two persons seated in a cloud of dots? That is where you would find a sauna... How about an umbrella, a glove and a "???" You can retrieve your lost anything there... Since the United States is almost the worst offender in this business of expecting the non-English-speaking traveler to work out his own problems, it is good to know that **The American Hotel and Motel Association's International Travel Committee** has come to the rescue with a new brochure showing 156 international pictorial symbols and what they mean. You can order your own copy – free – from Signs of Safety, 343 Forest Avenue, Post Office Box 10049, Department R, Portland, Maine 04104.

Congratulations to 99.998% of world travelers. You might say that number makes the other .002% of travelers rather unique. It does, but not in a way they particularly appreciate. The **Air Transport Association** says that 450 million pieces of luggage are handled annually by U.S. airlines – of which only 70,000 wander off into oblivion. Does this inspire confidence – or change you into a carry-on sort of person?

Just so you will know how many other folks are up there when you are: commercial air transport carries almost two million passengers *each day* on some 20,000 different scheduled non-stop flights served by hundreds of airlines flying some 6,000 commercial jet aircraft of dozens of different designs. Wilbur and Orville must be flipping...

A braille version of **Trans Australian Airlines'** safety procedure booklet is available on all the airline's A300 aircraft. The booklet details floor plans, emergency door and window locations as well as rest room facilities. That sounds like an awfully good idea – thoughtful, too.

★ ★ ★

The World Day of Prayer will be held this year in Athens on Friday, March 2, 1984, at 4:30 p.m. in the Greek Evangelical Church, located at Amalias 50 (across from Hadrian's Arch). This 98th annual service, with participants from over 90 countries, is celebrated on the same day, at the same *hour* (obviously not at the same *time* as participating countries around the globe) all over the world. This year the theme for the service has been proposed by the women of Sweden and is "Living Water from Christ Our Hope." In Sweden the World Day of Prayer services will be held in 500 different churches and this will be their 53rd consecutive observance! Their free-will offerings go for scholarships for students in Asia, Africa and Latin America and they have to date contributed to 800 students. This will be the 31st observance in Greece and the money will be used for assistance in the provinces. Held in four languages, the service is open to all – it is quite an experience to know that you are a part of such a united effort.

★ ★ ★

The Players is not just a fine company that produces plays for the English language community to enjoy; it is also a group of friends enjoying a common hobby. As they generally play to standing room only audiences now that their reputation is established, it is best to be on hand early for the Peter Rose production of "Private Ear" and "Public Eye" at the British Council on February 15-18. While there, you might sign up to join in on the fun – although all the members *work* for the productions, the monthly members' nights are still very sociable occasions. If you can't attend the play, but want to have further information about the organization, just telephone the secretary S. Brown at 721-0774.

Marathoning, Hash Style

Phidippides, the original marathoner, would have groaned. Or he might have died from mortification. Seldom has the ancient Greek's 26-mile trail to glory been treated with so little respect or traveled with so little athletic enthusiasm as it was last fall when a band of runners called the Hash House Harriers landed here from Hong Kong.

They came to run the marathon: the original course, that is. Three days later, they were standing sweatily at the bar of the Marathon Beach Hotel, full of beer and bravado.

How long did it take? A visitor feels compelled to ask.

"Three," they reply collectively.

"Three? Three hours? That's very good."

"No, mate. Don't be bloody silly. Three days."

Oh. Three days. If that seems a bit odd, then you have begun to understand about the Hash House Harriers. You learn that they are a loosely organized club that runs for no apparent purpose other than to acquire a thirst. Even though they number a few world class runners among their membership, competition within the club is forbidden. In fact, anyone caught taking anything, especially running, too seriously is immediately kicked out.

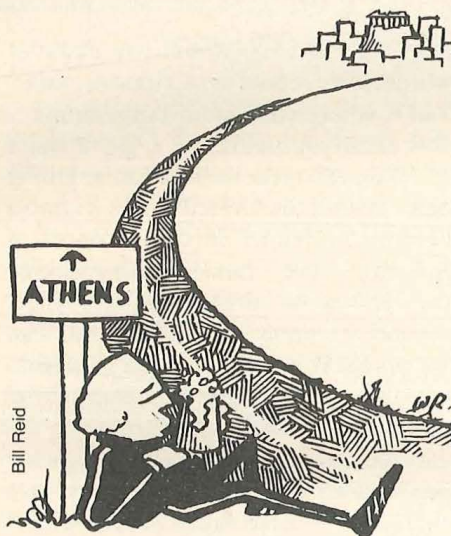
But a three-day marathon? For the Hash, this is appropriate.

Their roots go all the way back to Kuala Lumpur, to the steamy pre-war days of the great rubber plantations and bored, adventurous young men far from Scotland or England or Australia. It seems that one of these worthies, a hard drinking chap named Gispert, one Monday felt compelled to do penance for a particularly licentious weekend by running several miles through the Malayan outback. Gispert was joined in this endeavor by several of his hung-over colleagues with equally remorseful consciences. After they had suitably suffered and sweated out their sins, they decided to celebrate the event by repairing to a favorite Chinese watering hole known popularly as the *Hash House*. Gispert's original good intentions, of course, drowned in gallons of foaming Tiger beer, but the idea stuck. The Hash House Harriers were off and running.

In the nearly 40 years since Gispert's hangover, hashing has spread like an oriental fungus throughout the jungles of the Far East, across the burning deserts of the Middle East, into Europe

and America. And yes, brace yourself, Athens, they're *here*. There is an Athens Hash, alive and thirsty, galloping like gazelles over the historic hills of Greece.

Hashing, in its purest form, derives from the old English children's game of Hounds and Hares. The run is set by a "hare," who marks a trail through hills and swamps and jungled paths, setting frequent false trails to give the harriers a problem and to slow down the greyhounds. The more cunning and un-



athletic of the lot sometimes choose to short-cut, which may allow them to surpass the swifter hashmen but may, as often occurs, get them hopelessly lost or mired waist-deep in a slime-filled quagmire or sometimes caught in the middle of an unfriendly oriental village whose tribesmen resent the intrusion of sweating, gasping, foreign devils. There are other perils, too, such as cobras, angry dogs, angry village elders, angry village youngers, bandits, and, in one instance, a tiger.

To Hashmen, though, the goal is worth the pursuit. At the end of every hash-run stands waiting, like an oasis in the Sahara, the Official Hash Beer Wagon. As each panting, perspiring runner comes lurching out of the jungle, he wordlessly dives into the beer like a racehorse to the trough. Not until the second or third can has been quaffed do the invectives begin to flow, mostly directed at the Hare who set the run. Hares, however, revel in this abuse, apparently equating insult with excellence.

Sticking with Gispert's tradition, the Hash finishes the beer and repairs,

smelling of sweat and ale and whatever they may have fallen into during the run, to a "hash house," a local eatery that usually makes up in tolerance what it lacks in class. Songs are sung, more insult heaped upon the Hare, more beer is poured, and the evening's run is reviewed in all its unprintable detail.

And so it went with the three day marathon. The trail, of course, had already been set several centuries earlier and then re-run at regular intervals in the last 80 years or so. These details notwithstanding, the runners from Hong Kong set about their task with Hashlike dedication, covering about six miles the first day, before ducking into a roadside *taverna* for regrouping. The second day they again launched along the route to Athens, galloping in the mid-day heat. A number of the runners, mainly for tradition's sake, detoured into the hills above the Marathon Plain, became lost and added considerable extra mileage to the original course.

But on the third day came the *piece de resistance*. By bus the Hashmen journeyed to their stopping point of the day before. From there they galloped full tilt down the home stretch to the official marathon finishing line.

Well, almost.

The Hilton Hotel, a couple of kilometers from the Olympic Stadium, turned out to be a suitable waypoint. Here the Hashmen regrouped, cooled down, drank half a carload of imported beer (in anticipation of their eventual finish) and persuaded the hotel doorman, a cheerful gentleman named George, to allow them to run a hash T-shirt up the Hilton flagpole.

With this solemn ceremony out of the way, the Hashmen ran (in a manner of speaking) down the final stretch, into the Olympic Stadium, accompanied by the roar of thousands of spectators.

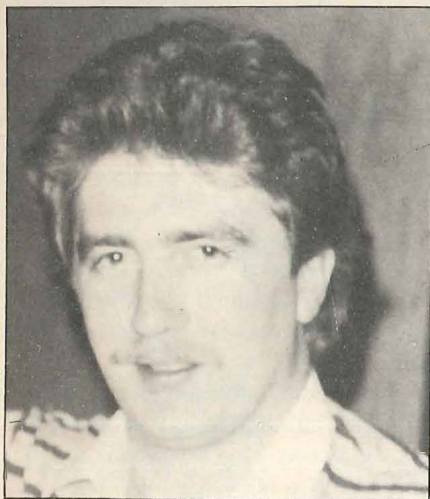
Well, not exactly. Actually it was more like a dozen or so schoolboys playing soccer who watched in astonishment as the pride of the Hong Kong Hash House Harriers came sloshing into the old stadium.

So that is what a three-day marathon is all about. Now what, you may ask, is the point of such an activity? After all, they have no interest in fitness. They take far too long to cover the course. For that matter, they don't even compete.

Why do they do it?

"For the hell of it," one hears Gispert say over the decades. "And for the beer, of course."

Robert L. Gandt



Michael Duck

A Meaty Subject

General managers are getting depressingly younger every year. Take Michael Duck for instance. At 27 he's GM of Weddel (Hellas) Ltd., a Greek/English daughter company ultimately owned by Vestey's (Lord Spam to readers of London's "Private Eye").

Born in London, Duck started preparing for a naval career but after studying at Pangbourne Naval Training College he became tired of the uniform and chucked it in. He went to Brussels instead, and learned French. Back in the U.K., he took a business studies course which gave him two and a half years training in all areas of the meat industry, from the abattoir through cold stores and marketing. He ended up with a diploma and a thorough grounding in a hugely competitive business.

The same company sent him to Australia and New Zealand for another two and a half years to get the hang of things down on the farm (or out on the station as we say). The company, one of the largest meat producers in the world, wholesales and retails their products, owns: the Dewhurst chain of butcher shops in England, the Blue Star Shipping Line, partly owns ACT Lines, farms and slaughterworks in Brazil and Australia, a lamb-processing plant in New Zealand, fruit and vegetable operations in South Africa, cold stores in the U.K., a helicopter company in the U.K. and an insurance company.

For the past 35 years they have imported goods into Greece via agents; now with Duck as GM, they've established a Greek company to handle both imports and exports.

"In Greece people and businesses tend to work as individuals instead of as a team as in Japan, Germany, the States

or Canada. In those countries people get together with an idea. But in Greece there are 'individuals' who retard the situation somewhat. Greece could be very prosperous, so long as people work together. You *can* clean up pollution, *put* filters into factories with government loans."

He's just become engaged to Jasmine, a dark-haired Armenian-Iranian beauty who works for a Law 89 company, and they'll probably get married this year.

With that in mind, eventually he'd like to buy a house in the country in England, preferably with a trout stream. Meanwhile, he's not sure how long he'll stay in Greece. "I'd like to go back to the Far East. The business atmosphere is electric."



Tony Wright

Business Traveling

If Anthony Wright of Grindlays is an example, general managers of banks are becoming rather nicer these days.

He works incredibly long hours, but certainly seems happily un-neurotic about it and admits to being "a dedicated hasher." (For the uninitiated, the "hash" is a regular weekend run undertaken mostly by mad dogs and Englishmen who go out in the midday sun, or snow, for that matter. It started years ago in the Far East with a bunch of embassy and business types who decided to run through the jungle and *then* get drunk.)

Tony Wright has been in Athens for almost two years after various foreign postings for Grindlays, the most recent being Toronto.

He was born in Kenya, educated in England and moved into the banking world two weeks after he left school. He wanted to do something that would let him travel, so his father suggested foreign banking and he's been traveling ever since.

economic future "with cautious optimism. I hope for an upturn in the economy towards the end of 1984."

His assignment in Greece is very

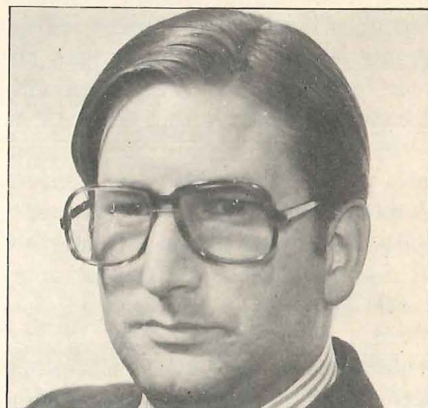
different from his last. "There was big corporate money in Toronto," he said. "Greece is an unsophisticated money market. Here the bank deals mainly with private accounts. We deal in shipping, but we're pretty much High Street bankers - low value, big volume banking. Very different from Toronto."

When he's not working, he likes to play golf and bridge. He likes to travel and has to do a lot of it for business, visiting England five or six times a year, and New York usually once a year. For holidays he likes to go to South Africa or Kenya and rent a house on a beach for a couple of weeks and catch up with friends who turn up from a dozen different places.

He's also Chairman of the local Spartans rugby club, and will go to West Berlin with the team at Easter for a match. Tony doesn't play any more.

"I retired gracefully at the height of my career at 25," he said with a laugh. "But I referee once in a while if they need someone to keep them out of trouble."

Grindlays opened in Athens in 1974 and now has a branch in Piraeus as well, with a total staff of 77, only three of whom are British.



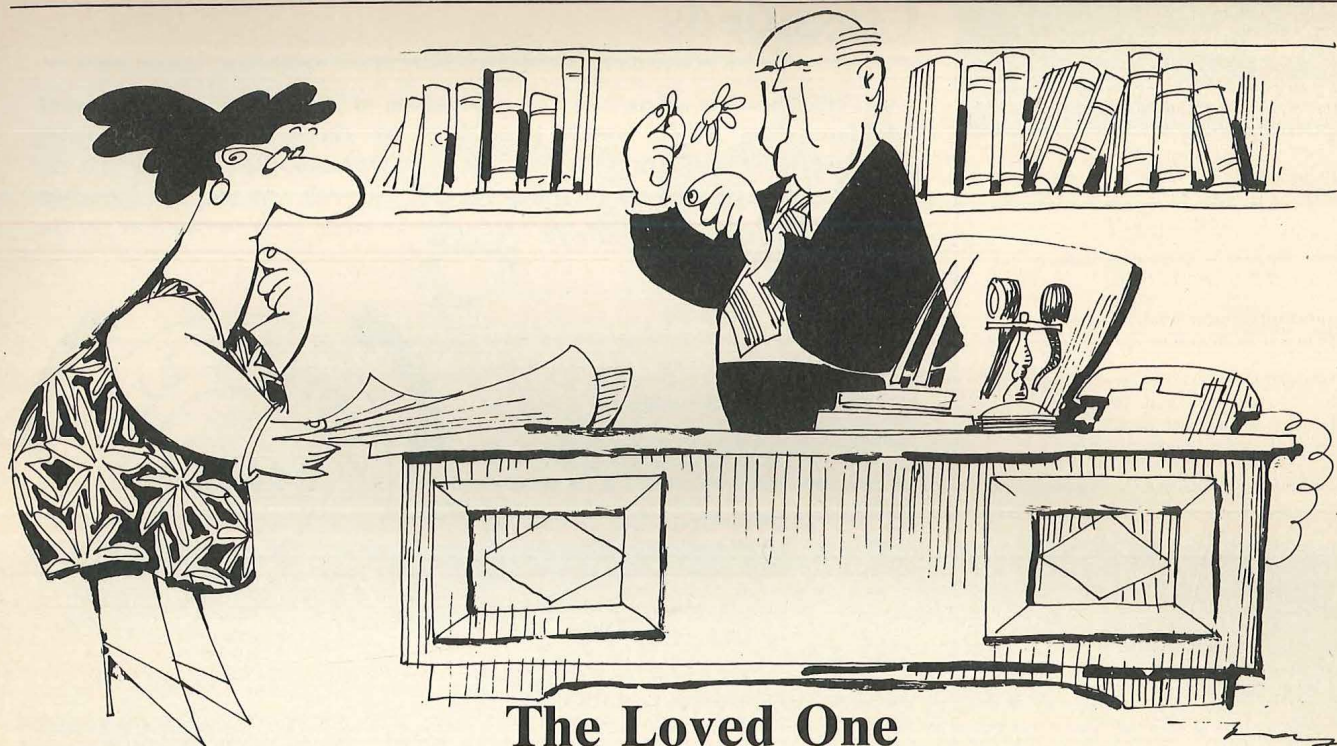
Chris de Nahlik

Self-propelled

Christopher de Nahlik is a marine engineer who specializes in propellers, so it comes as no surprise to hear he lived in shipping meccas like Singapore and Hong Kong before arriving in Greece for his company in 1982.

He was born 38 years ago in Eton ("That's where the nursing home was") and spent a lot of time in Sussex. But as he says, "With a father in the air force you're a bit of a gypsy."

He did his engineering degree in Liverpool and joined a propeller company as a design engineer in 1971. The company owns factories in Liverpool,



Antonis Kalamaras

The Loved One

The man who had been guiding Greece's destiny for the past two years and a quarter was feeling particularly pleased with himself. His day had gone well and he congratulated himself on the astuteness with which he had handled the morning's visitors as he leaned back in his chair and puffed contentedly on his pipe.

The Soviet ambassador had been prevailed upon to persuade his government to buy more oranges from Greece — in return for the lemons Greece had handed the EC over Poland, Afghanistan and the Korean airliner.

He had convinced Mr. Averoff that lack of exposure on TV, in comparison with his own daily appearances on the afternoon, evening and midnight newscasts, had nothing to do with him personally and was simply because the ERT people were quite fond of their jobs.

He had told the delegation of bosses from the seamen's unions that the government stood solidly behind their outrageous demands and proof of this was the large number of Greek ships that were being transferred to other flags.

He had thoroughly confused the Chairman of the Federation of Greek Industries by telling him that there was no future for industry in

Greece unless more people with the managerial skill and entrepreneurial genius of George Tsatsos could be found, and he had assured the delegation of tissue paper workers that whatever happened to their employers, their own jobs would remain fundamentally secure.

Finally, tears of gratitude sprang to his eyes as he recalled his cordial chat with the American ambassador and the man's touching gesture in picking up the family passports that were lying on his desk and offering to take them to the consulate himself for renewal.

It was now time for the daily check on his popularity ratings and he flipped the switch on his intercom.

"Send in Cassandra, will you?"

Cassandra Cataclysmos was an aquiline, Greek-American spinster of 45 who had spent 25 years in the public opinion institutes of Messrs. Gallup and Elmo Roper seeking a career and hoping for matrimony. The latter having eluded her in America she had come to Greece in the hope of finally laying hands on a suitable husband. Instead, she ended up in Kastri with her finger on the nation's pulse.

She came into the office and laid her charts on the desk.

"As you can see," she said omi-

nously, "you are losing ground in these red areas where unemployment is rife and you are doing the same in these blue areas where inflation is hitting the middle-class pocketbook hardest. As for this black area here," she went on, pointing to Kolonaki on a map of Athens, "it is spreading beyond Marasleion to the north and sending tentacles into Pangrati in the east."

"The fascists," he said angrily, "the damned fascists. Why don't they like me? What have I done to them? I've put on a collar and tie and I've cut my hair, haven't I? What more do they want?"

"They don't like you flirting with the communists and the Russians; being nasty to the Americans and our western allies and wrecking the industrial establishment. Come on, you know all that and it hasn't seemed to bother you in the past."

"I want everyone to love me. Isn't there anyone in Kolonaki who loves me?"

"Yes, we did get one positive response to our random sampling. In fact, the person questioned said she loved you very much."

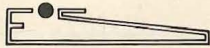
"Oh, she did?" he said, his eyes lighting up. "Who was it?"

"Melina Mercouri."

Alec Kitroeff

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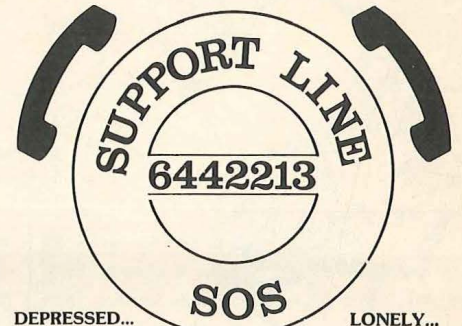
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Philippos Tsiaras (focus: photography)

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art

A one-man show of geometric compositions by the Romanian artist **Zamfir Dumitrescu** is being held at the Gallery Diogenes until Feb. 15. Professor Dumitrescu studied at the Academy of Fine Arts ("Nicolae Griurescu" Institute), where he currently teaches a course on geometric structures. He has participated in numerous Romanian and international exhibitions over the last 13 years, including a previous one-man show in Athens, and has received several prizes for his work. His compositions are found in many European and American museums and private collections, among them the collections of the Norwegian and Swedish Royal Houses.

The Zygos Gallery presents two very interesting shows this month. Painter **Gerasimos Dionatos** will exhibit his work for the fifth time at the gallery. He studied at the Free Workshop of Fine Arts under P. Tetsi. **Simone Kostopoulou**, however, marks her debut at Zygos with her first one-woman show. Kostopoulou studied porcelain design and later ceramics under Yiannis Persakis at X.E.N. She has used her training to create, among other things, ceramic jewelry based on ancient Greek designs. Both exhibits will run from Feb. 14-27.

Eighteen-year-old **Andreas Kondellis**, a student of the well-known painter and engraver Rea Anousa-Ilia, made his debut on January 30 at the Galerie Tholos. His compositions,

done in charcoal and pastels, reflect the problems and anxieties of contemporary life. Mr. Kondellis' first one-man show will be on exhibit until Feb. 15. The gallery will then host a show by **Katy Maronitis**, from Feb. 20-March 10. The exhibit centers on the synthesis of inner space. Ms. Maronitis studied under Yiannis Persakis at X.E.N.'s free drawing workshop and has displayed her work throughout Greece.

Two exhibitions are devoted to the work of Greece's consummate artist (painter, sculptor and architect), **Nikos Hadjikyriakos-Ghikas**. The French Institute displays some of the artists' compositions until Feb. 11. More of Hadjikyriakos-Ghikas' works, oils and water colors, can be viewed throughout February at Gallery 3 in Kolonaki.

Judith Allen-Efstathiou displays her engravings at Zalokosta 7 from Feb. 20-March 9. Allen-Efstathiou was born in Athens, Georgia and now teaches at the American Community Schools.

The Galerie Syllogi displays the compositions of surrealist **Hippolytos D. Ides** from Feb. 7-29. Mr. Ides studied and worked in the U.S. 50 years before coming to Greece in 1971.

The sculpture of **Giorgos Lambrou** is more than art; it is literally Mr. Lambrou's only form of communication. The deaf artist is slowly losing his eyesight and a worsening speech impediment makes him unable to express himself through means other than his work. "I have stu-



Nikos Hadjikyriakos-Ghikas (art)

died the depths of man," writes the artist, "and I am trying to shape the soulless mass with my hands, to find a passage and thus express the distinctions in human relations." Mr. Lambrou's works can be found in many galleries and private collections around the world, as well as the National Gallery here in Athens. His exhibit at Nees Morpheus will last until Feb. 11.

theater

Two new productions are being presented by **The Players** this month and next. The first is a double bill by Peter Shaffer. *Private Ear* and *Public Eye* will be performed at the British Council from Feb. 15-18, at 8 p.m.

Move over Mrs. Markham is a comedy by Ray Cooney and John Chapman and will be performed at the Moraitis School Theater from March 28-31. For further details and reservations call 941-1919.

The Players are always interested in acquiring new members. Anyone with a desire to act or work behind the scenes should contact Ed Moore at the above number.

The **Theater Kaissariani** continues its production of *Bam Trialao*, a work by

the German playwright Karl Valentino. 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 performance on Sunday are at 6:30 and 9:30 p.m. 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 at the Hellenic American Union Fri., Sat. and Sun. at 9 p.m. Matinee performances on Sunday begin at 6 p.m. Tickets are 300 drs. and 250 drs. for matinees and students.

photography

"Dreams," **Pablo de Jevenois'** exhibit at the "F" Gallery, continues until Feb. 6. Mr. de Jevenois, Secretary of the Spanish Embassy in Athens, has participated in past exhibitions at Kreonides and the "F" Gallery but this is his first individual show.

The exhibit by Greek-American photographer **Philip Tsiaras** also con-

tinues at the Bernier Gallery until Feb. 20. Mr. Tsiaras studied photography in New York, where he makes his home.

notes

The "F" Gallery and the fine arts magazine *Ikastika* have published a calendar for 1984. The theme of the calendar, which is available at the "F" Gallery and bookstores, is the nude as interpreted by 12 Greek photographers.

The latest in photographic, video, film and audio-visual equipment and systems will be displayed at the Athens Exhibition Center between Feb. 18-26. **Photopia '84**, sponsored by Moressopoulos and Associates, Ltd. in cooperation with the magazines *Fotografia* and *Sound and Picture*, will also feature an exhibit by Greek photographers and several seminars, including one on underwater photography. For further information on tickets and seminar fees call Moressopoulos and Associates, Ltd., Tel. 363-5024, (031) 819-624.

The Brazilian Estia is holding its 9th annual **Mar-di-Gras** at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental on Feb. 25. Festivities begin at 8:30 and continue as long as you can samba. The costume ball costs 2,500 drs. per person.

The **Kinisi Ethniki Anexartisia Diethnis Irini kai Afoplismo** (The Movement for National Independence and International Peace and Disarmament) or K.E.A.D.E.A., will sponsor a World Conference for Peace from Feb. 6-9 at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental. Seven-

ty peace groups from Europe and the U.S. have been invited and over 1,000 people are expected to attend.

lectures

The Fulbright Foundation is sponsoring a lecture entitled **Medical Education in the United States** at the Hellenic American Union on Feb. 2 at 7 p.m. Dr. George Christakis from the University of Miami Medical School and Dr. Jules Iossifides from the University of Illinois Medical School will discuss current American medical school admissions policies and practices.

Urban Development and the Price of Land - German and Greek Experiences is the topic of a symposium to be held at the Goethe Institute on Feb. 10 at 7 p.m. The list of participants is extensive and includes Emiliios Zahareas, economist and General Director of Ethnoktimatikis A.E., and Dr. Hartmut Dietrich, lawyer and Vice Dean of the Urban Planning Department at the University of Dortmund. The symposium will be conducted in both Greek and German.

D.M. Thomas, best known for his novel *The White Hotel*, will talk about his work at the British Council on Feb. 6 at 8 p.m. In addition to writing several novels and volumes of poetry, Mr. Thomas has also won awards for his translations of Russian poetry.

A talk and panel discussion on **Greek Music in relation to European Music** will be led by George Hadjinikos, internationally renowned concert pianist

and professor of music at the Northern College of Music in Manchester. The British Council will host the discussion on Feb. 21 at 8 p.m. Mr. Hadjinikos will also conduct an extended master class at the Athens Conservatory on Feb. 19 at 10 a.m. and give a piano recital at the British Council on 20 at 8 p.m.

The Minister for Energy and Natural Resources, Evangelos Kouloumbis inaugurates a Seminar on **Mining, Quarrying and Metallurgical Processes**, sponsored by the Finnish Trade Association and the Embassy of Finland in Athens, at the Ledra Marriott Hotel on Feb. 1. Representatives from several Finnish companies will lecture on their latest technology and equipment. By invitation only.

film

The British Council will present a series of 13 films entitled **Civilization** from Feb. 2-27 at 8 p.m. The series, created by the former Director of Britain's National Gallery, Sir Kenneth Clark, traces the growth of European art, ideas and culture as they have developed over the last 15 centuries. Each film represents a layer on which contemporary Western civilization is built upon. Check *This Month* for dates.

Two documentaries on jazz will be shown in conjunction with the **1984 Praxis Jazz Festival**. The first film, *The Connection*, by Shirley Clarke, is a documentary exploring the relationship between jazz artists and narcotics. The film will be shown at the Goethe Institute on Feb. 21 at 8:30 p.m. *Jazz*

on a Summer's Day, by David Stern, documents the 1958 Newport Jazz Festival, where such jazz luminaries as Billie Holiday and Mahalia Jackson performed. The film will debut at the Hellenic American Union on Feb. 23, 8:30 p.m. Christos Vakalopoulos will provide introductions to both films.

The Athens Center will conduct a film evening with the Polish Embassy on March 3. Several **Polish Documentaries** will be screened. For further information call 701-2268.

music

This year's **Praxis Jazz Festival** has brought together an impressive array of jazz artists from all over Europe and the U.S., as well as highlighting the best of Greece's jazz talents. Praxis '84 de-



Robert Bateman (museums)



Sun Ra

but on Feb. 18 and will continue until the 28th of the month. Video and film documentaries of previous American and European jazz festivals, such as the historic 1958 Newport Jazz Festival, augment the rich musical program.

One of the leading jazz bands in England, **The Graham Collier Jazz Sextet**, will perform at the Athens College Theater on Feb. 19 at 8 p.m. The band will then go on to give concerts in Chalkis, Lamia, Volos, Larisa, Veria and Thessaloniki. Tickets will be available at the British Council and at the door.

The National Orchestra will be presenting the following artists: Feb. 6: conductor Spyros Argiris, soloist Siegfried Palm, violin-cello. Feb. 13: conductor Byron Kolasis, soloist Martina Tirone, piano. Feb. 20: conductor Alexandros Simionidis, soloist, Claire Bernard, violin. Feb. 24: Claire Bernard, violin and Aris Garoufalis, piano. Feb. 27: conductor Byron Fitojias, Evangelos Losimakopoulos and Liza Zoe, guitarists. Pallas Theater, Tel. 362-8670.

The **Lyriki Skini** continues its winter program

with: *Maria Golovin* by Gian Carlo Menotti, Feb. 2, 5, 10, 12, 15 and 18; *La Traviata* by Verdi, Feb. 3; *Werther*, by Jules Massenet, Feb. 4, 7; *House of Three Girls*, by Heinrich Berté, Feb. 19. Dates were not firm at press time so check with the box office. Evening performances at 7 p.m., at the Olympia Theater, Akadimias 59. Tickets range from 150-400 drs. Student tickets are 50 drs.

The internationally renowned classical guitarist, **Hubert Kappel**, will be performing at the Goethe Institute on Feb. 14 at 8:30 p.m. Mr. Kappel studied under Narciso Yepes and Oscar Ghilghia, among others. In 1978 he was awarded first prize at the "International Competition of Interpretation," held in Garghane, Italy. The program includes works by Bach, Granados, Rodrigo and Leo Brouwer.

The Instituto Italiano is sponsoring a concert by the **Quintetto Pizzaro** at the Odeion Athinon on Feb. 20 at 8 p.m. Rossini, Mendelssohn, Debussy, Corelli and Purcell will be included in the program. Admission is free.

The **St. Nicholas Church Choir** will perform tradi-

tional church music at St. Paul's Anglican Church on Feb. 10 at 8 p.m. The concert by the "experimental" choir is given in honor of the Anglican-Orthodox Fellowship, which was created to help bridge the gap between the eastern and western faiths. For further information call 721-4906.

A recital by **Yolanda Severe**, pianist, and **Zoe Vatikioti**, vocalist, will take place at the Hellenic American Union on Feb. 2 at 8 p.m. The program will include works by Rossini, Copland, Vaughan Williams, Debussy, Coccino, Delibes, Verdi, Green, Mangagalli, Alabiéff and Harris.

museums

The Goulandris Natural History Museum and the Canadian Embassy are sponsoring an exhibition of 21 original prints by Canadian artist Robert Bateman, entitled **Portraits from the Wild**. Made available by the Canadian Wildlife Federation, this exhibition can be seen at the Goulandris Museum in Kifissia from January 16 to February 12, before it travels to Belgrade, Sofia, Lisbon and Madrid.

The Goulandris Museum is open daily from 10-2, except Friday. Tel. 801-5870.

The work of **Rolf Nesch**, perhaps the most important Norwegian artist since Edvard Munch, will be displayed at the Athens Pnevmatiko Kentro from Feb. 2-15. Nesch ranks among the major innovators in 20th century European graphic arts. He obtained special relief effects by etching holes in the printing plate, by adding ob-

jects to them, or by shaping them with heavy tools. The colors acquire particular brightness through a time-consuming finger-coloring process.

The Spanish Cultural Institute is sponsoring an exhibition of **Maria Pop's** work, entitled *From Spain*, until Feb. 14. Pop, whose father is Spanish, was born in Neo Faliro. The Ministries of Education, and of Culture, the University of Thessaloniki, numerous Greek art galleries as well as many private collections abroad house her compositions. Her themes usually center on her love of nature.

The Pnevmatiko Kentro is sponsoring free **guided tours** of the principal museums and archaeological sites in Athens until April 1. The schedule for February is as follows: Feb. 5 - Acropolis, main entrance, Hari Velahoutakou; Archaeological Museum, Dimitris Athinaios, ante-room; Benaki Museum, Rea Hadjitheodorou; Ancient Agora, Maria Spanoudaki, near Odos Hyphestou; Feb. 12 - Acropolis, Hari Velahoutakou; Archaeological Museum, Potopoulou; Benaki Museum, Vara Phatasea; Ancient Agora, Hrisa Karageorgi; Byzantine Museum, Ioanna Sapounaki; Feb. 19 - Acropolis, Potopoulou; Archaeological Museum, Irini Pavlou; Benaki Museum, Ninila Papayianini; Feb. 26 - Acropolis, Dimitris Athinaios; Archaeological Museum, Hari Velahoutakou; Ancient Agora, Vara Phatasea; Byzantine Museum, Rea Hadjitheodorou. All tours begin at 10 a.m.

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

Dancing animals, darkest Africa, innocent goodies and moustache-twirling baddies sounds like a good recipe for children's delight. *Doctor Oh-it-hurts*, a ballet for children (choreography Holfin and Mafdatsefski, music Morozof) has all these ingredients. It charms its young audience each weekend at the **Theatre Alik** in Amerikis Street.

What the ballet lacks in originality and imagination in choreography is made up for by the enthusiasm and conviction of the dancers of the Hellenic Horodrama. They are called upon more to mime than dance most of the time, but they never falter. Even when the human protagonists are dancing their sometimes boring pieces, the animals are quarreling or commenting in amusing ways and keep up the children's interest. Colorful costumes and scenery by Alik Papazariou add to this fantasy of sweetness and light, cloying to adult taste but, judging by on-the-spot reactions, enjoyable to the young.

The second part of the program is *The Accursed Serpent*, a tale involving

Karayiozis and associates. It was choreographed to music by Hadzidakis in 1951 by Mrs. Rallou Manou (founder and director of the Hellenic Horodrama) in the first series of ballets that they did as a company. It is in a different class altogether.

It involves a frightful serpent with flashing red eyes which is eventually dispatched by a truly dashing Alexander the Great, who of course pricks Karayiozis' bubble of lies (as to how he killed it with half a pair of scissors) and wins the beautiful Pasha's daughter from a lovelorn Niomios. An impossible mixture of characters? True, but it is Greek tradition and who cares when costumes, masks and choreography excel by Greek standards.

The dancing mime, too, is of a high standard thanks to the conviction and hard work of the dancers themselves (special mention must be made of Amalia Strinopoulou as Karayiozis) and to their special teacher, Anton Stoinof. In general I am impressed by the lack of evidence of the star system still alive and well in most Greek companies and the compe-



"Dr. Oh-it-Hurts"

tence of the girl dancers when dancing male roles. *The Accursed Serpent* is very worthwhile. Tickets are available at Theatre Alik, Amerikis St. 4, Tel.: 323-6447.

Julia Petch

The Orvo Theater at Voukourestiou 1, performs every Saturday and Sunday at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. The program was unavailable at press time. Call 323-1259 for further information.

A show based on **Aesop's Fables**, which was performed at the International Festival in Paris, will be staged by the Puppet

Theater of Barba Mytousi at XEN on Amerikis St. in central Athens. Shows are every Saturday at 4:30 p.m. and Sunday at 11 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Tel. 362-4291 for more information.

Heidi continues its run at the Children's Theater of Thymeli on Moschonission St. 32 (near Plateia Amerikis). The shows 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 further details.

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

The Children's Theater of Xenia Kaloyeropoulou continues its presentation of Vechter's *School for Clowns*. 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.



"The Accursed Serpent"

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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			

NAME DAYS IN FEBRUARY

Feb. 1	Tryphon
Feb. 3	Simeon
Feb. 5	Agathi (Agatha)
Feb. 10	Haralambos, Harilaos, Haris (Harry), Hariklia
Feb. 11	Vlasios

DAYS TO REMEMBER

Feb. 2	Candlemas
Feb. 6	Waitangi Day (New Zealand)
Feb. 12	Carnival begins
Feb. 12	Lincoln's Birthday
Feb. 14	St. Valentine's Day
Feb. 20	Washington's Birthday
Feb. 29	Leap Day
Mar. 1	St. David's Day (Wales)

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

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

AWOG (American Women's of Greece), Tel. 801-3971. Program not available at press time.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB will be holding its annual dance sometime in February. The exact date was unavailable at press time. Call Elizabeth for further information, Tel. 865-2780.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF GREECE, Tel. 801-7553. Beginning Greek and Bridge lessons start on Feb. 1. A Carnival dance and a tropical soirée are planned but dates were unavailable at press time.

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, Tel. 691-8182. Program was unavailable at press time.

LYCEUM OF GREEK WOMEN: Tel. 361-1042, 360-7355. Baroque classical music with two guitars, Daphne Tsamadou and Mihalis Ladenis, Feb. 2, 6 p.m.; a tour of the Paul Kanellopoulos museum with archaeologist and lecturer Katerina Korre, 11 a.m., Feb. 8; a musical evening with Argiro Metaxa and Lazaros Stavrides, 6 p.m., Feb. 14; "Folklore Treasures of Athos", a lecture by Theoharis Provatakis, 7 p.m., Feb. 20; "Neo-Hellenic Poetry of the 16th-17th centuries in Crete", a lecture by author Georgia Pantelaki-Tsiropoulou, 6 p.m., Feb. 21; the Lyceum's choir, 6 p.m., Feb. 28.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP OF GREECE, Tel. 867-0523. "Women and the Peace Movement," lecture, 8:30 p.m., Feb. 3; "Why Children?," discussion, 8:30 p.m., Feb. 16; a party, 9 p.m., Feb. 26; "Women in Malaysia," slide show, Mar. 2; women's party for International Women's Day, March 6.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF HYDRA, events on the island. Call Athens office, Tel. 360-2571, for details.

NETWORK. Elections have ushered in a new executive board. Anyone with questions or simply a bit of information to convey should call the League of Network Volunteers at: 778-0034; 770-5366; 721-6447.

PROPELLER CLUB, 9 Patission St., (near the National Museum). Program was unavailable at press time.

ROTARY CLUB, Tel. 362-3150. "Evolution, History and Perspectives of Marriage," lecture by George Stephanakis, lawyer, Feb. 7; annual Rotary ball, Feb. 12; "The Ten Commandments of a Docile Spouse," lecture by Aleks Konstantides, Feb. 21; "The International Economy - Can it be Saved?," lecture by Dimitrios Trigazis, economist, Feb. 28. **REPUBLICANS ABROAD**, Tel. 681-5447. Program not available at press time.

GALLERIES

AFI, Tripodon 25, Plaka, Tel. 324-7146. An exhibition of boxes done in gold leaf will be inaugurated on March 3. Courses on marionette making, quilting and soft sculpture through mid-Feb. Call for more information. Tues., Wed., Thurs. 6-9 p.m.; Fri., Sat., Sun. 10-2.

ANTENOR, Antinoros 17, Tel. 722-8564. Program was unavailable at press time.

ART WORKSHOP, Aristophanous 35 and Sokratous, Halandri, Tel. 681-8821. Program was unavailable at press time.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, Kolonaki, Tel. 721-3938. An exhibition by Stelios Mavromatis entitled Trains.

ATHENEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, Syngrou Ave., Tel. 902-3666. Paintings by Yiannis Nikou. Through Feb. 13.

JEAN BERNIER, Marasli 51, Tel. 723-5657. A photographic exhibit by Philip Tsiaras. From Jan. 23-Feb. 20.

DADA, Antinoros 31, Tel. 724-2377. Graphics by Aria Komianou from Jan. 30-Feb. 17 and sculpture by Panagiotis Yiotopoulos from Feb. 20-March 9.

ENGONOPOULOS, Dinokratous 53, Tel. 722-3888. oils, Hara Sirigou, Jan. 31-Feb. 12; Oils, Paraskevopoulou, Jan. 31-Feb. 12; photography, Androutsaki, Jan. 31-Feb. 12; photography, Scarlatti, Jan. 31-Feb. 12; Oils, Casavettes, Feb. 13-25; oils, Paraskevopoulou Feb. 13-25.

DIAGENES, Nikis 33, Tel. 323-1978. The geometric compositions of Professor Zamfir Dumitrescu will be exhibited from January 26-Feb. 15 (see Focus); from Feb. 16-29, Nina Kambeli will exhibit original batiks with traditional subjects from Greece.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, Tel. 362-8230. Water colors and oils by N. Hadzikyriakos-Ghikas, from Jan. 23-Feb. 29, (see Focus)

HYDROHOOS, Anapiron Polemon 16, Tel. 722-3584. Stella Kalamara will show 30 water colors of Cycladic landscapes and 15 ceramic pieces from Jan. 26-Feb. 11; folk artist Anthoula Lazaridou-Douroukou will present 30 works done in acrylic and ink, Feb. 13-29.

KOURD GALLERY, Skoufa 7, Tel. 361-3113. Expressionistic icons by A. Trepekis from Feb. 20-March 3. **KREONIDES**, Iperidou 7, Tel. 322-4261. George Tsakiris, oils, Jan. 26-Feb. 11; Lillian Psarrou, oils and graphics, Feb. 13-29; Thanassis Mimis, oils, Feb. 13-29.

MEDUSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, Tel. 724-4552. Sculptural designs by Narsika Astra from Feb. 6-25.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9A, Tel. 361-6165. Lambrou, sculpture, Jan. 26-Feb. 11; the painter Kokoris, Jan. 26-Feb. 11; Vatzias, painter, Feb. 13-29.

ORA, Xenofontos 7, Tel. 323-0698. Ceramics by Bonatsou Spilioti, Jan. 31-Feb. 17; John Koussis, painting, Jan. 31-Feb. 17; paintings by Katerina Rota and Eduardo Sakayian, Feb. 20-March 3.

OMEGA, Vas. Pavlou 30-32, Paleo Psychico, Tel. 671-7266. Italian artist Roberto Crippa, painting and sculpture, Feb. 1-Mar. 2.

PINAKOTHIKI (NATIONAL GALLERY), Vas. Konstantinou, Tel. 723-5937. Exhibit by 20th century painter Julius Bissier continues through Feb. 26.

POLYPLANO, Lykavittou 16, Tel. 362-9822. No exhibit scheduled for Feb.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki, Tel. 360-3541. Painter Theimos Maipas, Feb. 1-29.

SYLLOGI, Vas. Sofias 4, Tel. 724-5136. The painter Hipolytos Ides will exhibit his work from Feb. 7-28.

THOLOS, Filelton 20 and Kidathinaion, Tel. 323-7950. 18-year-old Andreas Kondellis makes his debut with a number of compositions done in charcoal and pastels; on Jan. 30-Feb. 15; Katy Maroniti, oils and pastels, Feb. 20-Mar. 10.

TO TRITO MATI, Loukianou 21B, Tel. 722-9733. Acrylics used as water colors by George Katapodis, Jan. 23-Feb. 11; white with grey monochromes by Marigho Cassi, Feb. 20-March 10.

ZALOKOSTA 7, Zalokosta and Kriezotou, Tel. 361-2277. Oils by Aiki Theodosi, Jan. 30-Feb. 17; engraving by Judith Allen Eistathiou, Feb. 20-March 9.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square, Tel. 360-8278. Dimitris Myrtas will exhibit from Feb. 12-29.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33 (near the Caravel Hotel), Tel. 722-9219. Painter Vasilis Theoharakis, Jan. 26-Feb. 9; painter Gerasimos Dionatos, Feb. 13-27; ceramics by Simon Kostopoulos, Feb. 13-27.

EXHIBITS

PHOTOPIA '84, an exhibit of photographic, film, video and audio-visual equipment and systems, will be held at the Athens Exhibition Center from Feb. 18-26. Daily, 10 a.m.-2 p.m. and 5-9 p.m.; weekends, 10 a.m.-9 p.m.

JULIUS BISSIER, the exhibit of this early 20th century expressionist continues at the National Gallery until Feb. 26.

WATER COLORS AND OILS by N. Hadzikyriakos-Ghikas at the French Institute until Feb. 11 and at Gallery 3 until the end of the month.

MARIA POP at the Spanish Cultural Institute until Feb. 14. **FIFTY YEARS OF ROLF NESCH**, Norwegian graphic artist, at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, Feb. 2-15.

WESTERN ART: THE RENAISSANCE TO THE PRESENT DAY, a book exhibition at the British Council, Feb. 3-9, Mon.-Fri., 10 a.m.-1 p.m. and 6-9 p.m.

THE BENAKI MUSEUM inaugurated a new, permanent exhibit of jewelry on Jan. 17.

LECTURES AND SEMINARS

SPIRITUALIZING OUR EVERDAY LIVES by Robert Najemy, in either Greek or English depending on the students, Feb. 1, 8:30 p.m., at the Helianthos Yoga Union, Marathonodromou 29, Paleo Psychico, tel. 671-1667.

MYTH, FAITH, PHILOSOPHY, AND SPIRITUALITY by John Manettas, in Greek, Feb. 8, 8:30 p.m., at the Helianthos Yoga Union, Marathonodromou 29, Paleo Psychico, tel. 671-1667.

LESSONS WHICH NATURE HAS TAUGHT ME by Robert Najemy, in either Greek or English depending on the students, Feb. 15, 8:30 p.m., at the Helianthos Yoga Union, Marathonodromou 29, Paleo Psychico, tel. 671-1667.

EPICURUS AND EPICUREANISM by Vasilis Hatzopoulos, in either Greek or English depending on the students, Feb. 22, 8:30 p.m., at the Helianthos Yoga Union, Marathonodromou 29, Paleo Psychico, tel. 671-1667.

THE CRISIS IN VALUES IN OUR MODERN SOCIETY by Robert Najemy, in either Greek or English depending on the students, Feb. 29, 8:30 p.m., at the Helianthos Yoga Union, Marathonodromou 29, Paleo Psychico, tel. 671-1667.

A series of seminars will also be held at the Helianthos Yoga Union. **PHYSICAL HARMONY, EMOTIONAL HARMONY, BIOENERGY MASSAGE, FOOT REFLEXOLOGY MASSAGE** are among the topics to be discussed. Call 671-1667 for further information.

MEDICAL EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES by Drs. George Christakis and Jules Iossifides. Sponsored by the Fulbright Foundation at the Hellenic American Union, Feb. 2, 7 p.m.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE PRICE OF LAND - GERMAN AND GREEK EXPERIENCES. symposium at the Goethe Institute on Feb. 10, 7 p.m.

D.M. THOMAS will talk about his work at the British Council on Feb. 6 at 8 p.m.

GREEK MUSIC IN RELATION TO EUROPEAN MUSIC by George Hadjinikos. A discussion at the British Council on Feb. 21, 8 p.m.

MINING, QUARRYING AND METALLURGICAL PROCESSES. A seminar sponsored by the Finnish Foreign Trade Association and the Finnish Embassy at the Ledra Marriott Hotel on Feb. 1, by invitation only.

A lecture on the **INTERNATIONAL PEACE MOVEMENT** will be given at the Foreign Press Association in conjunction with the International Peace Conference sponsored by K.E.A.D.E.A., Feb. 3, 12 p.m.

LETTERS FROM LATIN AMERICAN WRITERS by G. Hourmouziadis. Sponsored by the Union of Greek Writers at the Foreign Press Association, Feb. 24, 7 p.m.

MUSIC, DANCE, DRAMA

THE GRAHAM COLLIER JAZZ SEXTET will perform at the Athens College Theater on Feb. 19, at 8 p.m.

CLASSICAL GUITARIST Hubert Kappel will perform at the Goethe Institute on Feb. 14 at 8:30 p.m.

TRADITIONAL CHURCH MUSIC in honor of the Anglican-Orthodox Fellowship will be performed by the St. Nicholas Church Choir at St. Paul's Anglican Church on Feb. 10, 8 p.m.

AN EVENING OF CLASSICAL MUSIC by Yolanda Severe, pianist, and Zoe Vatikioti, vocalist, at the Hellenic American Union on Feb. 8, 8 p.m.

LYRIKI SKINI performs either ballet or opera at 7 p.m. at the Olympia Theater, Akadimias 59. Ticket prices range from 150-400 drs. Student price is 50 drs. (see Focus)

THE NATIONAL ORCHESTRA'S concerts begin at 8:30 p.m. at the Pallas Theater, every Monday. Tel. 362-8670 for details. (see Focus.)

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.) throughout Feb. at 9 p.m. Matinee performances are held on Sundays at 6 p.m. Tickets are 300 drs.; 250 for matinees and students.

BAM TRIALALO a play by German playwright Carlo Valentin continues its run at the Theater Kaissarianis, Vrioulon 125, Tel. 729-0772, Wed.-Sun. at 9:30 p.m. Matinees on weekends at 6:30. Tickets for the theater are 400 drs. and 200 drs. for students.

GREEK MUSIC IN RELATION TO EUROPEAN MUSIC is the subject of a discussion to be led by Professor George Hadjinikos at the British Council on Feb. 21 at 8 p.m. Prof. Hadjinikos will also teach a class at the Athens Conservatory on Feb. 19 at 10 a.m. and conduct a piano recital at the British Council on Feb. 20 at 8 p.m.

SYN ENA MUSIC, Batazi 59 (off Leof. Alexandras). Tel. 642-4232, sponsors jazz and classical music nights every Fri., Sat. and Sun. Every Monday, the club presents Octana, a Greek contemporary music group. Call for details.

PIANO RECITAL by Panos Spiratos at the Athens College Theater, Feb. 18, 8:30 p.m. Program includes Beethoven, A'hanieff, Granados and Liszt. Call 671-7523 for details.

VICL.N RECITAL by Leonidas Kavakos at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental, Feb. 13, 9 p.m. The program includes Bach, Paganini, Tartini and Béla Bartók.

WINTER TRAVEL AND TOURS

ISTANBUL, from Feb. 17-20. Call Eleanor Leo, American Travel for details, Tel. 723-7504.

BUDAPEST, from Feb. 10-12, with AWOG. Call Mary, Tel. 671-3153.

ASWAN, CAIRO, LUXOR and NILE CRUISE, from Feb. 24 - March 4. Call Sara Rau, Tel. 671-3153, of AWOG, for details.

WINTER/SPRING STUDIES

BEGINNING, INTERMEDIATE and ADVANCED GREEK, 4, 8 or 15 wk. courses starting Feb. 13 at the Athens Center, Tel. 701-5242, 701-2268.

BEGINNING and INTERMEDIATE JAZZ CLASSES, 8 wk. courses, starting Feb. 13 at the Athens Center, Tel. 701-5242, 701-2268.

GREEK DANCE CLASS, 8 wk. course beginning Feb. 13 at the Athens Center, Tel. 701-5242, 701-2268.

MARIONETTE, QUILTING and SOFT SCULPTURE WORKSHOPS. Call AFI, Tel. 324-7146, for further details.

BEGINNING GREEK and BRIDGE LESSONS at the International Club beginning Feb. 1, Tel. 801-7553.

GREEK FOR FOREIGNERS, beginners, Mon., Wed. and Fri., 11-12:30, XEN, Tel. 362-4291.

GREEK FOR FOREIGNERS, advanced, Wed., 6-8 p.m., XEN, TEL. 362-4291.

CLASSIC FILMS COURSE, Mon., 7-10 p.m., Hellenic American Union, Tel. 360-7305, 362-9886/ext. 53.

THEATER CLASSES, Mon.-Wed., 11-1, Jan. 28/30-Mar. 30, Hellenic American Union, Tel. 360-7305, 362-9886/ext. 53.

MODERN SPOKEN GREEK, beginning, intermediate and advanced, 4 hour classes begin Feb. 2, Hellenic American Union, Tel. 360-7305, 362-9886/ext. 53.

INTRODUCTION TO GREEK ART AND LITERATURE, Thurs., 11:30-1:30, Feb. 2-Apr. 12, Hellenic American Union, Tel. 360-7305, 362-9886/ext. 53.

FILM MAKING, Mon. and Wed., 6-8 p.m., Feb. 1-Mar. 28, Hellenic American Union, Tel. 360-7305, 362-9886/ext. 53.

CREATIVE PHOTOGRAPHY, Tues. and Thurs., 7-9 p.m., Feb. 2-Mar. 29, Hellenic American Union, Tel. 360-7305, 362-9886/ext. 53.

WRITERS WORKSHOP, Tues., 8:30-10 a.m., Feb. 14-Apr. 24, Hellenic American Union, Tel. 360-7305, 362-9886/ext. 53.

TAPESTRY WEAVING, no prior experience necessary, Wed., 9-12, 6 wks. beginning Feb. 15, Hellenic American Union, Tel. 360-7305, 362-9886/ext. 53.

SPINNING, Wed., 12:30-2:30 p.m., 6 wks. beginning Feb. 15, Hellenic American Union, Tel. 360-7305, 362-9886/ext. 53.

PLAYGROUP FOR MOTHERS, Fri., 4-6 p.m., Feb. 18-Mar. 27, Hellenic American Union, Tel. 360-7305, 362-9886/ext. 53.

PAINTING AND DRAWING CLASSES, Tues.-Thurs., 9:30-11:30 a.m., Feb. 21-Mar. 29, Hellenic American Union, Tel. 360-7305, 362-9886/ext. 53.

INTRODUCTION TO CERAMICS RESTORATION, Tues.-Thurs., lectures - 3-5 p.m. (first 2 wks.), demonstration and lab work - 3-6 p.m. (last 4 wks.), Feb. 21-Mar. 29, Hellenic American Union, Tel. 360-7305, 362-9886/ext. 53.

INSTITUTE SCREENINGS

BRITISH COUNCIL

Sir Kenneth Clark's thirteen part series of films entitled **CIVILIZATION** will be presented from Feb. 2-27:

THE SKIN OF OUR TEETH (PART I) and **THE GREAT THAW (PART II)**, Feb. 2, 8 p.m.

ROMANCE AND REALITY (PART III), **MAN - THE MEASURE OF ALL THINGS (PART IV)** and **THE HERO AS ARTIST (PART V)**, Feb. 9, 8 p.m.

PROTEST AND COMMUNICATION (PART VI), **GRANDUR AND OBEDIENCE (PART VII)** and **THE LIGHT OF EXPERIENCE (PART VIII)**, Feb. 13, 8 p.m.

THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS (PART IX), **THE SMILE OF REASON (PART X)** and **THE WORSHIP OF NATURE (PART XI)**, Feb. 23, 8 p.m.

THE FALLACIES OF HOPE (PART XII) and **HEROIC MATERIALISM (PART XIII)**, Feb. 27, 8 p.m.

GOETHE INSTITUTE

THE CONNECTION by Shirley Clarke, a jazz classic. The protagonists are the quintet of Freddie Redd and Jackie McLean. An introduction will be provided by Chris Vakalopoulos. Feb. 21, 8:30 p.m.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION

Films by members of the **HELLENIC PHOTO SOCIETY** will be shown on Feb. 16, 8 p.m.

JAZZ ON A SUMMER'S DAY by David Stern, a documentary of the historic 1958 Newport Jazz Festival. An introduction will be provided by Christos Vakalopoulos. Feb. 23, 8:30 p.m.

Dates for the following films were unavailable at press time: **NIGHT JOURNEY** and a documentary on **MARTHA GRAHAM**.

PRAXIS '84 Annual Jazz Festival

A MEETING OF PIANISTS with Ran Blake, Lito Voyiatzoglou and Sakis Papadimitriou, National Gallery, Saturday, Feb. 18, 8:30 p.m., free admission.

A MEETING OF PIANISTS with Horace Parlan, Marcos Alexiou and Minas Alexiadis, National Gallery, Sunday, Feb. 19, 8:30 p.m., free admission.

THE THOMAS SLIOMIS TRIO with Thomas Sliomis on piano, Duanik Lazro on saxophone and Tristan Hosinger on cello, Theater Alambra, Monday, Feb. 20, 8:30 p.m., 400 drs. per ticket.

THE CONNECTION by Shirley Clarke, a jazz classic, Goethe Institute, Tuesday, Feb. 21, 8:30 p.m., free admission.

THE VANGELIS KATSOUKIS ORCHESTRA, Goethe Institute, Wednesday, Feb. 22, 8:30 p.m., free admission.

JAZZ ON A SUMMER'S DAY, documentary of the 1958 Newport Jazz Festival, Hellenic American Union, Thursday, Feb. 23, 8:30 p.m., free admission.

DIMITRIS ARVANITIS, Goethe Institute, Friday, Feb. 24, 8:30 p.m., free admission.

SUN RA ARKESTRA, Theater Orpheus, Monday, Feb. 27, 8:30 p.m., 700 drs. per ticket.

IMPROVISATIONAL MUSIC with Peter Brotzmann on piano and Tony Oxley on percussion, Theater Alambra, Tuesday, Feb. 28, 8:30 p.m., 400 drs. per ticket.

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 replica 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, Anio 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, Klafthmonos 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, Kydathineon 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, Valoaritou 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, Massalia 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 water-colors 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, Soudias 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, Massalia 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 Psychiko

this month

(Xanthou Str.).

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

WEDNESDAYS: Nea Smyrni (Omirou Str.), Ano Nea Smyrni (Stenimachou Str.), Peristeri (El. Venizelou Str.), Ghizy (Lomvardou Str.), Kifissia (Zirini Str.), Pefki (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 (Galini Str.).

FRIDAYS: Kolonaki (Xenokratous Str.), Kallithea (Dimosithenous Str.), Neo Faliro (Nereidon Str.), Amphithea (K. Paleologou Str.), Ano Aghia Paraskevi (Opp. Dimitriou Str.), Paleo Psychiko (Emb. Naou Str.), Nea Elvetia (Konstantinoupolos Str.), Ilissia (Dimitressa Str.), Ano Kypseli (Karterias & Amfiritris Strs.), Neo Iraklion (Philiron Str.).

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

MUSEUMS & SITES OUTSIDE ATHENS

PELOPONNESSE

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 Altis" 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 Levidia 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 found 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. Saripolou St. Tel.: 824-4125 or 822-4131. Also *Panellinio Athletics Association*, Elvepidon & 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.

Bianos Bowling, Vas. Yiorgiou 81 and Dousmani 3, Glyfada. Tel.: 893-2322; open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m. Also Vouliagmenis 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; Thurs. 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.

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.

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

HORSE RACING

There are races every Mon., Wed., and Sat. at 6:30 p.m. at the **Falliron 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.

MOUNTAINEERING

The Greek Alpine Club, 2 Kapnikareas/Ermoou 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 Vario, open to all.

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 Papadiamanti 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 Vouliagmeni 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

Helen Robinson

Old Stand-bys

Athenian residents, ever eager to try the latest-newest-biggest-brightest-jazziest-superama spectacular, often forget about the tried and true standby restaurants that feel almost like home. This month we checked out three of them and found reassuringly high standards.

The best rediscovery must be the **Riva Grill Room**, 114 Michalakopoulou, at the Riva Apartment Hotel, (Tel. 770-6611, 770-9922) a truly understated and relaxing restaurant still offering some of the finest French food and grills in town after 10 years.

An added bonus is the unamped, no-microphone piano of Costas Papastefanakis, who will play your requests. Just fill in the request card at your table and hand it to the waiter.

The restaurant specializes in thoughtful touches, such as a dish of marinated carrot sticks with your pre-dinner drink, for example.

The food is outstanding, ranging from such imaginative hors d'oeuvres as Frogs Legs à la Provençale or Creamed Spinach, to excellent soups, including a Fish Soup which will be especially welcome to seafood buffs.

Main courses include fish, Fillets of Sole with Champagne, by example, and excellent meat dishes, such as Château-briand Bearnaise (for one or two), Pepper Fillet Lucifer and Shredded Veal with Mushrooms.

There are also house specialties which include Snails Côte d'Or, Shrimps Monte Carlo and Fillet Tartare. Not being a devotee of the latter, I didn't try it, but if it's going to be good anywhere, it's sure to be excellent here as the man-

agement has an obvious understanding of good meat.

Finish off with impressive, if not absolutely traditional, Crêpes Suzette cooked at your table; by the end of the evening you'll feel like you've had a very special night out. It comes as no surprise to learn that both manager and chef studied in Switzerland.

Dinner for two comes to between 3,000 and 4,000 drs. and definitely worth every drachma. The restaurant is closed on Sundays.

Dioscuri, 16 Dimitriou Vassiliou, Neo Psychico (Tel. 671-3997) is another one of those places you can go back to, confident that everything will be as good as it was the last time.

It opened in December 1975 in a pretty old house and you have the feeling of eating in interesting nooks and crannies, not in one big room.

The furniture is comfortably rustic and the background music unobtrusive. The menu is Greek and impressive because of some of the unusual dishes it offers. The display of mezedes is a welcoming and appetizing sight, and along with the regulation *tzatziki*, eggplant salad and giant beans, there are such wonders as mackerel fillets in vinegar, smoked eel fillets, snails, an extra good paella and ham and cheese crêpes, among many other goodies.

Main courses vary from fish, including shrimps and lobster, to casserole specials such as veal baked with eggplant, ham and cheese. Sautéed specials include pork chop in red wine, pepper steak and schnitzel. Meatballs, liver, veal chops and T-bone steaks are among the special

charcoal grills.

A new addition to the menu is Pork Knuckle, which was extremely large, tender and served with *real* mashed potatoes, smooth as the proverbial baby's bottom.

Desserts are as delicious as everything else, ranging from baked quince through decidedly un-Greek but wonderful profiteroles. The Cabernet house wine is worth trying, too.

Interesting to note that the entire menu for take-away service is 18% below menu prices.

Dinner for two in this cosy, classy taverna (with a large garden for summer dining) is around between 1,500 and 2,000 drs. Closed on Sundays.

Spirits seemed a bit low at the five year old and usually effervescent **Famagusta**, 8 Zagora, Ambelokipi (Tel. 778-5229) last visit, no doubt because of recent events in Cyprus, home of the taverna's owner/chef.

Even so, his talent in the kitchen hasn't changed, and the guitarist and bouzouki player sang with their usual gusto.

The selection of Cypriot mezedes, as good a way as any of getting the hang of Cypriot food in a hurry, is interesting and typical - haloumi cheese, sheftalia, keftedes, croquettes and loundsa.

The unusual specialty dishes for main courses include quail, wild pigeon and wild dove, along with veal chops, pork chops and liver. I tried quail, grilled and tender, and don't bother to eat with anything but your fingers.

Desserts are mostly in the fruit line, but try the village yogurt - delicious with sweet, sweet maraschino cherries.

The house wine, red or white, is from Rhodes and a good drop it is, not resinated either, and there are several Cypriot wines available, all of which are excellent. Othello, Afames... ahhh!

Dinner for two is around 1,800 drs.

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

pai-thak-ee-a:
ar-nee:
arn-nee sto foot-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 Ores-eel

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

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 mezés (snacks); great rendezvous spot. Open daily 12n-6p.m. Closed evenings and Sundays in summer.

restaurants and night life

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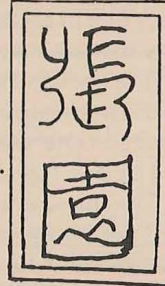
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HILTON/U.S. EMBASSY AREA

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 Voumazou, 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. Ilissia, 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, Ilissia, Tel. 729-1481. Open every day. Specialty: Beef Stroganoff.

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

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

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

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

KOLONAKI

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Sq. Set off on a small culdesac (*rouga* means lane). Good selection of taverna 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. Quiet, relaxed ambience in a converted modern house. Carefully thought-out menu. Unusually good veal dishes. An attractive bar and soft piano music. Closed Sunday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MOUSTAKAS, H. Trikoupi/Kritis, Kifissia, Tel. 801-4584. On Sundays open also for lunch. Smoked cutlets, goat cooked in the oven with ail 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 mezese* (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 Argonafon, Drossia, Tel. 813-1273, 813-2552. *Youvetsakia*, *stifado* (rabbit stew) and large choices of *mezede*s (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.
PITSOUNIA, 26 Halkidos, terminus of the Kato Kifissia bus. Tel. 801-4283, open for lunch and dinner. *Bakaliaros skordalia*, (fish with garlic bread-sauce); snails.
PONDEROSSA, Amalias 8, Kifissia (near the train station). Tel. 801-2356. Greek cuisine with Corfu specialties in a converted mansion. Nightly 8 p.m.-12 m. Closed Sun. and holidays.
SARANTIDI, Plateia Elaion, Nea Kifissia. Tel. 801-3336. On Sundays also open for lunch. Large variety of food, good wine. Music.
STROFILLI, Panaghi Tsaldari, Kifissia. Tel. 808-3330. Also open for Sunday lunch. Greek and int'l cooking.

GLYFADA / VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

ANDONIS, 22 Armenidos, Glyfada, Tel. 894-7423. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, wild boar, octopus charcoal grilled.
BARBA PETROS, 26, N. Zerva, Glyfada, (Aghios Konstantinos), Tel. 891-4937. On Sundays also open for lunch. Special cheese pies, young kid, chicken, short orders.
CHURRASCO, 16 Pandoras St., Glyfada, slick dining, outdoor terrace dining and bar; Specialty, Steak Tartare, fixed at table. Elaborate; fairly expensive, elite Athenian crowd.
DOVINOS, 2 Plateia Flemingi, 2nd stop in Glyfada, Tel. 894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.
EL GRECO, Cnr. Kyprou & Feves Sts., Glyfada, Tel. 899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.
EVOI-EVAN, behind the Zeus boat factory, Ano Glyfada, Tel. 893-2689. International cuisine. Music.
FRUTALIA, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at Vouliagmenis 63). Tel. 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 p.m.
IMBROS, Selinisi/liiou, 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 *mezede*s (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 flirts 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, Seiriron/Terpsihoris Sts., Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for dish and meat; shrimps.
SEIRINES, 76 Seiriron, Paleo Faliron, Tel. 981-1427. On

Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliaros* (cod).

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

PIRAEUS

ARGO, Akti Moutsopoulou 7, Passalimani, Piraeus. Tel. 411-3729. A view of Passalimani Harbor. Fresh seafood, grills, Italian, French and Greek specialties. Daily 12n-3 pm, 7 pm-1 am, Closed Tues. evenings. Mediocre.
BOLETISIS, Passalimani, Piraeus. Tel. 412-9905. Open for Businessmen's lunches and dinner. Happy hour daily. Food above average. Prices reasonable.
DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, Tel. 411-2149, snails, kebabs, *kokkoretsi*, fava a la Santorini. Guitarists. 8 pm-2 am.
FARO'S CAFE Taverna, 184 Akti Themistokleous, Fraeates, Tel. 451-1290. Special saganaki, fresh octopus the specialty, suzuki (spicy sausage) etc., and your favorite wine at tables by the sea (great for Sunday brunch) Noon-2 am. Cheap.
KALYVA, No. 60 Vassilis Pavlou. Colorful cartoon wall murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimano; established reputation for excellent quality of their meats, with extras 8-2.
LANDFALL CLUB, Makriyianni 3, Zea Marina, Tel. 452-5074. Specializes in curry (every Wed) and the traditional fare of roast beef and Yorkshire pudding on Sun. Piano music nightly. Daily 12 noon-12 m (bar closes 2 am.)
MYKONOS, 42 Akti Themistokleous, Tel. 451-2775. Don't ask Thanassi the owner what's on the menu - it's whatever's in the pot, and always good, a feast of four or five unique and delicious Greek dishes; may include the octopus caught by the locals at lunchtime; antiques and a grand piano in this old warehouse-turned-taverna, 8-2 am.
PARAFELLA'S, No. 27 Lekka (off Fraeates Square) Zea Marina, more than the usual choice taverna fare, with tray of mezes, retsina, from the barrel, guitarist, bouzouki player and joke teller. Even if you don't understand the language, the hilarity is so contagious you find yourself laughing anyway, 8-2 am.
ST. TROPEZ, Vass. Pavlou 63, Tel. 411-9543; white lawn chairs and tables and a »carousel« corner bar but the talent lies in the owner, Yiannis, born connoisseur of human nature and cocktail expert, who adds that »special touch« whether it's his delicious cold plates, or the drink he's concocted and named after a guest. 8-2 am.
TRAMPS, 14 Akti Themistokleous, Freatis, Tel. 413-3529. George, the handsome and energetic young host, perfected his talents at Landfall and then opened a place with his brothers. Serves a cold plate of artichokes, pate, cheese and snacks that do justice to his version of the pina collada. Fully stocked bar, great stereo sounds. 8-2 am.
VASILENA, Etolikou 72, Akti Kondili, Tel. 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. Wide variety of special appetizers. Nightly 7-11:30. Closed Sun.
VLAHOS, 28 Koletty, Freatis, Tel. 451-3432. Bakaliaros (codfish), bifteki done over charcoal; starting retsina. Known as the "Garage" locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard, 8-2 a.m.
ZILLER'S, Akti Councouriotou 1, Tel. 413-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of liquors and a complete and reasonably-priced menu overlooks the sea and Votsalaki Beach. Noon-2 a.m.

PLAKA

The old city has become notorious as a tourist trap, its tavernas reputed to be a nest of rude waiters, dirty kitchens, mediocre food - aint necessarily so: a few bad ones have spoiled it for the rest. A good rule of thumb is to steer clear of hawkers; the list below will guide you to the good ones, and warn you away from the bad.

COSTAS SOUVLAKI SHOP, off Lyssikratous Square; if you're interested in a souvlaki, and a beer, and a chat with a local character, Costas, wearing a carnation behind his ear and a beret on his head will seat you at his table on the street, plop a vase of bedraggled poppies on the table as part of the setting and regale you with stories of old Plaka while offering you the best souvlaki in the neighborhood; a priceless street philosopher.
DAMIGOS Where Kydatheneion meets Adrianou, basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, specialty skordalia (strong garlic dip) with bakaliaro, (battered cod); extremely reasonable, and friendly service. Closed August.
EDEM, Flessa 3, (off Adrianou), a vegetarian restaurant housed in a beautiful mansion, with fireplaces for winter and a rooftop garden in summer offers imaginative menu: spinachburgers, rice with mushrooms and vegetables, special Edem salad. The atmosphere and low low prices are the draw.
FIVE BROTHERS, Aiolou St. off square behind Library of Hadrian; a clever gimmick: put a blackboard outside the establishment announcing special discount menus and you'll draw a crowd. The more perceptive tourist will note that the special prices are no less than the regular menu prices, and expensive. Example of a special menu; mous-saka, horiatiki salad and a beer, 275... no bargain.

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Alckmanos 5
(Hilton) Tel. 722-6291

HERMION restaurant and cafe, in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou Street cafeteria square), offers outside dining under colorful tents; a delightful shaded spot for Sunday lunch, with exquisite Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), white-jacketed waiters, friendly service. A trifle more expensive than the norm but worth it to get away from the crowds.

MC MILTONS, Adrianou 91, Plaka; Tel. 324-9129, air conditioned restaurant and bar; hamburgers, steaks, a few unusual salads; has had higher hopes, but will still satisfy your need for an American hamburger; outdoor dining on the sidewalk. Expensive for what it is. Open daily 12 noon-1 am

PSARRA, Erotokritou/Erechtheos Sts., Tel. 325-0285, an old favorite; great for Sunday lunch. Open 12-3, 6-2; swordfish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents.

THE CELLAR, on Kydatheneion, corner of moni Asteriou. quality taverna fare, good service and extremely reasonable prices brings Athenians from all over the city to this basement taverna; not unusual to see a Kolonaki couple in lavish evening wear take their place at one of the crowded papercloth tables; some choice island wines besides the very palatable retsina. 8pm-2am daily.

THESPIAS, taverna on Thespidos Street; special menu: lamb liver, roast lamb, tiropitta oriental (melted cheese and herbs inside bitesized crispy pie); roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open for lunch and dinner.

PICCOLINO TAVERNA, moni Asteriou between Hatzimichali and Kydatheneion, opposite church, has the best pizza in town, the special with suzuki sausage, bacon, peppers, ham, cheese, etc, also offers full taverna fare with fresh shrimp, swordfish kebab. The outside tables are packed nightly and the host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily, 9 am-2am.

HALANDRI / MAROUSSI / ENVIRONS

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

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

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

DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou 16, N. Psychiko, Tel. 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes, open daily from 8:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m., closed Sundays.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON, Tel. 722-0201. Supper Club, fresh gourmet food plus nouvelle cuisine items at reasonable prices, music by the Trio Kevorkian and Iris, open daily (except Sunday and Monday) from 8:30 p.m.-1 a.m. (last order taken at 12:30 a.m.), 1,450 drs. per person.

Ta Nissia, taverna, downstairs, music by the Trio Greco, international cuisine, 3,000 drs. per person. Dessert cart is special.

Galaxy Bar & Disco, 6:30 p.m.-2 a.m. daily.

Pan Bar, on the lobby level, piano player from 6:30-9 p.m., opened daily from 11 a.m.-12 p.m.

ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL, Tel. 902-3666.

Club Labyrinthos, discotheque, 9 p.m.-2 a.m. daily and Sunday, until 3 a.m. on Saturdays, drinks.

Cafe Pergola, Sunday brunch, 1,250 per person, from 11

a.m.-3 p.m., jazz quartet, full breakfast also. Lunch and dinner menus, with special lunch-dinner buffet, 1,050 drs. per person, 6 a.m.-2 a.m.

The Taverna, 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 seafood dishes, prime rib specialty; 8 p.m.-12:30 a.m., 11:30 p.m. (last order); business lunch, including wine, 12-3 p.m., 1,250 drs. per person, closed on Sunday, serves dinner only on Saturdays. For reservations call tel. 902-3666, ext. 8776.

Kava Bar, singer Billy Dare Sedaris, drinks, open daily from 11-2 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.

KING GEORGE HOTEL, Tel. 323-0651.

Tudor Hall, panoramic view of the Acropolis. International Cuisine with some Greek specialties, daily 12-3:30 p.m.; 8 p.m.-12 a.m.

LEDRA MARRIOTT, Tel. 952-5211. **Ledra Grill**, lunch daily except Sat. and Sun. 12 noon-3 p.m.; dinner daily except Mon. 8 p.m.-12 a.m. sophisticated traditional gourmet restaurant serving a wide selection of international dishes and seasonal specialties; prime U.S. beef with three imported select cuts: sirloin, tenderloin fillet, and prime rib; crêpes and salads prepared at table.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Mon. through Sat. 7 p.m.-12:30, min., 1,500 drs. per person; expensive but well worth it; *Tepannyaki*, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations available.

Bali Lounge, adjacent to the Kona Kai, cocktail lounge with Polynesian drinks and small appetizers; **Luau time**, daily 7:30 p.m.-9 p.m., 25% discount on cocktails and pu-pu snacks for 100 drs.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily 6:30 a.m.-1:30 a.m.; breakfast from 6:30-11 a.m., serving ala carte or buffet, specialty eggs ala minute; all day menu. 11 a.m.-11 p.m.; salad bar, geared to businessmen lunches, wide selection of international and local dishes; late night menu, 11-1:30 a.m.; Sunday brunch, 11-3:30, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house, guitar music.

Crystal Lounge, 4 p.m.-2 a.m., unusual cocktails, tea and coffee, all beverages, live music, 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

MERIDIEN HOTEL, Tel. 325-5301-9.

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique waiter service, 'A' class prices. Open for lunch, 1-3:30 p.m. and for dinner, 8 p.m.-1:30 a.m., last order at 12:45 a.m.

The Athenian Bistro, snacks and buffet with Greek specialties, daily from 7-2 a.m. Great for business conferences.

CHANDRIS HOTEL, Tel. 941-4825.

Four Seasons, Greek and international cuisine, a la carte, drinks, music by the Trio Amantes, 9 p.m.-1 a.m., 1,800 drs. per person.

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.

BOULLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfitea, (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

AIRIRANG, 8 Eiritanias 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.

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.



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(Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)

cheesesticks or tasty meatballs with your Bloody Mary and stay to dinner in their charming restaurant. Open daily, 12 noon-2 am.

MONT-PARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, (or better known 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 Athinon St., Glyfada, Tel. 893-1933.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OLYMPIC HOUSE, Glyfada, Tel. 894-2141.

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

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

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

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

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

VIDEO, Syngrou Ave. Tel. 942-7835.

DISCO RESTAURANTS

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

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 Kostis Ramos.

GALLERIES, Amerikis 17, Tel. 362-3910.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politia, Kifissia, Tel. 801-4888. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs, Dimitris Layios.

HORIZON BAR, (Caravel Hotel) 2 Vas. Alexandrou, Tel. 729-0721.

LE BISTRO, Holiday Inn Hotel, Michalakopoulou 50, Ilissia, Tel. 724-8322. French and Greek cuisine. Piano, Teris Ieremias, songs old and new.

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 Zirinion Sports Center). Tel. 801-7034. Specializing in Cantonese dishes. Nightly 7 pm-12 m.

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; Ekrek, 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 baklavathakia with walnut and pistachio fillings. (550 dr. a kilo); near 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 Karayiorgi 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., cafe 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.

I 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, Santaroza 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

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Tel. 7210789

Founder of Centre: Virginia Anderson, H.N.D. Bth, D.R.E.

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.

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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.

The center offers

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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.

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is infinitely simpler than making one.
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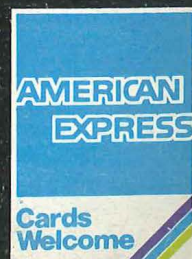
The Rolex Day-Date chronometer. Available in 18 ct. gold; with matching bracelet.


ROLEX
of Geneva

This is the Rolex Oyster case carved from 18 ct. gold. And only now, 162 separate operations and some considerable time later, is it considered ready to take the Rolex precision movement. Once in place, further measures are taken to make the movement absolutely secure.

The unique "Twinlock" winding crown, itself taking 32 separate operations to produce, screws down onto the case forming a perfect waterproof seal. In fact, there is only one thing about an Oyster that Rolex have made simple.

Acquiring one. How? With the American Express card!



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