

January 1985

120 Drs.

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



**British Bases
on Cyprus**

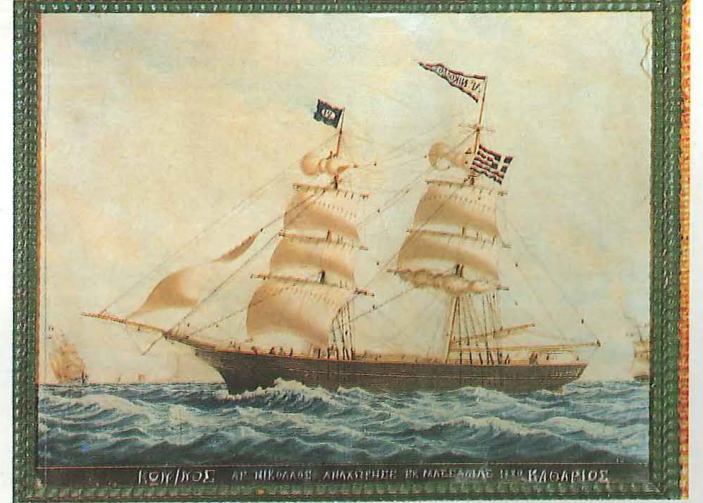
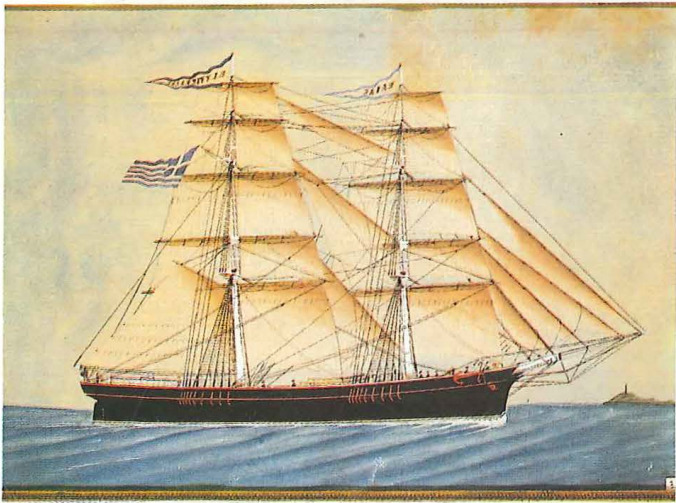
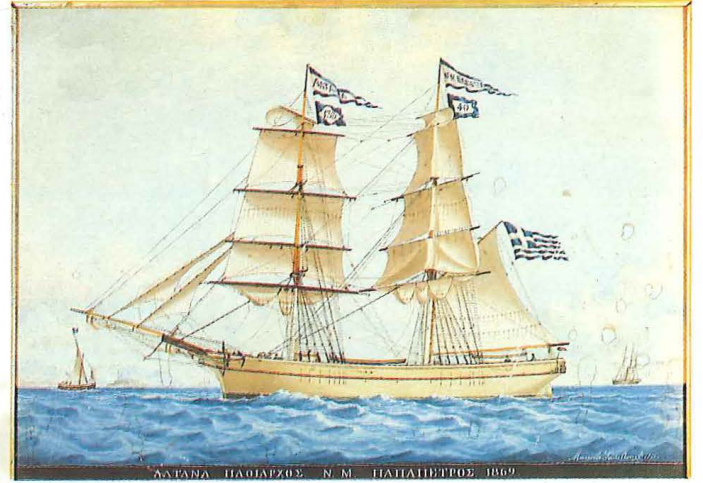
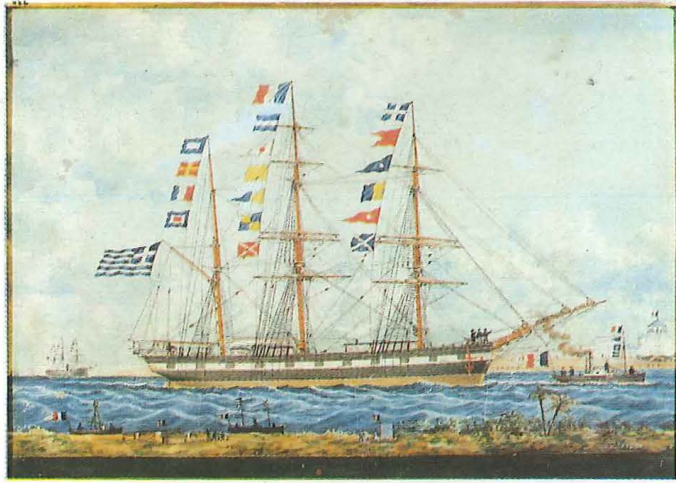
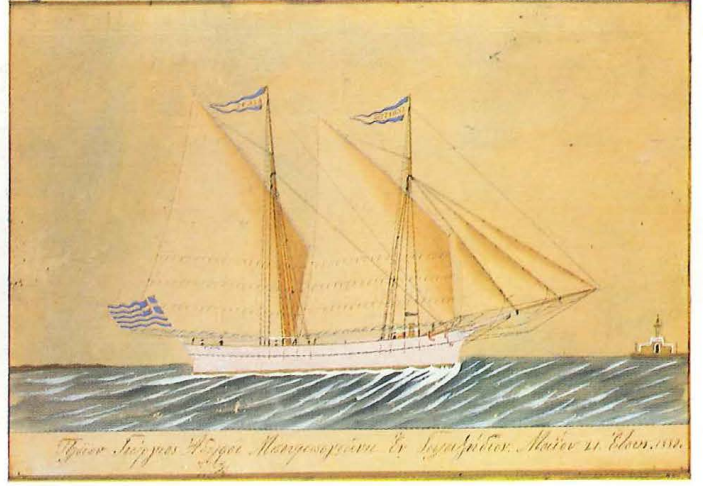
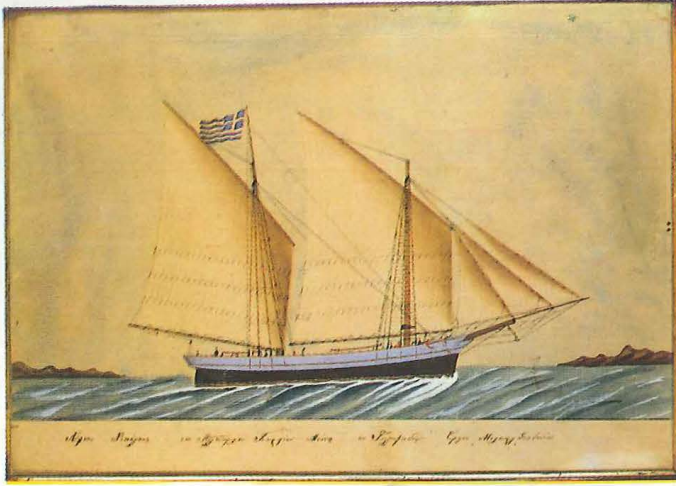
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Infertility

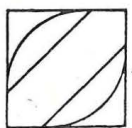
Readers' Poll

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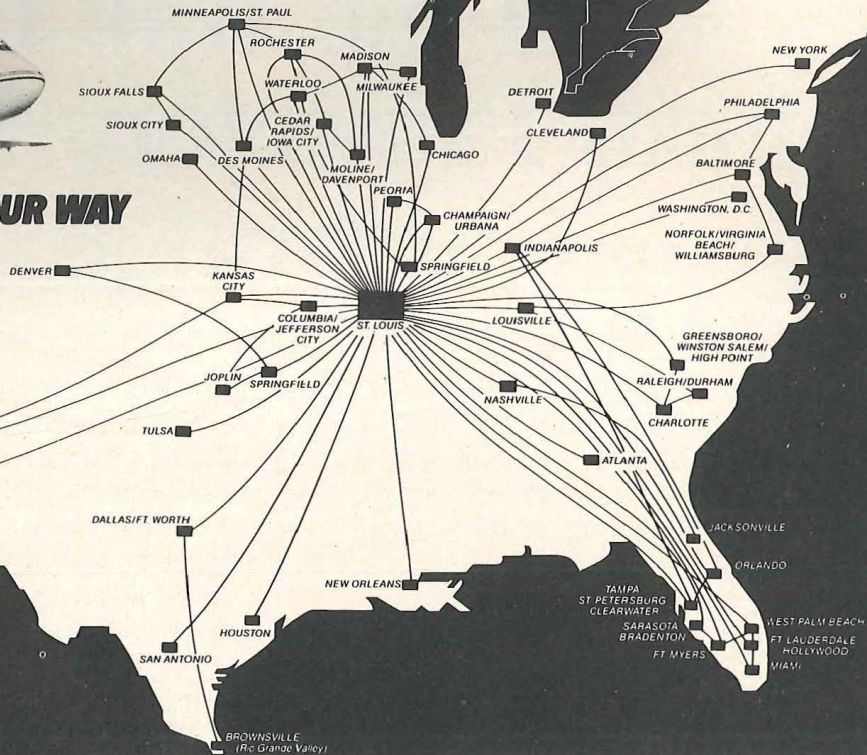
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FEATURES

in this issue

Helicopter search, rescue, fire fighting cover, and medical services are among the wide range of assistance which is offered by "The British Bases on Cyprus." Journalist Lee Stokes shows how they have become a liked and wanted part of the Cypriot community. **page 16**



Christos Alexopoulos has written several books which set forth the prerequisites, problems and prospects of a new transformation of Greek society. In "Theories of Hellenic Socialism," the author is interviewed by political analyst Richard C. Carpenter. **page 22**

Only on the island of Chios does the mastic tree produce the "tears" which are the aromatic base of liqueurs, lacquers and chewing gum. Stephanie Ginger and Christopher Klint collaborate in "Chios: The Chew in Chewing Gum" to describe the history and uses of mastic. **page 26**

The epidemic proportions of infertility is not confined to the overdeveloped West. Dr. Constantine Samaras, who has recently started up a practice in infertility here, was interviewed last month by Elizabeth Boleman Herring. In "Empty Cribs" she describes how it is becoming an increasing problem in Greece as well. **page 28**

To help make The Athenian an even better magazine, we've decided to publish a Readers' Poll. Please turn to **page 43** and answer the questionnaire. Then mail it back postage - free. Thank you for your time and effort.

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In vino veritas

As managing director and one of the owners of J. Boutaris and Son S.A. and as a regular reader of *The Athenian*, there are a few errors I would like to correct in the article entitled "Wine Producers in Greece" (October, 1984). In the wine classification section it is absolutely wrong and misleading to combine the geographical areas producing the grapes and the brand names of the wines. For example, "Santa Helena" and "Danielis" are listed as originating in the Peloponnesus. Although these brands are bottled there, it is not the origin of the wines. Elsewhere, you refer to rosé under Macedonia and Thrace. Rosé is a type of wine not a classified area.

On the whole, I find the article gives satisfactory coverage to Greek wines, is quite rich in detail and I look forward to participating in any future effort of yours regarding wines and wine production in this country.

I would like to add a few words on the new Boutaris production. At Naoussa the vintage was superb, the best in twenty years, excellently balanced and with a very rich must. This was due to the exceptionally fine weather with enough humidity in June, followed by a dry summer and a mild September. It was a season we normally call optimal. The Goumenissa area was also quite out of the ordinary, more or less like that of Naoussa. The Nemea area was satisfactory, though not so brilliant as that of Naoussa. The Chalkis, Attica and Boeotia regions were also above par. **Yiannis Boutaris Athens**

Mr Manos Haritatos, Director of the Museum of the City of Athens, has pointed out an editor's error in his article "Athens: From Obscurity to Glory" (Nov, 1984). The two-storey, five-room 'palace' mentioned by Mr Haritatos, was mistakenly identified by the editor as the Vouros house, now part of the Museum of the City of Athens. Although the King rented this house together with the adjoining Afthonides house (since demolished) from November 1834, he did not occupy it until 1836 after his marriage with Amalia.

The King's very first residence, described by Mr Haritatos, was the Alexander Kontostavlos house on the corner of Stadiou and Kolokotroni. The King lived here for about 18 months. Following the King's residency, it became the seat of the Council of State, and later Parliament. In 1854 it burned to the ground, and on the site Boulanger was commissioned to build a new parliament. This building, now known as the Old Parliament, houses today the Historical and Ethnological Museum.



our town

1985: The Festive Year

Just a year ago there was uneasiness in the air about the new year, led by the warnings of George Orwell and the prophesies of Nostradamus. The latter is popular among Athenians who lose heavily at cards during the holidays. It's then they're certain that Santorini will pop off again and Crete will land up on top of Mount Olympus.

Surprisingly, nothing of the sort happened. Big Brother did no more than reorganize a few problematic companies and Crete stayed more or less where it is, even furnishing the loyal opposition with a new *archigos*. The drachma washed its hands of the Yankee dollar (by about 30 percent) and far from the streets of Athens being overgrown with grass, as pessimists predicted, they only gained in potholes. The nefos, it's true, stubbornly stayed on while its noblest adversary, Mr Tritsis, vanished into the smog. On the positive side, though, 1984 gave us the entertaining and colorful Euroelections with their mountains of bunting, the 150th anniversary of Athens as the capital of Greece and the thrilling travels of Andreas which improved everyone's knowledge of eastern Europe, Libya and Syria.

Now, 1985 promises to be an even more festive year. In the first place, there are going to be two elections, presidential ones in April and national ones in October (at the latest) which will keep us if not gainfully, at least gayfully, employed. Although Mr Arsenis has warned us of the new austerity, it's the simple life that every Athenian loves most dearly.

It is on the culture front, however, that 1985 is going to bring Athens back up to the level of the age of Pericles. This year Athens

has been designated the Cultural Capital of Europe and what's in store is going to make every other continental capital grow sickly green with envy.

In brief, 1985 is going to be a 365-day, non-stop cultural feast, but the *pièce de résistance* is falling on July 21, a midsummer night's dream come true, and the program as released to the press needs to be studied in some detail. It's a brainchild sprung out, Athena-like, from the heads of the celebrated composer Yiannis Xenakis, the divine Melina and the charming Jack Lang, the French Minister of Culture, who is footing most of the bill — as it would be unseemly to ask Mr Arsenis to pay for it.

Mr Xenakis' multi-media "Polytopo" at Mycenae a few years ago — which caused a stampede of goats in the Argolid — was a meagre hors d'oeuvre compared to what he has conceived now. "Polytopo, Athina" (Many-sided Athens) is an *Apocalypse Now*, dedicated to the triumph of Peace. The much publicized scenario goes something like this:

On June 21 three helicopters painted in bright phosphorescent colors will take off from Mount Olympus bearing the message of peace from the ancient gods. (Who the Olympian god, or goddess, of peace is has not been revealed.) When they reach Athens it will already be dark. On their arrival the Attic mountains will be floodlit by huge spotlights, five on Hymettus, three on the Acropolis, two on Lycabettus and five more on Aigaleo. These will illuminate the sky with meaningful patterns. As the helicopters approach the Acropolis, the great celebration of peace will begin, the first since the Panathenaia was observed in an-

cient times, and the first ever which will be attended by all chiefs of European states (at least they will all be invited.)

At this point there will be a 15-minute ballet performed by 30 brilliantly colored helicopters lit by strobe light beams and accompanied by rockets, and ship whistles will blow from Piraeus. After this prelude, there will be official speeches greeting the leaders, as well as the people, of Europe. Immediately following, thousands of carrier pigeons from all over the continent will fly across the Attic sky wearing little globe lights around their necks and spelling out messages of freedom and peace.

Now comes the climax: 150 luminous, variously colored balloons will rise majestically from the Acropolis while a Xenakis work for percussion is piped in from the surrounding hills, followed by a tintinnabulation of church bells, cannons, rockets and a massive display of fireworks. The celebration will close with a few moments of darkness and silence (a thing which DEI will accomplish to perfection).

According to the press release, the French have suggested that food and drink be then distributed free to the populace in Bastille Day spirit. But as they are picking up the tab, this may be a bit risky since it is clear that millions of Europeans are not going to miss the celebration of the century.

Other cities have certainly tried. There was the Crystal Palace. The Trocadero and the Tour Eiffel still stand. There are the Tivoli Gardens and the Circus Maximus, Disneyland West and Disneyland East, but put the Parthenon and peace, pigeons and PASOK together, and Athens once again comes out the winner.

New concessions pave road for Kyprianou-Denktash summit

A dramatic series of Turkish Cypriot territorial and constitutional concessions last month brought the Cyprus problem closer to a settlement than it's been since Turkey invaded the troubled Mediterranean island in 1974.

The concessions — which reportedly include a shrinking of the Turkish zone from 36 percent to about 29 percent of the island and the abandonment of a demand for a rotating presidency — led to a breakthrough agreement Dec 13 for a meeting between Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash.

The summit is set for Jan 17. The leaders of the two communities have been negotiating in three rounds of so-called proximity talks through UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that began in New York in September. The third — and most successful — round concluded Dec 13, after a surprise ten-day break to allow President Kyprianou to consult with Cypriot and Greek political leaders on the latest Turkish proposals.

The announcement of the summit is significant because Greek Cypriots had insisted they were not interested in such a meeting unless there was agreement on such points as the withdrawal of the up to 25,000 Turkish troops on the island, the definition of the rights of Cypriot citizens in a bizonal federal state, territorial adjustments and the functions of the regional and federal governments.

"Although it is too early to predict the outcome of the high level meeting," President Kyprianou said in his announcement of the summit, "I must say that, in the light of the discussions in the third round of the proximity talks, cautious optimism is now justified, perhaps for the first time since 1974."

The president's statement was in sharp contrast to earlier official Cypriot and Greek commentary on the talks, which was generally pessimistic.

Even more upbeat was the assessment by Cypriot government spokesman Andreas Christofides. He said

that the Greek Cypriots had ensured the best possible conditions for the Kyprianou-Denktash summit. The Jan 13 meeting, he said, would aim for a comprehensive agreement covering all aspects of the Cyprus issue.

There were reported indications that an overall agreement had actually been hammered out in New York. Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash said that a draft document had been produced at the UN talks for approval at the Jan 17 summit. Secretary General de Cuellar — who received high marks from all sides for his efforts — lent weight to these reports by saying the Kyprianou-Denktash summit would probably require only an hour, although he would be available to the two sides for two to three days.

Official sources remained tightlipped about the proposals under discussion but press speculation was rife. The semi-official Athens News Agency daily bulletin — a fairly reliable in-

dicator of Greek government thinking and attitudes — quoted unnamed diplomatic and political sources as saying that Denktash had agreed to reduce Turkish Cypriot territory to 29 percent of the island. He is also reported to have suggested that both sides cede another three percent each to be administered jointly in an effort to absorb some of the 200,000 Greek refugees. ANA added that the federal government would be made up of ten ministers, seven Greek and three Turks.

The usually authoritative satirical weekly *Pontiki* reported that the Turks have also dropped their demands for a rotating presidency and have eased off their insistence on a veto. According to *Pontiki*, Turkish Cypriots are now willing to allow legislation to take effect if only one of the three Turkish cabinet ministers votes in favor; previously they had demanded that all three must approve.

Publisher 'too sick' to face bugging trial

The wire-tapping trial of the publisher of Greece's largest daily newspaper was adjourned Dec 13 after a doctor's statement was read to the court claiming the accused was suffering from a fever and couldn't leave his house for four days.

George Bobolas, publisher of *Ethnos* (The Nation), and editor-in-chief Alexander Filippopoulos, were charged by the public prosecutor with a violation of article 19 of the Greek constitution, which protects the secrecy of correspondence and communications, and with wire-tapping after the newspaper published a transcript from a phone conversation of Paul Anastasiades, a part-time correspondent for the *New York Times* in Athens.

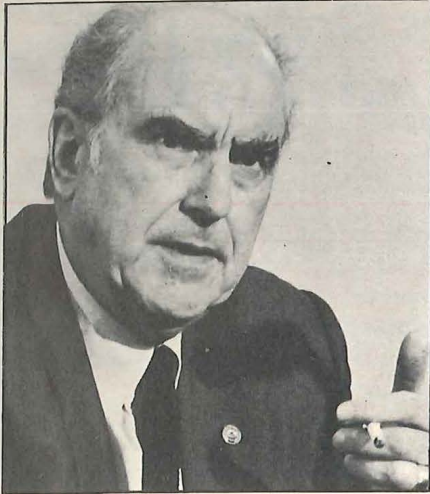
Anastasiades was sentenced to one year in prison last May by an appeals court for slander because a book he had written deals with Soviet KGB officials. Anastasiades had also maintained that *Ethnos* acted as an "agent of influence" for Moscow and practiced disinformation.

Ethnos ran the transcript of one of Anastasiades' phone conversations on July 28, 1983, shortly after publication of the book. The paper — which claimed to have received the tape anonymously through the mail — interpreted the conversation to show that Anastasiades was plotting to destabilize Greece and murder *Ethnos* personnel.

Bobolas' absence from the court was due to illness, according to a statement written by his doctor the night before the trial. The publisher's fever was so severe, the statement maintained, that his doctor ordered him not to leave his home for four days.

The prosecutor rejected the medical excuse and recommended the proceedings continue, but the court president accepted Bobolas' doctor's statement and set a new trial date for Jan 13 1985.

Anastasiades claimed a partial victory, expressing his view that the publisher's sudden illness "made quite evident that (Bobolas) did not wish to face the court and is trying to avoid trial on charges that are unprecedented in Greece."



Greece plays coy in bid for more Mediterranean aid

While a special EC committee urged the calling of a conference to draft a treaty of European unity next year, Greece effectively blocked a compromise plan for wine production that was the last hurdle to final negotiations on the accession of Spain and Portugal by Jan 1, 1986.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, representing Greece at the summit of EC heads of state and government in Dublin Dec 3-4, said he would not consent to community expansion until the ten adopted the Integrated Mediterranean Programs of aid that would pump 6.5 billion ECUs (\$4.73 billion) into projects in the Mediterranean regions of France, Italy and Greece.

There was a storm of criticism against the Greek action from conservative European leaders and the opposition press at home. Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was particularly incensed, and West Germany also was reportedly opposed to giving out the large sums promised under the Mediterranean programs.

Papandreou insisted, however, that he supported Iberian entry and in the days following the summit, the Greeks and Spaniards both said there was no question of a veto. By mid-December there was already talk the problem would be cleared up in time to meet the Jan 1, 1986 deadline for Spanish and Portuguese accession.

Meanwhile, the EC leaders were told by a special committee headed by Irish senator James Dooge that the community is "in a state of crisis and suffering from serious deficiencies."

The committee recommended a series of steps towards political integra-

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tion that included adopting a common foreign policy, strengthening the power of the European parliament and removing the rule of unanimity so that no single member state could veto legisla-

tion with which it disagrees.

Support for the recommendations was mixed, with four countries - Greece, Denmark, Britain and Ireland - expressing serious reservations.



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PM talks to press

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou called for the establishment of a Palestinian state and said that Greek-Turkish relations hinge on a settlement of the Cyprus problem, in interviews he gave to three different foreign newspapers within a week last month.

The prime minister, who is not noted for his openness to the foreign press corps in Athens, spoke to the Cairo daily *Al Ahram* on Nov 27, the Italian Socialist Party's *Avanti* Nov 30 and the London-based Lebanese weekly *As-Sayad* Dec 3.

"Just as Israel has the right to live as a state within secure borders," Papandreou told *As-Sayad*, "so must the Palestinian people also have the right to build their state within secure boundaries.

He told *Avanti* his policy within NATO and the EC was to encourage detente and disarmament talks and noted that his government was working towards a denuclearized Balkans.

The premier commented on problems in Greek-American relations for *Al Ahram*, stating his view that the tensions were not due to inherent anti-Americanism in Greece but to what he saw as "the negative stance of the US on Greek problems related to Turkey's claims in the Aegean and Cyprus."

Double veto knocks Greek, Turk troops temporarily out of NATO

The dispute over the militarization of the Greek island of Limnos saw Greece and Turkey vetoing the inclusion of each other's military forces in NATO's 1985 defense plans at the alliance's annual planning summit, held in Brussels Dec 4-5.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou represented Greece in his capacity as defense minister. He told reporters after the summit's close that Turkey had vetoed the portion of the NATO plan referring to Greece because it mentioned Limnos, "but did not take a position on its militarization." The prime minister said the document had been approved with only a few amendments.

The Greeks reportedly proposed the inclusion within the forces under NATO command of a squadron of F-5 jet fighters and associated ground units based on Limnos.

Greece responded to the Turkish move by casting its own veto against the text that included mention of Turkish forces. The double veto means that neither Greek nor Turkish forces would be incorporated under NATO command for the coming term.

This could prove a problem when it comes to financing alliance infrastructure projects in the two countries. Infrastructure funding, in fact, proved the major success of this year's meet. The allied defense ministers agreed to spend \$7.85 billion over the next six years to upgrade communications, command posts, equipment dumps and aircraft shelters.

NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington expressed disappointment over the double veto, but reiterated the

alliance view that the Limnos problem was a bilateral dispute between Greece and Turkey, a view that Ankara also holds.

Papandreou said that Limnos – and the Aegean question – could not be ignored by NATO. "(The problem) is of an immense dimension," he pointed out, "and this is why they (the alliance) do not wish to intervene."

The prime minister repeated the Greek position that the 1936 Treaty of Montreux allowed for the remilitarization of Limnos. To back up his views, he quoted from two Turkish sources – a letter of May 6, 1936 from Turkish ambassador to Athens R.E. Yunaidin to Greek prime minister Yiannis Metaxas and a statement by the then Turkish foreign minister in his country's parliament – that specifically recognized and welcomed that the Montreux pact allowed for the militarization of Limnos, Samothraki and the Turkish islands of Imvros and Tenedos.

French National Front leader calls for release of the Greek junta

Addressing a roaring crowd of extreme right-wing militants in Athens Dec 6, French National Front leader Jean Marie Le Pen said he supported the "liberation of the political prisoners," the jailed leaders of the military coup that overthrew parliamentary democracy in Greece on April 21, 1967.

Le Pen – head of the extreme right-wing group of deputies in the European Parliament in Strasbourg – was speaking at the Sporting arena just one day after anarchists and Maoists attacked the Caravel Hotel – where rightists from France, Italy and Greece were holding a four-day meeting – with molotov cocktails, rocks and bottles.

The government later reported that 16 policemen were injured in the clashes, which were directed against the presence of Le Pen and his National Front, the Italian Social Movement and the Greek EPEN, whose nominal

head is George Papadopoulos, the former army colonel who seized power in the 1967 coup.

Le Pen told journalists the day after the rightist rally that the violence was part of a campaign orchestrated by the extreme left against him. "It is a strategy of intimidation, of destabilization," he claimed.

Le Pen and his Greek supporters ignored, however, the intimidating nature of their own corps of youthful guards that surrounded the arena: mostly burly young men in army jackets or black leather coats with heavy boots, many carrying stout sticks or bottles.

Several thousand of the young militants were crowded in the street outside the jammed arena after the speeches shouting such slogans as "Burn the red dogs" and "Communist hands off Chile."

Arab embassy attacks kill one

A bomb disposal expert on contract to the Greek police was killed last month when a bomb he was defusing under an Iraqi embassy car exploded only a few days after a jammed machine gun foiled an assassination attempt against Jordan's second-ranking diplomat in Athens.

Yiannis Gotsis, 54, was blown to pieces while trying to defuse the bomb on Dec 3. Three other bombs under Iraqi vehicles were detonated by army bomb disposal officers outside Iraq's embassy. No damage or injuries were caused by these explosions.

An organization calling itself Islamic Action Iraq claimed responsibility in Paris.

Meanwhile, a young Arab identified as Amar Mabrouk was charged Dec 5 with attempted murder and illegally using and possessing firearms.

Mabrouk is the prime suspect in the Nov 29 assassination bid against Jordanian diplomat Assem Tryshat. Tryshat had been driving home with his two small children through the suburb of Psychiko when his son Yassef, 8, reportedly spotted a man pointing a sub-machine gun at them.

Luckily for the Jordanian, the gun jammed and the would-be assassin escaped on a motorcycle. Police traced the motorcycle to a rental agency in Glyfada, where they obtained details of the passport. Mabrouk was arrested the day after the attack while trying to cross the Yugoslavian border. He was carrying the same Moroccan passport used to rent the motor bike.

President denies re-election deal

Will he or won't he? Only the president knows for sure.

The office of President Constantine Karamanlis denied a report in the Sunday Dec 2 edition of the pro-government *Vima* that an informal agreement has been reached between the head of state and Prime Minister Papandreou paving the way for the former's re-election in the spring.

Karamanlis is reported to have asked that he not be considered a candidate for either PASOK or New Democracy, but that he receive public, simultaneous statements of support from both.

"Reports ...on the issue of the president's reelection are both inaccurate and premature," the presidential office announced the same night as the *Vima* report.

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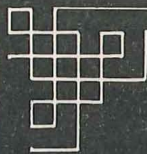
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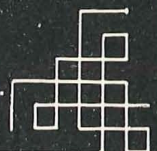
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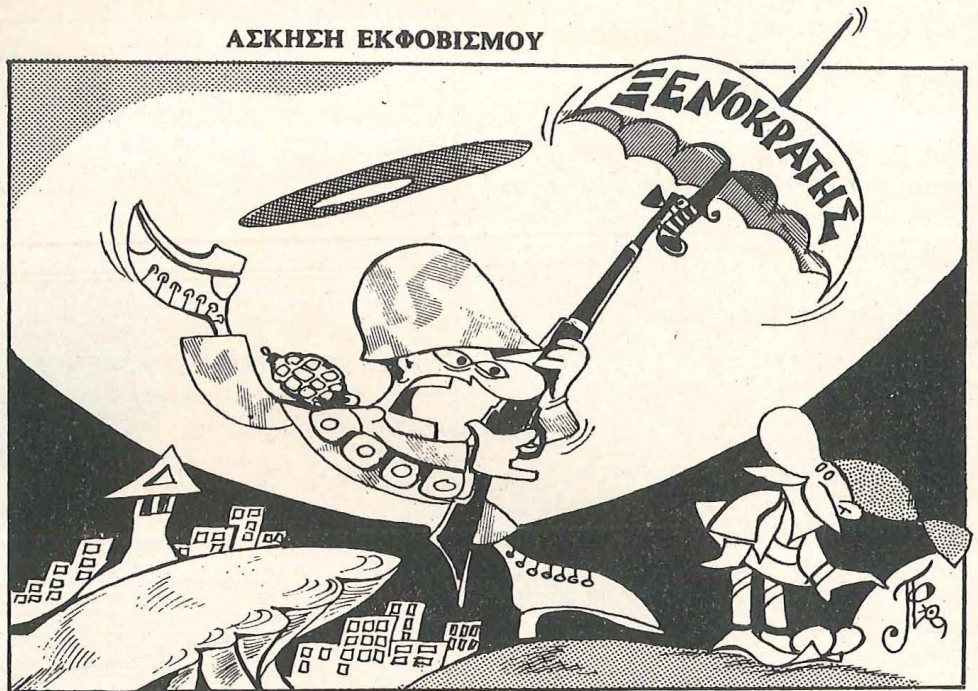
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Looking to a Rainy Day

"To arms... a sudden rain storm is coming!" shouts the soldier with the umbrella marked Xenokratis held up his bayonet. The cartoon by P. Flora – titled Exercise Intimidation – appeared in the Sunday *Vradyni* on Dec 2 and refers to the mysterious events during the night of Nov 27. There were reports, denied by the government, that elements of the armed forces and police were put on alert. The government did admit that the police carried checks in the Attica region. And government spokesman Dimitri Maroudas revealed that the ministry of public works carries out an annual readiness exercise – codenamed Xenokratis – to check the preparedness of its services in the event of "storms and floods." Maroudas said the signal for the annual exercise, which was due to be held in early December, was given the night of Nov 27. Xenokratis, according to the opposition press, is also aimed at civil unrest.

Bombing epidemic has city all shook up

A wave of bombings and bomb hoaxes last month left Athenians dazed and wondering what the next target will be.

It started with a Saturday night blast on Nikis Street, near the Plaka, in late November. The bomb blew out windows in surrounding shops and apartments but luckily, nobody was hurt.

Over a week later a rash of five explosions in one night saw the opposition daily *Mesimvrini* hit at around midnight, while 84 staffers were preparing the next day's edition. Miraculously, there were no injuries. A previously unknown group – the November 21 organization – claimed responsibility.

The most dangerous incident came Dec 1, when two powerful time bombs were discovered near a podium where main opposition New Democracy party leader Constantine Mitsotakis was scheduled to address a rally protesting the government's use of television. The bombs were discovered an hour before Mitsotakis spoke to a rally that drew upwards of 25,000 people.

Mitsotakis slammed the government's use of television as "fascistic" and criticized officials for their attitudes to the bombings. Public Order Minister Yiannis Skoularikis responded by criticizing ND for what he saw as its political exploitation of the bombings.

Answering Mitsotakis' charges that Greece was becoming an "open vineyard" for foreign terrorism, Skoularikis said that since PASOK came to power bomb blasts had dropped to less than 30 a year, from around 120 during ND's rule.

Budget trims a little here and adds a little there

In spite of the government's characterization of the 1985 budget as reflecting a spirit of austerity, there are tax cuts for medium and low-income earners and sharp increases in health and education expenditures.

The budget - tabled in parliament Nov 28 and scheduled to be debated just before Christmas - puts total spending this year at 1,784 billion drachmas, compared to 1,400 billion in 1984, an increase of 27.4 percent.

Total revenues are expected to hit 1,330 billion drachmas, 29.6 percent more than last year's 1,026.5 billion.

This will bring the deficit to 454 billion drachmas, a jump of 21.5 percent over 1984. But as a proportion of gross domestic product, the shortfall remains unchanged at 10.2 percent.

Tax relief for small and medium-sized income earners are expected to cost the state 27 billion drachmas. National Economy and Finance Minister Gerassimos Arsenis said that the tax changes would boost workers' living standards by about two percent.

Military spending remains high - 216 billion drachmas - although at about the same levels as last year when inflation is taken into account. But health and education expenditures leap by 30 and 39 percent respectively, with 37 billion drachmas going to education and another 64.5 billion for health and welfare, including the opening of 185 new rural health centers.

While the government said the budget doesn't call for any new taxes, they are slapping a 500 drachma stamp duty on air travelers flying out of Greece and a new cigarette tax of four drachmas a pack for domestic brands and ten for imports.

The main opposition New Democracy party slammed the government for "leaving behind economic chaos, concealing the truth and leading the country towards bankruptcy."

ND claimed the government was underplaying the real deficit, which they put at 700 billion drachmas. The opposition also suggested the socialist administration was being less than honest by maintaining its tax relief schemes would put 25 billion drachmas back into the pockets of the people. On the contrary, the opposition argued, the budget foresees that taxation would increase by 270 billion drachmas.

At Random

Indian Prime Minister **Rajiv Gandhi** last month invited Premier Papandreou and the leaders of Argentina, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania to a summit on nuclear disarmament in New Delhi this month. Papandreou and the other leaders, along with India's slain prime minister Indira Gandhi, last fall appealed to all the world's nuclear powers to reduce weapon stockpiles and stop nuclear tests as a first step towards nuclear disarmament. The so-called "six nations initiative" also received the support of Pope John Paul II.

In spite of long-standing plans to site a new **airport** at Spata, in the Attic plain about 20 kilometers east of Athens, Ellinikon seems slated to function for at least another ten years. The government's latest five-year plan makes no mention of the Spata site and Olympic airways announced recently plans to build a new passenger terminal at the Western airport that will meet the airline's needs for the next decade. The new terminal is expected to cost 3.5 billion drachmas. Facilities will include parking for 2,000 cars, and a spe-

cial area for radioactive materials. There will also be such staff amenities as a day-care center and a clinic.

Alexandros Petropoulos, a Greek-Canadian businessman from Toronto, got more than he bargained for when he flew over for his father's funeral in early November. Petropoulos, 48, was arrested when he tried to board his flight for Toronto. The charge? Procurring. It seems a man with the same name in 1980 allegedly enticed a girl from Kalamata into the world's oldest profession. A court in 1983 convicted Petropoulos *in absentia*. The Greek-Canadian was outraged and a loud argument erupted at the airport. Petropoulos spent a night in jail and appeared in court in late November. The judge, however, accepted his arguments - supported by his wife - that he had been in Canada since 1976 and that since then, had returned to Greece only three times, never staying more than two or three days. Petropoulos was finally acquitted and allowed to return to Toronto.

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U.S. Greek Relations at the Crossroads

The recent speech by US Ambassador Monteagle Stearns should have come as no surprise. US attitudes towards the socialist government of Andreas Papandreou are changing – as this writer clearly observed following a trip to the US – and the Reagan administration's patience is gradually evaporating. Mr Stearns was quite clear in this respect when he stated that the US does not want to impose its friendship upon those who do not reciprocate, and added that this friendship will be offered only to those who appreciate it.

What is noteworthy is not only that such a speech was made at all, but also that it was delivered by a US ambassador well known for his systematic efforts to downplay US-Greek tensions, and to avoid any major rupture in US-Greek relations. Mr Stearns has certainly served his country's national interests intelligently by containing all those in the administration who might overreact to Mr Papandreou's rhetoric and policies, thus averting a dangerous crisis in US relations which would, of course, hurt US and Western interests in the area. Furthermore, the US ambassador's cautious and patient approach, by preventing a major shift in US policies towards Greece, has averted severe damage to Greek national interests.

Today, however, one cannot rely any more on Mr Stearns' "understanding" to prevent a rapid deterioration in US-Greek relations, irrespectively of the policies pursued by Mr Papandreou. Firstly, as already noted, the US administration is clearly *tired* of Mr Papandreou, and unwilling to comprehend his tightrope policies and third worldist rhetoric. In effect, Mr Stearns' speech was nothing more than a public articulation of this new mood prevailing now in Washington. Secondly, Mr Stearns' ability to influence US policies towards Greece is gradually weakening, following his inability to "contain" Mr Papandreou's recent "excesses." In effect the Greek prime minister has done a splendid job in destroying the US ambassador's credibility with his superiors in Washington, by demonstrating that the Greek socialists are much more pro-Soviet and anti-Western than Mr Stearns had ever imagined. Needless to say, neither Mr Papandreou, his government, nor Greece will stand to gain in case Mr Stearns is eventually replaced by a "hard liner."

It is about time that the Papandreou

government becomes aware of the fact that US-Greek relations are now at a turning point.

Furthermore, it is not too late to understand that the signing of the US bases agreement has not provided the Papandreou government with a license to practice blatant philsovietism, and that, also, the offensive anti-Western tone of Greek foreign policy is *not without practical consequences*. In effect as ex-Ambassador Tzounis has correctly noted: "A foreign policy should not only be, but also *appear to be*, stable and consistent... In the domain of foreign policy, impressions are perceived usually as realities and create circumstances which cannot be easily altered..." In his letter of resignation, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Assimakis Fotilas made a similar point noting that: "It would be somehow logical – at least on the basis of our (PASOK's) past declarations and irrespectively of whether they were right – had we withdrawn from NATO, *reassuring* the West however that we did not reach this decision because of an *enmity* against it, but because we were forced by 'defensive needs'... Thus instead of *annoying* and submitting, I would find it more logical to disengage and *reassure*..."

There is in fact little doubt that the extreme anti-Western tone of Mr Papandreou's foreign policy has at times almost neutralized whatever benefits Greece might have gained from signing the US bases agreement and failing to withdraw from NATO. As it is well known, according to Mr Papandreou, his government took these two steps in order to gain Western assistance so as to deal with the Turkish threat. Yet how could Greece seriously hope for such assistance when the tone of its foreign policy results in the alienation of its Western allies? As a German CDU MP told Mr Papandreou: "The EC and NATO are willing and in position to assist Greece if they feel that you gave a consistent foreign policy..." All this points to the fact that Greece can be formally within the Alliance and still become more and more isolated, something that is becoming increasingly apparent. Such an isolation of course can only benefit Turkey in its relations with Greece.

To cite here only one specific example of such damage, one can note the gradual weakening of the leverage of the so-called "Greek lobby" in the US Con-

gress. In fact, as Mr Aris Bouloukos (an ex-PASOK MP who was dismissed from the party) noted following a trip to the US, Greek-Americans "believe that the anti-American rhetoric of Mr Papandreou represents a very serious obstacle in their efforts to gain ground in Congress... in order to promote Greek positions and interests. Actually they fear that the stands which the Papandreou government took on certain international issues resulted in a weakening of their ability to influence US and international opinion in favor of Greek positions..."

All this of course hardly means that one does not recognize the right – and at times the duty – of the Greek government to differ from its Western allies and the US when Greece's national interests are at stake. But is the Papandreou government defending any Greek national interests when, for example, it justifies the downing of the Korean airliner, calls the US "imperialists," sides with the Soviet Union on the issue of the Euro-missiles, or praises General Jaruzelski? Could it be that when Greece refuses to condemn the violation of human rights in communist countries – as the Papandreou government has done repeatedly – it becomes much less credible in the eyes of the West when it complains of similar violations in Cyprus by the Turkish occupation forces?

The dangers of US overreaction

In spite of Mr Papandreou's errors, however, the US should not overreact. The "Stearns approach" remains the most sensible one, so long as it is not marred by high hopes of diluting dramatically the Greek socialists' deep-rooted anti-westernism which is here to stay. Furthermore the US should undoubtedly demonstrate greater sensitivity towards Greece's alarm over Turkish actions and intentions in the area. After all, anti-Americanism in Greece was not created in a vacuum but was influenced either by certain actions, or lack of action, by Greece's allies.

Actually, since Mr Papandreou is proving to be a nuisance, there appears to be a school of thought in the US which believes that the West should "play the Turkish card" and throw most of its political and military support in favor of Turkey, a supposedly "loyal ally." Such an approach, however, is rejected by another school of thought which favors "consultation and persuasion" with Greece and not measures "that will reinforce many Greeks' hostility to the United States."

COMMENT... COMMENT...

This latter view is undoubtedly much more sensible. Actually, if the West decides to "punish" the Papandreou government by disrupting the balance of power in the Aegean and favoring Turkey militarily, the possibility of a severe crisis in Greco-Turkish relations will undoubtedly increase, thus threatening vital NATO interests in the area. There is little doubt that *peace* in the area can be only maintained through a *balance of forces* between Greece and Turkey.

Furthermore, any attempt to change the current seven-to-ten level in US military aid in favor of Turkey will render Mr Papandreou much more vulnerable to pressures from his party's leftist activists and the KKE to adopt a much more anti-western course. Also, such a US move will offer the PASOK leader an excellent opportunity in the coming 1985 elections – in which he will now face Mr Mitsotakis, the new dynamic ND opposition leader – to run a "nationalistic" platform in an effort to divert the public's attention from the rapidly deteriorating economic situation. Actually, there is little doubt that though public opinion in Greece (however dissatisfied it is with US unwillingness or inability to convince Turkey to make concessions, at least concerning the Cyprus issue), is for the time being generally supportive of the country's "Western option," it could very easily alter its attitude following a US decision to disrupt the balance of forces in the Aegean. Such a US move would be viewed by the Greek public at large as a direct attack against vital national interests and would undoubtedly encourage a wave of anti-western resentment in the country. These feelings would in their turn be easily exploited by the left in order to push Greece even further away – maybe irrevocably – from the West.

To conclude: Mr Stearns' speech has clearly indicated that US-Greek relations are at the crossroads. At this stage it is imperative that the US does not overreact. On the other hand, it is about time Mr Papandreou makes sure that this does not happen. After all, if a US-Greek crisis is provoked, it is primarily Greek – rather than US – interests that will be threatened. One hopes Mr Papandreou is well aware of this.

John C. Loulis

An overall analysis of the Greek socialist government's foreign policy by this writer appears in the winter issue of the journal "Foreign Affairs." Some of these thoughts have been incorporated in this article.

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British Bases on Cyprus

By Lee Stokes



The British bases on the divided island of Cyprus enjoy surprisingly comfortable relations with the Greek-Cypriot population, particularly when compared with the continuous animosity apparently present at American bases in Greece.

In the local Museum of National Struggle, on any day, British troops will amicably rub shoulders with Greek-Cypriot schoolchildren to learn about the island's violent struggle for independence against British colonial rule. But unlike NATO-member Greece, where the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974 triggered a strong wave of violent anti-Americanism culminating in a new agreement that could see the removal of all U.S. military facilities from Greece by 1990, Cypriots see the two British Sovereign Bases (50 square kilometres and 10 thousand troops and their dependents) as here to stay.

"The British have become a liked and wanted part of our community here," says Akis Andoniou, 40, a Nicosia businessman. "They cooperate with the Cypriot authorities in almost everything, employ more than five thousand Cypriot civilians and annually inject 55 million pounds sterling into our economy."

Although the British and their way of life are generally liked on the island, British inaction, which Greeks claim facilitated the 1974 Turkish invasion of the Mediterranean island, angered many Greek-Cypriots at the time. But it is still remembered here that the life of Archbishop Makarios, the island's charismatic leader temporarily ousted by a Greek-inspired coup,

was probably saved after he was granted refuge on a British base.

"The British were here for so many years as colonial masters that we now even share a similar mentality of sorts," says a Cypriot government official. "Eighty percent of us on the island see ourselves as Greeks from Cyprus, but we also believe our British heritage has made us more efficient in all spheres compared to our neighbors."

This difference in Cypriot mentality compared to Greece, Turkey and the Arab countries is, perhaps, one of the factors contributing to the unusually peaceful and often mutually rewarding coexistence on the island between British military bases and the local population. Anthony Twist, chief public relations officer of British Forces on the island, points out that there are

benefits to both sides of a continued British military presence on Cyprus. "In addition to the employment of Cypriot civilians and the contribution to the economy, the two sovereign bases of Episkopi and Akrotiri offer a wide range of assistance to the republic," he says. "This includes helicopter search and rescue services, fire fighting cover, medical services, meteorological services, flight information, legal enquiries, consultancy services, engineering services and various other items of help." Last year, British inland search and rescue services, in cooperation with RAF helicopter squadrons, evacuated 99 casualties, such as patients suffering from pregnancy complications or heart attacks, across the island. The British army and RAF fire services in 1982 answered 137 calls for help. All these services are paid for by the British taxpayer. Other examples of cooperation with the republic include the annual donation of 168 blood transfusions for Cypriot children suffering from thalassemia, donations of hospital equipment to Cypriot hospitals, the provision of free treatment in emergencies and various other engineering services, requiring equipment available on the British bases.

Under the 1960 agreement which granted Cyprus independence, British bases on the island can be used solely for British defense needs, and not for the interests of

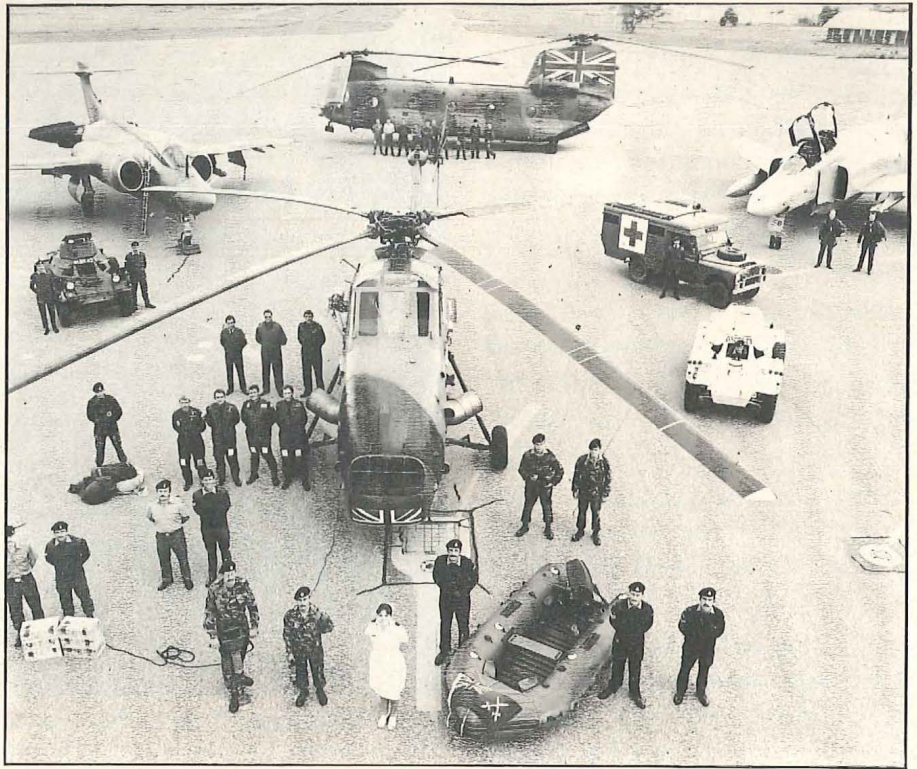


RNAS Sea King loads a Britforleb on RFA Reliant.

NATO as a whole. "This fit in with Archbishop Makarios' promotion of non-alignment for Cyprus," Mr. Twist says, "and so even today, the two sovereign bases are under the jurisdiction not of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) in London, but of the Ministry of Defense (MOD)."

The strategic benefits to Britain of possessing two military bases in the eastern Mediterranean have often been debated in the House of Commons. British army Major Christopher Le Hardy, attached to the Hussars regiment on the island, believes the British presence on Cyprus is beneficial. "Of course it is up to London to make long-term political decisions, but our bases here mean that we can fulfill a role whenever there are problems in the Middle East." He said the island's temperate climate means that army, air force and navy units can train throughout the year, "and we can also make a major contribution to peace-keeping forces such as UNFICYP and UNIFIL in the area."

Every year, in addition to the 4,000 servicemen and women per-



Peacekeeping support for SBA's.

tion to attack targets towed behind aircraft in a very cost effective manner." The Cypriot government is often asked, and usually agrees, to grant British troops permission to conduct overland or parachute exercises in remote island areas outside the military bases. "And, of course, whenever we can, we try to undertake some sort of project

birth of the independent republic of Zimbabwe. During the Lebanon crisis, the British bases were used to grant emergency medical treatment to U.S. marines and also to supply the multi-national force in the Middle Eastern country with provisions, kit and medical supplies. The bases also equip UNFICYP.

Although used strictly for British defensive purposes, the two sovereign bases also host American U-2 aircraft which monitor events in the area. "This is with the knowledge and consent of the Cypriot government, however," says Mr. Twist.

Unlike American military facilities in Greece, Britain's sovereign bases on Cyprus are not surrounded by barbed wire and armed guards. Many Cypriot farmers even own and cultivate land within the base areas. "The British and the Cypriots are closer and share more activities than the Greeks and the Americans," said one American officer visiting Cyprus, who asked that his name not be used. "Within the base area, for example, you will find Cypriots running all sorts of stores, hair dressing salons, taxi companies and other services," he



Civilian evacuees on RFA Reliant being helped on to the flight deck by the Royal Navy and Merchant Marine crew.

manently stationed on the island, 4,500 troops are sent out from Britain for exercises. "The RAF sends squadrons to Cyprus to practice air gunnery about 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of the island, where air lanes are less congested," says Mr. Twist. "The excellent weather here enables us to use live ammuni-

which will be of use to the Cypriot community, such as clearing the snowed-up paths on Mount Troödos."

Britain's bases on Cyprus were used in 1979 to transport and equip the 20,000 strong Commonwealth force in southern Rhodesia in 1979, in efforts which culminated in the

said. "This is good for the Cypriots who can make a living this way, good for the British who can have such services on their doorstep, and good for community relations, given that the two communities come into daily contact with each other."

Indeed, the British authorities actively encourage greater contact between the Cypriot community and British forces on the island. "I've been invited to the wedding of my wife's hairdresser because she feels we are part of the family," said Mr. Twist. "And I'll go because in a way, she is part of our family." British soccer, cricket, rugby and athletic teams regularly play Cypriot sides on beautiful lawn pitches, watered by treated effluence. "And mind you, the Cypriots are good sportsmen – more often than not, they'll give us a good thrashing," say Mr Twist. The NAAFI, or British equivalent of the American PX, is staffed by Cypriots and contains Cypriot as well as British products. Unlike the American stores, which fly out even vegetables and foodstuffs



Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip meet with President Spyros Kyprianou at Air House CBFC Residence in Feb '84.

much rarer among Cypriot employees of British bases than among Greek employees of American bases. "We do have strikes, but these involve pay demands, and are usually settled because both sides don't go over the limit in their expectations or actions," said one British official. A recent strike by Greek employees on U.S. bases

and based on "mutual respect" by a Cypriot union official.

Even though AKEL, the Cypriot communist party, shares power in the Kyprianou government, anti-British demonstrations are rare. "AKEL in 1982 organized one demonstration from Akrotiri to Limassol, and the British authorities gave the demonstrators permission to march through the base area," says Mr. Twist. "Another demonstration organized by EDEK, the socialist party, also received permission to march through the base area, but there were no incidents." Neither demonstration, however, as directed against the presence of British troops on the island. The first was a march against nuclear weapons, and the second was to show opposition to the Turkish occupation of the island's northern half.

"None of our troops on the island has ever been convicted of a drug offence, and violent incidents against British targets are non-existent," says Major Le Hardy. "Although there was one chap who wrote us a letter complaining about the Shakespeare festival we helped put on at the Roman theater in Curium last year. You win some, you lose some."



Kiki, a Cypriot girl, receives treatment at the Princess Mary's RAF Hospital Akrotiri.

from the United States, the British NAAFI buys locally whenever it can. "If it's cheaper to buy locally, it makes sense to help the Cypriot economy and our troops," said one NAAFI official.

Paradoxically, what some call the "British disease," or strikes, are

in Greece involved violence by strikers, and an unconciliatory stand by U.S. military officials, thus contributing to a crisis in Greek-U.S. relations. Relations between British military authorities and their employees, on the other hand, are described as "very good"

Yes, I am an American

By Donna Mungen

"Do you feel like an American?" the newspaper vendor asked me as I handed over the proper change. The first few times I brushed the comment aside, thinking how absurd the question was. But around the fifth or sixth time, I was forced to stop and contemplate the origin of the question, and my own ambivalent feelings about my citizenship. The next couple of times, I stopped for an honest discussion with the questioner to find out what he actually meant.

"Well, I know that you were born in America, but you must still really identify with Africa," the person would say. "I'm certain you only reflect the American experience because of the time you have been there, but your real roots are in Africa" they would also remark.

The thought spun me into deep thought. I suppose having come of age during the turbulent days of the late 60s and early 70s, I was one of the many Black Americans out on the street marching and fighting for my civil rights, and for a cessation of American military involvement in southeast Asia. Looking back 15 years later, I've actually suffered many of the evils that we fought against: being co-opted by the system, accepting some of the industrial creature comforts that American society has to offer and, finally, being happy with a simple, quiet evening and a book of fiction. My political fight has been reduced to fighting for my rights as a writer in the film industry, a system that in many ways reflects the status of Blacks in the south in the late 1950's; and beginning to look beyond the problems of America to see them within a multi-national scheme.

But I've lost a lot of the steam and energy of my teens and 20s. I suppose I'm slowly embracing the reality of my own mellowingness.

Returning to this lately oft-repeated question, it's been asked by citizens from Western and Eastern Europe, as well as the Middle East and North Africa, although in different ways. Some have said, "No, you aren't an American. You just live there." Or, "How can you identify with that society after all they have done to you?" These statements clearly put me on the defensive and leave me with little to say in return. Frequently, right after asking such a question, the inquirer will tell me they have an aunt or uncle who lives in Missouri, Maine or Illinois, in one of the countless towns of America.

It is strange how each time they say that, I reflect on my elementary school days and the idea of the "melting pot" theory comes home. The American experience has been one of people coming from all parts of the world, fused into a new human experiment. Yet, it always comes crashing home that my people are the only Americans, except for the Indians, that didn't come to America because we wanted to. It also bothers me when I realize that some Americans got off the boat in 1920 and have already been able to acquire a slice of the American pie, and for reasons that we all know many are still denied their full share of the American dream. It isn't a comfortable reality to have to again absorb all of those facts, but you can't run away from yourself.

The other reaction I repeatedly encounter just prior to the asking of that question, is the total astonishment that I'm actually an American. People are very aware of the struggles of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Dr. J., Muhammad Ali and a few of the leading black actors, but somehow these great personalities have been separated from the mainstream of the 30 million Blacks who call America home. At first, I didn't quite understand why they were always so shocked, but what I'm finally realizing is that until ten years ago, very few of us could afford to leave America as tourists, so many people are not aware of how we look. Also until very recently we were reduced to such subservient roles in films and television programs that we were an invisible people, even though our numbers are larger than many of the nations of Europe. I'm frequently reminding people that Black Americans constitute a large race on the planet. I find they linger for a moment, but I know that in the back of their minds, they are at least comforted by the reality of their own land and language, something long ago relinquished by the African-American.

Still, many people ask me about the Black American man who ran for the Democratic presidential nomination. Even though they know little about him, and frequently, not even his name, they are very impressed with him. They say to me that at least he is willing to talk and that he is a man of God seeking peace. They ask me to explain President Reagan, which is personally always a painful discussion. Somehow when I think of America, I try to forget about

Reagan, which is ridiculous but it gives me a little relief.

There are many people who verbalize their dislike of America and the way they see us as forcing our culture on the world. Most try not to hold the American public responsible for the actions of their leaders. Some tell me it will be a good day when this man Jackson wins. Eventually, when it is necessary to explain the reality of American politics, they look perplexed and say, "No, he'll win," or "Why?" I try to explain but it is always a sad, silent moment on their side.

"Do I feel like an American?" It is a loaded statement that questions the basic loyalty one has to the land of one's birth. I shall never forget several years ago when I heard a Black American blues singer belt out the words to a song she had dedicated to Black people in America. The title of the song is *Home is Where the Hatred Is*. I remember tears swelling in my eyes knowing this to be true of my motherland. And today, sitting on a quiet Athens street, some 8,000 miles from home, it is difficult at times seeing myself back in that pressure cooker where one is not always judged by character, but too often by the color of one's skin. Still, you can't run away from yourself.

But if the truth be told, Yes, I do feel like an American. I grew up on Superman, squirrel nuts, pop corn, Saturday matinees and dancing the "Monkey." It is the only country I've ever known and as far as I can remember, every member of my family was born in America. There is no denying that my original roots are African and today there are a few vestiges of that heritage, thank God, but the American passport is the one I hold and the only one I will ever hold, out of choice. It is the land of my father's father's father, and it is my home. When I think of America, I think of hot sweaty petting nights along the Potomac River or spaced out beautiful sunny mornings walking along the beaches from Santa Monica to Venice; the hunting rifles on the back of four wheel jeeps in Salt Lake City; barbecue rib picnics in Dallas; the pressurized rush hour rides on the El, the Loop or the NYC subway; the lizard sun-flower afternoon days of my Jacksonville childhood summers; and the sweating midnight deadlines of completing my tax forms. This is America for me. It is the home I love, and the one that I'm in the process of making love me back.

Yes, I am an American!

Donna Mungen is in Greece on a Rotary International Vocational Fellowship.

Slippery Petroleum Market

A wave of company near-failures has hit the Greek petroleum sector with several small and medium-size Greek oil marketing firms suspending operations for months or rigorously limiting operations to more profitable geographic areas. The six foreign oil companies in Greece (Mobil, Texaco, Fina, BP, Shell, and Total), which control 70 percent of the Greek petroleum market, have been equally hard hit and are fighting to minimize losses.

The reason, say local executives, is the steady erosion of operating capital due to a history of non-diversification, government-controlled prices and profit margins, and a refinery measure initiated this year that effectively increases operating costs substantially. "There is simply no money now to pay the bills," says a leading Greek oil executive, whose company is one of the few that hasn't reduced operations. Things are coming to a head this year, he says, and several Greek companies say they are on the verge of folding up entirely.

The approximately 20 Greek firms in the petroleum sector — mainly distributors of price-controlled petroleum products — have been struggling under what they claim are especially low government-imposed profit margins since 1979. Profit margins have been fixed by the Greek state since 1958, when it bought out the Aspropyrgos refinery west of Athens and began setting the ex-refinery price of petroleum products while, at the same time, fixing consumer prices. Greek companies' profit margin problems were compounded by the disastrous market year of 1982, when all private oil companies in Greece, both local and foreign, operated deeply in the red in the price-controlled petroleum product sector. Local companies' problems were aggravated by another factor: most had not diversified from a small range of price-controlled products. Those who ventured into coal marketing, solar water heaters, real estate and international petroleum trading are the ones that remain relatively healthy today.

Between five and seven Greek oil companies either suspended or drastically decreased operations in 1983 and 1984. The reason: they had no means to recoup 1982 losses. "You can blame the government for Greek company failures," says one foreign company ex-

ecutive flatly. "Any unrealistic assessment of margins will inevitably lead to failures."

In January, the government announced a round of price increases on controlled petroleum products (gasoline, diesel oil, most fuel oils, LPG/butane/propane mixture, and LPG/propane). These increases averaged 16 percent to 17 percent on consumer prices and 15 percent in real terms for the companies — far short of the 20 percent inflation rate. These prices continued the long-running squeeze on profit margins, which represent the difference between the price the government fixes for petroleum products from state-owned refineries and the prices that the government allows oil companies to charge consumers.

Companies began to feel the squeeze severely in 1979, when increases were vastly out of line with real operating costs. At the same time, demand began leveling off. Margins remained tight, even though government oil and trade officials recognized, in discussion with oil executives, that oil companies were losing substantial sums in the Greek market. In 1982, the worst year, seven multinationals (now there are six because the Greek state bought out Esso Pappas) recorded losses of 175.1 million drachmas, while seven of the largest Greek companies had losses of 141.3 million drachmas. Both groups made the same 274.1 million drachma total profit in 1981, just one year earlier. Greek companies made fewer losses in 1982, and are now faring slightly better in the price-controlled sector. Greek companies have a few advantages over multinationals, ventures one foreign company executive. They have lower overhead (very little storage) operate close to refinery points and, thus, have lower transport costs, and have little expensive distribution to outlying regions such as islands. Greek companies are often accused also of off-color practices such as trading without invoices, making short deliveries, and trading under another company name.

From 1979 to 1983, he points out, the government allowed profit margins on price-controlled petroleum products to rise a total of only 131.9 percent while inflation during that period increased 184.4 percent.

Any benefit the 1984 increases may have had were offset by a measure, effective this past January, that halves the interest-free period in which companies may pay state refineries for their petroleum products, and greatly increases the interest paid to state refineries and the cost of bank guarantees covering the increased interest-bearing period. Such changes promise to alter the entire structure of the Greek petroleum market, whittling away Greek petroleum marketing companies, which have little storage capacity and even less capital, leaving foreign multinationals, which can try to offset some losses with their non-price-controlled products including jet fuel, bunker (ship) fuel, and, until this year, lubricants.

Foreign oil executives believe that this whittling away of the market is a conscious Greek government plan to rid the petroleum sector of the few Greek petroleum companies that allegedly pursue off-color market practices.

In January, the Hellenic Aspropyrgos Refinery, which supplies the bulk of oil companies in Greece, required companies to pay for their deliveries in ten days, rather than the former 15-day period. Because of delivery schedules and other factors, the former payment period had worked out in reality to 17 to 19 days, while the new payment period became only eight and a half days in real terms — effectively less than half the former time period. Former Energy Minister Evangelos Kouloumbis, who installed the measure, said at the time that the state was losing "four billion drachmas a year" from the previous payment schedule, and he was forced to change it. The Aspropyrgos refinery further argued that smaller companies had defaulted frequently on payments and needed tighter control.

But now companies are paying. The same January measure also allowed companies a period of grace, 15 days more but with 23 percent interest and backed by a bank guarantee loaded with a 2 percent to 5 percent cost. The multinationals could get guarantees from Greek banks literally the next day, but the same banks refused such guarantees to the smaller, less liquid Greek companies.

BP estimates it alone needed 600 million drachmas in additional financ-

ing, bringing its total financing requirements to approximately 2 billion drachmas with related additional interest charges of about 140 million drachmas.

As a result of the January measure, total industry costs rose from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion drachmas per year. At that point, the oil industry began to feel the squeeze more than ever before. Smaller companies often couldn't come up with the money to pay within eight to ten days, and they were refused bank guarantees for the additional grace period. The refinery cut off-takes to some oil companies because of their over-indebtedness and others simply did not have the money to pay for products. That is when Greek companies began suspending operations or contracting.

But that was not the end. Earlier this year, the Commerce Minister began requiring oil companies to pay stamp duties as part of their consumption taxes. That meant companies could no longer wait three months after the product was sold to pay this duty, assessing it through the consumer's price. Now, oil companies are forced to pay 3.6 percent of the total product value (the stamp duty) at least five days be-

fore the product went to the customer. For the total market, this represents a new financing requirement of 1.5 billion drachmas a year to enable companies to pre-pay stamp duties.

A further government move this year is eating into foreign oil company profits. While such companies had been able to make up some losses from controlled products with non-controlled product profits, that advantage began to slip away early this year. Lubricants, one of the three major products in the non-controlled sector, began to come under effective price controls in May. For two years, they had been listed as essential products in abundance, meaning companies could request a price increase and if, within 20 days, there was no response they could go ahead with an increase. Since February 1983, foreign oil companies had not asked for a lubricants price increase. In March, 1984, they asked for a price hike of 8 to 15 percent. But then — Commerce Minister Vassilis Kedikoglou asked them instead to decrease prices as a symbolic goodwill gesture. Companies agreed to a temporary decrease followed by a small increase. But they were fooled in May when Kedikoglou

placed lubricants on the list of essential products in scarcity. That meant lubricants prices could now be fixed by the government. Companies have petitioned since September for an increase Kedikoglou promised would be forthcoming. They are still waiting for the ministry's reply.

The bottom-line aftershock of these developments is disastrous. None of the smaller Greek companies are making profits, and all but one or perhaps two of the multinationals are scoring net losses from their Greek operations. One multinational says it has not sent a dividend home in 26 years, when the state began fixing profit margins. The companies keep lobbying for a reason to justify their existence in Greece. The government continues to assure them they are needed here. In the coming year, many companies may demand more than assurances, and the net result could be *allagi* in the petroleum sector. With little financial ability or reason to stay open, companies could begin closing for real, and the whole Greek petroleum sector could be whittled down to the bone.

Takis Giorgiou

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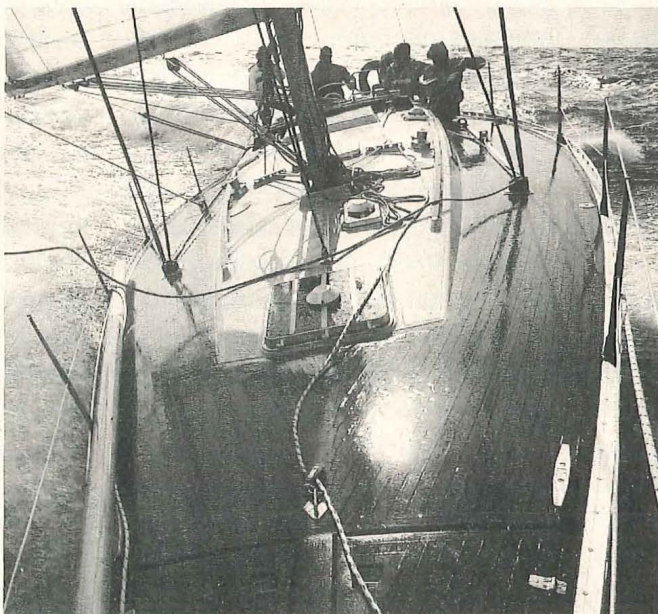
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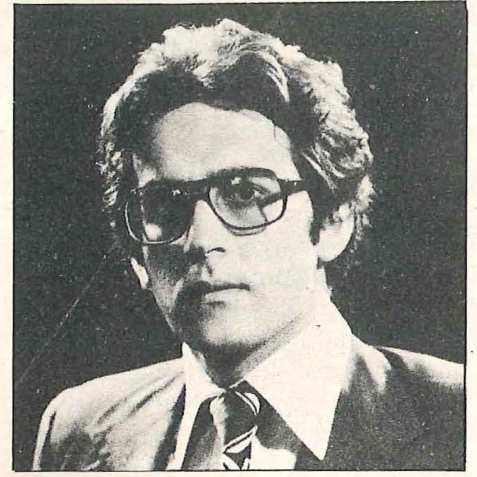
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Christos Alexopoulos: Theories of "Hellenic Socialism"

Populist Nationalism In Collectivist Drag?

By Richard C. Carpenter

Although European socialist thought, in one or another guise, falls in and out of favor with a rapidity that nearly rivals changes in Parisian haute couture, it seems to persist nonetheless; a new "brand" or an altered "interpretation" seeks to fill the gap left by a discredited predecessor.

Comes now a new wrinkle: "Hellenic Socialism." Its theorist and chief promoter: Christos Alexopoulos.

While Alexopoulos may not be an "eminent political theorist," neither should he be summarily dismissed as some street-corner theoretician, indiscriminately peddling socialist panaceas wrapped in trappings of Hellenism.

For the record: Alexopoulos has studied political science (Harvard), business administration (Columbia), and economic development (Cambridge). Since returning to Greece, he has served as an advisor to the ministry of national economy on matters of international economic relations; worked for the ministry of labor in its manpower-employment organization; worked as a director for a major multinational corporation; and performed con-

sultative services for various Greek and foreign enterprises.

Although he does not regard himself a "professional" writer, Alexopoulos has written several articles and commentaries for the Greek press, in addition to having published three books. Since he says these books are "a completed trilogy" that sets forth "the prerequisites, problems, and prospects of a new transformation of Greek society through socialism," they warrant individual mention.

His first book, *Greece or Hellas?* (Athens: E. & Ch. Karanasis, 1980, 215 pp.), argues that Greece should be internationally recognized as Hellas, the transliteration of the nation's name in Greek. Alexopoulos says this change is essential for "psychological reasons" of "national self-respect" and to emphasize what he believes is "the cultural continuity of Hellenism."

Though many found his arguments mere tautology, this name-change campaign attracted widespread attention including editorial comments in the *New York Times* and the *International Herald Tribune*.

Alexopoulos' second book,

Awaiting the Change... (Athens: Hestia / I. D. Kollaros & Co., 1981, 140 pp.), was published prior to the election of Andreas Papandreou and his Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). Alexopoulos remarked that this book was "a sort of prophecy for PASOK's coming to power."

Hellenism and Socialism: The Third Road (Athens: Hestia / I. D. Kollaros & Co., 1984, 184 pp.) completed the trilogy. This volume recapitulates points from the former works - national identity, capitalist versus socialist systems, ideology and politics -.

The concepts expressed in this trilogy form the framework for Alexopoulos' theories of Hellenic Socialism. Fundamentally, they appear to be a rehash (and an occasional restatement of terms) of the collectivist's stock-in-trade utopian tenets: pure social justice for all in a classless/stateless society, eventually attainable via the centralized allocation and redistribution of wealth.

Nevertheless, despite the obvious objections to such thought, there are enough curious divergences from mainstream socialism - and, for that matter, from the socialism of Prime

Minister Andreas Papandreou – to make these theories interesting.

Alexopoulos' explanations are often marred, however, by a proclivity for name-dropping which verges on distraction. A virtual "who's who in political philosophy" is presented in a rapid succession of comparison, contrast, and casual mention: Adam Smith, John Locke, Hobbes, Marx, Keynes, Galbraith, Friedman and Schumpeter are named, as are Proudhon, Rousseau, Weber, Marcuse, Rostow, Gramsci, and de Montesquieu. The narrative is further spiced by references to Freud, Spinoza, and for some reason, Dostoevski and T. S. Eliot.

This is heady and impressive stuff. But some of the theorists cited suffer a degree of misrepresentation.

For instance, consider the case of Joseph Schumpeter, the Austrian-born Harvard economist, noted for his work *Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy*. Alexopoulos says that Schumpeter "theorized that socialism would be the inevitable by-product of the success of capitalism." Schumpeter actually wrote that socialism could result after monopolies and government intervention had stifled the entrepreneur, who he thought to be the driving force of capitalism.

It is unclear whether Alexopoulos aims to synthesize several theories into a new form. Although it's not too original, there is ample precedent for doing so: Marx, for example, whipped up his "dialectical materialism" by merging Hegel's "dialectics" with Feuerbach's "materialism."

Another problem with Alexopoulos' explanations is their ambiguity. A high-concentration of buzzwords and catch-phrases drones evasively past open questions, leaving them unanswered in a stream of circumlocution.

For example, what are we to make of the following: "The Christian-Marxist dialogue, and more specifically the neo-orthodox current, has the possibility to lend to socialism

the human image which was lost in the Individualistic West and the Collectivist East. This approach might help discover the ideology of the Third Road between anarchic capitalism and totalitarian communism: of a new system, freed of heavenly and earthly paradises, which will have man at its center – neither Christ nor Marx. Suffice that rationalism and socialism prevail over the mysticism of theocracy or ideocracy, so that the juxtaposition of Eastern Orthodoxy to Western Rationalism does not end up to a 'progressive' social retreat." (from *Hellenism and Socialism*, p. 161).

"Greek civilization has a personal character which does not allow the transformation of the Greek into an object. Because of this, socialism... cannot but prevail, finally, in our country with a democratic and human face."

Certainly, one can expect and accept a minimal amount of abstraction in theoretical hypotheses; but when nebulousness predominates, the effect becomes semi-academic, not scholarly profundity. After all, it is not catering to elitism to ask that a theorist deal in meaning.

Alexopoulos describes his approach to socialism as "through culture," due to his belief that socialism "is more of a cultural phenomenon than an economic one." He adds: "That is why I try to combine socialism with culture, and Hellenic culture in particular."

"Socialism," he says, "must come through Hellenism, borrowing the ideals and values of Hellenism, if it is to be successful and to not go astray as in the Eastern Bloc or in the totalitarian régimes of the Third World."

He feels that there are values in Hellenism which can make socialism in Greece successful. "These values are: personal freedom, harmony between the rights of the individual and social rights, the search for truth, knowledge, and the Greek

ideal of 'the golden mean,' and the value of personality and individuality of each human being. These are of great significance if we are to avoid the totalitarian detour of socialism and the dehumanized Orwellian state of the 'masses.'"

The mechanics of effecting this combination are unspecified; no concrete methodology is developed. Indeed, can such a "mixture" be forced upon a pluralistic society short of by psychological indoctrination (one meaning of "socialization" in the parlance of social psychology)? If it is necessary to "re-educate the masses" so that they will accept certain "values" and follow various written and unwritten rules of conduct imposed by a new social order, this raises a series of ethical questions, including the old conundrum, who watches the watchers to keep them honest?

This is not to suggest that Alexopoulos is either being unscrupulous or entirely unrealistic in his theories. On the contrary, he realizes and openly acknowledges many flaws in socialist experimentation – although these have not led him to abandon his goal of improving socialism.

He admits, for instance, that capitalism is "more successful in increasing the freedom of the individual," and that if one judges socialism "on the basis of its production of wealth, it is clearly an inferior system to capitalism." The quirk here, however, is that he wants to combine the two systems, to have the best of both worlds.

"Socialism does not need to abolish private ownership," he says. "We need not be against the entrepreneur... Wealth, profit, and initiatives are absolutely necessary for the progress of society, because if we abolish the ambition for wealth and the incentives of private enterprise we will be abolishing progress. And what can socialism do without any wealth? If we do not have progress, that will amount to stagnation and retrogression."

Alexopoulos' "cultural approach

to socialism" accepts capitalism in "the sphere of production and the generation of wealth which socialism needs to flourish." Despite the difficulties that this combined system would entail, Alexopoulos feels the danger can be avoided "through the redistribution of power, the liberalization of society from the state" as well as by aiming to "harmonize the political freedom and individual rights of capitalism with the social rights and social justice of socialism."

How so? "The role of the state must be limited. Private enterprise, the incentives of the entrepreneur, and the profit motive should all be allowed to flourish—under control... The economic pie must be increased for the socialist system to divide it equitably. Otherwise we will have a socialization of poverty."

Should we accept this concept and all the inequalities that come with it, there are still unanswered questions: What are the precise limitations of the state? What sort of "controls" will be imposed on private enterprise? Why would private enterprise support a socialist system by generating wealth for that system when this works directly against the basic economic interests and advantages of private enterprise? The list could go on and on.

Another flaw in socialism that Alexopoulos admits to is the role of envy: "Of course, there is a great deal of envy in the transition to socialism. Too many people believe that they are socialist not so much because they hold dear the values of socialism, but because they view socialism as the best means for the advancement of their own self-

"The future of socialism will depend on the synthesis of psychology and economics. Its success is a question of finding the happy medium within the dialectic relationship of individual/society..."

interests... Unfortunately, there are far too many in Greece, and elsewhere as well, who, because of their inadequacies and entrepreneurial impotence, misinterpret socialism as a system that equalizes everyone."

Furthermore, he adds, "the best qualified and those with the best abilities are at a disadvantage [under socialism], because all those who are below that level want to be equal with those who are higher. But this desire for equality is not in the sense that the lower strata wish to reach the upper strata. Instead it is that they wish to see their betters brought down to their own level."

Hellenic Socialism emphasizes a meritocratic system, wherein the

talented are advanced on merit rather than political favoritism, as a means of avoiding these difficulties, Alexopoulos says. "Many socialists think that meritocracy is an elitist theory which serves the interests of the bourgeois class, and so it is something that should be done away with. Such thinking is wrong, for we cannot have any progress without some meritocracy. No socialist policy can be implemented unless there exist capable people to carry it out. It is wrong to believe that we should level the intelligent and the diligent with the stupid and the lazy."

Yet, acceptance of meritocracy automatically jettisons any hopes of attaining the socialist ideal of classless society by creating a division of those who are rewarded and advanced and those who cannot be, thus creating more envy.

Nevertheless, in considering the current Greek experiment with socialism as applied by the PASOK government, Alexopoulos appears to lose his optimistic exuberance. "One weakness of present-day socialism in Greece," he says, "lies in its lack of clearly defined principles, values, policies, and plans. The "loyalty to the party" has undermined morality and meritocracy... The party as an institution has acquired a great deal of influence, to

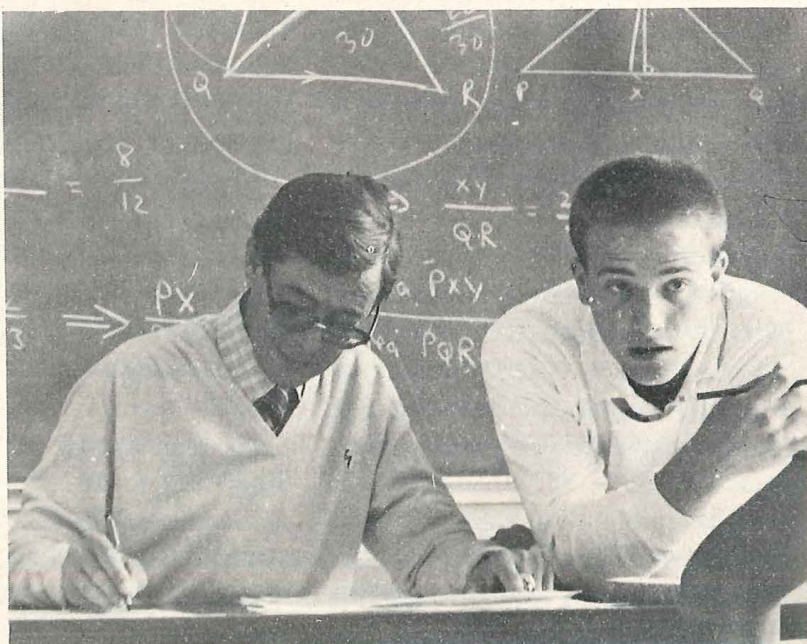
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the extent that it has become a substitute for the state, the parliament, and Greek society. There is a need to decrease the power of the party and dilute it to other centers in society. Those who get advanced through the party are usually the ones who could not make it on their own."

Another point on which Alexopoulos is critical of the Papandreou government's handling of affairs is the demonstrated tendency of blaming Greece's poor economic situation on external scapegoats and conspiracies. "Whatever is happening to a country is also the responsibility of its government and its people," he says. "It is high time that we accept this and try to find the roots of our problems, not only outside but inside our society as well. Starting from that axiom, I believe that the policies followed bear some blame for the poor results, as well as the

"Capitalism was linked with ancient Greek civilization. For the socialist system, however, Orthodoxy is better suited. Perhaps it is not symptomatic, the preference of the West for our classical past and of the East for our religious tradition – Communist, Orthodox Balkans."

individuals chosen to apply them."

Alexopoulos further believes that there has been a general misunderstanding in Greece concerning the values of social justice, equality, freedom, and meritocracy which has brought on a whole new set of problems. "People have misperceived socialism," he says, "and demand paradoxical things. They believe that they should manage the factories and the government posts. Thus, all sorts of incapable and immoral people have been promoted – not

because of their merits, personality, capabilities, or past performance – simply by jumping on board the train of *Allaghi* (Papandreou's pre-electoral battle cry of Change.)"

And what of the socialist's buzzword "decentralization" as applied so far? Alexopoulos responds that "in Greece the level of education

"The bi-gender Greek soul comes from a Greek father and an Eastern mother,' Kazantzakis once said. A one-sided Western identification corresponds to some kind of spiritual mutilation."

and culture, generally speaking, especially in the provinces, has not been high enough or great enough so that decentralization could succeed. That is perhaps why decentralization has not yet genuinely advanced far. It is true that now there is a central plan to which (PASOK) party influences are guided for the implementation of 'centralized decentralization'... If we are to have genuine socialism in Greece, there must be a true transfer of power both from the central party and from the state to the regional districts and the people... But if this actual transfer of power does not take place, it will amount to replacing economic exploitation with political repression."

Alexopoulos is quite frank about the dangers of socialism in Greece: "We now have a socialist government with an economy which has not attained a high level of development. There is some fear that this premature socialism can work against economic progress... Since capitalism and democracy did not advance greatly in Greece, it is also difficult for democratic socialism to succeed. Therefore, we must be very careful in any socialist transforma-

tion in Greece, because we have not achieved the necessary levels of capitalist and democratic development which are essential for the founding of a successful, democratic, socialist system."

Asked about the potential for a totalitarian régime to be established in Greece under the guise of a "socialist transformation," Alexopoulos readily admits that "it cannot rationally be denied that such a danger exists." But he quickly adds, "Nevertheless, I am optimistic about the Greek case... The individual and liberal values of modern Greek culture, as well as the structure of the Greek economy, do not aid the establishment of totalitarian statism."

He vacillates on this point, however, by saying that "due to the relatively low level of education and the crippled democracy that we have had in the past, the people, in general, have not become conscious of their rights, obligations, and responsibilities. The Greek people have not yet become a good means for the resistance of statism, simply because they have never experienced a long period of democracy and they have not been educated to demand their rights from the state."

To conclude, one cannot deny that there exists a certain nobility and appeal in the intentions of socialist theory for an equitable distribution of wealth and political power among all classes. But can anyone seriously argue that a socialist system has truly redistributed either economic wealth or political power on an equitable basis? Moreover, has any brand of socialism yet proven itself a viable alternative without being established at the expense of freedom or economic progress?

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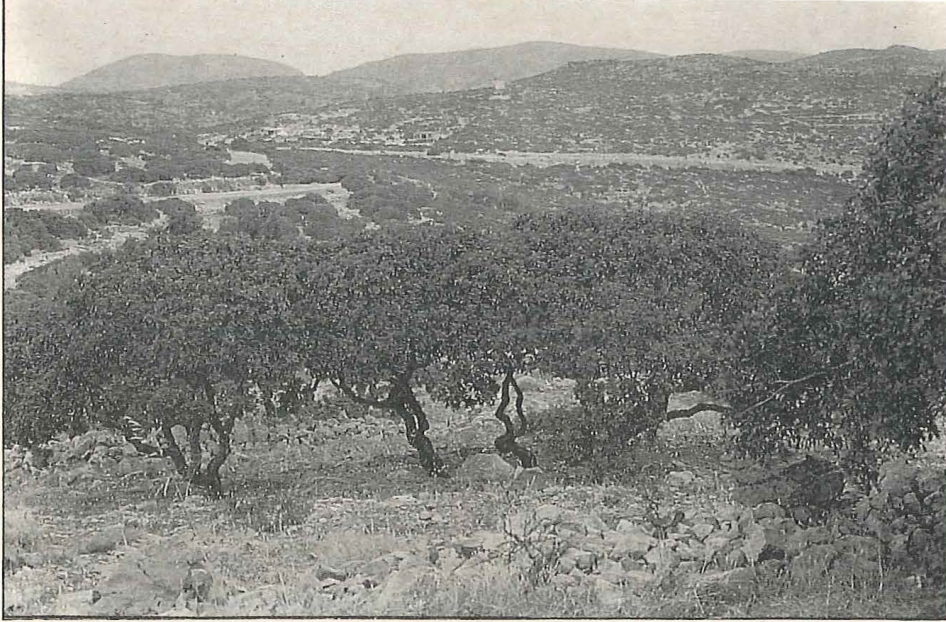
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A grove of mastic trees on Chios.

Chios: The Chew in Chewing Gum

By Stephanie Ginger
and Christopher Klint

How use doth breed a habit in a man!

"The Two Gentlemen of Verona"

There are habits and habits, some good and some bad, and chewing gum, chewing quids of tobacco, and even chewing one's fingernails can be traced back to prehistoric times. Mastica, the resinous gum derived from the mastic tree (*P. Lentiscus*) indigenous to the Greek island of Chios, is the source of that base habit of gum chewing, a habit which can drive the non-advocate insane and the modern masticator to the dentist.

Although the mastic tree is also to be found in Israel and Cyprus, it is only on the eastern Aegean island of Chios – a verdant Greek island only a stone's throw from Turkey – that the trees weep "tears" of resin, or *dakria*, as they are called in Greece. According to legend – maintained on the island even today – although the mastic tree can be uprooted from Chios and may even bloom and flourish elsewhere, it will never shed its priceless "tears" on foreign soil.

On Chios, these tears are collected and processed every year in a time-honored fashion, and made to yield the final product, an aromatic gum, used in liqueurs, lacquers, and simple chewing gum.

Since classical times, the mastic produced on the island of Chios has been used for medicinal purposes, and was chewed to preserve the gums and to sweeten the breath. In addition, over the centuries, many Mediterranean peoples extracted an oil from the crimson berries of the mastic tree, an oil which was edible and which was also used to illuminate their homes. Today, the people of Chios continue to use this oil in the preparation of a popular regional sweetmeat called *mastica*, as well as a local liqueur known as *mastiche*. Historians identify the oil derived from the mastic tree as the "balm"

mentioned over and over again in *Genesis*, and the mastic tree itself as that of Susannah in the scriptures.

Chios is one of the most fertile islands in the Aegean, and its undulating hills and valleys are covered with thick groves of mastic trees. The cultivation of the mastic tree served to enrich the heavily populated island during the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. For mastic, rare and with a heady scent fit for



Close-up of the trunk of one of the island's priceless trees.

kings, was in great demand all over Europe. In those days, royalty chewed gum – today, whereas the aristocracy has eschewed chewing gum in favor of habits more genteel, only the masses masticate the sticky substance.

However, the history of mastic – to whatever use it was put – dates back more than two millennia. Even Hippocrates, master of medicine, prescribed mastica as a beneficial balm to those

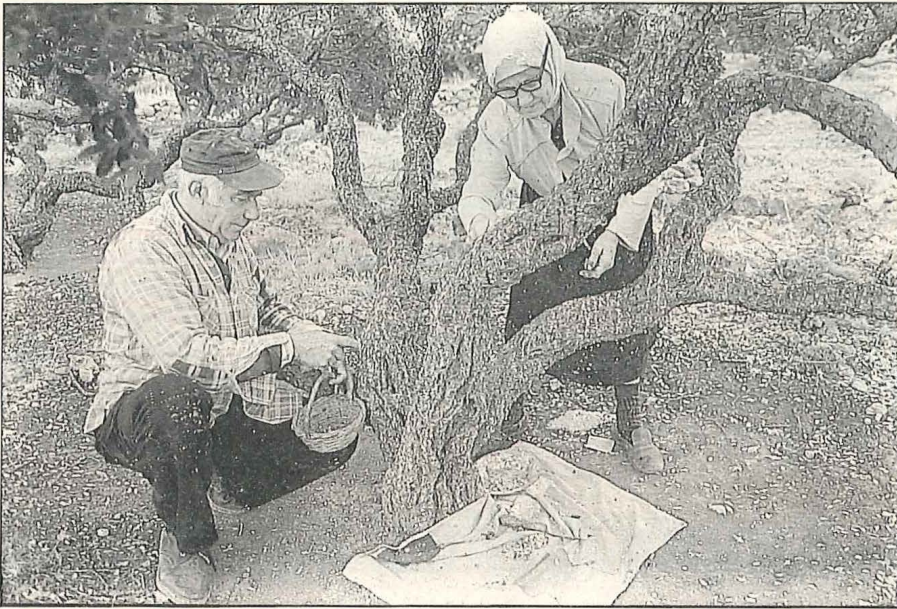
suffering from coughs and colds. Later on, the Romans had their toothpicks made-to-order from the bark of mastic trees, claiming that mastic had properties which kept teeth white, prevented tooth decay, and inhibited halitosis.

In AD 565 an edict was passed in Rome forbidding the use of rare spices, except upon the altars of the gods. Castus was offered to Saturn, cassia and benzoin to Jove, musk to Juno, aloes to Mars, saffron to the sun (Apollo), mastic to the moon (Diana), cinnamon to Mercury, and ambergris to Venus.

Today, such sacrifices are no longer fashionable, and although world demand for mastic has declined considerably, the inhabitants of Chios continue to prosper from the produce of their rare and unique commodity. Last year alone, between 85 and 95 percent of the island's annual 150-ton yield of mastic was exported to England, France, Saudi Arabia, and Bulgaria, where one kilo of the pale-yellow aromatic resin can fetch up to 50 pounds sterling.

In rural Chios, time has virtually stood still, and many of the islanders live today very much as they did hundreds of years ago. Only the occasional television antenna perched atop a traditional ceramic-tiled roof, reveals that the residents have been touched, however lightly, by 20th century technology. There are some 24 villages in central Chios devoted solely to the cultivation of the mastic tree, and their inhabitants, many wearing the traditional dress of their forefathers, still travel by donkey or mule every morning to tend the groves of trees that provide them with their livelihood.

The cultivation of the mastic tree is difficult, and demands a great deal of

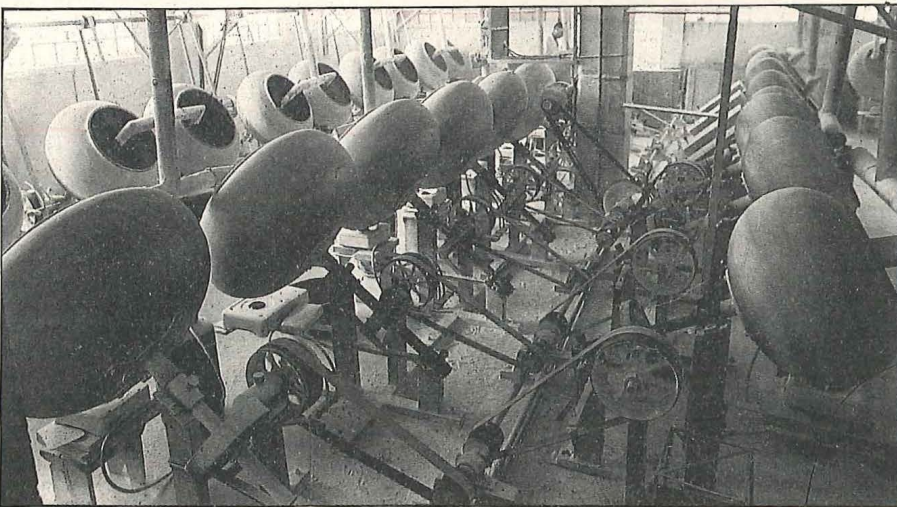


Villagers collect "tears" of pale yellow resin exuding from the "embroidered" branches of the mastic tree.

attention. In the villages of Pyrgi, Kalimassia, Neo Hori, as well as the other 21 mastic-producing villages, the mastic trees are tended much as they have been for generations. The young trees are planted early in the spring, fertilized and purged of pests. Only after 15 years does the mastic tree begin to produce resin. However, the mastic farmers "embroider" the trees when they

generating the superior product. For that reason, few female trees are to be found in the mastic groves of Chios — they are spurned, and culled at an early age.

The tears of resin are carefully scraped from the bark of the stunted, twisted trees, and are collected from where they have fallen to the ground. The baskets of "tears" are then



In the central cooperative factory of Chios, the raw mastic is carefully washed, rinsed and drained. The raw mastic is cooked and mixed and then the "dough" is kneaded and formed into large loaves, which are set out to cool.

are only six years old; using a special tool, they make shallow incisions on the trunks and branches of the trees, from which the viscous mastic weeps and falls onto the ground. The mastic is allowed to lie upon the ground for from 15 to 20 days to crystallize, at which time it is gathered by the villagers into wicker baskets.

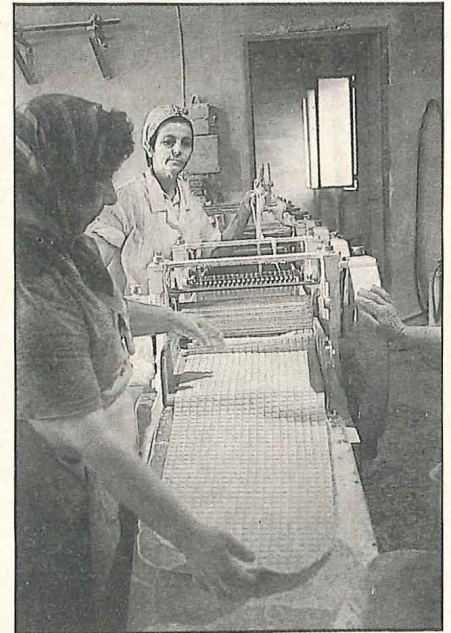
As in all walks of life, discrimination exists even in the field of arboriculture. There are both male and female mastic trees, each of which produces a different quality resin, with the male tree

The gum has been a source of livelihood for Chiotese for centuries.



brought back to the villages, where women laboriously separate the resin from the leaves, twigs, and branches, before it is sent off to the main town for processing.

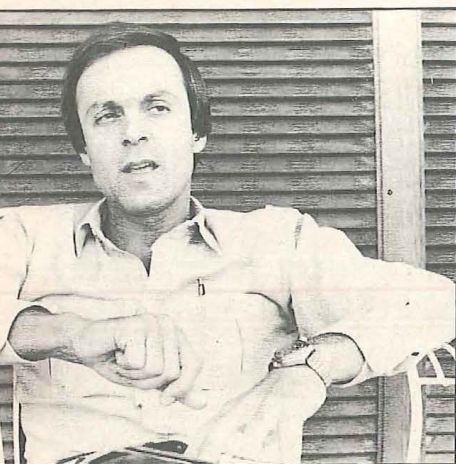
There, in the port city of Chios, the resin is processed in the island's mastic cooperative, a somewhat antiquated central factory. The tears of resin are sorted according to size and quality. They are repeatedly washed and rinsed, kneaded and baked into large loaves, and moulded into different shapes. The finished product is either



Flattening the mastic loaves by a special machine which also impresses them with the traditional lozenge shapes.

sugar-coated like western chewing gum, or it is packaged in its natural, crystalline form.

Despite the fact that today it is impossible to find toothpicks made from the wood of the mastic-tree, and even though the world market for this unique product is nothing near what it was in antiquity, chewing *mastica* and sipping the aromatic aperitif *mastiche* will always have an important place in the lives of Greeks, Turks, and every foreign visitor fortunate enough to visit the island of Chios.



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cesss."



"...ironically, the workup, if it causes great
anxiety, can work against you."



"When we speak of infertility, we may really
be referring to subfertility."

by Elizabeth Boleman Herring

Empty Cribs: An Athenian

Infertility. *Time* magazine recently called it "the saddest epidemic." It currently affects one in six American couples, and the statistic is growing. In the US, according to *Time*, "the incidence of infertility among married women ages 20-24, normally the most fertile age group, jumped 177 percent between 1966 and 1982." But the epidemic is not confined to the overdeveloped West: Dr. Constantine Samaras, a specialist in infertility, says the problem is growing in Greece as well.

Samaras, an alumnus of Athens College and the Medical School of Athens, was trained in general surgery and obstetrics at the London Hospital in Whitechapel, and completed his residency in obstetrics and gynecology at the Queen's Medical Center in Nottingham, where he also earned a Master of Philosophy. From England, he went on to train under world renowned endocrinologist, Robert Greenblatt, at the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta, Georgia, where he completed a four year fellowship and specialized in problems of infertility, hormone replacement therapy, breast cancer and in vitro fertilization (test tube babies.)

Samaras, the son of a well known Athenian cardiologist, has recently returned to set up a practice in infertility, and *The Athenian* interviewed him at his office on Vassilis Sophias.

Athenian: Is the problem of infertility growing here?

Samaras: It surely is, and more and more people here are seeking help.

Athenian: Is infertility growing in general, or only in specific segments of the population?

Samaras: I think it's growing in general, due to the ways in which Greek society is evolving.

Women are starting to build families at a later stage than they used to. They also have more active social and sexual lives compared to previous generations, and that means we're dealing with women trying for their first pregnancies at the age of 30, 35 and this is *very* common today, while it was a rarity previously.

Additionally, in Greece, we don't use a lot of contraception, especially hormonal contraception. Why, I really don't know. Perhaps it's because the medical community is sending the wrong message out through the media – that "the pill" causes weight gain, and cancer.

Athenian: Is the Greek reliance on "abortion as contraception" one reason for infertility later on?

Samaras: It's the main reason, as far as I'm concerned, in this country.

Athenian: Why?

Samaras: Because sexually active women here, without a clue as to when their fertile days are, or even *how* they conceive, use no contraception, get pregnant, and have to terminate their pregnancies. As a

result they run two grave risks: first, postoperative infection, and second, damage of the uterine cavity and the cervix.

Athenian: So, we have Greek women starting families at a later age, and complications due to abortion – What other factors contribute to infertility here?

Samaras: Infections that have been incorrectly diagnosed – often as not by a girlfriend down the block – and thus incorrectly treated, usually by do-it-yourself "washes."

Additionally, there may be problems due to using an incorrect mode of contraception. For example, a 22 year old woman came to me – no children yet – and she'd been fitted with a coil, of all things. As far as I'm concerned, the coil should be used only *after* the first baby.

Athenian: How do you define infertility?

Samaras: The failure to conceive after a year of unprotected frequent intercourse, and I repeat *frequent*.

Athenian: When should a couple start to be concerned and seek help?

Samaras: If the woman hasn't conceived after 1½ years of frequent intercourse.

Athenian: Where should they start?

Samaras: With a gynecologist. They should first do a hysterosalpinogram (an X-ray of the uterus and tubes,) and a sperm count.

Athenian: Generally speaking, are gynecologists here qualified to do



"A bad doctor can lose you a lot more than money: Time."



"Having a sense of humor is a rare advantage for a couple."



"So far, counting the twins, seven, and one on the way."

Endocrinologist Talks About Infertility

these studies?

Samaras: The hysterosalpinogram requires some pretty expensive equipment which few gynecologists have themselves. Generally, they refer patients to radiologists and microbiologists for these initial tests, then interpret the results themselves.

Athenian: Can someone on IKA get an adequate fertility workup?

Samaras: Only very basic help, which I would have to term inadequate.

Athenian: What are the main causes of infertility?

Samaras: Primarily, tubal factors – blocked tubes. Neck and neck with tubal factors, anovulatory factors – no ova. Then, and this factor is growing, the male factor. This is the most difficult problem to treat, as well, and we know very little about male infertility because it's been ignored, or termed taboo. It's been unthinkable to consider the male as the reason for a couple's infertility. It's always been seen as somehow the woman's "fault." This is crazy, you know, because in about 40 percent of infertility cases, the problem is the male.

Athenian: I understand you have a high success rate with your cases, so perhaps "infertile" is really a misnomer for a lot of these patients.

Samaras: When we speak of infertility, we may really be referring to *subfertility*, patients with a lower fer-

tility potential: men with live sperm that don't live long enough, women with eggs that don't function properly, or with short luteal phases. One or both partners may be subfertile, due to a combination of factors.

Athenian: How expensive is a fertility workup in Athens? Say a couple faces a hysterosalpinogram, a laparoscopy (looking inside a woman's abdomen with a telescopic device,) tubal surgery, drug therapy, 10 to 20 office visits...

Samaras: It depends purely on the abilities and the training of the physician. If he or she is skilled enough, and well trained, the cost can be kept to a minimum. If the physician is not skilled and experienced, and goes on and on and on, the workup can cost you millions, it will produce no results, and, in addition, you lose precious time.

In general, the fertility potential declines dramatically after age 35. Consider, too, you only have 12 chances per year of achieving a pregnancy. If you add to this, surgical treatment, you may have to wait over a year to see results: you have to wait for the epithelium to regenerate, for instance, after tubal surgery. Time is of the essence. A protracted workup can be a soul wasting process, and if you start at 35, you may not make it in time. A bad doctor can lose you a lot more than money: Time.

Athenian: Can an infertile couple,

with means, get as good help here in Athens as abroad?

Samaras: In general, yes. But there are certain types of expert help that aren't readily available – primarily the IVF setup, (In vitro fertilization/test tube babies.)

A unit has just opened up here, but it's brand new, and you have to bear in mind that Dr. Steptoe tried for two years before he got results.

Plus, an IVF unit demands meticulous organization, quality control and very hard work...

Athenian: Are there certain cases then that you'd send elsewhere?

Samaras: Yes. First of all, all the IVF cases. Personally, I'd send them to Australia, or England. Australia's really perfected the freezing of the ovum.

In England, there are three well known IVF centers: Ian Craft's and Robert Winston's centers in London, and Patrick Steptoe's in Cambridge.

Athenian: What other cases?

Samaras: Cornual obstruction of the tubes. This surgery demands special equipment and continuous practice on the surgeon's part.

Athenian: What are the psychological problems that can surface during the workup?

Samaras: Interpersonal problems between the partners. Having to schedule intercourse to the hour and then come straight to the doctor's office for a post-coital test (to deter-

mine the sperms' viability in the cervical mucus) can be really upsetting to a couple.

Then, that business with the thermometer (taking the woman's basal body temperature every morning upon waking) can become a nightmare, though it's still the simplest, cheapest method of determining the time of ovulation and getting a rough idea of how long the egg survives.

Having a sense of humor is a rare advantage for a couple.

Athenian: You would say then that the problems within the couple's sexual relationship, brought on by the many mechanical things they have to do during the workup cause...

Samaras: ... a lot of anxiety. And the anxiety affects the hypothalamus which is the center controlling ovulation. If the hypothalamus is negatively influenced, then ovulation stops.

You know that sometimes the menses are absent when a woman is under great stress – university exams, moving house, travel.

Athenian: Sounds like the Heisenberg Principle. In other words, one of the contributing factors in a couple's infertility may be the workup itself.

Samaras: Yes, ironically, the workup, if it causes great anxiety, can work against you. And the longer it goes on, the less stamina you may have to push on to a pregnancy.

Athenian: What do you do to minimize this problem?

Samaras: I try to spend a lot of time with the couple, reassuring them, gaining their confidence, showing them that the workup is an orderly, rational procedure. If this doesn't work, I use mild tranquilizers. It helps a great deal to share a language. I had great problems working with Indian couples in England, where there were both language and religious barriers.

Athenian: In subfertility cases, what are some of the diagnostic, therapeutic, surgical aids available?

Samaras: Primarily, there are three steps every gynecologist should take in the first infertility workup.

First, as we said, the hysterosalpinogram should be done to see if there is a passage to the egg.

Second, is there an egg.

Third, what is the quality of the male partner's sperm.

If possible, the doctor should do all these tests himself to eliminate the possibility of error, or be very, very sure of where he sends the couple to have the tests done.

When these basic steps are taken, it's on to the finer details – the possibility of immunological factors. The woman may be allergic to her partner's sperm, for example.

Athenian: Could you explain?

Samaras: Yes. Some women develop antibodies to their partner's sperm, and these antibodies immobilize and kill the sperm.

Also, due to hormonal dysfunction, or to the existence of antibodies in the cervical mucus, the mucus can become hostile to the sperm.

There is a treatment for this to suppress the antibodies until a pregnancy is achieved.

There is some fine work being done in London to eliminate these antibodies using auto-transfusions, and I've sent two cases there.

Athenian: So, tubal problems can be corrected surgically, hormonal problems can be corrected with hormone therapy.

Samaras: ... and the sperm factors can be corrected with either cortisone or hormonal treatments – Clomid, for example – in some cases.

Another problem, endometriosis, requires laparoscopy for diagnosis. Laparoscopy is also required to rule out congenital disease, such as complete absence of the ovaries, or tubes immobilized by adhesions, ovaries covered with adhesions...

Athenian: There's a lot that can go wrong, isn't there?

Samaras: Yes, that's why you must do a laparoscopy to be complete.

Otherwise, 10-15 percent is left to luck.

Athenian: Is artificial insemination, either with partner's or donor's sperm, available?

Samaras: Yes. There are fresh sperm banks. However, neither chromosomal analysis, nor cultures of these sperm, are done. Fresh sperm have a higher success rate than frozen.

Athenian: What has your success rate been in the year and a half since you've been back?

Samaras: Well, now consider that a lot of so-called hopeless cases have come to me, having tried everyone else in town – women of 40, 42, who tell me they're 36. So far, counting the twins, seven, and one on the way.

Athenian: Are there cases you turn away?

Samaras: I personally think it's everyone's right to seek help. But I'm in no position, to offer my professional help and my personal opinion. I'm in no position, I have no right, to refuse help.

But, very bluntly, I have to state the pros and cons to a couple as I see them.

For example, if I have a man of 50 and a woman of 40, and the woman's been through workups all over town, and has tried everything, they just won't have the psychological strength, nor the time, to succeed. Remember, just twelve chances a year...

I have to outline the chances for them – the possibility of septic abortion following amniocentesis, for instance.

I explain everything loud and clear, and if they still want me to carry on, I will.

In Georgia, in training, I had a case where the woman's tubes were damaged beyond belief. We opened one, just for the sake of doing it, really, because the tube was non-functional. A year later, the woman was pregnant.

Greeks to Reconstruct Ancient Trireme

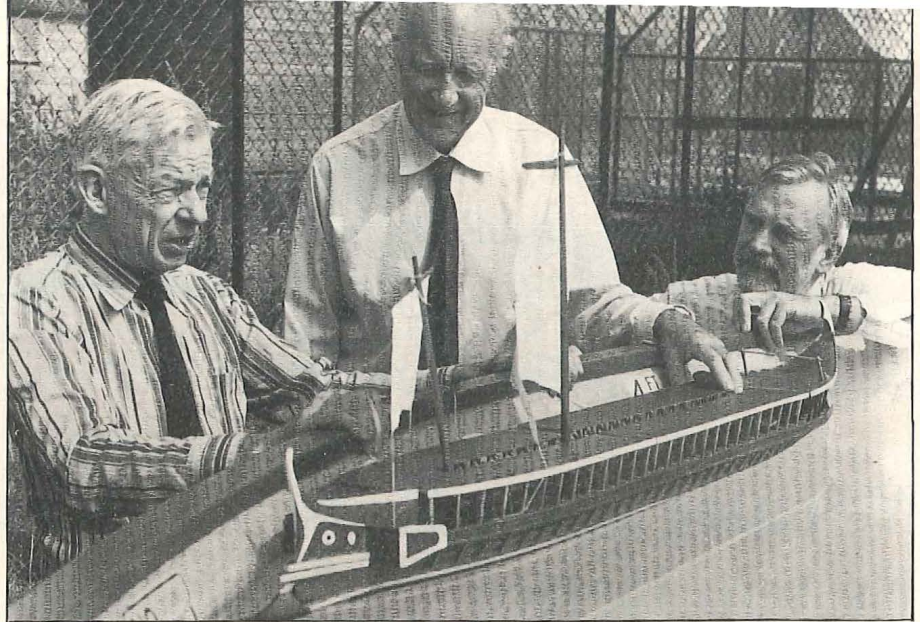
By Lee Stokes

A reconstruction of a Greek trireme, the ancient warship which helped the Athenians snatch victory from the jaws of defeat against the invading Persians in 480 BC, will soon skim the waves of the Aegean sea for the first time in 2,000 years.

This remarkable fighting vessel, estimated to have been 124 feet long; 18 feet wide and crewed by 200 men; was originally to have been built at the Liverpool dockyard in England. But a shortage of funds nearly led to the project's abandonment. The Greek navy's general staff then intervened, promising to top up the "Greek trireme fund" set-up in Britain by up to 400,000 pounds, so that the sturdy pine-and-oak vessel could be constructed in Greece.

The design for the trireme was drawn up after years of research by three British experts. They are John Coates, a former ministry of defence naval architect, Professor John Morrison of Cambridge University, who is the foremost world authority on ships of antiquity, and the late Commander Eric McKee of the Royal Navy, who was also a naval architect.

The Greek navy's top brass have praised the research conducted by the British experts, and believe the project's implementation can still teach modern naval architects a great deal. Retired Rear Admiral Emmanuel Makris, 69, president of the governing board of the Naval Museum of Greece, said that thanks to this research in Britain, "for the first time, we will build a trireme using only the materials that would have been available to ancient Greek shipwrights, namely pine, oak, leather and an ancient type of glue. The trireme will not just be a model to be kept in the museum but will be used in real life by real sailors. It will become an honorary vessel in the service of the Hellenic navy, using draftees especially trained as its crew." Rear Admiral Makris also pointed out that *neosykos* or wooden ship's hangers based on the original ancient Greek model, would also be built to accommodate the trireme when it was not in use.



"You may well ask why a modern NATO navy is interested in building an ancient wooden ship," laughed Captain Ioannis Kolliniatis, 45, the MIT (Portsmouth) trained director of hull systems at the Greek navy general staff, who is supervising the trireme construction project. "Modern navies can always learn from ancient maritime skills. If you consider that a much smaller Athenian navy resoundly beat a Persian task force at least three times its size by outmaneuvering the invaders in the narrow waters around Salamis island, then we can learn a lot about how maximum maneuverability, speed and perfect coordination can win a naval battle."

Though the trireme played such an important role in history, remaining the most successful warship of the ancient world until the rise of the Roman Empire when five-, six- and seven-tiered warships emerged, very little is known about its design. "By constructing this ancient warship, we hope to learn a lot about its maximum speed, how the 170 rowers and 30 officers were arranged, how all these rowers were synchronized and the secrets of rapid but efficient construction practiced by the ancient Athenians," said Captain Kolliniatis. "We know that in times of emergency, when Athens was threatened by a powerful foe, triremes were constructed in a very short space of time. We want to learn from this experience."

Captain Anastasios Tzamtzis, 45, director of the Naval Museum of Greece, situated along the seafront in Piraeus, says that few clues exist in classical literature about the trireme's shape and performance. "But Thucydides, the ancient historian, recounts how in 428 BC, Athens sent a trireme the 240 nautical miles to Mytiline, ordering a massacre of the population as punishment for the island's attempt to side with Sparta against Athens. A

second trireme, bearing a reprieve, covered the distance in just over 24 hours, arriving in time to save the populace. This leads us to deduce that an ancient trireme's maximum speed was ten knots per hour."

Captain Tzamtzis believes the trireme "is the one vessel that changed the history of the world," which explains the intense interest the project has generated. "This three-tiered warship insured Greek naval dominance in the Aegean and stopped a Persian advance into Europe, which could have changed the whole way of life and thinking we enjoy today."

The trireme developed out of the single-tiered warships of the kind used by Jason in his quest for the golden fleece. It was built of pine with keels of oak and bound together by a compound whose ingredients still remain a mystery.

The trireme was a participant in most of the battles of the ancient world. The battle of Artemission, though it did not lead to an outright Greek victory, gave the ill-pressed Greeks the confidence to take on the Persians once more at Salamis, a decisive victory for Athens. The Peloponnesian wars in the fifth century BC proved the trireme's worth to Athens at the battles of Patrae and Naupactus, when the fleets of the Spartan alliance were crushed. And though the Athenian expedition to Syracuse, in 415-414 BC, led to an Athenian defeat on land it remained, nevertheless, a considerable feat given the distances involved.

"This project may revolutionize our view of ancient maritime skills, and teach us not to neglect our naval power," says Captain Spyros Panorgios, of the Greek navy's general staff public affairs office. "For we will realize just how important a role the control of the sea has played in the history of the West."



Winning at the Polls: The Electoral System Device

by Lyda Modiano Leon

Last September government officials said that the debate on a new electoral system would be introduced into parliament this winter. This six-month announcement of delay has been interpreted by opposition parties as a political stratagem to prevent their proper preparation for the forthcoming elections. More likely, though, the delay is due to PASOK's difficulty in deciding on the system which best advances its own interests. This, and the presidential elections which must take place in April, are the main factors determining the government's stance towards the national elections which officially are to take place in October.

In the recent past, electoral systems have been based on various forms of *reinforced proportional representation* (RPR). It was the main concern of the Karamanlis government following the fall of military dictatorship in 1974 to establish a strong self-dependent government to prevent the extremes of right and left from prevailing in parliament. As a result, an extreme form of RPR was introduced, a voting procedure consisting of three rounds. A simple proportional first round was followed by a second which reduced participation of small parties by establishing percentage limits for entry (17% for a single party, 25% for alliances of two parties and 30% for alliances among three or more parties). Finally, Karamanlis introduced the institution of 12 deputies indirectly voted for at the national level from lists drawn up by each party and elected according to party percentages won. This method remained in force with some minor changes until 1981.

Apart from RPR elections from 1974 through 1981 employed the "preferential cross" system; that is, a cross was used before a candidate's name to specify the voter's particular preference.

The argument for this system, dating back 30 years, is that it helped promote a stable one-party government, something indispensable in the multi-party framework of modern Greek politics, though achieved at the expense of smaller parties. Indeed, in the 1981 campaign PASOK made a major issue of this electoral system, claiming it to be undemocratic. Furthermore, PASOK declared itself then in favor of simple proportional representation and the abolition of the preferential cross.

Although the cross was indeed abolished in 1982 and the priority order of special candidates left to the decision of the party and not of the voter (a decision which New Democracy opposed), the change in electoral system has been a more difficult step for PASOK to take. Hence the prime minister's call for added delay.

While PASOK would like to promote the leading party's self-dependence in parliament and improve the degree of smaller parties' representation in Parliament, this is going to be difficult to achieve within the simple proportional representational system. Apart from its former delacrations, PASOK has been influenced in its outlook by the results of the Euroelections last year and the data released by the latest demographic survey.

The main principle of the simple proportional representational system is that every vote carries equal weight. In the context of the first round of the 1981 elections this meant that the 5,671,055 valid votes were divided by the 300 seats in parliament. Thus, the 18,904 votes needed to secure one seat is called "the electoral measure." As there were eight parties running, the resulting figures by party can be seen in Table 1, with the largest numbers per party left over determining placement of the four remain-

ing seats.

In the second round of the 1981 elections, the seats won by each party were distributed among the ten greater geographical areas into which Greece is divided, and then redistributed, in turn, among the 56 electoral districts into which these areas are themselves subdivided.

This second round distribution, however, only involved 288 seats because the twelve deputies voted for at the national level are distributed only *after* the electoral district breakdown is taken.

As can be seen in the 1981 figures, the RPR system resulted in three parties entering parliament instead of eight, and with seats more evenly spread. (See Table 2)

At the moment there are two commissions considering the best course which the government should take on this issue. One is the Elections Bureau of the ministry of the interior, and the other is the so-called "Kastri" commission, the prime minister's own. Both have studied last June's Euroelections and the results of the latest demographic survey which, as reported in the media, show that 30 parliamentary seats have moved from peripheral to urban areas where New Democracy has greater appeal.

As the minister of the interior has explained, "We have worked on one or two systems of simple proportional representation, but it is the Prime Minister who is going to present the final opinion." The two systems under consideration have been dubbed by the media the Papanastassiou and the D'Hondt systems.

The Papanastassiou system calls for a simple proportional representation in regards to the first 200 seats in Parliament. The remaining 88 – and the 12 individually listed candidates at the

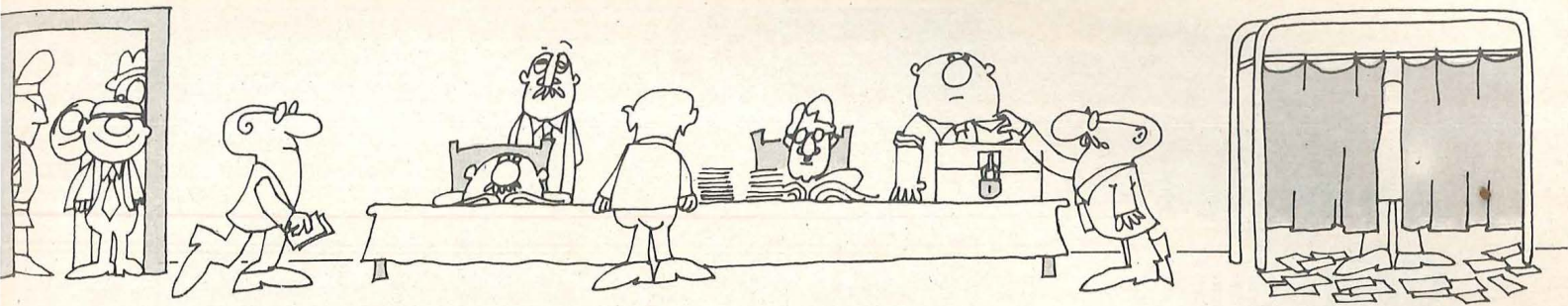


Table 1*

PARTIES	VOTES	INTEGRAL No of SEATS	UNUSED VOTES	OVERALL SEATS
PASOK	2,726,309	144	4,133	145
ND	2,034,496	107	11,768	108
KKE (exterior)	620,302	32	15,374	33
KP	95,799	5	1,279	5
KKE (interior)	76,404	4	788	4
KODISO	40,126	2	2,318	2
EDIK	22,763	1	3,859	2
KF	20,645	1	1,741	1
Others	34,213	—	—	—
TOTAL	5,671,057	296	—	300

* The source is Dretakis' article in *Eleftherotyia* 26 Sept. '84.

Table 2*

PARTIES	DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS WITH	
	SIMPLE PRS	RPRS
PASOK	145	172
ND	108	115
KKE (exterior)	33	13
KP	5	—
KKE (interior)	4	—
KODISO	2	—
EDIK	2	—
KF	1	—
Others	—	—
TOTAL	300	300

* Sources: *Eleftherotyia* 14 October '84 and an article by ex-minister M. Dretakis in *Eleftherotyia* 26 September '84.

Table 3*

**DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS IN PARLIAMENT, NATIONAL ELECTIONS '81
WITH PAPANASTASSIOU AND D' HONDT SYSTEMS.**

PARTIES	PAPANASTASSIOU	D'HONDT SYSTEM
PASOK	168	167
ND	103	118
KKE (exterior)	23	15
KP	3	—
KKE (interior)	2	—
KODISO	1	—
TOTAL	300	300

* Source: *Eleftherotyia* 14 October '84

national level – are to be divided between the two leading parties at a percentage to be decided by the government (70-30% or 60-40%).

The D'Hondt system is more complex. The 300 seats in this case are distributed in one round, but the votes won in each electoral district will be divided by numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., with the party collecting the larger quotients getting the priority of seats, until they are all distributed. (See Table 3). As can be seen from a comparison between Tables 2 & 3, the D'Hondt system gives results very similar to the RPR which now exists.

Less desirable for PASOK is to support the present form of RPR by lowering the limits for entry into the second round from 17% to 5-6%, since, on the one hand, they have opposed this tactic in the past, and on the other, by not lowering the percentage enough they would arouse a strong reaction from the smaller parties. Indeed, KKE, KKE of the Interior and KODISO are all pressing for a purely simple proportional representation. ND, on the other hand, is confident that it will make the most significant gains through the system used in 1981 and is pressing the government at the same time to hold a referendum on the reintroduction of the preferential cross.

Whatever the final choice, PASOK is likely to suffer some setback. Either it will be charged with breaking its promises for not following simple proportional representation or it will have to reconcile itself to an alliance with another party (most likely KKE) and abandon hope for a majority in Parliament. Certainly, the fact that PASOK is at present in power gives it a free hand to make the best of the situation, yet an "electoral system device" may not be enough to assure it a continuing and comfortable self-dependency in government.

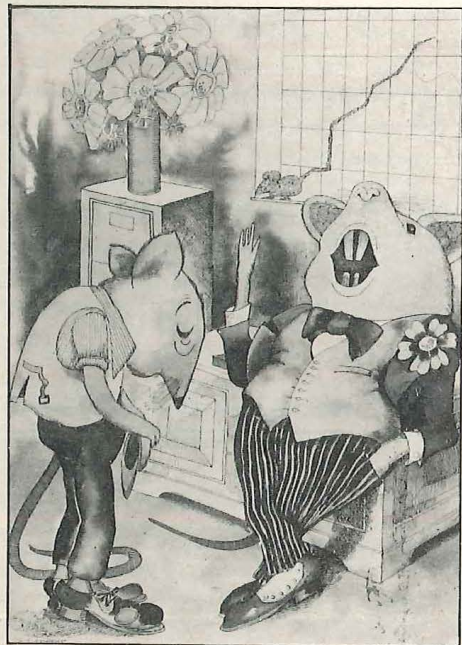
Animated Cartoonist

Leading political cartoonist Antonis Kalamaras does not belong to any special party. "I am just democratic," he explains in an interview. To get away from the harshness of current events, Kalamaras pursues the gentle art of illustrating children's books.

by B. Samantha Stenzel

Antonis Kalamaras has a warm manner which is expressed by his lively eyes framed by horn-rimmed glasses and the smile that usually lurks under his full walrus-style moustache. It seems natural that he would be the illustrator of numerous children's books, including Manos Kondoleon's *Mouse City* for which he composed charming pastel drawings that won him the Andersen award at the 17th IBBY Congress in Prague in 1980.

He is also the author of *Aris and Haris* which relates the innocent adventures of a pair of twins. Therefore, it seems paradoxical that he is also the creator of innumerable biting political cartoons which appear four times a week in *Mesimvrini* newspaper and once a week in *Ena* magazine. He also contributes to



Cartoonist and Family at home L-R Maria, Andreas (holding Pasha the cat), Antonis Kalamaras and Leonidis:

The Athenian, *Kai* and does some advertising work as well.

"It may seem strange that I, like cartoonists all over Europe, enjoy doing children's books," he admitted. "I prefer making cartoons, but I enjoy doing the illustrations as well." He expanded on this: "All the harsh things you see everyday and the violence of current events harden you and there's a soothing gentleness in children's books."

Kalamaras was born in Piraeus fifty years ago and studied at the Higher School of Economics in Athens. After graduation, he worked in an accounting office and then went to work at a bank because it left more free time to sketch. "In 1960 I began making cartoons as an amateur," he recalled. He submitted cartoons to *Tachydromos* and *Eikones*. He recalled, "In 1967, when the colonels came in *Eikones* was closed and *Tachydromos* stopped taking cartoons from amateurs, so I disappeared from the scene." He continued to draw and to study languages but the years were slipping by and he realized that a caricaturist to make a living has to deal with political matters for a daily newspaper.

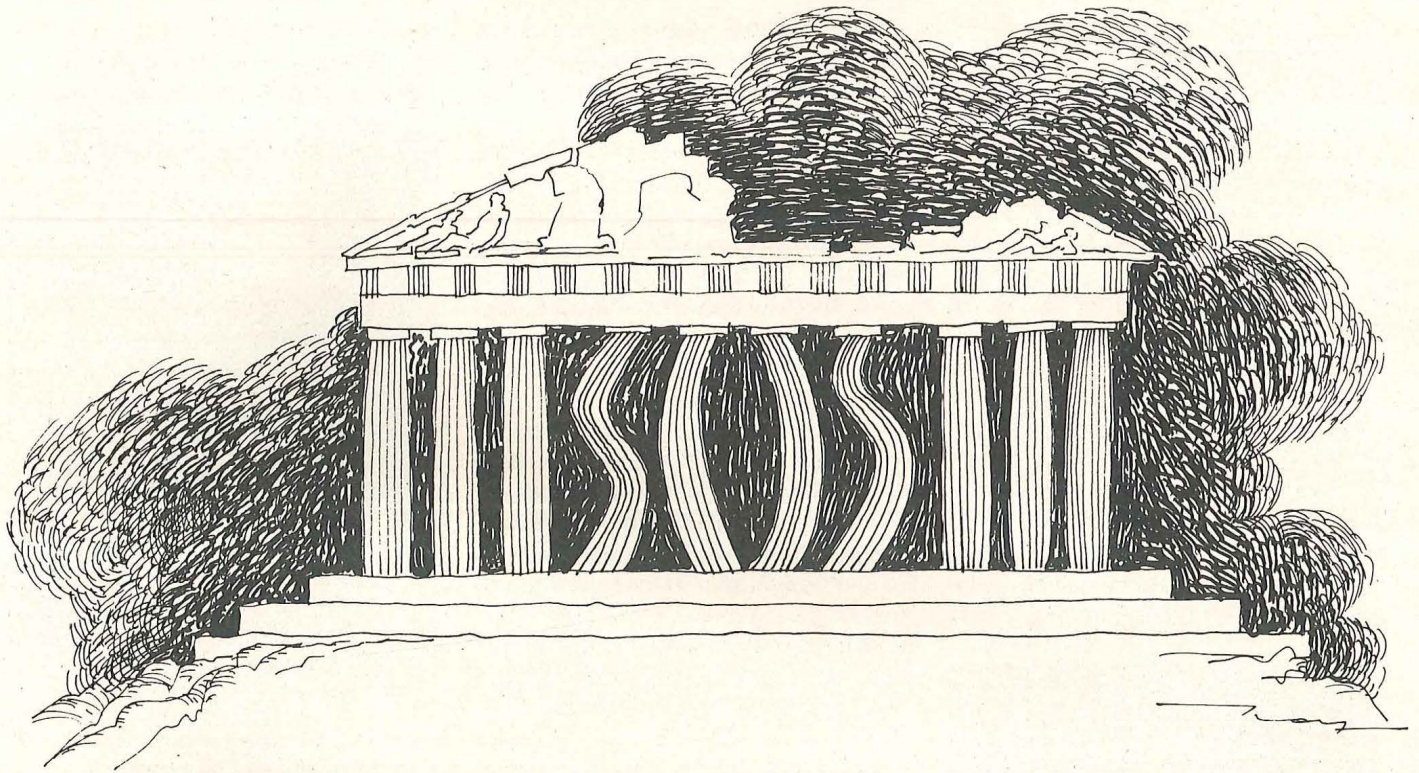
In 1973 he went to work for *Pantheon* magazine in which he published social caricatures and got enough courage to gather his political cartoons together and present them at *Vradyni*. "It was an opposition newspaper and I took my cartoons to the manager and thought to myself, he probably won't like them." Much to his surprise the manager did like them but explained, "Unfortunately you have come to me on the day we are being closed by the junta."

When the junta fell and Karamanlis returned to Greece, *Vradyni* re-opened and Kalamaras began to work for it. One of his cartoons was published in the Worldwide Press Atlas from which he gained some international recognition and started working as a cartoonist on a regular basis. In 1975, he began working for *Eleftherotypia* newspaper and remained there until he went to *Mesimvrini* in 1980.

"I don't belong to any special party; I am just democratic," he explained. "I didn't change papers for political reasons. *Eleftherotypia* is leftist, and *Mesimvrini* is conservative, but I felt at that time it would be an independent paper that takes a lot of stances like *Le Monde*." Kalamaras feels every government makes mistakes and it is his job to expose them. "You can attack any political view, right, left or center. Caricatures are not made to tell people that they are good and fine but to 'burn' them."

Kalamaras describes his approach as vitriolic but does not consider it black humor. Few subjects in national and international politics have escaped his attention. He has received a number of international awards including one given to him in Turkey in the town where the folk-hero Nasreddin Hoja was born.

"After the junta fell, I made some very hard cartoons," Kalamaras recalled. One bitter example from this period shows Polytechnic students who have been beaten into unconsciousness, being carried on stretchers to a hospital where, ironically, they were to be anesthetized against the pain. The struggles of Christ-



order to expose her ankle for the enticement of a watchful Turk.

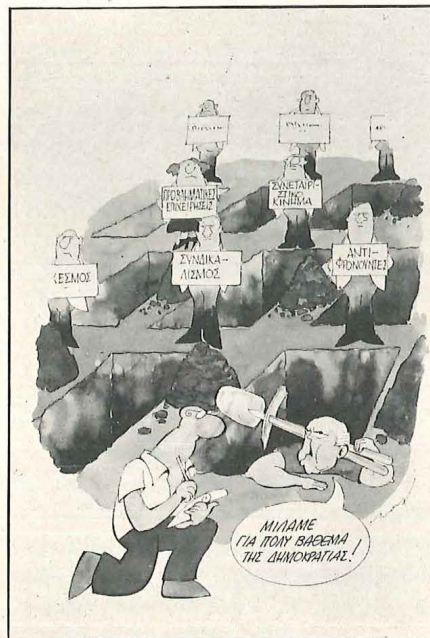
A lighter touch was taken in *The Athenian* cover of April, 1983, which shows a queue of Greeks in simple garb boarding a plane on the left; on the right, a group of returning Greeks sporting gaudy clothes and jewellery, symbols of the wealth they acquired in the U.S., are kissing the earth as they disembark from a plane. "I'm not anti-American," Kalamaras explained. "I only have a disagreement with the war-like government, not the people. The people are very sympathetic."

Kalamaras was divorced in 1981 and is now a single parent raising his three youngsters, Andreas, 13, and fraternal twins Leonidas and Maria who are nine



ians and Muslims in Lebanon, Franco's killing of Basque separatists in Spain and governmental oppression in Poland are all themes with which he has dealt.

Many of his cartoons satirize American politics and its leaders. "The anti-American feeling became very strong after the passing of the junta but this is lessening now," he asserts. One cartoon that very simply but cleverly sums up the sentiment of that time shows a disgruntled Greek in a foustenella altering a sign that says "Visit Greece" (in English) to "Visitez la Grèce". Henry Kissinger was a favorite target during the post-junta years. One especially caustic cartoon shows Kissinger with a venal expression, peering from behind the Statue of Liberty while provocatively lifting her hem in



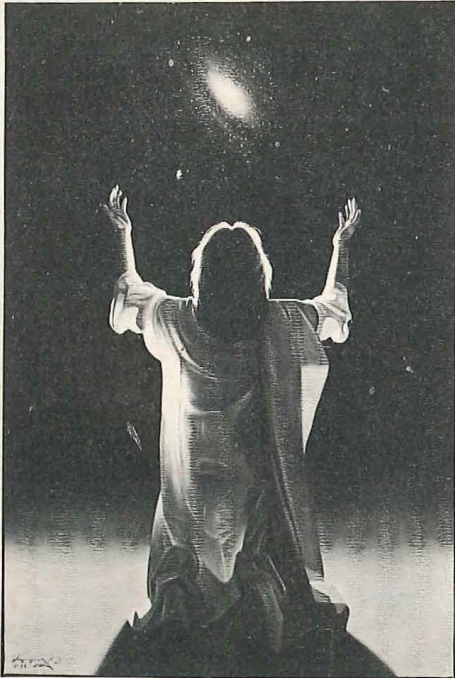
years old. He admits that it is not always easy to come up with good ideas for cartoons and for this reason he reads as many newspapers and political journals as he can.

"It's like having to take an exam each day. Each cartoon takes four to five hours including the preparation and reading." Yet he feels that cartoons are very powerful and are better than commentary. "Caricature is fast and doesn't tire the reader. People like humor and you can say something important with few words." He would like to work on an animated film in the future but wants to continue with his work as a cartoonist as well. "People respect the cartoonist and I'm proud to be one," he said, smiling contentedly.

Drama and Mysticism

The life of Christ has been a source of inspiration for artists through the past, but today it is a rarity. However, Angelos, as he is simply known, tackles this monumental subject matter from his own personal perspective in a series of paintings recently shown at the Zygos Gallery.

Interested in philosophical themes, Angelos completes with this exhibit the final cycle of an intellectual pursuit. In these paintings of the Passion of Christ, he strives to show the universality of his sufferings portraying him as a common man rather than as a religious figure. And because he sees Christ as a philosopher, a brilliant man who achieved godly dimensions, he paints



An oil by Angelos entitled "Praying"

him and his disciples from live, not imaginary, models. He links these attractive young men and women, who could very well be one's neighbors, with the past by dressing them in garments of that time. He states that the beauty of these robes is eternal, just as Christ is an eternal, or universal symbol: "His truth, his agonies reflect on all men who have suffered and still suffer."

Angelos' figurative drawing reflects his fine draftsmanship and his love of beauty which he believes is missing from life: "One should find it at least in art." He loves man's natural beauty, especially when it is combined with intelligence: "It is the perfect combination." The model for the Christ figure was a handsome law student, Constantine, whose additional training in drama helped him project the character and emotion; an exhaustive search for

the right models possessing an air of beauty, serenity and understanding, delayed the work for two and one half years.

Angelos paints in the style of the old masters, Caravaggio especially, with rich color and dramatic contrasts of light and shadow. Strong spotlights were used to effect the play of chiaroscuro. The background is almost always black, a perfect setting for the rich shades of red and blue, and the sparkling white color. It augments the drama of each scene depicted. And it forcibly symbolizes man's isolation and his relation to the universe. Group scenes are especially expressive of these elements: *The Last Supper* radiates with the scarlet and burgundy reds and glowing yellows of the men's robes. On the table, the fruit and wine of the meager supper make up a perfect still-life that evokes "the simplicity that is missing from life." *Praying* shows the group seated around a table, heads bowed reverently and hands clasped together. The strong spotlight that falls on the background figures animates their flesh with ghostly-white tones, and places in dramatic shadows those in the foreground.

However Angelos is a painter with the talents of a stage director, and the latter enhances the photorealistic style of the former.

Color, Line, Movement

Stephen McClymont develops his sensitive expressionistic drawings with color, line and movement. He projects shadowy abstract images that suggest feelings and sensations in a series of spontaneous paintings in oil, India ink and pastel on paper. These images are defined by continuous motion running across the canvas; by an expressive use of washes of black color through which other colors surface; and by thick horizontal and vertical lines that often confine as a border. Black dominates and builds up an atmosphere of mystery. The washes fade out into shadows alive with movement from vigorous brushstrokes making sweeping patterns throughout the composition. Colors emerge from within the black to reflect dim shades of crimson red, blue and ochre. Frequently the receding brush creates attractive textures with the underlying color.

In *Spellbound*, motion is thrust upwards in circular sweeps, and the illusion of depth is evoked by gray shadows and highlights from the white of the paper. In *Intrigue*, the black is spread over thin washes of earth col-



"Spellbound" by Stephen McClymont

ors. A flat free-wheeling vertical dominates the left side and is juxtaposed on the right by delicate ones that end in tiny dribbles of black paint. Hints of emerald-green color come through the black in *Whispers* as if made by tiny complicated brushstrokes; *Allegro* is alive with movement and thin dancing lines; *Stillness* conveys a sense of dramatic silence with black covering almost the entire surface.

These paintings eloquently reflect the sensitivity and the impact of impressions and memories that the artist has drawn upon. Stephen McClymont is a young Australian who now lives and works in New York. He recently passed through Athens and for a short period exhibited his work at the Hydoroos Gallery. He has participated in many group and one-man shows both in Sydney and in New York.

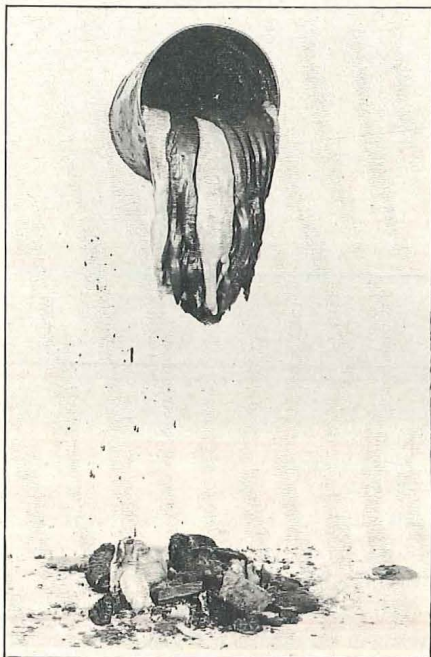
Ecological Protests

A potent message of the environment's corrosion is clearly spelled out by Leonidas Tsirigoulis, one of the avant-garde talents of Greek contemporary art. Experimenting with modern materials — plastic and polyurethane, and their decomposition — he voices deeply felt protests against unchecked pollution. And he depicts his viewpoints on the dangers of ecological refuse with very provocative constructions.

Tsirigoulis attacks pollution in every form: industrial contamination, oil slicks at sea, TV that muddies the public mind with confusing advertising. Even his own studio is a center of pollution. While working, he wears a mask to guard against inhaling the dangerous polyurethane fumes, and he

often stops for brief intervals of fresh air. This foamlike polyurethane substance comes in spray cans and when mixed with color expands in size. One must work quickly to model it before it hardens. *Factory Disposals* is an appropriate title for the wall construction depicting an oil drum disgorging a menacing slime that pours out in long hanging tongues. Painted in sickly-green, orange and black colors, it slides down to the ground to form a nauseous pool.

Tsirigoulis, since the early 60s, was one of the first artists in Greece to take art away from the canvas and onto the floor. At that time his constructions



"Factory Disposals" made out of polyurethane and color by Leonidas Tsirigoulis

were built from objects headed for the trash heap. His protest is further expanded, and very effectively, by a TV set. He shows similar sickly-colored muck oozing out of the major tube and on to an enormous pile on the floor while the screen beaming its "destructive" signals, a strong outcry against media brain-washing.

What could very well be a large oil slick at sea is depicted on a double-paneled white canvas. The polyurethane has been expanded to puffy rhythmic patterns and shapes interweaving over almost the entire surface. Again the colors are pasty ochres and russets, dominated by gray-black. Below, several alphabet letters are thrown at random to evoke advertisements.

The outstanding exhibit of the show, however, is a skeletal apparition called *The Intellectual*. Half the figure, made of styrofoam, is covered with small triangular pieces of mirror embedded into the body. The other half gives the impression of melting away, of de-

terioration, as the polyurethane trickles out and down to the floor in a red and white mire. The head is a small oval mirror; a pair of eye glasses rests on the nose which is a spark plug; and where the genitals should be is a little red lamp that lights up. This *Intellectual* is enmeshed within the springs of a mattress, a victim of the environment, and closely resembles a crystalized fossil. It makes a dazzling statement of ecological disintegration.

An assemblage on canvas called *The Weekend* typifies a car accident. The organic swirling curves made by the polyurethane form a labyrinth of patterns all over the surface. Caught in between this maze are license-plates, headlamps, parts of fenders. It is a scream in the dark against the raging recklessness of drivers.

The Tsirigoulis exhibition at the Medusa Gallery, Xenokratous 7, will continue until January 12.

Towers of Mani

Paris Prekas takes the viewer of his latest exhibit on a trip through Mani, that mysterious, breath-taking middle peninsula of the southern Peloponnisos. Two summers spent wandering through villages and mountains produced the eloquent watercolor landscapes shown recently at the Iakinthos Gallery.

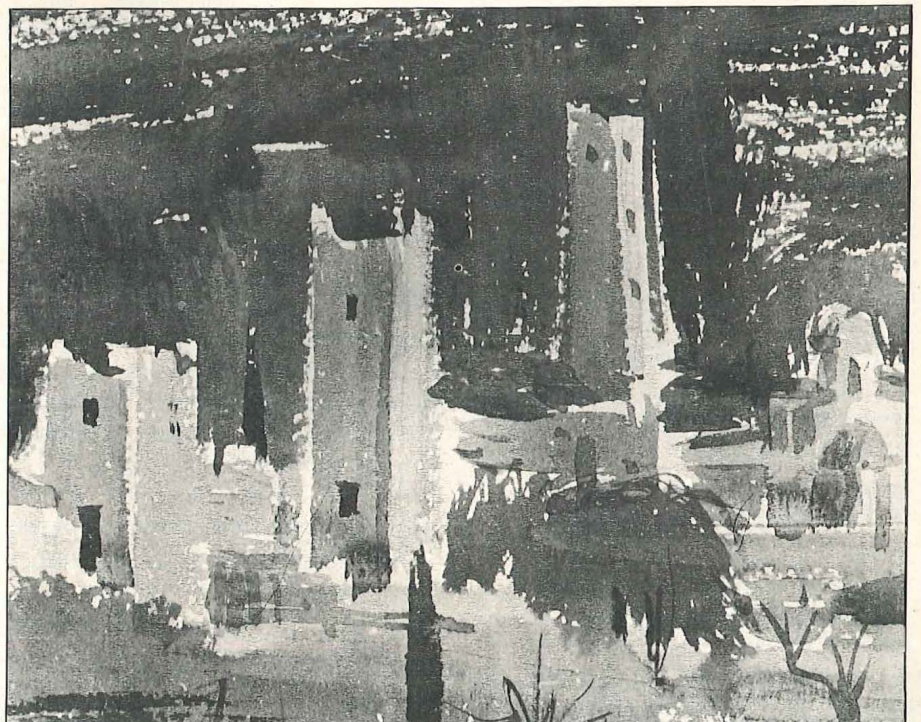
The unique topography of Mani and its singular architecture make for a landscape perfect for expressing the creative imagination. A stark mountain range looms dramatically over tiny villages sprinkled in the surrounding area. Painted in elusive color that changes

constantly in hue and intensity, its presence reflects a timeless serenity. Prekas expressively shows in drawing after drawing how it envelops the villages or hugs the tiny harbors to guard a precious privacy that has rarely been invaded through the ages.

Villages are shown perched precariously on dizzy heights, on the side of a mountain, or low in foothills. The *pyrgi*, the tall narrow towers that rise above simple houses, are an essential aspect of the Mani's architecture, so beautifully illustrated in the watercolor *Mina*. On the bare and rugged landscape blue-violet shadows echo memories of a savage, feudal past: from the tiny window-like openings many vendetta wars raged. With quick brushstrokes and beautiful color-washes, Prekas renders not only pleasing images but imparts also the sense of turbulent emotions embedded in this desolate landscape.

Dryali, Porto Kayio, Miaves, Kitta, Tsimova, quaint villages some of whose names can be traced to the ancient Doric ancestors of the Maniots, are highlighted in the watercolor drawings. Rocky slopes that plunge into the sea, sequestered harbors and beaches with small boats lazying in a green-blue calm, are bathed in sunlight or veiled by gentle shadows. In *Vathia* amber and amethyst colors reflect on the haunted towers of this well-known village; in *Kalamata* shades of luscious greens stress the richness of its; in *Kardamyli*, a snug harbor becomes active with splashes of color from small boats anchored at the pier.

Mary Machas



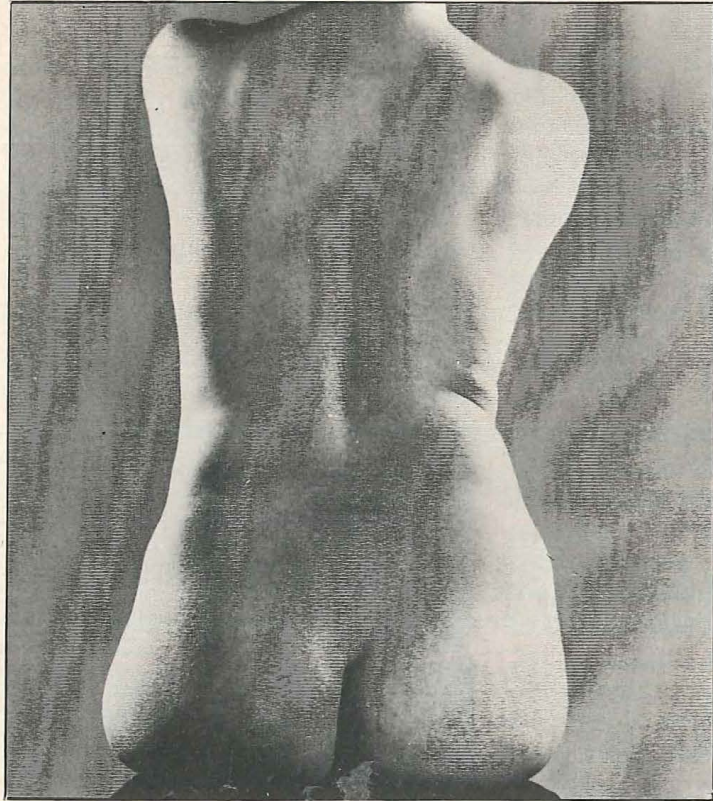
Paris Prekas' "The Turrets of Mani"

Photographic Sculptures

Eleni Mylona's photographs are *big*, the largest roughly 1 and half by 1 meters, and their size is what one noticed first at her fall show at Zoumboulakis Gallery. Why so large? "I wanted the viewer to be confronted by the image rather than to have to approach it to look into it," she says.

The exhibition represents very recent

In the crumbling walls of abandoned buildings, Haralambopoulos sees "the accretion of time and the deterioration of matter reflecting particular beauty and enchantment."



Mylona's photographic sculpture

work in color Mylona did at Ellis Island, plus a group of massive black and white nudes shot this past summer. "Lifesize, superrealistic, the nudes are completely different from my earlier more painterly work;" says Mylona, "more like photographic sculpture, inspired by the Parthenon friezes."

Mylona, a Greek-born photographer who lives in New York, was intrigued by Ellis Island as a subject. She went, she says, and started shooting immediately, long before taking the official tour. "It was like visiting our world destroyed. It has that quality of *The Day After*, and I felt I was a visitor from another place and time, visiting our civilization after it had stopped."

A World Fast Receding

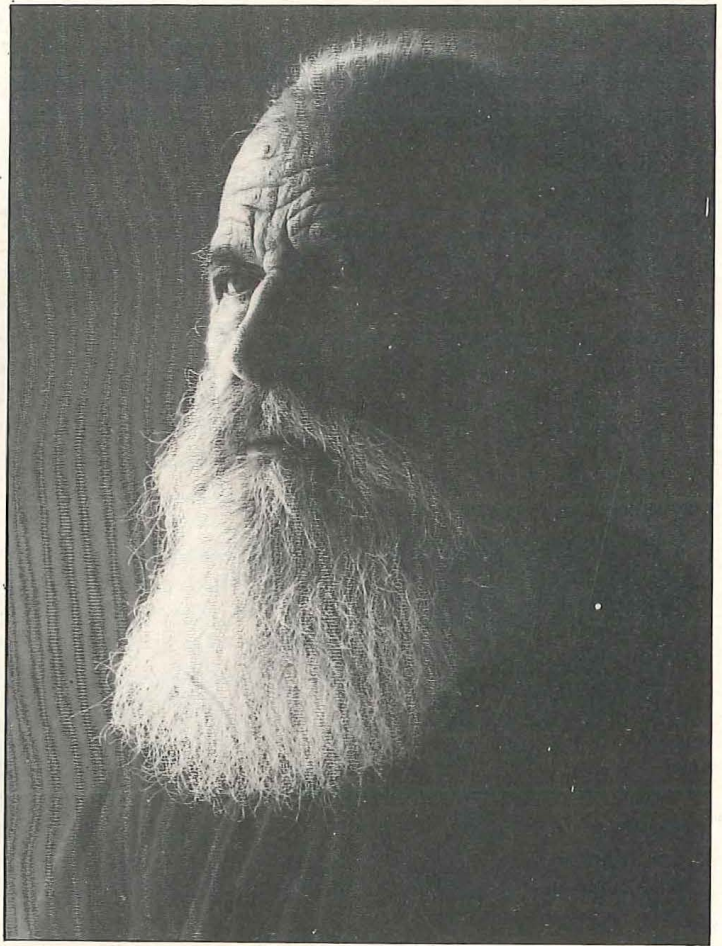
Vasilis Haralambopoulos, whose exhibition at Gallery "F" closed in mid-November, has similar preoccupations. His show of 28 prints, the fruit of two years' lone rambling in Athens' old neoclassical neighborhoods, recorded images of a Greek world fast receding.

"apertures" – doors, windows – from the ruins, onto which were superimposed images of the sea, the Greek sky, or birds in flight. The complex treatment of light, seeming to emanate from several sources at once, gives the pictures a dreamlike quality, but since Haralambopoulos definitely dreams in color, don't expect to tell much about his work from black and white reproduction.

Return to Classics

Another Gallery "F" show in early winter represented a departure from the avant garde and a return to classical photography. Those weary of Helmut Newton and his myriad imitators and those who admire the work of such masters of the view camera as Ansel Adams would have been gratified to see Christos Tselios' exhibition.

Tselios, 37 years a photographer, and winner of the still significant FIAP award (among some 100 others), is not exactly unknown to the younger generation, but his perfectionism and his



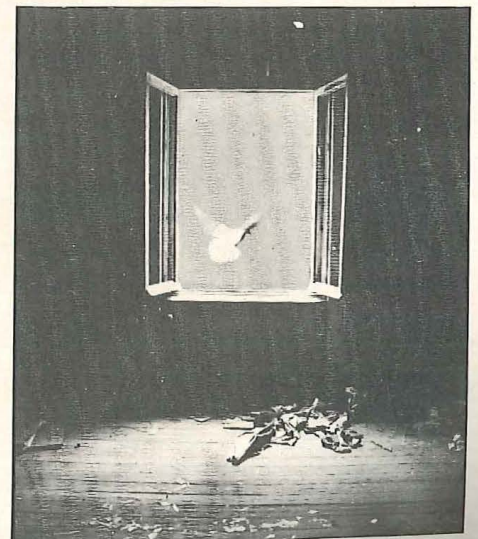
A portrait by Christos Tselios

Fifteen of his works for this show, double-printed by the photographer using special masks, were neoclassical

insistence on "doing it *all* myself... even cleaning the glass on the picture frames" is all but a thing of the photographic past.

The portraits of the elder Papandreou, a young Irini Pappa; the classic landscapes and painstaking still lifes, all exhibited an attention to detail and technique not currently "in vogue," and more's the pity.

Tselios, standing in front of a black and white study of a simple quill in an ink pot, said he had worked on the print for four long, sleepless nights before getting it right. The results? Luminous.



Haralambopoulos' seamless double-printing



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Athens First Aid Station	166
Tourist police	171
City Police	100
Suburban Police	109
Fire	199
Coastguard Patrol	108
Automobile & Touring Road Assistance	104
Automobile & Tourist Club Touring Guidance	174
Poison Control	779-3777
Traffic Police	523-0111
U.S. Military Personnel First Aid	981-2740
SOS Support Line	644-2213

TRANSPORTATION

Airport Information

Olympic Airways only	981-1201
Olympic flights (recorded timetable)	144
International flights, except Olympic (East Airport)	969-9466 or 67

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	322-0986
Air Canada, Voukourestiou 4	322-4784
Air France, Kar. Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Omirou 15	360-2457, 360-3584
Air Zaire, Filellinon 14	323-5509
Alia-Royal Jordanian, Filellinon 4	323-2516
Alitalia, Panepistimiou 9b	322-9414
Austrian, Filellinon 4	323-0844
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Balkan Bulgarian, Nikis 23	322-6684
Bangladesh Airlines, E, Venizelou 15	324-1116
Braniff, Voulis 36	322-7338
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	323-0344
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Czechoslovak, Panepistimiou 15	323-0174
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3575
ELAL, Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	325-5234/35
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	322-1228
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	323-7524
Iran Air, Panepistimiou 16	360-7614
Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	923-0236
Japan, Amalias 4	323-0331
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM, Voulis 22	323-0755
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	323-4506
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Kar. Servias 4	329-4226
Luxair (Luxembourg), Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Middle East, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Olympic, Othonos 6	961-6161
Ozark, Voulis 36	322-7338
Pakistan International, Venizelou 15	323-1931
Pan Am, Othonos, 4	322-1721
Qantas, Nikis 45, Filellinon	323-2792
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	324-4302
Sabena, Othonos 8	323-6821
Saudi Arabian, Amalias 30	322-8211
SAS, Sina 6/Vissarionos 9	363-4444
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 2	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-7581
Syrian Arab Airlines Panepistimiou 39	324-5872
Tarom, Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Thai Airways, Lekka 3-5	324-3241
Türk Hava Yollari, Filellinon 19	322-1035
TWA, Xenofondos 8	322-6451
Varig, Othonos 10	322-6743
Yemenia Airlines, Patission 9	524-5912

Taxi Stations

Agia Paraskevi	659-2444
Agia Paraskevi-Stavros	659-4345
Amaroussion	802-0818
Glyfada	894-4531
Halandri	681-2781
Kalamaki	981-8103
Kifissia-KAT	801-3814
Kifissia-subway terminal	801-3373
Kifissia Sq.	801-2270
Nea Erithrea	801-3450

Piraeus	417-8138
Psychiko	671-8191
Syntagma Sq	323-7942

Coach (Bus) Stations

Corinth	512-9233
Delphi-Amfissa-Itea	831-7096
Evia (Aliverion - Kimi) - Skyros	831-7163
Evia (Halkis-Edipos-Limni)	831-7153
Kalamata	513-4293
Kamena Vourla - Atalanti - Lamia	831-7158
Karditsa	831-7181
Larissa	831-7109
Levadia - Antikira	831-7173
Nafplion	513-4588
Patras	512-4914
Pyrgos	513-4110
Sounion	821-3203
Sparta	512-4913
Thebes	831-7179
Tripoli	513-4575
Volos - Almiros - Anhalios	831-7186
Recorded station numbers	142

Automobile and Touring

The Automobile and Touring Club of Greece (ELPA) is at the disposal of foreign motorists and motorcyclists... 779-1615. Services include information on road conditions, hotel reservations, free legal advice, car hire, insurance, camping and road patrol service... 174. Emergency road services Athens and Thessaloniki, and list of petrol stations open after 7pm... 104.

Trains

Recorded timetable (Greece)	145
Recorded timetable (Europe & Russia)	147
To Northern Greece and other countries	522-2491
To Peloponnisos (English spoken)	513-1601

Ships

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

Marinas

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

GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Embassies and Diplomatic Representations

Countries that are omitted have no offices in Greece.

Albania, Karachristou 1	724-2607
Argentina, Vass. Sofias 59	722-4753
Algeria, Vas. Konstantinou 14	751-6204
Australia, Messogion 15	775-7650
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	721-3039
British Embassy, Ploutarchou 1	723-6211
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411
Canada, Ioannou Gennadiou 4	723-9511
Chile, Vas. Sofias 96	777-5017
China, Krinon 2A, Pal. Psychico	672-3282
Colombia, General Consulate, Vas. Sofias 117	646-4764
Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	681-3042
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	723-7883
Czechoslovakia, Georgiou Seferi 6, Pal. Psychico	671-0675
Democratic Republic of Germany, Vas. Pavlou 11	672-5160
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq. 15	721-3012
Egypt, Vas. Sofias 3	361-8613
Ethiopia, Davaki 10	692-0483
European Economic Community Offices, Vas. Sofias 2	724-3982
Federal Republic of Germany, Loukianou 3	36-941
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	701-1775
France, Vas. Sofias 7	361-1664
Honduras, Vas. Sofias 86	777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Paleo Psychico	671-4889
India, Meleagrou 4	721-6227
Iran, Stratigou Kallari, 16, Psychico	647-1436, 647-1783
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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

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Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	324-3891
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Tasis/Boarding School	801-3837
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AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2	923-2872
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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 Kapodistriou 36	514-7311
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German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Dorilaou 10-12	644-4546
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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

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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
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International, Kaningos 27	361-0879
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Piraeus Chamber of Handicrafts Karaikou St. 111	417-4152
Professional Chamber of Athens El. Venizelou St. 44	360-1651
Professional Chamber of Piraeus Ag. Konstantinou St. 3	412-1503
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Electricity (24-hr. service)	324-5311
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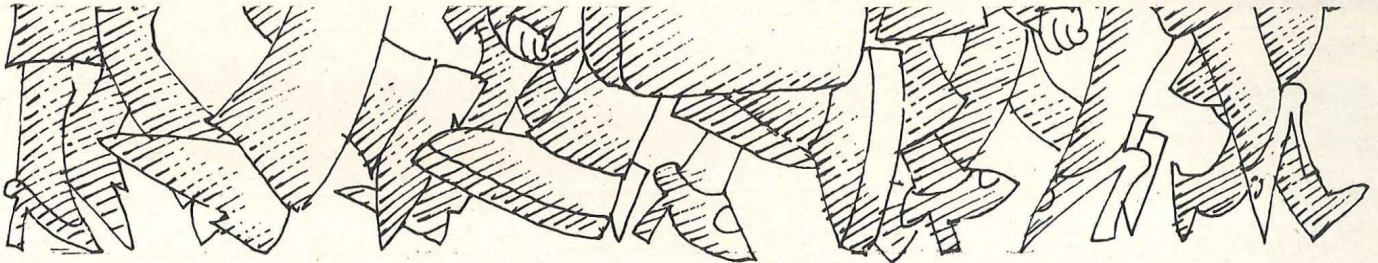
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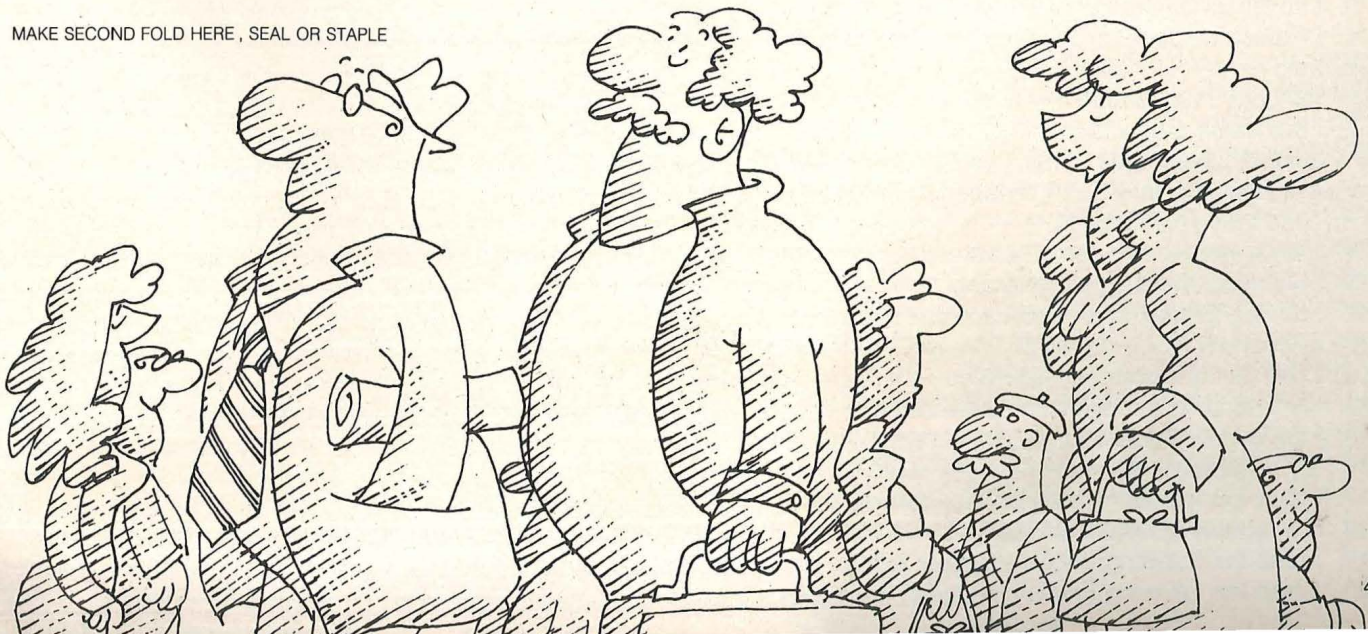
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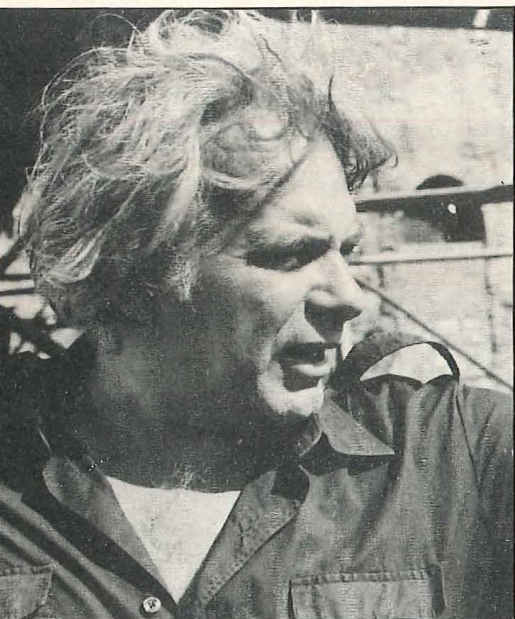
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Interview with Nikos Koundouros



Niko Koundouros during the shooting of "Bordello."



A scene from "Bordello"

"Cinema is carnivorous," said Nikos Koundouros, as he pushed his chair back from the table at which he was working and wearily ran his fingers through his thick white hair. "It eats up all of my life." Koundouros was sitting in a darkened room in a small studio in Exarchia while going through the painstaking process of editing his ninth feature film *Bordello*, which was completed recently. The editing is complicated by the dubbing of parts of the dialogue — which was mainly in English — with some Greek and Russian. "I have four more months of work, from morning to night," he said, as he shook his head with disbelief. Yet one knows that for Koundouros, like all good directors, the intense involvement with all aspects of filmmaking is revitalizing as well as exhausting.

Koundouros' directorial career, which began almost 30 years ago, is the longest of native-born Greeks. His films have covered a wide range of topics and styles. *Bordello*, which stars Marina Vlady, Eleonora Stathopoulou, Agapi Manoura and Vassilis Langos, is based on real events that took place in Crete in 1887. The Cretan people, subjected for several centuries to Venetian, Arab and Turkish rule, revolted and demanded their independence in order to unite with Greece. The fleets of the allied powers — Italy, France, Russia and Great Britain — disembarked troops on the island with the pretence of securing peace but the real objective was to secure the way through to the gold-laden Middle East.

An entire brothel presided over by

the legendary Madame Hortense, is transferred from Marseilles to Chania for the amusement of the officers and is placed at the corner of the town between the Cretans in revolt and the allied forces. Within the confines of this floating house of ill-repute, the fate of the Cretan people and much of the Western world is discussed in a babel of languages which express the confluence of cultures and ideologies. This was one of the most glorious but bloody times in Crete's tortured history. The cinematography of Nikos Kavoukidis in *Bordello* was almost all done with a mobile camera in order to capture the lively action of the brothel and street scenes which are a mosaic of colorful characters such as Italian opera singers, French can-can dancers, gypsies and magicians.

The recreation of this ideological confusion and polarization is Koundouros' aim in the film; he does not consider it historical or political. "Since the information we have concerning the real Hortense is so sparse and contradictory, I had the courage to borrow only those parts that favored my film," explained Koundouros. He went on to tell her story, as is gleaned from the few bits of verified information. She was named Adelina Guitar and was born in Provence, France. As a young girl she was seduced by a medical quack, who abandoned her in the notorious red light district of Marseilles where she took up the world's oldest profession. By the time she embarked on the brothel bound for Chania, she was a mature woman. When the fleets

left Crete, most of the young ladies scattered to more lucrative Mediterranean ports, but Madame Hortense preferred to end her flamboyant life quietly as a housewife in the serenity of Ierapetra, where she died in 1938 at the age of 75.

Her exploits passed into folk history, which, according to Koundouros, "is related in the exaggerated tales which are still told by old Cretans who knew her." Her name might have been forgotten by the rest of the world if Nikos Kazantzakis hadn't borrowed details from her story to create the character of Madame Hortense for his novel *Zorba the Greek*. This character was featured in the movie *Zorba*, directed by Michael Cacoyiannis in 1965, and followed by a recent musical.

Koundouros, who was born in 1926, is the scion of a prominent Cretan family. He attended the School of Fine Arts in Athens and worked in the theater and as an artist before making his directorial debut in 1955 with *Magical City*. Filmmaking has consumed his time and energy since then; although he is a well-respected artist, he explains, "I am a painter only in the summer because I don't have time the rest of the year."

Magical City (1955), Koundouros' first feature, dramatizes the complications that threaten the romance between a truckdriver and young neighbor. The location settings and working class protagonists are typical of the neo-realistic style which developed in Italy in the 1940's and emerged as a socially significant trend in Greece in



Vassilis Langos in "Bordello."

the 1950's. "I, like other European directors, have been more concerned with the lower, rather than the middle class. Maybe this is because they are more interesting, more real and human," surmised Koundouros. He added, "The artificial category of the lower middle-class American came to Europe only through cinema and created a confusion and a tendency to mimic that influenced the life of the European proletarian and middle-class."

A portrayal of this foreign influence, especially evident in the realm of music with the importation of rock-and-roll, is significant in his next film, the classic *Drakos* (1956). Koundouros commented, "If you look for references in *Drakos*, you should go back to the German expressionism, to Fritz Lang in *M*." *Drakos*, superbly played by comic actor Dinos Iliopoulos, was a lonely office worker who became a suspect in a sensational murder case and takes refuge in the subterranean world of the "rembetists." The musical score, written by Manos Hatzidakis, is of primary importance in the film and features the late master of the "bouzouki", Vassilis Tsitsanis.

Although many viewers have discerned a theatrical influence in the scenes in the club, particularly in the choreography, Koundouros cautioned, "I avoid any influence from the theater because you can't marry cinema and theater. The theater creates actors who aren't useful for cinema."

In *Young Aphrodites* (1963), a poetical encounter with mythic over-

tones in ancient Greece between two youngsters and their more mature counterparts, a primitive form of Greek flute, drum and bagpipe music is heard. Although music has continued to play an important role in Koundouros' movies, its use in later works such as *1922*, was less dominant and more naturalistic, often arising from the plot development and played by characters in the film. "The sound is very important to me, not only the music," said Koundouros. "In *Bordello*, I don't have an original soundtrack. Instead, classical music, such as Chopin's Third Sonata for Piano, is heard."

1922 is a dramatization of the Great Disaster of 1922 which resulted in the slaughter of thousands of Greeks, Armenians and others in Smyrna at the end of the Greek-Turkish War which began in 1919. Like Crete in the period of *Bordello*, Smyrna was a mixture of cultures and nationalities, with the Turks being outnumbered by non-Turks. *1922* was made in 1979 but banned from being shown in Greece until 1982, and even today it is prohibited from being shown in the border areas or those with a Turkish minority. "1922 was the victim of a political adventure and didn't play for two years in Greece because it was a very sensitive period for diplomatic relations with Turkey," explained Koundouros. Responding to the charge made by some that *1922* is biased and anti-Turkish, he replied. "The film is honest and serious. The killers of the picture were nice people as well; I wanted to show that they were all victims, the killers and those

they killed." He continued, "The Turks are very sensitive people. Anatolian people, including the Greeks, share the same beauties and faults. They can be both tender and cruel to the extreme in a way that Westerners can't understand."

Koundouros describes his cinematic approach as Anatolian rather than European or American. "I have more trust in the feeling of the viewer rather than his brain." In *1922*, the dialogue is sparse and detailed close-ups focus on the reactions of individual participants, techniques often used in Russian and Japanese cinema.

Koundouros describes *Bordello* as "a sensual film, in the widest sense of the word. The speech is rich without being prattling and the actors are expressive without being beautiful." Technically speaking, he commented, "The photography is lavish without resorting to tricks and the rhythm is full, as in a ballet, without the affectation and narcissism of the dancers."

Koundouros, who was Director of the Cinema Section of the Ministry of Culture in 1980-81, feels the situation in Greek cinema is worse than ever. "There was an increase of films after the junta, but on the one side, they were the usual commercial type while on the other side it became so intensely individual that it alienated the people."

A new comprehensive cinema law that promises to provide financial aid for directors is to be brought before Parliament soon. Koundouros, whose funding for *Bordello* came from the Greek Film Centre, ERT 2 and private backers predicted, "The law may be an inducement to solve the problems but it won't help a refined type of cinema to survive."

The use of English in *Bordello* should facilitate its international distribution and Koundouros hopes it will be entered in the Cannes Festival. Most of his films have been acclaimed at foreign festivals and some, such as *Drakos* and *Young Aphrodites*, are included in film archives all over the world. Yet Koundouros notes, "My films always had a small success with the general public. During the early years of cinema, my presence was unique and this made me an interesting subject for journalists." He asserts, "Cacoyiannis and I keep our foremost position in Greek cinema, not because we are so important but because there aren't other great films to surpass ours." Before he went back to his editing he concluded, "I believe the great hour of Greek cinema is yet to come."

The Greek Quartet

A recent and positive trend in Greek musical life is the creation of small instrumental groups. Like the Woodwind Septet, they help vary the diet of symphonic concerts and opera. Such is the case of the Greek Quartet which performed works by Haydn, Schumann and Kavvouras at the National Gallery on November 23. Kind as the trustees of the Gallery are, the results are not acoustically satisfactory. It's a pity that Athens doesn't have some thing equivalent to Wigmore Hall. As a result, local groups add the lack of a proper auditorium to their other misfortunes.

The Greek Quartet's performance of Haydn's Quartet op. 3, no. 3, was unequal. Whereas the work's classical balance and structure were preserved, the precision and overall musicianship needed for such a work were constantly missing. Despite their clear layout the two quicker movements left much to be desired. The second part, presenting no major technical difficulties, was far better.

Schumann's Quintet for Piano and Strings, op. 44, was more fortunate, mistakes being rare and the romantic climaxes meticulously observed. In the final movement there was fine "singing" in the beautiful contrapuntal responses of the piano and the violins.

Happily, the group included a Greek work in its program, a pleasant unambitious quartet by Theofilos Kavvouras written mostly in a musical language highly conventional for its time (1968). Generally tuneful with a sound (if unimaginative) harmonic and contrapuntal structure, it largely avoided the obvious and blatant "Greekness" of the "national" school yet was pervaded by echoes of the Greek countryside in its fast movements. The Greek Quartet took no liberties here and the playing was careful and attractive.

Danae Karra

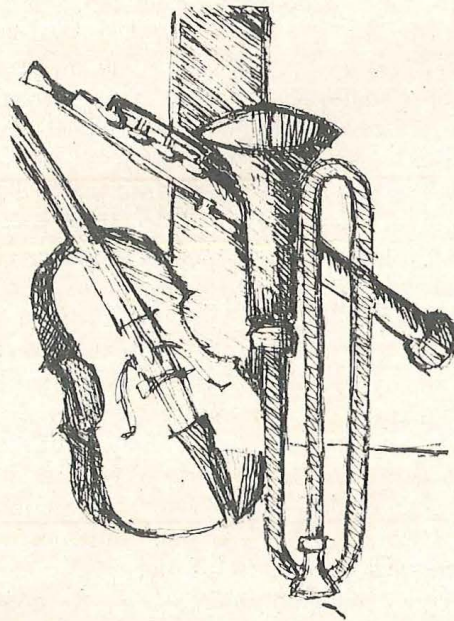
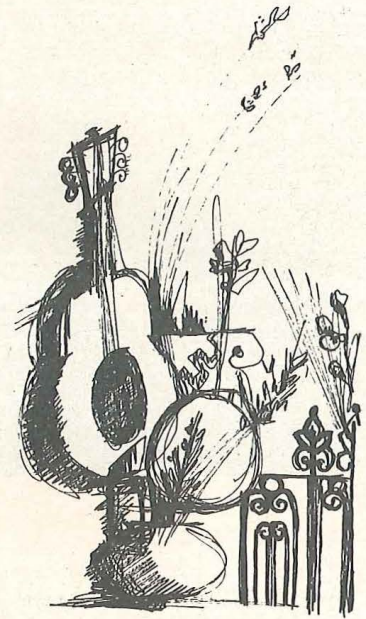
Danae Karra is a young pianist who began studying piano in Constantinople at the age of five. She continued at the Athens Conservatory and later at Juliard where she took her BA, MA and later became assistant professor. Her program was very demanding, yet, I believe, not very well arranged. The second part, taken up by minor works, was an anticlimax.

The first item was Beethoven's Andante in C Major which lasts just

over twenty seconds! Delicious as the idea was to perform this rarity, it created the impression that it was a curious opening to the Sonata in C Major "Waldstein", op. 53 which immediately followed. Played with exceptional limpidity and excellent articulation, the sonata proved Miss Karra to be a very well trained pianist who is meticulous in conveying all the nuances of the score, although at times she gave the impression of letting the overall architecture of the work slip to the back of her mind.

Franz Liszt's Concert Fantasy on Verdi's *Ernani* which followed is a marvelously well-written and frightfully demanding. Mostly based on Verdi's third act finale, it takes the king's lofty words "O sommo Carlo" and, working breathlessly on this tune, gradually introduces material from the rest of the finale, an "arched" and sweeping melody of the chorus which calls for an almost daemonic display of pianist bra-

present. The final piece, de Falla's famous *Fire Dance* added to the anticlimax by somewhat unenthusiastic playing.



vura. Here Miss Karra rose to a remarkable level, adding to her limpidity and exactitude, an incredible power and technical mastery.

The anticlimatic second part opened with Theodorakis' Sonatina, a short work full of structural imperfections such as poor thematic development, harmonic lapses and badly designed counterpoint. But despite its imperfections, the work has charm and melodiousness. Miss Karra played it impeccably and the performance was rightly acclaimed by the composer who was

Half Hidden Violet

This season the Lyriki Skini has revived the Michael Cacoyiannis production of *La Traviata* of two years ago. Nelly Miritsoyou's marvellous Violetta was indeed "a violet half hidden from the eye" in this production which was less a "mossy stone" than a muddy pool. In all fairness it must be said that Mr Cacoyiannis has stated publicly that his production has been unrecognizably vandalized. The tenor Dimitris Stefanou was either very indisposed or wholly inadequate. In either case, Violetta's leaving him at the end of Act 2 was, artistically, self-explanatory, and his return in the last act resulted in such a lack of synchronization between voices that death was her only possible release. The orchestra was loud, inexpressive and fatally out of time with the singers; the strings consistently lacked in balance and homogeneity; and members of the chorus, perhaps in apprehension of the current flu epidemic, did not open their mouths during the ensembles.

Yet on October 39 Nelly Miritsoyou was superb. Her voice is clear and powerful, her acting has a natural and touching ease. Essentially a lyric-dramatic soprano, she is only in rhythm less than perfect in the florid passages. A bit hollow in the lower register, she is excellent in the middle and upper ones, filling the house with moving sounds.

THE WORLD OF MUSIC...

Alas, on December 5, when I saw the production again, Miritsoyou seemed to have succumbed to the realities of the production and was very disappointing. It is unacceptable for a state enterprise using taxpayers' money to allow a production to disintegrate so dramatically so soon, a dereliction of duty to allow for such indifference on the part of orchestra and chorus, and for such intolerably bad casting.

Allegro con brio

Due to strikes, the Athenian State Orchestra's third scheduled concert on December 3 turned out to be its second.

It opened with a well played performance of the Overture to *Die Meistersinger*. Tempi and dynamic were respected and the famous "three melodies" counterpoint came out very clearly.

Dimitris Dragatakis' First Symphony (1959) which followed is an interesting but basically conservative work, though the program not did not fail to point out that it was supposed to summarize "the Greek people's experience of the National Resistance." The first part is an almost classical sonata allegro in its development with one theme melodic and sweeping and the other playful and scherzo-like. The second part essentially is a scherzo and the third, an adagio, is the best. Contrapuntal, yet with extensive use of chromatic semiquavers in the profoundly melodic line, it appears to lament the defeat of the communist movement. Perhaps one should not be greatly surprised, then, that the fourth movement, full of hope again, is *allegro con brio*.

Dragatakis' main asset is his fine string writing (his treatment of the brass is crude and amateurish). Hindemith and Prokofiev are clear influences throughout, but the work has a life of its own which recommends it to a more permanent place in the repertory of contemporary Greek music. Conductor Vyron Kolassis prepared the work very well.

The concert concluded with Brahms' Second Piano Concerto with the promising young Marios Papadopoulos as soloist. Although personally I felt that his interpretation lacked profound associations with the composer's inner feelings, Papadopoulos' excellent playing and wonderful sense of climax was a considerable achievement.

Dimitrios K. Katsoudas



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Happy New Year – and welcome to the Year of the Ox – beginning soon. To most of the world we have arrived at 1985, but Orthodoxy is lagging 13 days behind, hundreds of millions of Muslims are busy with 1404, the Chinese New Year of February 23 will usher in 4683, and the Jewish calendar records the year 5745. Perhaps we should not be wondering why the world cannot quite get its act together – when we cannot even agree – in some cases – on the same century! To be fair, the spirit of compromise has obviously worked out an accord for the basic purposes of living, so perhaps there is hope that other major compromises



With all of the hurry and flurry of Christmas bazaars, two members of the foreign community just got together, invited two or three other talented foreigners to cooperate, and arranged an arts and crafts show on their own. Carol Maddox and Birgitta Gros are shown with some of the fun jewelry that was on display, but there could also be found hard-to-locate boutique clothing, cosmetics, art work and gift-type crafts. With coffee and refreshments, it was a fun, as well as congenial, way to spend a morning or afternoon.



can be negotiated. Best wishes from us all for a most Happy New Year – no matter what year you are in.

A special invitation is issued to all ladies for a rare opportunity to meet and listen to **Bruce Lansdale, director of the American Farm School** in Thessaloniki. Bruce will be speaking at the regular meeting of the **St Andrews Women's Guild** on Friday, January 11,

1985, at the home of Jeannette Potgieter, Vitsi Grammou 13, Filothei. Coffee hour is at 9:30 am with the program to follow. This ecumenical women's group encourages new arrivals to come along and get acquainted – both with the guild and the farm school. Telephone 681-2444, 651-7405 or 681-5747 for directions or further information.

Who says people don't want to vote? Dan Gorney, director of IML Air Couriers, volunteered to forward US election ballots free of charge overnight to New York at the close of the campaign. His switchboard was flooded

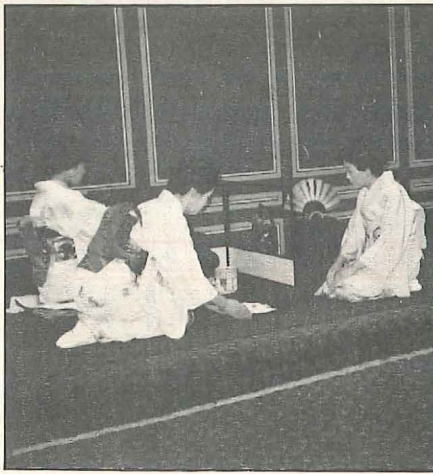
and people hurried to take advantage of the offer. However, one of them took the cake. Advised on a Friday morning that she would have to have her ballot in the Saturday morning pouch, the lady climbed on a bus, came to Athens from Nafplion, arrived on Mr Gorney's doorstep about 9:00 pm Friday night – and then needed help with her ballot as well as witnesses. Mr Gorney and his son obliged and California had one more voter. It is enthusiasm and cooperation like this that makes the entire get-out-the-vote effort operation overseas well worth it. PS to US voters: Even if your ballot arrives late, vote. Send it along so they know you are here.

Min Peake of St Paul's Anglican Church was understandably thrilled to be able to proceed to Cambridge for the debut of her son Roland Vernon in the role of Alfredo in *La Traviata*. Reports have it that the production was a complete success – given a standing ovation – and that Roland was outstanding. We will be looking forward to further news of the career of this talented young man.

Republicans Abroad (Greece) is planning its seventh anniversary luncheon at the Ledra Marriott Hotel on Wednesday, January 30, 1985. There will be a speaker and news direct from the inauguration in Washington DC. It should be an exciting day, so plan to be present. Telephone Betty at 722-8841, Winia at 802-8184 or Barbara at 722-4309 for information and reservations.



This proves that Christmas Bazaars are every bit as much fun as they are made out to be. In the foreground is the Chairman of the St Andrew's Guild Bazaar, Jeannette Potgieter, surrounded by some of the faithful workers and their wares. Successful bazaars don't just happen and everybody is necessary – together with a lot of enthusiasm.



Serenity was the keynote when the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel played host to the presentation by the "Club des Amis de l' Europe et des Arts" of traditional Japanese Tea Ceremonies, painting, calligraphy and music. In this fast-moving world of ours where "quick cup of coffee" can almost be written as one word, the calm and gracious atmosphere provided a most pleasant change of pace.

Planning to take Man's Best Friend with you on a driving tour of the US next year? Send for *Touring with Towser* from Gaines, TWT, PO Box 1107, Kankakee, Illinois 60902, enclosing \$1.25. This helpful directory lists hotels and motels that will accept pets. It still is best to make reservations for your Fido – and perhaps a little extra tip to the maid is in order.

A Democrats Abroad organization has now been formed in Greece and you can contact them by calling 751-6463. James Demos is chairman and Effie Psetas is secretary. It is already time to gear up for 1986!

Candidate for "Oops-of-the-Year Award" for 1984: Did you see it in the *International Herald Tribune* last spring? "Governor John Massingham of St Helena, in full white dress uni-



Get on your mark, get set and GO – to run for your life. As you can see "kids" of all ages participated in the run, but they weren't looking quite so relaxed as they puffed across the finish line.



Over 100 guests enjoyed the bountiful fare at the Italian Dinner presented recently at the International Club in the Semiramis Hotel in Kefalari. Enjoying themselves at one of the tables are (from left) Nico Melissaropoulos, Susanne Zouros, Mike Zois, Milto Zouros, Annie and Aris Katzarian and Juta Zois.

form and pith helmet, stepped from a launch straight into the water Thursday on the Prince's arrival. The governor went in with both legs – one up to the knee – before scrambling onto the steps he had been aiming for."

The American Youth Center, in cooperation with Pepsi Cola Bottlers had a really fun day in late November. Called "Run for your Life," that is exactly what they did. Whole families were out together, and winner Chris Cori was a 13-year-old whizz, doing the 3.4 kilometers in 12 minutes and 35 seconds. Apparently 13 is a good year for running, for the female winner was Lisa Boege of the same age. The youngest finisher was five-year-old Troy Hull and the oldest was Mack McKuskie at somewhere over 29. The

run was tremendously successful with 56 starters all arrayed in Pepsi Cola T-shirts donated through the good offices of Kosme Aboitiz. Maybe the youngsters ran so willingly because of the promise of hot dogs at the finish! Certainly the oldsters were spurred on by the thought of a proper Ploughman's Lunch at the English-Pub-for-the-Day in the American Club.

About a year ago Lorraine Butler of Executive Services waxed eloquent about the virtues of a new machine in her office. The 3M EMT 9140 Digital Facsimile Transceiver is the fancy name for this new technology that is able to copy and send direct to another transceiver duplicated copies of legal documents, articles, blueprints, contracts, etc, practically instantly. In the time between, Lorraine has built up a network in major cities of the world through which sending companies can work. Now the Hotel Athenaeum In-

ter-Continental is making this same type of service available to the business community on a 24-hour basis. Whereas many private companies in Athens have installed transceivers for communication with their head offices or branches throughout the world, it is very helpful to have the service available to everybody. Shades of the Pony Express!

Costas Papagiannacopoulos is heading a stellar committee planning the annual **Propeller Club Ball** – which guarantees that it will be a super occa-

This is a story about some kids, some ponies and some volunteers who get the two together.

The kids are pretty special for they are Greek spastic children between the



The grin tells it all!

ages of 8 and 14 who go to school at the Center in Pangrati. The ponies are special because they have been provided free of charge on a regular basis by the owner of the Varibobi Riding Club, Rosemary Georgopoulos. The volunteers are special because without them the kids and the ponies could not get together.

You may not know very much about spastics because most of us don't.

sion. Set for Friday, February 1, it is not too early to make up a table, pick up your tickets and get out your best bib and tucker. This special evening is always the place to meet all of your friends and have a fun time. Call 779-2727 for additional information.

The foreign community will miss Ambassador Ramesh Arora and his wife Viney from India as they go off to London representing their country. Their departure was marred by the great tragedy that struck their Prime Minister – Indira Gandhi – in the wan-

However, there are two varieties of the disability; Athatoid – which means that there is too much movement and little control; and dead stiff in which the afflicted one has two or more limbs that are stiff. Perhaps you can imagine the delight of a child who spends all of his time in a wheelchair or can only walk – carefully – with the aid of arm sticks, finding himself up above the world so high engaging in an activity that “normal” children enjoy. This disability does not affect the intelligence and many of the kids are very bright and appreciative of life around them.

How did a horseback riding project for spastics come about?

The prime mover is Aideen Lewis who comes to us from Ireland via Scotland. At an early age her father gave her a year's riding lessons – which established a lifelong avocation and a sometimes vocation. Working in Scotland guiding city folks on day rides or overnight excursions, she became aware of an organization called the Riding Association for Disabled Persons which had been active and spreading throughout the United Kingdom since 1956. She personally volunteered to help with the spastic children, but the organization works with all types of disabled. Coming to Greece, Aideen worked at the TESIS-Hellenic School where she met Sheila Minet, a physiotherapist. At the same time, Aideen was teaching riding to TESIS students in the afternoons at Varibobi, where she broached the possibility of riding lessons for spastics. Mrs Georgopoulos promptly volunteered their three ponies for the use of the project, if it got underway.

Sheila and Aideen then went to the Pangrati Center where they spoke with the two physiotherapists, Fofi Tiregazi (head) and Katerina Spyridate, who were quite keen about the idea. It took a bit of time to get all of the details worked out, but finally in October 1983, the big day came. Every child and worker in the school – and some

ing days of their tour. Hundreds of government officials, diplomats and businessmen passed by the embassy to register their respect for the fallen leader... Ambassador and Mrs A.W. Touchette of Canada have been at home for quite some time now due to health problems. It has been learned that they will not be returning; everyone hopes for their complete recovery... It is a special pleasure to welcome Ambassador and Mrs Jose R Medina from Venezuela after quite a considerable hiatus.

parents, too – went along to Varibobi to make a terrific outing. To be fair, the first go was pretty frightening. However, with an adult up behind and volunteers walking on either side, the adventure started.

Consider the case of Vasso, one of the girls who has been with the program from the beginning. She was terribly frightened, but is now able actually to sit on the pony alone. For some reason, she didn't like the feel of the pony, however, and never would touch him. Just now she is beginning to pet her pony.

Katerina is an athatoid child whose limbs flail around with jerky, large movements. Her fright took the form of kicking, screaming and weeping until she realized that she was safe and up above everybody else. Now she sits very nicely in the saddle.

Iota is another athatoid child who both types and reads, but has a speech difficulty. The riding has definitely improved her balance as, in addition to being a marvelous morale builder, it is excellent exercise for the youngsters.

But these riding days are not possible without dedicated workers from the school and volunteers. There must be a physiotherapist and a trained horsewoman in attendance as well as the relatively untrained volunteers. There is always room for new names on the list of volunteers for, as with all of us, people are out of town, involved with other activities, or ill and unable to come to help out. Therefore, the more names the better. If you cannot be regular, offer to come occasionally; it all helps. Telephone Aideen at 411-5118 or Sheila at 801-4301; but expect to gain more from watching the kids than you give. The group meets every other Friday – except when the weather is inclement – a decidedly depressing happening, since the kids look forward to their outing with extreme anticipation.

What better way to begin a bright New Year than with a commitment to help with such a program?

Watch It, It's Throwing Chairlegs

The following conversation – in phonetic Greek, translated literally into English – is submitted as ample proof of why it's still almost all Greek to me after years of struggling to master this language.

The scene: A taverna at midday. Expensively dressed Harilaos has just sat down to a bountiful lunch when Lakis enters, looking haggard.

Harilaos: *San ta hionia!* (Like the snows!)

Lakis: *Po, po! Kalos ta matia mou ta thio!* (Po, po! Welcome my eyes the two!)

Harilaos: *Ela na sou kano trapezi.* (Come to make you the table.)

Lakis: *Kala, tha tsibiso.* (Well, I'll pinch.)

He looks at Harilaos' suit and the full table in surprise.

Lakis: *Ti eginē, re? Ta 'piases?* (What's happened, you? Did you grab them?)

Harilaos: *Bah, skizo sti doulia mou.* (Bah, I'm tearing at my work.)

Lakis: *Nomiza oti se fagane lahana.* (I thought that they ate you cabbage.)

Harilaos: *Neh, o Nikos pige na meh karfosi, alla ta vrikameh.* (Yes, Nikos went to nail me, but we found them.)

Lakis: *Dilathi, ton lathoses?* (You mean you oiled him?)

Harilaos: *Ohi, kseris pos yinete: To ena heri nivī to allo, keh ta dhio to prosopo.* (No, you know how it happens: The one hand washes the other, and the two, the face.)

Lakis: *Prosehe ton: Eeneh vlima kai karfi.* (Watch out for him: He's a missile and a nail.)

Harilaos: *Kala, mi fovaseh. Sto kato kato tis grafis, otan pandrefito, tha paro*



prika. Ti trehi me 'sena? (Well, don't be afraid. At the bottom bottom of the written, when I marry, I'll get a dowry. What's running with you?)

Lakis: *Eemeh ptoma. Ekana kamaki sto Sindagma proee proee.* (I'm a corpse. I made harpoon in Syntagma morning, morning.)

Harilaos: *Siga t' avga. Kati trehee sta*

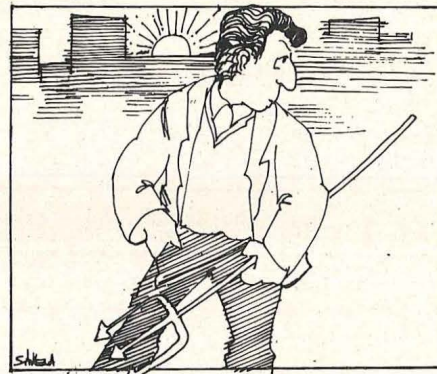
yiftika. (Slowly the eggs. Something's running in gypsy-land.)

Lakis: *Egineh tis kakomiras, sou leo. Eetaneh mia keh mou tin ethose. Tis alaxa ta fota omos. Beekes?* (It happened of the unfortunate woman, I tell you. There was one and she gave it to me. But I changed her lights. Did you get in?)

Harilaos: *Meh dhoulevis... Dhen eemeh ego ya tetia; aravoniastika.* (You're working me. I'm not for such; I'm engaged.)

Lakis: *Andeh, ee ora sou ee kali. Teen patises keh 'see.* (Well, your hour the good. You've stepped on it too.)

Harilaos: *Siga to vari peponi. Ee Gari-falya eeneh hrishohera.* (Slowly the heavy melon. Carnation is a golden-hand.)



Lakis: *Po, po, kaeekes. Ta matia sou dhekatessera me aftin.* (Po, po, you're burnt. Your eyes fourteen with her.)

Harilaos: *Prosekse pos milas! Tha yinome apo dhio horia!* (Careful how you speak! We'll become of two villages!)

Lakis: *Re touvlo, kaise sta avga sou na sou exigiso.* (You brick, sit on your eggs to explain to you.)

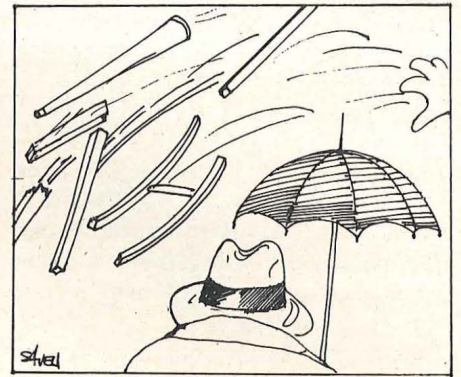
Harilaos: *Ego touvlo! Ehsee eeseh douvari!* (I, a brick! You're a wall!)

Lakis: *Oh, tora ta 'kana mouskema.* (Oh, now I've made them drenched.)

Harilaos: *Oti lete ya ekeeni ta grafo sta pallia mou ta papoutsia.* (Whatever you say for her I write them on my old shoes.)

Lakis: *Vre denekeh, ta nomizmata sou eeneh kalpika. Ee Garifalya apo ta Hania then ehee meera ston eelio. Ehoun pari aera ta miala tou patera tis.* (You tin can, your coins are counterfeits. Carnation from Hania doesn't have a fate in the sun. Her father's brains have taken in air.)

Harilaos: *Kala, ap tin poli erhomeh keh stee korifi kanella. Ee Garifalya mou eeneh ap ti Kerkira.* (Well, from the city I come, and at the top, cinnamon. My Carnation's from Corfu.)



Lakis: *Eh, totes, na zeeseteh san ta psua ta vouna.* (Eh, then, may you live like the tall mountains.)

Harilaos: *Par oleegon, na ta kanome salata keh na fagothoume.* (By a little, we would have made them salad and eaten each other.)

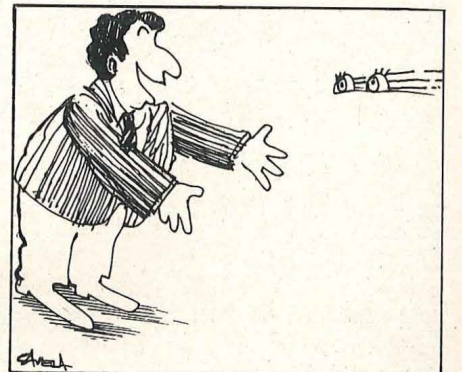
Lakis: *Siga to polieleo. Eemasteh kali fili.* (Slowly the chandelier. We're good friends.)

Harilaos: *Leepon, ela tin Kiriaki stous aravones mou.* (Well, come on Sunday to my engagements.)

Lakis: *Siga tora. Tha feeso to gamo na pao ya pournaria? Tha sou skaso ena mistiko: Pandrevome ti Varvara ap ta Hania.* (Slowly now. I'm going to leave the wedding to go for shrubbery? I'll explode you a secret: I'm marrying Barbara from Hania.)

Harilaos: *Andeh, pas keh 'see. Kremastikes. Ti tha yini meh to kamaki?* (Well, you go too. You're hanged. What will happen with the harpoon?)

Lakis: *Mi fovaseh: Tha 'ho to skilo hortato heh to karveli olokliro.* (Don't be



afraid: I'll have the dog full and the whole loaf.)

They rise to leave, pulling on their raincoats.

Lakis: *Fevgo, lipon.* (I'm leaving, then.)

Harilaos: *Na pas sto kalo.* (Go to the good.)

Lakis: *Prosehe, richni Kareklopothara.* (Watch it, it's throwing chairlegs.)

I wish to thank Emil Moriannidis for his help with the finer points of this column.

Family Designs

The first time I saw Genie Kell was at a party for 400 people. She was the belly dancer. The second time was in the old Greek house in Imittos she rents with her ten year old daughter Sarah. We had apple juice out in the garden amid Sarah's school books – in addition to Greek school they do a special US correspondence course together – and Girl Scout information, which they're also both very involved in.

Genie, 41, is an apprentice trainer and the Special Events Planner for Troops on Foreign Soil/Eurasia. Her education was in Fine Arts and she gave me a sneak preview of the paintings she's showing at the Diogenes Gallery in April.

"I came to Greece four years ago on vacation and the first night in Mykonos I was enchanted. I woke up the next morning and said in six months I'm moving here."

She was working at the time for the Department of Human Resources in Austin, Texas.

"I sold everything I figured I would never want again, took my retirement money out of the State whatever-it-was-called and decided to come for five years. I've never felt happier in my life."

She's not looking forward to returning. "I'm frustrated with almost everything about the States. I hate having to drive everywhere, nothing happens in the city, everything is at the Malls, and people go home at 6 pm and sit in front

of the TV all night."

She was born in Paduca, Kentucky, grew up in Ohio and Indiana and married an artist at 19. "We moved to New York to become famous painters, rented a loft, worked at the Guggenheim Museum." But after a few years she realized she wasn't painting, had no real experience on her own. They divorced and she moved to Texas where she started belly dancing to tone up after childbirth.

"I never planned to perform but it gets in your blood. I realized I'd used the visual art to call attention to myself when what I'd really wanted was to call attention to myself directly." She went through a period in Texas when all her friends were belly dancers and they'd dance wherever they went – at people's houses, outside at festivals. "That was the scene in Austin."

"We had a very distorted idea of what life was like in Greece. I thought every taverna would have a five-piece band and a belly dancer. In fact I carried my costume, sword and zils (brass finger cymbals) all across Europe. I thought once I got here all I'd have to do was take the costume to a taverna, disappear into the ladies room and come out with the zils clacking." Now she limits her dancing to the classroom and an occasional private party.

Unfortunately some people associate belly dancing with "Little Egypt or hoochy-koochy" but Genie insists it's not like that. In order to give the dance an elegance and style it's necessary to weed out some things and there are movements that are never done.

Nevertheless there have been a few uncomfortable moments. While working for 3-Ring Service, an American company that provides anything for a price ("a gorilla for a birthday party, breakfast for two on a mountain top or a belly dancer") she has performed at "very respectable country clubs in front of the whole family and has had literally to run from the birthday boy. But," she adds "I've always got those zils on. They're a good little weapon."

She's come a long way from Paduca. (Diogenes Gallery, 33 Nikis St, tel 323-1978)

Self-Confessed Workaholic

Most days Marie Claire Deltour gets up very early, waters the 20 or 30 plants on the terrace of her Exarchia retiré ("Maybe I'll open a flower shop next"), has coffee and cake and feeds her cocker spaniel Bill. She then rides the elevator down three floors to her atelier. Rolls of imported fabrics are stacked in every corner, the cutting table takes up most of the bedroom, floor-to-ceiling hanging racks fill the hall, and sewing machines clack away in the *saloni*.

Through most of the year she works 12 hours a day and part of every weekend. Although she works to support a son in Belgium ("and he has three more years in veterinary school")



Marie Claire Deltour

she obviously loves it and the Greek women who work for her are all "part of the family."

Marie Claire, 45, came to Greece 20 years ago from her native Liege while her Greek husband did his military service. They stayed on and he worked for Aluminium of Greece, a branch of Pechiney. For ten years he was stationed in Aspra Spitia near Delphi and in order to keep their son in school in Athens, Marie Claire spent one week in the village with her husband, the other in Athens, keeping up two houses.

They divorced about five years ago and as she had studied dress design in Belgium, she and another Belgian woman started a business out of her home – finding designs, making patterns, selecting fabrics and selling their clothes to local boutiques. After a year or two she continued on her own, expanding into the workroom downstairs and working exclusively for Boutique Harris (118 Kifissias above Marinopoulos).

Harris, with a steady clientele and "a good eye for what they want," usually has a few pieces of each design in his shop and then Marie Claire makes up clothes to order in different sizes or fabrics. They select fabrics twice a year, presenting a summer and winter line.



Genie Kell

Some Enchanted Evening

Dr Victorine Chappen, current President of the Daughters of Penelope, is a self confessed workaholic. An educator for over 30 years, including administrator of the American Community Schools in Athens, she retired recently in order to "slow down" and then proceeded to take on additional responsibilities in the various organizations she belongs to.

The Daughters of Penelope, the female counterpart of AHEPA (American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association), was founded in 1929 in the US as a social and philanthropic organization to promote "both Hellenism and American patriotism." The Athens Chapter, one of some 300 round the world, is three years old and has about 70 members. "We have a good cross section," she said, "from women in their early 20's to those in their late 70's, either of Greek descent or married to Greeks." There are museum trips, opera evenings, fund raisers (they donate regularly to the Cooley's Anemia Foundation for example).

Both of Vicki's parents were Greeks who went to America in 1916, changed their name from Tsepenekas to Chappen and raised their six children in

small towns away from other Greeks to "Americanize" them faster. "All the grandparents' names had been used when I came along, so my Mother finally had a choice and gave me the name Androniki, the heroine of a book she was reading at the time. But the godfather disapproved, took the Niki which means victory and called me Victorine."

"Like most Greeks my father stressed education. He was a firm believer you had to have some kind of weapon because you didn't know how life would treat you."

Vicki graduated from college with three majors ("they never charge you for all the extra subjects") and started out as a teacher in tiny Hopbottom, Pennsylvania. "I just loved it. Maybe I should have stayed there and been a normal human being." But she was the family gypsy. She moved to a job near a university and worked on an MA in Business and then another in guidance and counselling, and later a doctorate in clinical psychology.

"My parents were very industrious people. They had a combination ice cream parlor, restaurant and candy-making operation and worked 18 hours a day. That work ethic seeped down. We're all eager beavers, have to be doing something all the time."

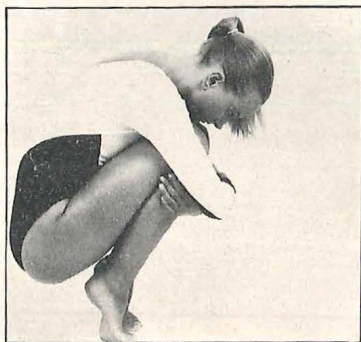


Vicki Chappen

She first came to Greece at 32 ("I thought, all you've done is study and work; you haven't seen the world.") She taught at Athens College and even gave private English lessons to the Prime Minister's father, George Papandreou. "He'd send a big chauffeured car to pick me up. We'd have lunch and then conversation," she said. And later she worked for the American Community Schools, running the Halandri Elementary and Kastri Country Day Schools simultaneously. "I'm always biting off more than I can chew and then chewing it somehow."

(For information on Daughters of Penelope, tel. 822-0197)

Jenny Colebourne's BODY CONTROL CENTER



M. Hionos

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

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

The center offers

BODY CONTROL SESSIONS

This is a special exercise technique using specially designed equipment to improve posture, muscle tone, flexibility and stamina. Classes are by appointment and there is an emphasis on individual attention. Each person is given a programme designed to meet his own needs. Sessions are suitable for men and women from all walks of life. The technique can also be adapted to help people for

back problems etc. and is often recommended by osteopaths and physiotherapists.

YOGA COURSES

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

STRETCH CLASS

Stretching frees the joints, stret-

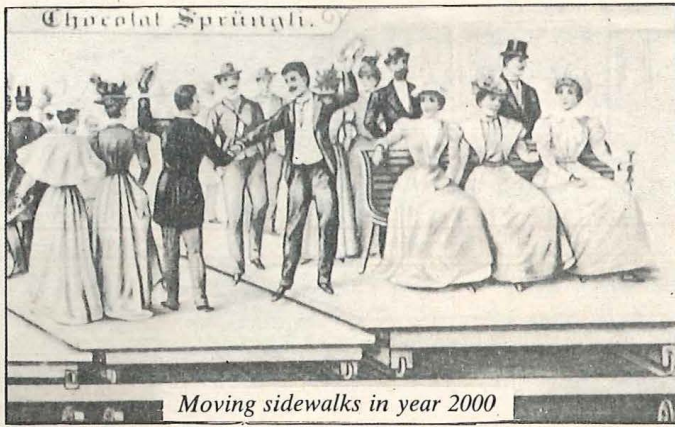
ches the muscles and improves circulation and posture.

SPECIAL: LEBOYER FILMS

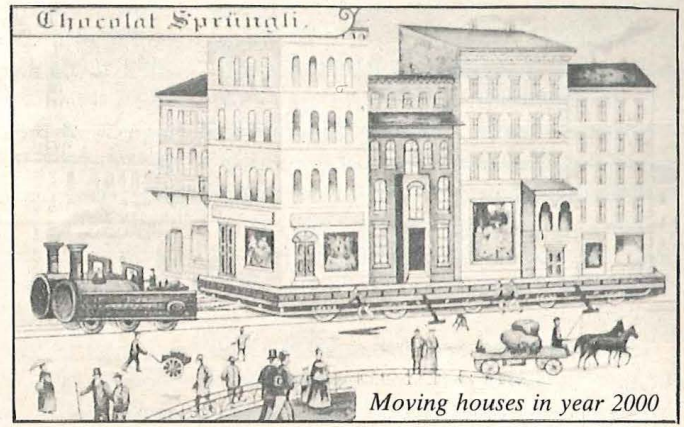
November 3rd at 9:00 p.m. the studio is showing: BIRTH WITHOUT VIOLENCE and SHANTALA (Massage Indian mothers give their babies).

Please call to book your place to see these enlightening films. There will be no charge.

Dimoharous 18, KOLONAKI, Tel. 723-1397



Moving sidewalks in year 2000



Moving houses in year 2000

When chocolate reached Europe, via Cortés and Spain, it came as a beverage although tasting nothing like the delicious drink it is now. Sugar was added (eventually coming from the enormous sugar cane plantations of Cortés in Oaxaca) and vanilla, which like the cocoa tree, was indigenous to Mexico. Oddly, this orchid bean was never used by the Aztecs, who preferred the dried flowers from a small tree they called *cacoarochiitl*. This pungent spice, now named *flor de cacao*, is still used for *pozonque*, an aromatic beverage made with chocolate and fine corn meal.

Now sweet, vanilla-flavored (sometimes more exotic ingredients such as ambergris were used), and served hot, chocolate made steady progress (along with tea and coffee as sugar became cheaper) led the way by royalty and the affluent middle classes.

When Anne of Austria (despite her name, the Infanta of Spain) married Louis XIII of France in 1615, her baggage included chocolate and all the paraphernalia needed to make it. Among them were "cute" little pots whose lids had holes through which swizzle sticks protruded so that the drink could be whipped to a froth (a far better topping than the nauseous marshmallow floating in many American brews) just as the Aztecs drank it.

Chocolate became such a rage that it was brought to church and drunk during Mass; thus starting a fierce ecclesiastical controversy over whether or not it could be drunk during Lent. The yeas finally won, but not before one bishop, who had forbidden this sweet self-indulgence, was poisoned by his own congregation!

Mainly because of taxes, chocolate remained very expensive for two centuries. But the taxes were on both ends of the cocoa pipeline guaranteeing that smugglers were on every coastline. For example, at the end of the 17th century the official records at the port of Curaçao showed exports of 20,000 tons

although the plantations in Venezuela alone were producing 65,000 tons.

"London has 3000 chocolate houses"

By the middle of the 18th century the British were adding milk, and chocolate houses were opening all over London. One of them, the "Cacoatree," was the first of many which became gathering places for men of special interests. Already in 1700 William Congreve's play, *The Way of the World*, acknowledged to be the finest comedy of the Restoration, had the opening scene in a chocolate house.

In 1765 the first chocolate factory in America was financed by James Baker, still among the top producers. The world record production, however, is by another American company, Hershey, of Hershey, Pennsylvania, whose streets smell as if made of chocolate, and whose lamp posts are shaped like that company's chocolate kisses. This factory covers 2,000,000 square feet of floor space.

When cocoa beans reach the factory they are cleaned and sorted according to size, then roasted just like coffee to acquire their full richness of flavor and color. From the roaster they travel to a winnowing machine where they are cracked, husked and winnowed, ready for blending with a variety of cocoas to attain the distinct flavor of each manufacturer.

From here they pass through refining mills which turn them into a fluid state from a paste which is 50-60% cocoa butter. Most of the cocoa butter is extracted by a process which includes pressure under heat and alkalization, if the final product is intended as cocoa powder for flavorings in various confections. The resulting cake is then crushed, pulverized and sieved to become our breakfast cocoa.

Every process thus far described applies to both cocoa and chocolate. To make the three basic types of chocolate — plain, milk, white — more is yet to come. They are all kneaded so that the ingredients form an homogeneous

mass, then they are passed through a series of rollers ending as a fine flaky powder which is scraped off with a fixed blade. The final process before reaching the stage where the chocolate is made into bars, bunnies or filled bonbons is "conching."

You will recognize the Greek root meaning, "shell," which was the shape of the manual roller-in-a-trough invented in 1879 by Rodolph Lindt of Berne. He also was the first to add cocoa butter to this refining process which produces the fondant quality of chocolate making it literally melt in the mouth; before there was always a slight gritty taste to even the finest chocolate. Some of today's circular conches treat nine tons of chocolate at a time.

3 basic kinds of chocolate

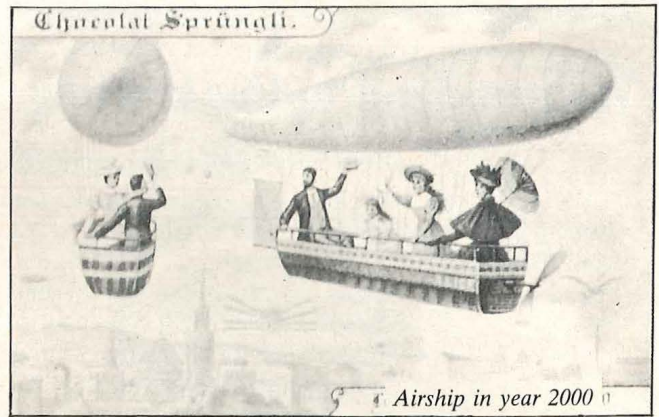
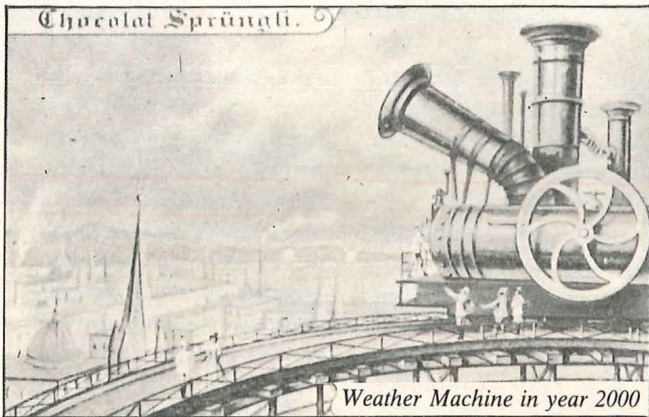
Plain chocolate is a blend of cocoa paste, cocoa butter and sugar; for *milk chocolate* obviously milk is added; whereas *white chocolate* is a blend of cocoa butter, sugar and milk. Adding milk is more complicated than you might think and was first successfully accomplished by the Swiss, Daniel Peter, in 1875. The end product is then made according to the secret recipes of each manufacturer with various flavorings and additives including lecithin, which the body uses to assimilate cholesterol.

In the last two years there has been an enormous upsurge in the popularity of chocolate as it has now become the "in" item and part of the ever-elusive dream of *status*. Of course we are talking about the specialties of such fine chocolate makers as Lindt & Sprüngli of Switzerland and Perugina of Italy.

Definitely not included would be the confections of Mars, the largest candy bar maker in the world, or the popular "Kit-Kat" from Rowntree Mackintosh of Great Britain — they don't cost \$ 30 per pound.

yokels unite

The world has long been afflicted with wine snobs, now the chocolate snobs are taking over. Stanley Marcus



of the famous Neiman-Marcus store in Dallas, Texas, declared, "Milk chocolate is a yokel taste," and that store's customers were "educated" to send dark chocolate instead of milk chocolate as gifts to their "sophisticated friends around the country" so as not to "ruin the reputation" of the store. Connoisseurs maintain that milk "covers" subtle chocolate flavors.

In Greece milk chocolate is marked, "Sokolata Galaktos." Chocolate for melting is any of the fondant, and baking chocolate is marked either "Sokolata Ygeias Koubertoura" or "Koubertoura Skethi."

Although chocolate is popularly considered one of the causes of both acne

and tooth decay, recent research indicates that neither assumption is true. Further delighting chocoholics is the fact that chocolate contains the same chemical manufactured by the brain which causes the emotion called "love." It would seem that the blushing swains with their gaudy boxes of drug-store chocolates have been right all along!

Surely the final word of cheer for chocolate lovers comes from Ghana, the largest cocoa producer. There, in a way, they have found a means to take it with you. A Mr Quaye in Teshi, Ghana, carves beautiful coffins in the shape of cocoa pods!

1880 Chocolate Bar Wrappers Propheying the Year 2000 Courtesy of Lindt & Sprüngli, Kichberg-Zurich.

Both Nestlé and Chocosuisse (Union of Swiss Chocolate Manufacturers, 6 Muenzgraben, 3000 Bern 7) publish beautiful booklets - from which much of this information was taken. "Chocologie" is the name of the one from Chocosuisse and costs 3 Swiss fr. For the French and German versions, 3.50 in English. Postage is 4.30 Swiss fr. The Nestlé version is named "COCOA from beans to chocolate." They also publish the most "sinful" collection of chocolate recipes one could find, with irresistible pictures yet, called, "Fantastic Chocolate Fantasies." I have no prices.

BUT WRITE TO:

NESTEC, Case Postale 88, CH - 1814, La Tour - de - Peilz, Switzerland

Pointers

A veritable gold festival has embellished autumn's traditional harvest gold, as friends of Greek master goldsmith, **Ilias Lalaounis**, prepared to honor him with various receptions and gala dinners. All these festivities were specially prepared in order to celebrate Lalaounis' new book *Metamorphoses*, which has just been published in Greece and is available worldwide at all Ilias Lalaounis jewelry stores. Drawn from the source of Roman history, an era of luxury and refinement, the **Gianni Versace** bath line conjures up the resonance of Latin prose... frigidarium, caldarium,



tepidarium... thermal baths with marble walls and mosaic floor tiles... columns, domes decorated with heroic figures of the past... a universe devised

for the pleasure of the senses. A perfect setting for the Gianni Versace bath line sculptured in Pompeii red, marble and gold; classically elegant products, all perfumed with his fragrance. A prestigious collection... "The Roman Bath Collection." An art in-

spired by the old ideal "a healthy mind in a healthy body." The bath line is available at all fine cosmetic shops and perfumeries. The most famous crocodile in the world! **Lacoste** is his name and appears in 250 different ways! This unique crocodile is available at Solonos 5, Kolonaki, in his very own boutique, part of the worldwide chain of stores named after the famous tennis player Rene Lacoste. Rene brought him in 1929 when for the first time he designed a sporty blouse which created a new style in sports wear and evening outfits. The clever crocodile is shown on everything from pullovers, bathrobes, belts, trousers, socks, shoes, glasses and lots more. **Olympic Airways is going to Paphos now!** The Greek National Carrier inaugurated its services to Paphos, Cyprus, from Athens every Wednesday beginning November 7, 1984. The Boeing 737 aircraft will depart Athens at 15:00, arrive in Pafos at 16:30, depart from there at 17:15 and arrive



back in Athens at 18:45 the same day. With the operation of the new Paphos flight O.A. will be flying to 34 int/nal destinations in 24 countries, covering a total of 84,451 kms. Chinese winter from **Yiannis Tseklenis!!** Yiannis has been inspired by Chinese and military fashions this time, a fashion which "dress" the 1985 woman in an austere but comfortable style. Leading colors are khaki, blue and gray. Materials are wool, cotton and silks, all made in Greece. His collection includes a large variety of trousers and skirts together with tops in many practical combinations. Tops are either classical blazers or long thick woolen "blousons" with something quite special and unique, his robes-manteaux very feminine and elegant. For the evening, impressive silk outfits, with an embroidered dragon on the back! The winter selection of Yiannis Tseklenis is available at his boutique **Plateau**, 4 Haritos, Kolonaki.



Irène Liadelli

Woman, tend to thy knitting...

Hildegard Stern Xinotroulias

Generations of Greek women have counted on hand spun wool and knitting needles to help them pass away the long, monotonous winter evenings. From delicate outfits for the new baby to the bulky sweaters suitable for heavy work outdoors, handmade knits have long been a tradition.

Foreigners perhaps first

discovered Greek hand-made sweaters several years ago in Mykonos, where the sale of bulky fisherman's knits in off-white (and later in bright colors) was an important source of income for the island. Today similar knits in a variety of colors and patterns can be found on most of the islands and mainland Greece. While it

is true that these sweaters are generally good quality and quite inexpensive, the originality has perhaps worn off a bit.

This year, however, handknit sweaters have come into their own and are finally high fashion. Many of the best shops in Athens and surrounding areas carry handmade knitwear in exclusive designs, suitable for both casual and dress occasions. A few will even custom make a sweater in

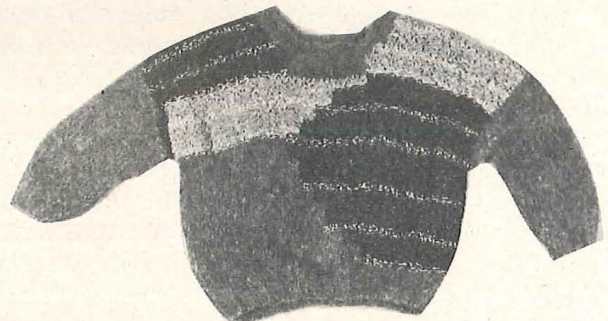
your choice of color and yarn. All of these wool knits will keep you comfortable and elegant for many a winter.

Note: The photographs in this month's "Marketplace" are only examples of some of the handknit articles found in the shops we have selected. As many of these are one-of-a-kind we can not assure our readers that these particular sweaters will be available.



The name **Blanos** may be familiar to our readers from the two bowling alleys in the Athens area owned by the family, but perhaps you were unaware that George Blanos is a well known tailor. His shop near Syntagma

Square also sells hand-made sweaters. A heavy cropped cardigan with short sleeves and a narrow stand-up collar is available in blue mohair for 8200 dr. A pale grey pullover has been hand embroidered with two wide vertical rows of sequins. Large, silvery discs create a diagonal effect on a fluffy black creation accented with silvery beads. A more sporty long sleeved cardigan has a black zig-zag yoke and horizontal stripes of black and goldenrod yellow for 7850 dr. These knits are all pure wool.



A few blocks past the Vassilopoulos supermarkets on Kifissias in Psychiko, you will discover **To Flouri**, a most attractive shop which specializes in traditional handicrafts. It also carries an extensive selection of hand knits, jackets, pullovers and sleeveless vests in the 3500-8500 dr. price range. The unusual colors and

designs will certainly attract your attention, and the imaginative combinations of mohair with lurex, tweed or velvet ribbon reflect your good taste. Sophia Moutsopoulou, the owner, will take orders for custom knits which usually take about a week. The more dressy sweaters cost about 7000 dr.



The newly reopened **Bardo Palace** on Ermou Street (and in two other locations) carries a number of exquisite evening sweaters. A white mohair jumper with flecks of pink and pale turquoise is embroidered with silver sequins. This knit features the new padded shoulders and puffed sleeves; it's yours for 9650 dr. How about a top with a blouson effect? This is created by unpressed pleats front and back falling freely from the shoulders which crisscross at

the waist. You can select it in black and baby blue or rust and black at 8600 dr. Perfect for an intimate wedding or reception is a short or long sleeved white knit with a crocheted look adorned with white lace, seed pearls and a diamond shaped rutching of white satin ribbon; The tiny square neck dips to a V in the back. This would look stunning, especially on a young bride, with a long white satin or moiré taffeta skirt. The sweater costs 9650 dr.

Lady Chic in the center of town carries knitwear from 5000-7000 dr. Here you will find the shelves piled high with sweaters in soft mohair suitable for daytime wear. The color combinations usually include black with fuschia, electric blue or red, white and grey. Some of the sweaters have cowl necks,

others leather fringes and laces. All leather hand knits, often with argyle patterns, cost 5000-7000 dr, and if you are looking for something dressy you will be captivated by a long white cardigan whose sleeves are embroidered with jet beads and sequins in a vine-like pattern.



Babouri's Handicrafts on Adrianou St behind the Monastiraki metro station, will pleasantly surprise you with its sweaters made of heavy cotton or handspun rustic pure wool. A bulky short coat of many muted colors is handknit with thick and thin yarns to give a nubby effect. Ideal with jeans you will find it easi-

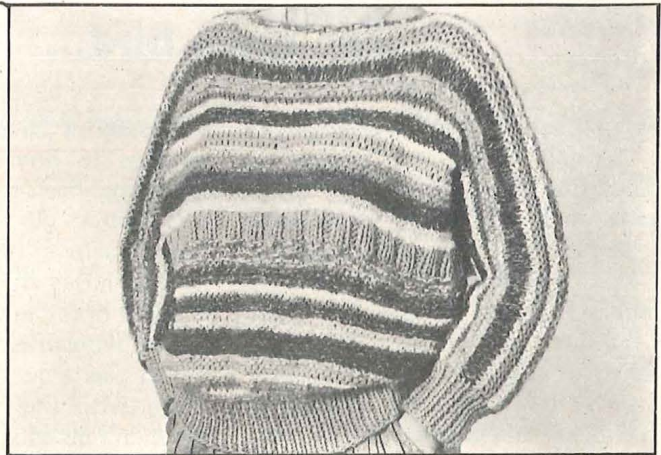
ly affordable at only 3000 dr. Heavy pullovers of similar wool are available in solid colors or a combination of earth tones reminiscent of Peruvian knits at 1800-2200 dr. Bulky cotton sweaters cost 1800 dr and sleeveless vests of the same material 1500 dr. Please - no bargaining!



List of Shops

GEORGE BLANOS 9 Kriezotou St. Tel: 362-6383
TO FLOURI 328 Kifissias Ave. Old Psychico Tel: 671-9194 (Venizelou bus stop)
BARDO PALACE 39 Ermou St. Tel: 322-1591, 1 Dourou St. Halandri Tel: 682-5560, 216 Kifissias Ave., Kifissia Tel: 808-4056

YOUSOUROOM Corner Skoufa and Pindarou Sts. Tel: 362-8445
LADY CHIC 13 Ermou St. Tel: 322-7977
BABOURI'S HANDICRAFTS 56 Adrianou St., Monastiraki Sq. Tel: 324-7561
BOUTIQUE ANNE 22 Frinis St. Pagrati Tel: 751-6954, 69 Damareos St., Pagrati Tel: 751-8529



Mrs Era Lambria at **Yousouroum** in Kolonaki chooses and mixes her yarns herself so that both the colors and textures of the knits in her shop are personal. A boat necked pullover with narrow horizontal stripes in brilliant primary colors will certainly catch your eye. This cheerful rag rug

effect would be perfect with solid color slacks and can accompany you on your weekend outings (or in town) for 7500 dr. The store also carries vests and long cardigans from 4000-7500 dr. and a selection of hand made gloves and leg warmers as well at 1500 dr.



Finally, Pagrati is well represented in handknits by **Boutique Anne** with two shops in the same area. All day knits are available in both bright and pale colors, but the lavishly embroidered evening jackets really steal the show. Any of these would make ideal substitutes for a fur stole or jacket, in fact, some have hand-done fur appliques and are really one of a kind. These sensational cover-ups are really proof of the designer's fertile

imagination! A black and white tweed cardigan is embroidered with large silver-colored circles, each with a pearl in the center. One black French mohair wrap is festooned with satin ribbon, pearls, beads and gold coins, black lace and leather. Another is adorned with taffeta rick-rack, drop earrings, fur, a cameo pendant, feathers and, to top it off, a sequin collar. No way to be a wallflower in these! Prices range in the 7000-18000 dr area

The Early Bird...

Among the more amusing sidelights of the cocktail circuit was during the Grande Bretagne reception for visiting Ahepa members when gentlemanly Constantine Mitsotakis, one of the first arrivals, departed fairly early because Andreas Papandreou refused to make an entrance until the New Democracy leader had made his exit... The Algerians may have triggered a trend in the social life of Athens when they snubbed most of the local and foreign press corps on their recent anniversary reception. Parallel to this, the Algerians showed a determined effort to stop the usual gate crashers.

That mishap involving three Russian diplomats near the Nea Makri base is posing questions as to the efficiency of some covert organizations... On another score, one local newsman capsuled Adnan Kashoggi's visits to Athens thusly, "Pays big bills, tips tiny."

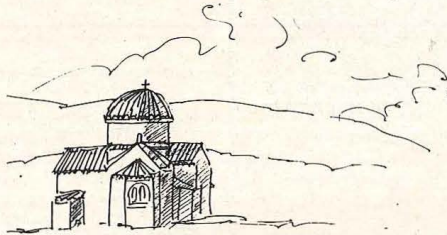
Royal Cruise Line on the verge of ordering two new ships (with the betting on French shipyards) on the heels of Epirotiki Lines latest super luxurious acquisition... The Piraeus Port Authority looking for technical advice from Cyprus concerning its container terminal.

Two years hence the Christmas decorations above the streets of Piraeus are most likely to be illuminated likenesses of Mickey and Minnie Mouse, along with Donald Duck and Pluto – which were the decorations on Regent Street of London this past year end holiday season. The city of Piraeus has been "inheriting" the decor from London for the past decade... Incidentally, Eros – the Greek god of love – has been moved from the very center of Picadilly Circus for his first bath since he was installed decades ago... For those who can't (or won't) make it to the Pierides Museum in Glyfada, some 27 of the Cypriot industrialist's famed collection of 700 contemporary paintings and sculptures by Greek artists have been put on display at the Inter-Continental Athenaeum Hotel.

As has been announced, the producers of *Fire From Heaven*, the Mary Renault's version of the life of Alexander the Great up to the age of 18, have also tentatively scheduled a second motion picture, *The Persian Boy* (also authored by Mary Renault). But at the

suggestion of Greek authorities all references to homosexuality from the story have been removed. It's just not true about old Alex, they say... French actress Anouk Aimee, while passing through Athens, told chums that a sequel of the now classic film *A Man and A Woman* is in the works, to be filmed this year, with key sequences "on a Greek isle." Which lucky island, she didn't mention.

There's speculation that producer Robert Stigwood (*Saturday Night Fever* among a series of big money-making motion pictures) may be backing (in cooperation with the Greek government) a series of films based on classic ancient Greek plays – the pet project of actress Irene Pappas, as a result of their meeting while he was in Greece on a holiday. Stigwood held a reception aboard his much-publicized yacht



which was hosted by Aliko Vouyouklaki, with Irene as one of the guests.... For the logistic-minded, Stigwood paid a reported \$2 million for said yacht and an additional \$4 million to fix it up to his liking.... One of the brighter entertainments of this winter in New York may wind up in Athens next summer. Irene Pappas stars in a new production of Tennessee Williams' *Orpheus Descending*, in the famed Circle In the Square Theater, and talks of bringing a translated version to the Greek capital.

There's a change of editors over at *Business & Finance Magazine*. Patricia Wren, who claims to have "suffered" for her four years in Greece, is giving up to return to Seattle and is being replaced by Harry Stathos, recently transplanted from New York, where he had labored for such as the *New York News*, CBS News and the Moonie newspaper. Harry has some plans to totally revamp the periodical.... Which somehow reminds us that UPI's John Rigos is back from yet another Reverend Moon-sponsored trip, this one to Japan, Taiwan and Singapore (while his host languishes, rather comfortably, in a US prison for tax evasion.)

Novelist John Gordon-Davies, au-

thor of a dozen adventurous novels, and his Rosemary, taking a sabbatical from writing, in Greece for a spell before undertaking two years in Hong Kong on a law assignment.... After an on-and-off engagement, Chase Manhattan's Richard Crosby finally tied the knot to his Christina and they went happily off to Egypt for a honeymoon.... The current joy in the life of George Mylonas at the Bank of America is a promotion. You can now call George a veep.

Andreas Potamianos really makes whirlwind tours. He flew to London for a day of business, Concorded across the Big Pond to check workings in his company's New York setup, continued on to Vancouver to check progress on his latest ship acquisition, flew to Las Vegas for a full day of promotion and press interviews at the world travel convention, and on to Toronto for a similar performance at the British travel industry gathering, and finally back to Athens – all in less than one week.

Fans of Tony Woolf may be delighted to know he has been busy, having completed two new films, one called *Bordello* directed by Nikos Koundouros, and another, a surrealistic version of a nuclear war titled *Delphi*, for Fotis Constanidis. His next stage production is in the nebulous stage – at this moment.... Confusion Dept.: Dennis Droushiotis, the genial gent from the Cyprus Tourism Organization, shaved his beard after a year or so, but his brother Jim, with the Cyprus UN Mission, heretofore clean-shaven, has grown a full beard.

One well-known Athenian playboy now eats garlic as often as possible (which he had abhorred in the past) so he can get very close to his new girlfriend, who is addicted to it. Beauty and the smell.... The Reuters staff in Athens, which has mushroomed to 13, has finally moved to plush, new premises on Voukourestiou Street, sandwiched in between Barclay's Bank and *ENA* magazine. But the old furniture, as yet not replaced, clashes with the new offices.... A special treat at the Scorpios (on Evrou Street) the other evening was when the internationally-famed Venezuelan entertainer Nicky Blue crooned "Blue Moon."

Led by Gregory Rozakis, Greek-American actors have been protesting against the failure to cast Greek actors in Greek roles in the movie version of Nick Gage's best-seller book, *Eleni*. ... another Greek actor due for the spotlight is Aris Iliopoulos, who stars in the new film *The Last Playboy*.

Borg Pays a Visit

It isn't everyday that a world famous sports personality comes to Athens. So the recent visit of Swedish tennis star Bjorn Borg was indeed a rare and pleasant surprise.

Unfortunately, the blond five-time Wimbledon champion did not come to Greece with his racket nor with any idea to play the sport that made him famous.

Borg came to Athens with his new love (Borg told reporters that he would not answer any questions about his personal life, therefore I can't mention the name of the pretty young woman sitting next to him at the press conference but check any gossip column and you'll find it) and to help promote the sportswear outfit he has his name tied with (no free advertising on our part).

It is no secret that Borg, in his short playing career (he retired from tennis two years ago at the age of 26), earned as much as \$70 million. Not to mention another reported \$20 million he earns a year in advertising promotion (it seems he likes to chew a lot of sugar-free gum).

To earn that kind of money, you have to be good at what you are doing.

"I think it is difficult for one to judge himself," Bjorn said when asked if he considers himself the best tennis player of all time. "I believe I helped the sport benefit and tennis did a lot for me. The only thing I did not succeed in was winning the US Open, where I lost four times in the finals. But I am satisfied with my career."

Then why stop at the age of 26?

"Every person is different. I believe I could have played for another five years. However, I had to sleep, eat and play. I wanted to stop the tiring trips and to occupy myself with other things in my life," Borg said.

Here was the chance again to ask about that pretty young lady at his side. But...

"I know what I want and what pleases me. With that thought I retired. I always loved and still love tennis," he added, glancing to his left and smiling at the person next to him.

Another chance, but...

"There are a lot of jealous people who cry out that we athletes make a lot of money on advertising and that's why all we do is make commercials and stop playing the sport we love. I disagree and say to all of them that if they were

in my place, wouldn't they have done the same?" asks Borg.

Right, but...

"This is my second time to Greece. I hope I come back and help this country develop good tennis players. In your country you have good players who can make a good showing in international competition. The sport in Greece can reach top standards because you have the right athletes and climate. Up to now the only thing lacking was vital ingredients like organization and coaching," Borg, who led Sweden to its first Davis Cup championship in 1975, continued.

Should I ask now?

"Sweden is a small country, however big when it comes to tennis. The reason is that the sports authorities provide guidance to the youth to learn the sport. Tennis is so popular in Sweden that four out of the ten best tennis players today are from my native country," said Borg.

Time is running out...

"A good tennis player knows to control himself in the match. That's what I did in all my matches. I never lost control. That's the way of thinking of all Swedish players. I think it is important the way a tennis player presents himself, especially since many small children look up to the player and seek to idolize him," Borg said.

But what about...

The press conference ended, Borg left with his lovely companion to Monte Carlo and I was left with Borg's first statement: "I will talk if you will not ask me anything about my personal life."

But...

• • •

The Greek Olympic Committee declared that if the proper sports author-

ities do not take action now, Greece may lose its right to host the 26th Olympic in 1996.

Why worry about an event that is a dozen years away?

"Because we need to organize at least two major athletic events by 1989," remarked Greek Olympic Committee President Angelos Lembesis. "Athens has the right to host the Games in 1996 because it will commemorate the 100 years since the first modern Games were held here in 1896. But for us to get permission we need by 1989 to have completed the proper athletic installations for the Games."

The committee is seriously considering holding the 1996 games in the original Olympia area in the Peloponnese. However, much work needs to be done for that idea to come through.

A bad example of poor planning by the sport authorities was mentioned by the committee. Three years have passed and the Olympic pool facilities opposite the Zappeion are still under construction. From 50 million drachmas originally planned for the facilities, the price tag today is 125 million.

Two Greek soccer teams are still in the European championships and will be waiting until the spring to know their next foes.

Panathinaikos of Athens, after having knocked off a Dutch and a Northern Ireland team, have reached the quarter-finals of the European Champions Cup. The other teams still in the competition are Austria of Vienna, DNEPA of Moscow, Sparta of Prague, Liverpool of England, Bordeaux of France, Gothenburg of Sweden and Juventus of Italy.

Surprising Larissa is still in the European Cup-Winners' Cup competition after beating teams from Hungary and Switzerland. Others still left in the race for the title and possible opponents of Larissa are Dynamo Dresden of East Germany, Fortuna Sittard of Holland, Everton of England, Dynamo of Moscow, Bayern of Munich, Roma of Italy and Celtic of Scotland.



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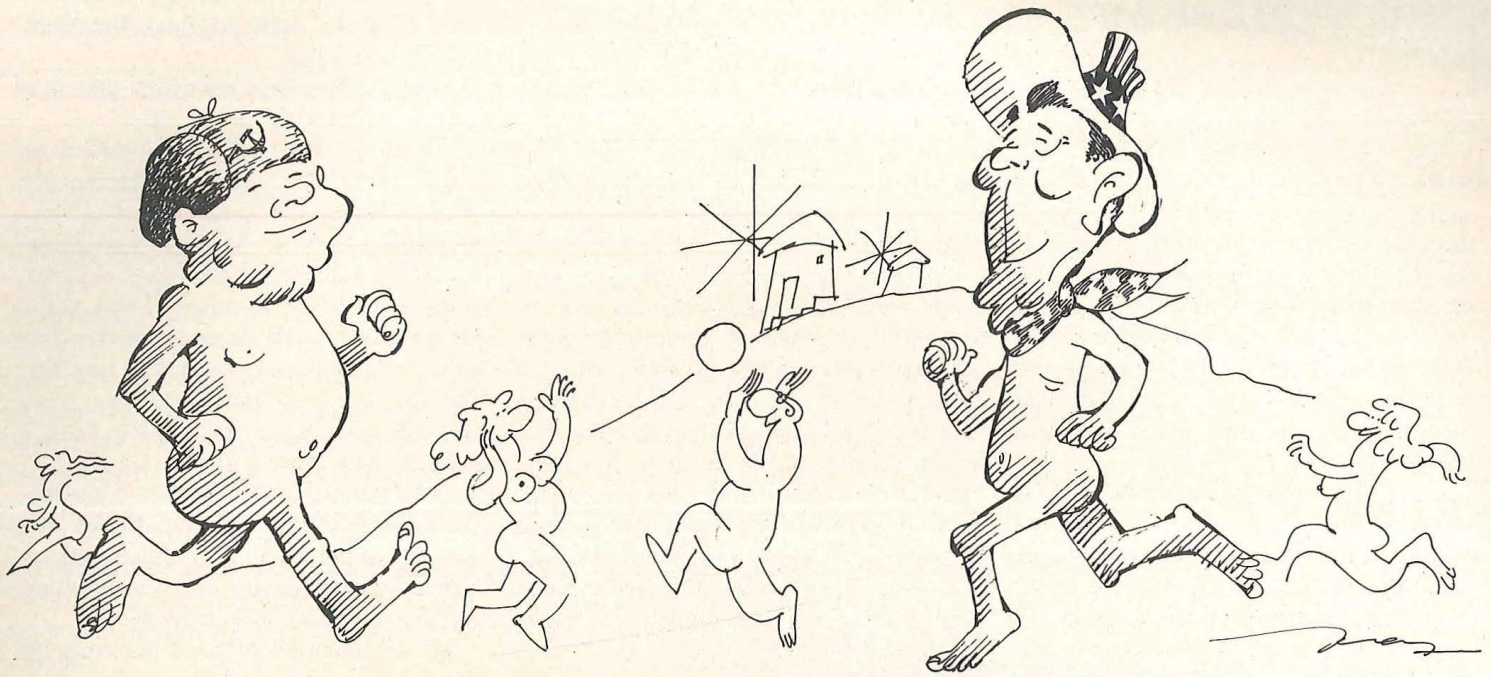
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Peace on Earth

My last encounter with Yanni Philodoxaki, the retired civil servant who spends his mornings sitting in a cafe in Kolonaki, had ended rather abruptly when he had cast aspersions on my intelligence. So when I next passed him in the square, on my return from my dentist who had just extracted a tooth from my lower jaw and the last 5,000 - drachma note from my wallet, I tried to avoid him.

But Yanni would have none of it. He got up from his chair, grabbed me by the arm and forced me down into another chair beside him.

"I'm sorry about last time," he said, "but you know how I get carried away sometimes. Please say you forgive me. Have a capuccino on me."

"Oh, all right," I said, "I know you've got it in for this government but you must admit things could be worse."

Yanni nodded affirmatively. "Certainly," he said, "look at Ethiopia."

"Come, come, now," I chided him, "you can't deny the Elounda meeting was a masterstroke by Papandreou. Getting Mitterrand and Qaddafi to meet face to face."

"It was," Yanni nodded. "I wouldn't be seen dead in that place. Far too expensive. Who d'you think paid their bills?"

"Well, I suppose since Papandreou invited them there, it must have been the government."

Yanni shook his head. "Not the government, you and me, my friend. Taxpayers. And you know what'll happen next, don't you? He's going to invite Shimon Peres and Yasser Arafat to the Grand Hotel Astir Palace in Rhodes and

get them to kiss and make up. And if I know those boys they're not going to do it in one day. A week of high living at least, and if they win at the casino, the reconciliation could take forever, with us footing that bill too!"

"But think of the benefit to mankind," I remarked. "Peace at last in the Middle East. Surely that's worth a few miserable drachmas?"

"Miserable is the word. But don't let Mr. Theodoropoulos hear you talking like that. What would happen to the Caravel if all his Middle Eastern guests went home?"

"That's easy," I replied. "Mr Papandreou's next step will obviously be to bring the Ayatollah Khomeini and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq together for peace talks and what better place could he choose than the Caravel. With large enough delegations on both sides and with the world press covering the event, the Caravel could be filled to capacity for months before the final armistice is signed."

"Then the other hotels will start complaining," Yanni observed.

"Not at all," I assured him. "There will be peace talks between the Sikhs and the Hindus at the Inter-Continental, a conference between North and South Korea at the Ledra Marriott, discussions between delegations from Vietnam, Kampuchea and China at the NVJ Meridien, and talks between the Russians and the Japanese on the future of the Kurile Islands at the King George."

"At the end of Mr Papandreou's grand scheme for the pacification of Asia he will turn his attention to Latin Amer-

ica. Peace talks between President Ortega of Nicaragua with the US-backed guerrillas at the Hilton, with CIA frogmen observing the proceedings from the swimming pool, and a summit meeting at the Grande Bretagne between Mrs Thatcher and President Alfonsin of Argentina on the future of the Falklands."

"That ought to be interesting," Yanni remarked.

"Why so?" I asked.

"Because I'd like to know why the British are invoking the principle of self-determination for the Falklands when they denied it to Cyprus in 1955."

"Because Mr Papandreou wasn't around then to tell the British where they got off," I retorted.

Yanni shrugged. "That still leaves a large number of hotels with off-season problems," he said.

"Not at all. Towards the end of next year Mr Papandreou will have won a general election and the Nobel Peace Prize and will have launched another series of peace initiatives that will bring together the Basque separatists and the Spanish government, President Mubarak and Colonel Qaddafi, King Hassan of Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas, President Mugabe and Bishop Muzorewa, Mr Botha and SWAPO, not to mention about a dozen other disputants from obscure parts of the world who will also be invited to resolve their differences under the blue sky and in the clear light of Attica or elsewhere in Greece. There won't be a single hotel in the country that won't be filled to the brim with innumerable exotic delega-

Classifieds

tions plus armies of reporters, photographers, cameramen and commentators from every important newspaper and newsmedia in the world."

"I stand dumbfounded by your magnificent scenario," Yanni said, "and how will it all end? We'll soon be bankrupt if we have to foot the hotel bills for all these people."

"Well, because there won't be any more money for hotels it will end on the nudist beach at Mykonos, in the spring of 1986," I said. "Mr Papandreou will invite President Reagan and President Chernenko to meet there, with nothing to hide, and conclude an historic agreement to put an end to the arms race and ban nuclear weapons from the face of the earth for ever and ever."

"Glory be," said Yanni, "that would be something wouldn't it. And what about our quarrel with the Turks? Isn't Andreas going to do anything about that?"

"Oh, he won't have to. We'll have those eighty Mirages and F-16's by then and if the Turks violate our air space again we can zap them out of the sky. Nobody's going to push us around any more."

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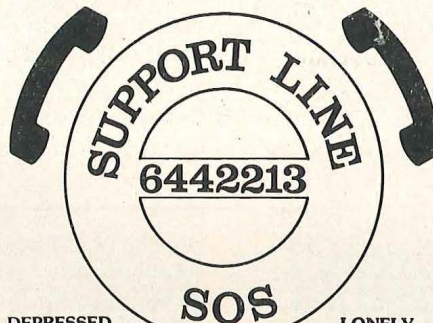
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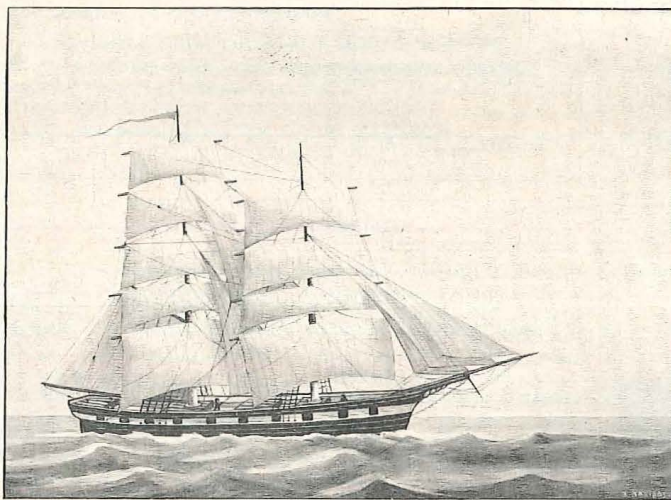
Carl-Heinz Hargesheimer, better known by the pseudonym **Chargesheimer**, was a painter, sculptor, engraver, inventor of mechanical engines, director, and playwright. His real fame, however, is derived from photographic portraits and scenes of post-war Germany, which he divided according to theme into eleven volumes. Today Chargesheimer is considered to be one of the major photographers of his time. The Goethe Institute will be hosting an exhibit of his work from Jan 16-31. Hours: Mon through Fri, from 9:30 am-2 pm and 4-9 pm.

music

The Goethe Institute will celebrate the *European Year of Music* with a series of concerts throughout 1985, beginning with **lutenist Conrad Junghänel** on Jan 15 at 8:30 pm. Junghänel, who has given concerts in Europe, North and South America, Japan and Africa and has an impressive number of re-

cordings (over 40), is considered to be the best interpreter of Johann Sebastian Bach on the lute. His repertoire also includes an extensive number of pieces from the 16th-18th

lona by Karakatsanis who, by presenting the figures, objects and buildings of Aragon St, hopes to recapture its atmosphere through his favorite medium, collage.



Antonis Dasiras at Kreonides until Jan 5.

centuries. Works by Bach and Silvius Leopold Weiss make up the program at the Goethe.

art

Aithousa Tehnis Iakinthos will present a series of works by artist **Vassilis Karakatsanis** entitled *Odos Aragon 249* in the latter half of Jan. All the series was done in Barce-

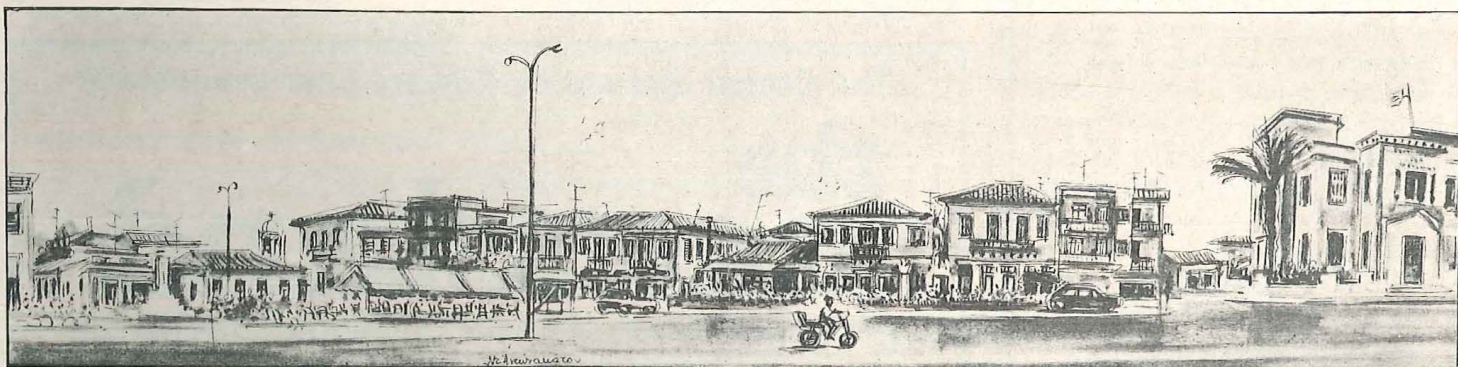
Gallery "7" Zalokosta will be hosting a jewellery and art and anti-art exhibition by **Vassilis Skylakos** until Jan 8. Skylakos' work radically defines our relationship with the everyday object, both in terms of aesthetic value and as a vehicle of expression. His compositions take the form of mobiles, systems of simple relationships

among heterogeneous elements and jewellery expressed in a variety of forms. What binds both art forms is the object-symbol. Silver, bronze, stones, beads, chains, screws, isolated accessories of obscure origin, are assembled in a manner that makes no claim at good taste.

Maria Gotzamani has helped provide the art and anti-art in Skylakos work.

Art for gift-giving is the name of the group exhibit at Hydrohoos which will end on Jan 16. Artists will be selling their work at low prices so as to encourage art lovers to purchase gifts. Among the artists who will be showing are: Eva Golya, Nikos Zervas, Stella Kalamara, Yiannis Kokkinakis, Anthoula Lazaridou-Douroukou, Christos Santamouris, Maria Stravrakaki, Effi Sirmou, Alexis Hampsas and Kostas Haralambides.

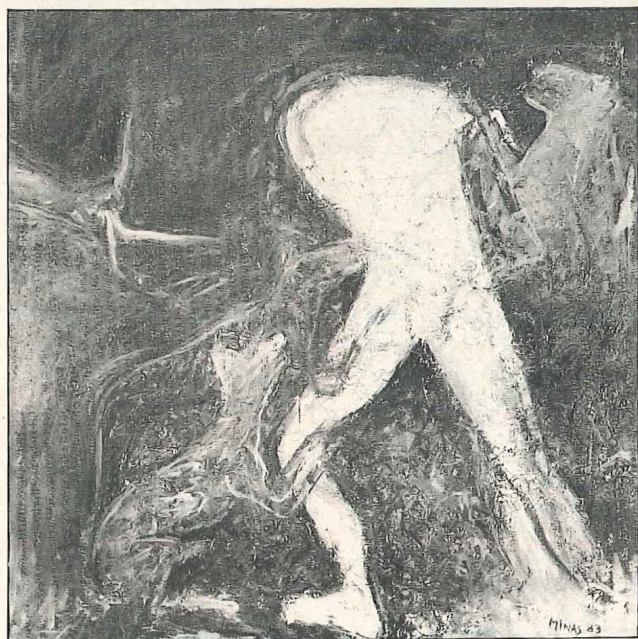
Two very interesting shows will be going on at Dada from Jan 7-25. Polish artist **Elena Zantreiko**, who has won numerous art contests in her country



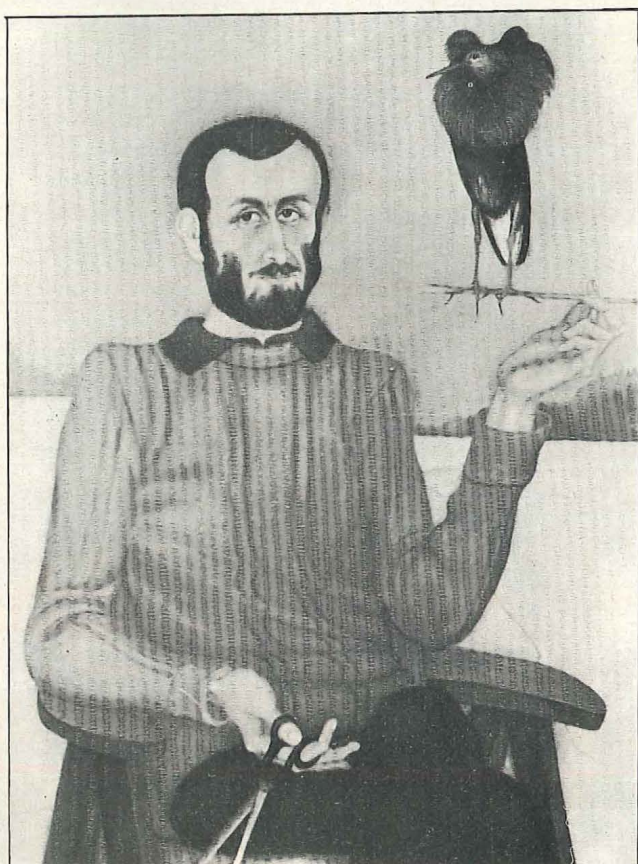
Diana Antonakatou's view of Messenia (books)



Sketches by Yiannis Dimitrakis (art)



Oils and pastels by Minas at Skoufa, Jan 10-26.



"Battalion," by Elena Zatreiko (art)



A collage from Vassilis Karakatsanis' exhibit (art)

for painting and is also involved with book and poster illustration, will be exhibiting simultaneously with **Yiannis Lasithiotakis**. Lasithiotakis attempts to involve the viewer, through the use of colored sculpture and constructions, in his work.

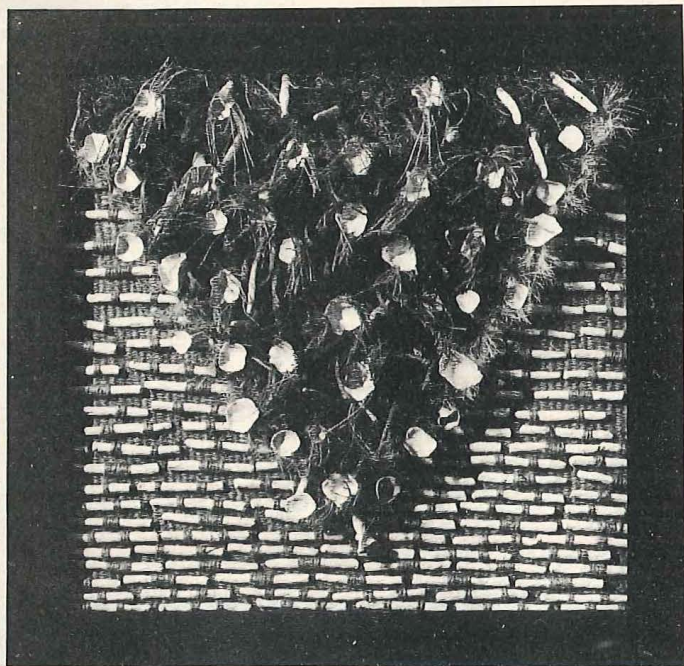
A member of the "revolutionary kids" of the 60s generation (the generation of artists which dedicated itself to the renewal of Greek art), **Vassilis Sperantzas** is known for his warm erotic figures of

women. These figures often move within a colorful surrealist environment steeped in sensuality. Sperantzas' exhibit will be at Nees Morphes from Jan 8-26.

"A long time ago I learnt a game," says artist **Yiannis Dimitrakis**. "One only needs white paper and a pen. You draw a line at random; then you look at it and you add another one and then another until you render recognizable what your initial drawing implied. Lines can be

drawn in solitude or with others, so that it becomes a group game. There is one rule, though: one should add as few lines as possible. At a given moment there is no need to add anything more. This game was my escape from the boredom of school." That game also became Mr. Dimitrakis vocation. An exhibit of his work, entitled *Bullfight*, will be

Voula Massoura's interest in tapestry weaving has evolved from what we associate with that medium into *Fiber Art*. She describes tapestry as "...a work of art that goes beyond the simple function of an object and enters our life, uniting the spirit with physical matter, giving poetical expression to a dialectical coupling."



"Composition in Wood," by Voula Massouras (art)

at Medusa from Jan 15-Feb 9.

Painter **Vana Xenou** will be exhibiting her work, which is based on Lucas Cranach's **Lucretia** at Galerie 3 from Jan 9-31. The instigating cause of this exhibit was a series of book illustrations the artist did for a short story by Stendhal.



"Art, Anti-Art" by Vassilis Skylakos (art)

"Today," Masoura continues, "tapestry through the utilization of contemporary architectural perceptions of interior space and by its frequent rejection of the wall, has taken on a new dimension; it communicates with space in a novel manner, developing new sensations in us..."

Zoumboulakis will be showing Masoura's work starting from Jan 17.

Mary Sotiris specialized in graphic arts at the Doxiades Institute but is also very much involved with painting. Her interest in the latter art form began when Sotiris began to experiment with human figures. This led to a fascination with form, expressed in landscapes done in a cubist manner. Sotiris will be



Soft-toy making lessons at AFI. See Winter Courses for details.

exhibiting at Hydrohoos from Jan 21-Feb 7.

books

Artist and writer **Diana Antonakatou** has written and illustrated a book, published by the Rotary Club of Kalamata, entitled *Messenia*. The text covers all four country districts and includes information on the mythology, art history, castles,

ancient theater and Byzantine monasteries of the area. In addition, there will be an exhibit of drawings and paintings of Messenia at Syllogi until Jan 11.

theater

The Players are planning a program of song, dance and sketches reminiscent of an **old time music hall** for Jan 30, 31, Feb 1 and



Experimental artist V. Sperantzas (art)

2 at the Moraitis School. A short melodrama directed by Peter Rose, entitled *Temptations Sor-did, Virtue Rewarded*, will also be included in the show. For ticket information call 682-5790.

lectures

Following the visits of Tony Church and Alan Howard, the British Council is bringing another leading theatrical figure to Greece.

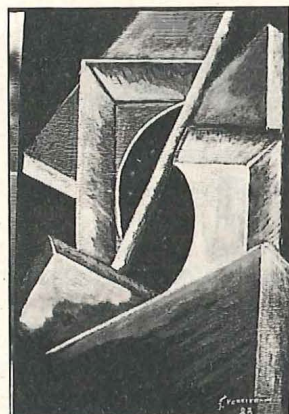
Michael Bogdanov is one of Britain's most distinguished directors. He is an associate director at the National Theatre in London but has also worked with the Royal Shakespeare Theatre.

Bogdanov's topic at the British Council, where he will talk on Jan 7, 8 pm in Athens and Jan 9, 8:30 pm, in Thessaloniki, is *Contemporary Shakespeare*.

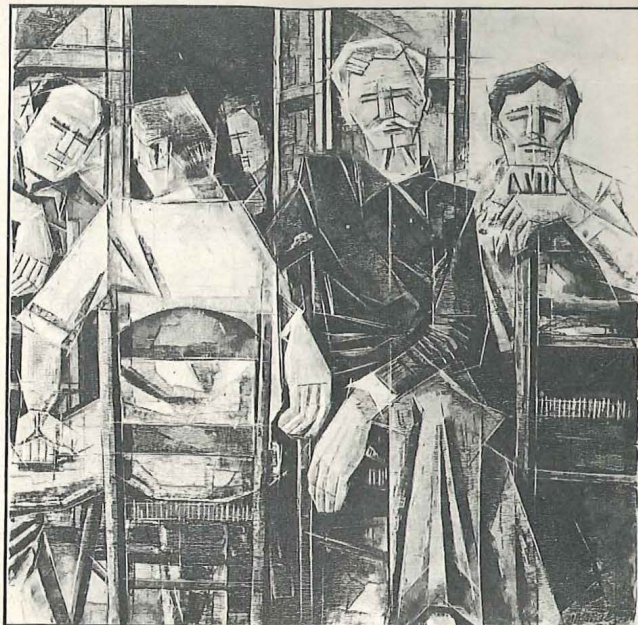
The British Council will host a show entitled **Jane**

ideas, influenced and inspired by the Greek landscape and the architecture of the islands.

Her exhibition will consist of pieces created over the last eight years, including embroidery for home furnishings and fashion, wall hangings, three-dimensional objects, a section devoted to ecclesiastical work and a collection of designs featuring Greek subjects. A wide variety of



Yiannis Kokkinakis will show at Hydrohoos' group exhibit (art)



Maria Sotiri at Hydrohoos (art)

tioned pieces will end on Jan 16.

The concept behind SOS Childrens Villages is that children, both orphaned and abused, need a stable family setting to overcome their traumas. Villages are set up with "families" headed by a "mother." For example, the Childrens Village in Greece is made up of six families consisting of 28 kids.

Other sources of income for the Childrens Village include the sale of cardboard constructions and stationery. For further information contact the Athens office at Ermou 8, tel. 323-8048 or 323-3455.

The Sculptor's Union

hopes to educate the public with two exhibits it is sponsoring this month. Approximately 100 artists, representing every conceivable trend, will participate in the **6th Open Air Sculpture Exhibit** on the corner of Vassilis Konstantinou and Rigillis until Jan 20.

A permanent display of small and large sculpture is housed in the Odeion Athinon at the above location.

sports

A formal committee has been formed by the **Ramblers Cricket Club** to promote the game in a more organized fashion within Athens. The club,



Participatory art by Yiannis Lasithiotakis (art)

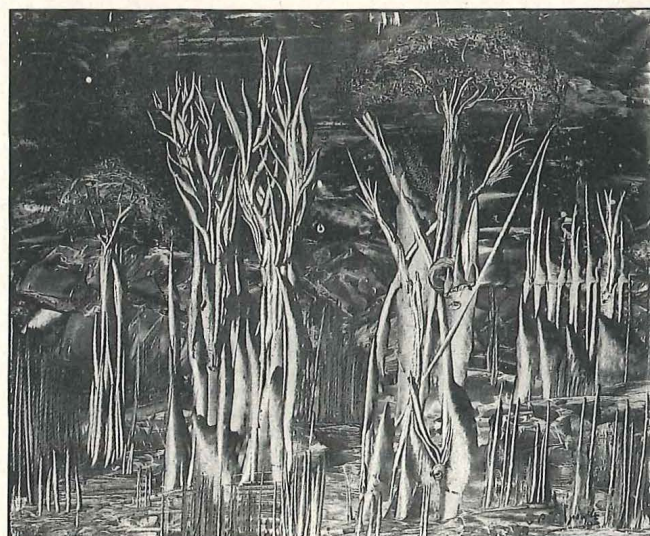
Blair's Art of Embroidery: An Exhibition of the Work of a British Needlewoman living in Greece from Jan 15-25.

Blair first developed an interest in the needle arts when she was a child growing up in Portugal - a country with a long tradition of embroidery skills and workmanship. In 1982 Blair came to Greece where she began to develop her own design

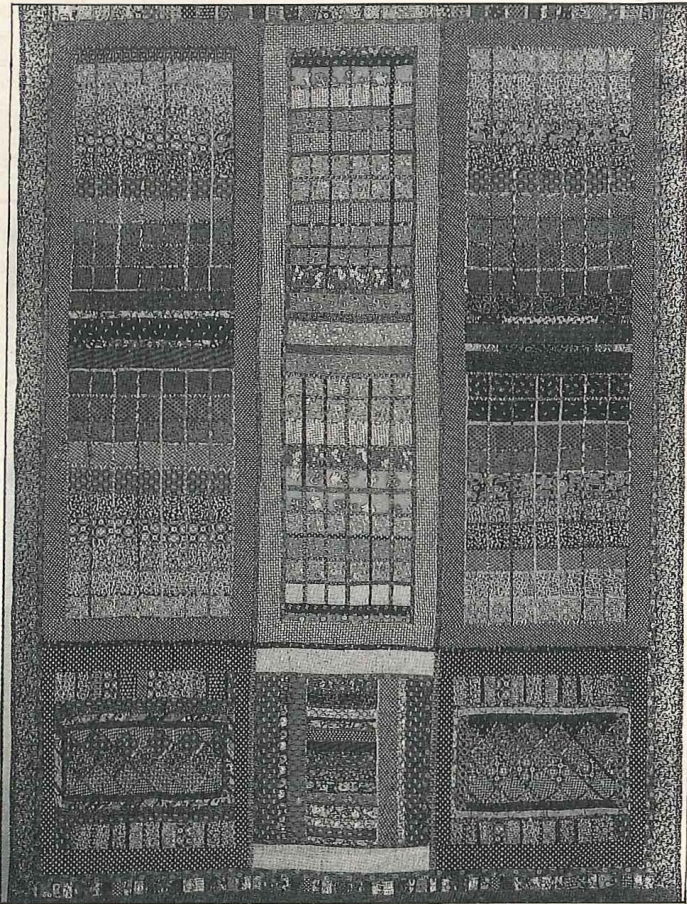
different embroidery techniques and modern as well as traditional materials are incorporated in her work.

auctions

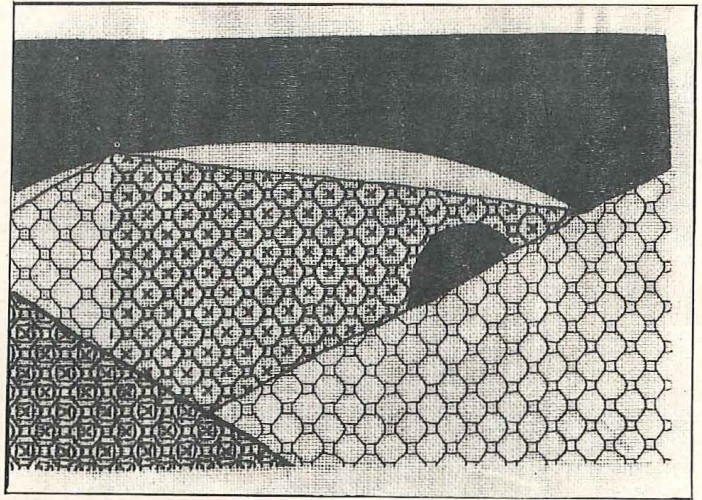
An auction to **benefit the SOS Childrens Village** in Vari will take place at the Athens Hilton on Jan 11. Balias, Gaitis, Argyrakis, Vlahos and Valaros are among the artists who have donated their work. An exhibit of the auc-



Diogenes hosts a show by Kostas Petropoulos from Jan 10-26.



Learn quilting with Ann Citron. Winter Courses listing gives detailed information.



"Dome and Walls," blackwork embroidery by Janet Blair (art).

according to its secretary, literary agent Jonathan Weber, is carrying "... on a tradition, a hell of a tradition, which started about 300 years ago, if not longer. The object is to enjoy ourselves, but not in a haphazard way."

The club has played against other amateur groups, including the Hash House Harriers, and is currently trying to arrange a tour of Corfu, where cricket has been played since the 19th century. Today there are three cricket teams on the

island.

Home for the Ramblers is a playing field donated by the mayor of Halandri. Grindlay's Bank has also generously given 10,000 drs to the team for a mat. Despite these gifts, the team still needs to raise enough money to equip its amateur players.

Anyone interested in supporting the Ramblers through membership dues or joining the team can contact Weber at 363-3617 between 9 am and 3 pm. The next general meeting will take place on Feb 5.

ΠΑΙΔΙΚΟ ΧΩΡΙΟ SOS ΕΛΛΑΔΟΣ
Ελευσίνης 39, Αθήνα 11524 Τηλ: 32.38.043 32.33.415

ΧΑΡΤΟΚΑΤΑΣΚΕΥΕΣ

ΓΙΑ ΠΑΙΔΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥΣ

ΑΝΤΙΠΡΟΣΩΠΕΥΤΙΚΑ ΔΕΙΓΜΑΤΑ ΤΗΣ ΛΑΪΚΗΣ ΜΑΣ ΑΡΧΙΤΕΚΤΟΝΙΚΗΣ

Ελλάς, Αρχαϊσμοποίηση

ΠΑΡΑΔΟΣΙΑΚΑ ΣΠΙΤΙΑ

ΚΑΣΤΟΡΙΑ

ΜΑΝΗ

ΚΥΚΛΑΔΕΣ

ΠΕΡΙΣΤΕΡΕΩΝΑΣ

ΟΙΚΙΑ ΚΟΛΕΤΤΗ

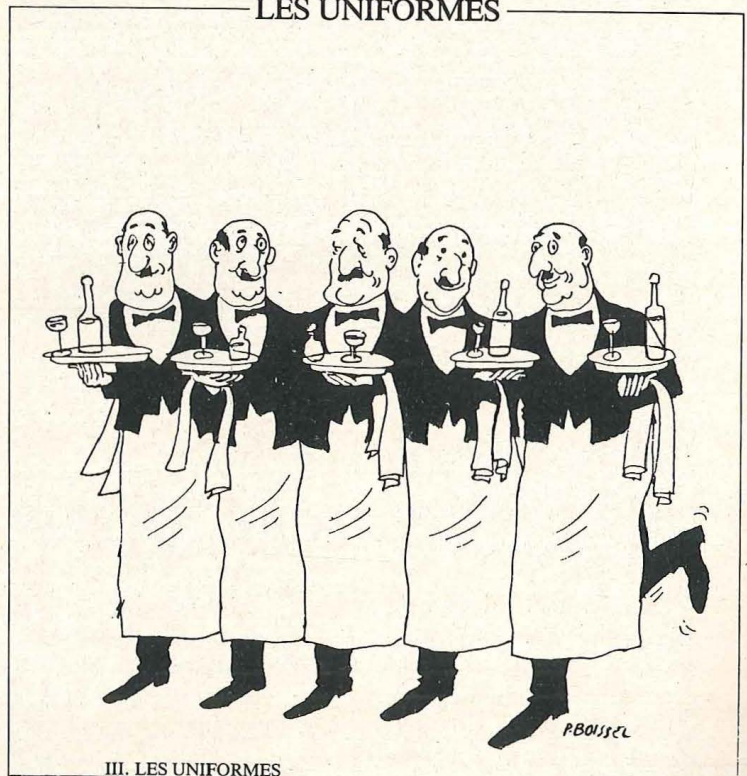
ΓΟΡΓΟΕΠΗΚΟΟΣ

ΖΑΓΟΡΟΧΩΡΙΑ

ΓΡΑΦΕΙΣ ΤΕΡΜΕΣ, ΓΙΑΝΝΕΣ Ν. ΙΩΑΝΝΙΝΙΔΗΣ, ΤΗΛ. 52 41 382, 52 47 787

Cardboard constructions available at SOS Childrens Village. (art)

LES UNIFORMES



III. LES UNIFORMES

For ten days (Jan 17-26), the Athenaeum Inter-Continental will host the Café de la Paix. Its famed menu will be served at the hotel's Rotisserie restaurant, under the direction of the Café's executive chef. Pictured above is the Café de la Paix look.

community bulletin board

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

NAME DAYS IN JANUARY

In traditional Greek circles one's name day (the day of the saint whose name one bears) is more significant than one's birthday: an open-house policy is adopted and refreshments are served to well-wishers who stop by with gifts and the traditional greeting of *hronia polla* (many years).

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

DATES TO REMEMBER

Jan. 19	Tou Bishvat (Jewish)
Jan. 30	Day of the Three Hierarchs

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

Jan. 6	Epiphany
Jan. 30	Day of the Three Hierarchs (Greek school holiday)

Memorial Fund Update

Susan Whitty, widow of slain British diplomat Kenneth Whitty, was in Athens last November to discuss the progress of the Economidou-Whitty Memorial Fund. The fund was established following the murder of Whitty and British Council librarian Artemis Economidou on March 28.

Mrs. Whitty and Economidou's husband, Spyros, met with the Fund's Advisory Group on Nov 12. The purpose of the meeting was to examine the possibilities of educational exchanges, musical scholarships, librarian training attachments and youth group exchanges.

The Advisory Group, chaired by British ambassador Sir Peregrine Rhodes, is made up of prominent Greeks and Britons. Members include Professor Constantine Trypanis, of the Academy of Athens; Professor I. Yiorgakis of the Onassis Foundation; Andreas Potamianos, a well-known figure in shipping, Peter Naylor, director of the British Council and Col. B.H. Edridge, secretary of the British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce.

Generous support has come from many organizations, including the ministry of culture, banks, companies and individuals. The fund has received

donation exceeding 2.3 million drs. Anyone wishing to contribute can still do so by contacting:

Grindlay's Bank
P.L.C. Merlin 7
Kolonaki
Account 2024706010

Educators forming Association

On Dec 2 a group of about 60 foreign teachers met at the Chandris Hotel for tea. The meeting was held to gauge enthusiasm among the educators at foreign schools in Athens for the formation of an association which would ensure social contact and a cross-fertilization of ideas within the profession.

The opinion was expressed that there is a need for such an association because of the sprawling size of the city, the difficulty in meeting opposite numbers in other schools and the continual emergence of new educational ideas.

It is hoped that regular meetings can be organized and that many nationalities of teachers will enjoy attending and exchanging views.

If you are interested in participating and are teaching in one of the foreign schools, please leave your name, number and a convenient time to be contacted with Maria Nania at 895-8577 or 895-8447.

Julia Petch

GALLERIES

AFI, Tripodon 25, Plaka. Tel. 324-7146. Christmas show continues until Jan 13; quilting and macrame lessons by Anne Citron and soft toy making lessons by Eva Chiladaki, Jan 15-Feb 18. See *Winter Courses* for further details.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia. Tel. 801-1730. *Odos Aragon 249* is the name of Vassili Karakatsani's exhibit. See *focus*.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS PSYCHICOU, Vas. Pavlou 30. Tel. 671-7266. Mate, one of the most important surrealists of the 20th century, Jan 9-Feb 1. Works have been borrowed from Iola's collection.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, Kolonaki. Tel. 721-3938. Yiorgos Skyloyiannis, who has won a pan-European award in Paris, will be exhibiting from Jan 10-26.

JEAN BERNIER, Marasli 51. Tel. 723-5657. Sculptor Tomas Schütte until Jan 26.

DADA, Antinoros 31. Tel. 724-2377. Modernist Yiannis Lasithiotakis exhibits simultaneously with Polish artist Helena Zantreiko. See *focus*.

DIOGENES, Nikis 33. Tel. 323-1978. Engravings and aquarelles at reasonable prices for gift-giving, Jan 1-10. Dr Kostas Petropoulos will exhibit compositions inspired by the roots, branches and trunks of Greek trees, Jan 10-26.

ENGONOPOULOS, Dinokratou 53, Kolonaki. Tel. 722-3888. Ceramicist Lon Hansen until Jan 15; group exhibit from Jan 16-31.

GALLERY "F", Fokilidou 12, Kolonaki. Tel. 360-1365. Video art by Nikos Yiannopoulos and Mit, Jan 6-12; photography by Yiorgos Athanasopoulos, Jan 14-26.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3. Tel. 362-8230. Vana Xenou exhibits from Jan 9-31. See *focus*.

HYDROHOOS, Anapirou Polemou 16. Tel 722-3684. Group exhibit until Jan 16. Maria Sotiri from Jan 21-Feb 7. See *focus*.

KOURD, Skoufa 7. Tel. 361-3113. Artist Bill Pappas until Jan 8; modern etchings by Greek and foreign artists from Jan 9-31. Part of the latter exhibit will be housed in the gallery's annex at Kolonaki Square 2, above Citibank.

KREONIDES, Iperidou 7. Tel. 322-4261. Group exhibit; wooden sculptures by Antonis Vasiaras and art by Yiorgos Manousakis until Jan 5; painters Eleni Zante and Anna Thouta from Jan 8-23.

MEDUSA, Xenokratou 7. Tel. 724-4552. Leonidas Tsirigoulis' exhibit continues until Jan 10; *Bullfight*, a show by Yiannis Dimitrakis from Jan 14-Feb 9. See *focus*.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a. Tel. 361-6165. Valya Semertzidi until Jan 5; Vasilis Sperantzas from Jan 8-26 - see *focus*; Yiorgos Nikolopoulos from Jan 28-Feb 16.

ORA, Xenofondos 7. Tel. 323-0698. Group exhibit of aquarelles until mid-Jan.

POLYPLANO, Lykavittos 16. Tel. 362-9822. Foula Sakelli, will show plaster objects and dolls from Jan 15-Feb 10.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4. Tel. 360-3541. Pastelles and oils by Mina, Jan 10-31.

SYLLOGI, Vas Sofias 4. Tel. 724-5136. An exhibit by Diana Antonakatu. See *focus*.

THOLOS, Filellinon 20. Tel. 323-7950.

TO TRITO MATI, Xenokratou 33. Tel. 722-9722.

ZALOKOSTA 7, Zalokosta and Kreizotou Sts. Tel. 361-2277. Vassilis Skylakos until Jan 8. See *focus*. Petros Zoumboulakis will exhibit theatrical backdrops in miniature from Jan 14-Feb 1.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square. Tel. 360-8278. Tapes-tries by Voula Moshoura. See *focus*.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33. Tel. 722-9219. *Ancient Greece and Byzantium* until Jan 4; Yiannis Antonopoulos and Yiorgos Bouzounis exhibit simultaneously from Jan 8-22.

EIKASTIKOS HOROS, Dimokritou 21. Tel. 361-1749. Painter Valya Nelavitsky from Jan 2-25.

HOTIKES NIGHTS at the Chandris Hotel from Jan. 18-20. Foods and entertainment native to the island of Hios.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATER

LUTENIST CONRAD JUNGANEL at the Goethe Institute. See *focus*.

PIANIST DIMITRA SAROGLOU on Jan 16, 7 pm, at the French-Hellenic League, Kolonaki Square 2, tel 360-6231.

MUSIC RECITAL with Marcel Expitalier from the Opera de Montpellier and pianist Doris Carpouzi at the French Hellenic League on Jan 23, 7 pm.

TWO PIANO RECITALS with Yiannis and Anthoula Papadopoulou at the Hellenic American Union on Wed, Jan 16, 8 pm. Works by Bach, Chopin, Koundorof and Triantafillide will be included in the program.

MUSIC RECITALS at the Pnevmatiko Kentro every Wed at 8 pm.

OLD TIME MUSIC HALL, presented by The Players from Jan 30-Feb 2. See *focus*.

TENOR AND PIANO RECITAL, tenor Paul St. Pierre and pianist Angela Papayeorgakopoulou perform works by Ravel, Barber, Wolff, Zotos and others at the Hellenic American Union on Jan 24.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

AMERICAN CLUB, Kastri. Tel 801-2988. Country and Western Night on Jan 26, 8 pm, dinner and dancing.

AWOG (American Women's Organization of Greece). Tel 865-2780.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB OF ATHENS. For information call Margaret Murphy at 323-6677.

ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB. Tel 360-3111.

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION. Tel 691-8182. Tues, Jan 15, 9 pm - a general meeting and open discussion. Everyone is welcomed to share ideas, suggestions, and thinking so as to plan 1985 activities.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB. Tel 801-2587/801-3396.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION ORGANIZATION. Tel 281-4823.

PROPELLER CLUB. Tel 522-0623.

REPUBLICANS ABROAD. Tel. 681-5747. Seventh anniversary luncheon with speaker at the Ledra Marriott on Wed, Jan 30. Telephone Betty at 722-8841, Winia at 802-8184 or Barbara at 722-4309 for details and reservations. See *Katey's Corner* for more information.

HELLIANTHOS YOGA UNION. Tel 671-1627. Lectures every Wed. Yoga classes in Greek and English.

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE. Tel 822-0197. Jan 9, general meeting, 6 pm; pitta cutting and membership tea in the Ahepa offices at 7 pm; tickets for March 13th initiation tea will go on sale. Jan 16, folk dancing presentation.

DEMOCRATS ABROAD. Tel Ms E Psetas at 751-6463 for information. Organization is just starting and is looking for members.

ROTARY CLUB. Tel 362-3150. Lectures every Tues evening, 8:45 pm, at the King George Hotel. Jan 14, evening devoted to Anna Kalouta's 50 years in the theater; Jan 21, former minister Yiorgos Voyatzis will lecture on Greek involvement in the Korean war; and Jan 29, International Chairman of the Rotary Club, Alekos Yiakas, will talk on *The Rotary in the 20th Century*.

LECTURES AND SEMINARS

STUDY OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS OR DOCTORS IN THE US will be discussed at the Hellenic American Union on Thurs, Jan 10, 7 pm. The talk is sponsored by the Fulbright Foundation.

GREEK HIGH SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY GRADUATES wishing information on university admittance at the undergraduate level in the US should attend the program sponsored by the Fulbright Foundation at the Hellenic American Union on Wed, Jan 23, 6:30 p.m.

ARCHBISHOP IAKOVOS, ETHNARCH OF THE GREEKS IN THE AMERICAS, a lecture by Ms Irini Thorkofiki, president of the Greek Lawyers Union, at the Hellenic American Union on Mon, Jan 14.

MIDDLE AGE AND ATHLETICS, a lecture at the Hellenic American Union on Mon, Jan 21. Assistant Professor of Sports Medicine at the University of Thessaloniki, George Rondoyiannis, will talk.

MARIE CURIE: UNE FEMME DE CE SIECLE, Mme Germaine Mamelakis will give the talk in Greek at the French-Hellenic League, on Jan 30, 7 pm.

NEW GERMAN DIGS IN GREECE, a series of lectures co-sponsored by the German Archaeological Institute at the Goethe Institute. Dr Ursula Knigge lectures on *Digs in Ceramics: A House of Classical Athens* on Mon, Jan 28 at 7 pm. *Tirinta, 1976-84: New Digs and Finds*, the next talk in the series, will be given by Professor Klaus Kilian on Mon, Feb 4 at 7 pm. The last lecture, by Professor Helmut Kyrieleis, in the series will be *New Digs in Iraia, Samos* on Mon, Feb 11 at 7 pm.

CONTEMPORARY SHAKESPEARE, a lecture by Michael Bogdanov, Associate Director at London's National Theater, on Mon, Jan 7, 8 pm at the British Council. See focus.

ASPECTS OF GREEK ISLAND DOMESTIC EMBROIDERY a talk by Jane Cocking of the British School at Athens on Thurs, Jan 17, 8 pm at the British Council.

A HISTORICAL TOUR OF CASTLES AND HOMES IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND, Mary Gostelow's talk at the British Council on Mon, Jan 21, 8 pm will be illustrated by slides.

JACK TINKER, music critic of the London *Daily Mail* will give a talk at the British Council on Mon, Jan 28, 8 pm.

BARITONE KN MITSAKIS AND PIANIST KIELIA Topaloglou will give a recital with works by Haydn, Beethoven and Brahms at the British Council on Thurs, Jan 31, pm.

WINTER COURSES

ACCELERATED GREEK I AND II at the Athens Centre beginning Jan 14. The course lasts 4 weeks and meets Mon-Fri from 12-3 pm.

CINEMA SEMINAR by Yiorgo Kyriotaki at the Hellenic American Union. Second cycle begins Jan 17-19.

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL LESSONS ON CREATIVE PHOTOGRAPHY by Yiorgo Kyriotaki at the Hellenic American Union. Second cycle begins Jan 24-26.

SOFT TOY MAKING, QUILTING and MACRAME at AFI. Eva Chiladaki will give a course on soft toy making beginning Jan 15 and lasting until Feb 22. Two sets of classes will be held on Tues and Fri, 10-12, and on Wed and Thurs, 5-7. The 5,000 drs. fee includes materials. Courses on quilting, Jan 15-Feb 15, and macramé, Feb 19-22, will be taught by Ann Citron. Two different classes will meet on Tues and Fri, 5-7:30, and on Wed and Thurs, 10-12:30. The quilting course is 5,000 drs. and includes the quilt frame while the macramé seminar costs 2,500 drs., including materials.

TRAVEL

SKIING IN KITZBUHEL for Jan 26-Feb 2. The cut off date was in Nov but call Peggy Malone, 672-4277, just in case an opening has come up. Prices are \$505 for adults and \$330 for children up, to 15 years old and under 165 cm.

KENYA SAFARI, call Mary Dwyer, tel. 895-8428, for information. Reservations will be accepted up to and including Jan. 15. Price: \$1320.

MOROCCO, visit Casablanca, Marrakesh, Fez, Rabat and Meknes from March 7-13. Call Peggy Fredrick at 672-1813 for further details. Price: \$540.

CARNIVAL TIME IN PATRAS with side trips to Kalavrita and Olympia over Clean Monday weekend. Call Peggy Fredrick at 672-1813 or Bernadine Tzorou at 778-8161 to reserve a place.

EXHIBITS

CHARGESHEIMER'S photographic portraits and scenes of post-war Germany at the Goethe Institute. See focus.

GREEK FESTIVAL at the Athens Hilton from Jan 15-25. Greek specialties at the taverna *Ta Nissia* and a rare exhibit of handicrafts in the lobby. The latter has been prepared in co-operation with the Ministry of Culture and Science.

SOS EXHIBIT and AUCTION at the Hilton from Jan 11-16. Artists have donated their work in an effort to raise funds for the SOS Children's village. See focus.

INTERNATIONAL PLASTIC MODELERS SOCIETY OF GREECE have their annual modeling exhibition at the Hellenic American Union from Jan 9-11. Open daily from 6-9 pm.

PORTRAITS BY IRINI COVESIER-MASSONIDES at the Hellenic American Union from Jan 14-25.

XENIA '85, 12th presentation of XENIA at the Athens Exhibition Center from Jan 22-27. First organized in 1970 to disseminate information relating to the tourist industry, XENIA's purpose is to improve and organize tourism in this country.

EMBROIDERY by Jane Blair at the British Council from Jan 15-25. See focus.

SPORT AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION, an exhibition of recent British books on sports at the British Council from Jan 29-Feb 6.

SCREENINGS

British Council

Jan 10, 8 pm *Kes*, directed by Ken Loach, produced by Tony Garnett and starring David Bradley, Lynne Perrie, Freddie Fletcher and Collin Welland.

Jan 14, 8 pm *Secret Orchards* with Freddie Jones, Joseph Blatchley, Noel Dyson, and Doreen Mantle. Richard Loncraine directed and James Brazazon produced this film.

Jan 24, 8 pm *Priest of Love* with Ian McKellen, Ava Gardner, Janet Suzman and Penelope Keith. The film was directed by Christopher Miles, who co-produced it with Andrew Donally.

Hellenic American Union

Thanks for the Memories series will end this month with the following films:

Jan 8, 8 pm *This One*, with Grace Kelly and Alec Guinness.

Jan 15, 8 pm *Love with a Proper Stranger*, Natalie Wood and Steve McQueen.

In connection with *Filmmaking in America*, Jan 27-Feb 17, the Hellenic American Union will be screening three movies a day over this three week period. The Pinakothiki will also screen some videos as well as house an exhibit.

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Valaoritou 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.

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

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

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq., Tel. 363-3211. Lending Library open Mon.-Fri. 9:30-1:30. Reference Library open Mon.-Fri. 9:30-1:30.

BENAKI, Koumbari 1, Tel. 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, gravures, and watercolors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon 8:30-2 pm, Sat. closed.

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.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP, Romanou Melodou 4, Lykavittos. Feminism, fiction, women's issues, psychology, back copies of feminist journals and a good selection of women's health literature. Tel. 281-4823, 683-2959, before 3 pm.

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.

The Hellenic American Union Greek Library, 22 Massalias St., 7th floor, tel. 362-9886 ext. 51, is opened Mon.-Fr.

9am.-1pm. and 6-9pm., and closed Saturday. A general-public library, it also functions as a reading room. Along with its 6,000 volumes of Greek books, it holds an impressive collection of English books on Ancient Greek Literature and Drama, Modern Literature, Greek History and Greek Art (ancient to contemporary), travel atlases and maps. Membership costs 100 drs. per year for Greek citizens or foreigners who hold a residence permit. Other users can check out books as well by paying a deposit of 500 drs. One can check out 2-5 books for a period of 2-3 weeks.

MUSEUMS & SITES OUTSIDE OF ATHENS

PELOPONNESE

ANCIENT CORINTH, museum and site. Tel. (0741) 31207. Ruins of one of the most important cities in ancient Greece; what is visible now dates mostly from Roman period. Excellent museum with finds from prehistoric through late Roman period. Open weekdays and Saturday from 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. and Sunday from 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Admission 100 drs.

MYCENAE, ruins of the most important Mycenaean palace on top of a citadel. Open daily from 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. and Sunday and holidays from 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Admission 100 drs.

EPIDAUROS, museum and Sanctuary of Asklepeios. Tel. (0753) 22009. Major ruins of the sanctuary, dedicated to healer god Asklepeios, date from the 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 interesting examples of reconstructed architectural fragments. Open daily 8 a.m. - 7 p.m., Sunday and holidays 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Closed Tuesday. Admission 100 drs.

MYSTRAS, fascinating ruins of a Byzantine city located in the foothills of Mt. Taygetos, near Sparta. It is said that Constantine XI Palaeologos, the last Byzantine emperor, was crowned in the cathedral here. Museum is located in one of the cathedral's buildings and contains mostly architectural fragments. Open 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. weekdays, 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Sunday and holidays. Admission 100 drs.

OLYMPIA, the "Sacred grove of Altis", dedicated to Zeus, 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 sculptures from the Temple of Zeus, the statue of Hermes reputedly by the sculptor Praxiteles, and a 5th century Nike (winged victory) by Paionios. Weekdays 8 a.m. - 7 p.m., Sunday and holidays 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. 100 drs admission to the site and 100 drs. admission to the museum.

CENTRAL GREECE

DELPHI, seat of the famous oracle, with ruins of a vast and rich sanctuary, and a fine museum. Site open from 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. on weekdays and 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. on Sundays and holidays. The museum, tel. (0265) 82313, houses finds from the excavations. Open daily 8 a.m. - 7 p.m., closed Tuesday, and Sunday and holidays 10 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Admission 100 drs. for site; 100 drs. for museum.

OSSIOS LOUKAS MONASTERY, between Levadia and Delphi, was built in the 11th century A.D. Outstanding mosaics. Open 8 a.m. - 7 p.m. weekdays and 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. Sunday and holidays. Admission 50 drs.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, open 7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m. weekdays and 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Sunday. The entrance fee of 150 drs. includes the museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, same hours as the Acropolis except Tuesday when it is open from 12-6 p.m. Tel. 323-6665. Sculpture, vases, terracottas and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, 7:30 a.m.-7:30 p.m. weekdays and 8 a.m.-5 p.m. on Sunday. 100 drs. entrance fee, half price for students.

AGORA MUSEUM, tel. 321-0185. 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 foundations in ancient Agora. Also houses finds from Agora excavations.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS, Harilao Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. Tel. 452-1598. 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. 100 drs. entrance.

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 a.m.-3:15 p.m. Closed Monday, holidays and Sunday opens from 9 a.m.-2 p.m. Entrance 100 drs., 50 drs. for students.

CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, Angeliki Hadzimihali 6. Tel. 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. Closed Sunday afternoon and all day Monday. Free entrance.

D. PIERIDES MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 29 King George Avenue, Glyfada. Tel. 865-3890. Open Monday and Wednesday from 6-10 p.m. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern Art.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Leviodou 13, Kifissia. Tel. 808-6405. Open daily, except Friday, from 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Entrance: 70 drs. for adults and 20 drs. for students.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Leviodou 13, Kifissia. Tel. 808-6405. Open daily, except Friday, from 9 a.m. - 2 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Entrance: 70 drs. for adults and 20 drs. for students.

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

THE JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, 36 Amalias St., Athens. Tel. 323-1577. The collections of the museum include religious and folk art representative of the centuries old Judeo-Greek and Sephardic communities of Greece. Open Sundays through Fridays from 9-1. Saturday closed.

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ATHENS, 7 Paparigopoulou, off Klafthmonos Square, Plaka. Tel. 324-6146. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Housed in the Old Palace built in 1833-4. The displays illuminate 19th century Athens.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathineon 17, Plaka, (near Niki St.). Tel. 321-3018. Open 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Monday. Free admission. Art and artifacts mainly from 18th and 19th centuries.

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 Monday) 8 a.m.-6:00 p.m. and Sunday 8 a.m.-5 p.m. 150 drs. entrance, 70 drs. for students.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Square. Tel. 323-7617. Open 9 a.m.-2 p.m. weekdays (except Monday) and 9 a.m.-1 p.m. weekends. 50 drs. entrance, 20 drs. for students, free Thursday.

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. Open Tuesday-Saturday from 9 a.m.-3 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Monday.

SPORTS

BADMINTON

The Halandri Badminton Club, Halandri. For further information call 652-6421 or 682-9200.

BASKETBALL

For information call the **Basketball Federation**, Averof 30, tel. 824-4125 or 822-4131.

Panellinio Athletics Association, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts., after 3 p.m., tel. 823-3720 or 823-3733.

BOWLING

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

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

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

Holiday Inn, Bowling Alley, Mihalakopoulou St., tel. 721-7010. A 12 lane Brunswick alley with snack bar. Open from 10 to 2 a.m. daily and from 10 to 3 a.m. on the weekends.

Bowling Center Kifissia, snack bar and bowling alley, Kolokotroni and Levidou Sts., Kifissia, tel. 808-4662, open 10 to 2 a.m. Competitions every Monday at 6:30 p.m. for 'B' class; Wednesday at 6:30 p.m. for 'A' class. Prices between 90 and 140 drs. depending on the time and day, shoe rental 10 drs. extra.

BOXING

Panellinios Athletics Association, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts., tel. 823-3720, 823-3733. Lessons offered three times a week.

BRIDGE

General information from the Hellenic Bridge Federation, 6 Evripidou St., 4th floor, tel. 321-4090. Also gives free lessons in the 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.

Filothei 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.

CAMPING

Alipedou Voula A. Tel. 895-1646

Agia Parton, near Patra. Tel. (061) 424-1313.

N. Kifissia. Terma Eleon. Tel. 801-6435. Private.

Cococamp, Rafina. Tel. 0294-23775, 23413, 28480, 22794 Private.

CRICKET

The Ramblers Cricket Club, amateur cricket club playing in Halandri. Call Jonathan Weber, its treasurer, between 9 am and 3 pm, at 363-3617 for information.

CYCLING

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

CHESS

For general information and details on lessons, contact the **Greek Chess Federation**, 79-81 Sokratous St., 7th floor, tel. 522-2069, 522-4712.

Lessons are available at:

Ambelokipi Chess Club, 6 Kolhitos, tel. 643-3584.

National Bank of Greece Chess Club, 9 Neofytou Douka St., Kolonaki, tel. 723-0270.

FENCING

General information from the **Greek Organization of Fencing**, 57 Akadimias St., 6th floor, tel. 720-9582.

Athens Club, Panepistimiou St., tel. 324-2611.

Athens Fencing Club, 11 Doxapatri St., tel. 363-3777.

Athens Club of Fencers, 13 Pouliou St., Ambelokipi, tel. 642-7548.

FIELD: TRACK

Information on events, participation, etc., from **SEGAS**, 137 Syngrou Ave., tel. 934-4126.

Panellinios Athletics Association has daily exercises. Apply to their offices (see above).

FISHING

Piraeus Central Harbormaster's Office, tel. 451-1131.

Amateur Anglers and Maritime Sports Club, Akti Mousopolou, Piraeus. Tel. 451-5731.

GOLF

The Glyfada Golf Course and Club near the eastern International Airport bus terminal, tel. 894-6820, 894-6875. Open from 8 a.m. to sunset.

HIKING

Ipehrios Zoi (Outdoor Life), 9 Vassilis. Sophias, tel. 361-5779, is a non-profit mountaineering and hiking club open to all. Organizes outings every weekend at minimal cost. No special equipment needed except good walking shoes and a rucksack.

HOCKEY

FIELD HOCKEY CLUB OF ATHENS. For further information call 681-1811. 13-2853.

GYMNASTICS

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

HORSE RACING

There are races every Mon., Wed., and Sat. at 2:30 p.m. at the **Fallion Racecourse** at the terminus of Syngrou Ave., tel. 941-7761. Entrance fees are 500 drs. - 1st class seating; 100 drs. - 2nd class seating; 30 drs. - 3rd class seating.

HORSEBACK RIDING

For general information contact the **SEGAS Horseback Riding Committee**, Syngrou 137, tel. 231-2628.

Athens Riding Club, Gerakas, Attikis, tel. 661-1088. Has two open air and one indoor track. Non-members are accepted for a minimum of ten lessons. Greek and English language instructors. Open 8-11 a.m. and 3-6 p.m. (afternoon hours vary according to season.)

Hellenic Riding Club, 19 Paradissou St., Maroussi, Tel. 682-6128. Has three open-air and one indoor track. Non-members admitted. Open 7-10:30 a.m. and 3-6 p.m. (hours vary according to season.)

Tatoi Riding Club, Tatoi and Dekelia Sts., near airport, tel. 808-3008. One track for racing events and three smaller ones for riding and jumping lessons. Non-members admitted. Open 8-11 a.m. and 7-8 p.m.; Lessons cost 500 drs. per hour or 12 lessons for 5,000 drs.

ICE SKATING

Athens Skating Club, 20 Sokratous St., Vari, tel. 895-9356. Offers lessons. Open daily from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. and 4 p.m.-12 and weekends from 10-2 a.m. Skating cost includes rental, 300 drs for adults and 200 drs. for children.

MOUNTAINEERING

The Greek Alpine Club, 2 Kapnikareas/Ermou Sts., tel. 323-1867. Outings are organized every weekend, open to members, trial members, and members of foreign alpine clubs. Climbing lessons are given every weekend at Varibopi, open to all.

PARACHUTING

For information, call the **Parachuting Club**, Lekka 22 (near Syntagma), tel. 322-3170, between 6 and 7 p.m.

ROLLERSKATING

Blue Lake, 166 Karamanli Ave. (Parnitha), tel. 246-0106. Swimming pool, rollerskating, playground and disco.

Rollerskating and Bowling, 81C Vass. Yiorgiou and Dousmani, Glyfada Square, tel. 893-2322.

TENNIS

National Tourist Organization Courts are located on three beaches in the Athens area: Voula Beach, Alipedou A, tel. 895-3248, 895-9569; twelve courts at Vouliagmeni Beach, tel. 896-0906; and four courts at Varkiza Beach, tel. 897-2102, 897-2114.

Aghios Kosmas, tel. 981-21212, on Vouliagmenis Ave., near the airport.

Voulis Tennis Club, tel. 893-1145, Posidonas Ave., Glyfada.

Panellinios Athletics Club, Evelpidon and Mavromateon Sts.

Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi, tel. 681-1458.

Kifissia Athletics Club, tel. 801-3100.

Summer Tennis Camp, 1 July - 8 September, weekly period, groups of 10, children 8-14. Price 26,000 drs., all inclusive. Call Mr. and Mrs. Karafilides, tel. 651-7419 for information.

AFRS RADIO ATHENS (1584 AM)

The following program will be altered Jan 22. A five-minute news show is broadcast every hour on the hour.

Weekdays

AM

12:05 Night Moves - live rock
2:05 Charlie Tuna - Top 40
3:05 Phil Harvey - New Wave
3:30 Jim Pewter - Oldies
4:05 Roland Bynum - soul
5:05 Harry Newman - country
6:05 Good Morning Greece - live mix music
7:00 Morning Report: news, sports, weather and Paul Harvey
7:30 Good Morning Greece - live mix music
9:05 Charlie Tuna - Top 40 (repeat)
10:05 Don Tracy - soul
11:05 Wolfman Jack - Top 40 and oldies

PM

12:00 Mid-day Report: news, sports, weather and commentary
1:05 Gene Price - country
2:05 Mary Turner - rock
3:05 Moving Out - live mix music
4:50 Light of My Life - comedy
4:55 Community Bulletin Board
5:00 NPRS Morning Edition - information
6:00 Evening Report: news, sports, weather and informational program (varies)
7:05 Radio Theater - different stories each day. Old time radio shows like *Gangbusters*.
Jazz Beat
7:30 Variety Special - locally produced
8:05 Larry McKay - best of MOR music
9:05 Pete Smith - easy listening
10:05 Wolfman Jack - Top 40 and oldies (repeat)

Saturday

AM

12:05 King Biscuit Flower Hour - rock concerts
1:05 Variety Special - locally produced (sometimes a repeat)
3:05 American Country Countdown
6:05 Dick Clark: Rock, Roll and Remember
9:00 Morning Report: news, sports, weather and Paul Harvey
9:30 Good Morning Greece

PM

12:05 American Top 40 with KC Kasem
4:05 Athens PM - live mix music
6:05 Informational program includes Community Bulletin Board and interviews
7:05 Dick Clark: Rock, Roll and Remember (repeat)
10:05 All that Jazz
11:05 Off the Record - rock music and interviews

Sunday

AM

12:05 Live from Gilley's - country
1:05 Swinging Years - big band sound
2:05 American Top 40
6:05 Country Crossroads - contemporary religious music
6:30 East of Eden - Hebrew music
7:05 Scan - religious music and talk show
7:30 Banners of Faith - religious music
8:05 Amen Corner - gospel
9:05 The Beat - religious talk show with soul and gospel music
9:30 Love on the Rock - Religious talk show and pop music with Father Harry
10:00 Morning Report: news, sports and weather
10:30 Sunday Serenade - live mix music

PM

12:05 American Country Countdown (repeat)
3:05 Soul Countdown
5:00 Evening Report: news, sports and weather
6:05 Golden Days of Radio - old comedy programs
7:05 Musical - Broadway show tunes
9:05 Viva - latino music
11:05 Doug Orduinio - classical

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ATHENIAN NIGHT OWLS

Elaine Priovolos

Dancing Fools

For a change of pace *The Athenian* decided to take a look at nightlife by visiting three of the more popular dancing spots in town.

The granddaddy of the lot is **Make-up**, which has been around four years. In order to enter the disco, we walked through a stoa at Panepestimou 10, to a white door directly in back, and down a staircase with well-worn black carpeting and white walls and ceiling covered with a myriad of tiny lights. We entered the disco proper, after checking our coats at the landing and having come early - the place doesn't start hopping till about 12 - got a table and sunk into one of the cozy black and white striped couches seemingly designed for couples. Owner M. Vager, however recommends, that customers reserve tables (tel. 364-2160) over the weekend because the disco is usually packed. Four hundred people can be accommodated comfortably at the two bars and tables.

Make-up attracts a youngish crowd with its emphasis on disco music, although some new wave is included. A variety of drinks are served, including a special fruit punch, and there is a 500 dr minimum. The disco is opened all week long from 10 pm - 2 am and until 3 am on Saturdays.

The souls of our shoes were still in good condition so the next night we drove to **To Ergostasio** (The Factory) at Leoforos Vouliagmenis 268. A word of warning: keep a sharp eye out because this disco looks like all the other factories on the boulevard and in fact was once a wood processing plant owned by Ilias Meletopoulos. When his two sons inherited the factory a couple of years ago they decided to turn it into a disco. It is now the "in" place to go and is like no other disco in Athens.

People come here to be seen and see celebrities like Aliko Vouyouklaki.

A 600 drs admissions charge, which includes a drink, is paid at the door, where you can also check in coats. Giant cylindrical and carrot-shaped cushions hang from ceiling to floor and muffle the music but once we got past this sound barrier we were treated to the best in European and American New Wave, with a sprinkling of disco thrown in. If there is a theme to the decor it is an emphasis on size. The disco is vast, easily accommodating 600-700. Most of the clientele cluster around possibly the longest bar in Athens rather than take advantage of the spacious dance floor.

To Ergostasio is open Monday-Friday, from 11:30 pm - 2 am and until 3 am on Saturdays. Drinks are 600 drs each. Telephone 971-2852.

Situated in the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel on Leoforos Syngrou, **Labyrinthos** was the last disco we went to and the most elegant. The lighting remains subdued in the entry foyer, where the cloakroom is located, and inside until the program begins at 11:30 pm. Then flashing lights brighten the dance floor and cause the room to come alive.

Labyrinthos can accommodate about 200 people at its bar and tables, which are arranged around the dance floor. It is open throughout the week from 9 pm - 2 am and from 10 pm - 3 am on Saturdays. Table reservations are recommended for the weekend (tel. 902-3666) and there is a one drink minimum of 520 drs at this time. Drinks a la carte range from 350-600 drs. Disco and a bit of new wave are played by DJ Alexi Konstantopoulos. An added plus to **Labyrinthos** is the bowls of mixed nuts and pretzels, something this writer has yet to see in any other Greek disco.



the flame

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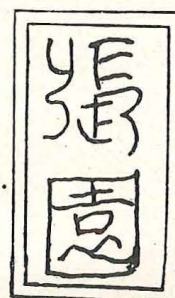
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TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS

The prices quoted for each taverna or restaurant are only indicative and are based on information given by those in charge. The "sample menu" includes an appetizer, a main course, a salad and a dessert. Wine extra. Prices are per person and are current as of April 1984.

CENTRAL

DRUGSTORE, Stoa Korai. Tel. 322-6464, 322-1890. A multi purpose restaurant with news stand and pharmacy. Open from 8 a.m. - 2 a.m., except Sundays.

CORFU, Kriezotou 6 (next to King's Palace Hotel), tel. 361-3011. Menu includes popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as a few variations from Corfu. Daily from 12 p.m.-1 a.m.

DELPHI, Nikis 13, tel. 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food. Daily from 11 a.m.-11 p.m.

SAVORIES, (formerly Earthly Delights), Panepistimiou 10 (in the arcade). Tel. 362-9718. Lunch and cocktails in a personalized environment. Nikos and Gail offer high quality and savory mezes accompanied by their own popular Santorini wine. Open daily, except Sun., from 12:30-5:30.

LENGO, 29 Nikis, tel. 323-1127. Charming bistro restaurant, outdoor garden dining alley; white tablecloths, white-jacketed waiters, good Greek cuisine. Open daily from 12 p.m.-1 a.m.

STAGEDOOR, Voukourestiou 14, tel. 363-5145. Cosmopolitan ambience, oyster and sandwich bar on the ground floor, superb seafood and Greek specialties.

HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

THE ANNEX, Eginitou 6 (between the Hilton and the U.S. embassy), tel. 723-7221. Some Greek cuisine. Full cocktail bar. Open daily from 12-3:30 p.m. and 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sunday.

BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27 and Vournazou. Tel. 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the US embassy. Entirely personal, inventive approach to food. Daily from 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

FATSIOS, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton), tel. 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialties. Daily from 12-5 p.m. Price 650 drs.

MIKE'S SALOON, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7 (between the Hilton and Caravel Hotel), tel. 729-1689. Bar, snacks, and full-course meals. Daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. and Sundays from 6 p.m.-2 a.m.

OTHELLO'S, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia, tel. 729-1481. Specialty: beef Stroganoff. Open daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sunday. Price 850 drs.

PAPAKIA, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton), tel. 721-2421. The specialty, as the name suggests, is duck. Daily from 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), tel. 692-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily from 12 p.m. - until late. Bakalarios, bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros).

THE PLOUGHMAN, Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), tel. 721-0244. Dartboard; English cooking and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m., kitchen closed on Sundays.

TABULA, Pondou 40 (parallel to Mihalakopoulou, behind the Riva Hotel), tel. 779-3072. A varied menu of Greek and international specialties, plus a well stocked bar. Fresh fish daily. Nightly from 9 p.m.-1 a.m. Closed Sunday.

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON, tel. 722-0201.

Supper Club, fresh gourmet food plus nouvelle cuisine items at reasonable prices. Music. Open daily from 8:30 pm-1am (last order taken at 12:30 am). Dinner and buffet lunch.

Ta Nissia, taverna, downstairs. Music. International cuisine. Dessert cart is special.

La Rotisserie, highest quality French food prepared by Master Chef Hervé Merendet. Lunch and dinner. Open for lunch as of September 1 from 12 to 3 p.m. Dinner from 8:30 pm to 1 am. Closed on Sundays. Gastronomic menu and 5 special VIP menus, on request.

Cafe Pergola, open daily from 6 am - 2 am for breakfast, lunch, dinner, snacks. Rich lunch dinner buffet, 1,150 Drs. Special Sunday Brunch 12 - 3 pm to tunes of D. Krezos Jazz Quartet.

Kava Bar, open daily from 11 am - 2 am. Happy hour from 5-7 pm (drinks half price). From 9 pm performance by duet David and Marie-Anne, international singing talents.

THE TAVERNA, serving wide range of Greek and Cypriot meze, meat and fish from the grill. Open for dinner from 9 p.m. Music by D. Krezos Trio.

CLUB LABYRINTHOS, dancing nightly. Nightclub performances twice a week beginning mid-October.



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restaurants and night life

ASTIR PALACE HOTEL, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-0211.

Grill Room, downstairs cafe-restaurant, piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1-3:30 p.m. and from 8 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. Price 2100 drs.

KING GEORGE HOTEL, tel. 323-0651.

Tudor Hall, panoramic view of the Acropolis. International cuisine with some Greek specialties. Open daily from 12-3:30 p.m. and from 8 p.m. - 12 a.m. Price 1350 drs.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, tel. 952-5211.

Ledra Grill, lunch daily except Saturday and Sunday, 12-3 p.m.; dinner daily except Monday, from 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 filet, and prime rib; crêpes and salads prepared at the table. Price 1700 drs.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Open Monday through Saturday from 7 p.m. - 12:30 a.m. 2000 drs. per person, expensive but well worth it. Tepanyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

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

MERIDIEN HOTEL, tel. 325-5301-9.

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, unique waiter service. Open for lunch, 1 - 3:30 p.m., and dinner, 8 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. Last order taken 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.

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

PLAKA

ANGELO'S CORNER Syngrou 17 near Temple of Zeus. Cozy nook with piano. Excellent Greek and French cuisine served in salon atmosphere. Seats 50 max, reservations necessary. (922-9773/7417) Serves dinner from 6 p.m. to midnight.

FIVE BROTHERS, Aiolou St., off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. A clever gimmick: put a blackboard outside the establishment announcing special discount menus and you'll draw a crowd. Open daily from 8-1 a.m.

HERMION cafe and restaurant, in a little alley off Kapnikareas, (near the Adrianou St. 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), tan-jacketed waiters, friendly service. Open daily from 8-12 a.m.

DAMIGOS, where Kydatheneon meets Adrianou. Basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, specialty bakaliaro with skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service. Closed August.

MCMILTON'S, Adrianou 19 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. Daily from 12 p.m. - 12 a.m.

PSARRA, Erotokritou and Erechtheos Sts. tel. 325-0285. An old favorite; great for Sunday lunch. Swordfish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12-5 p.m. and 7 p.m. - 2 a.m. daily.

PICCOLINO TAVERNA, Moni Asteriou between Hatzimichali and Kydatheneon, opposite church. 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 from 9-12 a.m.

THESPIS, taverna on Thespidos Street. Special menu: lamb liver, roast lamb, tiropitta oriental (bitized, crispy pie with melted cheese and herbs), roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from 12 p.m. - 2 a.m.

THE CELLAR, Kydatheneon and the 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-covered tables; some choice island wines besides retsina. Open 8 p.m. - 2 a.m. daily.

KOLONAKI

DIONISSO, 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 from 9 a.m.-11:45 p.m. Price 1400 drs.

REMEZZO, Haritos 6, Kolonaki. Tel. 722-8950. A bar and lounge as well as dining area. Nightly from 8 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 from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. Sunday from 6:30 p.m.-2 a.m.

ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Square, tel. 722-7934. Set off on a small cul-de-sac (rouga means lane). Good selection of taverna fare. Well-deserved popularity; good food. Open nightly from 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

FAIYUM, 44 Kleomenous, Kolonaki, tel. 724-9861. Open every evening. Specialty: crêpes and desserts. A few Chinese and Arabian main dishes.

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi, tel. 802-0636. Youvassi (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken sti gastras. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 p.m. - 2 a.m. and Saturday from 8:15 p.m. - 3 a.m.

HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT hospital), tel. 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo pastry.

KRITIKOS, Pendelis Ave. / Frangoklissia, tel. 681-3136. Two fireplaces, short orders, dolmadakia, beyerdi (a Turkish dish), retsina from the barrel. Open daily, except Monday from 8 p.m. - 12 a.m. and Sunday from 12 p.m. - 12 a.m.

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, tel. 682-5314. Greek cuisine, music. Daily from 6 p.m. - 2 a.m. Closed Sunday.

NIKOLAS, 28 Evangelistrias, Nea Erythra (left of the traffic lights), tel. 801-1292. Open nightly from 8 p.m. - 2 a.m.

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

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos, Frangoklissia, tel. 682-5041. Fried bakaliaros, bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). Open nightly from 8 p.m. - 2 a.m. and for lunch on Sunday from 12-5 p.m.

Papagalo, Plateia Ayias Paraskevis. (659-1627) Same delicious menu as Paleo Faliro in a different decor.

ROUMBOS, Aghiou Antonios, Vrillissia, tel. 659-3515. Closed Mondays. Specialties: pork with olives, beef au gratin, gardoumba (casserole liver, heart, etc.)

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia, tel. 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, roebuck, filet of beef, oven-baked cutlets. Open on Sunday for lunch.

AUBERGE, Odos Tatoiou, tel. 801-3803. International and Greek cuisine. Price 1000 drs.

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. Price 1400 drs.

CAPRICCIOSA Pizza Restaurant, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia, tel. 801-8960. Open daily from 10 a.m.-1:30 a.m.

BLUE PINÉ, Tsaldari 37, Kifissia, tel. 901-2969. Country Club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres, also favored for charcoal broils. Piano. Closed Sunday.

EKALI GRILL, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali, tel. 813-2685, 813-3863. Piano. French and Greek specialties.

HATZAKOU, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia, tel. 801-3461. Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Specialty: Schnitzel Hoffman.

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.

PITSOUNIA, 26 Halkidos, terminus of the Kato Kifissia bus, tel. 801-4283. Open for lunch and dinner. Bakaliaros skordalia, snails.

SARANTIDI, Plateia Elaion, Nea Kifissia, tel. 801-3335. Large variety of food, good wine. Music. Also open for lunch on Sunday.

EMBATI, at the 18th kilometer of the National Road, Lamias, tel. 807-1468. Turn off at Varimbombi. International cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10:30 p.m., program at 11. Closed on Sunday.

EPESTREFFE, 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 Sunday. Music, piano and songs.

KATSARINA, 43 P. Tsaldari, Kifissia, tel. 801-5953. Specialties: fried cod with bread and garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.

LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus Eater), 4 Aghias Lavras, Kifissia, behind the train station, tel. 801-3201. Closed Tuesdays and Wednesdays. A buffet of unique international recipes created by the charming hostess. The buffet includes a choice of soup or one of two or three hors d'oeuvres, one of two special

main dishes with vegetables, salad and wine. This restaurant is praised all over Europe. Very special "A" rating. Limited seating. Reservations a must. Price 950 drs.

MOUSTAKAS, H. Trikoupis and Kritis, Kifissia, tel. 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

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

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

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

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

PELARGOS, 83 G. Lira, 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.

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

PALEO FALIRO / ALIMOS

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, 12-4:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.-1 a.m.

MOUNA, 101 Athilleos, 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. Daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. and Sunday from 12-5 p.m.

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

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

CAMINO, pizzeria-trattoria, Posidonos 54, Palaio Phaliro, tel. 982-9647. Piquant pastas, pizzas and choice cuts of meat are special; draft Heineken and Santorini bottled "house wines." Not as pricey as neighboring Italian restaurants.

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.

GLYFADA / VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika Varys, Tel. 895-9454, open from 13:00 hrs. Baby lamb, contrefilet, sucking pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi* (innards done on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.

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

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

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo), tel. 895-1298. Constantinopolitan mezedes, lobster, fish of all kinds.

RINCON, corner of Pringippos Petrou 33 and Ermou, Glyfada. The menu is limited to a handful of entrees, mostly Spanish, but there are some basic British dishes like roast beef. Open every night except Tuesday and for lunch on weekends.

LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada. Tel. 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including baby beef liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house specialty. Open daily, except Sunday, for dinner only.

MAKE UP grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-1508. Open daily for dinner. Price per drink 300 drs.

EL ARGENTINO Parilla — specializes delicious barbecued meats of atypical cuts. Lovely garden. Central fireplace surrounded by classic Argentinian decor. No phone but open evenings. Reasonable prices.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, tel. 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (kokoretsi), pureed yellow peas with onions (fava). Price 450 drs.

KALYVA, No. 60 Vassilis Pavlou, tel. 412-2149. Colorful cartoon wall murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimano. Established reputation for the excellent quality of their meats, with extras. Daily from 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

LANDFALL CLUB, 3 Makriyianni, Zea Marina, tel. 452-5074. Open for lunch from May to October and for dinner all through the year. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

VASILENA, Etolikon 72, tel. 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. Wide variety of special appetizers. Nightly from 7-11:30 p.m. Closed Sunday.

VLAHOS, 28 Koletty, Freates, tel. 451-3432. Bakaliaros, bifteki done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as the "Garage" locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

ZILLER'S, Akti Koundouriotou 1, tel. 411-2013. 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. Daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m.

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 **Freates** around the coast from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offering fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea. Also for seafood:

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

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

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

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada, Tel.: 894-5677; one of the oldest seafood restaurants open year round, one of Karamanlis' favorite haunts for Sunday lunch; on the marina, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful pocket-book.

MOORINGS, Marina, Vouliagmeni, Tel.: 896-1113. Open daily; nice/cool lunch spot, with not-so-hot food at thermometer-popping prices.

STEAKHOUSES

BEEFEATER STEAK HOUSE, 9 K. Varnali, Halandri, tel. 33-2539. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and national specialties. Air conditioned. Open from 12 p.m. - 2 a.m. Price 850 drs.

FLAME STEAK HOUSE, Hadzigianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton), tel. 723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly from 7 p.m. - 1 a.m.

PRINCE OF WALES, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St., tel. 777-8008. Open every day from 12 p.m. - 2 a.m. Closed Sunday. Businessman's lunch menu (main dish, beer, wine, and dessert)

STAGECOACH, Loukianou 6, Kolonaki, tel. 723-7902. Specializes in steaks and salads, with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily from 12 - 3:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. - 1 a.m. Closed Sunday.

STEAK ROOM, Eginitou 6 (between the Hilton and US embassy), tel. 721-7445. Same premises as The Annex, but more luxurious. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable.

Tapas de Comilon

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(Behind Olympic Airways)

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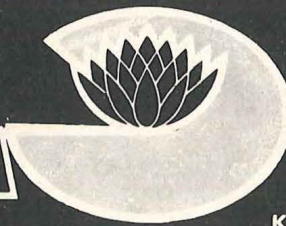


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DISCOS

A.B.C., 117 Patision, Amerikis Square. Tel 8617-222. Disco music.
ANNESIA, 45 Kifissias Ave, Paradissos, Maroussi. Tel 6823-326. Closed Tuesdays.
AKROTIRI, Agios Kosmas. Tel 9811-124. Disco music, food, drinks, (restaurant).
VIDEO DISCO, 255 Sygrou Ave. Tel 2525-391. Disco music, new wave.
ERGOSTASIO, 268 Vouliagmenis Ave. Tel 9712-852.
MAKE-UP, 10 Panepistimiou Ave. Tel 3642-160. Disco music, new wave, rock.
BARBARELLA, 253 Syngrou Ave. Tel 6425-601-2. Disco music, new wave.
DIVINA, Kifissia Shopping Center. Tel 8015-884.
DISCO 14, Kolonaki Square. Tel 7245-938.
RETRO, Mihalakopoulou 206. Tel 7701-618.
SAN LORENZO, A Beach EOT Voula. Tel 8952-403. Open Friday, Saturday, Sunday.

CREPERIES

RUMOR'S, 35 Dimokritou St, Kolonaki. Tel 3641-977. Specialties: Tuna crepe, spinach and cheese crepe, salads (also restaurant).
MARIONETTA, 40 Ippokratou St and Diditou St (corner). Old, neoclassical house with magnificent marionettes on the walls and hanging from the roof. Specialties: Shrimp crêpe, "Marionetta" crêpe, cold pork salad, wine, barrel beer, fruit juices.
PAPAGALO, 73 Posidonos Ave, Eden. Tel 9833-728. Agia Paraskevi Square, Ag. Paraskevi. Tel 6591-627. French crêpes, Suzette, chocolate, coconut, whipped cream - turkey - beef, - ham cheese, mushroom, - salami and olives, peas, mushroom, cheese - crêpe. Full restaurant.
TO ROLOI (The Clock), Aristotelous St, Victoria Square. Crêpes with chocolate, ice cream, honey and walnuts, dinner crêpes.

FAST FOODS

WHITE SPOT, 152 Alexandras Ave. Tel 6448-754. Specialties: deep fried chicken, breaded chicken livers, hamburgers.
PAPA GEORGE, 2 M. Karsoli St, Daphni. Tel 9704-279. Specialties: sausages, schnitzel with bacon.
JOLLY'S HAMBURGERS, 122 Alexandras Ave and Asklipeou St. Tel 6444-013-4. The oldest Fast Food restaurant in Athens. Hamburgers, Jolly's burger, fried chicken, milk shakes. Open until 2 am.

FRENCH

JE REVIENS, Xenocratous 49, Kolonaki, tel. 721-1174. Specialty French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner.
LE CALVADOS, Alkamanos 5 (Hilton area), tel. 722-6291. Open nightly from 8 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. Closed Sunday.
BELLE HELENE, Politeas Square, Kifissia, tel. 801-4776. In a lovely green park with two small lakes, Greek and French food. Specialties include "Symposio" (filet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms), chicken crêpe with ham, mushrooms, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10 a.m.-2 a.m.
ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Square). Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7 p.m.-2 a.m., except Sunday when it opens for lunch at 12 noon. International cuisine (Greek and French).
ESCARGOT, Ventiri 9 and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton), tel. 723-0349. Piano. Open daily from 7:30 p.m.-1 a.m. Specialties: frogs legs, snails, filet of sole stuffed with lobster, duck à l'orange, baby lamb in wine sauce with vegetables, filet of veal, with mushrooms and cream, steak with mushrooms and cream, entrecôte Café de Paris, homemade desserts, crêpes stuffed with almonds, ice cream, hot cake with almonds and crème anglaise.
L'ABREVOIR, Xenokratous 51, Kolonaki, tel. 722-9061. The oldest French restaurant in Athens. Reservations necessary in the evening. Open daily from 12-3:45 p.m. and 8 p.m.-1 a.m. Specialties: filet au poivre (pepper filet), coq au vin, entrecôte Café de Paris, snails, frogs legs.
L'ORANGERIE, 55 Efroniou, (opposite the Caravel), tel. 724-2735, 724-2736. Nice atmosphere. Specialties: filet au poivre vert (filet with green pepper), risotto mediterrannée, seafood, seasonal salads. Piano. Price 1500 drs.
PRUNIER, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton), tel. 722-7379. International cuisine. Full variety of seafood.
RIVA, Michalakopoulou 114, Tel. 770-6611. Stereo and piano music. A winter restaurant (open Oct. to May) nightly 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sun.

ITALIAN

AL COVENTO, Anapirou Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki, tel. 723-9163. Gourmet specialties, pasta and scaloppine. Nightly from 8 p.m.-1:30 a.m. Closed Sunday.

AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Pafeo Faliro, tel. 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scaloppine, filet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Nightly from 7:30 p.m.-2 a.m. Lunch Saturday and Sunday.
LA BOUSSOLA, Vas. Georgiou and Grigori Lambraki, Glyfada, tel. 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Daily from 12:30 p.m.-2 a.m., Saturday 12:30 p.m.-2:30 a.m. Closed Wednesday for lunch.
DA BRUNO, 26 Andrianou, Kifissia, tel. 808-3912. Close to the station. Italian chef, genuine pizza. Specialties: penne da Bruno, spaghetti à la putaneska, scaloppine à la Veneziana, fileto modo mio.
DA WALTER, Evzonon and Anapirou Polemou, Kolonaki, tel. 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise sauce mader, profiterolles. Nightly from 8 p.m.-1 a.m.
IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliro, tel. 981-6765. Specialties: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scaloppina. Nightly from 8 p.m.-2 a.m., Sundays and holidays from 12:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m.
ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Square, tel. 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençal.

TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-2497-8. Open every evening. International and Italian cuisine (also Greek dishes). Piano. Specialties: escalope à la Toscana, escalope cordon bleu, filet with mushrooms, torta romantica (dessert).
FONDAFINA, 31 Vas. Georgiou, tel. 983-0738.

CHINESE

PAGODA, 2 Bousgou and Leoforos Alexandras 3, tel. 643-1990, 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for dinner parties. Specialties include soups, prawn, chicken and beef dishes, sweet and sour meat and fish, lobster Cantonese, Peking duck, steamed snake. Desserts include lichees, fried bananas, fresh mango in season and sweets.
CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Atthidon, Kallithea. Tel. 959-5191, 959-5179. Under same management as the China. Daily 12:30-3:30 pm. 8 pm-1am. Closed Sun. lunch.
CHINA, Efroniou 72, Ilisia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Tel. 723-3200. Oriental atmosphere. Daily 12 n-3 pm. 7:30 pm-2 am. Closed Sun, lunch.
THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou, tel. 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chili sauce making the Sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 p.m.
THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia. (near the Zirinon Sports Center), tel. 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.
GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave. and G. Olympiou 27-29, tel. 923-2315/923-2316. A variety of Taiwanese dishes. Open daily for lunch from 12:30 - 3:30 p.m. and from 7:30 p.m. - 12 a.m.

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.

CYPRriot

KIRKY, 1 Pendelis, Kefalari, Tel. 808-0338. Specialties: *haloymi* (fried Cypriot cheese); *sephthalies* (tasty village sausages). Fireplace.
BELLA PAIS, Plastira 77 and Meletos 7, Taverna/music, Nea Smyrni. Cypriot and Greek specialties, *sephthalies*.

SPANISH

COMILON, Polyia 39, Ano Patissia, tel. 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella and sangria. Specialties: Sepias con Olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork filet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American stereo music. Nightly from 8 p.m. Closed Monday.

LEBANESE

MARALINAS, Vrassida 11 (between the Hilton and Caravel Hotels), tel. 723-5425. Provides a home delivery service. Open daily for lunch and dinner from 12 p.m.

KOREAN

SEOUL, 8 Evritanias, Ambelokipi (near the President Hotel), tel. 692-4669. Specialties: beef boukkoki (prepared at the table), yatse bokum (hors d'oeuvre), haimonjan goli (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), tsapche (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms).

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.

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, it 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, Paleo Phaliron, a specialty sweet shop with Turkish delights: Taouk Gioksu, 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 baklava with walnut and pistachio fillings. (550-600 drs. per kilo). Near the President Hotel. Open daily from 8:30 a.m. - 9 p.m.

BRETTANIA, 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 Hatzimihalis St., Tel. 721-4959, 10:30am -2:30pm, 6pm-2am., cafeineo 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 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.

Y OREA ELLADA (Beautiful Greece), the charming mezzanine café 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

APOTSOS. 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, potatoes, salami. Daily from 11:30 a.m.-10:30 p.m. and Saturday from 11-30 a.m.-3:3 p.m. Closed Sunday.
ATHINAIKON. Santarozza 8 (near Omonia Sq.). Tel. 322-0118. Small and simple, at this address since 1937. Offers a limited but delicious selection of snacks that include sweet-breads, fried mussels, meatballs and shrimps. Daily 11:30 am-5 pm and 7:30-11:30 pm. Closed Sun.
ORFANIDES, Panepistimiou 7, in the same block as the Grande Bretagne Hotel. Tel. 323-0134. In operation since 1916, it has long been a gathering place of lawyers, politicians and intellectuals. Open daily 8 am-3 pm and 6-11 pm. Sunday from 10:30 a.m.-2 p.m.

PUBS/CLUBS

DEWAR'S CLUB, Glykonos 7, Dexameni Square, Kolonaki, tel. 721-5412. Candlelit rooms with a bistro bar; fluffy omelettes, roast beef, some Greek cuisine; good rendezvous spot. Open nightly from 9 p.m. Drinks from 200 drs.
MONT-PARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel. 729-0746. Better known as Ratka's, named after the owner. A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained-glass lamps, 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 p.m.-2 a.m. Price 750-800 drs.
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. Open daily from 11 am.-2 am.

PIANO, BAR, RESTAURANT

ENTRE-NOUS, Alopekis 9, Kolonaki, Tel. 729-1669.
GALLERIES, Amerikis 17, Tel. 362-3910.
GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia, Tel. 801-4888. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs, Dimitris Layios.
LE BISTRO, Holiday Inn Hotel, Michalakopoulou 50, Ilissia, Tel. 724-8322. French and Greek cuisine. Piano, Teris Ieremias, songs old and new.
TAPAS de Comilon, 267 Kifissia (behind Olympic Airways). Athens wine bar, cold plate.



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INNOMedia

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At day's end, you may be a long way from home. But someone thoughtful has turned down the spread, laid out a comfortable robe, and left a rose, a fancy chocolate and a warming cordial to brighten your evening and let you know we're right here. Miss your morning paper? Not a chance. You'll find the news, in your own language, next to the fresh flowers on your breakfast tray. To the last detail, we're at your service.

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(Don't worry, the roses are en route.) Or, you're the businessman who's just flown in and needs that wrinkled suit for tomorrow's meeting. (Count on our Same Day Valet Service.) You're an individual, with individual needs, and we're here to meet them. We're a deluxe hotel that lives up to its name, and yours.

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