

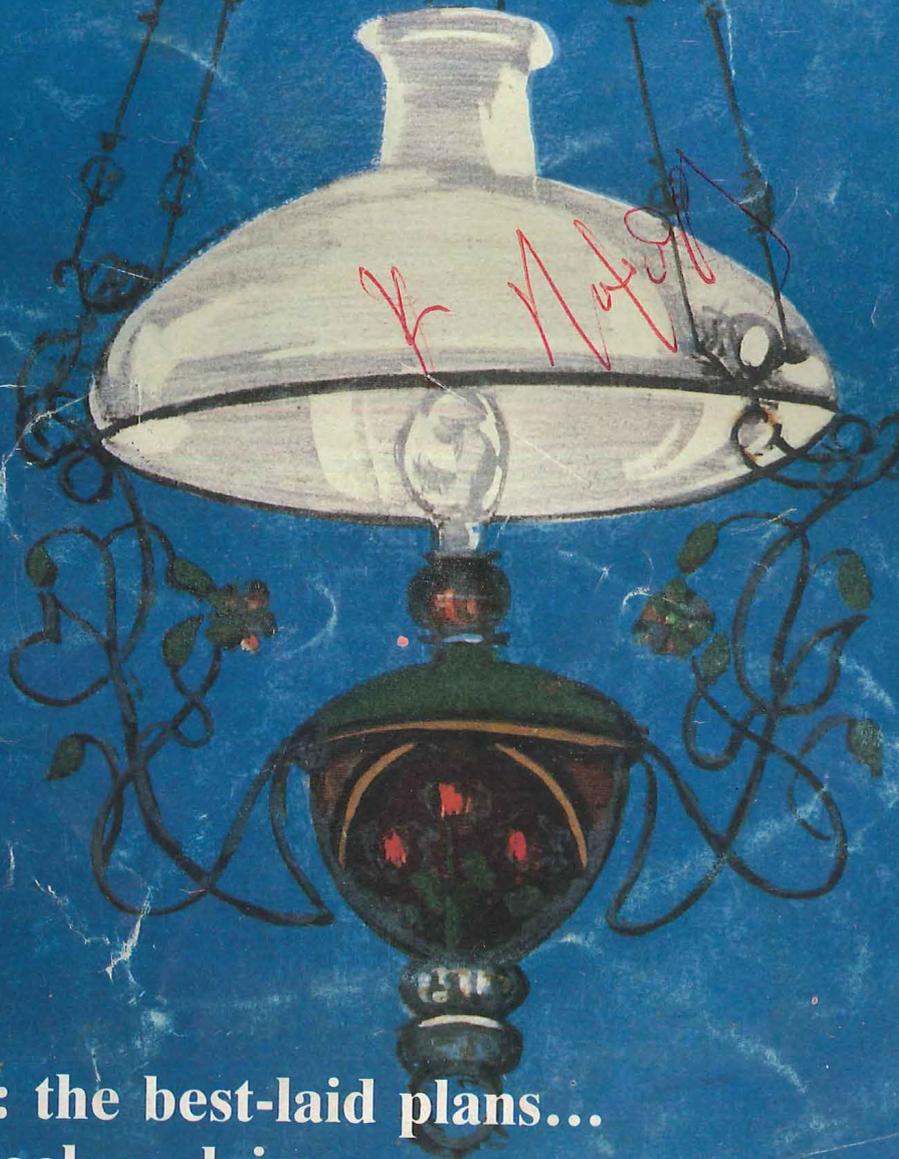
January 1986

THE

170 drs.

ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



Athens: the best-laid plans...
The Greek malaise
A pocket of Hellenism in Venice
The other marbles
Soccer on the rocks

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Editor

Sloane Elliott

Managing Editor

Drossoula Elliott

Associate Editor

Elizabeth Keenan

Community Editor

Elaine Priovolos

Dimitra Vassiliou Fotopoulou

Consulting Editor

Nigel Lowry

Layout and Graphics

Caterina Papalaskaris

Department Editors

Virginia Anderson, Katey Angelis, Vilma Liacouras Chantiles, Jennifer Colebourne, Louis Economopoulos, Elizabeth Herring, Dimitris Katsoudas, Alec Kitroeff, John C. Loulis, Mary Machas, Brenda Marder, Helen Robinson, Connie Soloyanis, Costas Stambolis, Samantha Stenzel, Lee Stokes

Contributors

Paul Anastasi, Richard C. Carpenter, Melissa Cutter, David Foster, Alys Glynn, Sonia Greger, Lyda Modiano Leon, Pamela Steele, J. M. Thursby, Tony and Nancy Roberts, Heather Tyler, Katerina Agrafioti

Art and Photography

Susa Avela, Antonis Kalamaras, Spyros Ornerakis, Eugene Vanderpool, Jr., Marcos Hionos, Emil Moriannidis, Katey Angelis

Accounts and Circulation

Despina Samaras

Administrative Assistant

Niki Karametsos

Advertising

Alex Karatzas

Restaurant Listings

Hildegard Stern Xinotroulias

The Athenian Organiser

Lorraine Batler

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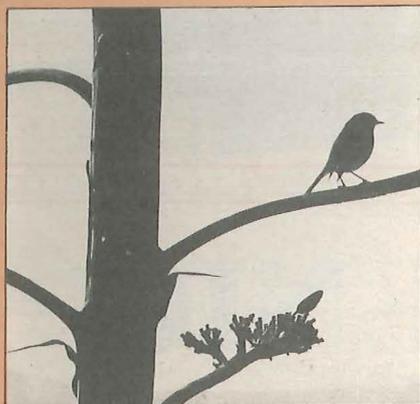
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Drossoula Elliott

Tatoiou 56, Kifissia, Greece

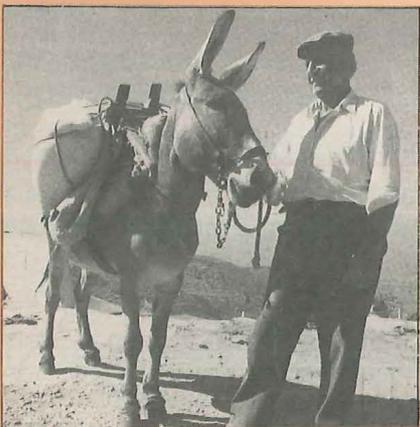
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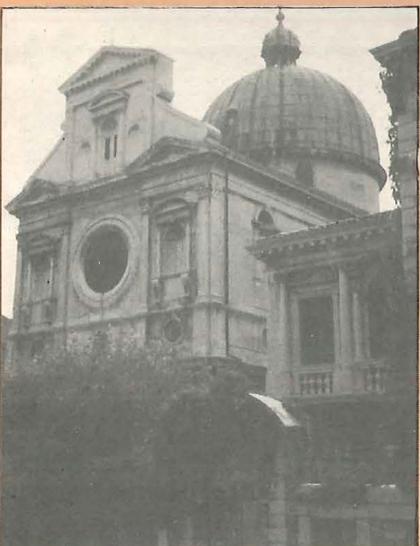
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FEATURES

16 The 'Greek malaise'

The changes which have taken place in Greece's economic and political life since World War II are dramatic and far-reaching. But, as John Loulis observes, equally far-reaching but insidious changes have occurred in the attitudes and expectations of Greeks

20 Athens: forgotten plans

Since Athens became modern Greece's capital in 1834, it has mushroomed into a concrete jungle. Hasty building and lack of planning have swallowed up early schemes for a gracious city of wide boulevards and parks. Dimitris Syvillis and Kathryn Patey ask what the city can learn from past mistakes

24 The broken triangle

The Elgin marbles are the most famous, but by no means the only marbles from classical Greek temples to be languishing in exile. J.M. Thursby tells how the temples of Sounion and Aphaia, related to the Parthenon in a 'golden triangle', have also been relieved of columns, sculptures and friezes

26 Fighting for the underdonkey

Elisabeth Svendsen, MBE, has devoted her life to the welfare of donkeys. Though most of her work has been done in England, Greek donkeys too have much to thank her for

28 A pocket of Hellenism

In Venice, 'La Serenissima', Katerina Agrafioti visits the Hellenic Institute of Byzantine Studies, custodian of the property and treasures accumulated over centuries by Venice's once-prominent Greek community

32 The Mount Athos fiasco

Despite government announcements, no public exhibition of the Holy Mountain's treasures of religious art will take place in the foreseeable future

- With the New Year, Alec Kitroeff's 'Postscript' column changes its name to 'Onlooker' and moves to the middle of the magazine

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Cover from a painting by Spyros Vassiliou



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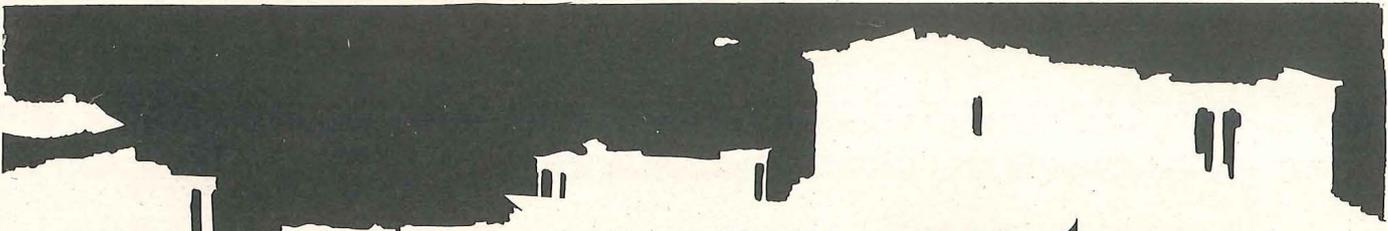
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our town

A view from above the nefos

A month ago the satirical weekly *To Pondiki* claimed that the Office of the Presidency had sent policemen to the residence of Constantine Karamanlis to fetch back two official cars which the former president had put at his own disposal when he resigned last March. Replying publicly to the revelation on television and to the press, the General Secretary of the Presidency explained that while it was the prerogative of a former president to have official cars, it was unacceptable that Mr Karamanlis, as a private citizen, should retain a more powerful bullet-proof Mercedes limousine than the incumbent president.

The episode and the official explanation caused some amusement and even greater outrage in the press. The opposition felt it was a deliberate insult to 'the restorer of democracy' and it was more widely criticized for being degrading to the office of the presidency itself.

It was but one more episode in a series of incidents which has kept the president under constant criticism by the press. It dates back to the presidential election itself, which took place in parliament last March. That election, won by the majority of one vote whose legality was questioned, and then not by secret ballot as constitutionally required, created an atmosphere of ill-feeling which the subsequent victory of the government in parliamentary elections did not dispel.

Although insulting the president is legally a penal offense, he has been ridiculed daily, and his wife, having no such protection, is an even broader target.

Her supposedly regal demeanor as she sits on her thronelet behind her husband at state functions is said to be incompatible with the ideals of socialism. Even her shop-

ping lists for the former royal palace where the presidential family is now established are lovingly itemized, priced and published. It's the sort of socio-political chit-chat that keeps over a dozen daily newspapers in business.

The position of the presidency is made more ambiguous by the repeated reports that the Prime Minister – that is, 'the president-maker' – has an eye on the office himself. This supposition has provided a source of inspiration for political cartoonists. One, by example, portrays a child having a tantrum sitting on the presidential chair. The Prime Minister stands before him beckoning, "Don't cry; I'll sit there myself and take you in my arms." Another has the Presidency saying to the Press, "Things are not well between us two." "Us three!" pipes up a diminutive figure of Democracy. The point is clearly made: if the presidential office itself is debased, the structure of democracy is shaken.

The presidency, it is said, should be above politics; it has been subject to criticism that is well below it. With the present severe economic crisis and the unpopular austerity measures which are its consequence, these attacks, once the preserve of the conservative press, have spread to the Left and have now become endemic. The high level of presidential statesmanship exhibited during the last decade seems a thing of the past.

Under these circumstances, it was refreshing to have a president in Athens recently who in a public statement evaluated Greece in the context of world affairs in a wise and statesmanly manner. The gentleman in question was President Leopold Senghor, former chief of state of Senegal. The occasion was his acceptance of the Alexander S. Onassis Athinai Prize which is bes-

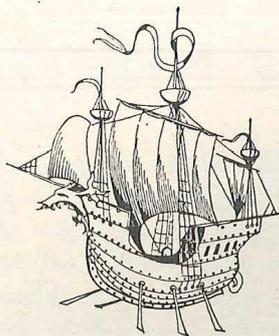
towed on the recipient in recognition of his services to humanity. Mr Senghor said a number of things (if they were listened to) which might give heart both to those who support the government and to those who don't. Quoting a president of Harvard, he said, "We notice that students of Greek make good businessmen," and added that this implied it generated creativity. This might seem to support those who believe in free-market principles and individual incentives which have been undermined by socialist doctrines.

On the other hand he said, "Greece invites us to create a world of peace because it is a symbiosis of North and South. It is the very significance of the Mediterranean." This could be construed as an endorsement of a nuclear-free Balkans, integrated Mediterranean programmes, closer Arab ties and even a third road to socialism – all policies dear to the present government. "At the dawn of the third millenium, the nations will return to Athens," he predicted. This should certainly please Melina Mercouri.

In the rough-and-tumble of what is locally known as 'Greek reality' these words were so lofty as to rise almost out of sight above the nefos. But up there, there seems to be another Greek reality, equally if not more true, inhabited by Mr Senghor and many people here and abroad. In this sub-nefos world one tends to ignore or forget this other reality, seeing, in the smog, hardly beyond the tip of one's nose. Mr Senghor's words were like a blast of fresh air blowing the pollution away, encouraging us to think a moment about the future of this country in broader, more serious terms. By doing so, Mr Senghor also enhanced the prestige of the office he has held – everywhere. □

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Missing Americans

I was most interested in the article "Yankee Fighters in the Greek Revolution" (*The Athenian*, November). I also noticed that a photo of the Makriyiannis/Zographos "Roll of the Philhellenes" was included.

The curious thing about this document is that it contains no name which is beyond doubt that of a US citizen. If the Miller (Column III no. 15, listed as a casualty) is one, he is unknown, as J.P. Miller survived. 'Ros' (Column III no. 38) might be Alexander Ross, but Roche, the name of two Frenchmen in Greece at that time, is equally possible. Of Howe, Jarvis *et al*, not a sign! Yet Makriyiannis was as pro-US as he was anti-British.

H.A. Lidderdale
National Trust for Greece
London



ASEA 'not suffering'

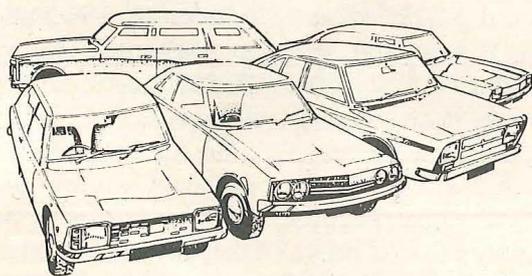
In *The Athenian* of December 1985 we found out with surprise that our company was among the companies suffering most from the recent import restrictions.

Since such a statement was never given to your magazine by any of our authorized persons and on top of that does not correspond to the reality at all we request you to publish an official denial.

Barbara Theofanides,
PR officer,
ASEA Hellas SA

Due to an editing error in our December 1985 Diary story about importers suffering from the government's recent austerity measures, ASEA Hellas SA was termed "among the companies most acutely affected." The original story listed four companies, ASEA among them, as examples of "a few of those acutely affected" by the heavy import restrictions. It was not our intention to say ASEA was suffering most, but only to say that it was suffering along with other heavy importers because imports had, by government fiat, become more difficult.

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THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Lee Stokes, Takis Georgiou, Elaine Priovolos, Sloane Elliott

1986 budget: hope in austerity

In the 1986 budget, presented to Parliament on November 27, the government predicted a 32.5 percent increase in revenues, chiefly from increased taxes, and a reduced budget deficit. It is the Papandreou government's fifth budget and the first of its second term.

Finance Minister Dimitris Tsovolas said the budget deficit would be reduced in 1986 to 569.5 billion drachmas, or 10.6 percent of gross domestic product (GDP). For 1985, the budget deficit was 593.4 billion drachmas, or 13.1 percent of GDP. Reducing government deficits was one of the chief aims of the government's October austerity package.

Mr Tsovolas predicted a 0.5 percent rise in GDP for 1986, compared to the government's figure of 1.8 percent for 1985. Independent observers measured this year's increase at about 0.5 percent.

Economic policy next year, Mr Tsovolas said, would support a further relaxation of inflationary pressures that produced an inflation rate of between 18 and 20 percent this year, stabilization of the 8.1 percent unemployment rate, and promotion of more "institutional and structural changes in the Greek economy".

He said incoming government revenues for the 1986 regular budget

would be nearly 1.5 billion drachmas, up 32.5 percent from 1.124 billion drachmas in 1985. He said income from direct taxes will go up a whopping 53.4 percent over 1985 to 481.8 billion drachmas, against 314 billion drachmas in 1985. In parallel, income from indirect taxes will increase by 23.7 percent to 830.1 billion drachmas.

Increased revenue will go primarily to health, welfare and social security (285.7 billion drachmas, up 23.9 percent over 1985), public investments (318 billion drachmas, up 21.2 percent over 1985), and farm subsidies, which will be increased by 8.6 percent.

While the government played down hefty tax hikes, it played up tax relief and tax deductions, which Mr Tsovolas said will chiefly affect wage earners, farmers and self-employed professionals. The tax-free income of wage and pension earners will rise to 300,000 drachmas. From the 255,000 drachmas a year allowed now, there will be a 50 percent tax deduction on net annual incomes of up to 600,000 drachmas. Wage earners supporting an unemployed spouse and two children will not be taxed on net annual incomes of less than 725,800 drachmas. Tax-free income for pensioners over 65 increases to 410,000 drachmas annually from the current 350,000 drachmas.

compared to 31.9 percent in 1981. It now has 19 deputies in parliament. AKEL, however, lost the preeminent position in Cypriot politics it has enjoyed since Cyprus received its independence in 1960. The orthodox communist party's share of the vote dropped from 32.8 percent in 1981 to 27.1 percent. It now has only 15 seats. The total number of Rally and AKEL deputies falls just short of the two-thirds majority sought by the two parties.

According to the *Financial Times*, AKEL's position was weakened by several factors, including its decision to join forces with the pro-American Democratic Rally party in seeking Mr Kyprianou's ouster.



Mr Kyprianou

Cyprus election

Last month's parliamentary elections on Cyprus indirectly strengthened President Spyros Kyprianou's mandate and may have increased chances for a Cyprus settlement in the near future.

Mr Kyprianou's Democratic Party (DIKO) won 16 seats in the 56-seat parliament with 27.3 percent of the vote, up from 19.5 percent in the last legislative elections held in 1981. Observers interpreted the increase as a vote of confidence in Mr Kyprianou's handling of the Cyprus problem. EDEK, the Cypriot socialist party and the only major party to support Mr Kyprianou's stance on the Cyprus question, also improved its position, from 8.2 percent in 1981 to 11.3 percent. The party received six parliamentary seats.

The unlikely coalition between Glafkos Clerides' right-wing Democratic Rally party and the Cypriot communist party, AKEL, was prompted by Mr Kyprianou's decision last January not to accept a United Nations sponsored proposal for an agreement on the Cyprus problem. Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash agreed to the UN proposal but subsequently rejected an amended version. The chief aim of the opposition parties was to achieve a two-thirds majority in parliament in order to alter the constitution so as to force early presidential elections. Mr Kyprianou's term ends in 1988. He has consistently refused to step down as the opposition demanded, arguing that under the presidential system in Cyprus, he is not bound to accede to the demands of a parliamentary majority.

Democratic Rally strengthened its position, gaining 34 percent of the vote

The principal difference between the opposition and the Cypriot president, and the reason Mr Kyprianou did not agree to the UN proposal in January, is over the question of when and how Turkish military forces stationed in northern Cyprus will be withdrawn. Mr Kyprianou maintains that they must be removed before any settlement can be reached while the opposition believes that a gradual withdrawal program can be worked out.

According to editorials in the *Times* and the *Financial Times*, the elections strengthened the Cypriot president's position. Freed from the worry of a combative home front, Mr Kyprianou will now be able to give his undivided attention to negotiating a settlement. Mr Denktash no longer has a reason to stall, as he will have to deal with Mr Kyprianou for the next two years at least.

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Shipping's bell tolls

The feasts of St Nicholas, patron saint of Greek seafarers, and St Spiros, patron of Piraeus, the home of Greek shipping, were marked by much abrasive bell ringing and blasts on ships' sirens down on the Piraeus waterfront early in December. But in reality the shipowners and others in the industry were in pensive mood as they put up their Christmas baubles.

The early part of the new year should see the answers revealed to many of the questions which have been hanging over Greek shipping for some months now. What will be in the package of measures long promised by the government to stem the flow of Greeks registering their ships under other 'cheaper' flags and generally to help owners through the current shipping crisis? Recently the government abolished the unpopular compulsory crew rotation regulations which for two years had obliged shipowners to lay off crewmen after a maximum nine months or so at sea. The rule was designed to share out the work available at a time when many seafarers are unemployed but according to owners it had been doubling the cost of flying crews home from abroad – a major expense – and unsettling the running of ships. The change in the rules has aroused expectations of more helpful moves from the administration but there has been disappointment too as Mr Papandreou has consistently shrugged off shipowners' pleas for an audience.

Also in the balance are relations between shipowners and the seamen's unions, with the old working agreement expiring at the end of December and a dearth of publicized negotiations so far in the runup to the new year. Unions were last reported to be seeking a 22 percent rise in basic pay. Another vital announcement believed to be imminent from the Ministry of Mercantile Marine will outline its proposals for the Seamen's Pension Fund, once the richest investment fund of its type in the country but now teetering on the edge of bankruptcy. The fund has been one of the cornerstones of Greece's merchant marine and so far has gone without taxpayers' money.

Shipping is one of Greece's major employers and earns the country around \$1000 million in precious foreign currency.



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PM awarded peace prize

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, along with the five world leaders who launched an international peace and nuclear disarmament initiative on May 22, 1984, was awarded the Beyond War Foundation's annual prize last month during a live satellite link-up broadcast to five continents.

The prize was also awarded to Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, President Raul Alfonsin of Argentina, President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme by representatives of the San Francisco-based foundation.

Audiences in each of the leaders' countries were able to see and hear one another in what was the most complex teleconference ever attempted. It cost \$750,000, and required the coordination of technicians throughout the world and the use of all available commercial channels on eight satellites over the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Last year's Beyond War prize was presented to Drs Yevgeni Chazov and Bernard Lown, founders of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, this year's Nobel Peace Prize winners.

Onassis prizes presented

The 7th annual Alexander S. Onassis Foundation prizes were presented by President Sartzetakis at a ceremony in the Old Parliament on November 26. The Athinai Prize (Man and Mankind) was awarded to Leopold Senghor, poet and former President of Senegal. The Olympia Prize (Man and his Environment) had two recipients: Dr Sem Dresden of the Royal Netherlands Academy on behalf of the commission which is publishing the complete works of Erasmus in 30 volumes; and Mr K.K. Framji, Secretary General of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage. The Aristotelis Prize (Man and Society), presented for the first time this year, went to Dr Hermann Gmeiner, founder of S.O.S. Children's Villages. The commendations, in sequence, were presented by Mrs Hélène Ahrweiler-Glykatzi, rector of Paris Universities; Prof. Olivier Reverdin; Sir Michael Stewart on behalf of Earl Jellicoe; and Ambassador Anghelos Vlachos of the Athens Academy.

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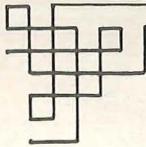
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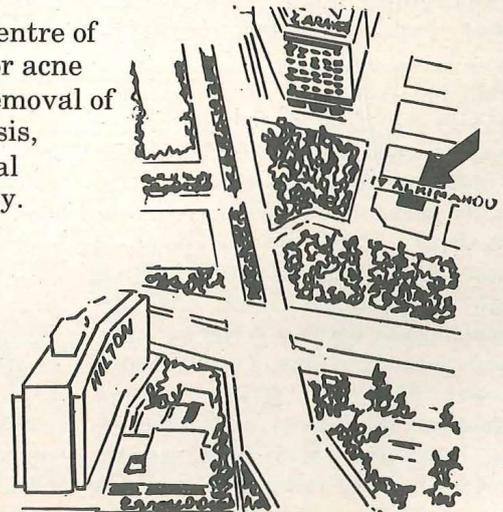


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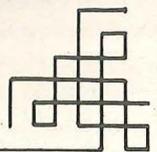
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US tourist arrivals, at least nothing approaching the wave of cancellations following the TWA hijacking this summer that knocked out at least 70 percent of the high-spending incentive-travel business. As a result, only 450,000 American tourists visited Greece in 1985, down five percent from 1984. The Greek National Tourist Organization had expected 550,000 Americans, who spend more per capita than any other group.

Travel officials believe Europeans, who did not cancel this summer, will begin trailing away from Greek tourism in droves, except for those who travel via direct charter flights to islands and bypass Athens airport. The biggest decline, they say, will be felt in tourism from the UK and Germany, where government officials blame Greece for harboring terrorists and believe the EgyptAir hijackers brought their weapons on board at Athens, and from France, where the airline pilots' association has called for a boycott of Athens airport. A total of 1.3 million British tourists are expected by the end of 1985, or an increase of 30 percent over 1984. West German tourists marked a nearly 20 percent increase over 1984 with 1.1 million arrivals, and French tourist arrivals, at 440,000 this year, are up 10 percent from 1984.

Conference on socialism

Politicians and academicians from Italy, France, Spain and Greece attended last month's conference "Socialism in Southern Europe and the Market Economy". It was sponsored by KPEE, the Centre for Political Research and Information, and held at the Chamber of Industry and Commerce on December 6 and 7.

Among the speakers were Jacques Julliard, editor of *Le Nouvel Observateur*; Henri Lepage, author of *Tomorrow, Capitalism*; Pedro Schwartz Giron, MP for the district of Madrid and Italian socialist MP Giuseppe Sacco. It was generally concluded that Europe's governing socialist parties have ignored dogmatic recipes and permitted free market forces to boost failing or backward economies. Also discussed was PASOK's recent turn away from 'a third way' to socialism towards free market principles as a means to stop the economy's downward trend and increase productivity.

Computer show

An estimated 35,000 people flocked into Greece's first big, general computer exhibition, *Computer '85*, held last month at the Athens Hilton. Some 30 exhibitors showed hundreds of computers, programmes and add-ons such as printers. Organizers OKE Branch Expo Group dubbed the event "very successful" and speculated that Greek interest in computers might be gathering pace. Sales of computer products in the country are known to have disappointed some manufacturers up to now and Greece's domestic computer industry is barely flapping its wings. The OKE group is a special company funded by the industry and by ITEP, the privately-backed institute of high technology and informatics in Athens.

Among the computers on show was the US-made plasma-screen Grid portable computer, a briefcase-size micro of which, despite its recent launch and the daunting price tag (minimum 800,000 drs), an "encouraging" 20 were already said to have been sold with another one destined for Premier Papandreou's office (Margaret Thatcher is rumored to have two).

Home-grown products on view included Pythia business micros by Greek Integrated Systems (GIS), a six-month old Athens company. At present GIS manufactures only the central processor unit, the heart of the computer, and buys in other components, but already sales of the system have hit the three-figure mark and the company claimed its operation is more solid than those of previous Greek computer manufacturers because it has an established production line. "Our micro is cheaper than good quality personal computers although it can't compete with Taiwanese prices. However, because it's a Greek venture we're relying on support from the public sector," said a GIS manager.

Also attracting a lot of attention at the Hilton was Esprit, the 10-year project (1984-93) to which Greece contributes, which is funded by the European Community and designed to

boost Europe's information technology to parity with the world's best. As far as overall sales in Greece were concerned, several agents said they were optimistic about the future and reported that IBM and Apple systems dominate the market for business installations here.

ITEP, whose aims were said to be to promote transfer of technology and open up markets for manufacturers here, in north Africa and in the Middle East, revealed it is planning a second show - *Computer '86* - this autumn, as well as major exhibitions of biotechnology and medical equipment, with an event covering transfer of technology and 'innovation' in general lined up for the beginning of 1987.

New plague on tourism?

Representatives of the Greek tourist industry are digging in for an even leaner 1986 season than they predicted after the TWA hijacking this summer.

While they say that no cancellations have come in yet and it is still too early to see a change in the numbers of reservations, initial results will become apparent in January when foreign travel agents must pay Greek travel agents their deposits for the summer.

Most expect that tourism will be affected by recent events. There will be a "destructive reduction" in tourist arrivals, noted the Athens daily *Kathimerini* following a series of events including the *Achille Lauro* ship hijacking, the hijacking of an EgyptAir jetliner, the disturbances at the Polytechnic and the bombing of a police bus in Athens. All contributed to Athens' new image as an unsafe city.

While all three major US commercial TV networks (CBS, ABC and NBC) were around for the Polytechnic events and stayed on to catch the EgyptAir hijacking, the bus bombing and the air traffic controllers' strike, the US government's response was remarkably moderate. Hotel operators and travel agents do not expect the events to have a significant effect on

In Brief

Because the National Health Service does not countenance privately financed medical institutions, the **Onassis Centre of Heart Surgery**, offered to the nation as a gift at the cost of \$40 million, will not be erected. Instead, a cultural centre will be built on the Syngrou Avenue site. It will contain a theatre with 2000 seats equipped for the presentation of opera, a small, experimental theatre, exhibition areas and a library.

A **powerful bomb** concealed in a car near the Caravel Hotel was detonated on the night of November 26 as a vehicle occupied by units of the riot squad was passing. One policeman was killed and 12 were injured. The riot squad staged a three-hour strike two days later. The "17 November" organization, claiming responsibility for the bombing, said it was retaliating for the death of a young anarchist killed by a policeman in a street riot several days earlier.

During his recent visit to Athens, **Dr John Brademas**, the first Greek American to be elected to the US congress, was honored at a large banquet at the "G.B." and at a reception which took place at the Athens Club. He was also made corresponding member of the Athens Academy.

The shaky **theatre season** was given a boost when former presidents Karamanlis and Tsatsos attended the premiere of *Walnut Trees in the Stony Soil*. The author is honorary president of New Democracy and frequent former cabinet minister Evangelos Averof-Tossitsa. The following evening, prominent government figures gathered for the opening of the National Theatre's new production of *The Trojan Women* in hopes of reviving this ailing state institution.

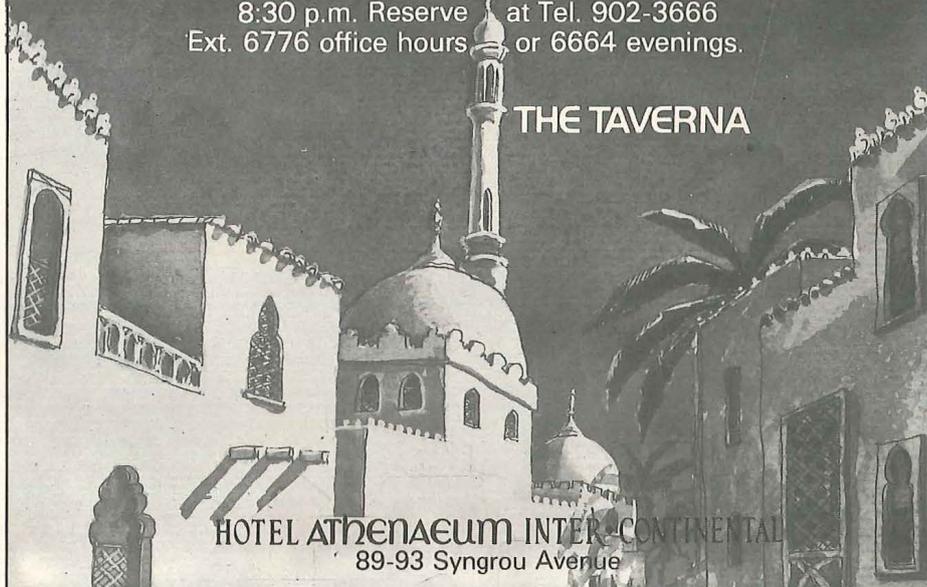
Petros the pelican, 33, mascot of Mykonos, died on November 29 following major surgery at the Veterinary School of the Aristotelian University of Thessaloniki. He was rushed to the Macedonian capital after sustaining multiple injuries in a car mishap on the Mykonos waterfront. Petros first settled on Mykonos in 1958. His marriage to Irimi in 1968 was terminated by separation when Petros flew to Tinos, plunging the Cyclades into a grave political crisis. Later, Petros paid a state visit to the US where he was interviewed on television. Mayor Apostolou has decreed island-wide mourning.

Moroccan Nights

January 17-28

For twelve nights in January, Morocco will be no further away than Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental. In cooperation with Royal Air Maroc, the Hotel will bring in chefs from the Safir Hotel of Casablanca, a handicrafts exhibition from Marrakech, and authentic music and dance from Tangiers.

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About you; about us: readers' poll results

The Athenian would like to thank the readers who responded to the Readers' Poll we ran in our issues of January and February 1985. The results of the poll appear below. The figures represent percentages of the 230 respondents giving a particular answer.

About Us

1. When I read The Athenian I read this column

	regularly	sometimes	never
Our Town	72	20	2.2
Focus	69	15	4
Comment	63	28	3
Books	61.5	24	4
Close to Home	61.5	16	12.6
Dateline/Diary	60	24.4	4
This Month	60	15.6	2.2
Cinema	58.5	25.2	6.7
Postscript	58.5	21.5	6
Marketplace	52.4	30.4	7.4
Dis» 'n' Data	51.9	26	9.6
Spaggos	49.6	27.4	9
People	49.6	23.7	3
Katey's Corner	49.6	25	13.3
Gallery Rounds	47.4	35	16.3
Restaurant Reviews	49.5	35	10
Pointers	42.2	33.3	7.4
Food	41.5	26	18.5
Business Watch	36.3	36	15
World of Music	35.5	27.4	17
The Sporting Life	28.2	28.9	24.4

2. I rate this department as

	poor	fair	good	excellent
Our Town	3.7	15.6	43.7	21.5
Gallery Rounds	5.2	16.3	43.7	8.9
Comment	5.2	20.7	41.5	16.3
Books	2.2	19.3	40	17.2
Marketplace	4.4	18.3	40	9.6
This Month	0.7	5.9	39.3	36.1
Cinema	10	20.7	39.3	16.3
Restaurant Reviews	2.2	10.4	38.5	20.8
Pointers	9.6	20.7	36.3	7.4
Focus	0.7	9.6	34.8	26.6
People	5.2	27.4	34.1	17
Dateline/Diary	2.2	27.4	34.1	16.3
World of Music	4.4	20.0	33.3	12.6
Close to Home	8.1	15.6	30.4	27.4
Katey's Corner	15.6	19.3	30.4	13.3
Business Watch	3.7	25.2	29.6	8.9
Spaggos	7.4	18.5	28.1	19.3
Dis 'n' Data	11.9	22.2	28.1	14.8
Postscript	2.2	18.5	28.1	29.6
Food	5.9	21.5	27.4	13.3
The Sporting Life	8.1	24.4	26.7	8.1

3. In my opinion The Athenian's feature articles are:

poor - 4.4, fair - 14.8, good - 53.3, excellent - 24.4

4. I find The Athenian is editorially:

objective - 20.7, mostly objective - 53, frequently objective - 16.3, not objective - 5.2

5. The feature articles I prefer are:

cultural - 71, social-issue oriented - 67.4, travel - 55.6, profiles / interviews - 52, political - 49, economic - 36.3

6. I find the appearance of The Athenian:

poor - 6.7, fair - 16.3, good - 42.2, excellent - 33.3

7. I buy The Athenian:

every month - 87, occasionally - 13

8. I save back issues:

yes - 78.5, no - 18.5

9. I would like to see further coverage on:

a. travel	9
b. politics	7.4
c. issues affecting expatriates in Greece	6.7
d. social issues	5
e. cultural affairs, daily events	4.4
f. economic issues, history, inter-cultural marriages and parenting	3.7

Other subjects received two or fewer mentions

About You

1. I live in

a. Athens/environs	23.5
b. Denmark, France, Holland, Sweden, Spain, Canada	0.7
c. Australia	1.5
d. England	2.3
e. USA	11

2. I am of - nationality

a. American	39.3
b. British	25
c. Greek	8
d. Danish, Greek-American	3
e. Australian, Belgian, South African	2.2
f. Canadian-German	1.5

3. Although I am foreign, my fluency in Greek is:

very good - 30.4, fair 38.5, poor - 20.8

4. I have lived in Greece:

one to 1.5 years	6
two to 2.5 years	12
three to 3.5 years	6.7
four to 4.5 years	6
six years	6
seven years	5
ten years	7
15 years	5

5. I am

a. under 21	1.5
b. 21-30	20
c. 31-40	35
d. 41-50	20
e. over 50	22.2

6. My favorite entertainment is:

a. discos/night clubs	22.2
b. theatre	45.2
c. opera	26
d. concerts	53.3
e. exhibitions	46.7

7. I am: male - 35, female - 63

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The "Greek malaise"

The deeper roots of the economic crisis reach down into the realm of values. The "new" Greek has abandoned individualism to seek security in the public sector

by John C. Loulis

Eleven years after the re-establishment of democracy in Greece the country is facing its most serious economic crisis. The figures which "describe" this crisis are well known: The public-sector deficit, which increased by 41 percent from 1983 to 1984 (31.3 billion drachmas), accounts for 18 percent of the total government debt. The current account deficit reached \$2.2 billion in 1984, and in the first six months of 1985 was \$3 billion on an annual basis. In 1982 Greece joined the ranks of the 20 major borrowers in the world (by value of loans) and witnessed a foreign debt that nearly tripled from \$4.5 billion at the end of 1978 to \$12.4 billion at the end of 1984, according to Bank of Greece statistics. The OECD adds \$6 billion to that debt. As a well known Greek economist noted: "By constantly borrowing abroad one can of course 'export' domestic inflation, but such a policy leads nowhere, except to a rescheduling of debts and, eventually, to bankruptcy." According to the latest International Monetary Fund report on the Greek economy: "It is urgent to adopt measures to contain the growing fiscal deficits."

The official and unofficial devaluations of the Greek drachma, mainly during the years 1983-1985, have done very little to help an economy that is becoming increasingly "socialized" and less and less competitive and productive. In effect, the negative trade balance took a turn for the worse as imports raced from \$6.97 billion in 1983 to \$7.265 billion in 1984, or about one and a half times more than exports.

Today inflation hovers around 18 to 20 percent and is expected - at least in the short term - to increase. In spite of massive hiring in the public sector, mainly during the years 1981-1984, unemployment, now at about 8 to 10 percent, is increasing.

All such developments are hardly surprising if one bears in mind only one fact: the state in Greece now controls -

as some economists claim - *more than 60 percent of the gross national product*. But if one wishes to probe deeper into the roots of the "Greek malaise", which has followed a dramatic transformation in Greek society, it is important to discuss not only changes in the hierarchy of values and the battle of ideas since 1974, but also developments in Greece since World War II.

In attempting to describe in the simplest terms the chief characteristics of Greek society after the war and during the bitter civil war (1946-1949), and the years of reconstruction which followed, one could argue that there ex-

A society which fails to produce, to modernize, to renovate itself, to imagine, is doomed to stagnation and decline

isted a combination of statism (imposed from the top) and individualism (existing on a grass-roots level). The Greek state, from its Bavarian roots in the reign of King Otto, has been from the outset particularly centralized and interventionist. The traditional patronage system - fastened on by politicians of all shades - helped strengthen such tendencies. On the other hand, the average Greek has always been an individualist, striving to create his own business and inclining particularly towards commerce and shipping. The Greek who operates outside his own country - that is, in environments where his individualism is not stifled by an ever-increasing state bureaucracy - has proved to be a hard-working, creative and extremely successful entrepreneur. Recently, however, especially since 1974, the average Greek, under the influence of new ideas and values, has been gradually changing.

There are possibly two explanations

for the tendency of Greek political élites to opt for statist policies. The first has to do with the fact that they created and supported patron-client relationship ('clientage') networks. These structures provided a mechanism for the distribution of favors (usually in the form of employment) in the public sector, which thus gradually expanded. This created a vicious circle. As the bureaucracy became larger and more complicated, the cliental structures were strengthened because the distribution of favors increasingly took the form of assisting the individual in his complex and time-consuming dealings with bureaucrats.

Thus, clientage encouraged statism and statism strengthened clientage. Moreover, since Greek political parties were strictly 'personalistic' and therefore authoritarian in structure, their leaders were bound to develop a paternalistic social outlook which tended to view the widening of individual freedoms, initiatives and choices with suspicion. By regarding the individual as a selfish and irresponsible being, an "immature son" in need of constant fatherly guidance, this outlook was bound to lead to an over-expanding state. Finally, statism was encouraged by an underdeveloped political culture to foster authoritarianism. As an example of its over-reaching intolerance, the state during the years following the civil war required documents attesting that citizens had "healthy social views".

Despite the statism of political élites, however, Greek individualism between 1950-1967 performed an economic miracle by transforming a land ravaged by three years of German occupation and another three years of civil war into a dynamically developing country. As a historian has written, a conservative government in 1953 inaugurated "...a more general dependence on market forces than had previously been attempted. Various barriers to import and export were removed, and in 1953 an obedient parliament passed a law guaranteeing foreign investors against nationalization of their property. At first, the effect of such liberalization was masked by continued inflation of the Greek currency; but in 1954 a revaluation of the drachma established an exchange rate of 30 drachmae to the dollar which as it turned out lasted unchanged for twenty years."

It was under Karamanlis' eight-year prime ministership, which brought an unprecedented stability to Greek political life, that these liberalized econo-

mic policies, together with the Karamanlis governments' investment in infrastructure, began to pay off. Particularly during the years 1951-1962, when prices remained relatively stable, private enterprise was allowed to perform this "miracle" which led to the expansion of per capita annual income from 4775 drs in 1951 to 12,962 drs by 1962.

During the period 1958-1978 the Greek economy grew rapidly and substantially. The Gross National Product in constant prices increased at an average annual rate of 6.5 percent between 1958 and 1974, and 5 percent between 1974 and 1978. During the same period, the Net National Product and Income increased more or less at rates comparable to those of the GNP. Taking into account the fact that during this time the average rate of growth of the population was below 1 percent, it is clear that the country was experiencing a developmental boom which improved the standard of living of the entire population. The rate of growth that the Greek economy achieved during this time was higher than corresponding rates for the same period in most other European countries.

All this of course does not mean that during those years statism was not practised. As Costas Kolmer has noted, in 1953 the banking system was indirectly brought under state control through a law "under which the Ministry of Finance was empowered to represent and vote for all social security funds, charitable organizations and other institutions that had majority shareholders in Greek commercial banks." Also during "the first eight years of the Karamanlis administration the state established itself in the fields of electricity, communications, tourism and other sectors where no state involvement had existed before. The auspices at the outset were favorable because international economic conditions allowed a perpetuation of government deficits, while the private economic sector reacted positively."

However, in spite of the state's expansion, the predominant values in Greece, up to 1967, remained individualistic. Furthermore, it was clear to most Greeks that the expansion of their incomes was due mainly to their own efforts, hard work and entrepreneurial skills. However, the collapse of democracy in 1967 and the corresponding bankruptcy of personalistic and clientelistic policies was bound to prove a dramatic turning-point for the country. From that moment, socialist and statist ideas started to gain acceptance.



The junta of the Colonels was one of the most unpopular régimes in Greek history, and finally collapsed under the impact of adventurism and folly in foreign affairs. The junist interlude undoubtedly left behind it a catalytic legacy in the field of ideas. Particularly with the country's intellectual élite and educated youth, there was a dramatic swing to the Left, mainly in search of ideas which departed radically from whatever the junta had (or appeared to have) represented. As Prime Minister George Rallis observed after the fall of the junta, "one of the greatest evils caused by the junist dictatorship is that for most young people who were developing psychologically during that period, authoritarianism, the loss of basic freedoms, and the loss of human dignity were identified exclusively with the dictatorial Right. As an extension of this (an absurd but nonetheless almost unavoidable extension), the opposite of such sufferings, the most precious of values, freedom,

onels were hardly free marketeers, let alone individualists. (Dictator George Papadopoulos had in fact insisted on the need to "socialize our individual aims", and for a strong state that would "guide" the economy.) However, since the Colonels were anti-leftists, the values that the Left represented inevitably became fashionable and were correspondingly revered. Furthermore, socialism was combined with and strengthened by an outburst of ultranationalism and anti-Westernism. (The West was blamed for the Cyprus debacle and the junta). These ideas came to be represented and expanded by Andreas Papandreou's Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK). By introducing ideological debate to a political scene dominated by personality feuds, Mr Papandreou was able to exploit the shift to the Left in public opinion and appear as the sole politician with a vision for change.

But how did the conservatives – who had basically run the country before

A combination of hard work, shrewd exploitation of market opportunities and rigorous saving for the future lay behind the economic miracle after the war

was identified with the Left."

In effect everything that sounded like being identified with socialism of all shades was acquiring a new lustre: nationalizations or "socializations" were necessary in order to create a new and more "just" society. The public sector had not only to "expand" but also to "control" and "guide" the economy. Almost total state planning was thus a must. Private enterprise was, at best, a necessary evil. Profits were the fruits of "capitalist exploitation". Businessmen were presented as pilferers and predators. Ironically, the Col-

1967 – respond to this new and powerful ideological tidal wave? Did they attempt to promote a new and dynamic individualistic alternative ideology in order to counter the rising ideas and corresponding values of the Left? Hardly. After all, for many years they had neither understood the importance of ideas nor shed their statist tendencies. They remained a political élite who understood only power, manipulated the state with an aim to increase their authority, and practised unlimited "pragmatism" in order to gain governmental supremacy. Guided by such

“pragmatism”, Greek conservatives chose the easiest, but in the long run, most destructive, path: They tried to ride the crest of the left-wing wave by claiming that they, too, “did not hesitate to take socialist measures.” In brief, they accepted that the Left would dictate the values of Greek society.

All this brings to mind F.A. Hayek’s observations in *The Constitution of Liberty*: “Conservatism may succeed by its resistance to current tendencies in slowing down undesirable developments, but, since it does not indicate another direction, it cannot prevent their continuance. It has, for this reason, invariably been the fate of con-

In appealing to what is left of the private sector, the prime minister is speaking as the conservatives did not dare do when they were in power

servatism to be dragged along a path not of its own choosing. The tug of war between conservatives and progressives can only affect the speed, not the direction, of contemporary developments.”

This is exactly what happened in Greece during the years 1974-1981, when society was led down the statist path, with conservatives simply affecting the speed rather than the direction of this development. Thus, by 1981, the socialists’ electoral landslide was nothing but a formality, as the dominant ideas of the day were merely articulated in the ballot box.

The first symptoms of the “Greek malaise” in the economy appeared under the junta and later in 1978 under conservative administrations, with inflation, a fall in the rate of growth, a balance-of-payments deficit, etc. It was the conservative New Democracy government’s statist policies which prompted the crisis. These policies, when not contradictory and confusing, were characterized by the following features: nationalizations of large companies (banks, transport, refineries, etc); heavy taxation of private companies; the creation of a large number of public corporations; a dramatic rise in public spending, public borrowing and deficits; an impressive increase in the number of public sector employees; numerous controls and regulations (import restrictions, price freezes, rent controls, etc); and a generally negative approach to private enterprise and “profit”. This policy led to reduced investment by the private sector, a gradual increase in public spending, and

large government deficits – all leading to a decrease in the rate of growth of the GNP and to inflation.

Four years of socialism were bound to lead to even greater problems as more of the same bitter medicine – statism – was applied. By 1983 the OECD warned that “Greece’s public deficit is now one of the highest in the OECD area.”

The dramatic rise in unemployment under the socialists is hardly surprising since profits have been squeezed by taxation, price freezes, and large increases in the salaries of lower-income groups. In effect, the 1700 industries which account for 90 percent of industrial production suffered a loss of 8.4

billion drachmas in 1982, compared to profits of 14.3 billion in 1981. 34,750 small businesses went bankrupt during the first two years of socialist administration. Taxation on property has hit the construction sector, while price freezes have incurred heavy losses in whole sectors of the economy (e.g. pharmaceuticals, beer, and flour companies).

All these figures point to another alarming development: the decreasing competitiveness of the Greek economy as a whole, but primarily of Greek industry. This is mainly due to the steady acceleration in the growth of labor costs and the new laws stipulating longer holidays and shorter working hours. An OECD report notes that such costs in manufacturing increased by 37.5 percent in 1982. Industrial production in 1982 was estimated to have declined by 4.7 percent, the largest decrease in 25 years. Many economists speak of a process of “deindustrialization” in Greece, as there is a continuing and steady drop in investment.

All these economic statistics, however, do not bring out the most alarming fact: the changing of the average Greek’s values. This development is certainly at the root of what we have called the “Greek malaise”. Opinion polls indicate the majority of Greeks – particularly the young – want more nationalizations, though they recognize that the private sector is more effective and productive than the public sector. In their view, however, the expansion of the public sector is necessary because state enterprises serve “the social whole”. One of the most ominous find-

ings, however, is that around 70 percent of 18 to 24-year-olds want to work in the public sector while only 10 percent want to be employed in the private sector or to become businessmen.

So what is happening to the average Greek’s spirit of enterprise? What is happening to the Greeks of the years 1949-1967 who built a dynamic economy out of ruins? Has the average Greek finally succumbed to politicians’ offers of the “security” of state protection in exchange for his vote?

In his prophetic *The Road to Serfdom* F.A. Hayek describes the transformation of societies to one form of statism or another.

“The general endeavour to achieve security by restrictive measures, tolerated or supported by the state, has in the course of time produced a progressive transformation of society... This development has been hastened by another effect of socialist teaching: the deliberate disparagement of all activities involving economic risks worth taking but which only few can win. We cannot blame our young men when they prefer the safe, salaried position to the risk of enterprise after they have heard from their earliest youth the former described as the superior, more unselfish and disinterested occupation. The younger generation of today has grown up in a world in which in school and press the spirit of commercial enterprise has been represented as disreputable and the making of profit as immoral, where to employ a hundred people is represented as exploitation but to command the same number as honourable...”

The ideas and values which became predominant from 1974 onwards have created the “new Greek” of our time. He seeks security in the public sector. He usually gets there through political and party patronage rather than through fair competition with his fellow man. (Thus, when he gets there, he has already developed a model for success, which of course has nothing to do with hard work or self-improvement, but solely with political influence.) He then joins special interest groups, which particularly in the monopolistic state enterprises (banks, electricity, telephone corporations), have become all-powerful and in a position to blackmail any government – and which, consequently, secure more and more privileges for him vis-à-vis non-privileged members of other social groups. From such a position he ceases to work, to produce, and to imagine. He does the least he can, and takes the

most he can get. He abuses his monopolistic power over consumers who pay more and more taxes to improve his standard of living and get less and less in return from him and his fellow bureaucrats. Of course, not all Greeks can become as privileged as he. However, they envy his power, and use the same means he used in order to achieve a like position. Both he and they, consequently, clamor for the expansion of the state bureaucracy, for more nationalizations, for greater "security". This desire is masked behind a socialist rhetoric calling for the destruction of the "exploiters of big business", the "capitalist leeches", which of course functions like a catharsis on his conscience.

Needless to say a society which fails to produce, to modernize, to renovate itself, to imagine, is doomed to stagnation and decline. This is exactly what is now happening in Greece, as all values which encourage such traits have been crushed by the "values of the public employee". Thus Greek society as a whole is assuming the dismal mirror-image of Greece's bureaucratic, lumbering, inefficient, unimaginative and unproductive state sector. As Hayek had warned: "...the more security becomes a privilege, and the greater the danger to those excluded from it, the higher will security be prized. As the number of the privileged increases and the difference between their security and the insecurity of the others increases, a completely new set of social values gradually arises. It is no longer independence but security which gives rank and status, the certain right to a pension more than confidence in his making good which makes a young man eligible for marriage, while insecurity becomes the dreaded state of the pariah in which those who in their youth have been refused admission to the haven of a salaried position remain for life..."

The dominance of the "public-employee values" was bound, however, to produce adverse effects for everyone - even for the "sheltered" public employee who might not lose his job but sees his standard of living dropping. As Hayek had also warned:

"And if, as has become increasingly true in each trade in which conditions improve, the members are allowed to exclude others in order to secure to themselves the full gain in the form of higher wages or profits, those in the trades where demand has fallen have nowhere to go and every change becomes the cause of large unemploy-

ment. There can be little doubt that it is largely a consequence of the striving for security by these means in the last decades that unemployment and thus insecurity for large sections of the population has so much increased... Thus, the more we try to provide full security by interfering with the market system, the greater the insecurity becomes."

That is exactly what is also happening in Greece today: and the socialists are being forced, hesitantly, to rediscover the market and the need to somehow infuse Greek society with the individualistic values which dominant statist ideas helped destroy.

Thus Mr Papandreou starts speaking in a way that his conservative rivals would almost not dare to have done when they were in power, making dramatic vows to whatever is left of the private sector to "create a favourable economic environment, which will create the appropriate conditions for the development of private enterprise..." "Foreign investment is welcome," he adds. "And we are not against business profits. Profit is what moves private enterprises..."

Did the conservatives attempt to promote a new and dynamic alternative ideology? Hardly.

Furthermore, for the first time, the pro-government press has been regularly attacking the public sector for its lack of productivity, waste, and inefficiency. One leftist daily noted: "Who doesn't know in this country that inflation is now fuelled by the centralized and inefficient public sector whose employees absorb the largest part of the national income, not only without producing, but also hindering, by their bureaucracy, every development?"

Does this mean that the "public employee values" are now being seriously challenged in a society deep in crisis? Quite possibly so, though it is too early to say. With Greek conservatives still incapable of imposing their own ideas, it is left to the socialists, as they perform an inevitable volte-face in their economic approach, to re-examine the ideas they helped impose. What Greece needs now - but might not get in the immediate future - is a new approach that will free rather than inhibit every Greek. □

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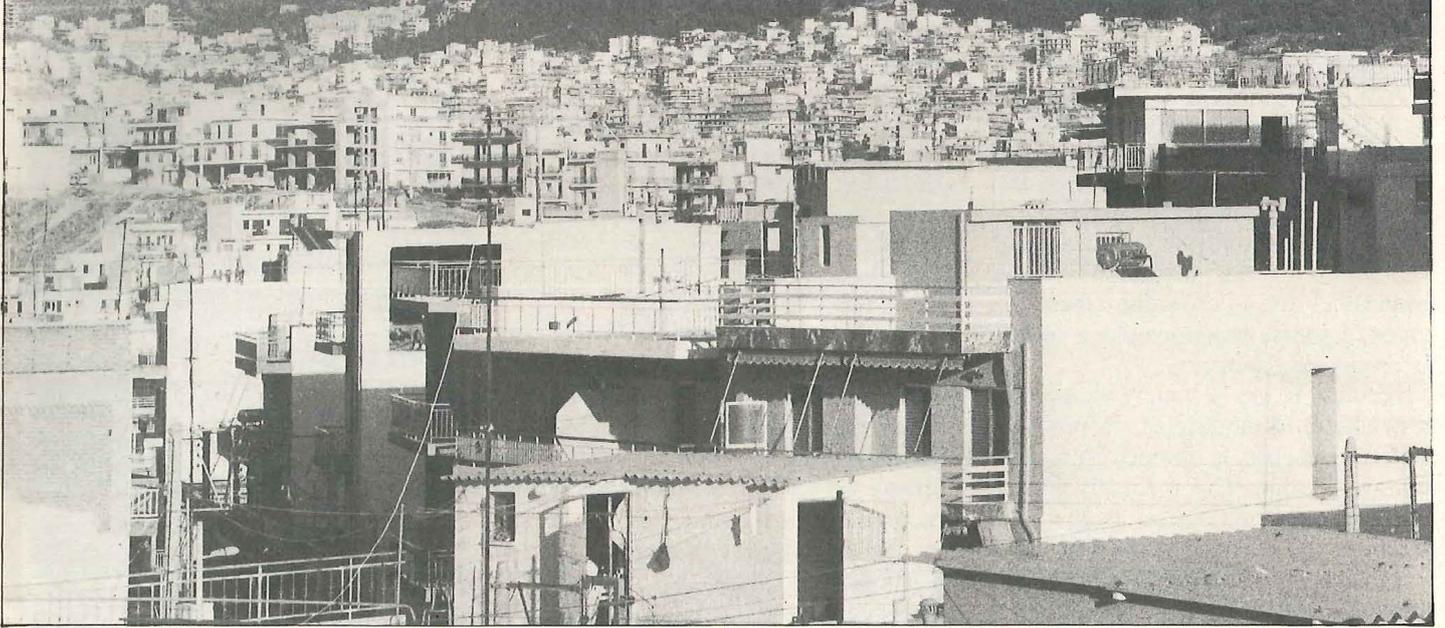
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Athens: forgotten plans



by **Dimitris Sivyllis**
Photographs **Kathryn Patey**

The building of cities is one of man's greatest achievements. The form of his city always has been and always will be a priceless indicator of the state of his civilisation.

Edmund N. Bacon in
"Design of Cities"

Cleanthes' and Schaubert's realistic dream of Athens never came true, as we all know, just as a series of plans which promised a better future for Athens were never implemented or completed. What happened?

Melina Mercouri,
Minister of Culture

Like a sea of white and grey, yet much of it still dominated by the Acropolis overlooking its center, Athens today fills the space between the mountains which encircle it on three sides, climbing the foothills and in places almost overflowing these natural boundaries.

There are no green spaces to be seen from afar. The few parks are small and improvised in empty fields, or in squares left open between the houses and apartment blocks. Athens, the least 'Western' of all European cities and the newest, has often been called a concrete jungle, the unplanned city. Despite its inhabitants' hearty attitude towards life, Athens demonstrates nothing chic, no uniformity of architecture, no apparent foresight in its planning.

From a desolate village of 10,000 inhabitants in 1830, the city expanded in 150 years to cover a great part of Attica and to attract over 31 percent of the population of Greece. Athens today houses over three million people. Allowing for vacationers, tradesmen, businessmen, students and those in transit, the population reaches 3.8 million at any given time. It is expected to pass the four million mark by the year 2000.

Athens claims half the industrial output of the country. Half of the country's private investments and a quarter of public-sector investments are directed towards this overburdened city. According to official statistics, Athens can account for half Greece's Gross National Product and attracts 95 percent of the country's foreign trade. Because of its geographical position it is fast developing into a favorite base for multinational companies with business interests in southern Europe, the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East.

Over 400,000 vehicles are registered in Athens. The number of private cars rose by 1000 percent and the total number of vehicles by 700 percent between 1970 and 1980.

Intensive investment in real estate and building and the increasing need for housing for newcomers to the city in the sixties and seventies, resulted in an annual increase of 90 percent in the price of land and a 30 percent increase in rents between 1970 and 1980. An escalating rate of apartment-block con-

struction in the sixties and seventies dramatically reduced green spaces and contributed to the present problems of crowding and pollution.

The municipality of Athens in fact covers what Athenians refer to as "the center", but the city of Athens includes many communities, small towns and villages which were absorbed into Athens as the city grew. It stretches from Vouliagmeni in the southeast to Kifissia in the north, from Paeania in the east to Peristeri and Aegaleo in the west. Piraeus and its own suburbs, southwest of Athens, have merged with the capital and the country's main port city is now considered but a part of the complex referred to as the Athens and Piraeus area.

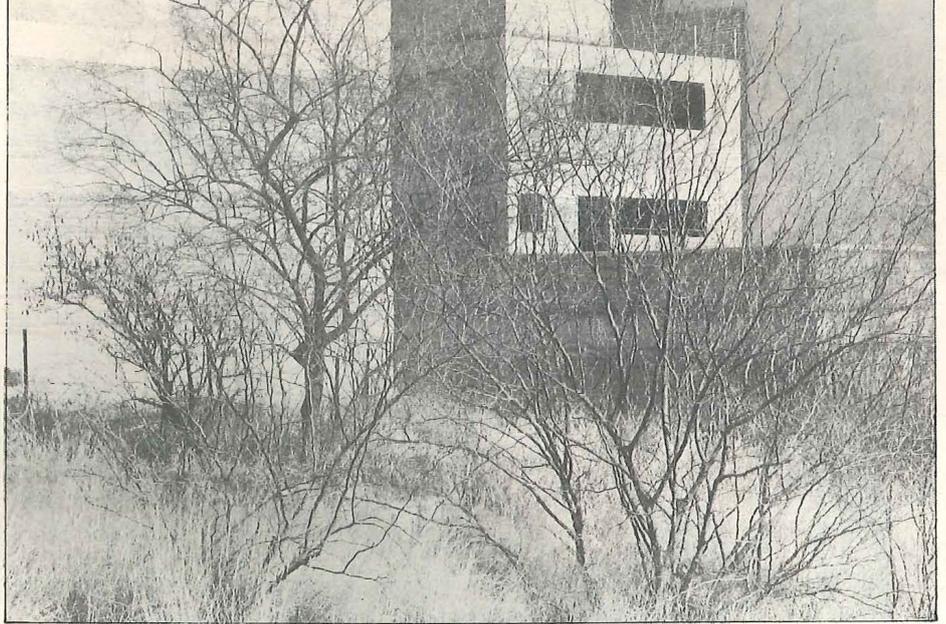
The future and the fate of Athens have been a major concern of post-war governments. Focusing the attention of investors and developers on other parts of the country in an effort to reduce the flow of people into Athens is only part of a campaign to keep the Athens area habitable and alive. The cost of works necessary to improve or simply to maintain Athenians' standard of living has been estimated at between 250 and 1200 billion drachmas from now to the year 2000. The figure varies according to which organization carries out each survey and which objectives the researchers regard as essential.

These figures alone indicate how uncertain the future is for Athens. Its past has been as ruled by confusion as its present appears to be.

When Athens, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, was declared the capital of Greece in 1834, four years after Greece became an independent state following the 1821 rebellion against the Turks, it was more noteworthy for its classical ruins, evidence of the civilization which gave birth to Western culture, than for its contemporary buildings. Piraeus, the great port of antiquity, was but a rough shore with a few huts scattered along the hillsides. A new town had to be built from scratch and architects and town planners were brought to Athens from Europe for that purpose.

The planners who submitted schemes for the creation of a new capital city were faced with a task similar to that of building Washington in 1791 or Brasilia in 1964. The ideology of the era placed the masterpieces of classical Greece, the Acropolis and the Parthenon, at a central hub from which the new Athens would expand. The second focus of attention was the palace of the King, which one proposal set on the Acropolis itself. It was eventually built where it stands today in its new guise as the Parliament building. The first plausible town plan of Athens, which remains the unfulfilled dream of two great architects, was submitted by Stamatis Cleanthes and Eduard Schaubert. It incorporated wide avenues lined with trees, ample spaces for parks and squares, government buildings and housing districts, all planned on the geometry of a triangle with corners at the Acropolis, the Palace and the Stadium. This, like other subsequent proposals, was never realised due to the combination of lack of funds for buying land or building, and the lack of unanimous drive to plan a functional, productive city.

Athens in the mid 19th century was a capital which demanded productivity but did not lend itself to economic and



Builders are already invading this open space and the architect has not planned for windows on the side of the building at left – probably expecting another building to go up beside it

industrial development. The landscape on which Athens expanded was ravished by illegal marble mining on the hills of Nymphon, Philopappou, Strefi and Lycabettus. After 1861 marble



Canyons of concrete, where tiny balconies provide the only 'private' open space.

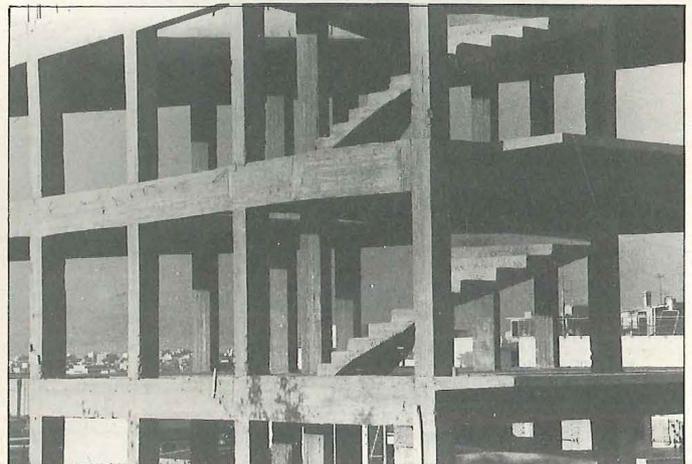
merchants did not even respect the Acropolis itself, the Areopagus, the Pnyx or Kolonos. After World War II, when mining was gradually halted, the landscape suffered from the cutting down of woodlands and forests and even their destruction by fires deliberately started by real-estate prospectors. Open spaces were reduced from 12 square meters per inhabitant in 1940 to seven square meters per inhabitant by 1964, and reduced again to a sad 1.5 square meters per inhabitant by 1972.

The nucleus of Athens, today's "center", is the only part of the city based on an original plan. This accounts for the few spaces of green, such as the National Gardens, and the landmark buildings, such as the Zappeion.

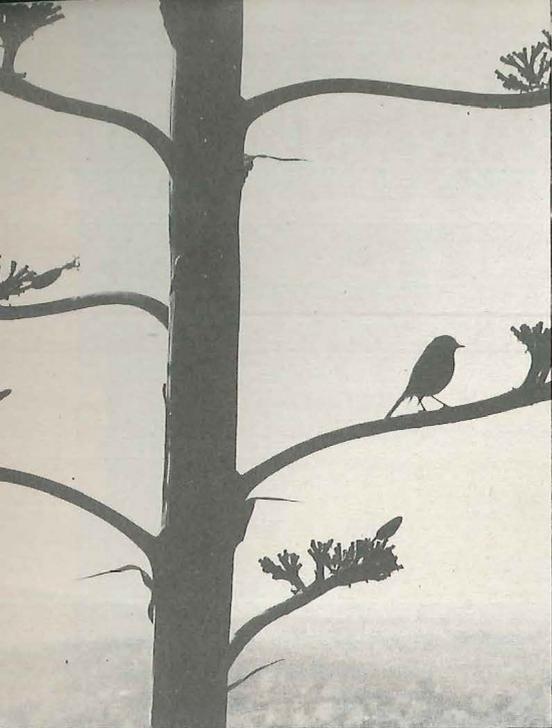
The process of building Athens has always followed the principle that urban development precedes urban planning. In most of today's suburbs, houses were built by individuals or groups who went ahead with construction and then began pressuring the authorities to incorporate the new structures into the plan of Athens.



Apartment balconies, some as narrow as two feet, are exposed to noise, pollution and the glances of neighbours and passers-by. The need for housing doesn't allow for backyards



The unfinished building – a familiar feature of the suburbs of Athens. Some stand like this for years, as their owners build in stages when they can afford it



Pollution threatens the ecosystem as well as the city-dwellers' well-being

Due to difficulties in communication, expansion in the late 19th century was limited to areas near main roads and the railway line. Industrial development weighed heavily on the side of Piraeus while the center of Athens became inflated with centers of bureaucracy and government.

The original urban plan of Cleanthes and Schaubert was in part unaffordable and in part rejected by landowners as soon as it was announced. Syngrou and Alexandras Avenues, opened between 1882 and 1888, were among the suggestions made by a French mission of planners which helped to a certain extent to salvage what was left of a floundering road network. Readings in the history of Athens' urban development suggest that the concentration of several jurisdictions into the Ministry of Transport rendered the efforts of less powerful bodies, such as the Architects' Association and Athens City Hall

itself, insufficient to widen streets and set aside spaces for parks while there was still time.

Post-war planners found themselves facing a dead end imposed by a grand *fait accompli*. One proposal worthy of mention came from the private firm Constantine Doxiades Associates in 1976. The Ministry of Coordination had asked the Doxiades office to submit a new study for the urban development of the Attica area in 1972. The Area Plan and Program for the Capital District was submitted four years later amid great controversy over the methodology followed by the researchers, their proposals and the principle of hiring a private firm to submit the study.

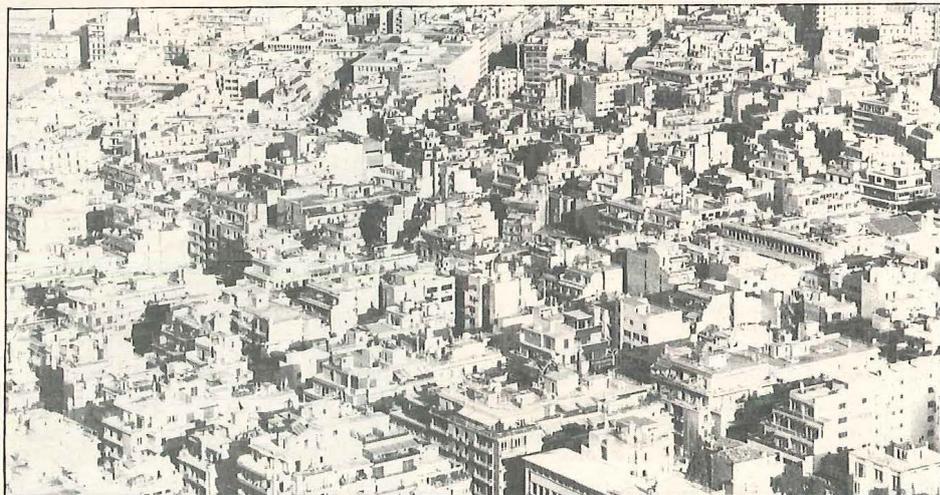
The cost of carrying out the Doxiades plan was estimated at 558 billion drachmas in 1976. Two years later the figure was revised to run close to 1168 billion drachmas. The plan proposed that the whole of the Attica region be utilised to take pressure off Athens. An airport on Makronissos island, a main port in Lavrion, three bridges connecting mainland Attica with Salamis and with Makronissos, five tunnels

cutting through Mount Hymettus, seven new ports and a new location for regional and national government were but some of the drastic steps suggested.

Since 1974 several efforts by the Ministry of the Environment to plan for the future of Athens have been abandoned or defused or have been resisted by landowners opposed to the schemes.

Plans for the urban development of Athens have been drawn up and submitted since 1834, but they have never been followed. The value of land has risen continuously, making real-estate investment highly lucrative. Efforts to widen streets or to safeguard open spaces have clashed with the profit motive. Urban planning in Athens has become impossible.

Nearly two thirds of today's Athenians come from other urban or rural areas of Greece or are first-generation Athenians. The capital has always labored under grave shortages of water and an inadequate sewage system, not to mention congested traffic and deficiencies in public transportation. The city has depended upon the artificial lake of Marathon and Lake Iliki for its



Green spaces are scarce in the capital which has been called the unplanned city



Athenians are less than enthusiastic about the garbage can, preferring to dispose of refuse in cartons or plastic bags, which are often poorly sealed



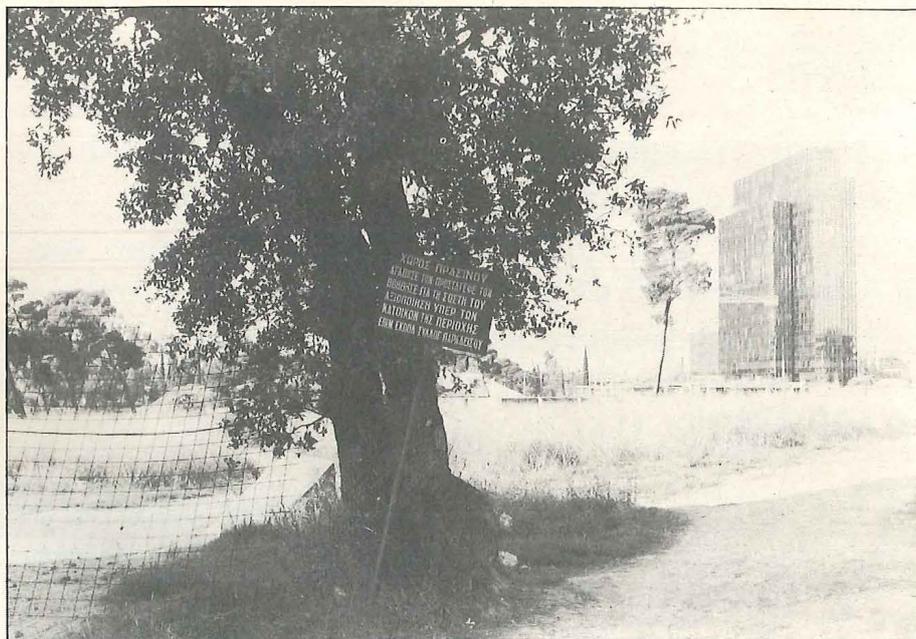
"Keep the City Clean": Athenians are starting to care – and to show they care – about the quality of the urban environment. But good intentions often fall far short of achievements

water, though lately development of the Mornos dam has promised greater self-sufficiency for the future. Athens had no sewage system until the Organization of the Capital's Sewage System was founded in 1954. Earlier, the city was faced with an acute sewage disposal problem which persists in certain areas. In 1972 only 28,000 buildings of a total 430,000 were connected to the central sewage system, a mere 6.5 percent. The proportion increased rapidly but it was still an unsatisfactory 41.6 percent by 1978.

The huge rise in population during the last two decades, combined with the insufficiency of urban planning and the water, sewage and traffic problems which the city has always faced, has resulted in the insoluble difficulties which are faced by many communities in Athens today.

Looking at an urban landscape like that of Athens, one may judge it ugly, because it has overlooked and destroyed nature, or interesting, because it shows man at work. In the particular case of Athens man has gone to work hastily, with lack of funds and with a high degree of individualism and a disregard for central authority and planning.

Today's Athenians build what and as they can, when they can, and in many cases ask the authorities to approve their buildings *after* they have been constructed. Areas like Ano Kalamaki are a good example of how open spaces are filled willy-nilly, with whatever constructions serve the owner's purpose. This usually centers around the immediate need for a roof, but carries overtones of a longing for individuality which are reflected in the architecture. Where funds run out, the parts of the building to suffer are the hidden ones – which are often the most essential or functional – rather than those exterior elements which stamp the building with



The sign reads: "Green space. Love it, protect it. Help use it the right way for the benefit of those who live around it."

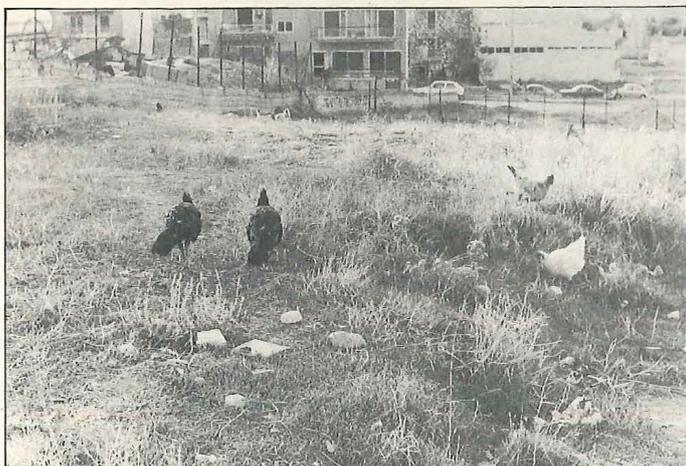
the mark of its owner.

Recent movements within neighborhoods to plant trees, dedicate small parks or build playgrounds often come up against the inevitable problems of haste or incomplete knowledge. Trees are planted too close to each other, inhibiting growth. Playgrounds are unattractive or placed near rubbish dumps which keep children away. Schools look more like factories. Many neighborhoods are dominated by a church which has been in the process of construction for decades.

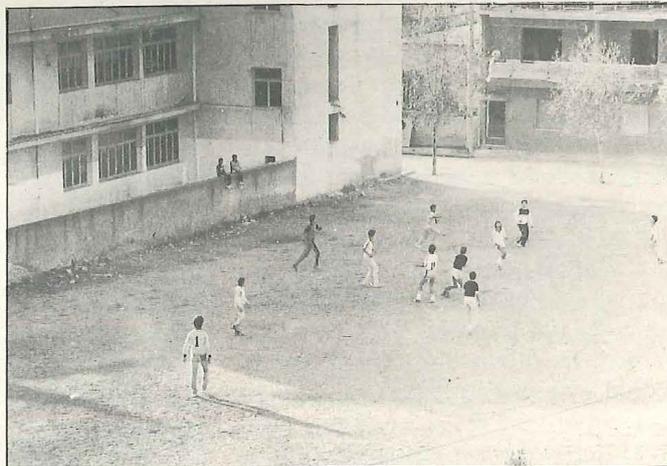
The problems faced in all aspects of urban planning have been troubling governments since the end of World War II but became acute only after the mid-sixties. People have become conscious of these problems in the last decade or so, and the inhabitants of the city's suburbs are only now beginning to demonstrate that they have started to care – if not to worry – about their neighborhoods.

Decentralization, the construction of the metro, a new international airport, measures to combat pollution, and the sorting out of the best proposals for future urban planning, have all been promised by the government as goals for the next two decades. An old Greek proverb says (in rough translation): "Move your hand alongside God's" – meaning that one cannot just wait for things to happen, one should take action. Athenians must adopt new ways if government plans are to work.

Athenian attitudes have been changing over the past few years. There will be over four million Athenians by the beginning of the 21st century but there is hope that a glimpse of Athens in the year 2000 may smile away the ghosts of the past. The dream of Cleanthes and Schaubert will never materialize. It's too late for that, but it's not too late to save the day and turn Athens into the habitable, functional capital the next generation deserves. □



Vacant lots are often home for chickens, goats and stray dogs and cats, lending an unexpected rural touch to the suburban sameness



Children improvise their own playing spaces in small fields or lots which have escaped the attention of developers

The broken triangle

A 'cosmic triangle' connected the sacred sites of Sounion, Aegina and the Acropolis in ancient times. Their only connection in the last century was that they were all dismantled and their sculptures either sent to Venice, Munich or London – or lost

by J.M. Thursby

Three equidistant rocks near or on the coasts of the Saronic Gulf were held sacred for hundreds of years. Man worshipped at them long before the construction of the famous temples which crown them today: the Parthenon on the Acropolis, and the temples of Poseidon at Sounion and Aphaia on Aegina. As far as the Parthenon and its sculptures are concerned, the whole world must have heard by this time of Lord Elgin and their subsequent fate. But how did the other two fare?

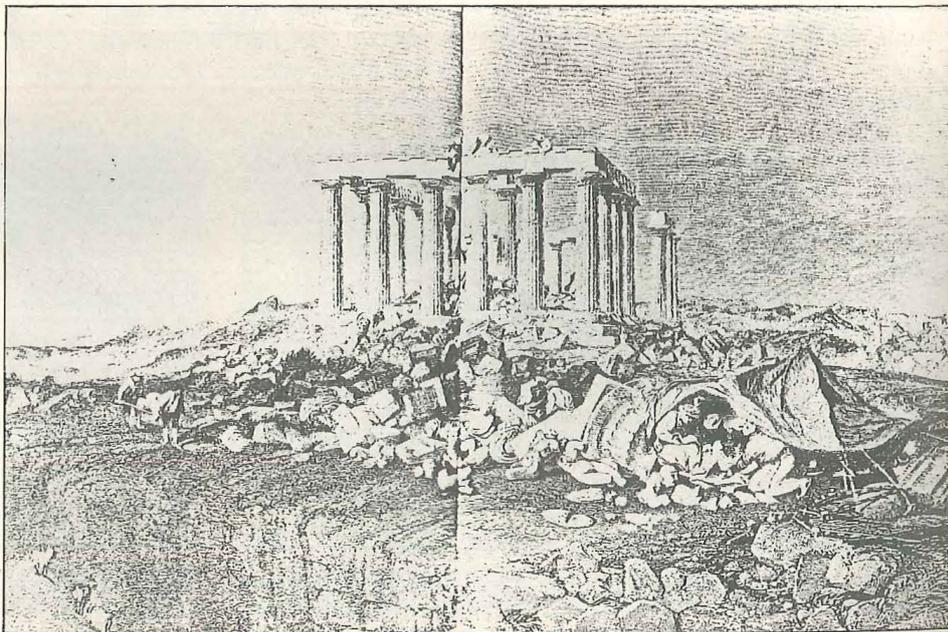
Sounion's "marbled steep", despite its dedication to Poseidon, has suffered most from its proximity to the sea. Cape Colonna, as they called it, was long a haven for ships sailing in the turbulent waters. Consequently it was also a favorite haunt of pirates and the 5th-century Doric temple was badly molested by them. One of their more colorful leaders, Jaffir Bey, supposedly damaged some of the columns.

But it was during the Greek Wars of Independence, when foreign navies were active in the Aegean, that its final ruination was completed. Vice Admiral Amilcare Paolucci of the Imperial Austrian Navy visited Sounion in 1826 and removed parts of the temple which was built of local Agrileza marble and stone. Just what he took is mentioned in the memoirs, published a few years later in London, of a sea-captain, T. Abercromby Trant. "A friend of mine who passed through Venice... when visiting the Austrian buildings observed some columns lying on the ground... The officer said...they had been brought from Cape Colonna..." Only one of the columns can still be accounted for there. It stands shrouded in greenery in a Venetian garden, its drums and capital heavily scored with graffiti left by sailors who had earlier visited Greece. There is also an inscription in Italian confirming its pedigree.

The commander of the English fleet,



Column from the Sounion temple in a Venice garden



Workers relieve the Sounion temple of "bits and pieces"

Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, was a staunch philhellene. He admired Sounion so much that according to the archaeologist Luigi Beschi, the leading authority on the subject, he transported four drums of a column to England. They now stand far from the sunny Mediterranean in the garden of stately Chatsworth House, topped by a bronze bust of the sixth Duke of Devonshire. A single drum on display in the British Museum possibly belongs to the same column. It, too, was brought back to England by yet another aristocratic seaman, Sir Robert Cavendish Spencer, who captained a ship in Greek waters in 1825-26.

Scholarly interest, kindled in 1765 when the temple was measured by Revitt, also proved damaging – albeit on a smaller scale. A little later a study was carried out by the Dilettanti Society, and later still, followed by the French. Many believe that parts were removed during both studies but have since been lost. In 1808 the Austrian consul and antiquary Gropius dispatched to Lord Aberdeen "bits and pieces" from Sounion and other temples. They too have vanished without trace. It is not surprising that Captain Trant would write "I was unable... to ascertain what mutilations had been inflicted on the temple of late by various antiquarian amateurs, but I understand the damage is irreparable."

After Greece's independence, the German archaeologist Dorpfeld carried out the first excavations on the site. But the pediment sculptures and other adornments had long since vanished. In the thirties a visitor wrote,

"Remains of a sculpture frieze have been found and some are still lying about on the ground but are so badly defaced that even the subject can only be conjectured." Fifty years later they are still there, propped up against a wall near the temple, but are soon to be removed to the museum of Lavrion nearby. Captain Trant's sad comment provides perhaps the most fitting conclusion to the subject of Sounion: "Public museums have not benefited by its spoliation and the fragments taken from the ruins are now lost to the world in museums of some private persons."

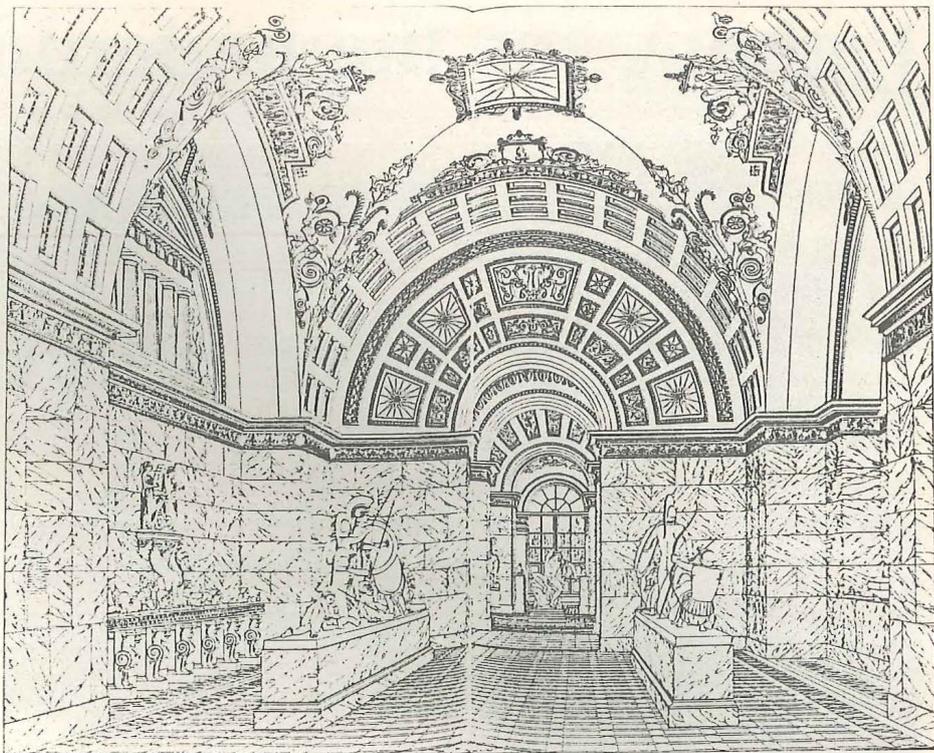
And Aphaia?

In April 1811 four young friends were camping out on Aegina by the stone temple of Jupiter Panhellenius – as it was then called. Two were Englishmen: architectural student Charles Cockerall and John Forster; and two were Germans: Haller von Hallerstein, an architect from Nuremberg, and Jacob Linckh, an artist from Cannstadt.

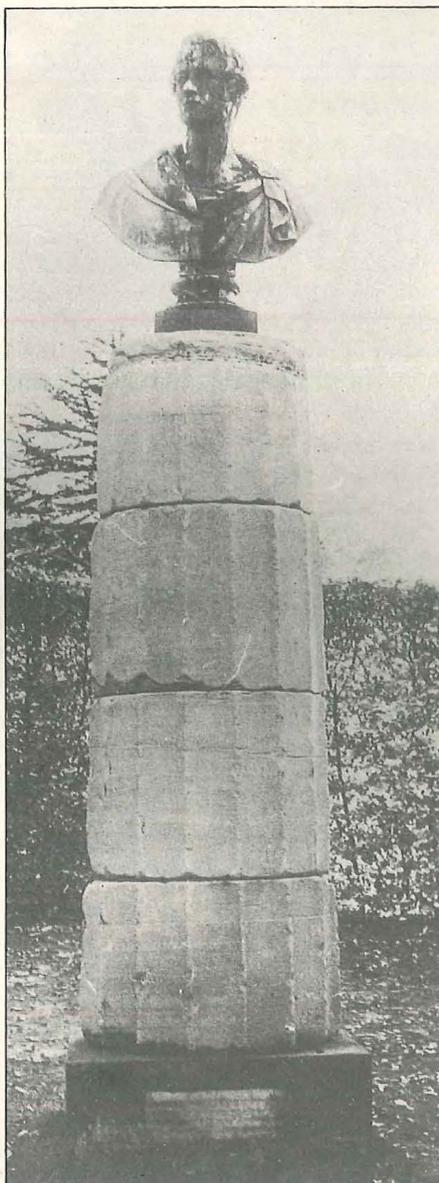
During routine measuring and surveying on the second day "an excavator... struck a piece of Parian marble... It turned out to be the head of a helmeted warrior perfect in every feature." In a "state of rapture and excitement", continued Cockerall, they "set to work with a will" until they had uncovered all the pedimental marbles which an earthquake long before had thrown to the ground.

Having no permission to remove anything, they transferred the marbles quickly to the mainland in two boatloads, after having paid a sum of approximately 40 pounds to the disapproving "primates of the island". In Athens the marbles, depicting scenes from the Trojan war, caused a stir in the foreign community and were found to be "not inferior to the remains of the Parthenon." At this point the four friends, together with Fauvel, the French consul, secretly sent glowing reports to their own governments urging them to buy.

As the loot was "hot", it was moved to British-controlled Zante for safety. There it was decided that after advertising in the European press, the marbles would be auctioned. But meanwhile the Napoleonic Wars were still raging and the sculptures were moved on again, transported by a British gunboat sent out by the Prince Regent, to the security of Malta. The battle for their possession was on, involving double-dealing and intrigue on an international scale.



Restored sculptures on display in the Glyptothek



Part of a column at Chatsworth

Taylor Combe, representing the British Museum, was wrong-footed on Malta with the marbles, while the sale itself took place on Zante. Martin von Wagner, the worthy agent of Crown Prince Ludwig, acquired them for Bavaria. They were then taken to Rome where they arrived in August 1815 and the famous neoclassical sculptor Thorwaldsen was commissioned to restore them. "A thankless task," he grumbled. But 15 years later, fully restored, they were eventually displayed in the Glyptothek in Munich.

This museum has maintained a constant interest in Aegina and at the beginning of the century its director Furtwangler conducted digs at Aphaia. He discovered a second set of pediment statues which had apparently been damaged, perhaps during the Persian invasion, and never used for their original purpose. They depicted the folklore of the island and the origins of the goddess Aphaia. Only then was the temple properly renamed. These pieces can be seen in the museum of Aegina and in the National Archaeological Museum in Athens.

In the early sixties the directors of the Glyptothek took the decision to remove Thorwaldsen's restorations, and after a decade they were again displayed in the state in which they were originally found.

There is nothing left in Greece of the Aphaian marbles; only a sculpted copy of a fallen warrior lies on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Constitution Square. □

Fighting for the underdonkey

by Elizabeth Keenan



Mrs Svendsen with a donkey on Kea

Elisabeth Svendsen, MBE, has devoted most of her life to donkeys. Her efforts are now starting to bear fruit in Greece

If Greek donkeys could vote for a patron saint, their brays would go without hesitation to an Englishwoman. Elisabeth Svendsen, MBE, has devoted most of the last 20 years to improving the lives of the animals she calls "the most beautiful, the most underrated animals in the world." Although most of her work has been done in England, her efforts in Greece so far appear likely to add up to 20 years to the lives of Greek donkeys, and to make those lives much healthier and happier.

Why donkeys? "I suppose I've always had a soft spot for them," she replies simply. She has loved donkeys since she was a small child. "They had such soft warm muzzles, such beautiful trusting eyes, and they seemed to look at me as if perhaps they knew what was going to happen in the future - I like to think they did anyway."

When she married and had children of her own, she and her husband, also a donkey lover, bought them a donkey as a pet and companion. In 1968, the Svendsens acquired a large country house, which they turned into a hotel, and two donkey mares. The following year, with the mares in foal, they joined the Donkey Breeders' Society, with the intention of starting a stud.

Looking for suitable breeding anim-

als at horse shows and donkey sales, Mrs Svendsen came across donkeys which had suffered appalling cruelty and neglect. Her heart went out to them, and she and her husband began trying to buy or find good homes for as many ill-treated donkeys as they could. Soon she became known to locals as "the donkey lady", and before long the Svendsens had a donkey sanctuary on their hands, with 38 donkeys in care.

In 1973, they decided to register the Donkey Sanctuary as a charity. They continued to breed a few donkeys, and used the proceeds of the sale of the foals to finance the sanctuary.

The following year, the proprietor of another donkey sanctuary left the Svendsens a dubious legacy - 204 donkeys! It was more of a disaster than a windfall, but they couldn't bring themselves to have the animals destroyed. To accommodate them all they sold their home and bought a large farm.

Stung by the remark of a local farmer that "Donkeys are no good to anybody, they are not even good for food. It seems a sin to keep them on such good land," Mrs Svendsen made up her mind to prove him wrong and find a use for her donkeys.

Then a local school for intellectually handicapped children asked if a group

of its pupils could visit the farm. Their obvious excitement and joy in handling the donkeys, and the donkeys' cooperation, gentleness and patience, were "magical", Mrs Svendsen says. At once the idea came to her to put donkeys and handicapped children together, for the benefit of both. "We rescued the donkeys," she says. "How lovely if they could help rescue the children."

So, in 1978, the Svendsens opened the Slade Centre, a charity for handicapped children whose patrons included James Mason, a long-time supporter of the Donkey Sanctuary, and Spike Milligan. At the indoor center, handicapped children can be brought, winter and summer, "to love, enjoy and slowly learn the basic elements of riding, using carefully trained and selected donkeys." For those too severely handicapped to ride, there is a small donkey-cart. Mrs Svendsen says the center is a great success and that she has encountered considerable interest in the idea of establishing a similar center in Greece.

Though the donkey has been a beast of burden for man as long as any animal, donkeys are widely mistreated and misunderstood. In poorer countries they are often vital to the economy, yet the owners' ignorance and poverty combine to produce miserable lives and

early deaths for these long-suffering animals.

Prompted by letters she received from abroad concerning the maltreatment of donkeys in other parts of the world, Mrs Svendsen decided to extend further her already taxed resources, and established the International Donkey Protection Trust (IDPT). Once it was registered, the five trustees, who included Mrs Svendsen and her husband, set out to survey the living and working conditions of donkeys in South America, Ireland, the Middle East, North Africa, North America, Europe, Jamaica, Turkey – and Greece.

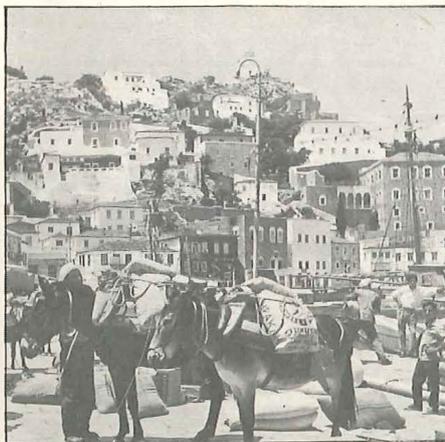
Many of the agricultural and veterinary officials they contacted opposed their plans to visit. But the Greek government, she says, was an exception.

Mrs Svendsen visited Greece twice – in 1975 and 1977. (She has since returned many times.) She was surprised to learn that in Greece, as in many developing countries, the average lifespan of a donkey was 11 years – compared to 37 years for donkeys in Britain. Yet on the whole, she found, donkeys were well treated here. The peasants appreciated any help Mrs Svendsen could offer and queued for hours for medication for their donkeys. Few veterinarians, she learned, knew anything about the special problems of donkeys, mainly because donkey owners were usually poor and unable to pay for their services.

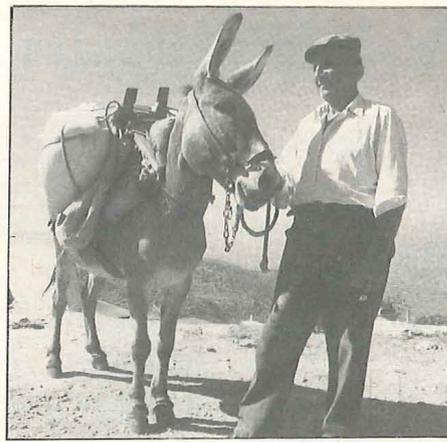
Donkeys were clearly of great economic value, especially on the islands, and an improvement in their lifespan, health and working capacity would benefit their owners as much as the animals themselves. Wondering how to help, Mrs Svendsen surmised that donkeys in Greece were dying prematurely because they were infested with gut parasites, which deprived them of nourishment from their already sparse diet and eventually killed them. Tests she performed herself on dung samples convinced her she was right.

On her return to England, she suggested that the IDPT sponsor a study to investigate the most effective method of controlling parasites in donkeys and to determine the effects of an anti-parasite treatment program on donkeys' health.

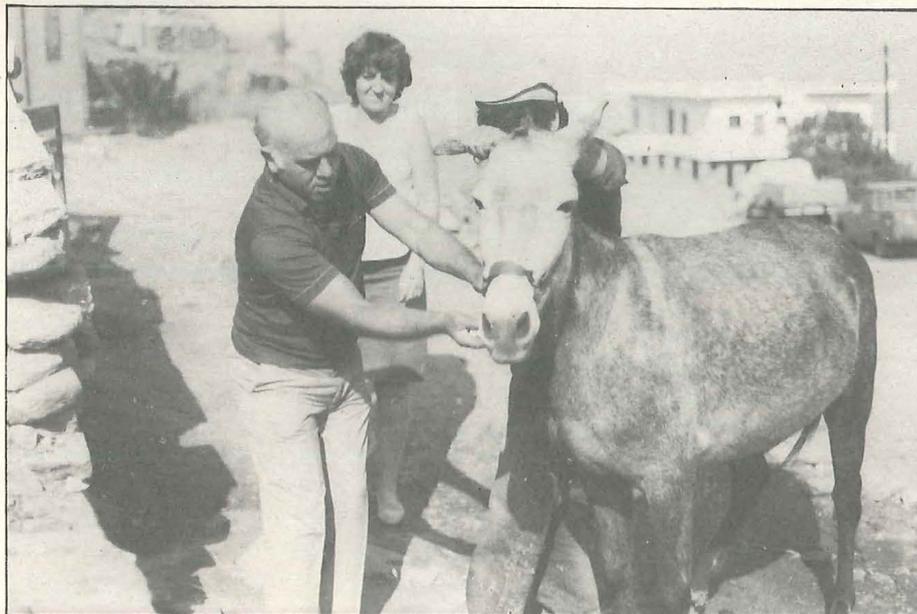
The Greek government, through the Agricultural Bank of Greece, offered its support. The chief veterinarian for the Agricultural Bank, Dr Iannis Yioroulakis, and the Greek government vet, Dr S. Grossomanidis, joined a vet and a technician from the IDPT, and



Donkeys loaded with supplies on Hydra



Zorba, Kea's healthiest donkey

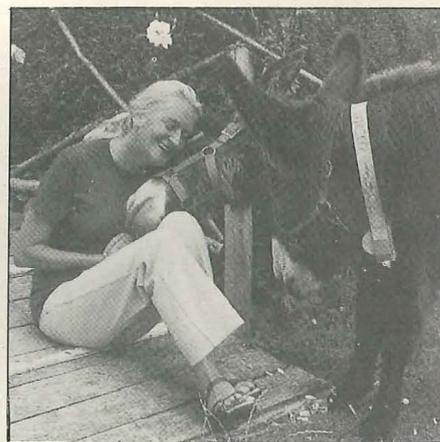


A vet on Kea doses a donkey with anthelmintics

with help from a major pharmaceutical firm which donated anthelmintic (worm-destroying) drugs, they set up a trial on three Greek islands: Crete, Lesvos and Kea. Thirty donkeys on each island were included in the study.

Though the trials on Crete and Lesvos produced inconclusive results, the trial on Kea, which ran for two years, was considered a success. At the end of the first year the condition of the treated animals had improved only slightly, but during the second year the treatment schedule was altered, with impressive results – over the two-year period the burden of intestinal worms carried by the donkeys was reduced by an average of 92 percent.

The Greek government was so impressed by the trial's success that it has agreed to provide, through the Agricultural Bank, an annual subsidy of about 150 million drachmas for the treatment of parasites in agricultural animals. A large part of the money will be used to carry out a full-scale program on Kea, under which all the island's donkeys will be given monthly doses of anthelmintic paste.



"They had such beautiful, trusting eyes"

Mrs Svendsen's dedication to the 'underdonkey' has lost her a great deal – in time, in relationships and in money. But it has clearly also given her enormous satisfaction, and for thousands of donkeys – and in many cases their owners – it has meant a better and a happier life.

The Donkey Sanctuary, the Slade Centre and the International Donkey Protection Trust, Sidmouth, Devon, EX10 ONU, UK. □

A pocket of Hellenism

by Katerina Agrafioti



The Church of Saint George and (left) the Flangini School

For centuries Venice played the vassal city to the Greek empire, slowly came to rival it, then in 1204 engineered the Crusaders' sack of Constantinople and occupied much of what is now Greece. Because it was a great power and the most Byzantine of western cities, it attracted the Greeks who fled from the Turkish conquest. Venice welcomed the refugees, stimulated a revival of Hellenic studies in the West, and encouraged in its midst the evolution of a post-byzantine world which became the cultural foundation of the modern Greek nation.

For the Greek visitor, the short route from the Piazza San Marco through a charming labyrinth of narrow Venetian streets is like the thread of Ariadne, leading him to his goal in the neighborhood known as Castello, whose main square is called Campo dei Greci. There, crossing a bridge which bears the sign "Ponte dei Greci", he sees in front of him, on the other side of the Rio dei Greci, the imposing complex of buildings which composes the Istituto Ellenico di Studi Bizantini di Venezia per Tutti i Paesi del Mondo. The small street behind is called Calle dei Greci. The institute covers almost a whole city block.

The buildings of the institute include the Orthodox Church of Saint George, the former Flangini School, where today the premises of the Byzantine Institute are located, and adjoining it, the seat of the former Fraternity of the Greeks of Venice, which nowadays

houses a museum. The story of the institute is closely bound up with the history of these three buildings.

After the first crusade, commerce between Greeks and Venetians increased considerably, and was intensified at the beginning of the 13th century when the short-lived Latin Empire was set up and the Venetians occupied ports and islands in Greece. Later, even before the Turkish conquest, Greeks seeking to escape the approaching Turkish danger found refuge within the Venetian colonies, such as Nafpaktos and Nauplia, and the fortified towns of Methóni, Koroni and Monemvasia. This flight from the Turks

became much more urgent after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, which sealed the fate of the Greek nation for the four centuries that followed.

These Venetian enclaves became military as well as commercial centers, open to all Greek refugees of the time. Most of them used these centers as stepping stones for escape to various parts of Europe, particularly Venice. In this way many Greeks whose intellectual anxiety to preserve their cultural past had pushed them into exile – scholars, artists, artisans and copyists of manuscripts – found new and hospitable homelands. Among these refugees, many offered themselves to the Venetian army as mercenaries.

Venice, La Serenissima, was at this time the most flourishing republic in Europe, a great maritime power and an outstanding center of artistic development and achievement. As time passed, the Greeks became the most important minority of its affluent and flamboyant society. Venice attracted the most powerful Greek element of the diaspora, many of whose members contributed significantly to their adopted city: scholars and authors, such as Archbishop Vissarion, who donated his precious collection of manuscripts and books to the Marciana Library; well-known Greek painters and hagiographers who worked on behalf of the nobility; mosaic specialists who assisted in the decoration of San Marco; and copyists whose work at the time was of great importance.

Many innovations resulted from the mixture of Venetian and Greek cultures. It was in Venice that the first books in Greek were printed in the middle of the 15th century. By 1585, the Greek community numbered about 15,000 and con-



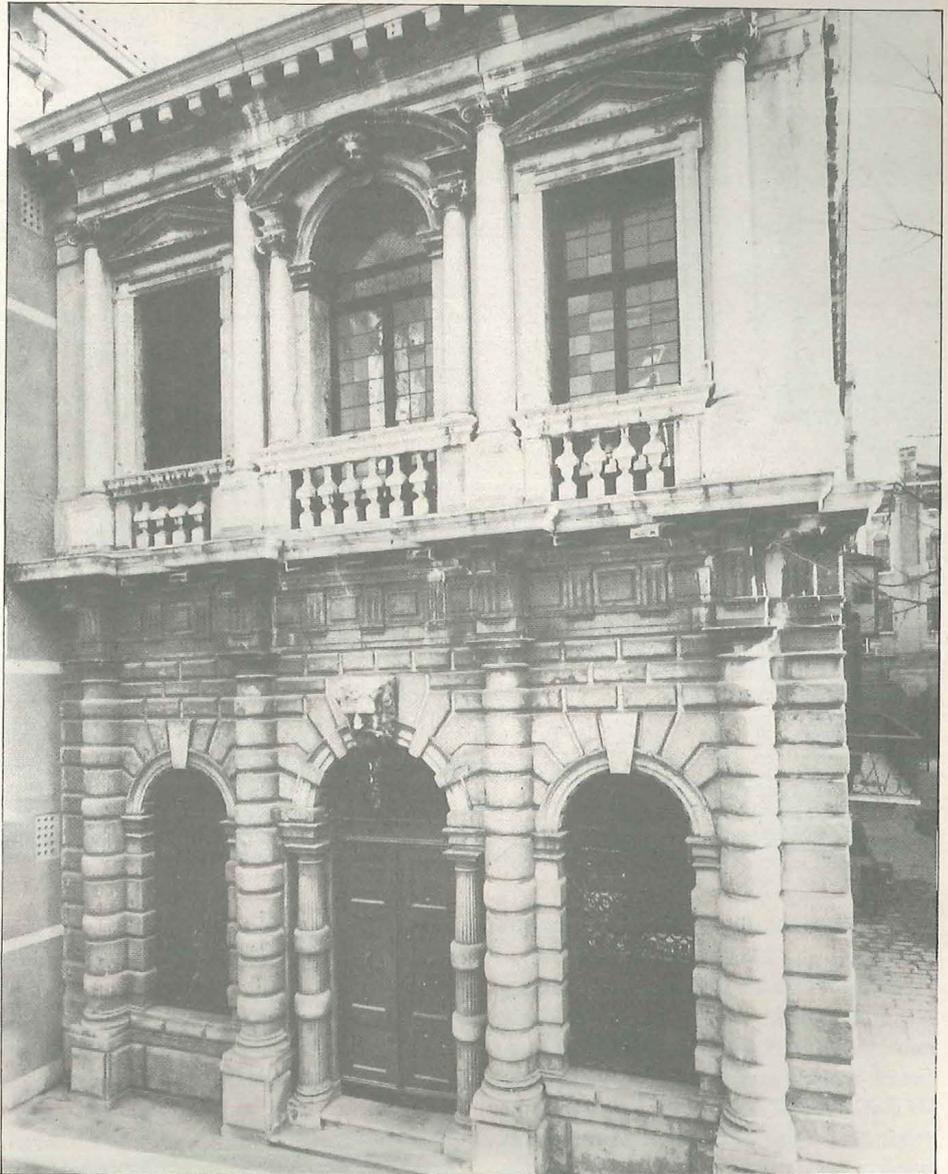
The Flangini School, home of the Byzantine Institute

tinued to grow. It is said that during most of the 16th century one boat arrived in Venice from the former empire every second day.

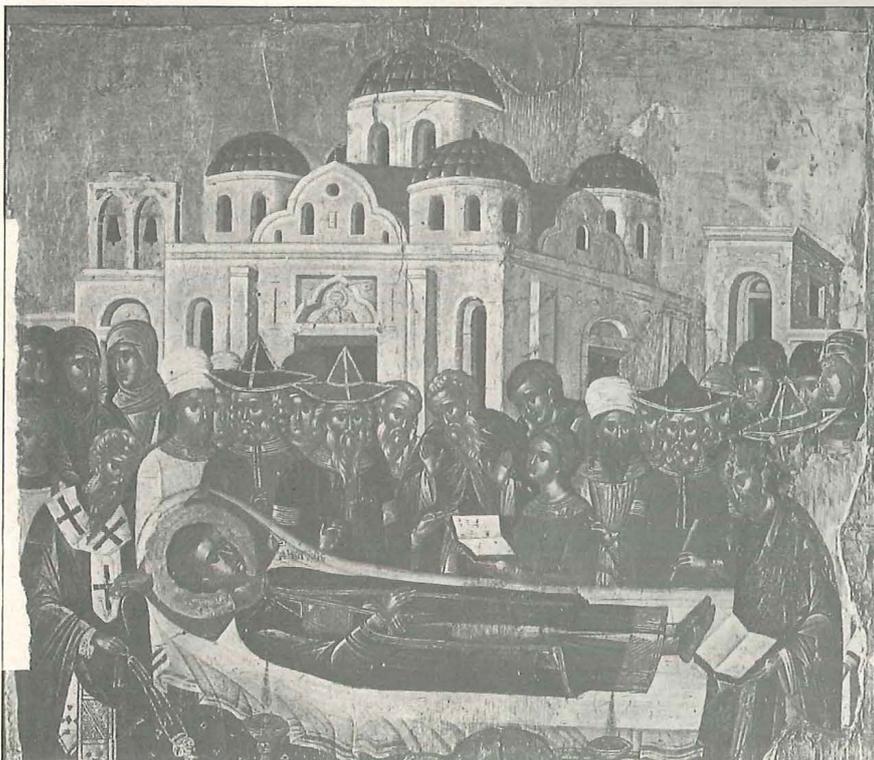
Since the time of Justinian the Great Venice had been established as a town under the auspices of the Byzantine state from which it had acquired political and cultural influence. Many old aristocratic families dated their origins to imperial times. As a consequence, Venice came to be called the "moral capital" of enslaved Hellenism. The Greek language was taught not only to the nobility but to the merchant class. It was not rare to hear Greek spoken and sung in the Piazza San Marco.

Of vital concern to the Greek community was the need to practise its faith freely. For years, the Catholic Church forbade Greek Orthodoxy to have its own church, and religious services were conducted in houses only by special permission which limited the size of the 'congregation'. Greeks were later allowed to attend mass at the church of S. Biagio, but restrictions were still placed on baptisms and funerals, and burials had to take place at sea. Though the religious tolerance of the Venetians was unrivalled in Europe, the Roman Catholic Church sought to subjugate the Eastern Church and it was only after almost a century of effort that the Greek community in 1526 received permission to erect its own church. A piece of land was purchased about 300 metres from San Marco for 2186 ducats.

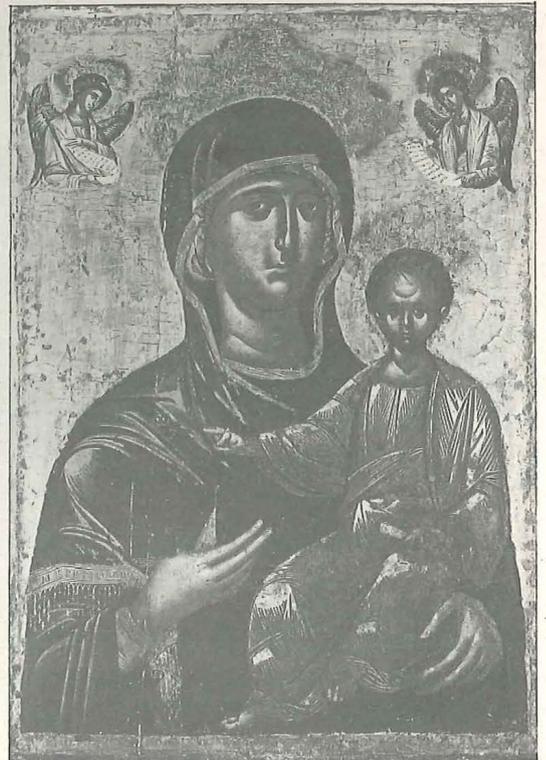
The construction of the church, which was dedicated to Saint George, took 34



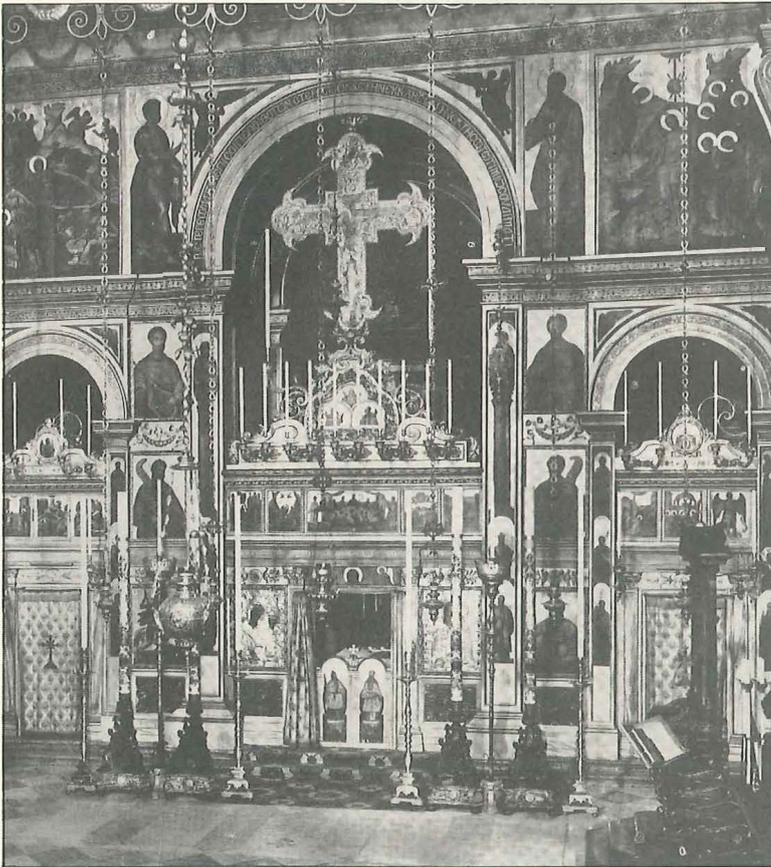
The Institute's museum of icons, formerly the headquarters of the Greek Fraternity



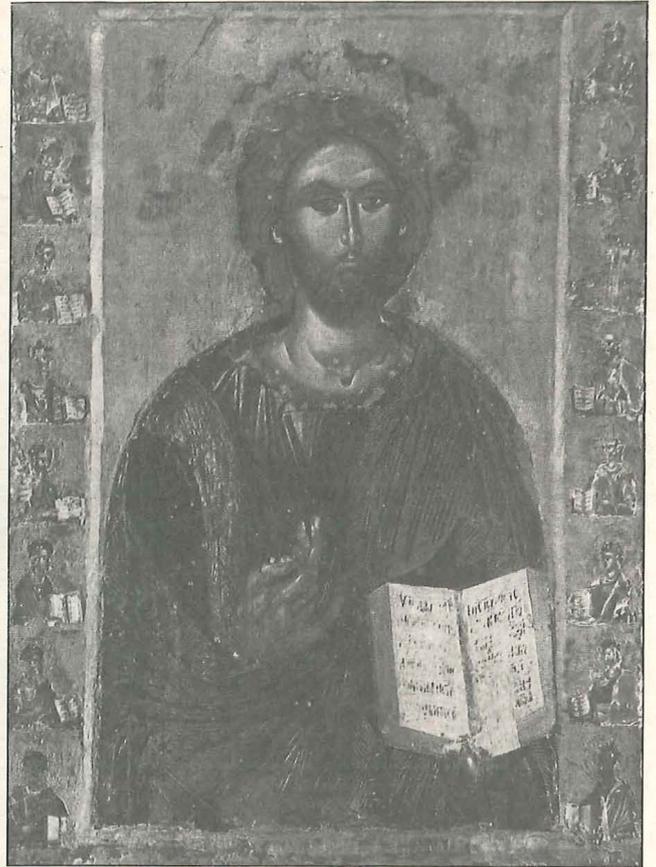
'The death of Saint Dimitrios' (15th-16th c.)



'Mary the Teacher', by Michahel Damaskinos



Interior of the Church of Saint George



Christos Pantocrator (Christ the Almighty) (14th c.)

years and was completed in 1573. It is the oldest and the most beautiful Orthodox church in western Europe. The interior is richly decorated and hung with icons, mostly painted by the most eminent Greek hagiographer of his time, Michael Damaskinos. The icon of Christos Pantocrator, to the right of the entrance to the sanctuary, was brought to Venice by the Byzantine Duchess Anna Palaeologina Notaras when she fled from Constantinople. Donated by her to S.

Biagio, it was later removed to its present location. The tilting belltower – less precarious than the tower of Pisa – dates from about a century later. All expenses for the erection of the church were borne by the Greek community.

While it struggled for the right to a church, the community, in order to preserve its traditions and culture, sought to be accepted officially by the Venetian republic. The fact that the Greeks had helped Venice considerably in its con-

quest of Dalmatia enabled them to obtain from the very powerful Council of Ten permission to organize a fraternity according to the customs of the time. This did not constitute a professional guild since its aim was purely philanthropic: to support the poor members and orphans of the Greek community, to offer help to the sick and disabled, and to assist new refugees arriving from occupied Greece. The Fraternity of Saint Nicholas, as it was named, was established at the end of the 15th century. Assured of adequate financing through donations, it handled many matters crucial to the community. The fraternity's center, the beautiful two-storey building to the left of the church of Saint George, today houses the museum, and the adjoining three-storey Flangini School the present institute. Both were built in the 17th century by the great Venetian architect, Baldassare Longhena, who designed S. Maria della Salute.

The Flangini School was a bequest to the Greek community by Thomas Flanginis, a lawyer, born in Venice of a Corfiot father and a Cypriot mother. The bequest created a college for advanced studies in the Greek language for his compatriots who had escape from the Turkish yoke, and a hospital.

Times became hard for the Greek community with the decline of the Venetian republic in the 18th century and its final extinction in 1797 by Napoleon, who confiscated all the valuables and



An illustration from a manuscript (The Story of Alexander the Great)

possessions of the Greeks. During the 19th century the fraternity struggled for survival under the Austrian, and later the Italian, government. Meanwhile many Greek scholars taught at the college until its abolition in the early years of this century. Although just after World War II there were not more than 30 members of the fraternity left, it conserved a considerable part of its fortune and its historical and artistic treasures.

Then, at the end of the 1940s, the Italian and Greek governments signed a contract for mutual grants whereby the Italian Archaeological Society and the Scuola Italiana of Athens would continue their activities in Greece in return for the establishment in Venice of an Institute of Byzantine and Post-byzantine Studies. Some years later the Fraternity of Venice offered the Greek government its fortune, movable and immovable – its treasures, books, manuscripts and icons – in order to finance the institute, whose cost the Greek state moreover agreed to underwrite.

The institute inaugurated its activities in 1955. Its first director was the scholar

try of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture.

Meanwhile, Mr Sotiris Messinis, the secretary general of the institute, is the acting director. A doctor in literature, he was born in Venice of Greek parents. His father was the president of the Greek community which today numbers less than 50. Though fired with enthusiasm for his work, he is at present discouraged. He has no secretary and almost no scientific or ancillary personnel. "How", he asks, "can all the work possibly be done by one or two persons?"

On the first floor of the institute are the offices and the director's suite. On the second there is a large room for lectures and meetings. It is here that lessons in modern Greek are given. On the third and top floor, there are rooms for scholarship students. Every year a number of researchers and scholars are given hospitality by the institute for several months in order to write a thesis or carry out research on the byzantine or post-byzantine period of Greek history and literature.



The Church of Saint George and the Flangini School

Sofia Antoniadis, professor of classical studies at the University of Leyden. In 1966 Mr Manoussos Manoussakas, professor of the history of medieval and modern Greece at the University of Thessaloniki, took over. Mr Manoussakas, today a member of the Academy of Athens, served the institute with devotion and learning for 16 years. Since his departure in 1982, however, the Academy of Athens has not decided who will replace him. The supervising committee of the institute, with its seat in Athens, is composed of three members, one each from the Academy, the Minis-

All these paper and scientific reports are published in *Ta Thissavrismata*, the annual magazine of the institute. More than 19 volumes have been published, as well as a considerable number of independent scientific papers. Several of the papers deal with material and manuscripts in the institute archives which were published for the first time, but most of the archives are still waiting to be organized and classified. All researchers are allowed access to the very important library of the institute as well as to the famous Marciana Library, the State Archives of Venice, the Venice and the



Portrait of Thomas Flanginis with a fragment of his will

East Institute, the Correr Museum and other institutions with which the Greek institute cooperates.

The library of the institute started with the collection of the former Flangini School, created in the 17th century. It now contains more than 2000 old and rare publications of ecclesiastical, popular or educational content published in the printing houses of Venice. Since its reopening in 1958 (during the three previous years the institute was completely renovated at the expense of the Greek government), the library has been greatly enriched. Modern facilities have been installed so researchers have at their disposal all the sources and technical assistance they require. There is also a small collection of Greek codices and other precious manuscripts and a large number of archival documents relating to the Greek community since the 15th century.

The adjoining museum houses a very important collection of icons, mainly of the Cretan School. These icons and precious ecclesiastical items, recently restored and beautifully exhibited, make it a museum considered the most important of its kind in Europe.

Mr Manoussakas hopes that the Academy of Athens will soon decide on the election of a new director. "But they have to be very careful whom they choose," he warns, "because this position necessitates a wide variety of qualifications. The person chosen should possess not only the proper scientific knowledge, but great administrative capabilities too.

"There are now only four persons working instead of the 14 needed, and we are very anxious for the future of the institute. Furthermore, the revenues from the immovable fortune of the Institute in Venice are not adequate and the Greek government subsidy is not properly sent." □

The Mount Athos fiasco

Strained relations between church and state caused the cancellation of a major Byzantine exhibition

by Lee Stokes

An exhibition of priceless Byzantine relics and manuscripts from Mount Athos to have been displayed in Thessaloniki late last year did not take place because monks feared the government would nationalize the art works once they left the safety of the semi-autonomous monastic republic.

"Foreign Undersecretary Yiannis Kapsis announced on April 1, 1985 that the treasures of Mount Athos could be seen by the general public for the first time in over a thousand years," said Mount Athos attorney Athanassios Sakorellos, "but it was certainly no more than an April Fool's joke."

A Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed that the Mount Athos exhibition was not held as planned but refused to elaborate on either the reasons for this or on when, if ever, the exhibition might finally take place.

Father Maximos Lavriotis, a prominent monk and author from the Grand Lavra monastery on the Athos peninsula, explained the details of what has been described as "the Mount Athos fiasco".

"When Mr Kapsis visited Mount Athos in the summer of 1983, he mentioned the idea of holding an exhibition of our priceless relics and manuscripts. He put the question of staging the exhibition to a council of monks but was met with stony silence. This should have been indication enough of what we thought of his idea but when one monk, from the Osimonos Petros monastery, muttered 'Yes, it's very easy..,' Kapsis took this as an affirmative answer.

"Nothing could have been further from the truth. The Osimonos Petros monastery lost all its treasures in a fire last century, so of course it was easy for that monk to agree. There are several reasons why we have never allowed our priceless treasures to be shown in public: first, we have no guarantee from the state about their safety and security; second, we have no guarantee from the socialist government that it will not, once the treasures are out of Athos, pass legislation to nationalize these relics; and third, since this is Greece and we are Greeks, what is there to stop the government, after

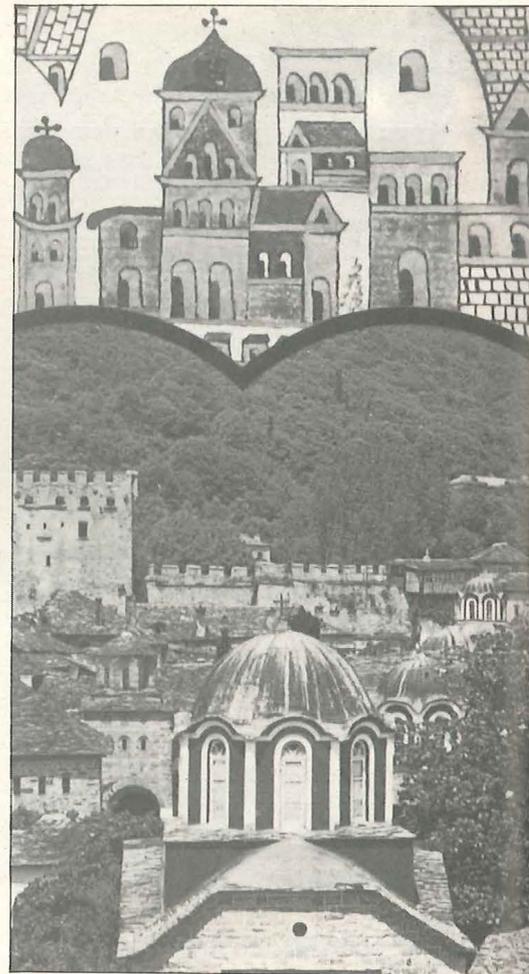
initially agreeing to stage a one-year exhibition, from deciding to extend the show indefinitely?

Father Maximos rejected accusations that the monks of Athos want to keep the treasures to themselves. "Such an accusation is inaccurate," he said. "Quite often we allow local parishes to borrow a relic or icon for a religious ceremony. Indeed, we open our relic rooms to visitors several times a day. But of course we are careful with relics which have remained in our custody for ten centuries and which constitute probably the richest collection of Byzantine art and archival material in the world."

Father Maximos said he was not opposed to the government. "Indeed, under the socialists, we have had more repairs done to our monasteries than were done for decades under previous administrations. For this we are grateful.

"But at times it is not difficult to suspect that the socialists want to take over church property without prior agreement. Take, for instance, the recent bill on church property which the government is trying to push through parliament. Under the Rallis government, the church had agreed to hand over four-fifths of its ecclesiastical property to the state in return for being allowed to keep and exploit the remaining one-fifth. The church is unable to sell any of its property without the prior permission of the government. This was the agreement reached after negotiations. The socialists not only sprang their new bill on the country as a complete surprise, in a calculated vote-catching attempt, but they have also decided to nationalize almost all church property without prior negotiation or compensation. The nation's constitution guarantees a man's right to property. Will the socialists change the constitution, enabling them to impose a marxist system in Greece? Will they proceed to nationalize the treasures of Mount Athos?"

The time lag, Father Maximos explained, between Undersecretary Kapsis' visit to Mount Athos in 1983, when he assumed he had received the green light to stage the exhibition, and April 1985, when he made his ill-fated



Grand Lavra monastery (below), and a drawing of it from an old text

announcement, was due to a squabble between the ministries of Northern Greece and Foreign Affairs.

"The Ministry of Northern Greece, which has done some worthy work in the upkeep of our monasteries on Mount Athos, was seeking the spotlight by announcing an exhibition of Mount Athos treasures. Fighting between the two ministries continued until finally the Ministry of Foreign Affairs won out. But the only thing it won was the privilege of being ridiculed internationally for jumping the gun. I can categorically tell you that there will be no exhibition of Mount Athos treasures in Thessaloniki."

Father Maximos was most apologetic towards women, who have been prohibited from visiting Mount Athos for a thousand years. "Of course we would like women to see these treasures. But at the moment, it is not possible for us to allow the exhibition to take place".

According to Father Maximos, the Mount Athos treasures number many thousands, most of which have not yet been properly catalogued. "In my monastery alone, only a fraction of them has been recorded and some of the manuscripts have not been touched for a thousand years." □

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The Athenian Magazine, Daedalou 20, 105 58, Athens Tel. 322-2802, 322-3052

Travel and transport

Flight information

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

Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	322-0986
Aerolineas Argentinas, Voukourestiou 36	360-7936
Air Canada, Othonos 10	323-5143
Air France, Karageorgi Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Omirou 15	360-2457
Air Tanzania, Syngrou 233	933-2951
Air Zaire, Nikis 16	323-5738
Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39	323-9101

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EOT information, Kar. Servias 2	322-2545
EOT office, Amerikis 11	322-3111

Aliens' Bureau

Aliens' Bureau	362-2601
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Athens Mayor's office	324-7056
Lost property	770-5771
For items in buses or taxis	523-0111
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Electricity (24-hr service)	324-5311
Gas (24-hr service)	346-3365
Garbage collection	512-9450
Street lights	324-5603
Water (24-hr service)	777-0866

Main post offices

(open 7.30 am to 8.30 pm)

Aiolou 100	321-6023
Syntagma Square	323-7573

Parcel post offices

(for parcels over 1 kg going abroad)

Koumoundourou 29	524-9568
Stadiou 4, in arcade	322-8940
Psychico	671-2701
Parcels should not be wrapped until after inspection	

Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4	324-1377
Alitalia, Panepistimiou 9b	769-9414
Austrian Airlines, Filellinon 4	323-0844
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23	322-6684
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	322-8089
Braniff, Voulis 36	322-7338
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Canadian Pacific, Voukourestiou 36	360-9492
CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15	323-2303
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Egyptair, Othonos 10	322-2521
El Al (Israel), Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	325-5234
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	322-1228
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	324-5514
Icelandair, Kriezotou 4	363-2572
Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Iranair, Panepistimiou 16	360-7611
Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	922-9573
Japan Airlines, Amalias 4	324-8211
JAT (Yugoslav), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM (Dutch), Voulis 22	324-2991
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	323-4506
Korean Airways, Voukourestiou 4	322-4784
Libyan Arab Airlines, Mitropoleos 3	324-4816
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Karageorgi Servias 4	329944
Luxair, Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10	322-6911
Northwestern Orient, Voukourestiou 36	360-4166
Olympic Airways, Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Pan Am, Othonos 4	323-5242
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15	323-1931
Qantas (Australia), Filellinon and Nikis	325-0521
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	324-4302
Sabena (Belgian) Othonos 8	323-6821
SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6, Vissarionos	363-4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	324-4671
Singapore Airlines, Filellinon 22	323-9111
South African Airways, Kara. Servias 4	322-9007
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-1871
Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39	323-8711
Tarom (Romania), Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Thai International, Lekka 3-5	324-3241
Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19	322-1035
Tunis Air, Filellinon 19	322-0104
TWA, Xenofondos 8	323-6831
Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10	322-6743
World Airways, Voulis 36	322-7338
Yemenia, Patission 9	524-5912
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 79	413-3244

Coach (bus) stations

Recorded station numbers	142
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Trains

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To Northern Greece and other countries	522-2491
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Marinas

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

UN Representatives

Information Centre, Amalias 36	322-9624
High Commissioner for Refugees, Skoufa 59	363-3607

Ministries

Agriculture, Aharnon 2	524-8555
Commerce, Kaningos Sq. 15	361-6241
Communications, Xenofondos 13	325-3015

Culture and Sciences, Aristidou 14	324-3015
Education, Mitropoleos 15	323-0461
Energy and Natural Resources, Mihalakopoulou 80	770-8615
Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10	322-4071
Foreign Affairs, Vas. Sophias 5	361-0581
Health and Welfare, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Interior, Stadiou and Dragatsaniou	322-3521
Justice, Socratous and Xenonos	522-5903
Labor, Piraeus 4	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas. Sofias 150, Piraeus	412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq.	646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq.	323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	(031)264321
Planning, Housing & Environment, Ambelokipi	643-1461
Presidency, Zalokosta 3	363-0031
Press and Information, Zalokosta 10	363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Zalokosta 3	323-1506
Public Order, Katehaki 1	692-9210
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182	361-8311
Research & Technology, Syntagma Sq.	325-1310
Social Security, Stadiou 21	323-9010

Banks

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

National Bank of Greece, Aeolou 86	321-0411
Commercial Bank of Greece, Sophokleous 11	321-0911
Ionian and Popular Bank, Panepistimiou 45	322-5501
Bank of Attica, Panepistimiou 19	324-7415
Bank of Greece, Panepistimiou 21	320-1111
Credit Bank, Syntagma Sq.	322-0141

The following exchange centers are open extra hours:

8 am-9pm, Mon-Fri, 8 am-8pm Sat, Sun:	
National Bank, Kar. Servias & Stadiou	322-2738
Mon-Fri 8.30 am. - 1.30 pm., 3.30 - 7.30 pm.	
Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sophias	722-0201

Foreign Banks

Algemeine Bank Nederland, Paparigopoulou 3, Klafthmonos Sq	323-8192
American Express, Panepistimiou 17	323-4781
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10	325-5401
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Panepistimiou 43	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	325-1906
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	324-3891
Bank Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25	324-9531
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	322-9835
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari 5	364-3713
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	361-9222
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank, Othonos 8	322-7471
Kolonaki Square	361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus	452-3511
Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24	324-1562
Credit Banque Commercial de France, Filellinon 8	324-1831
First National Bank of Chicago, Syngrou 9	981-8904
Grindlays Bank, Merlin 7	362-4601
Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus	411-1753
Midland Bank, Sekeri 1A, Kolonaki	364-7410
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	413-6403
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq	360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Filonos 137-139, Piraeus	452-9215
William & Glyn's, Akti Miaouli 61	451-7483

Embassies and consulates

Albania, Karachristou 1	724-2607
Algeria, Vas. Constantinou 14	751-3560
Argentina, Vas. Sophias 59	722-4753
Australia, Mesogeion 15	775-7651
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq. 14	721-3039
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411

The Athenian organizer

Canada, I. Gennadiou 41.....	723-9511
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German Hellenic, Dorileou 10-12.....	644-4546
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The Athens Star



Now read on ...

These are just a few of the faces that popped up in the *Athens Star* over the last few months. Some of those heads will be in the *Stars* to come, and you'll see others as they make the news, either on court or in court, in hope or in battle.

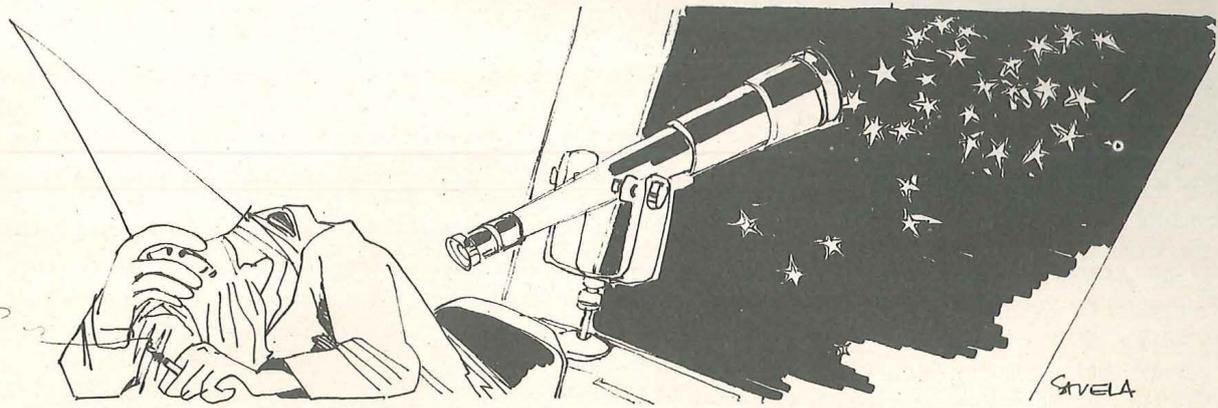
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The Athens Star

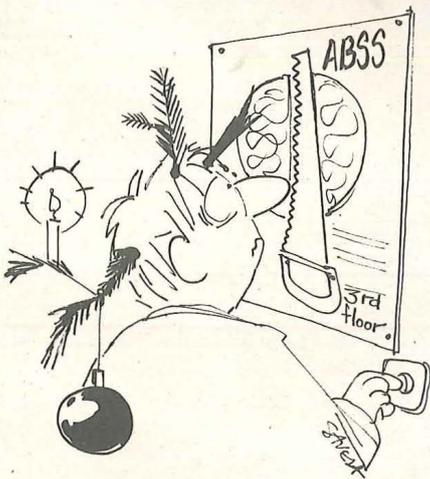
The Star Weekly



Almanac for 1986

January

After the political upheavals, riots, strikes and other end-of-the-year events that make life in Greece so exciting and after the final holiday of January 6, when the Archbishop of Athens blesses the waters of Piraeus harbor and the teeming *E. coli* in them, the country settles down to a semblance of normalcy. The usual number of people who suffer concussion after stumbling on Christmas trees dumped on the sidewalk are treated by members of the Amateur Brain Surgeons' Society of Nea Smyrni as the doctors are still on strike.



February

Prior to his sixth cabinet reshuffle, the prime minister asks all prospective candidates for ministerial and other senior appointments in the government to submit to him an updated certificate from the Ministry of Defense to the effect that they have done their national service. Mrs Melina Mercouri and Mrs Vasso Papandreou are at first stumped by this directive but finally comply by submitting a list of the badges they earned as Girl Guides.

March

The President of the Republic decides he wishes to review the Independence Day Parade on March 25 on a horse, on the grounds that he will thus get a better view of the parade and will not have to stand for two hours. This causes some consternation among the staff of the presidential palace as the only horses available are race horses and the horses that pull the carriages in Kifissia, neither of which are deemed suitable, while the army, when approached, says it can only provide a mule. After a brief consultation between president and premier, the idea is abandoned.

April

Meat prices are so high that many Greek paterfamilias discover it is cheaper to take their families on an all-inclusive tour to the Holy Land than to buy the traditional paschal lamb. And they all fly El Al to make sure they end up at the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem and not in a sepulchre somewhere else.

May

A sensation is caused by the announcement that a secret meeting is to take place between Mr Papandreou and Mr Gorbachev at Elounda in Crete. It turns out that the news was all a mistake caused by a misprint of the name

of Mr Torbachev, a senior Soviet official who is to discuss details about the alumina plant the Soviets are financing. Moreover, he is not meeting with Mr Papandreou but with Mr Couloumbis and not at Elounda but at the factory site.

June

So much money was spent on cultural events in 1985, when Athens was the cultural capital of Europe, that the government has decided to make drastic cuts in the Athens Festival budget in 1986. As a result, this year's Athens Festival will consist of Karaghiozi shadow-play performances by Greek amateur groups only; folk dances by Moldavian, Magyar and Bohemian performers, with the compliments of the governments of Romania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia; Chinese acrobatic and juggling acts, sponsored by the Sino-Hellenic Union and a choral group from South Carolina singing "Stephen Foster Melodies You Have Loved", sponsored by USIS. The options on Horowitz, Menuhin, Baryshnikov, Pavarotti and Bruce Springsteen are all regretfully dropped.

July

The Water Company puts up the price of water for the third time this year and large segments of the population de-



cide they would rather not wash than go broke. Airline pilots who used to locate Athens by the huge pall of yellow smog hanging over it now just sniff the air within a 20-mile radius and head for the pong.

August

With a view to yet another government reshuffle the prime minister sends a questionnaire to all prospective candidates for ministerial or other senior posts in the government, asking them if, in addition to having done their military service, they are adequately insured against sudden unemployment. Mrs Mercouri and Mrs Vasso Papan-dreou again send in a list of their Girl Guide badges.

September

After a year of continuous construction activity in the Psychico area, with road, drainage, sewage, and other massive public works finally completed, the Greek Red Cross releases the list of casualties as follows: missing, presumed dead in the Katehaki Underpass: 25 construction workers and 62 civilians, mostly inmates of the Old Folks' Home opposite Floca's. Drowned in floods caused by excavator damage to water mains: 10 workers, one assistant road engineer and 16 civi-

lians among whom two Filipino maids who could not swim. Victims of silicosis of the lungs caused by the dust raised by bulldozers, etc: three workers and four civilians, including one kiosk-keeper and two gardeners. Fallen in ditches and accidentally buried or crushed by heavy machinery: ten workers and 22 civilians including six unsuspecting visitors to Psychico from Kolonaki. A Te Deum for the fallen is held at the church of Aghios Demetrios on the Sunday following the notification of next-of-kin.

October

The drachma is devalued by 20 percent for the fifth time in 1986 which means it now has no value at all. The national currency is replaced by the ECU which nobody has ever seen or held in his hands before. The four-color ECU banknotes are very handsome with a group photo of the Papandreou family on one side and an artist's impression of the Soviet-financed alumina plant on the other.

November

Costa Gavras arrives in Greece to make *Missing 2*, the poignant story of a Greek industrialist's secret return, after fleeing the socialist regime in 1981, and his search for the thriving sausage fac-

tory he left behind. After many adventures and close calls with deadly Green guards (including a thrilling car chase up Kifissias Avenue on a Friday at 2 p.m.) he learns that his factory has been turned into a vocational training school for unemployed ministers and secretaries-general. But when he finally reaches it, the unemployed ministers and secretaries-general have already left to form a new political party and the place is boarded up and derelict, occupied only by a dirty old hobo who ends the picture by saying meaningfully to the industrialist: "There ain't nuttin' left here, mister, not a bloody sausage!"

December

A wealthy Greek-American arrives in Greece and announces plans for a series of productive investments to be financed by himself, a group of multinational companies and several large banks. He is given a big play in the Greek press which calls him the "Santa Claus who has come to save the Greek economy". But some doubts arise as to his credibility when he turns up at a press conference dressed as Santa Claus and the doubts are confirmed when, at the end, two men in white come and take him away.

Θάλασσα & Γιώτικη

Για τη θάλασσα ENA είναι το περιοδικό

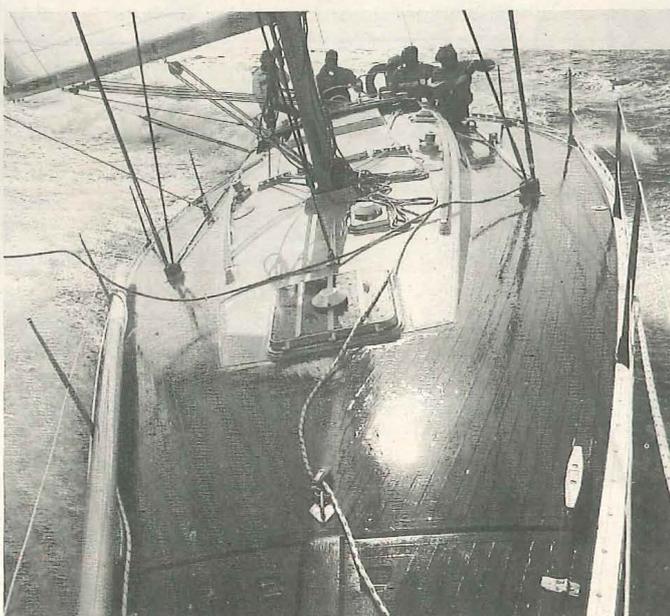
Από το 1977 κάθε 1η του μηνός στο περίπτερό σας ή με συνδρομή.

Όλα τα θέματα που καλύπτουν τη θάλασσα.

- Ερασιτεχνικό και επαγγελματικό γιώτικ
- Μικρά και μεγάλα, μηχανοκίνητα και ιστιοπλοϊκά σκάφη.
- Τεχνικά θέματα για τα σκάφη και τον εξοπλισμό τους.
- Ρεπορτάζ και άλλα πολλά.

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Xenitia

ELIZABETH HERRING

DATELINE U.S.A.: There are a lot of important Greek words and phrases for which English – no matter how many words make up the paraphrase – has no adequate equivalent; Greek cultural concepts, crucial bits and pieces of the Greek *weltanschauung* (to use a *German* word with no English equivalent), limbs of the Greek “body”, for which the First World in general draws a linguistic, and cognitive, blank.

Try to translate *xenitia*, *filotimo*, *parea*, *palikari*, or *kefi* for someone who knows neither Greece nor Greeks, and you’ll see what I mean. But achieve a gut-level understanding of such terms, and you’ll discover you’ve assumed enough Greekness to be at home in Greece... and miserable anywhere else.

Witness the case of this columnist: In *xenitia*, far from my *filotimo*-filled *parea*, I and my *palikari* are devoid of *kefi*. (Translate that sentence into English, in 70 words or less, at your own risk.)

Actually, it’s only the word *xenitia* I want to address here. Since I left Athens last May for a stay of indeterminate duration, *xenitia* has taken on particular significance for me. Better than any address I may have here, it is *xenitia* that defines my state, and state of mind.

But what does the word mean?

Elias Kouloukoundis, in his book *The Feasts of Memory: A Journey to a Greek Island* (Holt Rhinehart Winston, 1967), has a good couple of paragraphs on a term which describes that condition peculiar to the Greek abroad:

“Exile is a Greek experience, and there is even a Greek word for it which does not exist in other languages. It is *xenitia*, which is not exactly exile because it can be self-imposed, and not estrangement because there is no spiritual estrangement. *Xenitia* is simply the loss of the native land.

“It is an old experience in the Greek mind, as old as the pre-Christian Greek who spread from the native peninsula in an ever widening diaspora to other shores of the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, and the Black. Despite this sense of exile which haunts him to the grave, the Greek is ever journeying, especial-

ly the islander, who is hemmed in only by the horizon. The Greek is ever arriving or departing, on the way out, or on the way back.”

It’s an old, familiar experience, perhaps, but never a comfortable one. Having been out of Athens for eight months, I can tell you that *xenitia* is more like a disease than anything else; a diagnosable illness with very distinct symptoms.



Sufferers all display an amazing degree of what I’d call “culinary masochism”. We go to great lengths and great expense to purchase and consume any foods labelled “Greek”. Danish feta tasting like much-polished white shoe leather and selling for \$8 a kilo? Delicious! Mrs Astoria’s frozen *baklava*, or rather filo filled with corn syrup and exactly three crushed imitation walnuts? Give us more! The Greek in *xenitia* is a creature devoid of taste or reason. He will go back, repeatedly, to Nick’s Hellenic Café No 2, even after being informed that the owners are Lebanese, Puerto Rican or Basque, not Greek. All he wants is a place decorated with NTO posters and plaster casts of Igeia where he can weep into his First World beer.

Another symptom of this sad condition involves organized religion. Any Greek in the throes of *xenitia* becomes, for the nonce, a candle-lighting, icon-kissing, liturgy-following church-goer. He may not have darkened a Greek Orthodox portal in his post-baptismal existence, but now you have to pry him out of his pew. Why? Any Greek Orthodox church abroad contains Greeks. It matters not a whit that many of these good folk harbor framed autographed portraits of Queen F., or worse, Papadopoulos *et al*, on their sitting room walls: when you say *kalimera* to them after the service, they respond in words you understand, to the effect of, “Who-are-your-parents-how-many-

children-do-you-have?” etc. Home away from home.

Another telltale sign of the Greek in *xenitia* is his schizophrenic attitude towards money, for the lack of which he left home in the first place. Struggling to save in order to open “that little business in Ambelokipi”, in *xenitia* he finds he’s spending at least half his wages on stamps (44 cents a shot), phone calls (to Greece and to other Greeks stranded in *xenitia*, i.e. Vassilis in Chicago), and books on Greece (he picks up *Marigolds on the Acropolis*, only to discover it’s a vanity press publication by a member of the American Mission, read CIA, circa 1960). The other half of his salary disappears as well: life in the First World is expensive, and the Lebanese down at Nick’s Café are charging \$3.50 a souvlaki.

Yet another symptom is his belligerent romanticizing of the *patrida*. Though he may well have voted for Kyrkos in the last elections, while in *xenitia*, the Greek will not countenance a single negative remark about his premier: père and fils are beyond reproach, and woe take whoever says otherwise. Athens is *not* noisy, polluted, congested, etc., the Greek economy *isn’t* all that bad, and what problems there are may be attributed solely to outside influences... “and seldom is heard a discouraging word and the skies are not cloudy all day.”

In the last stages of *xenitia*, the Greek scrounges together whatever he’s saved, sells whatever he’s bought, and buys a passage home. Weeping on the approach to Hellenikon, he barely notices the blanket of smog cradling Lykabettus. At the gate, hale matriarchal figures engulf him in fierce embraces and the Customs official, himself a wet-eyed survivor of *xenitia*, turns away.

In the deafening noise of traffic around Syndagma, the scales begin to fall from his eyes. He hears that Lebanese have bought out Nikos’ taverna. But, thank heaven, the *parea* is still intact except for Vassilis in Chicago, he can walk past Aghia Triada without feeling obliged to enter, eat decent feta, even if it *is* Bulgarian, and start sending copies of *Tachydromos*, at great expense, to his friends still abroad.

Papandreou has stepped off his pedestal to become, once more, a real person with all his gifts and faults intact. Athens is alive and kicking, *if* smoggy and noisy. And, most encouraging, his *kefi* has returned, and he no longer has to translate that, or anything else, into English! □

Faux bijoux are big news

by Heather Tyler

Bijoux are the fashion accessory of the moment. In a country where women would rather be dead than be seen without their jewellery, glamorous fakes, contemporary semi-precious designs and reproductions of famous classics are a booming business.

The range is staggering and so are the prices. You can look positively baroque with glittering pieces from the Dynasty Collection at 100,000 drs a set, or if you are just looking for flashy trash you'll easily find it in abundance all over Athens, with earrings in some obscure shiny metal for as little as 500 drs. Treat the cheapies with care, though. That shiny stuff wears off.

Bijoux have their aristocracy, and the best of the Greek designers and craftsmen and women export to Italy, Germany, France, England, and the United States. Some of their designs come from classical

Greece, but they have also drawn on more recent periods with stunning results.

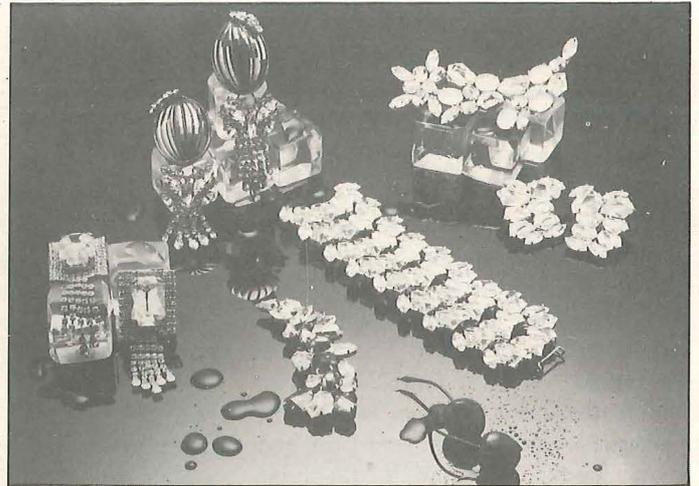
Most bijoux specialists are clustered around the Kolonaki area. At **Folli Follie** on Solonos the designers use clear crystals, often cut in very complex designs, and zircon, silver and gold to fashion their distinctive collections using stars, moon and heart shapes and, almost always, large bold chains. Customers include the rich and



Heart of gold from Folli Follie

famous. I noticed a picture of Raquel Welch wearing an unmistakably Folli Follie necklace and earrings. I bought a pair of silver five-point star earrings each centered with a zircon, for 7000 drs. Folli Follie export extensively to Italy and the United States, and are opening a shop in Florence.

Further down Solonos is a tiny shop called **High Season** which opened only three months ago. It stocks an impressive array of earrings, with the top price a very reasonable 7500 drs.



Bold and beautiful Aztec theme from Varla

Varla is probably the longest established bijoux specialist in Athens. It has been a strictly family business for 20 years, and now daughter Elena Varla, 27, is becoming a major creative force, working with her parents to produce an amazing variety of pins, brooches, chokers, belts, earrings, necklaces and bracelets. The Varlas, like most leading bijoux businesses, use the Austrian Swarovsky crystals, famous for their rich, vibrant colors. This winter they have produced a classy, imaginative collection using this season's strong fashion colors of emerald, ruby and sapphire. The pins and brooches – delicately arranged clusters of crystals in snowflake and cross designs among others – average 4500 drs.

At **White Rose** I viewed the Dynasty Collection – you guessed it, copies of the opulent “gems” worn by Joan Collins, Linda Evans and Co. These earrings, necklace and bracelet sets worked in silver, gold and zircon average 100,000 drs, and are reproductions of famous classics. They look incredible. And they look real.

Sofronas on Ermou and **Gui** in Patissson both highlight pearls this winter with some show-stopping necklaces using freshwater and Majolica pearls. Even the clasps are beautiful.

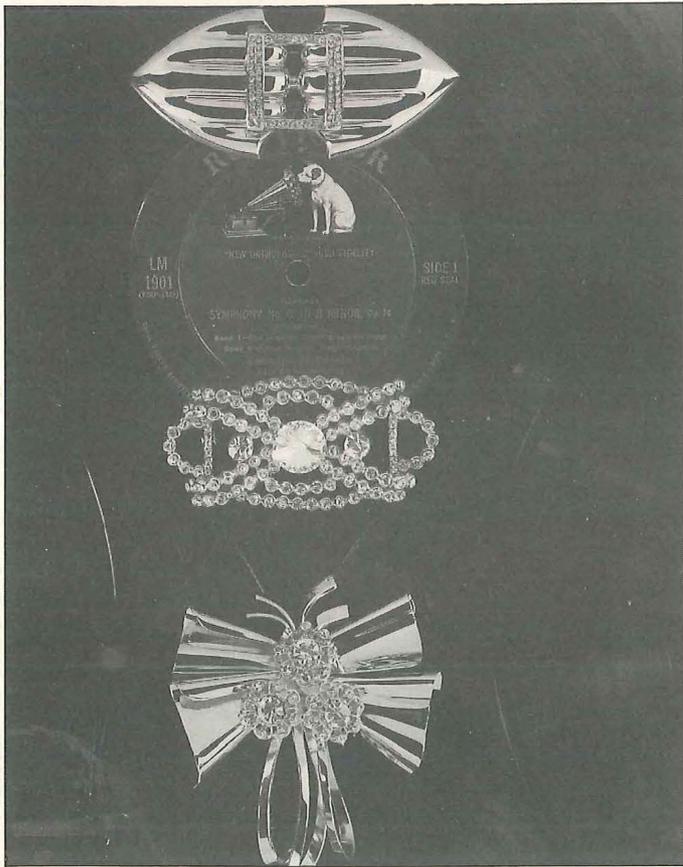
Bijoux Cascio is a branch of a famous Florence shop. When I visited, manageress Melita Othoneou was wearing a stunning gold brooch quite similar to the bottom



Silver heart with 18 carat gold snake from Folli Follie



Brooch 4500 drs, bracelet 14,000 drs, earrings 9,000 drs at Varla

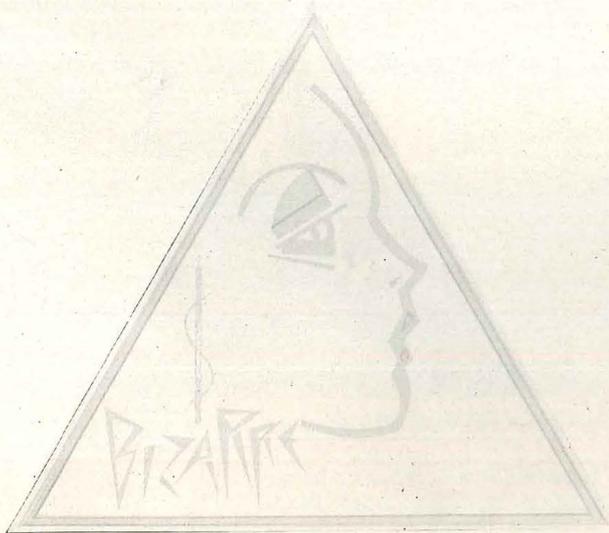


Beautiful brooches from Bijoux Cascio

one in the picture, part of their fabulous new winter collection. Most of the shop's goodies are larger than life... strings of pearls with crystal heart centre-pieces, art deco crystal and silver wings as earrings and necklace and big cobra-shaped gold-plated chains, to name just a few. Prices are reasonable, and the workmanship is superb.

Everything is imported from Florence.

If you just want to camp it up with something totally outrageous and blatantly transhy, then try **Bizarre**. I found the most wonderful pair of earrings made of some sort of furry fabric, which look exactly like ladybirds, black with red spots, for only 1500 drs.



You'll become a paragon of bad taste, and learn to love vulgarity with **Penny Papadopoulou's** bright, bright baubles and crazy plastic accessories. (As Diana Vreeland once said, vulgarity is so much more interesting than no taste at all.)

Armandos Moustakis produces some of the most flamboyant bijoux in Athens. His gold and silver accessories will be the focus of your dressing, and you had better dress carefully or you'll look like a fashion casualty. Borrowing from the classics and using theatrical flair in contemporary design, Armandos does not compromise. His collections are not for the timid. But if you dare to wear them, you are guaranteed a grand entrance at the most star-studded, jewel-encrusted party.

N.B. Treat your bijoux with loving care. If your prized piece is plated, wait until you're fully dressed and have daubed on your favorite perfume before you put it on, and make sure it's the first thing you take off when you come home.

- Armandos Moustakis**, Xanthou 7, Kolonaki, tel. 360-8242.
- Varlas**, Levendi 7, Kolonaki, tel 724-8507; Alopekis 14, Kolonaki, tel 723-3095.
- Bizarre**, Pindarou 34A, Kolonaki, tel 364-3032.
- Bijoux Cascio**, Levendi 5, Kolonaki, tel 723-7452.
- White Rose**, Papadiamandi 1, Kifissia, tel 808-5982; Anagnostopoulou 16A, Kolonaki, tel 360-4094.
- Folli Follie**, Solonos 25, Kolonaki, tel 363-2487; Patission 153, tel 862-8433.
- Penny Papadopoulou**, Irakleitou 12, Kolonaki, tel 360-2661.
- Gui**, Polisi Hondriki Patision and Kefalinias 46, tel 967-6714.
- High Season**, Solonos 40, Kolonaki, tel 363-2259.
- Sofronas**, Ermou 49, central Athens, tel 322-1350.



A touch of class from Armandos Moustakis

Katey's corner



☆ Well, somehow or other our 'old world' has wobbled through another year. Even though it manages to blotch its notebook at regular intervals, it can now begin again with a metaphorical clean slate. As individuals, we too are at the starting line with our good intentions for the New Year. May they all still be intact, and may a dash of health, a dollop of happiness and maybe even a trace of wealth have come your way by the end of 1986. Happy New Year!

☆ The British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce will be holding its monthly luncheon on January 15. To find out where you will be going and to whom you will be listening, contact the Chamber on 362-0168 after the holidays... The Propeller Club luncheon will be on Wednesday, January 22 and information can be obtained by telephoning 639-3250.

☆ Mary Gifford, the British singer and monologist, is well known for her past performances here in Athens both at the Hellenic American Union and at the British Council - sometimes in concert with her husband, Francis James Brown. She is now in England where she has performed her one-woman show "British Women on British Women" at the Rickmansworth Barn Theatre and given a benefit performance of "Joyce Grenfell, Memories and Monologues" for the Marie Curie Cancer Research Institute. She will be returning to Greece early this month.

☆ A spectacular fashion show was organized by the parents' association of Athens College recently to benefit the school's scholarship fund. Over 1000

attended the showing, in the ballroom of the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel, at which Eri Kakiva presented fashions designed by Gian-Franco Ferre, Versace and Kritzia. Delighted prize-winners returned home with a mink jacket from Eleni

the Spartans rugby club, HAMS, Hash-House Harriers, Hash-House Honeys, Roundtable, Lions, and the Australian Embassy. When the dust had settled, it was proven not only that the HAMS can sing and act, but that they are scholars as well.

of the regular activities of the International Club in Kefalari. There are lessons in conversational Greek, aerobics, Greek folk dancing, cookery, and bridge, and a regular Happy Hour. There is always a congenial group around and lots of special



Caught by the camera at the recent Women's International Club (WIC) fashion show-tea held at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Hotel are (from left) Mrs Ali Boraie, wife of the Egyptian ambassador and honorary president of WIC, and her guests Mrs Jeremy Thomas, wife of the British Ambassador, and Mrs Costas Giannacopoulos, president of the American Women's Organization of Greece.



Shoppers at the Hellenic Animal Welfare Association's recent bazaar took purchases home in this delightful 'doggie bag', displayed by Shirley Bassett (left) and Elsi Hirsch.

Samara, beautiful jewellery presented by Michalis Jewellers and a Versace dress donated by Ms Kakiva. In the coming year, many scholarship students will be saying 'thank you' to all the organizers and participants.

☆ When passing by 11 Amerikis in downtown Athens you are likely to notice the familiar triangle on the door indicating that you have arrived at the YWCA - or XEN here in Greece. Do pop in to see what they have to offer. The volunteers and professional staff will be happy to give you a copy of their program. With branches in many parts of the country, the YWCA is definitely alive and well in Greece, doing what it does best - helping women of all ages.

☆ At a most successful Quiz Evening organized by Stephen and Avril Alexander for The Players and held at the International Club in Kefalari, no fewer than 16 teams showed up. Some of the teams, composed of three contestants each, represented the Hockey Club,

Representing the winning HAMS were Sue Voutoupoulou, Tim Cullen and Ron Bambridge. The Spartans were second and the Australian Embassy team third. Other entrants will be welcome at a future session planned for early this year. For information call 807-1193.

☆ A good resolution for 1986 might be to join some

activities, so call Grethe Germanos, the manager, at 801-3396 or 801-7231 to get in on the fun.

☆ Jill Yakas Gallery recently opened an exhibition of watercolors and original prints by Hilary Adair, Judith Allen, Harriet Brigdale, Delia Delderfield, Maggie Hardy and Lisa Zirner.

☆ Friends of composer Francis James Brown will



Obviously very pleased to be present at the showing of the 1985-1986 collection of third-generation Finnish furrier Tarja Niskanen held at the Ekali Club were (from left) the Saudi Arabian Ambassador Abdullah Al Malhoog, Maria Psatha, public relations consultant, and president of the Consular Corps and Mrs George Besi. Tarja is now represented in Greece by Delia Tzavella.

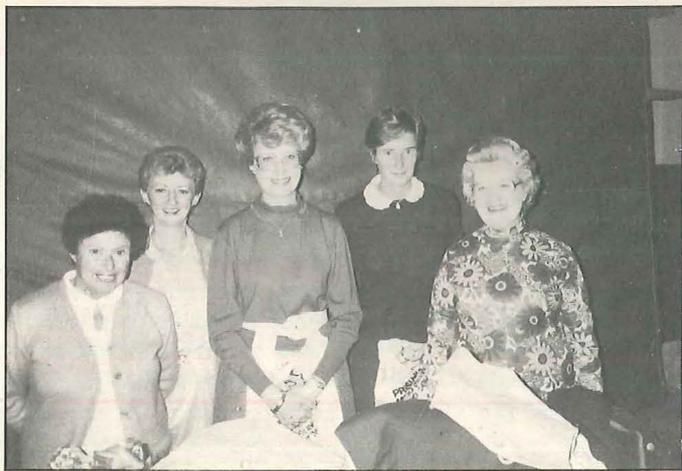
want to be present for the world premiere of his Sonata in One Movement for Violin and Piano when it is performed by violinist Sophia Piminitis and pianist Yolanda Severi at the Hellenic American Union on January 29. Be sure to set that date aside, and check *focus* for further details about the program.

☆ It is customary for the Commonwealth Remembrance Sunday here in Greece to be organized by the Military Attaché of the British Embassy, currently Brigadier Joe Milburn. The Service of Remembrance was conducted by Rev. Jeremy Peake of St. Paul's Anglican Church, with the assistance

of a representative of the Greek Orthodox Bishop of Nea Smyrni and the Athens Jewish Rabbi, in commemoration of the Greek and Commonwealth servicemen who have given their lives for their country. Held in the Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery in Faliro, the non-denominational ceremony was attended by diplomatic representatives of all Commonwealth countries, as well as allied and former enemy countries, and representatives of the Greek government. Wreaths were laid and the service closed with a trumpeter playing the Last Post from beside the large cross that dominates the cemetery.



In the continuing series marking the 110th anniversary of The American College of Greece, Mrs Niki Goulandris recently gave a lecture on "The Twelve Peonies of Greece", at which her beautiful lithographs of the peonies were on display. Before the lecture, the camera caught (from left) the president of the college, Dr John Bailey and his wife, American Ambassador Robert Keeley, Mrs Goulandris and Mrs Dimos Hadzimiltis, wife of the Cypriot ambassador, chatting in the front row.



If it is good cheer that sells at Christmas bazaars, then these ladies of St Andrew's Guild must have made a mint. In the used clothing stall were (from left) Mary Skondras, Pam Aldrich, Diane Nicoletopoulos, Anne Turner and Marian Tsakiroglou.



To enable some members of the Irish community in Greece to meet the cast of the celebrated Abbey Theatre, the Ambassador of Ireland and Mrs Charles V. Whelan gave a reception in the embassy residence. Playing to full houses at the National Theatre in Athens, the travelling troupe was highly acclaimed. Marie Keane, shown at the reception between Ambassador and Mrs Whelan, delivered a stellar performance.

☆ For over 60 years the International Social Service (ISS) Agency has existed in Greece to serve a unique need. Mrs Chris Koyas, director since September 1984, has a staff of social workers trained to assist persons with problems that cross national boundaries. This includes dispersed Greek families, refugees and mixed-nationality families, both within Greece and abroad. They are able to provide cross-border answers to problems because there are ISS branches in over 96 countries.

How many times have employees or friends asked you to whom they might turn with a cross-cultural problem! ISS is the answer. They offer social-work counselling, legal consultation, assistance with citizenship problems, matters relating to child custody and support, inter-country adoption, premarital counselling, special family problems of foreign persons in Greece, and matters of health. They can also guide clients when further professional service is required.

What is more, the staff can do all these things in Greek, English, French, German, Spanish and Arabic! Interpreters help them to help

you in other languages.

ISS Greece operates Mondays through Fridays from 8:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. In addition to the director, the professionally qualified social workers are Doretta Kairofylla-Lambadi, Danae Christoforides, Popy Strati and Vasso Anagnostopoulou. ISS Greece is recognized by the Ministries of Health and Welfare and Education as a professional agency, so they also have a social-work trainee assigned to them each year from the State School of Social Work.

As with everything else, all this professional assistance does not come free. A large portion of their budget comes from the Greek government, but individuals can help by becoming members and supporters. You can help as much or as little as you like, for annual membership costs just 1000 drachmas and lifetime sponsorships are 300,000 drachmas – with many possibilities in between.

Jot down the name and telephone number of this helpful organization and keep it handy – you never know when someone will need help in a hurry. ISS Greece can be reached at 321-7749 or 321-7758.

Fibre: taking the smooth with the rough

The greengrocer's wife, several friends, my student, my mother-in-law and both neighbors all have it. What? Well – er – constipation. Once the unmentionable has been mentioned, it is amazing how many people confess to having this chronic condition, which in time can lead to lower-bowel ailments from piles to cancer.

Although our grannies knew about the need for roughage, as it was then called, in their day food – especially flour and sugar products – was less processed, life proceeded at a slower pace, and fewer people could afford meat. As the fibre in food was processed out and sources of stress multiplied in industrialized societies, chronic constipation made its appearance.

The 'father of fibre' was a naval surgeon, Captain Thomas Cleave, who first put his ideas into practice 40 years ago when he gave constipated sailors wheat bran instead of aperients. He achieved excellent results, but was branded a crank until the late sixties, when his ideas were adopted by some leading surgeons to explain the ever-increasing number of cases of intestinal illness among eaters of the standard Western diet. Later, that august and conservative body, the Royal College

of Physicians, endorsed the benefits of dietary fibre; and when, in the seventies, fibre was also discovered to aid in slimming, its future was assured.

The star of the fibre show was bran. Many of the 22 percent of Britons who regularly resorted to laxatives threw out their mineral oils and sennapod granules and began starting their day doggedly munching through a breakfast better suited to horses than humans.



This overemphasis on what is only one source of fibre resulted from three factors. Bran is cheap, undoubtedly high in fibre content, and easily added to food. There has been a constant barrage of pro-bran propaganda from multinational cereal companies singing the praises of their crunchy, munchy fibrous products. And the less up-to-date

members of the medical profession still prescribe bran as the number one panacea for intestinal inactivity.

However, recent research has shown that the regular consumption of large quantities of bran could do more harm than good. It is unquestionable that we need between 35g and 50g of dietary fibre daily to give bulk to the food we eat and so ensure its smooth and rapid passage through our digestive systems. Surgeon Denis Burkitt explained the remarkably low incidence of diverticulitis, colon cancer, diabetes and coronary heart disease in the Third World by the fact that, because of their cereal-based diet, those who have enough to eat daily consume about three times as much roughage as Westerners. Their food zooms through their gut in about seven and a half hours, compared to the sluggish 48-hour journey down European innards. This speedy passage limits the absorption of surplus calories, and reduces the time any toxic elements linger in the lower end of the digestive tract. But some types of fibre, especially that found in bran, tend to bind up vitamins and minerals so the body cannot use them. Phytic acid in fibre sticks to minerals such as calcium and zinc, and prevents their absorption

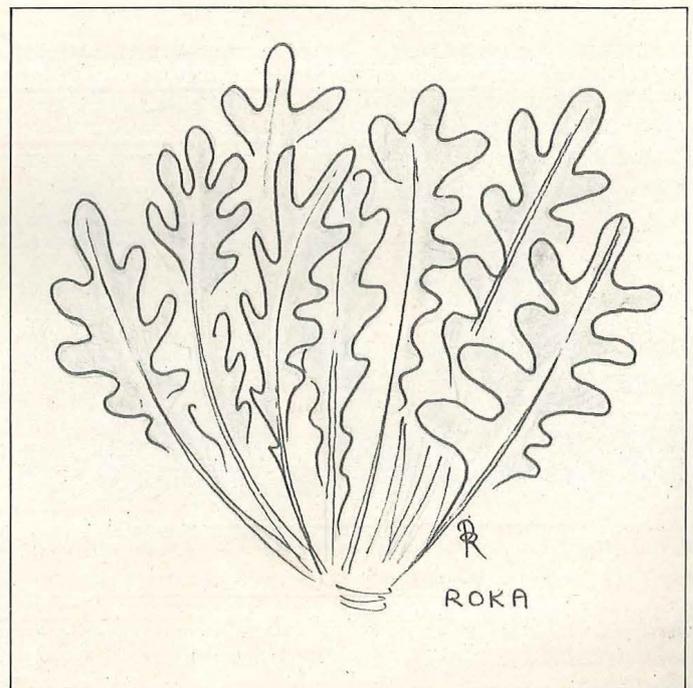
HAVE YOU TRIED...?

Roka (rocket) looks like dandelion and is sold in bunches, sometimes by gypsies outside the central fish market. It grows easily, so you can pick it yourself once you recognise its particular smell and peppery flavor. After washing, cut off the coarse root end of the stalk, chop roughly and add to lettuce, cabbage or carrot salads, which it greatly improves. It can be a salad on its own if it's not too hot.

Cardamon (winter cress) is a relation of watercress, whose Greek name it shares, but looks more like Greek parsley with the leaves continuing down the stalk. It is not as abundant as *roka*, which it resembles in flavor, and is found at market stalls which offer more unusual items. Treat as *roka*.

Finokio (fennel root) goes by its Italian name, and is the annual version of the familiar herb. It should be white and firm, and the cut stalks must not be too thick or it will be stringy. It can be finely grated raw into salads, but if you find the licorice flavor too strong it becomes milder with cooking. Halved lengthways it can be braised in oil in the oven, like celery, or better still, gently poached in water. It is delicious simply served with steamed potatoes and carrots dressed with oil and lemon.

D. REMOUNDOS



Where to get your fibre

Cellulose	Hemicellulose	Gums	Pectin	Lignin
Wholewheat flour	Cereals	Oatmeal	Apples	Older vegetables
Cabbage	Whole grains	Rolled oats	Citrus fruits	Strawberries
Young peas	Brussels sprouts	Dried beans	Cauliflower	Aubergine
Green beans	Mustard greens		Cabbage	Pears
Broccoli	Beetroot		Dried peas	Green beans
Brussels sprouts			Carrots	Radishes
Carrots			Strawberries	
			Potatoes	

in the gut. Insufficiently moistened hard-fibre cereal products can aggravate inflammatory digestive disorders, so bran alone is not the answer.

Dietary fibre is basically the mostly indigestible carbohydrate material in, or associated with, the cell walls of plants – it is not found in animal products. A fibrous-looking plant is not necessarily high in fibre – celery looks stringy, but peas have four times its fibre content. Also, high fibre content alone does not mean a plant is a good roughage-giver. Watercress is high in fibre, but you can eat much smaller quantities of it than the less well-endowed cabbage or apple. Lettuce and cucumber are mistakenly thought to provide roughage; in fact, they are mainly water.

It is now known that we need five

types of fibre, which play different roles in our bodies. Cellulose and hemicellulose come from the cell walls of plants and are the bulk providers already mentioned. They collect water in transit through the gut, so swelling up and speeding digestion. The drawback of cellulose is that it tends to bind up folic acid, so it is essential to get this fibre from whole foods, which have a higher folic acid content.

Less well known are the soluble 'soft' fibres – gums and pectin both associated with lowering blood cholesterol levels. They are sticky and globular, and pick up the bile salts in the gut, which would otherwise digest fats and aid their absorption into the blood, possibly as surplus cholesterol. They are particularly good for diabetics, as they seem to line the stomach,

so impeding sugar absorption. Gums also help slimmers by promoting weight loss when added to the diet in moderate quantities, although it is not known for certain how they do so. Pectin does not actually help constipation as 95 percent of it is digested.

The fifth fibre is lignin – a woody substance which is the pips on strawberries, the 'crunch' in pears, and the stringiness in older vegetables as it replaces cellulose. It too is a bulking agent, as well as appearing to stop the other fibres from being digested by bacteria in the gut.

An interesting book for fibre fans and slimmers is *The F-plan Diet* by Audrey Eyton (Harmondsworth, Middlesex, UK: Penguin Books, 1982).

D. REMOUNDOS

Toning up neck and shoulders

Arm weights (part 1)

These arm-weight exercises are done lying on your back. Start without the weights if your upper back is particularly painful and progress to the weights. You will need one-kilo weights (available in most sporting goods shops). It is preferable to use leg weights rolled up rather than dumbbells as holding the rolled-up weights forces you to use your hand muscles more and strengthens your grip (useful when you want to strangle your husband/wife or hang on to your toddler!)

To prepare

- Lie on your back, knees bent and legs a little apart, arms by your sides.
- Check that your stomach is flat, the middle of your back is down, your shoulders are down and chest open, and the back of your neck is long.
- Keep checking these points as you

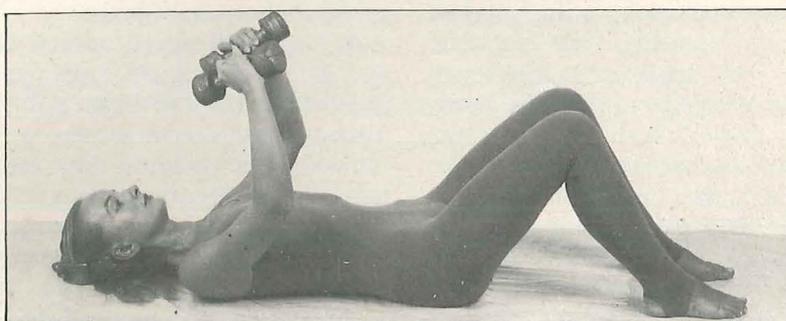
work through the exercises. In particular, be careful to keep your tummy in and your back on the floor.

Exercise 1

- Bend your elbows in to your sides.
- Breathe in. On the out breath stretch your arms to the ceiling, with the palms of your hands facing one another.
- Breathe in and bend your elbows back into the original position.
- Repeat 20 times.

Exercise 2

- Prepare as above.
- Bend elbows in to your sides.
- Breathe in and stretch your arms towards the ceiling, palms facing.
- Turn arms in as far as you can so palms now face out.
- Breathe out.
- Open your arms to the sides so they touch the floor.
- Turn palms up to face the ceiling.
- Suspend the breath and bend arms in toward your chest.



Plaka: the book

The artist

"We started one night over a bottle of Cambas in a Plaka taverna," says architect-artist Ed Eisman about the book *Impressions of Plaka* which he has just published with poet Michalis Moiras. "One thing led to another and we said 'let's give it a shot'. I started the next day. I'd give Mike six or seven sketches and then he'd come up with the poems."

Eisman studied art for a year in his native New York City before opting for architecture. "That year I looked around at my fellow classmates and there was such talent and competition, I wondered how I'd ever be able to make a living. Architecture seemed like a good compromise."

His first job out of architecture school was with a prestigious New York firm, but he kept up his art studies. "Slowly I started showing my art work, sort of off-Broadway shows — off-Broadway as in Hoboken, New Jersey. It was always a free-lance thing but they sold. They were literal and designy, just the thing architects like to use in office buildings and interiors."

Next there was a move to California, a new architectural firm and continued interest in the West Coast 'art scene'. The firm sent him to Puerto Rico to head a \$15 million office-building project and after its completion two years later he stayed on as a partner of a local architect with government "connections", and exhibited his paintings in Old San Juan. When elections dissolved the connections and he was once again in search of a job, a friend in Houston hired him as a project manager for a prototype teachers' college to be built in Saudi Arabia. "Our budget was so big, \$150 million, it was one of those jobs you never even imagine will come your way."

Two years later the project was completed and Ed and his wife had had enough of Houston. "We put our house on the market at a ridiculous price and decided if it sold we were meant to leave." It did sell — in two days — and they went to Europe on the profit. Ed began to paint full time.

When the money ran out he answered an ad in the *New York Times* for an architect, headed "Work in Greece", and was hired by a Saudi

Arabian firm drawing up the master plan for the city of Yanbu on the Red Sea. He was based in Athens but spent six months in Paris doing the conceptual work and made 27 trips to Saudi Arabia in the three and a half years he worked for the firm. "I was flying back and forth to Saudi Arabia every time I had a presentation, giving it before 300 guys in a tent someplace out in the desert."

Since completion of the Saudi project three years ago he has spent most of his time in Athens ("where opportunities keep presenting themselves") and is once again a full-time artist. A Greek-American film maker is shooting a 30-minute film called *Ed Eisman: Artist Abroad* for public broadcasting. There have been four local shows of his work (Diogenes and Nikis galleries) and a fifth is planned in April at the Hellenic American Union. A series of quality note cards featuring his drawings is also on the way.

The poet

"New York City is the biggest university in the world," insists Greek novelist and poet Michalis Moiras, who between the ages of 17 and 27 worked there as a sometimes illegal, penniless immigrant and wrote about the experience in three novels and a fourth, *The Illegal Alien*, to be published here this month.

At 15 Moiras signed on as a Greek seaman and after a year or two jumped ship in the US and headed for New York where his older brother worked. "In my books I want to show the hard times an immigrant has in a city like New York, living in one room, trying to find a job when you don't speak English."

He started out as a dishwasher,



Ed Eisman (left) and Michalis Moiras

working his way up the hierarchy of restaurant jobs. Eventually he and his brother opened an American coffee shop, the Red Flame on W. 57th Street.

He published his first novel, *The Unfortunates*, a series of letters between a sister in Greece and her immigrant brother in America, at the age of 24. When he returned to Greece three years later there were four Red Flames and he'd made enough money to settle down to a simple life in Plaka and full-time writing.

In addition to his four novels Moiras has published two collections of poems. The latest — his first in English — is *Impressions of Plaka*, which combines his poetry with Ed Eisman's drawings. And later this year there'll be a collection of short stories, also in English, *The Dirty Corner and Erotic Stories in Plaka*. Moiras sees this book as less philosophical than his novels. It is a series of comical sketches, many of recognizable characters met in his eight years as a resident of Plaka. "Most days you can find me in the coffeshops around Plateia Filomousa Etairias watching people. Ninety-five percent of the stories are true, though I may have had to change some of the names for my own protection." □

Putting myths (and monsters) on the map

Maps and Mapmakers of the Aegean.

Texts by Vasilis Sphyroeras, Anna Avramea and Spyros Asdrahas. Translated by G. Cox and J. Solman. Athens: Olkos Ltd., 5 Ipatia St., 1985. pp 261. 166 plates.

Trade, as they used to say, follows the flag, but to get the flag there they needed a map. The earliest marine charts, or portolans, we have date from the Mediterranean in the 13th century. They are Italian, but modelled on Byzantine charts which have not survived. The short-lived Frankish empire of the east, established early in that century, further opened up Aegean commerce to southern European ports. Therefore, the Aegean provides full and striking examples of every sort of mapmaking from its beginnings to the present-day yachting manual.

Maps are guides for getting places; creations of science; works of art. In each aspect they provide insights into what man sees, imagines, thinks of the world around him. They reflect men's preoccupations at the time when they were drawn. The 1290 *Mappa Mundi* in Hereford Cathedral, establishing Jerusalem as its gnomonic central point, provided a useful street map to the City of God. Porccachi's 1572 engraving of Rhodes portrays the island surrounded by very carefully and scientifically delineated genera of sea monsters. Modern maps, say our southern neighbors, have set north 'up' from a purely septentrional bias. Things that are round cannot have an up or down.

Five hundred years ago, navigators still moved crab-wise from rock to rock, from cove to island to promontory, leaving sight of land only when they had to. These precious portolans are the illustrated logs of such voyages. As practical itineraries for getting soldiers and goods around and about they are extraordinarily accurate, not bettered for 200 years. Their designers, as Anna Avramea writes in her brief but illuminating introduction, "described the world they discovered, mixing myth and reality. As we look at them today,

we can share in the dreams and the chimaeras which they pursued."

The delightful individual island maps of Buondelmonti, Bordone and Camocio are well represented and, as they say in the trade, 'highly suitable for framing'. But in this handsome volume they are even more suitably kept within covers. With Ortelius and the Dutch cartographers of the late 16th and 17th centuries the Aegean takes on a truly geographical spaciousness not improved upon the 18th century with the work of the French hydrographers, in particular the outstanding master, Choiseul Gouffier (1782-1822).

At all periods, however, the Venetians were particularly adept at morphological mapmaking. One could only wish for more examples of Marco Boschini's 17th-century work in Crete. Perhaps because they had the biggest stake in the commercial Levantine pie, the Venetians seem to have had the most refined eye for graphic detail. It is interesting to learn that Boschini was also a painter, for Venetian artists, especially Tintoretto – and Carpaccio, too, in his St Ursula panoramas – often show a deeply cartographical understanding. Boschini's Cretan works are as much landscapes as they are maps. That "bird's eye" view of life halfway between heaven and earth, so typical of old cartography, has luckily been preserved to this day by the insights of children.

Fine maps often tell more than what they seem to set out to say. Perusing these 166 beautifully produced plates, mostly of islands, one experiences sharp and vividly contrasting impressions of the Archipelago.

One impression is of diversity, of retreat into self, of fragmentation created by one of the most smashed-up geological formations on earth. John Donne could not have been looking at a map of the Cyclades when he wrote those noble words "No man is an *Iland*, intire of it selfe; every man is a peace of the *Continent*, a part of the *main*". No, every man in the Cyclades *is* an island, and when the bell tolls, even on Tinos, it does not toll for anyone on Mykonos.

Yet, the other impression is one of

continuity, of invisible hands passing on commerce, culture, history, corsairs and tourists, from one island to another. Though the Aegean has no center (not even Delos) of its own, it becomes itself a center in the wider context of Europe and the Middle East, as the sea has long known, to its great sorrow and greater glory.

Maps tell these stories with sweep and brevity. Their striking individual details tell more, for not only is each island depicted so differently from another, but each changes character itself over five hundred years under the mapmaker's eye. And so it still is. For example, today, Yiaros may be an insular failure, *une île abandonnée*, for one; for another, who was retained as a political prisoner there 40 years ago, it may be as big and populous as Asia. By contrast, there is the curious example of Kaloyeros.

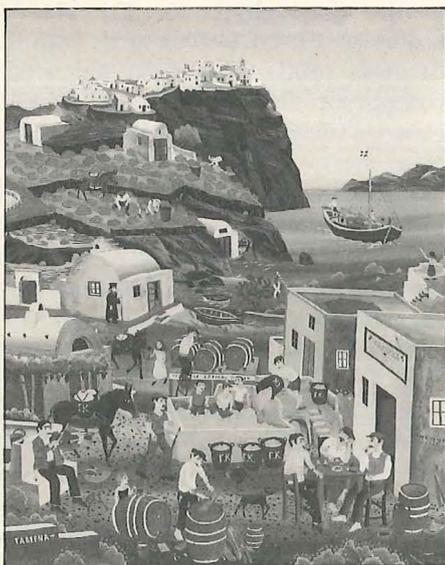
Kaloyeros appears on the earliest portolans, drawn about the size of Syra or Samothrace. Its odd formation – a kind of mini-Santorini – first aroused the pictorial interest of Bartolomeo whose woodcut reproduction of the island, showing a winch heaving a boat up one of its cliffsides, was accompanied by a sonnet. That was in 1485. In Bordone's 1537 rendering there is also a monastery as prominent as St John's on his woodcut of Patmos. In his 1696 *Isolario*, Coronelli devotes a long text describing three priests inhabiting a hermitage illustrated as standing among trees in the crater floor of an extinct volcano. Now, in 1986, one will search for Kaloyeros on a 1:1 000 000 scale map of the Aegean in vain. It is not even recorded in the 1:200 000 scale *Atlas of Greece* published by the National Statistical Service.

But watch out! Don't try to sail from Andros to Chios guided by a Hallwag map or you may go down on the rocks of Kaloyeros with all hands. It may have been swept off the map but it is still there – and your British Admiralty chart will tell you exactly where. Maps can tell stories by omission, too.

In these waters, myth *is* reality; dreams and chimaeras are still pursued – on maps and in fact – and may yet be found. There is no better book than this to prove that even now on a clear day in the Aegean you can see forever. □

Painted tales on glass

Better known as Antonios o Santorinos (Antonios of Santorini), Wernhart Pittinger is a native-born German who has been living and painting on Santorini since 1962. His home there is a well-furnished cave in the cliffs.



"Autumn" by Antonios of Santorini

Antonios studied fine art and graphic arts in Munich but he is mainly self-taught. In his new environment he not only adopted a new name but also learned a new technique which revives a traditional style of painting on glass practised on the island many years ago. What makes this style original is that the picture is painted on one side of the glass but is viewed from the other. Using this difficult and time-consuming technique, Antonios painted the colorful scenes recently exhibited at the Goethe Institute. (Another exhibition of his work will be held at the Piraeus Marina Club in mid-January.)

In the manner of the Naive painters Antonios creates small genre tableaux full of humor with a cast of characters cheerfully whiling away the hours at the *kafenion*, playing backgammon, and dancing to bouzouki music. The receding rooftops and winding paths of the island village offer glimpses of everyday life and customs: the procession of an icon through the streets; celebrating Clean Monday with a picnic of lenten food and wine; the drying of grapes; a colorful wedding; a priest riding his donkey shaded from the hot sun by his umbrella while his wife walks ahead carrying a load of fruit. The essence of village life is captured in these

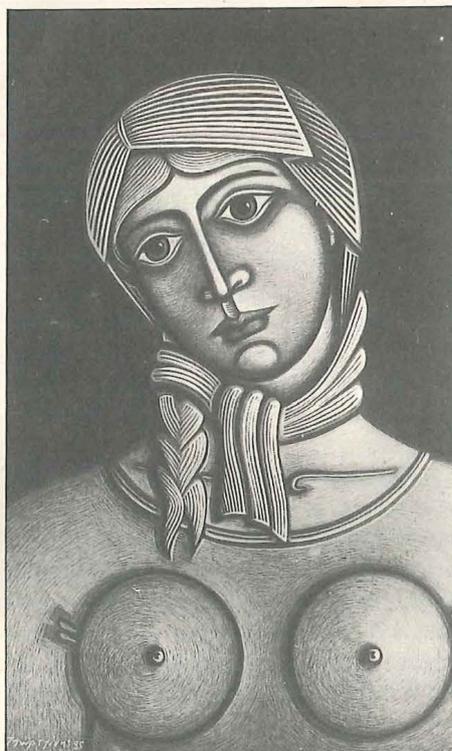
lively, busy scenes of island folk at work and play.

The colors are vividly brilliant due to the acrylic paint made specifically for this glass-painting technique. Under a strong spotlight the paintings give the illusion of a third dimension. Summer scenes glow with warm reds and yellows and with amusing details which add to the charm of these painted tales on glass.

Panos Tzortzinis

Another self-taught painter who uses unusual materials is Panos Tzortzinis. Greek born, he paints on wood stylized young men and women, in scenes drawn from rural memories.

Inspired by his cultural heritage, he draws, simply and directly, sturdy handsome figures reflecting the atmosphere of farm and village life. Set in rigid poses, with bare feet planted firmly on the ground, their slightly tilted heads, facial features and general stance remind one of the saints in



Panos Tzortzinis, "A country girl"

Byzantine icons. Sitting at a taverna table over a bottle of wine or playing the bouzouki, the men are the counterparts of Yiannis Tsarouchis' urban youths. The girls are demure and unassuming; even in their nudity there is an air of innocence. Many panels complement each other. In one, a boy plays music, while in the other, a girl

leans over, listening: both sport angels' wings.

Tzortzinis has an instinctive sense of color and design. His colors are sombre – earth hues mixed with the muted byzantine shades of red and blue, and set against the solid dark brown wood. The brushstrokes are fine and strong, creating patterns of forceful rhythms and shadows. The two-dimensional perspective, the clear-cut lines and delineation of shapes could easily be carried over into woodcuts. It's been said that Tzortzinis' work is a perfect model for the graphic arts. To stress the rural element, he frequently adds floral detail, sheaves of wheat or baskets of fruit. He also paints still-lives of fruit or musical instruments. A guitar and violin, set dramatically side by side on a velvet cloth, evoke Morandi's still-lives.

The Panos Tzortzinis exhibition runs from January 15 to February 15 at the Iakinthos Gallery, Zirini 23, Kifissia.

Small-scale figures

The noted sculptor Klearhos Loukopoulos is presenting an exhibition of small sculptures and related pen-and-ink drawings at the Nees Morphes Gallery.

Loukopoulos is best known for his large geometric sculptures, dynamic studies in movement which adorn buildings and squares throughout Greece. For this exhibition, however, he is showing small-scale figurative works in bronze. His themes are, as he calls them, cosmogenic – figures which he sees more as parts of masses than as individuals.

The pen-and-ink drawings are crowded scenes filled with such figures. These are not necessarily narrative scenes but more a camera's impressions; views of the multitude seen from a distance. Woven together, the forms become lost in a maze of spontaneous pen-strokes, their identities obscured so that they convey only a psychological presence. Loukopoulos creates intriguing compositions: he enigmatically masses his figures within a large head; he gives them refuge under the carved profile of a Mount Rushmore; he envelops them in a special universe of hopeless silence. Are they waiting, dreaming, thinking? one wonders. The rapid rhythm of the pen increases the



Clearhos Loukopoulos, pen and ink drawing

visual interest of the drawings, the images and textures stimulated by the pulsating lines and the fine cross-hatchings.

The anonymous figures of the drawings assume individuality as they materialize in bronze. These small slender sculptures of male and female shapes, modelled with great delicacy, are timeless images. Free from any surface patina, they glow with the natural sheen of the bronze. The kneeling warrior holding his shield could be a gallant knight or a modern soldier: his posture reflects the attitude of eternal valor. The female figures evoke a concrete image as well as a universal one in the fluid grace and harmony of their movements. Viewed in the round, these sculptures express a beauty and charm that complement the solid volumes of the artist's larger works.

The Klearhos Loukopoulos exhibition runs from January 9 to January 25 at the Nees Morphes Gallery, Valaoritou 9a, Syntagma.

Related exhibitions

Gallery Dada recently held two contrasting yet connected exhibitions, of painter Katerina Vavlitou and ceramist-sculptor Morphy Ghikas.

A New York-born Cypriot now living in Greece, Vavlitou conveys her love of human beings by penetrating into the substance and soul of her subject. Her interest, as she states, lies in depicting the positive and negative ele-

ments of human nature. Her subjects are lovely young women – coquettes enamoured of their own image. The theme of narcissism recurs in compelling portraits and their doubled reflections.

Vavlitou creates the illusion of loveliness by stressing female sensuality and romanticism. Awakening in bed, day-dreaming by the window, and posing by the mirror become sacred acts of beauty. Color articulates emotion in lovely lights and shadows, creating a haunting quality.

A three-panelled series showing a girl in the process of rising from bed describes a ritual of languid, almost erotic poses. The subject's beauty is underlined by her very feminine clothing. A large painting of the girl in a long summer gown, posing with quiet dignity on a deck chair, is especially

ments – are mainly clay, black copper oxide, wire rope, enamel, and wood found in junk heaps. Doors, boxes, pipes, even shovels find their way into her imaginative compositions. Skilfully and effectively combined, the many materials always accent contrasting surface textures. Shades of gray and earth colors are highlighted with bright shards of enamel. She decorates surfaces with linear designs, glazed color, even with her own thumb-print!

An attractive composition enhanced by its warm terracotta colors is a large rusted shovel gathering up the broken pieces of a clay pot. A more complex and demanding construction incorporates a series of tall slim pipes, painted black, coiled with spiralling wire or heavy rope, grouped in pairs and standing on highly glazed ceramic bases. □



"Figure" by Katerina Vavlitou

romantic. Small studies in which the artist experiments with colors, light and various motifs, have the interest of independent works of art.

One of Vavlitou's models is her friend and fellow exhibitor, Morphy Ghikas, of whom there are two lovely paintings – one, full length; the other, a portrait whose rich surface texture is enhanced with collage material related to Morphy's ceramic work.

Ghikas studied sculpture in Greece and ceramics at New York's Stony Brook University. The materials she uses for an impressive array of constructions – floor and wall arrange-



Morphy, ceramic construction

Vanessa Redgrave: art and responsibility



Redgrave (right) in "The Bostonians"

"As I was taught to understand it, to be an artist is to undertake responsibility," said Vanessa Redgrave, never averting her intense gaze. "Artists are responsible not only for art but for developing their own powers, and everybody else's, of understanding more about human life and circumstances." Redgrave was talking about the film *The Bostonians*, which had its premiere at the 1984 Cannes Film Festival, and will be playing in the Athens area in early 1986.

The Bostonians is the product of the combined talents of the famed "wandering company" comprising director James Ivory, producer Ismail Merchant and scriptwriter Ruth Praver Jhabvala, who adapted the screenplay from Henry James's novel. Vanessa Redgrave is cast as Olive, a shy but militant suffragette in 19th-century New England, who takes on the education of Verena (Madeleine Potter), a brilliantly gifted but naive young woman. Verena is the daughter of a dubious faith healer and medium who has been taking her around the country to display her mesmerizing oratory skills. Olive wants to mold and refine Verena's talent so it can be applied to the feminist cause to which she has dedicated herself. Under her guidance, Verena becomes passionately involved with the emancipation movement and with Olive herself and they form what was known at the time as a "Boston marriage". But a triangle develops when Basil Ransome (Christopher Reeve), a dashing but impove-

ished Mississippi lawyer strongly opposed to the Boston feminists, vies for Verena's affections. A fierce struggle develops between Basil and Olive over Verena, who suffers because she loves them both, but emerges as a powerful and radiant personality who inspires thousands of women.

The film has some refined but expressive performances, an imaginatively developed plot, and impressive cinematography by master cameraman Walter Lassally.

Director James Ivory, in a press conference at Cannes, explained the term "Boston marriage" as a union between two unmarried women who lived together and joined forces, usually in some common purpose such as moral or educational reform, or in this case, women's rights. Such a "marriage" between Henry James's sister and a friend and companion provided the inspiration for the relationship depicted in *The Bostonians*.

Redgrave trained at the Curtis School of Speech and Dance in London and made her debut in Tony Richardson's 1957 production of *Othello*. She soon acquired a reputation as a brilliant actress after appearing in a number of Royal Shakespeare Company productions. She made her first movie, *Behind the Mask*, the following year, playing the on-screen daughter of her late father, Sir Michael Redgrave. Yet it wasn't until 1965 that she really won public acclaim – and the award for Best Actress at Cannes – for her performance as the confused wife of an unpredictable eccentric in the off-beat comedy *Morgan, A Suitable Case*.

She caused a sensation in her next film, the avant-garde psychological puzzler *Blow-Up* (1966) and in the ensuing years became one of the most popular screen actresses. She was nominated for an Academy Award several times and finally won an Oscar for Best Supporting Actress in *Julia* (1977). She created a stir at the awards ceremony when she made a political statement and after this incident, received almost as much press coverage for her off-screen activities and support of left-wing causes as she did for her performances.

Her independent-mindedness and determination have not diminished and are reflected in her choice of roles. After her performance as an heroic in-

mate of a Nazi concentration camp in the title role of *Julia*, she starred as the enigmatic mystery author Agatha Christie in *Agatha* (1979). Most recently she appeared in Joseph Losey's last film *Steaming*.

Redgrave admitted that her outspoken stance on social issues has sometimes caused her problems and lost her some acting parts. Asked if she was raised to be an unorthodox thinker, she replied, "No, but something happened to me; life happened. And I found that some of the plays I did opened my eyes to things I hadn't been aware of." She added, "Because I have to know as much as possible about the source of my parts, in the process I began to be educated and my views were changed."

Before undertaking the role of Olive in *The Bostonians*, Redgrave studied the history of the American women's movement from the 1830s to the 1870s. "The early feminists were courageous, exceptional women," she said. "Everything they thought or did or wanted to do was being ridiculed by society and the press, who considered them either mad or bad – or both." Redgrave expressed admiration for the feminists' dedication to improving working conditions and educational opportunities for women.

Redgrave admitted that there were indications in James's book that he saw Olive as a woman who simply hated men, and that he would have liked to reduce the women's emancipation movement to a group of women who disliked men. But, she said, neither Ivory nor Jhabvala nor she herself wanted to convey this view.

Redgrave felt that some lines of the script, such as Olive's saying to Verena, "Promise me you won't marry," were open to misinterpretation. "I understand this in the light of Olive explaining to Verena that she could make an important contribution to the emancipation of women by being a leader of the movement; but this involved dedicating her life to it." As Redgrave explains, no woman at that time, unless she was very wealthy, could do this and bring up children as well. "Olive said this to her not because she couldn't stand the idea of her being with a man but because working for emancipation meant doing everything you could to achieve it. You couldn't be involved with it as a dilettante." □

A great Boris

The Athens State Orchestra opened its new season with a people's opera: *Boris Godunov*. It was this same 'people's work' which gave occasion for one of the most memorable productions under the military dictatorship – the 1971 Paridis/Yiannopoulos *Boris*. It is singular, then, that the people's opera produced with such gusto under the junta should have deteriorated under socialism into a musically uninspired performance sustained mainly by the unusual prowess of a guest artist in the title role.

The opera, which deals with the decline and death of a tyrant, was written by the aristocrat Modest Mussorgsky and has ever since stood for revolution. Yet few listeners distinguish its democratic subject matter from its truly revolutionary aspect, namely, its musical expression. It is significant that the first step towards the 'democratization' of *Boris* was Rimsky-Korsakov's popular version which was well-meaning but deradicalized the original score.

Its musical values aside, the 'truth' of *Boris Godunov* is that, even though it was composed three centuries after the historical episodes it dramatized, general conditions in Russia had not fundamentally changed in the meantime. Yet had the music been written by a more popular contemporary, like Cesar Cui, its performance might have had a social or historical, but not a musical, significance. Hence, a socialist regime, dedicated to the edification of the common man, would be artistically mistaken in selecting even this hypothetical *Boris* as the work to open a new season.

With the notable exception of the splendid bass, Paata Burtchuladze, already one of the great Borises of our century, the new production was vocally disappointing. Among the Greek artists, Kiki Morfoniou as Marina stood out like a pinetree in an olive grove, even though the first Polish scene was cut in this production. True, at this particular performance Vassilis Fakitsas (Pimen) and Makis Gavrielidis (Shuisky) were out of voice and could not project the fullness of vocal range and dramatic intensity which the score requires.

The chorus was very good and so was Spyros Evangelatos' direction. Giving sweep and precision to the

crowd scenes, he did not overlook those many intimate and musically concise vignettes which contribute so much to the total epic effect. Yiannis Karydis' movable flats and flights of stairs were effective in the grand scenes and functional in the smaller ones. The costumes of Andonis Kyriakoulis displayed sumptuousness without vulgarity – a thing not easily achieved in historical opera. Under the direction of veteran Odysseas Dimitriadis, the orchestra gave an adequate reading of the score.

Chamber music triumph

The Nash Ensemble, which performed at the Pallas Theatre late last year, was by no means "just another event" at the end of Athens' reign as Cultural Capital of Europe 1985. From the opening "Introduction, Theme and Variations" of Weber, the agility of Michael Collins' clarinet playing and the feeling evoked by the strings were impressive.

Ravel wrote "Trio in A Minor" during World War I. It is the most difficult piano trio in the repertoire, and every performance of it is an event. During the recapitulation of the first movement a rare atmosphere of intensity and expectation was created. The *pianissimi* were breathtaking. The Pantomim was played with great panache and without rushing. The intensity of the first movement recapitulation returned with the slow movement. The chordal climax of the Passacaglia with its swaying bass octave passages was particularly moving. With its thundering chords on the piano, the finale and triumphant conclusion achieved an impressive exultation.

The second part started with the "Variations on a Greek folk tune for piano trio" by Skalkottas, which elicited some vigorous playing in the style of the period.

To hear a great work (played to perfection) in a concert is rewarding. But to hear two is more than one can ask for. The Clarinet Quintet, which belongs to Mozart's last years, is a work of almost morbid beauty. Its qualities were reflected in the playing of members of the Nash Ensemble. It was played with classical poise, yet great warmth of feeling. Both the slow movement, with its unequalled long melody, and the Minuet, with its two

trios, are highly charged emotionally and elicited some beautiful playing. The non-legato passages on that instrument were particularly striking. I cannot recollect ever hearing the clarinet played better. The finale of Weber's Clarinet Quintet op. 34, which was offered as an encore, displayed all the virtuoso qualities of the clarinet which Mozart tried to subdue for the sake of form. In Weber the clarinet was let loose with all its brio. The acoustics at the Pallas Theatre (perhaps partly because of the lowered velvet curtain) were excellent.

The very fine artists of the Nash Ensemble are: Maria Crayford, violin; Roger Chare, viola; Christopher van Kampen, cello; Jan Brown, piano; and Michael Collins, clarinet.

Varieties of English song

An unusual and well-planned recital given on November 28 at the British Council presented an exceptionally wide spectrum of English songs. Canadian Paul St Pierre and piano accompanist Angheliki Papageorgakopoulos covered a wide variety of vocal music from the Jacobean lute-song of Francis Pilkington, through music for Restoration theatre exemplified by Purcell, Augustan masque as represented by Handel, and the late Georgian settings of Shakespeare by R.J.S. Stevens, down to modern settings by C.A. Gibbs of words by Walter de la Mare. There were even songs by a Hungarian composer who settled in England, Matthias Seiber. His "Four Greek Folk Songs", based on authentic Greek tunes, were particularly interesting.

The second part of the program was devoted to Benjamin Britten's "Les Illuminations", set to the poems of Rimbaud. St Pierre, whose voice has undisputed individuality, sang with the equanimity and poise of a born artist. His natural tenor voice is particularly beautiful in the middle register. In the Britten pieces one could not help but think of Sir Peter Pears, and in the Seiber songs his rendition and 'Greekness' were particularly moving. His diction, furthermore, has particular clarity. Miss Papageorgakopoulos, who has studied in Athens and in England, has performed here often. Once again, she demonstrated her natural instinct and taste both as soloist and accompanist.

London Contemporary Dance Theatre

Sensual dancing from a talented team



Anita Griffin and Michael Small in "Run Like Thunder"

I admit I am not entirely unbiased towards the London Contemporary Dance Theatre. I attended the company's school for three years and greatly admire many of its dancers, so when they visited Athens late last year I was curious to see what changes had taken place in the six years since I'd last seen them perform. I was not disappointed.

The first piece in the program, "Bridge the Gap", choreographed by

Siobhan Davies (formerly one of the company's leading dancers) to music by Benjamin Britten, was a very modern piece and possibly the most difficult for a layman to understand. The pessimistic tone of the piece reflects the mood of Britain today. The dancers wear everyday clothing, rather loose and unflattering, and though they dance mostly in couples, their communication seems asexual. Patrick Harding-Irmer

was brilliant in the only solo in the pieces as an old man who, watching the couples from afar, dances his despair and loneliness.

"Bridge the Gap" was choreographed in 1985. The next piece, "Forest", by Robert Cohan, was choreographed in 1977 to music by Brian Hodgson. The difference in mood between the two pieces is striking. Robert Cohan, the art director of the London Contemporary Dance Theatre, was once Martha Graham's partner. He has been the leading light of the company and the inspiration of its dancers for many years. In "Forest" the dancers wear skin-tight body suits in the colors of autumn leaves. Each movement is clearly visible. The music consists of natural sounds – the wind, rain, a storm – on which the dancers' movements impose a rhythm. The dancers are sensual, spinning across the stage and freezing into exquisite gestures, leaping and stopping like animals caught in mid-flight.

"Electric Rites", choreographed by Tom Jobe to music by Barrington Phe-loung, is a ticket-seller. With it we return to 1985. The dancers, in punk costumes with wild hairstyles and makeup, line up for their chance to dance alone to the music of a rock band. Their movements, while clearly defined, are violent and disconnected. The dancers are completely alienated from one another: any communication between them is aggressive. Jobe breaks up the dance sequences with strobe lighting, producing further disorientation and emphasizing the dancers' alienation. There is some very powerful, mean and sexy dancing from Anita Griffin and Ann Went.

It is to the dancers' credit that they were able to dance commendably in three completely different pieces in one evening. The London Contemporary Dance Theatre has proven itself over the years as a technically sound and highly talented team. Praise for its achievements is due to Robert Cohan and the dedicated dancers of the company. Their performance was the best thing I had seen in Athens in a long time. □

Soccer on the rocks?

Wherever soccer is played with any passion, supporters and officials love to moan about the ills of the game, but by any standards Greek soccer appears to have tottered into a real state of crisis. The current season has reached its mid-point with the 16 first division clubs threatening to grind the whole soap opera to a halt by not playing unless the authorities meet their funding demands. Further aggravating the sickness of the country's best-followed sport are a recent history of unashamed monopolisation of the best players by one or two clubs with the biggest sources of cash behind them and the on-the-field antics of players and referees.

The debt-ridden leading clubs have claimed the state has been exploiting them through not ploughing a fixed share of the weekly Pro-Po, or football pools, takings back into the game. Their anger has been further stoked by the country's two television channels not paying for their coverage of the clubs' matches. So far, however, their case, and a demand for 10 percent of Pro-Po takings which would raise some 1500 million drs, have been rebuffed by the government. Instead they've received an offer of a mere 250 million drs, coupled with retaliatory warnings of massive fines for defaulting on social welfare dues. The secretary-general for sport, Dimitris Sarris, has aired the possibility of a return to amateurism if the clubs don't sort themselves out. Sarris also attributed most of the debts to shady currency deals he suggested had been instrumental in capturing overseas stars and trainers for the Greek game.

What's happening on the pitches also shows the game to be in some disarray. Greece's two most famous teams, Panathinaikos of Athens and its long-time Piraeus rival Olympiakos, are both the subject of speculation at present. Shipowner George Vardinoyannis' ambitions to mould Panathinaikos into a 'super team' are well known and several other Greek teams have been robbed of their best players to this end, with Panathinaikos signing up another eight stars in 1985 alone with two signings already concluded in December. The Vardinoyannis family was recently

quoted as one of the 25 richest clans in the world. Observers have suggested Panathinaikos has even purchased some players simply to deny them to Olympiakos, whose chairman since 1979 has been pugnacious shipowner Stavros Daifas, reputedly a personal rival of Vardinoyannis. Two years ago, Daifas stepped in to get the authorities to overturn an original verdict that an Argentine player imported by Panathinaikos was in fact Greek. The final decision meant the Athens club had filled its quota of foreign players and was denied this option to strengthen its team.

But contrary to most predictions Panathinaikos has failed to romp away with the championship in the manner expected and was only narrowly leading the league at year's end. Other sides have improved their play in meetings with the would-be 'super team'. Whether this has been because the players have been responding to the pure athletic challenge or because they have been harboring dreams of impressing Vardinoyannis and becoming the next target of his chequebook is unclear, but several teams have snatched precious points from the leaders. It's also said that Panathinaikos is now so stuffed with star players that fear of being dropped has taken the edge off their performance. More obviously, the side's defensive frailties – a widespread characteristic of Greek football – have let it down even when it has looked impressive in attack.

Meanwhile Olympiakos, which has been flirting with the relegation zone, appears to need restructuring. It has been three years since the famous club's last trophy and fans claim more money needs to be injected – something Daifas may find difficult in the light of some heavy recent shipping investments. Northern club PAOK, last year's surprise champions, are flailing even closer to the bottom of the first division and recently gave one of the year's tamest performances, losing to Olympiakos.

Among clubs matching up to expectations is Nea Smyrni's Panionias, which has held second place for several weeks, but the success of their rushing style may be more of a pointer to the lack of consistency sweeping the first



division than anything else. Furthermore, the inspiration for many of their wins has been Vasov, the Bulgarian import who, like many of the foreign stars now chasing around Greek pitches, has relished the poor discipline of local defences.

Another problem – an old one – continues to be players sending themselves sprawling theatrically or shrieking with feigned agony in attempts to win penalties or induce referees to send off opposing players. For example, in the dying seconds of the recent match between Panathinaikos and Ofi, the Cretan side which is one of another handful of leading clubs in which the Vardinoyannis family has more than a passing interest, Ofi was leading 4-3 when a Panathinaikos forward fell to the dirt as though poleaxed, although he appeared to have had little physical contact with anyone around him. The referee unhesitatingly pointed to the penalty spot but Panathinaikos squandered the golden opportunity to save the match.

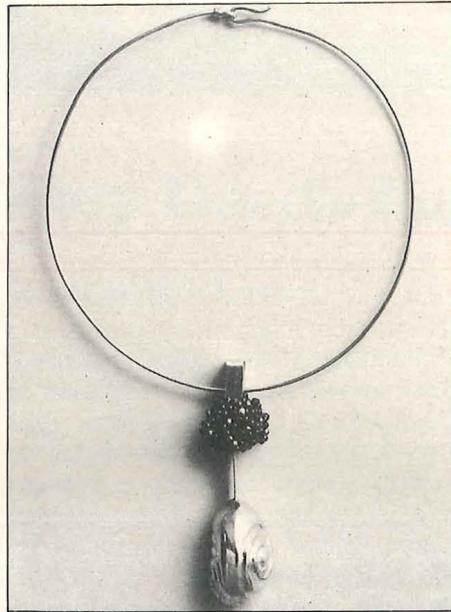
Highlights of the season so far have been the strength of provincial teams such as Larissa and Aris which have matched the big Athens clubs in every department except their wallets, the high-scoring entertainment of several recent games, and the excitement of the championship race, which at this stage is still a close tussle. With the clubs in militant mood, we can't even be sure there'll be a second half to the season.

Pointers



Quick Film's 'megastore'

Quick Film has opened a new 'megastore' in Kallithea. While waiting the hour necessary for your film to be developed, you can browse in one of the 15 electronic and photographic-goods departments. The store is located at Davaki 49 (formerly the ΔEH offices) in Kallithea. Lacoste recently presented its new collection of jackets, pullovers, pants, shirts, terry-cloth robes and umbrellas. You'll find clothes for men, women and children at the Lacoste boutique at Solonos 5, Kolonaki. Sculptor Takis has been working with jewellery since 1974. He recently created a line of small-scale sculptures which he calls 'magnetic jewellery', and which Stavros Mihaliaras presented last month at his gallery at Irodotou 19. Takis' 'magnetic jewellery' is made from 22-carat gold



Takis' 'Magnetic jewellery'

and each small sculpture comes in a limited edition of from one to nine pieces. Ilias Lalaounis has just inaugurated another boutique, this time in London at 174 New Bond Street. On display in the boutique, which is more a gallery than an ordinary jewellery shop, are a retrospective exhibition of Lalaounis' jewellery, his art book *Metamorphoses* (which was recently awarded the prize of the French Academy), his new collection, "From the walls of Constantinople to the Tow-

er of London" and a historical album containing color prints of his creations and of the sources of his inspiration. Lalaounis' new collection has been available in his Athens shops since the middle of November. The Stagecoach restaurant, for those who haven't heard, has moved to new premises at Voukourestiou 14. Specializing in steaks and salads, the Stagecoach offers a pleasant dining environment upstairs and a well-stocked bar at ground level. Telephone 363-5145 for reservations.

Dimitra Vassiliou Fotopoulou



Lalaounis' gold and carnelian necklace

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THE ATHENIAN guide

Where to go... what to do

focus • music • dance • drama • museums • sites • tourist tips • sports • matter of taste • restaurants and night life

focus

art

Rena Papaspyrou's **Magic Rooms**, on show at the Dracos Art Center until January 15, testify to the artist's keen eye and lively imagination. Papaspyrou has gathered *sovades* (wall-plaster) containing "paintings" from various Athenian buildings. These "paintings" are formed by old layers of paint or by the plaster itself. By adding other materials such as cloth, wood, metal, paper or by drawing on the *sovades*, Papaspyrou isolates and defines the original "art work".

An unusual exhibition is scheduled to take place this month at Zygos from January 8 to 22. **Anna Malami** will show marionettes and dolls, her obsession, if you will, of the last four years, in period costumes. Malami



Theodora Hartman at the Hellenic American Union



Yiorgos Varlamos at Skoufa

says she "...creates a personal fantasy world, an epoch or a certain mood, another way of viewing things..." through her work.

Painter **Yiorgos Kouvakis** will be showing his work simultaneously at Zygos. This will be his first exhibition in Athens.

Also not to be missed is a group show at AFI called "... and it's wearable..." Some 20 craftspeople and artists will present original works that can be worn. Unusual clothes, jewellery and various objects that you

might never have considered as wearable are all included in this exhibition, which lasts until January 5.

Lydia Sarri first appeared on the Greek art scene in the 1960s as a painter. Over the years, her interests branched out to sculpture and mosaic. According to the artist:

"Painting, sculpture and mosaic are...all forms of painting. I simply paint with different media. The color and conception of form remains the same." An exhibition of Sarri's most recent



Yolanda Severi and Sophia Piminidis

mosaics will be displayed at Nees Morphes until January 5.

Bartholomew Papadantonakis, a graduate of the School of Fine Arts who studied under Yiannis Kefallinos, is presenting his paintings in a show entitled *Optical Changes* at the Athenaeum Hotel Art Gallery until the middle of this month.

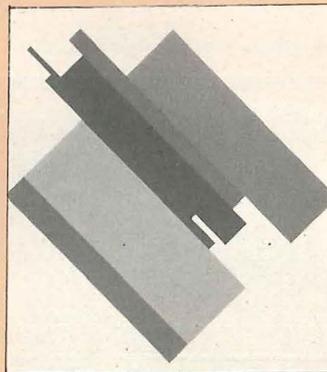
Born in Tehran in 1947, **Fereydoun Ave** grew up in

England and studied in the United States. He became the cultural director of the Iranian-American Cultural Center when he returned to Iran in 1970. Eventually, Ave branched out into scenic design for theatre and television. In 1978, he settled in Paris, where he now lives and works.

Ave's work is similar to that of Andy Warhol and David Hockney. His exhibition at Aithousa Tehnis Psychicou, from January 27

to February 21, will feature some works focusing on Greece and Egypt.

Printed fabrics designed by the **Group of Ten** and pictorial tapestries, cloth collages and prints created by the **Textile Group Inc** will be shown at the Swedish Institute and AFI from January 27 to February 16.



Bartholomew Papadantonakis (art)

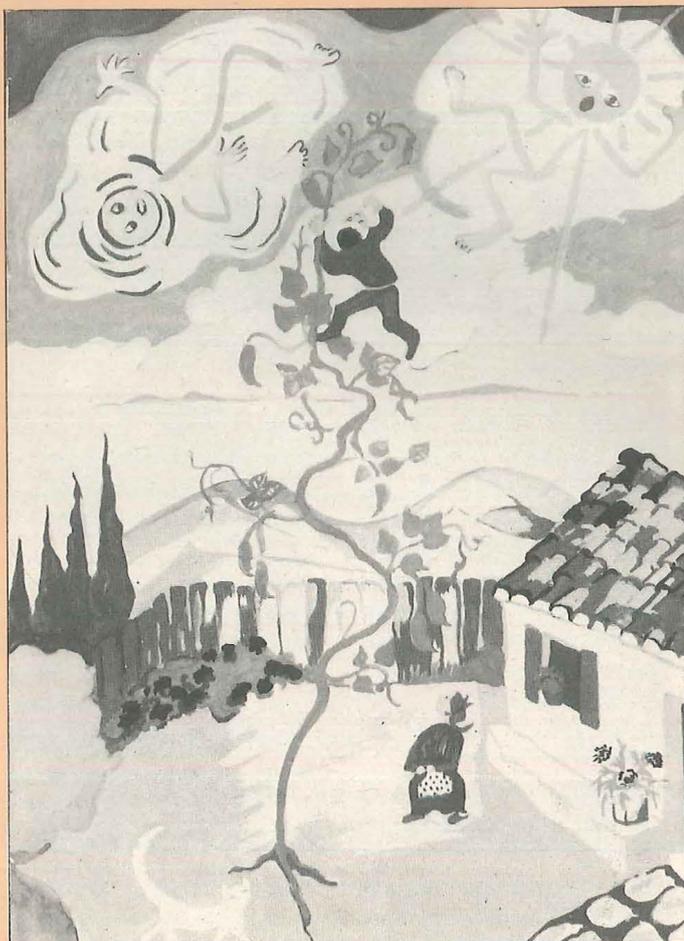
The Group of Ten, Gunila Axén, Britt-Marie Christoffersson, Susanne Grundell, Birgitta Hahn, Tom Hedqvist, Ingela Hakansson and Inez Svensson, revolutionized the pattern industry in Sweden by introducing bright, bold, colorful patterns, in some cases inspired by such early 20th-century avant-garde artists as Kandinsky and Mayakovsky. What the group has tried to do is make art available to the masses through such everyday items as sheets, curtains and clothes. Not all their products are avant-garde, though. Many patterns have been inspired by Swedish folk art. The Group of Ten run their own shop on Gamla Bragatan in Stockholm.

A younger group, the Textel Group, founded in 1973, is a cooperative made up of approximately 40 designers and craftspeople. The shop, located at St Paulsagatan 5 in Stockholm, offers one-of-a-kind tapestries, cloth collages and one-of-a-kind prints. There is also a file of slides with examples of the works of various members.

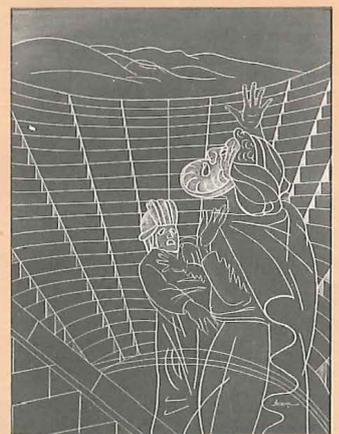
The Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens is sponsoring a one-woman show by **Emilia Tsekoura** at Aithousa Bouziani, Xenofondos 7, from January 13 to February 2. Tsekoura received her Bachelor of Fine Arts from Tufts University in 1984 and a diploma in painting from the Museum School of Fine Arts, which is affiliated with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in 1983. She has exhibited extensively in Boston and has also done set design.

music

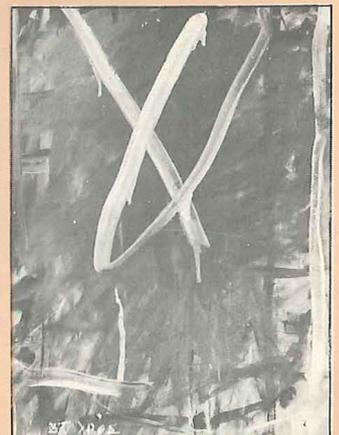
Violinist **Sophia Piminidis** and pianist **Yolanda Severi** will present, on January 28, 8 pm, at the Hellenic American Union, a program which includes the world premiere of Francis James Brown's Sonata in One Movement for Violin and Piano as well as his *Sonata Romantique*. Piminidis and Severi will also perform a Mozart sonata and the Sonata for Violin and Piano by Poniridi.



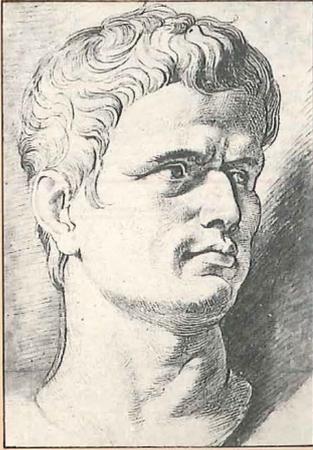
"Smack-smack paddleywack" (kids)



"Epidauros 1985" by M. Neoklis, Gallery "F"



S. Ioannou



Rubens in Russia, Tholos

books

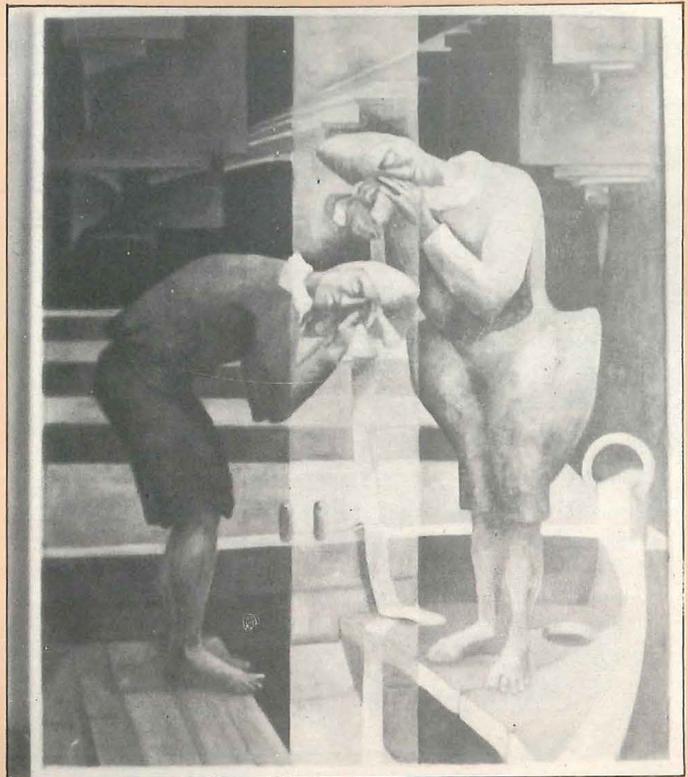
Impressions of Plaka by artist Ed Eisman and poet Michalis Moiras (see *People*), is a new book describing Plaka through sketches and poetry. It is available at Compendium Bookstore and most *periptera*.

work in such dying trades as saddle-making. Authentic household objects as well as farm implements are also on display.

Milies, population 1250, is 26 kilometers from Volos and is accessible by either bus or taxi. The museum is usually open on Saturday, Sunday and holidays from 11 am to 1 pm and from 3 to 5 pm during the winter. It will be open every day until January 6. For further information telephone the Athens office at 721-4408 or 363-1169 or the EOT office in Volos, (0421) 23500.

education

College Year in Athens will celebrate its 25th anniversary next academic year (1986-87) with the addition of several new courses and the expansion of its field



Alexandros Lukisas, *Dada*

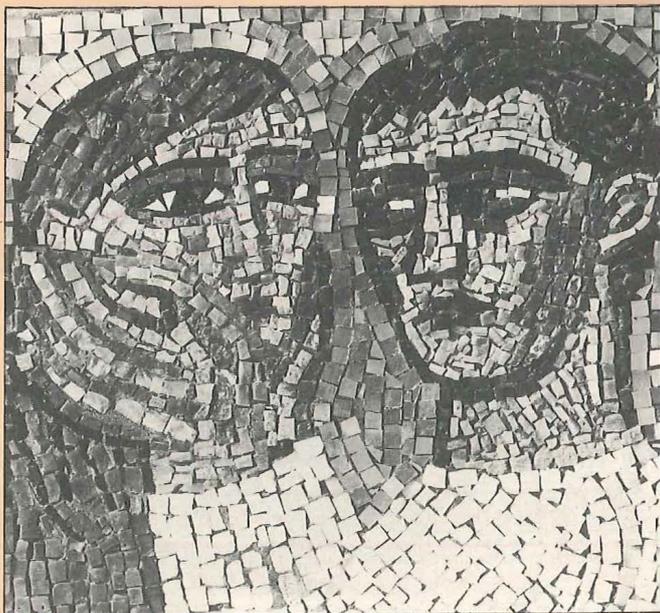
dents not only close contact with the various aspects of Greek culture – language, literature, history, philosophy, art and archaeology – but also the experience of living in modern Greece.

For information about College Year in Athens, write to either the American Representative and Bursar, 1702 South High Street, Bloomington, IN 47401, USA or the Director, PO Box 17176, GR 100 24 Athens, Greece.

A Day at the Benaki Museum, co-sponsored by the Benaki Museum and Champion School, is third in a series organized by Champion. These events, which

offer a rare opportunity to see craftspeople at work, are organized for those who are curious to find out more about traditional Greek arts and crafts. Champion School students are on hand to provide English translations for non-Greek speakers.

One of the highlights of the day is a chance to see the Benaki's conservators restoring paintings and icons as well as metal artifacts and paper. You will also see hagiographers painting icons in the traditional manner and get to play with old locks and keys. If you are eager to try your hand at something, why not stamp cloth,



Lydia Sarri, *Nees Morphes*

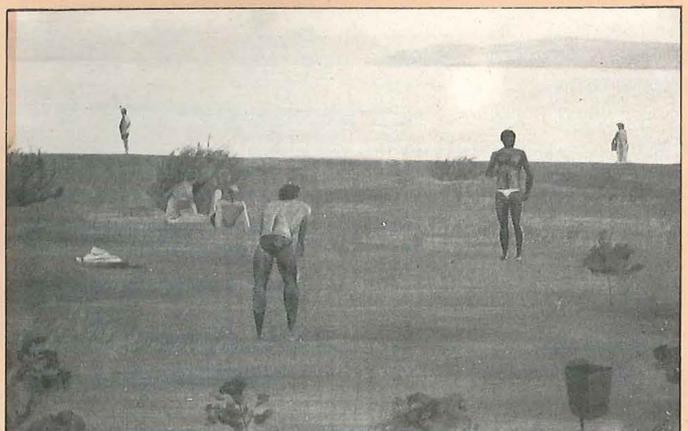
museums

In 1982, the small village of Milies in the Pylon area of northern Greece inaugurated a local museum dedicated to preserving the **folk customs** of the region. Photographs chronicling the past were donated by the villagers. The museum commissioned photographers to do picture essays of artisans at

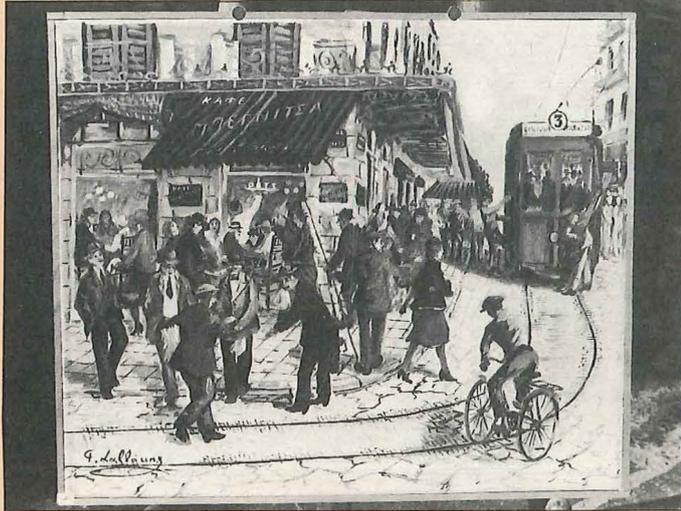
study-tours.

The program was founded in 1962 by Ismene Phylactopoulou, then a member of the faculties of both Athens College and Pierce College in Greece. When "Mrs Phyl" retired in 1981, she was succeeded as director by Louis Cajoleas.

Through its extensive curriculum of studies and its special study-tours to historical sites, College Year in Athens gives stu-



Yiannis Miyadis, *Athens Art Gallery*



"Corner of Patission and Panepistimiou Sts" by Savakis, Diogenes

deriving your inspiration from the museum's collection of stamp-patterned clothes.

An old-fashioned book-binder's shop will be installed at the Benaki for the day. In addition, you will have the opportunity to see paper processed by hand and to write your name using print blocks with type-faces similar to those used on 12th, 15th and 17th century manuscripts.



Rena Papaspyrou at the Dracos Art Center

The Champion School Choir, under the direction of Graham Rogers, will end *A Day at the Benaki Museum* (February 1, from 9 am to 1:30 pm) with a program of Greek songs. Everyone is welcome. Admission is free.

conferences

The 16th European Conference on Psychosomatic Research, entitled **Psycho-**

conference will be conducted in English with simultaneous translation into Greek.

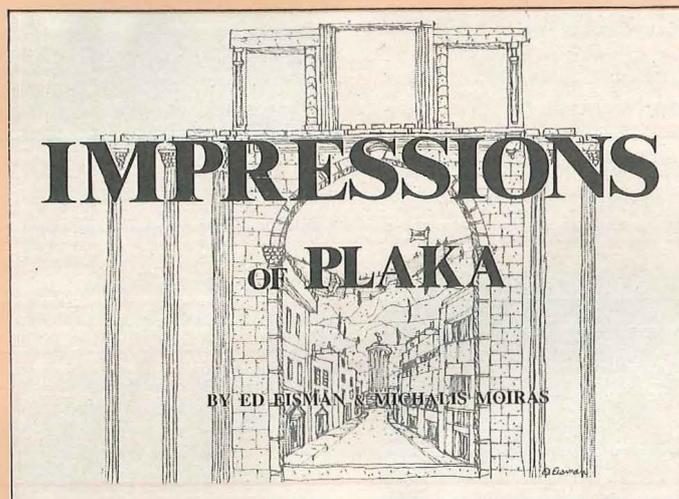
kids

Eleftheroudakis recently published an English translation of **Smack-smack paddleywack**, a children's book by psychologist Effie Ananides and illustrator Despina Tsatsos Mylonas. *Smack-smack paddleywack* is the first in a proposed series of children's books based on Greek folk tales. Through it, the two authors

they live together harmoniously. They are so grateful for his mediations that they give him an enchanted pan and a magical lamb. Unscrupulous tradesmen, however, manage to swindle the old man but in the end he and his wife retrieve their thaumaturgical possessions with the aid of a magical paddle, hence the title.

sports

The **Athenian Hockey Club**, founded in 514 BC, is now in its ninth (post classical) season and spon-

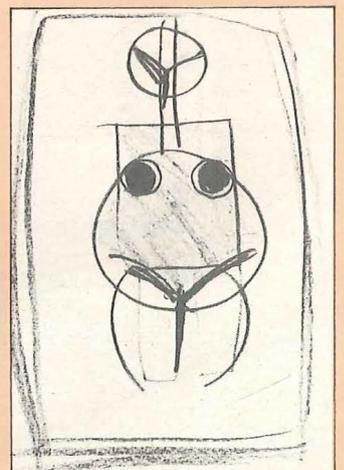


"Impressions of Plaka" (books)

somatic Medicine: Past and Future, will take place this September at Athens College. Among the aims of the conference is to further study how the relationship between the mind and the body influences illness. Those interested in attending should contact Veloudaki and Associates (Plateia Kolonakiou 18, Athens 106 73, telephone 364-6481) by January 16. The

hope to acquaint Greek children with their past and to give them a sense of cultural continuity. The English version was translated by Alan L. Boegehold.

Smack-smack paddleywack has much in common with Aesop's fables, though it is not as complex. An old man stops the moon and the sun from fighting, asking only that



"Sea-foam and I am born" by Emilia Tsekoura (art)

sors regular Saturday afternoon field-hockey matches at the American Community Schools in Halandri, beginning at 1:45 pm. Guest players of both sexes can participate by simply showing up on Saturday at 1:30 pm or by first telephoning the club secretary, Alan Tipper, at work, 681-1811, or at home, 813-2853.

This season's highlights include visits by the Puritans from England and the KLM Owls from Holland.

cooking

Henri Laugé, the French ambassador's personal chef, will begin giving **cooking lessons** twice a month at the French Institute starting toward the end of January. For further information telephone 362-4301, extension 74.



Photographer Yiorgos Yiannopoulos, Dada

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26	27	28	29	30	31	

NAME DAYS IN JANUARY

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

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

DATES TO REMEMBER

Jan 1	New Year's Day
Jan 19	Tou Bishvat (Jewish)
Jan 26	Australia Day
Jan 30	Day of the Three Hierarchs

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

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

GALLERIES

AFI, Tripodon 25, Plaka. Tel 324-7146. "... and it's wearable..." *see focus*.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS EPOHES, Leoforos Kifissias 263, Kifissia. Tel 808-3645. *Small Sculpture '85*, a group show featuring work by Yiorgos Georgiadis, Irini Gonou, Yiannis Koutsouradis, Maro Economidou, Thodoros Papayiannis, Aspasia Papadoperaki, Aristides Patzoglou, Kostas Perrakis and Christos Riganas, until Jan 8.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia. Tel 801-1730. Painter Panos Tsortzinis, Jan 20 - Feb 15. *See Gallery Rounds*.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS PLAKA, Nikodimou 29, Plaka. Tel 323-4498. Until Jan 7, painter Kostas Perakis and a group show entitled *Proeritia*. Yiorgos KENZOGLOU follows, Jan 8-20, and then painter Angeloglou, Jan 21 - Feb 3.

AITHOUSA TEHNIS PSYCHICOU, Vas Pavlou 30, Psychico. Tel 671-7266. Iranian artist Fereydoun Ave, Jan 27 - Feb 21, *see focus*.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki. Tel 362-2662. A group holiday showing until Jan 9. Thanassis Papayiannakos, Jan 10-30.

ATHENAEUM ART GALLERY, Hotel Athenaeum International, Leoforos Syngrou 89-93. Tel 902-3666. Group show including the work of Gaitis, Sikelianos and Fassianos, Jan 1-20.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, Dexameni. Tel 721-3938. Yiannis Miyadis until Jan 4. Evdokia Karayiorga's exhibition begins on Jan 8.

DIOGENES, Thespis 14, Plaka. Tel 324-5841, 322-6942. Yiorgos Savakis presents 40 compositions of *Old Athens*, Jan 10-31.

DRACOS ART CENTER, Herodotou 2, Kolonaki. Tel 721-7103. Painter Liva Papakonstantinou, Jan 20 until the beginning of March.

EIKASTIKOS HOROS, Dimokritou 21, Kolonaki. Tel 721-7103. Painters Dimitris Douvlis, until Jan 9, and Stefanos Xanthakis, Jan 13 - Feb 13.

ENGOPOULOS, Dinokratous 53, Kolonaki. Tel 722-3888. Iro Hadziantoniou's show continues until Jan 10 and is followed by an exhibition of collages created by Alexis Georgiou, Jan 13-31.

GALLERY "F", Fokilidou 12, Kolonaki. Tel 360-1365. Photographs and jewelry by Mario Voutsinas until Jan 7. Mihalis Neoklis normally works with mosaic but will be exhibiting a series of paintings based on athletics in ancient Greece, Jan. 8-21.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, Kolonaki. Tel 362-8230. Painter Yiorgos Hatzimihalis, until Jan 3. Jan 8-31, artist Stavros Ioannou.

HYDROHOOS, Anapirou Polemou 16, Kolonaki. Tel 722-3684. The Cypriot artist Koullis until Jan 3.

KOURD, Vas Sofias 16, Tel 361-3113. A group show featuring 20th century Greek artists such as Parthenis, Maleas and Bouzianis, until Jan 16.

KREONIDES, Iperidou 7. Tel 322-4261. The gallery is hosting a group show over the holidays featuring paintings, sculpture, prints, ceramics, jewellery and glass until Jan. 10.

MEDUSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki. Tel 724-4552. Painter Yiannis Tzermias until Jan 11.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a. Tel 361-6165. *See both Gallery Rounds and focus*.

ORA, Xenofondos 7. Tel 323-0698. Painter Rikakis Kalogeorgopoulos, Jan 13-31.

POLIPLANO, Lykavittou 16, Kolonaki. Tel 362-9822. In cooperation with the Parisian gallery Fachetti, an exhibition of Yiannis Gaitis works from 1959-61. The show begins on Jan 25.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki. Tel 360-3541. Yiorgos Varlamos until Jan 10.

SYLLOGI, Vas. Sofias 4. Tel 724-5136. The gallery will present a portfolio of exhibitions it has held over the last 10 years toward the end of the month.

THOLOS, Filieillon 20. Tel 323-7950. *Rubens in Russia*, a presentation of the publication's illustrations assembled from the Hermitage in Leningrad, Jan 10-24.

TO TRITO MATI, Xenokratous 33. Tel 722-9733. Painter Eva Bey until Jan 10.

ZALOKOSTA 7, Zalokosta and Kriezotou Sts. Tel 361-2277. Caricatures and cartoons by Yiannis Logothetis until Jan 3, followed by painter Thanassis Tsitsikas, Jan 7-24.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square. Tel 360-8278. Painter Kostas Tsoklis until the beginning of the month. Prints by Andy Warhol, Rauschenberg and Chrisa will be exhibited around Jan 20.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33. Tel 722-9219. *See focus*.

DADA, Antinoros 31. Tel 724-2377. Painter Lianakis until Jan 10, followed by surrealist Alexandros Loukisas and photographer Yiorgos Yiannopoulos, Jan 13-31.

WINTER COURSES

PAINTING AND DRAWING for beginning and advanced students at the Hellenic American Union. Lou Efstathiou's studio art classes will begin on Jan 21.

SECRETARIAL SEMINAR beginning on Jan 6 at the Center for Continuing Education, The American College of Greece, Deree College. Call 861-2821 or 779-2247 for information.

COMPUTERS FOR MANAGERS at the Center for Continuing Education, Jan 20 - Feb 31.

STRATEGIC BUSINESS DECISIONS FOR MANUFACTURING FIRMS, a seminar at the Center for Continuing Education, Jan 20 - Feb 31.

BASICS IN INTERNATIONAL FINANCE AND WORLD ECONOMICS, a seminar for people without a background in economics, at the Center for Continuing Education, Jan 6-15.

ACCELERATED GREEK I, II, and III at the Athens Centre beginning on Jan 13. Telephone 701-2268 or 701-5242 for information.

FRENCH COOKING LESSONS, *see focus*.

THE ART OF MEDITATION AND PHILOSOPHY, courses on both these subjects are being given at the Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University Meditation Center, Pamisou 5, Plateia Attikis, tel 867-1551, throughout Jan and Feb.

ADULT COMPUTER WORKSHOP designed to fully instruct participants in the use of the Apple IIe computer at the Computer Center at the ACS Halandri Campus. For further information about this four week workshop, Jan 20 - Feb 12, call 639-3200, ext 243.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, tel 808-3120. *Living Well*, a panel discussion, will explore what living well means and how to come as close as possible to doing it. Jan 22, 8:30 pm.

LIONS CLUB, tel 360-1311. Men only Dinner on Jan 13, 9 pm, and Ladies' Night, Jan 27, 9 pm, at the Royal Olympic Hotel.

HOTEL EVENTS

HUNGARIAN FOOD FESTIVAL at the Athens Hilton toward the end of Jan. Gypsy music and authentic Hungarian cuisine prepared by chefs flown from Hungary.

MOROCCAN NIGHTS at the Athenaeum International, in cooperation with Air Maroc, from Jan 17-28. Chefs have been flown in from the Hotel Safir in Casablanca. Belly dancers and musicians from Tangiers and handicrafts from Marrakesh will be displayed in the lobby.

LECTURES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS

JOURNALIST JEAN DELAMOTTE of *Le Figaro* will give a talk entitled *Man and his Destiny*, sponsored by the French-Hellenic League, at Parnassos Hall, Karitsi Square. Jan 22, 7 pm.

ANTI-FEMINISM IN SARTRE'S WORK, a talk by V. Lambropoulou, a lecturer at the University of Athens' School of Philosophy, at the Hellenic American Union, Jan 28.

LORD BYRON AND THE GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH is the subject of a lecture by Professor Marios Byron Raizis of the English Department at Athens University, at the British Council, Jan 13, 8 pm.

BRIAN COOK, Keeper of Classical Antiquities at the British Museum, will speak about his recent research concerning the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus at the British Council, Jan 21, 8 pm.

MYTHOLOGY AND THE ART OF GOLD is the title of a talk by Maria Papastamatou of La Chrysothèque Zolotas at the Campion School Hall, Aytias Paraskevi 114, Halandri on Jan 24, 8 pm. Refreshments will be served. Entrance is free.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

YIANNIS AND ANTHOULA PAPADOPOULOS, a piano duet, at Parnassos Hall on Karatsi Square, Jan 15, 7 pm. The concert is being sponsored by the French-Hellenic League.

TENOR THEO ROSSI, with accompaniment by Nelly Myrotheou, will perform at Parnassos Hall, Karatsi Square, on Jan 29, 7 pm.

VIOLINIST SOPHIA PIMINIDIS and **PIANIST YOLANDA SEVERI**, *see focus*.

DEBUSSY recitals will be given at the French Institute beginning on Jan 16 and continuing, intermittently, throughout Feb and March.

ARIAS AND DUETS from popular operas will be performed at the Hellenic American Union on Jan 8 by tenors Peter O'Leary and Jon Morrell, soprano Adrienne Ettinger, mezzo-soprano Lydia Yannopoulou Tsarouhis and bass Dinos Tzamtzias, with accompaniment by pianist Eleni Assimakopoulou.

ROCK AND ROLL with ScarpTown at the Hellenic American Union, Jan 9.

CHORAL MUSIC of the 16th to 20th centuries will be performed by the Laurentian Choir of St Lawrence University College at the Hellenic American Union, Jan 13.

PIANO COMPETITION based on works of Bach, Handel and Scarlatti, Jan 29, at the Hellenic American Union.

THREE ONE-ACT PLAYS: *What Were, Catastrophe* and *Impromptu*, by Samuel Beckett, will be performed by the Greek Stanislavsky Theatre at the Hellenic American Union on Jan 10, 17 and 31.

SINGER PANAYIOTIS KONTOS and **PIANIST ANDAS ROUVA** will present a program which includes works by Bach, Scarlatti and Eccles at KEO, Mihali Voda 28, on Jan 15, 7:30 pm.

MIRELLA TYLLIANAKI, a young Greek pianist who performed recently with the Athens State Orchestra, will present a program including works of Benjamin Britten at the British Council on Jan 16, 8 pm.

EUGENIA SYRIOTI, accompanied by her own group of musicians, will perform traditional and contemporary songs from all over the world at the British Council on Jan 23, 8 pm.

TENOR KONSTANTINOS PALIATSARAS and **PIANIST YIANNIS PAPADOPOULOS** will present pieces by Vaughan Williams, Grainger and Debussy at the British Council, Jan 30, 8 pm.

SCREENINGS

FRENCH INSTITUTE, ATHENS

The French Institute is planning to sponsor a film festival dedicated to director Angelos Angelopoulos sometime this month.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION

On the 25th anniversary of the death of actor Vassilios

Logothetis, the Hellenic American Union has scheduled two screenings.

A PEBBLE IN THE LAKE (1953) directed by Alekos Sakelariou with Vassilis Logothetis, Ilya Livikou, Vangelis Protopappas and Katy Lambropoulou, Jan 14.

A HERO WITH SLIPPERS (1958), directed by Alekos Sakelariou with Vassilis Logothetis, Ilya Livikou, Vyron Pallis and Nitsa Tsayanna, Jan 23.

BRITISH COUNCIL

CUL-DE-SAC (1974), was scripted by its director, Roman Polanski. The film deals with murder in a remote and lonely part of Northumbria and stars Donald Pleasance and William Franklyn. Jan 2 and 27, 8 pm.

A TOUCH OF LOVE is based on the novel *The Millstone* by Margaret Drabble, who also wrote the screenplay. Made in the late sixties, the film examines the often bewildered emancipation of a young student. The film stars Ian McKellen. Jan 20, 8 pm.

EXHIBITIONS

CORELLIS, a young artist, will exhibit at the French Institute beginning on Jan 16.

PAINTER THEODORA HARTMAN at the Hellenic American Union, Jan 13-24.

PLASTIC MODELS will be exhibited at the Hellenic American Union, Jan 27-31.

MODERN EUROPEAN PAINTINGS from the 10 member-nations of the EEC will be displayed at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until the end of Feb.

DUTCH LANDSCAPES OF THE 17th CENTURY at the Pinakothiki until the end of next month.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER VATICAN II, an exhibition of literature dealing with Vatican II (1962-65) at KEO, Mihail Voda 28. Viewing hours: daily from 7-9 pm and Sunday from 12-1 pm.

ABOUT 70 PHOTOGRAPHS will be displayed at the Chrysostomos Literary Society in Hania from Jan 10-20, before coming to Athens in Feb. The exhibition presents a range of contemporary techniques and a variety of photographic types.

THE CHURCH OF ST DEMETRIOS: *The Watercolors and Drawings of WS George* at the British Council, Jan 10-30. Many of the outstanding art works and mosaics of the Byzantine church of St Demetrios in Thessaloniki, dating from the 6th century, were destroyed by fire in 1917. This exhibition provides a rare opportunity to see reproductions of the lost treasures, made by WS George and students of the British School of Archaeology at Athens at the beginning of the century. The British Council originally prepared this exhibition in honor of Demetria and the 2300th anniversary of Thessaloniki in 1985.

GREEK CERAMICS AND HANDCRAFTED TEXTILES at the EOMMEX exhibition centre, Mitropoleos 9, Jan 14-20.

HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION at EOMMEX, Jan. 25-31.

ANTONIOS THE SANTORINIAN (see *Gallery Rounds*) will display painted glass at the Piraeus Marina Club sometime in mid-Jan.

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, 9-2. Closed Sat.

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychico Tel. 671-4627, 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 US 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, Mon-Thurs 5:30 to 8. Reference Library open Mon-Fri. 9:30-1:30, Mon and Thurs, 5:30-8.

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, 10-1:30, 5 to 8, except Mon. mornings.

THE GENNADEION, American School of Classical Stu-

dies, Soudias 61, tel 721-0536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon, Wed, Fri, 9 am-5 pm, Tues, Thurs, 9 am-8 pm and 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, except Wed. afternoons.

MULTI-NATIONAL WOMEN'S LIBERATION GROUP, Mavromihali 69, 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. The library is open during the group's meetings, the first Fri of the month and on Thurs, 13 days after the first meeting, around 8:30-9 pm.

NATIONAL LIBRARY, Panepistimiou St, tel 361-4413. Open Mon-Thurs, 9 am-8 pm, Fri and Sat, 9 am-2pm. 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 and 4-8:45 p.m.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Vas. Sofias, Tel. 323-5030, Mon-Sat, 8:30 am - 2 pm. The Benaki Annex is located in the National Historical Museum.

PINAKOTHIKI LIBRARY, Mihalakopoulou 1. Tel. 723-5857. Located behind the Pinakothiki (National Gallery), the library is open Mon-Fri, 8:30 am-2 pm. Art books and journals focusing on the period after the 15th century and on modern Greek art. For reference use only.

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY, Massalias 22, 7th floor, tel 362-9886 (ext 51), is open Mon-Fri, 9 am - 1 pm and 6-9 pm. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room. Along with its 6000 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 to 5 books for a period of 2 to 3 weeks.

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, bases, 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, Harilaou 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. Entrance free.

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.

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 Papatropoulou, off Klafthmonos Square, Plaka. Tel. 324-6164. 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, Kydathinaion 17, Plaka, (near Nikis 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 collections 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.

MUSEUMS/SITES OUTSIDE ATHENS

Peloponnese

ANCIENT CORINTH, museum and site. Tel. (0741) 31207. Ruins of one of most important cities in ancient Greece; what is visible now dates mostly from Roman period. Excellent museum with finds from prehistoric through late Roman period. Open weekdays and Saturday from 8 am - 7 pm and Sunday from 9 am - 7 pm.

MYCENAE, ruins of the most important Mycenaean palace on top of a citadel. Open daily from 8 am - 7 pm and Sunday and holidays from 9 am - pm.

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 theatre 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 am - 7 pm, Sunday and holidays 9 am 7 pm. Closed Tuesday.

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 am - 7 pm weekdays, 9 am - 7 pm Sunday and holidays.

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 Palonios. Weekdays 8 am - 7 pm, Sunday and holidays 9 am - 7 pm.

Central Greece

DELPHI, seat of the famous oracle, with ruins of a vast and rich sanctuary, and a fine museum. Site open from 8 am - 7 pm on weekdays and 10 am - 4:30 pm on Sundays and holidays. The museum, tel. (0265) 82313, houses finds from the excavations. Open daily 8 am - 7 pm, closed Tuesday, and Sunday and holidays 10 am - 4:30 pm.

OSSIOS LOUKAS MONASTERY, between Levadia and Delphi, was built in the 11th century AD. Outstanding mosaics. Open 8 am - 7 pm weekdays and 9 am - 7 pm Sunday and holidays.

SPORTS

ARCHERY

Arion club, Glyfada, tel 894-0514; the **Panathinaikos Club**, tel 770-9582.

ATHLETICS AND GYMNASTICS

SEGAS, Syngrou Ave 137, tel. 958-9414
Panellinios Athletic Assn, Ενωληπιδοθ ανθ Μαωρωμυ-τεον, τεΛ. 832-3700.

Glyfada Athletics Club, Diadohou Pavlou, Glyfada, tel. 894-6579.

Kifissia Athletics Club, Tatoi 45, Strophidi, Kifissia, tel. 801-3100.

Hash House Harriers, tel. 723-6211 ext. 239.

BADMINTON

Halandri Badminton Club, Halandri. For further information, call 652-6421 or 671-8742.

BASKETBALL

For information call the **Basketball Federation**, N. Sari-

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polou 11, tel. 824-4125 or 822-4131.
Panellinios 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 from 120 to 140 drs and with shoe rentals usually included.

Blanos Bowling, Vas. Yorgiou 81 and Dousmani 3, Glyfada, tel. 893-2322; open 10 a.m. to 2 a.m. Also Vouliagmeni 239, Glyfada, tel. 971-4036, open 6 p.m. to 2 a.m.
Bowling Center Piraeus, top of Kastella, 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.

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.

BOXING

Panellinios Athletic Assoc., Evelpidon/Mavromateon Sts, tel. 823-3720, 823-3733, gives lessons three times a week.

BRIDGE

General information from the **Hellenic Bridge Federation**, 6 Evripidou St., 4th floor, tel. 321-4090.

CAVING

Hellenic Speleological Society, Mantzaroy St, Athens, tel. 361-7824.

CHESS

For general information and details of lessons, contact the **National Chess Federation**, 79-81 Sokratous St, 7th floor, tel. 522-2069 or 522-4712.



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 available from the **Greek Cycling Federation**, 28 Bouboulinas St, tel. 883-1414

FENCING

General information from **Greek Organization of Fencing**, 57 Akadimias St, 6th floor, tel. 720-9582.
Athens Club, Panepistimiou St, tel. 324-2611.

Athens Fencing Club, Doxapatri 11, tel. 363-3777

Athens Club of Fencers, Pouliou 13, Ambelokipi, tel. 642-7548.

FIELD & TRACK

Information on events, participation etc. from **SEGAS**, Syngrou Ave 137, tel. 958-9414.

FISHING

Amateur Anglers and Maritime Sports Club, Akti Mout-soupoulou, Piraeus, tel 451-5731.

FLYING

Athens Aero Club, Acadimias 27a, tel. 361-6205.

GOLF

The **Glyfada Golf Course and Club**, near the Eastern Int'l Airport bus terminal, tel. 894-6820 and 894-6875.

GYMNASTICS

Contact **SEGAS** for information, at Syngrou Ave 137, tel. 958-9414.

HANG GLIDING

Aeroleschi, tel. 361-7242, offers a one-month course in hang-gliding.

HIKING

Ipethrios Zoi (Outdoor Life), 9 Vass. Sophias, tel. 361-5779 is a non-profitmaking mountaineering and hiking club open to all. Organizes outings every weekend at minimal cost. No special equipment needed except good walking shoes, rucksack.

HOCKEY

Field Hockey Club of Athens, ACS, Halandri. For further information call 681-1811.

HORSE RACING

There are races every Mon, Wed. Sat at 2:30 at the Phaliron Racecourse at the end of Syngrou Avenue, tel. 941-7761.

HORSEBACK RIDING

For general information contact the **SEGAS Horseback Riding Committee**, Syngrou 137, tel. 231-2628.

Athens Riding Club, Gerakas, Aghia Paraskevi, tel. 661-1088.

Hellenic Riding Club, 19 Paradissou st., Maroussi, Tel. 682-6128.

Tatoi Riding Club, Tatoi and Dekeria Sts., near airport, tel. 801-4513 and 806-1844.

HUNTING

The Hunting Confederation, Korai 2, Athens, tel. 323-1212.

ICE SKATING

Athens Skating Club, Sokratous 200, Vari, tel. 895-9356. Offers lessons. Open daily from 10 a.m.-2 p.m. and 5 p.m.-12 and weekends from 10-2 a.m.

MARTIAL ARTS

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

Budokan, Sevastopoleos 118, Ambelokipi, tel. 692-1723

Panellinios Athletics Assoc. Evelpidon/Mavromateon Sts, tel. 823-3733.

MOUNTAINEERING

The Greek Alpine Club, 2 Kapnikareas/Ermou St, tel. 323-1867. Outings are organized every weekend.

OTHELLO, (Cross between chess and checkers). **Greek Othello Club**, Tel. 638-0280, 657-0627.

PARACHUTING

Athens Parachute Club, Lekka 22, tel. 322-3170 (evenings).

ROLLERSKATING

Rollerskating centre, Ermis Messoghiou 399, Ag. Paraskevi, tel. 659-0618.

ROWING

For general information contact the **Rowing Federation**, 34 Voukourestiou (Syntagma), tel. 361-2109.

RUGBY

Spartans Rugby Club, Glyfada, tel Andy Birch, 813-3883 or Tom Rafferty, 894-9782.

SAILING

Hellenic Offshore Racing Club, 4 Papadiamanti St., Mikrolimano, Piraeus, tel. 412-3357.

Hellenic Yacht Club, 18 Kar. Servias St., Mikrolimano, Piraeus, tel. 417-9730.

Information is also available from the **Sailing Federation**, 15A Xenofondos St. (near Syntagma), tel. 323-6813, 323-5560.

SKIING

The Hellenic Mountaineering and Sking Federation, Karageorgi Servias 7, tel. 323-4555.

Athens Ski Club tel. 643-3368.

Greek Alpine Club, Kapnikareas Square, tel. 321-2429.

Ski resorts

Parnassos, tel. (0267)-31692 (Arachova) and (0234) 22693 (Fterolaka). A range of slopes, skiing lessons and equipment rentals.

Pellon, tel. (0241) 99136 (NTOG) and (0421) 25696 (Alpine Refuge). Good skiing conditions, skiing lessons. Call to check on availability of accommodation.

SWIMMING

The organized EOT beaches below offer full facilities such as changing cabins, showers, restaurants, toilets, boats, children's playgrounds, sports courts, etc.

Alimos Beach, tel. 982-7064.

Voula Beach "A", tel. 895-3248.

Voula Beach "B" tel. 895-9590.

Varkiza Beach, tel. 897-2102.

Vouliagmeni Beach, tel. 896-0906/7.

Porto Rafti Beach, tel. 0299-72572.

The bus for Porto Rafti leaves from the junction of Patis-sion and Mavromateon Street. Buses for the other beaches all leave from their terminus outside the Zap-peion on Vass. Olgas Ave.

Private Beaches

Astir Palace Beach, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-2086. 100 drs. entrance fee, umbrellas, snack bar, clubhouse, restaurant available. 9 a.m.-7 p.m.

Lagonissi, tel. 0299-83911. At the Xenia Lagonissi Hotel bungalow resort on the road to Sounion.

Swimming Pools

Athens Hilton, tel. 722-0201. Nonmembers pay a fee.

Caravel, roof garden swimming pool, gymnasium. tel. 729-0721.

Chandris Hotel, Syngrou 385, Kallithea, tel. 941-4824.

Park Hotel, Alexandras Ave 10, tel. 803-2711. Entrance free.

Athenaeum Inter-Continental, Syngrou 89-93, tel. 902-3666.

TABLE TENNIS

Greek Ping Pong Federation, Ag. Constantinou 10, tel. 522-5879.

TENNIS

Information on clubs and courts from Greek Tennis Fed-eration, tel. 821-0478

a matter of taste

Novel French dining

Elaine Priovolos

If you've tried all the French restaurants in Athens and are in search of something new with an original twist, drop by **le Royanna** in Halandri. The decor, which appears to have been left untouched by the new owners, is a kitsch aficionado's dream. Bright red and royal blue, and wall-sized posters of palm trees dominate an interior reminiscent of a 1960s bar or disco. In all other respects, however, le Royanna is a traditional French restaurant, complete with linen napkins and frogs' legs.

We began our meal with mushrooms provençale, good but in need of a little more garlic, and then proceeded to coq au vin, served with steamed potatoes, and pepper steak, which was accompanied by french fries. Both dishes were quite good. The pepper steak was prepared at our table, where it was first doused with brandy and set aflame. The pepper sauce was prepared in the same pan. Fresh and crispy French bread was plentiful, and the waitress replenished our basket without our asking for more. As for the wine list, we found the prices of Greek wines a little steep. A bottle of Tsantilis rosé, vintage 1981, was the same price - 1040 drs - as the French wine we chose, a light rosé Côte du Rhône. Although we were tempted by such desserts as crêpes suzette and profiteroles, we ended our meal with filtered coffee, the only type served. Dinner, including the wine, came to 4725 drachmas.

I should also note that the service was friendly and very efficient.

Le Royanna offers an extensive array of seafood and a daily special. Choucroute Alsacienne is featured on Monday, boeuf gros-sel on Tuesday, paella on Wednesday, couscous Maghrebin on Thursday and bouillabaisse on Friday.

Le Royanna (Leoforos Kifissias 208, Halandri, telephone 647-4683) is open daily for lunch and dinner and is closed on Sunday.

Restaurants reviewed in this column are not informed beforehand.

TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL

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 noon-1 am.
DELPHI, Nikis 13. Tel 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food, reasonable prices, 11 am-11 pm.
DIONYSOS, Across from the Acropolis. Tel 923-3182 or 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialties are: charcoal-broiled shrimps, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignonettes in oregano sauce.
 note: *Dionysos-Zonars* at the beginning of Panepistimiou St. near Syntagma Square also has complete restaurant service. Tel. 323-0336.

A third *Dionysos* is on Lycabettus Hill
DRUGSTORE, Stoa Korai. Tel 322-6464, 322-1890. A multi purpose restaurant with news stand and pharmacy. Open from 8 am-2 am, except Sundays.

EVERYDAY, Stadiou 4 and Voukourestiou corner. Tel 323-9422. Spacious and central, serving moussaka, grills and salads. Also convenient for coffee, croissants, pastries and ice cream. Open 7 am-2 am (Restaurant-cafeteria, pastry shop)

FLOKA, Panepistimiou 9, restaurant, pastry shop. Tel 323-4064.

note: *Floka* Leoforos Kifissias 118, Tel. 691-4001 also provides complete restaurant, pastry shop and catering services. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies ("Black Venus" etc.)

IDEAL, Panepistimiou Ave 46. Tel 361-4604, 361-3596. "The Restaurant of Athens" founded in 1922. Pleasant atmosphere in a succession of well decorated rooms, discreet stereo music, attentive service, extensive menu. Open for lunch at noon. "Ideal" for late diners. Don't let the unobtrusive entrance put you off.

KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3, in arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel. Tel 323-2482. Ful taverna fare including beef sofrito, beef in earthenware pot, Roumeli lamb, stuffed cabbage leaves and lentil soup.

KOSTOVIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos) Exarchia. Tel 821-2496. Large selection of appetizers. Main dishes are, among others, rabbit stifado (stew with onions), souvlaki with bacon and quail. Closed Sunday.

LENGO, Nikis 29. Tel 323-1127 Charming bistro restaurant with good Greek cuisine; a little expensive. Open daily 12 pm-1 am.

THE THREE BROTHERS, Elpidos 7 Victoria Square. Tel 822-9322, 883-1928. Open after 8:00 p.m. Closed Sundays. Specialties include swordfish souvlaki, shrimp with bacon, shrimp salad, eggplant with cheese in tomato sauce. Extensive menu.

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.

SYNTRIVANI, Fillenion 5, near Syntagma Square. Tel 323-8662. Greek cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaka (specialties). This restaurant also serves fresh fish.

HILTON/U.S. EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27 and Vournazou. Tel 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the U.S. Embassy. Restaurant and attractive bar, menu includes scalloppine with cream, spaghetti and a different curry daily, fresh salads.

FATSIOS, Efroniou 5, Pangrati (south of the Hilton). Tel 721-7421. Good selection of well-prepared Greek and Oriental specialties. Daily from 12-5 pm.

LE BISTRO, Holiday Inn Hotel, Mihalakopoulou 50, Ilissia. Tel 724-8322. French and Greek cuisine. Piano.

MIKE'S SALOON, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7 (between the Hilton and Caravel Hotel), Tel 729-1689. Bar, snacks and meals. Daily 12 pm - 2 am and Sundays, from 6 pm-2 am

OTHELLO'S, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia. Tel 729-1481. Specialty: Beef Stroganoff. Open daily, from 12 pm - 2 am Closed Sunday.

PAPAKIA, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton). Tel 721-2421. The specialty, as the name suggests, is duck (steamed in cream sauce). Other entrées are lasagna, chicken Kiev, vegetable "pies" and daily specials. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

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 pm until late. *Bakaliaros*, *bifteki* special, snails, baked fish (*gavros*).

THE ANNEX, Eginitou 6 (between the Hilton and U.S. embassy). Tel 723-7221. Some Greek cuisine. Full cocktail

bar. Open daily from 12-3:30 pm and 8 pm-2 am. Closed Sunday.

THE PLOUGHMAN, Iridanou 26, Ilissia; (near the Holiday Inn). Tel 721-2044. Dartboard; English cooking, and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am, 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 nightly. Open from 9 pm-1 am. Closed Sundays.

PLAKA

ANGELOS'S CORNER, Syngrou 17 near Temple of Zeus. Cozy nook with piano. Excellent Greek and French cuisine. Seats 50 max, reservations necessary. (922-9773/7417). Serves dinner from 6 p.m. to midnight.

BAKALIARAKIA (TA), Kydathinaion 41. Tel 322-5048. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter usually served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads.

DAMIGOS, where Kydathinaion meets Adrianou, basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, specialty bakaliaro with skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service.

FIVE BROTHERS, Aioulou St off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8-11 am.

HERMION cafe and restaurant, in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou St. cafeteria square). Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with exquisite Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open daily from 8-12 am.

MILTOS, Adrianou 19, Plaka. Tel 324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large selection of traditional appetizers, homestyle Greek cooking and various steaks, also fresh fish. Open lunchtime, perfect for business lunches, and evenings. Reservations suggested.

PICCOLINO TAVERNA, Moni Asteriou between Hatzimihali and Kydathinaion, opposite church. The best pizza in town, also offers full taverna fare with fresh shrimp, swordfish kebab. The host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily from 9-12 am.

PSARRA, Erotokritou and Erechtheos Sts. Tel 325-0285. An old favorite; great for Sunday lunch. Fresh fish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12-5 pm and 7 pm-2 am daily.

THE CELLAR, Kydathinaion 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 from 8 pm-2 am daily.

SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20 Makrygianni. Tel 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roast lamb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikermi wine laced with wine from Santorini (barrelled).

THESPIA, taverna on Thespiou Street. Special menu: lamb liver, roast lamb, tiropitta oriental (bitesized, crispy pie with melted cheese and herbs), roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from 12 pm-2 am.

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

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

KARAVITIS, Arktinou 35, Pangrati. Tel 721-5155. Traditional old taverna serving 'wine drinker's meze' and meat with potatoes and vegetables served in an earthenware dish. Wine from the barrel.

MARKIZA, Proklu 41 (Varnava Square) Pangrati. Tel 752-3502. Known for its 'wine lover's meze', onion pie, Cypriot meat balls. Wine from the barrel. Closed Monday.

MAYEMENOS AVLOS, (Magic Flute) Kalevku and Aminda 4 (across from the Truman Statue). Tel 722-3195. A gathering place for the theater and after-theater crowd serving snacks, full meals, sweets and ice cream. Specialties include lemon pie and an unusual sauerkraut. Open all day for coffee and cake. It also sells pies and pastries to take out.

MYRTIA, Markou Mousouri 35, Metz. Tel 701-2276. Greek cuisine, large variety of hors d'oeuvres. The specialties include lamb in lemon sauce. Closed Sunday.

ROUMBA, Damareos 130. Tel 701-4910. Specialties include filet à la crème with mushrooms and "Roumbosalata". Closed Tuesdays.

THEMISTOKLES, Vas. Georgiou 31, Pagrati. Tel 721-9553. Extensive taverna fare, charcoal grills but the specialty is meat in lemon sauce. Delicious fried meatballs.

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-1 am (last order taken at 12:30 am) Dinner and buffet lunch.

Ta Nissia, taverna, downstairs. Music. International cuisine.

ATHENAEUM INTERCONTINENTAL, Tel 902-3666.

La Rotisserie, fine French food prepared under the direction of Chef Hervé Merendet. Lunch and dinner. Closed on Sundays. Private dining area for small parties and receptions, ideal for business luncheons.

Cafe Pergola, open all day, every day from 6 am-2 am. Rich and varied buffets breakfast, lunch, and dinner, international à la carte. Special Sunday brunch from 12 noon.

Kava Bar, open daily from 11 am to the wee hours. Happy hour from 5-7 pm. Live music nightly from 9 pm except Mondays.

The Taverna, serves wide range of Greek and Cypriot mezedes, meat and fish from the grill. Open for dinner from 9 pm. Music by D. Krezos Trio.

Kava Promenade, serves crêpes, soufflés for light lunch, drinks and desserts all day and into the evening. Live piano music. Located in main lobby.

Labyrinthos, disco playing the latest music, nightly.

ASTIR PALACE, Athens, off Syntagma Square. Tel 364-3112.

Apocalypsis Restaurant, excellent international cuisine served in elegant surroundings. The menu also includes Greek favorites like *avgolemono* soup. Expensive wine list, including a very good house wine. Open every day for lunch, 12:30-4:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1 am. Live dinner music with pianist Yiorgos Niarchos beginning at 9:30 pm.

Asteria Coffee Shop, open every day for breakfast, 7-11 am, lunch 12:30-4 pm, dinner, 7:30 p.m.-1:45 am.

Athos Bar, open every day from 11 am-1:30 am. Piano music.

ASTIR PALACE, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-0211.

Grill Room, downstairs cafe-restaurant, piano music, sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1-3:30 pm and from 8 pm-1:30 am.

GRANDE BRETAGNE, Syntagma Square.

G.B. Corner, steaks, seafood and Greek specialties. Open 11 am-2 am.

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 pm and from 8 pm-12 am.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL. Tel. 952-5211.

Summer Starling Buffet starting June 14. Poolside, evening dining with music and dance. Sumptuous buffet serving refined Heelenic specialties, spectacular view of the Acropolis, the city and the sea. Daily except Monday, from 8 pm.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pools. Open Monday through Saturday from 7 pm-12:30 am. Expensive but well worth it. Tepannyaki, Japanese exhibition cooking, food prepared at special tables of 8; cook is part of the party, special arrangements and reservations necessary.

Zephyros Coffee Shop, open daily from 6.30 am-1:30 am; breakfast from 6.30 am, served à la carte or buffet, specialty eggs à la minute; all day menu 11 am-11 pm; salad bar, geared to business lunches, wide selection of international local dishes; late night menu, 11 pm-1:30 am; Sunday brunch, 11 am-3:30 pm, 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, tasteful portions, unique waiter service, Open for lunch, 1-3:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1:30 am. Last order taken at 12.45 am.

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

CHANDRIS HOTEL, Tel 941-4825.

The Four Seasons, Greek and international cuisine, à la carte, drinks, live music 9 pm.-1 am.

KOLONAKI

ACTI, Akademias 18. Tel 360-2492. International and Greek Cuisine.

BOJAZZO, Ploutarhou and Dinokratous, Kolonaki. Tel 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical clown" in German. Lunchtime salad "fountain," champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include Bouzouki Frivolité (calamari stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, aubergine (eggplant) with ouzo-flavored mince meat and yogurt.

BRUTUS, Voulgaraktonou 67, Lofos Strefi. Tel 363-6700. Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatball Brutus" stuffed with cheese, bacon and mushrooms served with a baked potato and special sour cream-like sauce, tiny skewered meat balls, a "plat du jour" which changes daily. Desserts include homemade chocolate cake and lemon pie on alternate days, baked apples and yogurt with sour cherry sauce.

DIONISSOS, Mt Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular which starts at the top of Ploutarhou St, Kolonaki). Tel 722-6374. Atop one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 am-11.45 pm.



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DEKAOKTO, Soudias 51, Kolonaki. Tel 723-561, 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 12 pm-2 am. Sunday 6.30 pm-2 am.

FAIYUM, 44 Kleomenous, Kolonaki, Tel 724-9861. Open every evening. Speciality: crêpes and desserts. A few Chinese and Arabic main dishes.

GEROFINIKAS, Pindarou 10. Tel. 362-2719, 363-6710. Fine Greek and oriental cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruits and vegetables, rich sweets. Specialities include lamb with artichokes and eggplant puree. Cosmopolitan atmosphere.

LA RIOGA, 50 Kleomenous St. Kolonaki. Tel 724-8609. Piano music accompanies your meal. Among the entrées are steak with Café de Paris sauce, baked potatoes, paella, schnitzel, liver, and steaks with various sauces. For dessert try the crêpes Suzette flambées, chocolate crêpe, and finish your meal with Irish coffee.

NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq. 21, Tel. 362-7426. Restaurant, snack bar, spaghettiaria.

REMEZZO, Haritos 6 Kolonaki, Tel. 3627-426. Mainly French cuisine. Piano music.

ROUGA, Kapsali 7, Kolonaki Square. Tel 722-7934. Set off in a small cul-de-sac (*rouga* means lane). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am.

VLADIMIROU, Aristodimou 12, Kolonaki. Tel 724-1034, 721-7407. Twenty years old this year and still going strong. Speciality entrées are pepper steak and spetsofai (sausages and green peppers in tomato sauce) from the Pelion area. Piano music and songs. Bar.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia. Tel. 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, filet of beef, oven-baked cutlets. Open on Sunday for lunch.

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

BARBARA'S, Ionas St, Kifissia. Tel 801-4260. First class restaurant with a welcoming atmosphere. Snails bourguignonne, crêpes with fresh spinach, the best Chateaubriand in Athens. Home-made desserts. Barbara welcomes all guests personally.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldari 27, Kifissia. Tel 901-2969. Country club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of *hors d'oeuvres*, also favored for charcoal broils. Piano. Closed Sun.

CAPRICCIOSA, Pizza Restaurant, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia. Tel 801-8960. Open daily from 10 am-1:30 am.

EKALI GRILL, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali. Tel 813-2685. A posh yet hospitable restaurant with selection of some 20 wines mainly from small vineyards, the Ekali Grill will really provide a treat. Tantalizing salad bar, tournedos, Chateaubriand filet of sole. Cream pies, cakes, fruit salad or crêpes Suzette. Soft piano music.

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 pm. Closed on Sunday.

restaurants and night life

EPESTREFE, Nea Kifissia (west of the National Road; follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia). Tel. 246-8166. A charming taverna atop a hill. Rustic and cozy. Dinner from 10 pm. Closed Sunday. Music, piano and songs.

HATZAKOU, 1 Plateia Plakas, Kifissia. Tel 801-3461. Open nightly and for lunch on Sunday. Specialty: Schnitzel Hoffman.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinará 38, Politeia, Kifissia. Tel 801-4888. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs.

KATSARINA, 43 P. Tsaldari, Kifissia. Tel 801-5953. Specialties: fried cod with garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.

KENTIA, on the corner of D. Petriti and Arhiepiskopou Hrisanthou, right off the main plateia in Drosia. Tel 813-4080. Specializes in French cuisine with a few Greek dishes. Personalized service.

LOTOFAGOS (Lotus Eater), 4 Aghias Lavras, Kifissia, behind the 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. Limited seating. Reservations a must.

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* (ground meat and rice-stuffed vine leaves) *bekri mezés* (meat cooked in wine).

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

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

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

PICCOLO MONDO, Kifissias Ave 217, Kifissia. Tel 802-0437. Phone for reservations. Piano-restaurant with French cuisine. Main dishes include médaillons de boeuf and escalope with tropical fruits. Closed Sunday.

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

SARANTIDI, Plateia Elaion, Nea Kifissia. Tel 801-3335. Large variety of food, good wine. Music. Also open for lunch on Sunday.

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

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantinos/Tsavella, Maroussi. Tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gastrá*. Daily, except Monday, from 8.15 pm-2 am and Saturday from 8.15 pm-3 am.

CHRISTOS, Serron and Ethnikis Antistaseous Sts, Halandri. Tel 671-6879, 647-2569. Grills, unusually delicious zucchini chips, "bifteki special" smothered in chopped fresh tomato, tasty *hors d'oeuvres*.

DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico. Tel 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

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 Mondays, from 8 pm-12 am and Sunday from 12 pm-12 am.

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri. Tel 682-5314. Greek cuisine, music. Daily from 6 pm-2 am, closed Sundays.

O MORIAS, Vas. Konstantinou 108 and Peloponissou, Aghia Paraskevi. Tel 6599-409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialties include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills (unusually good meatballs) salads. Wine from the barrel.

ROUMBOS, Aghiou Antoniou, Vrilissia. Tel 659-3515. Closed Fridays, pork with olives, beef *au gratin*, *gardoumba* (casserole liver, heart, etc.)

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos, Frangoklissia. Tel 682-5041. Fried *bakaliaros*, *bifteki* special, snails, baked fish (*gavros*). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am and for lunch on Sundays, 12-5 pm.

THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico). Tel 671-7775. Pleasant "village" atmosphere, good service. Specialties: lamb cooked over grapevines, *frigandeli*, charcoal-broiled quail.

TO PRASINO, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei. Tel 681-5158. The taverna with (perhaps) the fastest service in Athens! The menu includes grills (sausages, chops, souvlaki and hamburger steak) and delicious deep fried meatballs. Salads. The meat is all first quality. Lunch from 12:00-4:30 and dinner from 7:30-12:00 pm.

TO SPITI, Frankopoulos 56, New Psychico. Tel 672-1757. Private home converted into cozy taverna. Menu offers grills, meatballs, pork in wine sauce with cheese, fava, salads, retsina.

PALEO FALIRO/ALIMOS

CAMINO, Pizzeria-trattoria, Posidonos 54, Paleo Faliron. 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.

FONDANINA, Vas. Georgiou 31, Tel 983-0738. Specialties includes stuffed "Pizza Caltzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, saltimbacca à la Romano, filetto diabolo, Italian and Capriccio salads, chocolate mousse, creme caramel and "cake of the day."

GASKON TOMA, 20 Posidonos, Paleo Faliron. 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 pm and 7.30 pm-1 am.

MOURIA, 101 Athilleos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3347. Specialty: squab in season. Retsina from the barrel.

PAPAGALO, Leoforos Posidonos 73, Eden. Tel 983-3728. Menu which will accommodate all moods and tastes. Snack and salad bars, charcoal grills, ice cream and crêpes.

PANDELIS, 96 Naiadon, Paleo Faliron. Tel 982-5512. Constantino-politan cuisine, with various specialties. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12-5 pm.

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

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

STA KAVOURAKIA, 17 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki. Tel 981-0093, open only at night 6 pm-2 am. Crabs (*kavouria*), charcoal-broiled octopus, various fish.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

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

BARBA PETROS, 26 N. Zerva, Glyfada, (Aghios Konstantinos). Tel 891-4937. On Sundays also open for lunch. Special cheese pies, 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 Sts., Glyfada. Tel 899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

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

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

IMBROS, Selinis/liou, Kavouri. Tel 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat, Constantino-politan cuisine.

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

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vary. Tel 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, contrefilet, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi* (innards cooked on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.

LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada. Tel 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including calf 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.

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo). Tel 895-1298. Constantino-politan *mezedes*, lobster, fish of all kinds.

TO SMARAGDI On the coastal road, Kato Voula. Tel 895-8207. Shellfish, fresh fish, various *hors d'oeuvres*.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria. Tel 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

KALYVA, Vassilias Pavlou 60. Tel 412-2149. Colorful cartoon murals, dining balcony overlooking the sea and Microlimano; established reputation for excellent quality of their meats. Daily from 8 pm-2 am.

LANDFALL CLUB, Makryianni 3, Zea Marina. Tel 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

VASILENA, Etolikou 72. Tel 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. The owner provides a parade of 16 different dishes (in the order that he chooses) for a fixed price. Soup is usually

served last! Be sure to have an empty stomach to do honor to this delicious food.

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 pm-2 am.

ZILLER'S, Akti Koundourioutou 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 pm-2 am.

SEAFOOD

MICROLIMANO, (or Turkolimano, as it is still called) in Piraeus now hosts 22 seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every 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. A few of the more popular tavernas:

ZORBA, Tel 412-5501; specialty is the tray of *mezedes* offering stuffed mussels, shrimp, octopus and much more. 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.

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 noon-midnight.

BOULLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Armfitea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave). Tel 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7.30 pm-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, on the marina, open year round, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful prices.

STEAKHOUSES

BEEFEATER STEAK HOUSE, 9 K. Varnali, Halandri. Tel 883-2539. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and national specialties. Air-conditioned. Open from 2 pm-2 am.

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 pm-1 am.

PRINCE OF WALES, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St. Tel 777-8008. Open every day from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays, businessmen's lunch menu (main dish, beer or wine, and dessert).

STAGECOACH, Voukourestiou 14, Tel 363-5145. Specializes in steaks and salads, with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12 am - 4 pm and 7 pm-1 am Closed Sunday.

STEAK ROOM, Eginitou 6, (between Hilton and US Embassy). Tel 721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable.

CREPERIES

MARIONETTA, 40 Ippokratous 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.

PHADRA, Metsovou 14. Tel 883-5711. Neoclassic house decorated by young Greek artists. Large variety of unusual crêpes. Closed Tuesday.

RUMOR'S, 35 Dimokritou St Kolonaki. Tel 364-1977. Specialties: Tuna crêpe, spinach and cheese crêpe, salads (also restaurant).

TO ROLOI, (The Clock), Aristotelous St, Victoria Square. Crêpes with chocolate, ice cream, honey and walnuts, dinner crêpes.

FAST FOODS

GALLERIA TITANIA, (Titania Hotel, street level) Panepistimiou 52. Fresh fruit salad and fruit drinks, ice cream, sandwiches, pittas, sweets and coffee. Small bar. Open 7 am-2 am.

JOLLY'S HAMBURGERS, 122 Alexandras Ave and Askliou St. Tel. 644-4013-4. The first Fast Food restaurant in

Athens. Hamburgers, Jolly's burger, fried chicken, milk shakes. Open until 2 am.

PAPA GEORGE, 2 M. Karsoli St. Daphni. Tel 970-4279. Specialties: sausages, schnitzel with bacon.

SI, Panepistimiou 9B. Tel 322-4190. A quick stop: sandwiches, pastries, croissants, coffee, ice cream and fruit juices. Open 7 am-2 am.

WHITE SPOT, 152 Alexandras Ave. Tel 644-8754. Specialties: deep fried chicken, breaded chicken livers, hamburgers.

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politeias 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 am-2 am.

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Square), Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7 pm-2 am., except Sunday when it opens for lunch at noon. International cuisine (Greek and French).

ESCARGOT, Ventiri 9 and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton). Tel 723-0349. Piano. Open daily from 7.30 pm-1 am. Specialties: frogs legs, snails, filet of sole stuffed with lobster, duck à l'orange, baby lamb in wine sauce with vegetables. Homemade desserts, crêpes stuffed with almonds, ice cream, hot cake with almond and crème anglaise.

JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. Tel 721-1174. Specialty French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner.

LE CALVADOS, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton) Tel 722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu from house pâté to "Mousse au chocolat" including a variety of steaks with original sauces, shrimps with curried rice, and cheese fondue. House wine. Specialties from Normandy and fine Calvados of course.

L'ORANGERIE, 55 Efroniou, (opposite the Caravel). Tel 724-2735, 724-2736. Nice atmosphere. Specialties: filet au poivre vert (filet with green pepper), risotto méditerranée, seafood, seasonal salads. Piano.

PRUNIER, Ipsilantou 63, Kolonaki (across from the Hilton). Tel 722-7379. International cuisine. Full range of seafood.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki. Tel 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: pasta and scalloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro. Tel 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, filet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Nightly from 7.30 pm-2 am. Lunch Saturday and Sunday.

ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Square. Tel 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençale.

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

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

IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-6765. Specialties: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scalloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-2 am, Sundays and holidays from 12.30-3.30 pm.

LA BOUSSOLA, Vas. Georgiou and Grigori Lambraki, Glyfada. Tel 894-2605. Italian cuisine and steak dishes. Daily from 12.30 pm-2 am. Saturday 12.30 pm-2.30 am. Closed Wednesday for lunch.

LA BOUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia. Tel 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under same management as "La Boussola" in Glyfada. Filet à la diavolo and "Triptiò à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

LA FIAMMA, Plateia Dimokratias 5, Holargos. Tel 651-7355. Large variety of Italian dishes and oven-baked pizza. Take-out service. Open daily from 7 pm-2 am and on Sunday and holidays from noon-2 am.

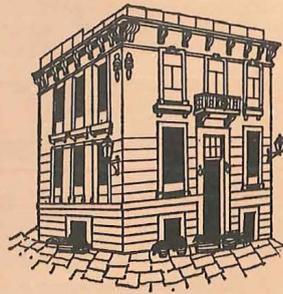
LA TARTARUGA, 25th of March 38 and Palaiologlou Sts, Halandri. Tel 682-8924. Large portions of piquant entrees and pizza, also Italian main dishes. Chilled glasses. Very reasonable prices.

TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni. Tel 896-2497-8. Open every evening. International and Italian cuisine (also Greek dishes). Specialties: escalope à la Toscana, escalope cordon bleu, filet with mushrooms, torta romantica (dessert).

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Atthidon, Kallithea. Tel 959-5191, 959-5179. Under same management as The China. Open daily from 12-3.30 pm and 7.30 pm-12.30 am. Closed Sun lunch.

CHINA, Efroniou 72, Ilissia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Tel 723-3200. Oriental atmosphere. Daily 12-3 pm, 7.30 pm-2 am. Closed Sun lunch.



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Take-away service with delivery within the area

restaurants and night life

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave. and G. Olympiou 27-29. Tel 923-2315, 923-2316. A variety of Taiwanese dishes. For reservations call 923-2315, 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily for 12.30-3.30 pm and from 7.30 pm-12 am.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12-3. for lunch and 7-1 in the evening. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LOON FUNG TIEN, Alkionidou 114, coastal road near EOT Beach B. Tel 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls, Chinese noodles among other dishes. Peking duck must be ordered 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price.

PAGODA, Bousgou and 3 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, fresh mango in season and sweets.

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

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 chilli, beef with fresh ginger root.

JAPANESE

KYOTO, Garibaldi 5 (on Philopappou Hill). Tel 923-2047. Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Daily 12-3 pm and 7.30 pm-12 m. Closed Sun.

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

SHOGUN, Asimaki Fotila 34 and Alexandra Ave (Pedion Areos). Tel 821-5422. Specializes in sushi, tempura and sashimi. Open for lunch and dinner.

KOREAN

GO RYEO JEONG, Alimou 33, Argyroupolis. Tel 991-5913. Authentic Korean, Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Parking. Open daily 10:30 am-4pm, 6:30 pm-1 am.

SEOUL, 8 Evritanias Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), 692-4669. Specialties: beef *boukooki* (prepared at the table), *yatse bokum* (hors d'oeuvre), *haimon goi* (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), *tsapche* (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms).

MEXICAN

AZTEC, Leoforos Kifissias 267 (near the trohonomo). The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of all dishes. Open Mon - Sat, 6-11:30 pm.

LEBANESE/ARABIC

ALI BABA 2, Poseidonos Ave. 13 Kalamaki. Tel 983-0435, 9832-984. Restaurant and Arabian music hall. Superb Oriental cuisine with Lebanese "meze" and a rich variety of sweets. Floor show with belly dancers. Every night from 10:30 pm.

BEYROUGH, Karapanou 13, Glyfada. Tel 893-1169. Lebanese "meze", specialties and sweets. Take out service, home deliveries. Open daily 8 pm-2 am, Sat and Sun also 1 pm-4 pm

KASBAH, (Caravel Hotel). Tel 729-0721. Entrees include chicken livers piquant and hommos (chickpeas with tahini). Closed Sunday.

MARALINAS, Vrassidas 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels). Tel 723-5425. Open for lunch and dinner. Lebanese meze, charcoal grills.

MIRAMARO, Aristotelous 5 and Syngrou (opp. Ledra Marriott Hotel). Tel 922-3290. Egyptian club with floor show. The oriental menu includes hommos, lentils, stuffed grape leaves, marinated lamb's tongues, mixed grill. Sweets: baklava and kataif. Egyptian ouzo.

SAHARA, Possidonos 15 and Davaki, Kalamaki. Tel 983-7731. Arabic food, floor show.

SHAHRZAD, Akadimias Ave. 43. Central Athens. Tel 360-4260, 360-1877. Club-Restaurant. "An underground oasis in the heart of Athens." Select menu for cosmopolitan clientele. International and Oriental music floor show.

CYPRIOI

AGRINO, Falirou Ave., Koukaki (opposite Inter-Continental Hotel) Tel 921-5285. Restaurant, taverna, bar. Traditional

Greek, Cypriot, English and Continental cuisine. Piano and guitar music. Open from 10:00 a.m. until after midnight

KIRKY, 1 Pendelis, Kefalari. Tel 808-0338. Specialties: *haloum* (fried Cypriot cheese); *seftalies* (tasty village sausage). Fireplace.

BELLA PAIS, Plastira 77 and Meletos 7, taverna/music, Nea Smyrni. Cypriot and Greek specialties, *seftalies*.

INDIAN

TAJ MAHAL, Syngrou Ave. 5. Tel 922-2278, Over 40 meat dishes and over 20 vegetable dishes. One of the specialties is lamb cooked in yogurt with herbs. Desserts include "Gulab Jaman" (moist pastry ball).

PHILIPPINE

MANILA GARDEN, Peristratou 60, Tzitzifies. Tel 942-5912. Philippine, Chinese, Japanese specialties.

SPANISH

CASA MADRID, Akti Koundourioti 4, Kastella, Piraeus. Tel. 412-3032. Plush interior for winter season. Free parking next to restaurant. Specialties include: paella, stuffed squid, braised lamb, beef steak with pueros sauce, roast pork and chicken a la Madrid.

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 music. Nightly from 8 pm. Closed Monday.

RINCON, Prinkippos Petros 33, Glyfada. Dishes include mushrooms vinaigrette, *asado* (barbecued pork), lasagne, *lomo* (beef tenderloin), *Milanesa* (breaded beef). Cambas wine by the carafe.

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

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

SVEJK, Roybesi 8 (Neos Kosmos). Tel 901-8389. Specialties: *sbitkova*, *knedlik*, *palatzinka* etc. Closed Tuesday.

GERMAN

ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari. Tel 808-1324. Restaurant, sweets, ice cream. Open 9 pm-2 am.

RITTENBOURG, Fermionos 11, Pangrati. Tel 723-8421. Boiled and grilled sausages, pork with sauerkraut.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri and Ouranias 13, Holargos. Tel 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music, fireplace.

VEGETARIAN

EDEN, restaurant and cafe, 3 Flessa Str, Plaka. Tel 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travelers (backpackers); juices, salads and sweets.

JUICY, Loukianou 34, Kolonaki. Tel. 722-4817. Menu includes large array of exotic juices and fruit cocktails. 'Juicy' salad, cheese and vegetable sandwiches, soya burgers and a daily vegetarian special. Prices tend to be steep but portions are generous and quality of produce excellent. Open Monday through Sat, 11 am to 2 am, and Sun, 6 pm to 2 am.

SPECIALTY SWEET SHOPS

HIGH LIFE, Akti Posidonos 43, Paleo Phaliron. A specialty sweet shop with Turkish delights: Taouk Gioksu, chicken breast mousse, traditionally ordered with Kaimaki ice cream; Ekmek, Turkish sweet made from honey and flour; profiteroles; Take-out service.

FAROUK HANBALI, patisserie, Messinias 4, Ambelokipi. Tel 692-5853. Lebanese sweet shop specializing in delicious baklavada with walnut and pistachio fillings. Near the President Hotel. Open daily from 8:30 am-9 pm.

COFFEE SHOPS, TEA ROOMS

AITHRION COFFEE CORNER, Atrium Shopping Center, Harilaos Trikoupi Street, between Akadimias and Panepistimiou. An uptown coffee shop/ouzerie. Fresh ingredients and quick, courteous and efficient service.

BRETTANNIA, Omonia Square, open before sunrise to wee hours; fried eggs, yogurt with honey, hot milk and cognac.

DE PROFUNDIS, 1 Angelikis Mihalas 1, Plaka. Tel 721-4959. Pleasant, antique-filled environment. Quiches, pies and pastries. English teas and a variety of coffees and spirits. Classical music on the stereo. Open every day from noon to 1 am.

ERMIS: ALL ABOUT COFFEE, Ermou 56. Sandwiches made with French bread, cakes and *mezedes*. Beverages include juices, coffees and spirits. Nice atmosphere.

FILOMUSA, Filomousou Etairias Square and Kydathinaion, Plaka. Tel. 322-2293. Remodeled neoclassic house on square. Fruit juices with or without alcohol, sweets, a large variety of teas. Discreet jazz-rock music. Open from morning to night.

OREA ELLADA, (Beautiful Greece), the charming mezzanine cafe of the Center of Hellenic Tradition, 36 Pandrossou St, Monastiraki; coffee, drinks and snacks; sit among pottery handicrafts and antique treasures and enjoy a view of the Acropolis, 9:30 am - 7:30 pm daily, Sunday until 2:30 pm.

LOTUS, Glafkou 14 and D. Vasiliou, Neo Psychico. Tel 671-7461. Aromatic teas, pastries and fruit juices. Also sandwiches and crêpes. Wonderful selection of music. Urusual decor. Mostly a young crowd.

STROFES, Hamilton 7, Plateia Victorias. Tel 883-3625. Hot and iced teas, spoon sweets, homemade liqueurs, fruit salad and pineapple jelly. French, Italian and American music from 1930-1950. Old Greek newspapers and magazines.

TO TRISTRATO, Ag. Geronda-Dedalou 4 Plaka Tel. 324-4472 Milk shop. Breakfast with fruit specialties, cakes, sweets, coffee.

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 am-3 pm. Closed Sunday.

ATHINAION, Santaroza 8 (near Omonia Sq.) Tel 322-0118. Small and simple, at this address since 1937. Offers a limited but delicious selection of snacks that include sweet breads, fried mussels, meatballs and shrimps. Daily 11:30 am-5 pm and 7:30-11:30 pm. Closed Sun.

ORFANIDES, Panepistimiou 7, in the same block as the Grande Bretagne Hotel. Tel. 323-0184. 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 am-2 pm.

GENOVEFA, 17th of November Ave 71, "Vlahou" bus stop, Holargos. Tel. 653-2613. Large selection of appetizing appetizers to accompany wine, beer or ouzo. Choose from shrimps with feta cheese, eggplant, potato salad, lamb tongue with oregano, codfish balls, fried cheese etc. Closed Sunday.

BARS

DEWAR'S CLUB, Glykonos 7, Dexameni Square, Kolonaki. Tel. 721-5421. Candelit rooms with a bistro bar; fluffy omelettes, roast beef, some Greek cuisine; good rendezvous spot. Open nightly from 9 pm.

KAROLOU DIL, Loukianou and Ahaïou, Kolonaki. Tel 721-2642. Refined atmosphere, soft music (often "retro") Student and younger crowd mainly but suitable for all. Very "in". Drinks, snacks and food. Open 8:30-2:00 am.

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 pm-2 am.

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.

SCORPIOS, Evrou 1 and Lampsakou, (across from the American Embassy). Tel 771-1206. Foreign and Greek music and songs. International cuisine, mostly French. Special dishes include chopped filet in cream sauce with curry, filet with bacon and Bercy sauce, salad "Scorpios" and "Imperial" salad (avocado, onion, egg, tuna with special dressing). Desserts include chocolate soufflé, baked apples "Marianne" with whipped cream and Bavarian cream pastry. Open from 9:00-2:00 pm except Sundays.

TAPAS de Comilon, 267 Kifissias (behind Olympic Airways). Athens wine bar, cold plate.

TO GERANI (O KOUKLIS), Tel. 324-7605. Tripodon 14, Plaka. Superb and substantial 'mezes' make more than a meal. Try the sausages and tasty salads. Accompany your meal with wine (hyma) or ouzo.

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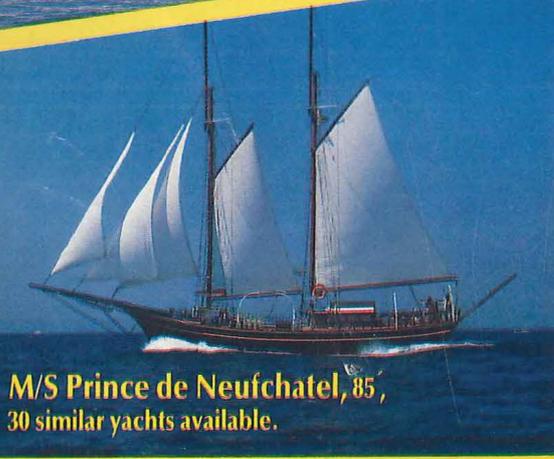
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