

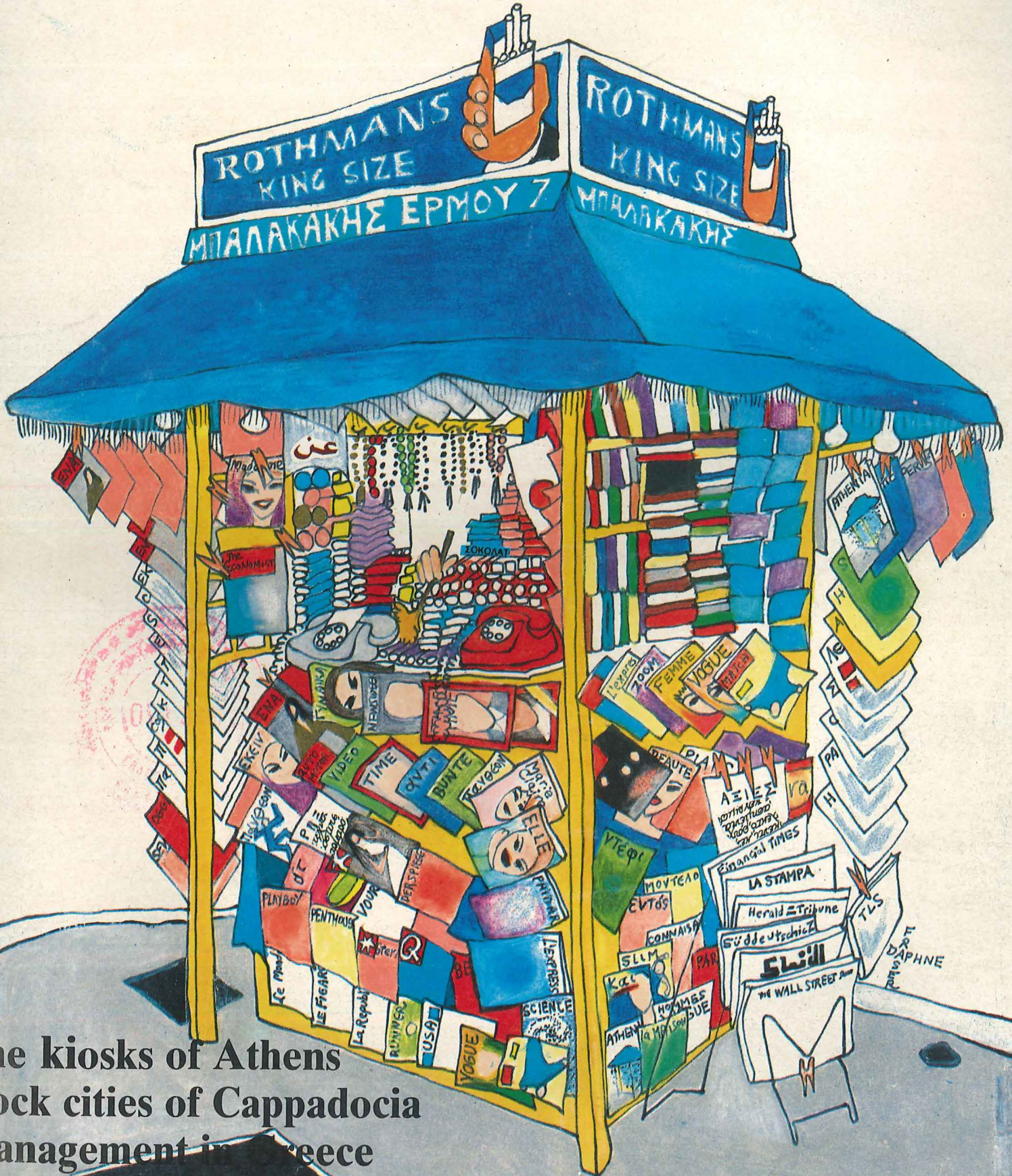
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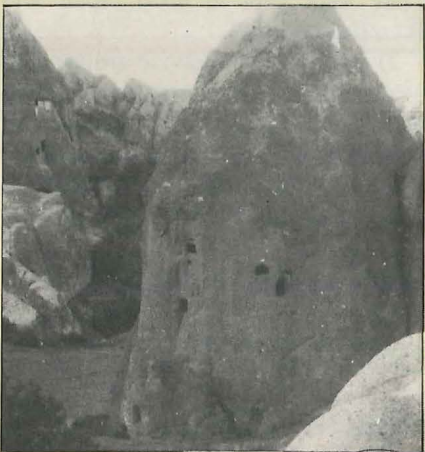
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Letters

The heart of Piraeus

Reading the Piraeus anniversary articles (*The Athenian*, December), I feel little has been said of the city's heart. A few vignettes from the early seventies might help to show it. At that time we were among the few foreigners who lived in Castella. We had rented a bright yellow 'castle' overlooking Microlimano. It had been lovingly renovated but without benefit of a carpenter's level so that walking across the floors gave one vertigo.

The mayor during the junta had a passion for cleanliness. Though a port city, Piraeus was pristine. Even down at the docks the garbage was collected several times a day by people we called moon men. They were attired in stark white from top to toe, their feet clad in rubber boots. These moonies pushed trash carts, equally white, which were topped by pots of geraniums. Swinging settees, also white, were cemented into the ground at various view points. They were kept in good repair and even had cushions.

The sort of Toonerville trolley that winds around Castella may seem irritatingly languishing for workers and visitors, but for residents it was marvelous. We used to ride down to Passalimani at sunset to hear 'The Singing Waters'. Few will remember the beautiful fountains and the soaring music that played there every evening.

Walking along the docks where the fishing boats tied up was fun any time of year. One night we heard strange singing among some fishermen mending their nets. It turned out they were Egyptians from Ras-el-Bar, working with a Greek fishing fleet but with their hearts back home.

There was – and still is – a wonderful sweet shop on the little street that leads down to the center of Tourkolimano. Its specialty is *glosses tis petheras* (mother-in-law tongues), long things filled with custard and with an apple flavor – absolutely delicious. (There are imposters who make pastries with this name, but don't be swayed by substitutes. There are none.)

Alas, much has changed. Apartment blocks surround our castle now, the swings are gone or vandalized, the moonies are few and the geraniums a thing of the past. But Piraeus still has a heart for those who live there. Don't pass through it in a hurry. Its unique heart can still be found and savored.

**Katey Angelis
Filothei**



our town

Bitter Oranges

Among other official designations, 1986 has been declared the Year of Peace and the Year of Road Safety. Nobody in his right mind is going to take the side of strife and reckless driving, so such designations are meaningless unless specific efforts are going to be made to achieve what everybody obviously wants.

Yet it seems that Greeks returning from their New Year's Eve reveillons either stepped into their front doors left-foot-first or failed to shatter the pomegranate on the threshold or forgot to hit their near and dear over the head with a wild onion.

With the highest per capita traffic fatality rate in Europe, Greece this year even broke its own record for highway mayhem. Of course holidays here are longer and more intense than in many other countries, lasting through Saint John's Day (January 7). This terminated an 18-day period during which exactly six days were spent off the highway and in the work area where, we are told, the country's low productivity must be substantially increased.

Examples of discord at the opening of the Year of Peace were numerous, too. Although the drachma appears to be becoming less a fiscal than an ornamental unit, it remains the country's legal tender. Yet throwing it around has become something of a national sport. On Epiphany, at the ceremony of the Blessing of the Waters in Piraeus (and the waters, according to the Tourist Organization, are in great need of blessing since the *Achille Lauro* incident last year), the prime minister received shower of *difranga* — two drachma coins. The single drachma coin, like the *lepta*, seems

to have gone the way of the mammoth. This time they were accompanied by *nerantzia*. Though these bitter oranges can, with effort, be made into a spoon-sweet, nothing sweet today can be extracted from a drachma.

The day before, football fans ran amok in the Olympic Stadium and ripped up 500 seats. This is the new stadium whose train station has been dubbed "Peace". At the time of its inauguration by Constantine Karamanlis, the then prime minister expressed the hope that it would never be used for football games.

Several days later hooligans of another ilk threw down the cross standing between the graves of King Paul and Queen Federika in the cemetery of the former royal palace at Tatoi. In Attica today, it seems, even the dead are not allowed to rest in peace.

A final, shocking case of ethnic discord, reported in an afternoon daily, claimed that Aliko Vouyouklaki and Zoe Laskari were fighting over the affections of a popular young singer. To appreciate the full seriousness of this charge it is necessary to realize that Aliko is not just a star of stage and screen, for more years than one would wish to count, but the paragon of what every woman in Greece wants to be and what every man in Greece wants her to be. As for Zoe Laskari, suffice it to say that her legs are more famous locally than all the Lions of Delos put together.

Given this sorry catalogue of ethnic woes, it was of little surprise that a poll recently conducted by ICAP reveals that the average citizen is not entirely pleased with the state of his country. But to conclude this survey on a G-minor note would be premature. After

all, EEC polls for years now have uncontradictably proved that Greeks are the most optimistic people on the continent. A few setbacks cannot upset such a long and well-documented trend.

With all due credit to ICAP, the end of the old year and the beginning of the new is no time to go about Greece asking questions. Inevitably it is when people brood about the future and sentimentalize about the past. This is quite uncharacteristic. Like Sidney Smith who wisely said that to maintain cheerfulness it was necessary never to think beyond afternoon tea, Greeks are happiest and most productive living in the eternal present. Furthermore it is the time when everyone is gambling, and who wants to be bothered with questions when one's hand is full of trumps or one's lap full of roulette chips?

So only one person did win the 75-million-drachma national lottery, when ten million other people, who were absolutely sure they would win it, lost. It's not the end of the world. In fact, it is only February, and things are already much improved. The government has tripled the highway tolls, bringing a new sobriety to the road. There's a rumor that it's also printed lots of new money, which solves the economic problem. If issued in crisp paper bills it can't be thrown around. This encourages thrift. Everybody's forgotten about football now that the Greek basketball team is winning international attention. And, finally, to the great relief of all, Aliko and Zoe have proved that they are bosom friends (and, ah, what bosoms!). They are winning their case and donating their court settlements to a worthy and charitable cause. □

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 ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott, Takis Georgiou, Stephen Fatsis, Elaine Priovolos

Security check on Arabs

In the wake of the simultaneous terrorist attacks at Rome and Vienna airports, Greek police in late December arrested eight Palestinians suspected of planning terrorist action in Athens over the New Year's holiday. Two weeks later, police were forced once again to step up security at Athens Airport after a warning from the international police agency Interpol of possible terrorist strikes at Athens and Frankfurt airports. In addition, two flights – one out of and one coming into Athens Airport – had to make emergency landings after airport officials here received threats that bombs were aboard the planes.

The incidents marked another month in which Greece drew attention as a potential terrorist target. The government, for its part, put forth a series of measures designed to thwart terrorism. It also said Greece would cooperate with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to fight terrorism here and called United States economic sanctions against Libya in response to the airport attacks "ineffective."

The eight Palestinians, arrested December 28 during a police sweep of Athens hotels frequented by Arabs traveling through the Greek capital, were charged with holding fake passports. Security police sources and PLO officials in Athens said the eight, including two women, belonged to the Liberation Front, a PLO faction that supports mainstream PLO leader Yasser Arafat, and not to the Libyan-backed groups that allegedly carried out the Rome and Vienna attacks, which killed 19 and injured over 100. Seven of the eight were expelled by the Greek government, while the eighth, a resident student, was permitted to stay until he completes his studies.

After a three-day visit to Athens in late December by a senior PLO official that included talks with Public Order Minister Athanassios Tsouras, the government announced it would cooperate with the PLO to combat terrorism in Greece by PLO offshoots. The PLO's diplomatic representative in Athens, Massoud Ghadour, said at a news conference that the PLO was "joining forces with all friendly countries" to fight terrorism, adding that "the Palestinian community respects Greek law and has

no connection with terrorist activities."

As part of its heightened anti-terrorist campaign, the government announced it would soon conduct checks on the estimated 15,000 Arabs living in Greece. In addition, security officials plan to begin screening Arabs' passports separately at Athens' two airports. Airport security has been increased drastically since Greece came under fire after the hijacking of a TWA jetliner last summer and the more recent hijack of an EgyptAir plane. After Interpol warned on January 8 of a possible terrorist strike at or near the airport, extra police were stationed at check-in and departure areas at the international terminal and more armed personnel carriers were moved into the terminal area. In addition, police beefed up security at the Apollon Palace hotel in Kavouri, which is used regularly by United States servicemen and their families.

The government in January also issued a nationwide alert for Arabs who may be in Greece illegally. The move led to the arrest on January 10 of three men – two Egyptians and a Jordanian – who allegedly sneaked into Greece from Yugoslavia at an unauthorized border crossing. The three were picked up by police in northern Greece as they were riding to Athens in a taxi. Charged with illegally entering the country, the three

men were questioned by security police in Athens, but reportedly had no connection with terrorist activity here or abroad.

The United States' economic sanctions against Libya, whom the US held responsible for the Rome and Vienna attacks, drew a cool response from Greece, which has maintained friendly relations with the Libyan government of Col. Moammar Khadafy. After Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou received a letter from President Ronald Reagan "outlining the expediency of economic sanctions against Libya," the Greek government called the measures "ineffective." Government spokesman Antonis Kourtis also said that US Ambassador Robert Keeley presented documents on the sanctions to Greek Foreign Minister Carolos Papoulias and asked for Greek support.

Greece signed a billion-dollar trade agreement with Libya in September 1984 during a visit by Papandreou to Tripoli. Greece imports about 750,000 tons of oil annually from the Middle East nation as part of a 1984 trade package estimated by the International Monetary Fund at \$450 million. In addition Greece is looking for a market for a locally built anti-aircraft system and has negotiated to sell the system to Libya. Government spokesman Miltiades Papaioannou said in January that Greece is "exploiting prospects for our weapons industry" and that talks with Libya will continue.

Border defense plan

The government in late December announced plans for a civil defense program involving the more than 500,000 Greek citizens living along the border with Turkey. Alternate Defense Minister Antonis Drossoyiannis said in a statement that the civilian residents of Thrace in northeastern Greece, the eastern Aegean islands, and the Dodecanese in the south will be brought into the defense system, which is designed to meet a perceived threat from NATO ally Turkey.

Calling the measure "preventive only," Drossoyiannis said the All-People's Defense program is intended to enable a mass mobilization and coordination with the army in the event of attack. But the announcement drew immediate criticism from Ankara, which said the civil defense program reflects

Greece's "unnecessary military plans" for the region. A year ago, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's socialist government put forth a "defense dogma" that shifts Greece's military defense emphasis to Turkey and away from the Warsaw Pact nations to the north, in conflict with NATO wishes.

Turkey and Greece have long been in dispute over the military control of the Aegean Sea and its airspace, as well as the ownership of its potentially lucrative undersea minerals. Greece has also feared that Turkey would try to take over one or more of the eastern Aegean islands ever since Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974. Greece at that time stationed military troops on many of the eastern Aegean islands to defend against a Turkish attack.



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THE ATHENIAN

More socializations

In December, the government announced that within the following two months seven presidential decrees would be issued for the socialization of seven more public enterprises and organizations.

In addition to ΔΕΗ, ΟΤΕ, and ΟΣΕ (Greek Railways), which were socialized in February, 1984, the government now has the right to change the management process at ΕΑΤΑ (Greek Post Office), ΕΥΔΑΠ (Athens Water Co.), the Port of Piraeus, the Port of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki Water, Thessaloniki Sewage, and Olympic Airlines, where rumors immediately erupted that a foreign private company would take over. These were denied.

The Greek public was apparently either unaware of or unmoved by the government's announcement. But the lack of reaction may have been due primarily to public ignorance of what socialization is. Originally equated by PASOK with nationalization, socialization, according to its implementing 1983 law, hardly fits that definition now.

What will happen to the seven new objects of socialization is this: each will acquire a new management structure, replacing the old. At the top of the new structure is a supervisory council, meeting three, four or five times a year to determine by majority vote the enterprise's short and long-term broad objectives. Consisting of 27 members, the council will include nine workers elected by their fellow workers, nine state-appointed professionals, government specialists or other relevant experts, and nine members appointed by various organizations or interest groups including local government.

At the heart of management is the board of directors, headed by a general manager. It includes five or six state appointees, three or four elected worker representatives, and one or two representatives of the surrounding municipality or *nomos*. Here is where all the day-to-day administration takes place, again by majority vote. But the board is limited in that it does not have veto power and must carry out the broad objectives determined by the supervisory council.

A third group is a nine-member committee of workers which has the right to make proposals to the board regarding organization, increase of productiv-

ity, improvement of company services and working conditions. It has the right to take decisions only on matters concerning company athletics, cultural facilities and restaurants. It is not intended to act like a trade union, which will continue as before, negotiating with the board and ministries on behalf of workers.

Such a structure looks much like worker-participation management systems in Western European countries such as England, Italy and West Germany, with one distinguishing factor: the 27-member supervisory council is an innovation. The system will, in principle, eventually be applied to all public-sector enterprises and organizations in Greece, which account for 170,000 employees, or five percent of the four-million strong Greek labor force. "It doesn't extend to the private sector," says a National Economy Ministry official. "That isn't the goal."

Worker management has been known to create situations, in Yugoslavia for instance, where few decisions are ever made because of too much discussion. However the Greek government says it foresees other results. "We want to create a consensus," says a ministry expert. The government wants to give workers, management and other groups a sense of having a stake in companies and to motivate them to move together toward the same agreed-upon objectives. Although this sounds like an idealistic form of management-by-objective, the norm now tends to be apathy and argumentation, he admits.

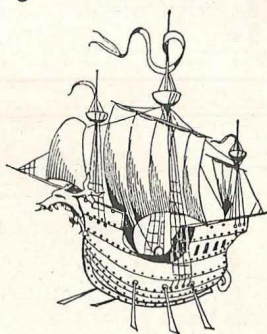
"Socialization doesn't finish by creating these bodies, which represent three social forces. We expect that the cooperation of these bodies will result in efficiency, improvement of services and increased productivity. We can't hide that we've had very low productivity until now." In a reference to featherbedding in public organizations, which reaches its height in OTE, with about 30,000 employees, he adds that public sector organizations and enterprises in 1986 will be allowed only about 10 percent or 2000 of the 15,000 staff additions they have requested.

Changes for KKE-es.

Last month, the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party of the Interior (KKE-es) voted to recommend that the party change its name and that

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it evolve into a broader-based leftist-socialist coalition. Two other recommendations, the creation of a new left-wing party which would not be called communist and the transformation of the party into an expanded alliance when conditions warranted such a change, failed to win a majority of votes. A minority of committee members voted in favor of a fourth proposal, that the party retain both its name and ideological base. Whether KKE-es retains its communist identity or becomes the rallying point for a broad spectrum of leftists, including disaffected members of PASOK, will be decided at the fourth party congress scheduled to take place this spring.

EC objects on petrol law

Just before Christmas the government finished issuing 23 ministerial and presidential decrees implementing the October 21 law that liberalizes the Greek petroleum market.

The decrees stipulate that oil companies based in Greece, which include at least six major multinationals, will have the right from January 1 to purchase up to 10 percent of Greek petroleum product needs on the spot market, and up to 15 percent from July 1. The purchase of petroleum products

will be opened up completely by the end of 1987. Greece currently imports 800,000 tons a year of petroleum products and 7.5 million tons a year of crude. Prinos in the north Aegean produces about one million tons a year, half of which is used locally for a total Greek oil consumption of about 9 million tons annually.

Under the law, crude imports will remain solely under the jurisdiction of the Greek refineries at Aspropyrgos, west of Athens, and the former Esso refinery in Thessaloniki.

However, liberalization of the whole petroleum market, including crude imports, by January 1, 1986, was a term of Greece's treaty of accession to the EEC. Greece was given a five-year transition period from its January 1, 1981 accession date to end its monopoly over petroleum imports. Greek state refineries have until now refined imported crude, then sold the processed oil to private Greek and foreign oil companies, which in turn distribute products to consumers through their own marketing networks.

EEC lawyers were expected to take Greece to the European Court early this year over inadequate liberalization of the Greek petroleum market, citing close to a dozen strong objections to the law and the ensuing decrees establishing a gradual rate of market liberalization.

THE ATHENIAN

Santorini soap-box race

"That was the fastest and closest to the earth I've ever been. It was absolutely exhilarating," said American painter Martin Stanley, 30, of Isleton, California, after he whizzed down a 2.5 kilometre winding hill in two minutes, 26 seconds, to win the international Soap Box Race in Oia, Santorini, on January 2.

Said second placer Konrad Bertsch, 45, of Stuttgart, West Germany, "It's like a form of art for me, an incredibly good feeling." A former art teacher who now sells advertising for West German sports magazines, Bertsch sped past donkeys and small children in two minutes, 31 seconds. Alois Ehrler, 33, an engineer and experienced rally driver, also from Stuttgart, came third in two minutes, 35 seconds.

Competitors clocked top speeds of 60 to 90 kilometres per hour in their handmade, motorless vehicles, nearly all of them constructed on Santorini before the race, which organizers say marks the beginning of an annual European Soap Box Cup for adults.

A motley collection of 14 soap-box racers and some 30 crew from the United States, England, West Germany, Greece and Switzerland, who took their cue from the Akron, Ohio-bred soap-box derby for youngsters, took part in the race. The participants, most first-time racers, worked feverishly for weeks beforehand. Many built their light weight contraptions from objects found on the volcanic island while the Germans brought in three specialized engineers and expensive parts from Germany. One German driver estimated he put in 400 hours constructing his car, copying the suspension system of Formula One racing cars.

After the race, local priests and the island's Air Force commander handed out trophies and wreaths of wild flowers and geraniums, as about 200 weather-beaten islanders looked on with bemused but slightly perplexed smiles. Oia Mayor Maroussa Plati proclaimed the race "the best tourist attraction Oia has for the moment."

Prizes were also given for the most original designs. First prize went to Santorini cafe-owner Petros Passaris, 29, for his wine-barrel car complete with wine carafe. Second prize was awarded to a women's team from England, Germany and Greece, whose car was festooned with silver-sprayed flowers, tinsel and a call for peace.

THE ATHENIAN

Bertsch, who organized the race with Santorini travel agent Stelios Petropoulos, said another race follows this April in Urbach, 20 km from Stuttgart. The winner of the Santorini and Urbach races will win the 1986 European Soap Box Cup. In 1987, the race goes to three locations: Santorini, Lutschinasko in Italy and Zurs in Austria. Bertsch said that, depending on the success of the races this year, he may be able to interest Porsche or Mercedes in sponsoring the eccentric sport next year.

Metro under way?

After another five-year delay, the Ministry of Public Works now says the extension of the aged Athens metro will begin this spring. Minister Evangelos Kouloumbis estimates construction will start in March but ministry planners say May is more realistic.

Thirty-one companies or groups of companies, many of them Greek-European or Japanese joint ventures, submitted expressions of interest and basic company data on November 8. This month, planners estimate, officials will have shortened the list considerably. They will then ask the chosen companies to bid formally for the design and construction of a one-km, \$10.1-million first section of the proposed \$900-million Athens subway extension. The presentation of these bids is not expected until March or April, and it will take until May to choose a winner.

Work should then begin immediately on the underground section, where the geology is said to be full of 'deformations' since the tunnel passes through a heavily populated zone. Greek companies have little or no experience in such tunnelling.

The current project involves design and construction of the Sepolia-Attiki section of the planned Line Two, a 13.2-kilometre line scheduled to begin at Peristeri, just east of Sepolia. It will be gradually extended across the city to the airport and Glyfada. A third 13.1-kilometre line makes a rough circle from the center of Athens north to Herakleion, east to Mesogion Avenue then back downtown. The completion date for the first phase of the metro extension is 1994. Line Two is scheduled to have 15 stations and Line Three 13 stations. The new lines will be built in stages, says a public works official, depending on availability of funds.

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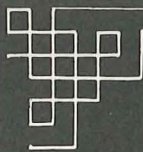
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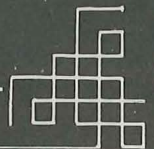
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In Brief

The embalmed remains of **Petros the pelican**, mascot of Mykonos, who died of injuries following an auto accident, will find their final resting place in the Mykonos Folk Museum. Although a German travel agency has offered a three-year-old replacement of similar rosy hue, authorities are investigating the Lake Prespa bird sanctuary in Macedonia for a more authentically hellenic Petros II.

In the Greek version of the new European Community passport issued last month, sex designation has been simply transliterated from Greek into Latin letters. Therefore, male (αρσεν) becomes **AREN** and female (θηλυ), **THILI**. Thus greeted with incomprehension, a Greek citizen arriving in Western Europe may have to submit to a body search.

All Greeks are equal, but some are more equal than others. Although PASOK claims to be the government of all Greeks, when it comes to formal receptions they are subdivided into six categories. Well-wishers paying their traditional respects at **the presidential palace** on January 1 were directed to six different chambers. Room Alpha was reserved for ministers and party leaders, Room Beta for judges and members of the Holy Synod, Room Gamma for academicians and university worthies, Room Delta for bank directors, nomarchs and members of the diplomatic corps, Room Epsilon for officers of the armed forces and police and Room Digamma for girl scouts, boy scouts, representatives of the press and the hoi polloi.

The gala Caribbean cruise of Minister of the Interior **Menios Koutsoyiorgas** over the Christmas holidays angrily stirred up the waters of socialist-inspired austerity. The minister jumped ship in French Guiana and quickly returned home.

Following up her claim that culture was Greece's most profitable industry. Melina Mercouri plans to appoint over **1000 archaeologists** in the next four years. At present there are about 300. Delos, Arta, Pylos and Mystras are among the ancient sites designated for development in order to encourage tourism.

by John C. Loulis

PASOK's 'fourth phase'

The Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) is undergoing some spectacular changes these days. From a radical, 'third-worldist', quasi-marxist socialist party, notorious for its extreme antiwesternism, it appears to be moving into the West European socialist mainstream. Who would have imagined a few months ago that Mr Papandreou would ever say: "Our exit from the EEC would be catastrophic. It would lead us to a model of development that would not differ much from that of Albania." And: "The state has expanded too much... Private enterprise will play an important role (in the country's economic recovery). It is a midsummer night's dream to imagine that the public sector – as it stands today – is in a position to assume responsibilities which belong to the private sector... Capitalism, though undergoing a crisis, is the dominant economic system in the world markets... Models of state socialism are on the retreat." Even on Greek-US relations the Greek socialists are adopting a new tone. Following a meeting with US Secretary of State George Shultz in Brussels, Greek Foreign Minister Carolos Papoulias said that "there is a different climate, something new, in US-Greek relations..."

In order to understand how PASOK's new course came about it is important to pinpoint the various phases the party has passed through since its creation in 1974. The first phase, which lasted from 1974 to approximately 1976, was what one could call pure 'third-worldist' socialism. During that period Greek socialists called for extensive nationalizations of almost all sectors of Greek society, the closure of US bases and withdrawal from NATO, and were also violently opposed to Greece's entry into the EEC. At the same time, they rejected social democracy as "a polite face of capitalism", regarded Eurocommunism as not radical enough, and lauded the "genuine anti-imperialist forces of the Arab countries", particularly Libya, Iraq and Syria.

PASOK entered its second phase in 1977. Over the next four years it continuously moderated its stance, mixing 'third-worldist' and Western socialist elements in its ideology, in order to project a more moderate image as it

drew closer and closer to power. During this period it became unclear whether Mr Papandreou's model was Mr Mitterrand's socialism or that of Mr Khadafy.

In 1981, PASOK entered its third phase. Now in power, the party tried to implement in government the contradictory elements of its second-phase ideology. In this third phase, it became clear that Mr Papandreou's model of socialism was much closer to that of Mr Mitterrand (the 'early' socialist rather than social-democratic Mitterrand) than to that of Libya, Syria or Iraq.

Of course, in the domain of foreign policy, 'third-worldist' elements (a virulent anti-Westernism and at times an open philo-sovietism) did creep in. However, in the last resort Mr Papandreou's most important foreign policy decisions were moderate. In connection with the country's political system he has certainly not moved towards a one-party state as many conservatives feared. As for his government's occasional authoritarian bent, this is not a novel feature of Greek political life. Finally, although the PASOK government expanded the economy's public sector considerably – this trend, too, has hardly been a socialist invention in Greece – he nonetheless never launched an all-out attack on the private sector.

It is harsh economic realities which are now forcing the government to re-examine its whole foreign and domestic strategy, thus pushing PASOK into the fourth phase of its development. How can Mr Papandreou continue to launch anti-Western tirades when he has just obtained a loan from the EEC to help keep the economy afloat, when he desperately needs US military aid for Greece, when his ministers have been flying to Europe and the US trying to attract foreign investment, and when, with Greece owing large sums to US banks, he needs all the US goodwill he can get? Furthermore, how can the government continue to expand the public sector, when nationalizations have proven disastrous and state-owned enterprises are already losing more than 200 billion drachmas? With its socialist experiments in ruins, and faced with the examples of other European socialists who have been forced to rediscover the virtues of the free mar-

ket, PASOK is gradually shedding most of its remaining 'third-worldist' socialist heritage.

PASOK's entry into its fourth phase began (almost unnoticed) in the domain of foreign policy. By the middle of 1985, and with an economic crisis looming, Mr Papandreou was trying desperately to mend his fences with the US. Since his re-election, he has been as vague as possible on the subject of US bases in Greece. Clearly Papandreou's government is seeking a formula that will allow it to extend the lease of the bases (at least those most valuable to the US) without losing face. Coupled with this newly found realism in foreign affairs are Mr Papandreou's appeals to the private sector at home. "Our aim", said National Economy Minister Costas Simitis, "is production through profit and not through redistributive state interventions."

If PASOK pursues its present course without wavering, it will soon bear little relation to the party that governed during the years 1981-1985, let alone the one that was previously in opposition, and less still to the newly formed party of 1974. In light of this it is not surprising that PASOK party cadres – whose radicalism was nurtured for years by Mr Papandreou himself – are either rebelling against the prime minister's new course, or openly grumbling. Since the announcement of the economic austerity program, Mr Papandreou has already faced a serious rebellion within PASOK's own trade union organization. In the months to come he may face even stronger opposition both in PASOK's Central Committee and in some quarters of the socialists' parliamentary group. However, barring an immediate economic disaster, Mr Papandreou should, without too many difficulties, ride the storm. PASOK members are well aware that their main asset, particularly in a moments of crisis, is Mr Papandreou himself, who undoubtedly dominates Greek political life today.

Of course, as the 1986 Budget demonstrates, the socialists have not completely abandoned their previous dogmatic practices. But though the radical soul of PASOK survives, the body is being forced to change in response to Greek and international realities. □

The economy: taking the medicine

This year, things will get worse before they get better. As Greeks take the bitter pill of austerity during most of 1986, public utility tariffs and consumer prices will rise, wage increases will not keep pace with inflation, and personal and corporate income tax will soar. But as inflation rises and spending power dwindles, consumers will demand less. And that, together with lower imports and more exports and a predicted small increase in other traditional foreign exchange sources, could mean the beginning of an end to Greece's current foreign exchange shortfalls.

First the bad news. The 1986 budget, passed just before Christmas, foresees enormous increases in taxes and raised public utility tariffs, apparently the major prong of a many-pronged attack by the government on devastating deficits. Personal income tax goes up by about 34 percent, while corporate tax increases 41 percent this year. In all, direct taxation is expected to yield 53.4 percent more than in 1985. The government budget deficit is to drop, as a result, from 593.4 billion drachmas to 569.5 billion drachmas, decreasing from 13.1 percent of GDP to 10.6 percent of GDP.

National Economy Minister Costas Simitis decided in January that wages, salaries and pensions will rise by only 4.5 percent in the first four months of 1986, much below the predicted 8.5 percent cost-of-living rise in that period. The KKE immediately branded the move "a mockery of the working people," but Simitis retorted he was "protecting incomes from the impact of inflation to the greatest extent possible" within the limits of austerity.

Although Simitis said fuel prices would not rise in early 1986, he allowed such increases at the end of 1985. Effective December 1, gasoline and oil prices went up about 10 percent while the price of bottled gas increased by eight percent. Dairy product prices rose by 16 percent, and locally manufactured home appliances went up 22 percent. Electricity went up 25 percent and telephone bills 33 percent. Rents of less than 30,000 drachmas a month will no longer be government regulated, hopefully motivating property owners, now that they can raise rents, to once again put their dwellings on a market that has been nearly devoid of residential rental property

since just before the June general elections.

On the macroeconomic level, Greece did not fare nearly as well as expected in 1985 and won't recover, say the experts, until late 1986. Greece's current account deficit, probably the best indicator of how scarce foreign exchange is, zoomed from \$1.7 billion at the end of October, 1984, to \$2.73 billion at the end of the same ten-month period of 1985, and above \$3 billion at the end of the year, according to Bank of Greek Governor Dimitris Halikias. Such a deficit — the result of a 2.3 percent overall fall in tourism and shipping receipts, emigrant remittances, and private capital inflows (mainly investments or deposits from Greeks living abroad) — is "unacceptably high", Halikias told journalists early in January.

In parallel, imports rose from \$8.5 billion in the first 10 months of 1984 to \$8.8 billion in the same period of 1985, draining more hard currency to the tune of an 8.2 percent imports increase. During the same period, exports dropped 4.3 percent from \$3.6 billion in 1984 to \$3.5 billion in 1985. The deficit between exports and imports grew by 18.4 percent, while invisible sources of foreign currency, which might have made up the difference, slipped 2.3 percent to only \$4.43 billion in the 1985 10-month period. To further aggravate matters, invisible payments rose 5.5 percent to the 1985 level of \$1.83 billion. The only ray of light was a small increase in foreign exchange bank deposits, from \$1.19 billion in 1984 to \$1.33 billion in 1985.

Inflation in 1985 was way above the 16 to 17 percent Papandreou had predicted. According to the European Commission's Statistics Service, the average rate of inflation for 1985 was 23.5 percent, compared to the community average of 5.1 percent. In Greece, the consumer price index, the measure of inflation here, increased 11.1 percent between August and November alone.

Now the good news. If patience is its own reward, Greeks will start reaping rewards in the waning months of 1986, says the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Simitis echoes that prediction, saying the government's austerity measures "will begin to show results by the end of 1986."

The OECD says that inflation, after soaring still higher in the first months of 1986, will return to about 17 percent by the end of the year when the effects of October's 15.5 percent devaluation will have worked their way through the economy and inflationary pressures will have weakened thanks to lower wage rises. Consumption and savings, it says, will decline as a result of dropping real salaries and wages, in concert with increased taxes.

Business investment, particularly in industry, may be on the upswing, much of it to produce replacements for previously imported goods, but housing investments will drop, says the OECD. Small investments should be promoted because they produce results faster, Papandreou says. Meanwhile, large public works projects such as the Metro and irrigation of the Thessaly Plain will begin pumping limited funds into construction.

Net exports, says the OECD, will really take off in 1986 after a marked reduction in domestic demand and a "substantial improvement in Greece's foreign competitiveness", which ranked last year at the bottom of other Western European countries.

Because domestic demand is expected to show a marked decline, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which increased 1.5 percent in 1985, will drop to 0.5 percent this year. And thanks to the expected upping of exports, the trade deficit is "likely to fall to levels lower than 1980." With a slight increase in invisible foreign exchange income, the current account deficit could fall to as little as \$1.75 billion, says the OECD. In addition, Papandreou swears there will not be a further devaluation in 1986.

If Simitis and Halikias, the two kingpins of economic policy besides Papandreou himself, can continue what Halikias calls their "good and close cooperation," if a monetary policy can be found to stimulate investment while not aggravating inflation, if the banking system can be rationalized, if businessmen have the ability and guts to follow through, if, if, if... then such optimism may prevail. If it doesn't, says Papandreou, the solution is to re-elect PASOK for another eight years to finish the job. Either way, it seems a case of wishful thinking.

Takis Georgiou

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Campion School Community Activities

The Greek economy's Achilles' heel

The main problem of Greek business today is management. Overly centralized, leadenly bureaucratic, lacking in initiative, too often reliant on governments for settling disputes, poor management is a legacy of Greek economic history

by Takis Georgiou

For four years, the Greek economy cruised along with measures for "gradual stabilization", as the government's approach to reform was termed. After a period of slight improvement in 1984, it was clear by mid-1985 that this route was leading nowhere. Last October, a few months after a second solid election victory, the government finally slammed on the brakes of abrupt economic change and swerved into a policy U-turn, which involved the much-discussed 15 percent devaluation and the associated array of austerity measures that effectively prohibit the bulk of imports.

The obvious hope was that such measures would send companies careening into export production in search of income. Devaluation and lower wage and salary increases would give them a competitive edge. Export subsidies, which the government wants to continue until 1987, would help. The key now is to move fast before inflation wipes out this advantage.

Leading businessmen, however, are deeply suspicious that this approach can ever work, chiefly because most Greek companies are so poorly managed they find it hard to compete with well-greased foreign companies on breakneck export markets. "How can Greek companies make their mark on international markets if they can't take care of business at home?" asks one leading industrialist.

Export markets are getting tougher all the time as customers, particularly in the Middle East, drop away and more producers enter the fray. For instance, Heracles General Cement Co., one of Europe's leading cement exporters, in its 1984 annual report speaks of "a climate of uncertainty" and "slight prospects for a revival of cement exports in 1985-86." Competition is so keen that the only way to hawk de-

veloping countries' shoddy products, and this applies to a good portion of Greece's production, is through countertrade deals in which exports from the client are required.

Greece does not have a history of performing well in exporting. Some companies, notably those in the public sector, would be anathema to any well-managed exporting concern. State-held Greek commodity companies, for instance, often stockpile their products until forced to export, then, according to one Greek trading house, try to push them at more than market prices.

These problems are complicated by the government's practice of discouraging privately-owned big business and encouraging development of more and

Greece does not have a history of performing well in exporting

more small and medium-sized businesses, which "lack suitable management" and "find it extra hard to become export-oriented and penetrate large markets," says Theodore Papalexopoulos, president of the Federation of Greek Industries (ΣΕΒ). Already, small and medium-sized businesses dominate the Greek marketplace - more than 90 percent of companies have 10 or fewer employees and the average for 120,000 companies is 1.5 employees.

Many of the largest privately owned companies, historically the country's leading exporters, have fallen into government-appointed hands since the advent of Andreas Papandreou's government in 1981, their management turned over to the state mainly on the grounds that they were over-indebted to state-controlled banks and organizations and near collapse. In the aftermath, there

are now fewer large, private companies. Of the 40 largest enterprises, 60 percent are directly or indirectly under government control. They are concentrated in labor-intensive fields such as textiles, paper and cement. While the government's idea is to replace out-of-step private owners with professional technocrat managers, past experience indicates state-run companies are generally not as well managed, nor as effective, as private firms. In a recent study of private and public-sector companies here, 3150 private enterprises showed a 10.9 percent rate of return on 1983 assets, while 61 public sector companies had a 5.7 percent rate of return, or about half that of the private companies.

The question is: Can a motley collection of small and medium-sized enterprises, most ill-equipped to compete internationally, and a few big businesses,

'Greek business can go international only if it acts internationally'

the majority in government hands, burst onto export markets as hoped? That remains to be seen. But it is clear that the Greek business machine does not run at high speed. Greek companies will have to gear up to compete with the smoothly operating companies abroad which also have long, successful export histories.

The crucial factor missing in the Greek equation is good management. As Nick Skoulas, the extraordinarily successful former head of the Greek National Tourist Organization, puts it: "Management is the Achilles' heel of our economy. Without it, Greek business can't go far."

A leading Athens consultant adds: "The main problem of Greek business today is management, not markets or technology or products."

Poor management is a legacy of Greek economic history. Twenty years ago, the Greek industrial revolution was just beginning, and there were virtually no professional managers, no budgets, no marketing departments, no plans, no organization charts, and no personnel programs. In the private sector, the motivation was fear of the owner who managed his company with an arbitrary iron fist. In the public sector, there was no motivation at all. Authority was so centralized that industry chieftains signed every purchase order.. and sometimes every petty cash request.

"We developed a parasitical economy rather than one based on its own industrial development. The economy was generated by middlemen and distributors, people of commerce... and management style went from autocratic to paternalistic," says Skoulas, who now runs management seminars around Greece.

From the beginning, Greek industry was highly protected. Trade unions were, until 1981, tied to the government. Doing business was easier and less complicated.

Political developments played their role. Costis Sofoulis, governor of the Hellenic Industrial Development Bank (ETBA) thinks back to the 1946-1949 civil war pitting pro-Moscow communists against conservative government forces. It engendered a "deep schism between Right and Left, 'good' and 'bad' in Greece," he says. After the communist forces lost the war, leftists across the board were *persona non grata*, particularly in business and education. "Fifty percent of the people (all leftists) were left out of posts leading to management," he says. "Employers could call the national security service" for a political reading on prospective employees. Even universities were out of bounds to leftists and often to presumed leftists.

"Even if you got into one of Greece's two schools of business administration, what good was it?" asks one management consultant. The schools did not come close to approximating an MBA program. "There were no case studies or field studies, and you didn't have to appear until the final exam."

People who found work in business were kept from advancing into the best posts because the majority of the country's leading concerns were family-controlled.

Even those who did climb up the management ladder 20 years ago learned to rely on the government to settle disputes and solve problems. One leading industrialist told Sofoulis during those years: "You create jobs for 1000 employees and nobody will dare to close you down." Government and business became so intertwined that top business posts were often filled by retired public officials, and the majority of personnel officers came from the gendarmerie or armed forces.

In the end, Sofoulis says, his head bent in an attitude of mourning, the system tended to create "bureaucrats instead of managers. It was a very bad school for managers."

These schools stunted the development of a cadre of good, experienced



managers. Sofoulis explains the result as a "dead generation" of potential managers and calls this the main reason for the "shortage of leadership in our society" today.

The bottom line for business in Greece is a relatively small pool of qualified managers. This pool is so small that whatever qualified managers there are usually end up serving in the top echelons of business. Very little of this management talent is left over for middle-level positions, in which few decisions are taken.

The general picture of management practice today shows improvement but nothing dramatic. Management is still conducted "by intuition or crisis", says John Hastas, managing director of the Hay Group Hellas Ltd. Where there are effective managers, their turbulent environment rarely allows them to perform at the level they would like. "Their biggest foe is government, and their biggest problem is labor," one top industrialist complains.

A leaden bureaucracy leads businessmen in dizzying circles so that they spend more time satisfying government requirements than company needs. Largely for this reason, it often takes Greek companies 12 hours to do what their European counterparts do in half the time. When, for instance, the well-run Titan Cement Co., Greece's largest private company and the only large cement-making concern not in government hands, sought government approval to build a simple 250,000-ton per year loading terminal on the island of Milos for pozzolan (a necessary raw material of cement), it took one and a half years and the signatures of 10 ministers, including the prime minister himself, before construction could proceed.

Business has been stung by a series

of strikes since 1981 by the Communist-led unions, particularly since last October's announcement of austerity measures. Two general strikes and daily sectoral strikes made life difficult for both the private and public sectors.

The Geneva-based EMF Foundation's 1985 study of international competitiveness compares Greek management with that of 27 other countries. The study, probably the best of its kind carried out internationally, reveals that Greece trails desperately behind the rest of Europe and even such developing countries as neighboring Turkey, which virtually went bankrupt in 1979-1980, and Brazil, one of the IMF's chief creditor nations. In the 28-country sample, comprising mostly developed countries, Greece ranked 28 in executive quality and motivation, 28 in

Large, privately-owned companies have traditionally been the country's leading exporters

managerial education and training, 27 in managerial talent, and 20 in salary levels. Greek executives, says the study, seldom establish long-term objectives (26), or redeploy production resources from declining to new, high-growth sectors (26), rely almost entirely on the government for the meagre 0.02 percent of GDP spent on research and development (25), and spend increasingly less on new investment (27 and 28). Their job is made more difficult by a few glaring deficiencies in the workforce. Greece placed 27 in adequacy of vocational training, 19 in availability of skilled labor, 27 in worker motivation (willingness to identify

with objectives) and 20 in workforce flexibility.

Studies by the Hellenic Management Association (HMA) show that foreign companies operating in Greece are light years ahead of Greek companies. Nearly a third of Greek companies

Ninety percent of Greek companies have ten or fewer employees

sampled still don't have written budgets, 60 percent are managed in a highly centralized fashion, 75 percent are managed by the owner or chief shareholder, less than 30 percent have effective personnel programs, nearly 60 percent do not plan as long as three to five years ahead, and far less than half have effective financial control systems.

The same studies found that while 90 percent of the foreign companies sampled are managed by a professional general manager, only 25 percent of Greek companies are. At the same time, only 17 percent of foreign companies are "managed in too centralized a manner", only seven percent have not set targets for the next three to five years, and only three percent are judged to have inadequately planned activities.

Most managers in Greece acknowledge that foreign multinationals are generally still the best training ground in Greece, largely because Greek companies offer almost no training programs. The best management education, they add, also remains at foreign universities, where most professional Greek managers received degrees.

Differing expectations as to planning, organization and other management tools have created a deep split between the old-guard managers who mostly apply "old-style merchant management and are unable or unwilling to update practices," and the minority of "well-educated managers, usually younger, with a modern management style," says Stefo Pantzopoulos, managing partner of Arthur Andersen in Athens.

The old and new regimes often find it difficult to co-exist. A few months ago, a chief shareholder wanted to retire from management and just sit as chairman. He hired a professional manager to fill the void, but the older man stuck his nose into every decision, and the young man quit within seven months.

British management consultant Gor-

don Ball, president of Athens-based Commissioners International Ltd., specializing in international operations, tells of the president of a large Greek concern who four years ago allowed his more modern managers to order a \$30,000 market study. His reaction to the finished study, though it had been well executed, was, "I know what Greece is like and we're going to do it my way."

This habit of clinging to the tried and true often influences the way Greek companies operate beyond Greek borders. Several joint ventures operate in Greece - many without major problems - in the area, for instance, of construction where West German, Soviet, US and other foreign firms with specialized technology cooperate with Greek companies which handle straightforward excavation and other civil works. Older managers often go into commercial joint ventures with foreign firms on an impulse, rarely working out questions of taxation, divi-

'We developed a parasitic economy rather than one based on its own industrial development'

sion of responsibility and the like before putting their name to the dotted line. Sometimes such arrangements work despite lack of preparation. Sometimes they don't. In one recent 50-50 Greek/foreign joint venture, the Greek partner decided in the end that he was unwilling to consult with his foreign partners at all. "He had been head of his company for 25 to 30 years," explained an Athens-based foreign consultant, "and he could not change."

In parallel, more and more of the older generation are realizing that modern techniques work. A company owner who had never done market research thought his five percent annual sales growth was spectacular, until a management consultant told him the average yearly growth rate in his field was 15 percent. The executive was flabbergasted that his gut feeling had failed him. Greek executives often complain with an oriental upward cast of the eyes that they have been "unlucky" victims of fraud by a partner or relative, but acknowledge that if financial control systems had been installed such fraud would have been detected.

Even among modern managers, old

ways die hard. A foreign executive of the Athens subsidiary of a consumer products multinational, most of whose Greek managers have been with his company for several years, has plenty of complaints. They are shared, he says, by other foreign managers in Athens, most of whom come from more ordered environments in Switzerland, West Germany, the UK and US, Scandinavia and France. At the top of his list is lack of trust, backed by a widely held Greek assumption that managers are "dishonest until proven otherwise". Ironically, dishonesty is almost a sign of pride, harkening back to the days when *kleftis* (thief) meant a resistance fighter against the Ottoman Turks. Such feelings gave rise to what many describe as petty corruption in business and government. The foreign executive also lists his managers' difficulty in developing a team competitive spirit, even though he shares in decision-making. "All of them will screw their buddy, which screws the company of course," he says. He complains of a lack of initiative. "I have a rule," he says. "If two top people can decide, they don't need to consult me. But they almost never decide." At the bottom of his list is his mystification at being treated like "a sort of god who can do no wrong. They never fight with the boss."

Management consultant John Valasidis, owner of Management Consulting Communications, believes that at the base of such problems is a "question of values. The values of precision, ethics, and rationality are underdeveloped. We are very, very behind... among the worst in Europe." Even the boisterousness of Greek social life, which often lasts until the wee hours, is a hindrance when the next work day begins at 7:30 a.m.

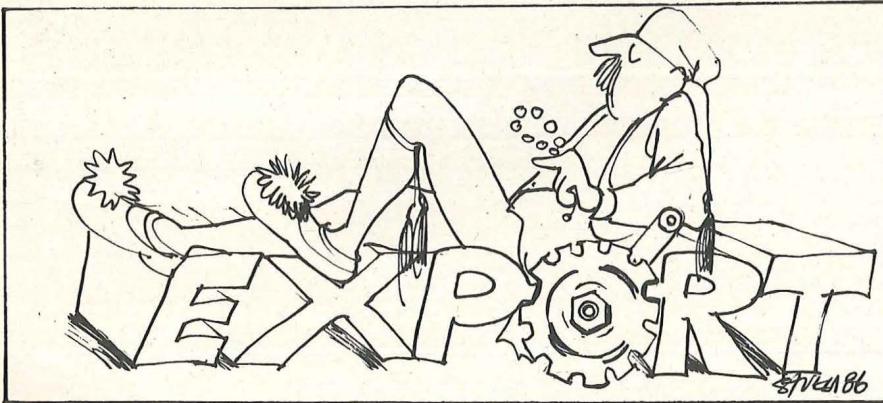
Matters are worse in the public sector than in the private. Public services and companies, which rarely work along the lines of costs and profits, are more susceptible to political influences. They are also weighed down by a Byzantine bureaucracy. Ayis Presanis, the professional general manager of Titan Cement, adds that "state managers are never paid well enough and never stay more than two or three years, so how can they perform?" Delays, mistakes and other foul-ups are legion. Presanis remembers the story of a government technician who had to check operations at a plant not far from Athens. It would have taken a Titan employee half a day. But the law that allows government employees two days off if they travel more than 80

kilometres out of the city permitted the technician three days away from the job.

The Papandreou government has come under criticism for stacking its top posts with university professors who lack experience in either government or business. The practice of paying off political favors with public-sector jobs remains, and the public payroll is still overloaded, says a consultant who cites the 30,000-employee electricity utility, ΔΕΗ, as an example. A few state-controlled companies such

quirements as motivating other company managers. But they must also pay them well, says Stamatis Mantzavinos, managing director of Chemical Industries of Northern Greece, of which France's Rhone Poulenc is minority owner.

Greek pay scales don't help. While inflation-burdened Greek companies may consider wages high, they are normally not high enough to attract the best people, who gravitate instead to foreign companies. To upgrade management and technology standards, the



as Heracles have successfully resisted this throwback to the days of the pashas. In addition, Greece is still the only EEC country without a public-sector human resources program, and as a result lacks any standard personnel practices.

Under these conditions, making the big dive into export markets, as the health of the Greek economy necessitates, will be difficult. A few export-related solutions are at hand. In an announcement last November, the government said it was beginning a "serious, methodical and systematic effort to upgrade... export activities." Trade companies and the Export Promotion Organization (OPE) are to assist with marketing and liaison.

In the long term, Greek business can only go international if it acts international, say Athens consultants.

Beginning with education, the Hellenic Management Association is trying to fill the management and business administration (MBA) gap. An average of 5000 managers attend their seminars every year, and last September HMA began a 14-week intensive mini-MBA program sponsored by the Manchester School of Business and the European Management Institute (INSEAD). The state also plans to set up a school of public-sector administration in the proposed University of the Aegean on Mytilene.

Managers can learn through such courses how to institute such basic re-

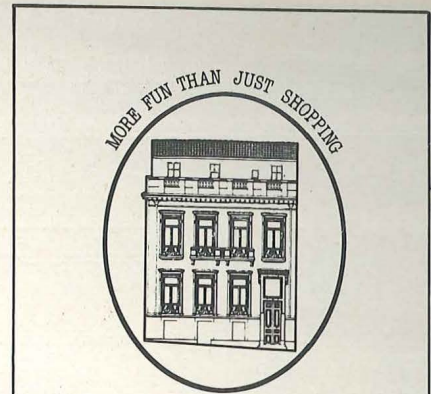
government hopes to repatriate idealistic Greek professionals and scientists for one or two years at a time, but has not been successful so far, largely due to dismally low salaries.

Executives in public posts are not permitted to make more than the equivalent of \$18,200 a year. In the private sector, top executives make the equivalent of \$45,500, which escalates to \$52,000 with perks. But the median top-level managers make only \$26,000 to \$31,500. There is no comparison with salaries that are double to five

More basic than anything else is the promotion of a social conscience

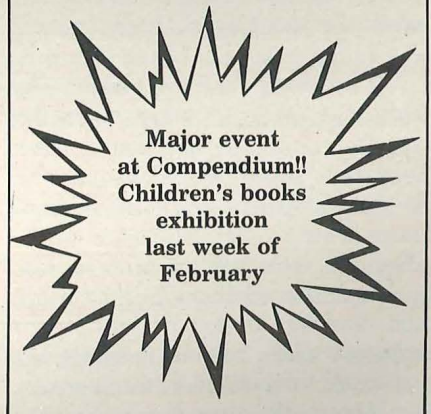
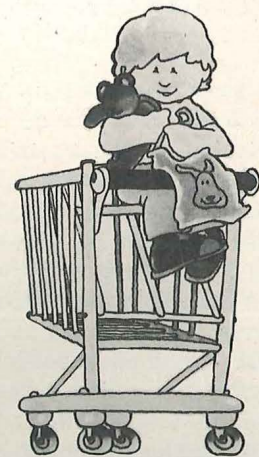
times higher in the US, Canada, Australia or Europe, where most expatriate Greeks live.

More fundamental than anything else, though, is promotion of a social conscience. Working hard for a common goal is rare in Greece - it happens mainly in time of war. But for Greece's best managers - among them, Sofoulis of ETVA, Papalexopoulos and Pre-sanis of Titan, Mantzavinos of SICNG, and Skoulas - it happens every day. Inculcating Greek managers with the need to rationalize company operations for the sake of the Greek economy could, even in this period of crisis, turn Greece into a nation of exporters. □



Compendium

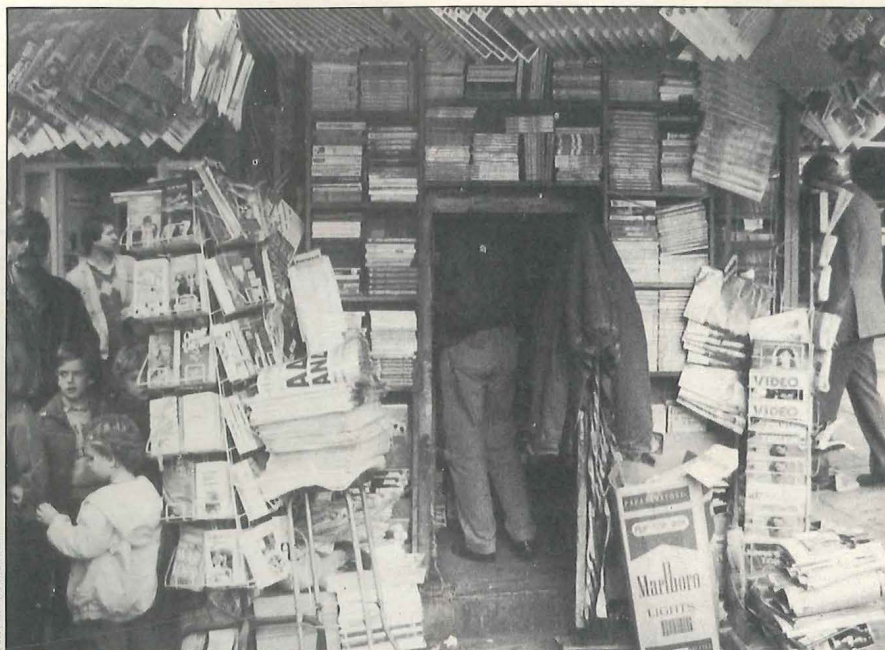
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fresh eggs, another may refill disposable cigarette lighters, a third may mend runs in women's stockings. There used to be a periptero near the law courts which sold no merchandise but housed a public scribe who composed eloquent pleas for mercy or excuses for delays in tax payments. While most periptera are stationary, a few are peripatetic. In tourist areas such as the Acropolis, Delphi and Mycenae motorized vehicles sell refreshments with the authorization of the Tourist Police. Some years ago, one such mobile periptero in Volos was bolted to the ground after a group of street urchins tried to push it into the sea.

Le Kiosque Grec, written by Elias Petropoulis and published by "Moments", Paris, 1976, is available in a few Athenian bookstores. In a short introduction Petropoulis describes a typical kiosk, the demands of working in such a confined area, and summarizes the evolution of kiosk architecture in Greece. An interesting collection of photographs of antique and modern kiosks is supplemented with examples of kiosks in Rome, Paris and Smyrna.

A typical periptero rises on a base of about one square meter. Most are wooden although sheet metal and chipboard are also used. During the military dictatorship, the Mayor of Piraeus ordered that wooden periptera be demolished and replaced by aluminum structures. At the beginning of the century, the kiosk was about four meters high and the roof was in the shape of a dome or a pyramid with the peak decorated with an arrow, a little white iron flag or a sphere. These picturesque periptera showed a strong French influen-



A periptero troglodyte retreats into his cave



Kiosk operator smoking behind his wares

ce and sported such embellishments as jagged friezes and contoured latticed windows. Some stately examples of kiosks in this style were found in Thessaloniki until 1925 and in the central square of Ermoupolis on Syros.

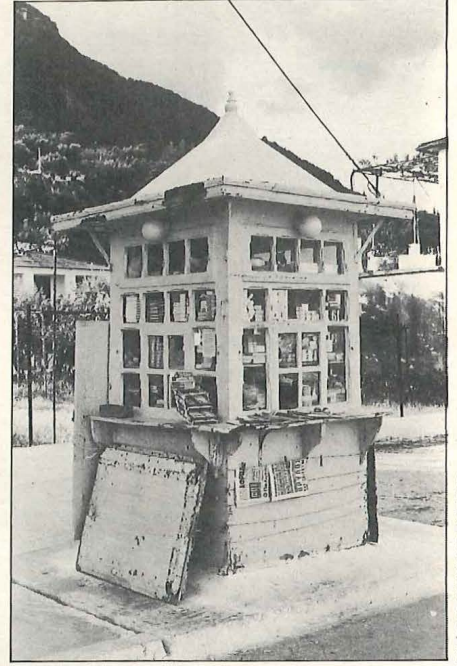
In the 1930s, the height of the kiosks was reduced and lockable corrugated-iron roller doors introduced, but the attractive pyramidal roof was maintained. After World War II, however, with a new crop of disabled veterans, new kiosks were built with utilitarian flat roofs designed to accommodate advertising signs. Where the pyramid-shape was maintained, it was now obscured by billboards. Periptera in Greece are usually yellow or ochre and shaded with green or blue canvas awnings.

According to Yorgios Lambris, the owner of a periptero for 20 years and the president of the Federation of Renters and Owners of Periptera for six years, the first periptero licenses for disabled servicemen were given to veterans of the Balkan Wars. Since then licenses have been reserved for handicapped people, but they are now issued through the Mayor's Office rather than through the Ministry of National Defense.

Lambris explained that virtually all periptera owners rent them out. Rents start at about 5000 drachmas for kiosks in less lucrative locations and reach 80,000 drachmas a month for those in choice central sites with heavy pedestrian and tourist traffic. If the original owner dies, his widow or unmarried daughter may inherit the license. Lambris claims most of the profit from periptera comes from the sale of cigarettes, on which the periptero owner makes a



A tree supports a string of newspapers



EUGENE VANDERPOOL, JR

Three kiosks of unusual design: at Kalamata (left), Patmos and Cephallonia

profit of 9.1 percent. The federation is asking for 10 percent from cigarette sales and an increase in the commission on periodicals from between 5 and 10 percent to 20 percent and on newspapers from between 5 and 10 percent to a flat 10 percent. It is also calling for a reduction in kiosk rents to be enforced by the Mayor's Office.

Periptera are the only retail outlets in the Athens area which are allowed to remain open around the clock. This is both a curse and a blessing to the periptero operators who must work under very uncomfortable conditions. They usually sit on a tall stool and are confined in a tiny space surrounded by shelves and piles of stock. The cramped conditions and extremes of temperature, not much modified by small fans in summer or electric heaters in winter, take their toll on the health of the operators, many of whom complain of back pain, poor circulation and arthritis.

It usually takes at least two operators

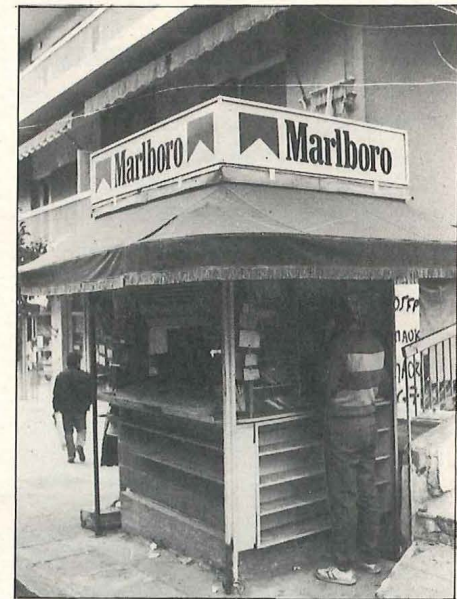
to run a periptero. Many operators say they now close earlier than they used to because they are afraid of robberies. Although armed robbery is still very rare in Greece, petty thievery has always been a problem for periptera keepers and they will react aggressively if they catch someone trying to pinch an item from their stock. Non-payment for telephone calls, mainly due to absent-mindedness, is a chronic problem.

Another danger for periptera on major thoroughfares is reckless driving. Even a periptero reinforced with iron can easily be crushed by a car speeding out of control.

Periptera operators are proud that tourists find their kiosks one of the most delightful aspects of Greece. Tourists and residents alike find them a life-saver when they need a couple of aspirin for a headache caused by overimbibing *retsina* the night before, a pin for a broken zipper or a tissue for a runny nose, or when they have to make an emergency telephone call. These

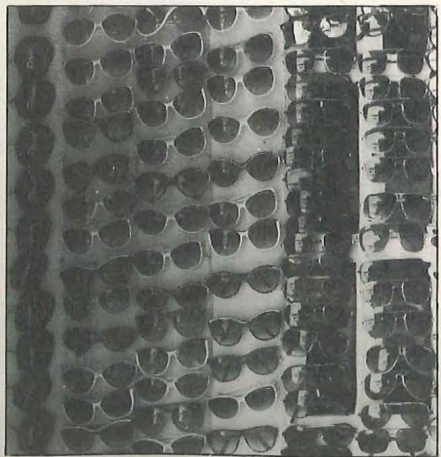
street-side mini-shops make urban life more convenient and add character to the modern cityscape.

When I first moved to Athens and settled in Pangrati, I fell into the habit of making small purchases at a periptero

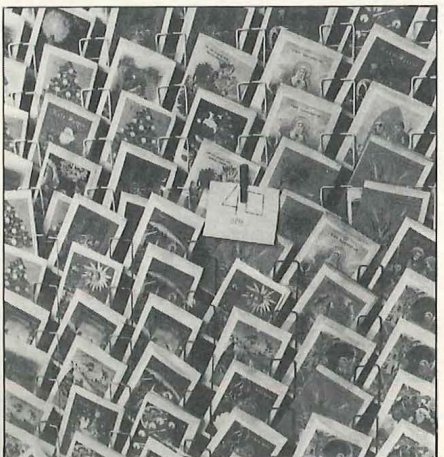


KATHRYN PATEY

An undressed but modest periptero



Sunglasses and greeting cards



KATHRYN PATEY

ro in a nearby square. After a few weeks, I paused there once and before I had a chance to say anything, a hand emerged holding my English language daily newspaper and the licorice drops I savored and hadn't found anywhere else in the city. I was startled and bent over as I paid to peer at the man inside. He seemed amused at my surprise, for though he obviously recognized me, he realized I had never really looked at him before. A slight feeling of eeriness was replaced by a sense of security. For the first time I felt I had been accepted as a member of the neighborhood. □

I can open doors and I'll open them

Margaret Papandreou, wife of the Prime Minister and head of the Women's Union of Greece, talks to Birgitte Jorgensen.



COURTESY ATHENS STAR

Mrs Papandreou campaigning in the 1985 elections

Margaret Papandreou refuses to conform to the stereotype of a First Lady (a title she adamantly rejects), and insists on exercising her right to freedom of speech as an independent individual – public opinion be damned.

She has been known to criticize her husband's government in public. In the midst of last spring's general election campaigning, she incited frustrated reactions from PASOK party members by participating in a public rally for the legalization of abortion, an issue on which all parties had been reluctant to take a pre-election stand for fear of alienating voters. Now the long-awaited debate on abortion is expected to be introduced in Parliament in 1986.

This may be the last of many personal battles and accomplishments for Mrs Papandreou in her role as president of EGE (the Women's Union of Greece). She is expected to step down in March from the position she has held since she co-founded the organization a decade ago. Though she plans to continue her involvement with the movement, she would like to devote more time to her writing projects. She is researching several books on the women's equal rights movement in Greece.

"Margarita" has emerged as a personality in her own right in Greece,

sometimes stealing headlines from her husband. Her term as the wife of the prime minister has so far been loaded with controversy – most of it the result of her outspoken, candid opinions and some of it the consequence of the two major contradictions she represents.

First, she is the American born and raised wife of a leader whose political rhetoric and foreign policy have been blatantly anti-American. Second, she is an active feminist in a fervently patriarchal society. Given these circumstances, she can hardly avoid being controversial.

This past summer, the publication in the US magazine *Interview* of an interview in which she allegedly called ex-President Karamanlis "a fascist" hit the local news with a splash. In a public statement she denied that she had used such blunt words, but she stood behind her condemnation in that interview of some Greek newspapers, accusing them of being "the yellow press". She may not be popular with the Greek press but they do take her seriously. Her stormy relationship with them has most likely not seen its last confrontation.

In this interview she answers some of her critics, talks openly about her own political views, and speaks her mind on both Greece and the United States.

On being an American in Greece:

"I can say that my character, my personality and my value systems were shaped in the United States. I have this peculiar thing that has happened to me in my life. I have, really, two countries and I feel very much at home in both of them. As soon as I set foot in New York, I feel at home and as soon as I set foot back in Athens I feel at home. This is not a kind of schizophrenic existence, I think it's just a richer existence."

"...of all countries, the Greeks should have the most understanding of somebody like me, because in essence I'm an immigrant and Greece is a country of immigrants."

"I often say when I go to the States and see the Greek-Americans that we have very very many similarities: that they are immigrants and I'm an immigrant; that they speak, by now, Greek with an American accent because they've been there long enough and I speak Greek with an American accent, so we can both understand each other."

"It (her American nationality) has been used by the opposition. They've tried to play on it from time to time. They've tried to give the impression to the Greek women to some degree that, Isn't this humiliating, to have an American woman leading you by the nose?"

On the United States:

"I find that the country has become much more conservative. I mean it comes out through newspapers, through television, through conversations you overhear, even from some of your friends who seemed to be more liberal at one stage of their lives and not so much anymore. They tend to think that I've become radical. I think that they've moved to the right and I've just stayed where I am."

"I'm struck (in the US) by the materialistic goals that are clear by the fantastic amount of advertising... and what seems to be a frantic amount of buying that goes on. The people are unaware of it, but coming out of a country that has not really gotten that

consumption fever, it looks rather unattractive, let's put it that way, if not to say ugly."

"And of course the richness of the country is always something that is overwhelming when I go back after I haven't been there for a time. Now I'm talking about some of the things that strike me as *wrong* with the country. I *love* still to be in New York..."

On the Greek character and life in Greece:

"It's so much simpler to get things done in a country like the States than it is here. So when I come back and I confront a bureaucracy in order to get something done I start to pull my hair."

"The notion of keeping on time is a little alien in the Greek society. It's a little bit of a *mañana* attitude. And that's part of my Americanism. I *know* that a person is going to be late most of the time... and still I don't make that adjustment because something says to me that I made a commitment so I have to be there. So, I find myself waiting very often and then of course getting a little irritated."

On Greek politics:

"...our Greek attempt at socialism is a unique kind of thing. It has different aspects to it than many countries, certainly *those* countries (Eastern European) that are called socialist countries. (If Americans understood that) they wouldn't go into such a tizzy."

"There's a good word in Greek, *androkratoumeni*. It means 'man-held'. You know the PASOK party is man-held. All the parties are, you know. This is true in most countries."

On her infamous Interview quote: "Karamanlis is more of a fascist".

"Now this is not customary in terms of my own language – I don't use that kind of language and I was puzzled by that when I read it. And I tried to find the journalist in Washington to ask if she would please listen to that part of the tape again because it wasn't on my tape and see if I really said that. What I thought I said was something like, "that this represented more of a fascist type of mentality." As it came out it was that I said sort of bluntly that he was a fascist. And I never in my life have said that. So I said, "How could I have said that?" So I was trying to think in what mood I was at the time because you know, sometimes depend-

ing on circumstances – and I knew it was shortly after Karamanlis had been thrown out of the – not thrown out, but asked to – he resigned. No, he wasn't thrown out but PASOK decided on supporting a new President and there was, I remember, a lot of talk about, you know, his being a guarantor for democracy and so forth. So this did kind of hanker me because I consider Andreas a good guarantor of democracy. I don't see why he has to have somebody else as a sort of mentor or a kind of guardian."

"In any case, I didn't think I had said quite that, but I couldn't deny it since I didn't have a record of it. I wish I had... and someday I'm going to find out what I really said."



'You know the PASOK party is man-held. All the parties are. This is true in most countries.'

On the Greek press (and their criticism of her):

"I had called the Greek press a yellow press (in *Interview*). You would think that I had opened up Pandora's Box. Oh my God, I was really hit by that – by the yellow press itself. And in so hitting me with headlines like 'Go Home American' and things like that, and sensationalism, they simply proved that they were the yellow press and I didn't have to say anything about that. Anyway, I stood by that statement, that I believe this is true. I didn't say *all* (the newspapers) are yellow press in this country. But that seemed to hit them and I've often wondered, don't they really realize that they are a yellow press? Or were they just afraid that it might affect the way others look at them, would it affect their sales or something? I didn't understand the outcry."

"...if it's consistent with things that I believe in, and if it's something I'm doing that I believe is right, then the criticism doesn't bother me. I have the

confidence of my convictions and so those kind of attacks – in fact, sometimes I laugh. Some of the cartoons are really funny."

On becoming a "Greek" and her role as the prime minister's wife:

"I don't think they (Greek women) look at me as American... apart from my appearance to some degree and my accent in the language. I really feel like I'm a Greek with them and I think they look at me that way."

"I think there is a certain broad-mindedness, unlike a prejudice basically, on the part of the Greek. The Greek is a very warm and compassionate human being... very open and very curious. The attitude toward women like me might be more of curiosity than it would be of dislike or hatred simply because I was born and raised in another country."

"I myself minimized those responsibilities that I have as the wife of the prime minister, the so-called First Lady, which is a name I don't like. It's a put-down. It's to give some kind of title to somebody who just happens to be married to somebody. Maybe she's helped him and everything, but it's to give her an aura of importance. I think it's so much more down-to-earth, correct and straightforward to say she's the wife of... I always comment that I have yet to see Mr Thatcher called the First Gentleman of Britain. He would find that insulting."

On her personal politics:

"They (her critics) say, Well you have power because you're the wife of the Prime Minister – what they call 'derived power' – like there's something bad about this because as a feminist you shouldn't really say that you're the wife of anybody, that you're yourself. But I say, look I have it. I didn't ask for it, it was there. But *not* to use it for something I believe in so strongly – these feminist issues and equality – would be a crime. Okay, so I can open doors and I'll open them. And some people say, many more people come to your meetings because it's *you*. In other words, not because you're the president of the Women's Union, but because you're Margarita Papandreou, wife of the prime minister. I said, so what? If I can get them into the hall and then I can talk to them for an hour, and get their attention, I mean let me be a magnet. I don't mind. You can use me that way, I'm exploitable (laughs)."

"If I had stayed on then (in America, during the dictatorship in Greece), my idea was to get into health, education and community organization, but I did think of it as a base for political activity, a development into politics... I can't say where, what step it would have been, whether it would have been local politics - try to get on to the civic council of Berkeley or would I have thought about state legislature, would I have thought about national? I would definitely have become interested in being a candidate."

"But you know, I'm *in* politics here. Fighting for women's rights and equality is a political fight. So what we're



**'(With Greek women)
I really feel like I'm a
Greek and I think they
look at me that way.'**

trying to do is a true revolution. I call it a revolution of the human spirit. And it's a revolution that wants to assert what I call woman-centered values as the heart of the functioning of the society. And here's where we have the problem because those values of compassion, understanding, fairness, love and dignity are not values you can fight with.. you really have to be pretty tough and push people out of the way sometimes."

On feminism and EGE:

"I've always said that the true feminist is by logic a socialist."

"I believe that the vote for PASOK that so many women gave (in the 1985 election) was an understanding that this is a party that gives a great deal of importance to a feminist agenda."

On abortion:

"The socialist party is very scared that this is too progressive an issue and that we will have very, very strong resistance."

"I am curious to know what the reaction will be. I figure if abortion can pass in Italy and France, two strong Roman Catholic countries, then it can pass in Greece, where the Greek Orthodox Church is, to me, a much more human church and much less punitive and narrow."

"If we don't see it coming in Parliament soon you can be sure we'll be out in the streets again if that's the only method. If they don't do that (bring it up for debate) very soon, we're going to have to take some strong actions."

On Andreas:

"I believe that our marriage is strong because of the common struggle we're engaged in. The struggle very much brings that closeness."

"He might have a little different version of how children should be raised, which maybe goes back to his Greek culture. My way of bringing up children was much less authoritarian than Andreas' was. And that authoritarian way is Greek, that the man in the house is sort of the disciplinarian and that he makes the big decisions about the children."

"One of the attractions that I think was for me and for Andreas in our initial meeting was that we were talking on the same wavelength - very similar in our political philosophy and quite passionate and adamant. The only place where we might differ sometimes is in what you might call tactics, strategy. Let's say, if I were running the show, I might make different steps than Andreas would - towards the same goal."

On her son George's political future:

"The opposition papers write that I'm going around the house every day saying, 'I had a father-in-law who was the prime minister, I have a husband who is prime minister, and by God I'm going to have a son who's a prime minister.' I don't have that kind of specific ambition for George. I want him to be happy and successful in what he's doing. If that means he eventually becomes prime minister and it is according to him a goal that he is striving for and he feels happy about it, then I would be happy too. But there are so many things one can do in the political and social sphere that can offer something to society or to mankind." □

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The rock cities of Cappadocia



ARCHITECTURE STUDENTS OF POLYTECHNIC OF CENTRAL LONDON



Monastic rock dwellings, Sinasos

The fact that large communities of Greeks still lived here only 70 years ago adds a surrealistic touch to these already strange valleys in central Anatolia. But the rock-cut dwellings and chapels here are fast succumbing to widespread and systematic vandalism

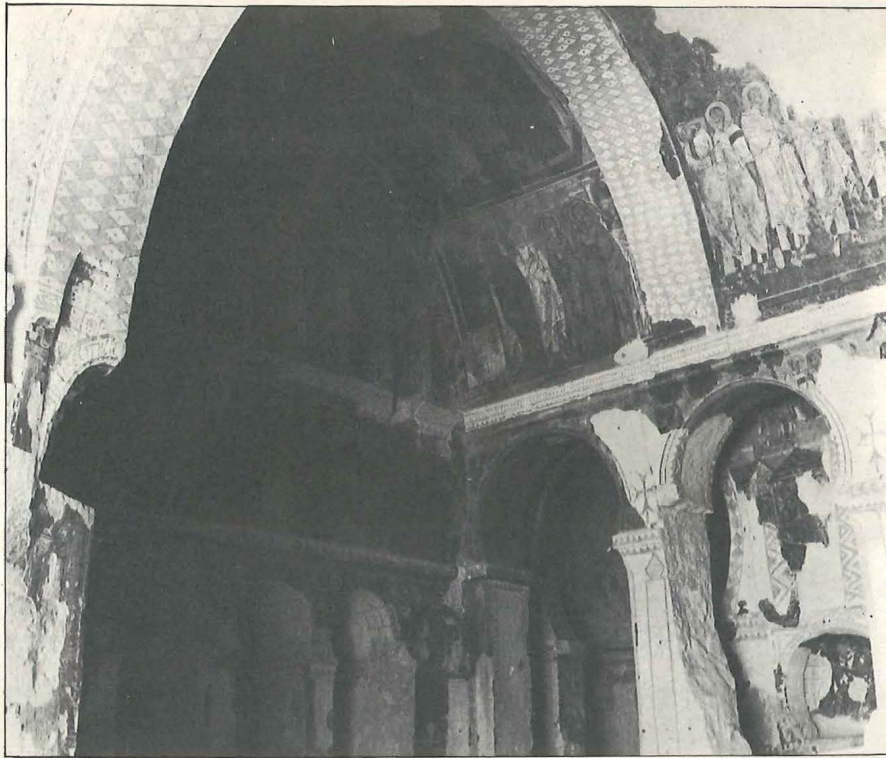
by Richard Foltz

Through the ages countless caravans and travellers of all descriptions have made their plodding way across the high, oppressively desolate plateau of Central Anatolia, circumventing the treacherous gorges of Cappadocia and largely ignorant of the unearthly wonders hidden within them. And so for centuries, almost up to the present day, these long, narrow valleys with their bizarre fields of hundred-foot high rock cones and sheer cliff faces, carved full of holes and inhabited by humans, have miraculously retained their anonymity even in this heavily-trodden crossroads of Asia Minor.

Those who have ventured into these low-profile regions have been hard-put

to convey their awed impressions in mere words: terms like "fairyland", "magician's kingdom", and "lunar landscape" all fall feebly short of conveying an adequate image to anyone who has not actually walked among these towering dunce-cap formations or set a cautious foot into the labyrinths of living quarters hewn from the rock. The effect is spooky to say the least, and all the more so when one considers that this was the birthplace of an early Christian monastic tradition which survived here for fifteen hundred years. When in the midst of this vast, stony legacy one stumbles into a dim, subterranean chapel with its fiery red crosses visibly repainted only 70 years ago, the echoes of a departed tradition ring

RICHARD FOLTZ



Painted interior of a chapel

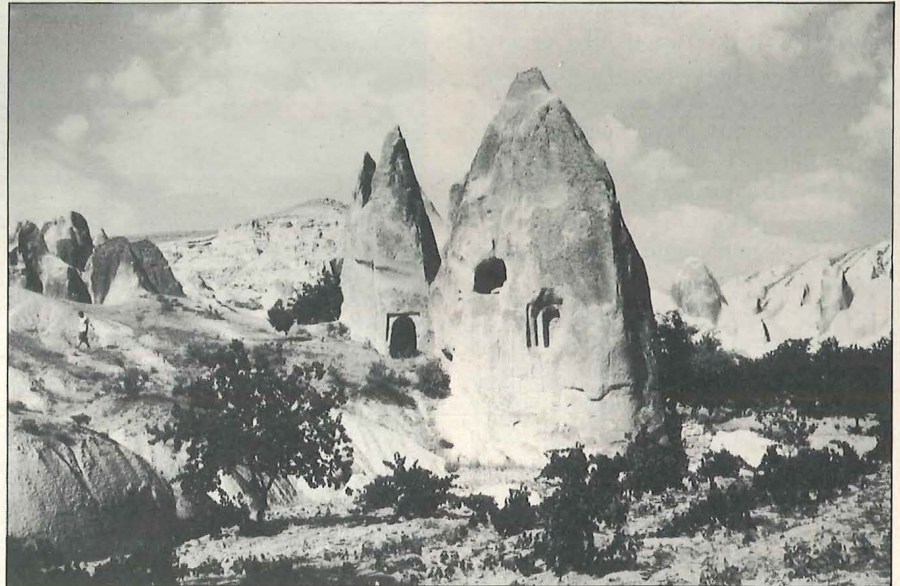
louder still.

When Saint Basil, Bishop of Caesarea (today's Kayseri, former capital of Cappadocia) in the fourth century supervised the establishment of monastic communities in the Korama (now Göreme) and Peristrema (Ihlara) valleys, he may have felt the rugged isolation and ancient troglodyte tradition common to these regions would favor an ascetic way of life. Time proved this to be the case, as the Christian communities of Cappadocia tenaciously warded off or sat out the subsequent aggressions of Arabs, Seljuks, Ottomans and Egyptians one century after another until, ironically, they were simply "discharged" in 1922 and sent to Greece on the mere signing of a paper.

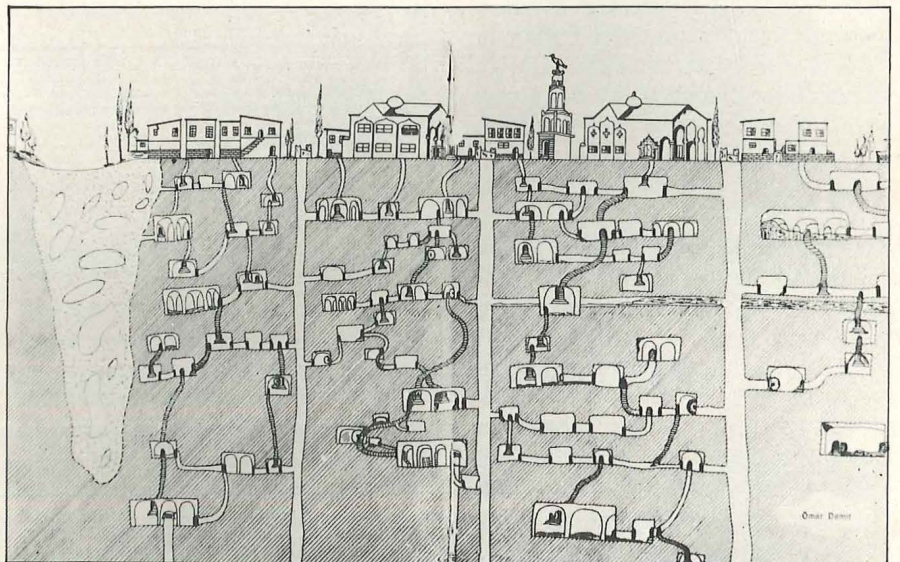
The countless weird and mysterious formations which spatter and hem in the Cappadocian depressions – it would be inaccurate to refer to these valleys as lowlands, since they lie 3,500 feet above sea level – are all simply the results of erosion, and relatively recent erosion at that. The area forms a sort of high basin between two extinct, snow-capped volcanoes, formidable Erciyas Dağı to the east and majestic Hasan Dağı to the west, so the surface is composed mainly of volcanic tufa. Several streams and rivers, including the great Kizilirmak to the north, have carved the gorges and sped away the dust of softer material, leaving the harder substances in the shape of immense cones and other forms peculiar to the region. Yet even hard tufa is quite

workable, hence the ease with which settlers dug out elaborate dwellings and churches. There are even a number of entirely hidden, complex multi-level underground cities in the area, which have been used as impregnable hiding places as far back as prehistoric times. Today, though a few local Turkish families have appropriated the rock-dwellings and modernized them for continued use, most of the construction in towns like Nevsehir and Ürgüp is done with large, golden-colored blocks cut by hand from the tufa stone.

The tufa, though bland enough in appearance, is also incredibly fertile when tilled. Cappadocian farmers armed with hand plows and other rudimentary implements can be seen cultivating every available inch of land in these valleys which produce apricots, apples, watermelons and vines. Ürgüp has become known in particular for its hearty red wines, which can be sampled and enjoyed cheaply in any local



Entrances to cave-dwellings pockmark the rockfaces



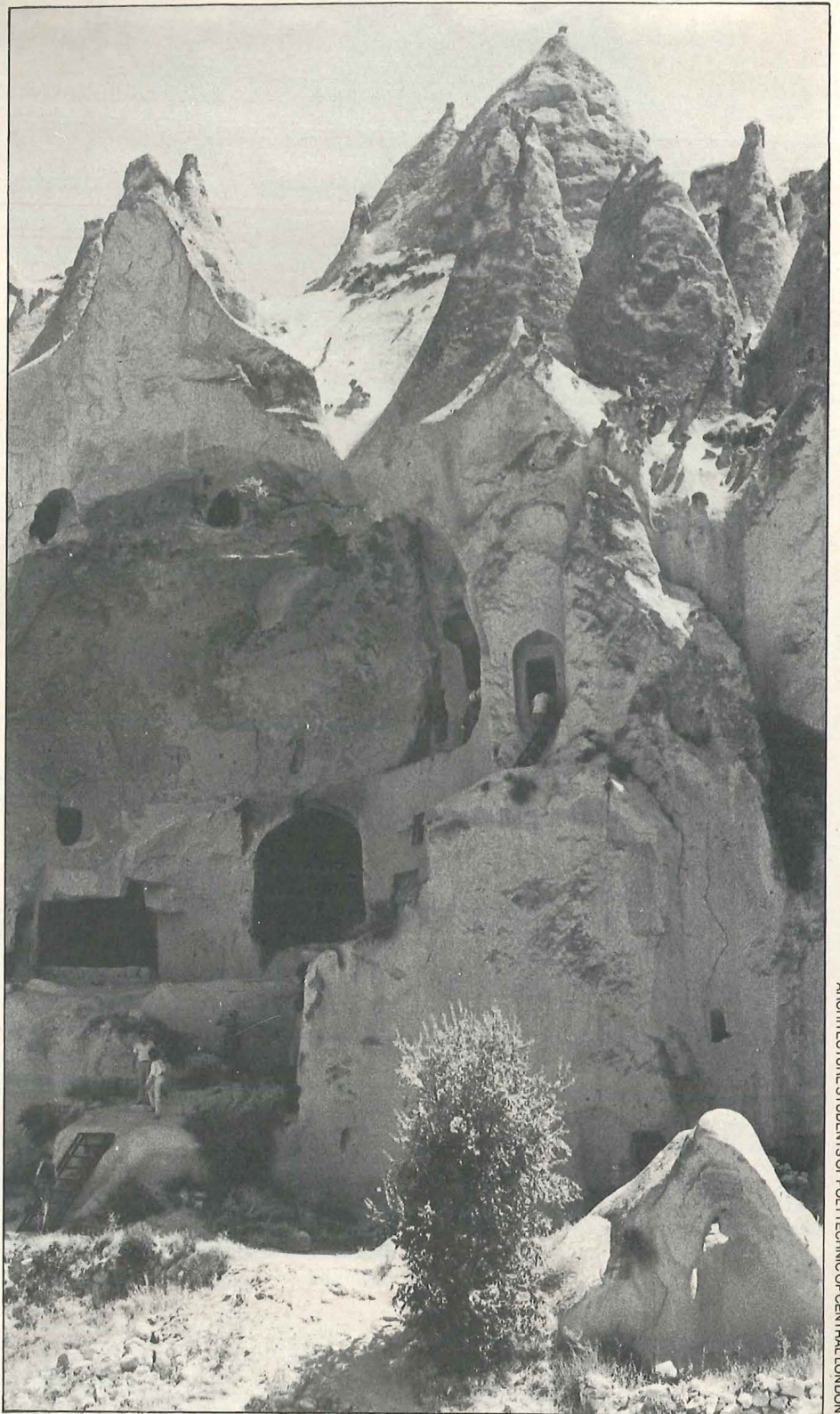
Plan of the underground city at Derin Kuyu

restaurant. The tufa soil has traditionally been and still is fertilized with guano. This accounts for the ubiquitous rows of dovecotes visible in dwellings exposed by the crumbling away of outer walls. In the Soğanlı valley 40 kilometers south of Ürgüp, the rock cliffs are pock-marked with carved windows painted white around the edges to attract the birds.

Rock-dwellings in Cappadocia became popular not only because of the protection they afforded from invaders, but because they were comfortable to live in as well. Although the many small, squarish cells may feel gloomy and unfriendly when visited in their current abandoned state, they were actually quite easy to light and ventilate. They stayed cool in the summer and warm in the winter, and were free of insects and vermin. Moreover, utilizing these abundantly available rock shells was necessarily practical in a land devoid of trees suitable for carpentry. It is amazing to look upon these strange valleys so crowded with huge, dagger-sharp protrusions like decayed dogs' teeth riddled with man-made holes, and to think of the great populations which must have lived in them. To be fair, it is unlikely they were all inhabited simultaneously. Still, the idea that large communities of Greeks persisted here until quite recently seems almost surrealistic.

Rural Cappadocia has in fact become miserably poor since the forced Greek exodus of 1923. Even under Ottoman rule the population remained largely Greek and Christian, as it had been under the Byzantines. While in most of the urban centers Turks came to constitute a majority, gradually displacing the native populations to the countryside, certain towns such as Sinasós (now Mustafapaşa) were entirely Greek and even sizeable Neapolis (Nevşehir) and commercial Prokopion (Ürgüp) were predominantly so. Many wealthy Greek families who had moved on to Constantinople retained their Cappadocian holdings as vacation retreats. Architectural distinctions linger as evidence, along with a few large modern Orthodox churches which, boarded-up and breathlessly still, occupy town squares in Mustafapaşa and Kaymaklı.

The real interest for most historically-minded visitors, however, lies in the rock-hewn chapels which retain vestiges of religious iconography from the Byzantine period – primarily the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries when monastic life in Cappadocia was at its height. There are literally hundreds of such

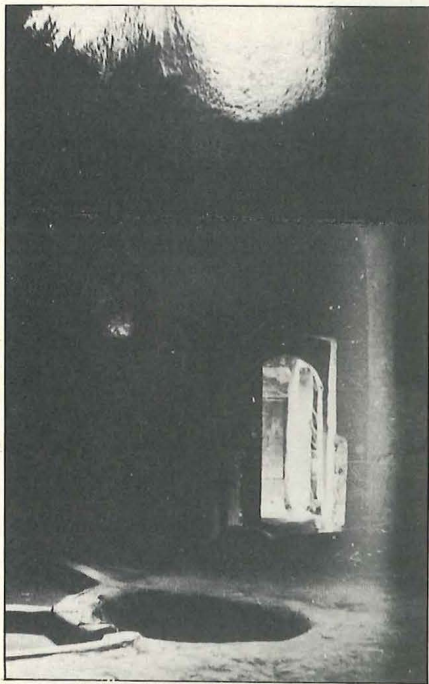


"Like decayed dogs' teeth riddled with man-made holes"

small churches scattered around the region, and a handful of art historians have devoted their lives to studying them. Father Guillaume de Jerphanion, a Frenchman who first traversed the Göreme valley on horseback in 1907, produced four mammoth volumes of text and three of photographs, collectively entitled *Les Eglises Rupèstres de Cappadoce: Une Nouvelle Province de l'Art Byzantin* (Paris, 1925-42), which stand as the enduring and definitive authority on the subject. The churches of the Ihlara valley, which

Jerphanion did not visit, were more recently analysed and catalogued by Nicole and Michel Thierry, in *Nouvelles Eglises Rupèstres de Cappadoce* (Paris, 1963). While others have condensed and topically discussed these works, little has been added to them as comprehensive and fundamental sources.

While Father Jerphanion and the Thierrys give some comment on the Cappadocian monasteries, their focus is on the spectrum of Byzantine religious art which still adorns the walls of



Interior of a cave refuge

many of the rock-cut churches. Jerphanion went so far as to propose that these churches comprised the most valuable find anywhere of Byzantine painting, since they cover such a long and unbroken period. Some of the simpler chapels appear to have been decorated with iconoclastic period motifs, such as Maltese crosses and simple designs in red. Early post-iconoclastic frescoes, on the other hand, show a curious mixture of awkward popular local styles and influences from further east, even Syria, with narrative cycles painted in almost comic-strip form across the church walls. As Byzantine influence increased from the 10th century onwards, these gave way to representations of the greater Mysteries, especially those of the Nativity, Crucifixion and Ascension. Those saints popular with local tradition – Akindynos, Niketos, and Eustathios – continued to appear in later frescoes.

A lively subject of historical debate in recent years has been the Thierry's claim to the discovery of some pre-iconoclastic work in the Ihlara valley. Turkish experts in particular refute this as patently invalid. Either way, it is generally agreed that the Byzantine-era frescoes of Cappadocian artists are more vital and imaginative than those of their contemporaries in Constantinople, where pedanticism was already beginning to take its toll on creativity.

In some ways Cappadocia's rich gallery of medieval frescoes is outshone in importance by the inscriptions which accompany them. The many orthographic faults made by the monks emphasize the area's isolation from the mainstream of Byzantine Letters in

Constantinople. More importantly, the inscriptions are in the popular language, and thus serve as a rare testament to the development of demotic Greek during the Middle Ages.

Living hermit-like in a hole carved out of rock may seem appropriate to an existence of saintly self-deprivation, but these dwellings were actually a good deal more sophisticated than they might seem at first glance. The monasteries in particular can be identified from their surprisingly large refectories, where rock tables and benches long enough for 20 or 30 people are carved directly out of the floors and walls. Intricate networks of tunnels and crawlspaces, complete with regular hand and foot-holds, link main rooms with isolated sleeping spaces. Many rooms are accessible only by climbing spider-like up sheer rock faces studded with

rows of precarious indented grips. One has to admire the older monks, who may have had to scale these intimidating surfaces daily.

To be sure, monks were not alone here, as the frequency of child-tombs in chapel floors indicates. Stubbornly self-preserving Christians defended their families and traditions from within these eerie rock walls for hundreds of years, as did Hittites and countless others before them. Even now, crawling about in these age-old honeycombs awakens the excitement of exploration, and one reflects that, brightened up with the twinkle of an imaginative eye, this wouldn't be a bad place to live at all. □

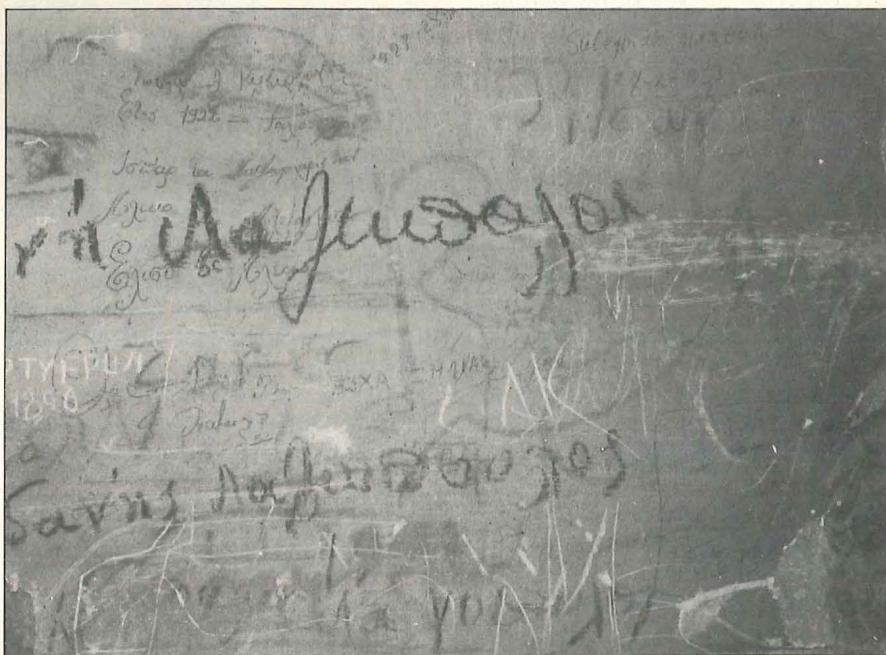
Most of the illustrations for this article come from the album Sinasos in Cappadocia, published in Greek and English by the National Trust for Greece.

When 'protection' means 'destruction'

Some 20 years ago the Turkish authorities turned their attention to the matter of preserving the frescoes in some of the rock-hewn Byzantine churches of Cappadocia. It was decided that the most important cluster of these monuments in the Göreme valley would be set apart as a "museum area". In theory this was a laudable act, accompanied as it was by rhetoric of "protection and surveillance". A visit to these frescoes today, however, reveals such an advanced state of destruction by graffiti and defacement, much of it apparently recent, coupled with a near-total lack of official supervision, that it is hard to believe anyone

cares if these works of art vanish from the face of the earth.

It is true that the frescoes in question have suffered gradual and wilful destruction by human hands over many years. Orthodox pilgrims once believed that by engraving their name near the image of a saint, then chipping off bits of the fresco and diluting it in water to drink, they could obtain that saint's blessing. But it is also true that extremely little evidence of this former practice remains in light of the concerted anti-Christian vandalism directed at the paintings after the Greek evacuation in the 1920s and which continues to a lesser extent to-



Greek graffiti in Agios Nicolaos, Sinasos. Most of the graffiti on cave walls is in Turkish

day. It is also undeniable that of the scores upon scores of names and dates which have all but scratched out the last traces of any artwork within reach, the overwhelming majority are in Turkish and recent.

More stupefying still is the damage done to images which are presumably well out of reach. Even the Pantocrator looking down from the highest dome has been peppered with small, sharp stones, jabbed at with lances and who knows what else, while the apostles accompanying him have somehow been blinded, crippled or decapitated. The pattern is identical all across Cappadocia, and too systematic to dismiss as haphazard.

A partial explanation lies in the Koran, which forbids the depiction of living forms. So it becomes clear why in most cases, figures in the frescoes have first had their eyes gouged out, the eyes being "the expression of life". Effacing the head altogether is the next logical step, the head representing "the abode of life". Of course if one gets carried away in a pitch of religious fervor, he will hardly stop there, but go on to vent his outrage upon women's bodies, horses, and anyone or anything else unfortunate enough to be portrayed in the scene.

The point of the argument is, however, that whether committed for religious reasons or simply for the perverse pleasure of stamping out history, vandalism is above all a *forseeable* problem where works of art are concerned, and this fact puts the question of prevention in the hands of whichever authorities are charged with looking after them. Father Jerphanion, who saw the frescoes in 1907, 1911 and 1912, wrote after the Greek-Turkish War, "Is it not to be feared that the Muslims, after having eliminated the Greek element from these provinces, may have sought to efface even its memory?" Today, the official stand seems to be one of silent non-discouragement where the vandalism itself is concerned, complemented by misleading omission when it comes to presenting local history. At the entrance to the underground city of Kaymakli, a large plaque featuring a bust of Atatürk bears an inscription applauding the Turkish leader's acts to unify his people in defense of their sovereignty in the face of attacking nations. The next paragraph, explaining how for centuries local peoples have fled to the underground cities for protection from invaders threatening their sovereignty, is a staggering non-sequitur. Never would it occur to the passing reader that these caves were



Frescoes on the ceiling of a chapel

the refuge of local *Greeks* defending their sovereignty against invading *Turks*.

Ostensibly, the decision to set up a "museum area" at Göreme was intended to halt or at least slow the process of destruction by vandalism, in a very few chosen churches anyway. But whatever the intentions were, the effect now seems to have been precisely to *accelerate* the deterioration, as the Tourist Office has seized the occasion to pump in busloads of tourists from within and outside the country and set them loose to roam the area unchecked for brief sprees of an hour or less. In other words, while a degree of anonymity may once have spared these churches anything beyond local assaults, the widespread awareness created by the promotion of group tourism brings a greatly multiplied element of potential hostility into contact with them.

What is frustrating is that the responsible authorities just don't seem to care, or even to be conscious of what they're dealing with. While the Moorish mosques and palaces of Spain and Portugal are jealously guarded and maintained as museum pieces today, the Byzantine riches of Cappadocia are apparently seen only in the context of boosting the local tourist industry. One assumes that once the church artwork is totally destroyed and the incentive they provide to visitors dissipated, the tourist officials here will merely shrug at the loss.

Transforming Göreme into a "museum area" has apparently meant nothing more than setting up a gate by

the road and bolting down unsightly iron barricades over the entrances to all but the most important churches. This latter action has, of course, the ironic result that only the most important churches are left vulnerable to continued desecration. With any form of guardianship conspicuously absent, the rusty yellow signs warning "Don't Touch the Frescoes" and "No Flash" nailed up over the church entrances seem a tasteless mockery. Witnessing attentions like this, one rejoices that more remote sites like the Soğanli and Ihlara valleys are as yet "undeveloped". In the same way it is almost a relief to observe that most foreign tourists spend more time poring over the postcard rack at the gate than they do exploring the churches.

This also brings to light a delicate question regarding the morality of encouraging mass tourism. The admission charge at Göreme is a mere 70 liraşı – less than 30 drachmas. Would it not be wiser to have a higher, even prohibitive, entrance price, to provide the means for real supervision and maintenance, and perhaps weed out unappreciative visitors? Extreme the proposal may appear, but the case is extreme.

Sadly, the Turkish authorities have proven their lack of interest in either supervision, maintenance, or preservation, for as long as the matter has been in their hands. The words of George Seferis come to mind, as the betraying eyes of Judas in the Karanlik church fresco caused me to contemplate that "treason, today, I would name it *indifference*". □

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Social Security, Stadiou 21.....	323-9010

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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 Sekeris 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

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

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

Other denominations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezis 10.....	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 5.....	325-2823

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter- Day Saints, 15 Meandrou, Ilissia.....	723-7183
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical), Sina 66.....	361-2713
Crossroads International Christian Center, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi.....	770-5829
First Church of Christ, Scientist, Vissarionos 7A.....	721-1520
Roman Catholic Chapel Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia.....	801-2526
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus.....	451-6564
St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24.....	362-3603
St. Andrew's Protestant Church, Frangogianni 47, Papagou.....	652-2209

St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29.....	721-4906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon 21.....	323-1090
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58, Ano Hellenikon.....	894-8635
Church of 7th Day Adventists, Keramikou 18.....	522-4962

Cultural Organizations

British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17.....	363-3211
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16.....	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22.....	362-9886
Institut Francais, Sina 29.....	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18.....	361-0013
Instituto Italiano, Patissson 47.....	522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8.....	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14.....	361-1042
Parnassos Hall, Karytis Sq. 8.....	721-8746
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46.....	363-9872
Swedish Institute, Mitseon 9.....	923-2102

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools.....	639-3200
American Sch. Class. Studies.....	723-6313
Athens Center.....	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico).....	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza).....	665-9991
Campion School.....	813-2013
College Year in Athens.....	721-8746
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi).....	659-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower).....	779-2247
Dorpfeld Gymnasium.....	682-0921
Greek lang. schl. Alexander.....	364-0514
Italian School.....	228-0338
Italian Archeol. School.....	923-9163
Kifissia Montessori School.....	808-0322
LaVerne University.....	801-0111
Lycée Français.....	362-4301
Pooh Corner Kindergarten/Nursery.....	801-1827
St. Catherine's British Embassy.....	801-0886
St. Lawrence College.....	682-2100
Tasis/Hellenic International School.....	808-1426
The Ionic Center, Strat. Syndesmou 12.....	360-4448
The Old Mill (remedial).....	801-2558
University Center for Recognition of Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 12.....	922-9065
Vriliassa Elementary.....	681-4753

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous.....	933-7524
American Legion (Athens Post) Tzirakon 9 (near Temple of Zeus).....	922-0067
A.C.S. Tennis Club, 129 Ag. Paraskevis, Halandri.....	659-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia.....	801-3100
Athenians Field Hockey Club.....	813-2853
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2.....	923-2872
Attika Tennis Club, Filothei.....	681-2557
Cross-Cultural Association.....	804-1212
Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali.....	813-2685
Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6.....	321-0490
Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs Dragatsaniou 4.....	323-4107
Golf Club, Glyfada.....	894-6820
Greek Alpine Club, Aeolou 68.....	321-2429
Greek Girl Guides Association Xenofondos 10.....	323-5794
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1.....	724-4437
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12.....	524-8600
Hippodrome, Faliron.....	941-7761
International Club.....	801-2587
New Yorkers Society Chiou 4.....	672-5485
Overeaters Anonymous.....	346-2360
Republicans Abroad (Greece).....	881-5747
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos.....	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas.....	661-1088

Sports Centre, Agios Kosmas.....	981-5572
The Players.....	681-6963, 682-9200, 692-4853
The Hash House Harriers, jogging club.....	723-6211
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group Romanou Melodou 4.....	281-4823
Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi.....	681-1458
Politia Club, Aristotelous 8.....	801-1566
Yacht Club of Greece, Microllimano.....	417-9730
YMCA(XAN), Omirou 28.....	362-6970
YWCA(XEN), Amerikis 11.....	362-4291

Business Associations

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

Chambers of Commerce

Greek

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

Foreign

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 17.....	361-8385
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 4.....	362-0168
French Chamber of Commerce Vas Sofias 4.....	723-1136
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce Dorilaou 10-12.....	644-4546
Hong-Kong Development Council Kerasoundos St. 6.....	779-3560
Italian, Chamber of Commerce Mitropoleos St. 25.....	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Akadimias 17.....	363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce Valaoritou 17.....	361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents Voylis St. 15.....	323-2622



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The slopes of Sarajevo

by Lee Stokes

Prime Minister Andreas Papan-dreou may have delayed his planned official visit to neighboring Yugoslavia in order to concentrate on domestic issues such as the economy, but if you're planning a reasonably cheap holiday outside Greece then Sarajevo, the site of the 1984 Winter Olympics, is certainly worth a thought.

The recent devaluation of the drachma has made Greek ski resorts such as Parnassos, for those with foreign currency to spend, a good bargain.

Sarajevo, however, offers more than a bargain. It gives the permanent Greek resident the opportunity not only to get away from it all but to explore one of the most beautiful areas in the Balkans, use some of the best ski resort facilities in Europe and come home without needing yet another loan from the bank manager.

You can get to Sarajevo from Athens by plane, bus or train. JAT, the Yugoslav state carrier, flies to Sarajevo via Belgrade five times a week at a cost of 18,910 drachmas return. Several trains leave Athens daily for Belgrade (the journey takes 24 hours), from where you can catch the Bosnia Express (one of the most comfortable and picturesque train journeys in Yugoslavia) to Sarajevo. Numerous coach companies which make runs to London also stop over in Belgrade.

Bus and train fares to Belgrade vary according to the company or class you prefer, but the return journey should not cost more than 12,000 drachmas. Travelling by train is even cheaper if you purchase a ticket in Athens up to the Yugoslav border and then, once in Yugoslavia, buy another ticket at the domestic rate, a trick most students use.

Lawrence Durrell described Sarajevo as "Mosques, minarets and fezzes - holding the gorgeous east in fee while the river cools the air, splashing through the town and the bridge on which what's-his-name was assassinated." (A reference to the assassination of Archduke Ferdinand in 1914, which sparked off World War I.)

Arriving at Sarajevo railway station is an experience in itself. After alighting from the brightly polished red Bosnian carriages, where railway hostesses pamper you with free sandwiches and soft drinks, you can catch the number

one tram and get off at either the Princip Bridge (sixth stop) or, a little past the bridge, at the Bascarsija, the heart of the old town.

You immediately feel the cutting bite of clean, fresh air while in front of you rise white-capped mountains. In the foreground, schoolgirls hop on bright red trams while black-clad old women stand in the doorways of picturesque stone houses.

Sarajevo is truly a mixture of east and west, of prosperity and the lean years before the war. Tall, modern buildings and apartment blocks lie side by side with traditional, red-tiled houses. Through the middle of town runs a sparkling river, the Miljaka.

The Austrian and Turkish occupations have both left their traces. Probably the most attractive remnant of the Turkish occupation is the Bascarsija, the old Turkish bazaar area where traders in shops not unlike those of the Plaka in Athens sell copper pans in every conceivable shape, jewellery and traditional artifacts. The cobbled streets lead to state-run snack shops selling delicious *čebab-čiči* and *kaimak*.

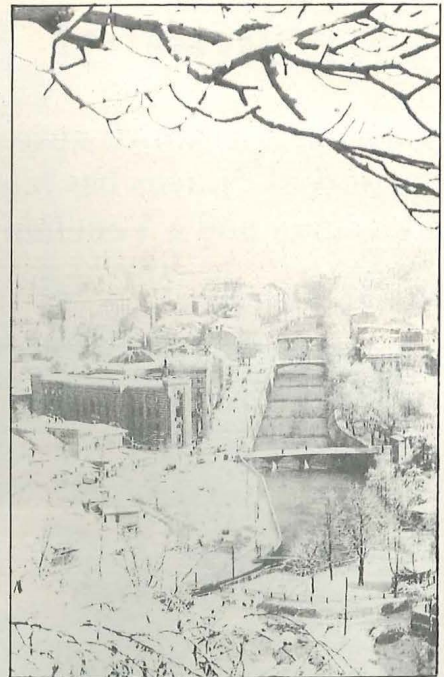
Other restaurants serve a variety of excellent Yugoslav dishes, including *corba* (pronounced *tsorba*), the hot, spicy bean and bacon soup I enjoyed and recommend after a skiing session in the mountains.

Other eating establishments worth a visit are *Ascinica* on 17 Bascarsija Street, *Dubrovnik Pizzeria* on *Halaci* (straight down Bascarsija towards the river) or any of the self-service restaurants like *Bosnia* at 36 Marshall Tito Street, and *Herzegovina* near the cathedral.

Accommodation in private rooms can be obtained through the *Unis Tourist Agency* at 16 Vase Miskina Street or the *Turist Buro* at 50 Jugoslavenska Narodne Armije Street. Prices range from \$5 to \$10 a night, including bathroom but without breakfast.

Sarajevo, of course, also has excellent and reasonably-priced hotels which, while more expensive than private rooms, are more convenient. The price a foreigner pays is double the rate for a Yugoslav citizen but is still competitive.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, the republic of which Sarajevo is the capital, retains a dominant Islamic religion and culture.



Sarajevo in winter

Nearly half the Serbian population converted to Islam during the Ottoman occupation.

Mount Jahorina, 28 kilometers from Sarajevo, has three courses for slalom, giant slalom and downhill competitions. There are also courses for cross-country skiing. The snow cover from November until the end of April averages two to three meters.

If you're planning a skiing holiday, you can book into either the *Joahorina Hotel* (B-class) or one of the many mountain chalets, or simply rent a private room. After a day's skiing, relax by a blazing log fire in one of the many good restaurants or bars and listen to the quick rhythms of Bosnian folk music or dance the night away in one of the discotheques. For accommodation and information consult one of the tourist bureaus in Sarajevo.

Useful information

The Rough Guide to Yugoslavia by Martin Dunford and Jack Holland is the easiest guidebook to read and contains the most varied and useful information and tidbits for your holiday. It is available at Compendium Bookstore on Nikis Street for 1100 drachmas.

Yugoslav Tourist Office, 16 Voukourestiou Street, tel: 360-4670. Mr Milic or his assistant, both of whom speak English, are available Monday through Friday to help plan your trip. *JAT Airline*, 4 Voukourestiou Street, tel: 323-6429, 322-3675 and 322-8067. Mr Zoran Stefanovic and his assistant are always available to discuss cheaper rates for block bookings. □

The lion of Piraeus

A marble lion which once guarded the entrance to the port of Piraeus has tales to tell of a Viking mercenary and a Venetian admiral

by J.M. Thursby



The lion outside the Arsenal in Venice

In classical times the ten-foot marble lion of Piraeus was a symbol of Athenian maritime might. It stood on the Alkinas peninsula guarding the entrance to the harbor, a reminder to other seafaring Greeks of their inferiority. Its curious history links Piraeus with two outstanding military leaders, from Venice and far-off Norway.

Scandinavians have been coming to Greece for one reason or another for a thousand years. The first to leave his calling card – in the form of graffiti – was Harald Sigurdsson, also known as Harald Hardrada (the ruthless). “A

handsome man of distinguished bearing”, he was blond, exceptionally tall and of royal lineage (his half-brother was King Olaf of Norway). He left home at the age of 15, and after a long and violent career in the Mediterranean returned to Norway in 1046 and seized the throne. By that time he was the most feared warrior in Christendom. He died in 1066, at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire, in an ill-fated attempt to conquer England.

With infinitely less comfort than today’s visitors from the north, many 11th-century Vikings, the young Harald among them, made their way

down the Russian river system to the Black Sea, enduring danger and hardship to seek their fortune in fabled Miklagard – their name for Constantinople. King Harald’s Saga describes the moment when

*The great prince saw ahead
The copper roofs of Byzantium
His swan-breasted ships swept
Towards the tall-towered city*

Like many Vikings, Harald and his men joined the Varangian guard, a notorious regiment of foreign mercenaries which also served as the Byzantine imperial guard. Other northerners came to trade amber, furs, slaves and wax for silk, spices, ivory and other luxuries. All were astounded by the sumptuous wealth and civilization of the city – inconceivable riches “which no tales can describe”.

Harald served three emperors and may have blinded one of them. “The greatest of them all”, he fought with distinction against the Arabs in Sicily, the Holy Land, and the Land of the Saracens, as the Middle East was then called, and was the scourge of the corsairs in the Aegean. Later historians were full of praise for his exploits, his courage in battle and his resourcefulness when outnumbered. He had arrived at Constantinople with his own band of men and always fought with them as a special company.

In 1040 he and his men were sent to Athens by Emperor Michael the Fourth to suppress a minor revolt against his policies. As they were leaving from Piraeus after a successful mission, they paid a visit to the huge lion crouching at the entrance to the port. Setting an example for generations of tourists to come, they decided to carve messages on it in their own language.

On the base they wrote “Hakon wann.... havn thessa”, which translates as “Hakon controls this port” – the rough equivalent of “Hakon rules O.K.” The name Hakon is symbolic of all Norway and was the name of many Norwegian kings. On the body of the lion they wrote in their interlocking “futhorc”, or runic script (which had no curved lines and was therefore easy to carve): “Hakon together with Oelf, Asmond and Oern captured this harbor. These men and Harald the Long imposed a heavy financial penalty because of the waywardness of the Greek people. Dalk was taken prisoner in a far-off place and Ragnor made expiation to Roumania and Armenia.” Another inscription reads: “Asmond together with Asgeir, Thorleif, Thord and Ivar carved these runes under the

instructions of Harald the Long, despite the fact that the angry Greeks wanted to prevent this action."

The proud marble lion with its runic message then remained unscathed, as far as we can tell, until the 17th century. And to sailors, merchants and philhellenes Piraeus was known, from the Middle Ages till modern times, as Porto Leone. The Turks when they captured the port translated this name into Port Aslan (lion) and a few, who had apparently never seen either a lion or a dragon, called it Porto Draco.

In 1687, fresh from victories in the Peloponnese, an army of the "Holy League", under the command of Count Francesco Morosini, laid siege to Athens. While the battle raged, civilians accompanying the officers went sightseeing. "We arrived at Porto Leone and dropped anchor... the countess had herself rowed to the harbor to see the enormous lion." The same diarist relates that during the struggle one of the besiegers' cannonballs scored a direct hit on the Parthenon. As the temple was being used as a gunpowder store by the Turks, it blew up and a fire raged on the Acropolis for two days. After the smoke had cleared it was seen that 14 columns, together with their friezes and entablature, had been blown to pieces. "The bombs did their work so effectively that never in the world can the temple be replaced."

Athens was eventually captured for a few months but the Parthenon had more to suffer. Morosini, who would later become doge of Venice, admired



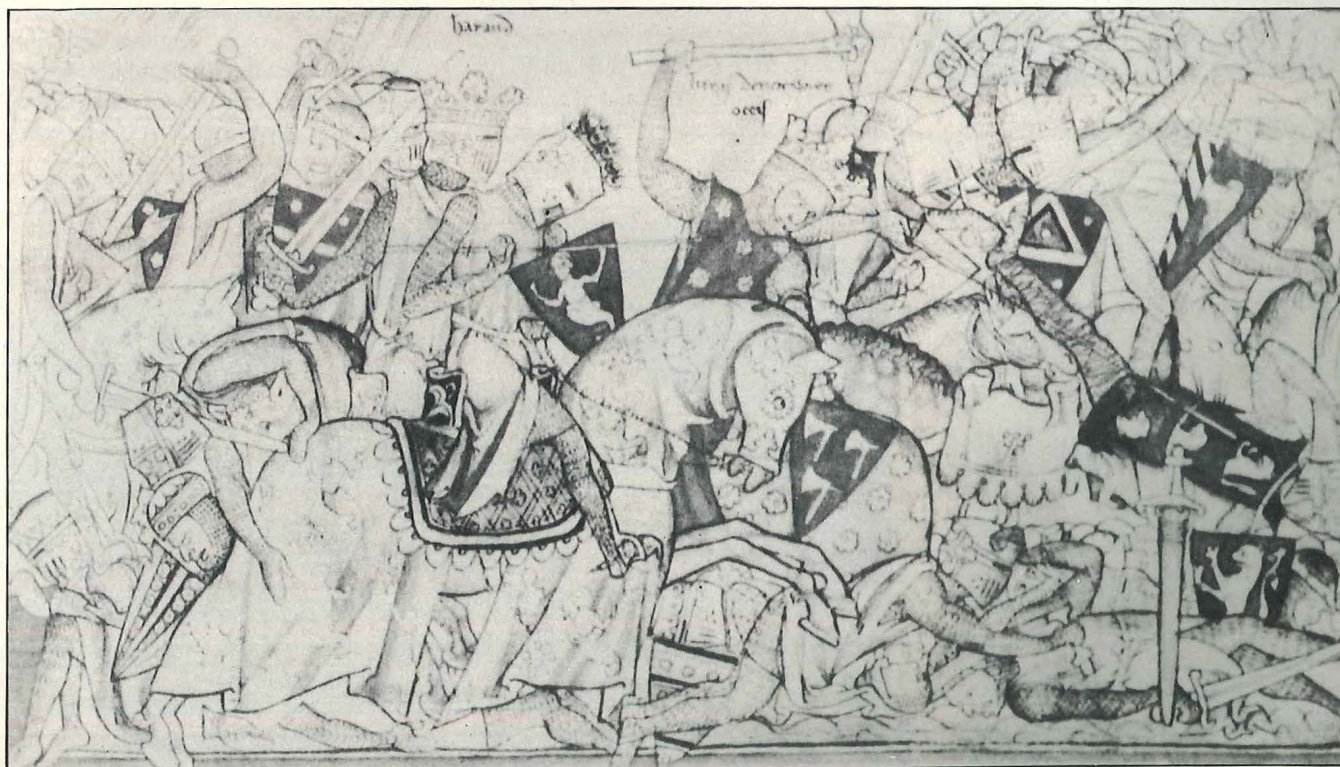
The Arsenal in Venice (the lion is at left)

the group of horses and the chariot of Athena on the west pediment. He decided to take them home with him as a memento of his short stay (perhaps to match the horses on Saint Mark's church taken by the Venetians from Constantinople centuries before). But when the sculptures were being lowered to the ground they fell and were smashed to pieces on the rocks below.

Searching for another souvenir of suitable size to compensate for the loss, Morosini decided on the lion of Piraeus and it was duly transported back to his native Venice. Today it sits outside the entrance to the Arsenal in Venice, its strange runic inscriptions now barely discernible to the naked eye. In this alien setting of gondolas and canals it is flanked by another Greek lion, of even greater antiquity, from Delos. □



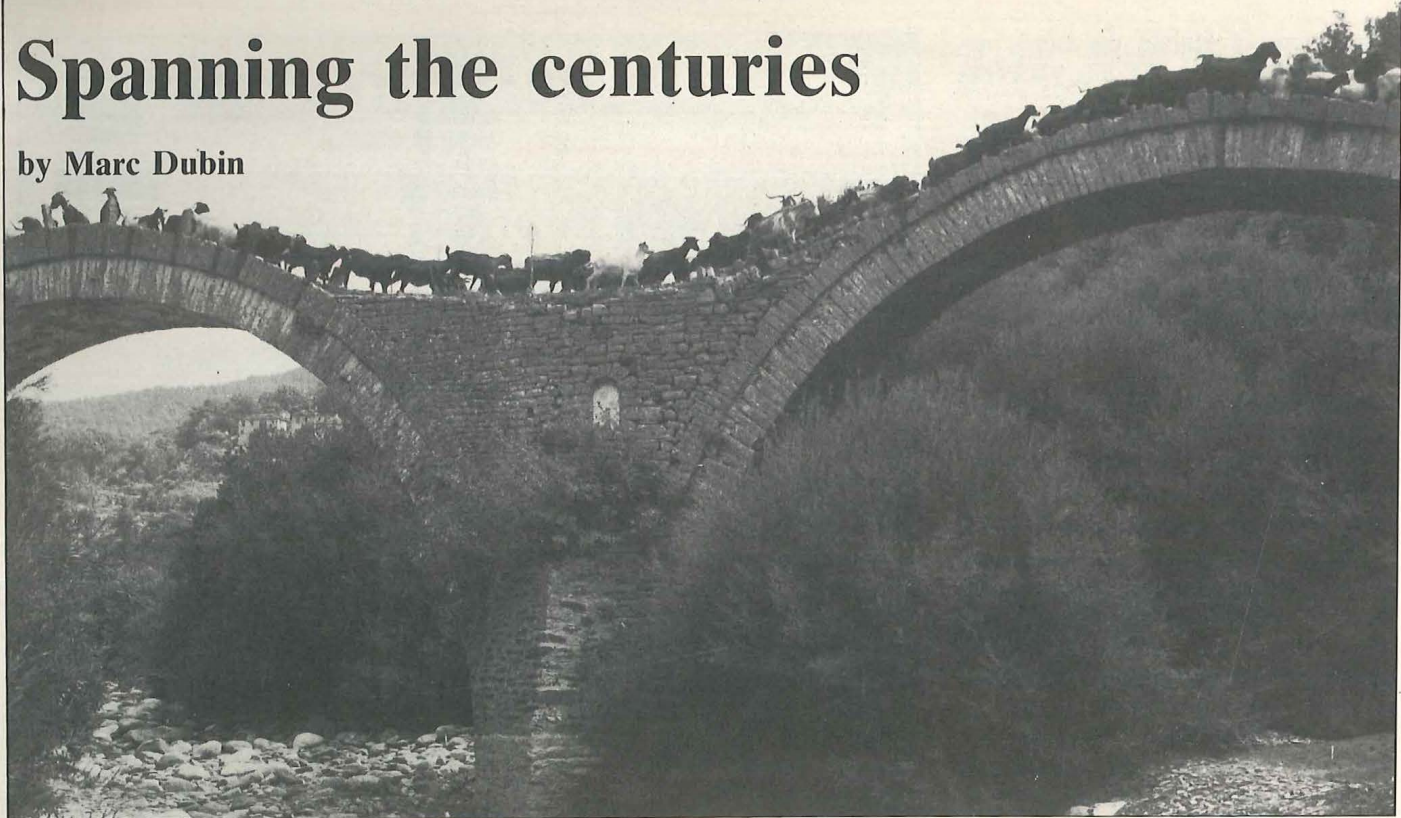
Sketch of the lion showing runic graffiti



The Death of King Harald, from "La Estoire de Seint Aedward"

Spanning the centuries

by Marc Dubin



MARC DUBIN

A brief guide to some of the remarkable stone bridges of Northern Greece



MARC DUBIN

Bridge below old Preveli monastery, Crete

Many Greeks, and visitors to Greece, lament the disappearance of traditional crafts and technologies, but none of these crafts is more endangered than that of stone bridge-building, which flourished during the three centuries before the 1912-13 Balkan Wars. Because this period partly coincides with the Ottoman occupation, many foreigners – and scholars who should know better – mistakenly ascribe the masterpieces constructed then to the Turks. At this insult, local people bristle justifiably and change the attribution more accurately to *Romaiki* or *Vyzantini*. Built-in foundation plaques, as well as the plain fact that medieval Greek bridges differ in design from the renowned Ottoman bridges of Yugoslavia and Anatolia, support the theory of Greek construction.

At first glance, these bridges are distinguished from normal masonry by their extremely limited use of mortar: in most cases the stones support each other. On further reflection, one realizes that they are found in regions today blighted by depopulation and economic depression.

The majority of these marvels were built in the Zagoria region of Epiros north of Ioannina. It is a region of limestone badlands and stunted trees – hardly a fertile breeding ground for grandiose architecture. But during the Turkish era the 46 Zagorian villages enjoyed semi-autonomous status under

the Sultan; thus a family's sons could, without interference, be sent abroad to earn fortunes. Upon their return the nest eggs they had amassed hatched not only many sumptuous mansions, still standing today, but also an assortment of community service projects, such as the bridges. In pre-automobile days, these spans were the essential, and only, links to the outside world. Today they are anachronisms, often looking incongruous next to one of the many new roads joining the now sparsely inhabited mountain villages. Some of the more outstanding structures are protected national monu-



MARC DUBIN

19th-century bridge at Vlihos on Hydra



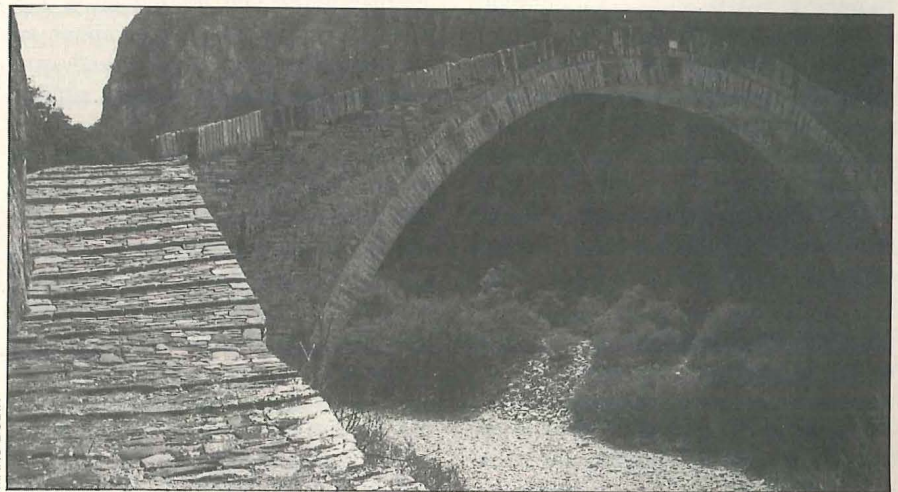
The Plakida bridge at Kipi

ments; most, however, have been abandoned to the elements.

Many regard the famous giant span over the Aaos River, one kilometre south of Konitsa, as the leading example of this bridge-building technology, neglecting the fabled bridge of Arta with its radically different design. But for the interested traveller the greatest ensemble of simple bow-form bridges lies in the vicinity of Zagorian Kipi, 37 kilometres north of Ioannina on an asphalt road. The single-arch structure nearest the new highway, joining opposite banks of the Vikos Gorge's uppermost reaches, is nearly as large as its cousin over the Aaos.

If you walk 20 minutes up the gorge bed, rather than following the side road to Kipi, you'll pass right under the most unusual, if not the longest, medieval Greek span, the triple-humped Plakida. A blue placard on the Kipi side of the ravine informs passers-by that the "triple-arched bridge, also known as Kaloyeriko, was completed on July 15, 1866 at the expense of the brothers Alekos and Andreas Plakida (and) restored in 1912 by Evyenios Plakida in memory of his father Andreas." If this is accurate, the existing stonework is relatively new, and possibly the last major Zagorian civic work before the end of the *Turkokratia*.

There are two other, smaller bridges in the Kipi area: one crossing a small sidestream, connecting Kipi with Koukouli, and the other a kilometer or so up the main watercourse. Incidentally, it's usually not obvious which village was responsible for the upkeep of the



Bridge at the head of Vikos Gorge, Zagoria

particular bridge or bridges serving as the lifeline to Ioannina or any other provincial center. For example, the triple span was built and maintained by Koukouli, an hour's walk north, and not by nearby Kipi, which sponsored the two smaller bridges upstream. The large single arch by the modern road was the joint endeavor of Vradeto and Kepesovo, villages north of Koukouli.

Besides the most famous specimens at Konitsa and Kipi, other Zagorian bridges include two near Pournari, northeast of Konitsa; one over the Sarandaporos River, near Drossopiyyi; two over the Voidomatis River, between Aristi and Papingo; one more over the Aaos at Vovoussa; two below Tsepelovo, near Rangovou Monastery; a tiny one below Vradheto in the Mezaria gorge; and three clustered just off the Ioannina-Metsovo highway on the side road leading up to Greveniti

and Vovoussa.

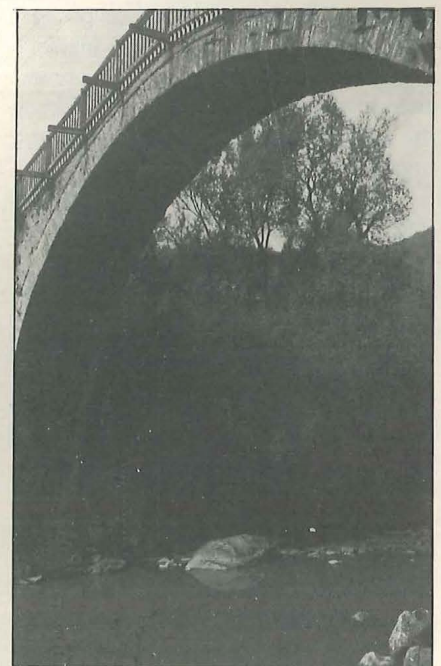
There are dozens more awaiting discovery, not only in Epiros but scattered across the rest of mainland Greece. Some of these include two over the Kallaritikos River, below Kallarites in the South Pindos (though one may have been destroyed by bulldozers in 1983); a fine one near Meyisti Lavra on Mount Athos; a massive span over the Leskani gorge north of Makrinita, Mount Pilion; and even an easily accessible one on an island, the crumbling 19th-century relic at Vlihos on Hydra.

A complete catalogue of Greece's historic bridges would be a welcome and probably pioneering publication, and may already be in preparation. A two-man team I met in Kerasovo (Epiros) in 1984 had already completed photodocumentation of more than 100 northern Greek spans. For information on the status of the project, contact Kostas Tsonis, Konstantinopoleos 80, Thessaloniki. □

MARC DUBIN

MARC DUBIN

MARC DUBIN



Bridge over Aaos river at Vovoussa

The killer vitamins

Somebody once said that there are lots of people in this world who spend so much time watching their health that they have no time left to enjoy it. Such a one was my friend Ippolytos Ippikopoulos, whom I always used to call Ipp-Ipp, and to which he would always reply Ooray.

Ipp-Ipp's forte was vitamins. What that man didn't know about vitamins you could write with a piece of chalk on a carbon tablet. What's more, since he had to take them at different times of the day, his pockets were always bulging with small bottles and jars of all shapes and sizes. I remember him saying that you should never take vitamin E with ferrous sulphate because the ferrous sulphate neutralized the vitamin E which simply and literally went down the drain. "You should allow at least eight hours between the ingestion of these two vital supplements to your daily diet," he told me, sounding, as always, like a health manual.

Once Ipp-Ipp started talking about his favorite subject there was no stopping him. I then had to be told, for what must have been the umpteenth time, about vitamin A - that it is fat soluble, requires fats as well as minerals to be absorbed properly by one's digestive tract and can be stored in the body, without need for daily replenishment.

"Here, take one," Ipp-Ipp said, pulling a small jar out of one of his pockets and unscrewing the cap. "It'll improve your night sight, build up your resistance to respiratory infections and keep the outer layers of your tissues and organs healthy."

"You mean this little pill can do all that?" I asked.

"Yes, and I also have a Vitamin A salve that works wonders with acne, impetigo, boils, carbuncles and open ulcers when applied externally. Would you like some?"

"Not for the moment, thank you very much. But I shall bear it in mind when acne breaks out or my first carbuncle begins to form."

"Of course," Ipp-Ipp went on, "if you eat plenty of liver, carrots, spinach, sweet potatoes or cantaloupe, you won't need any Vitamin A supplement. It's all in there in its pure, natural form."

"I shall go out and buy a cantaloupe without delay," I said, to which Ipp-Ipp shrugged and said:

"You probably think you're very clever being flippant about such a serious matter as your health, but do you know what you could get if you didn't have enough vitamin B1 in your diet?"

"What?"

"Beriberi, that's what."

"What's beriberi?"

This stumped Ipp-Ipp. He frowned and thought for a moment and then said: "I'm not quite sure, but you can bet your life it's something frightful like the scurvy you get from lack of vitamin C. Anyway, B1's good for the nerves and it helps if you have herpes. Here, have one." He pulled out another bottle and offered me a capsule. Feeling a little guilty about my previous flippancy I took it and swallowed it. "You're sure it won't neutralize the vitamin A?" I asked. He shook his head and provided me with the further valuable information that if I was a heavy smoker, drinker or consumer of sugar or a woman who was pregnant, nursing or on the Pill, I would have a greater need for this vitamin.

By this time I had begun to get a little interested, in spite of myself, so I asked him: "What about vitamins B2 and B6, what do they do?"

"Well, B2 keeps you from getting lesions on your mouth, lips, skin and private parts and B6 keeps you from getting various nerve and skin disorders. It also helps you to remember your dreams."

"Who the hell wants to remember one's dreams?"

"I do," Ipp-Ipp said, smugly. "I have a recurring dream that I am in a luxury hotel in the Bahamas with Sigourney Weaver and I don't want to miss any of the details."

"By the way," I said, "while we're on the subject, have you got anything in your pockets that's good for you-know-what?"

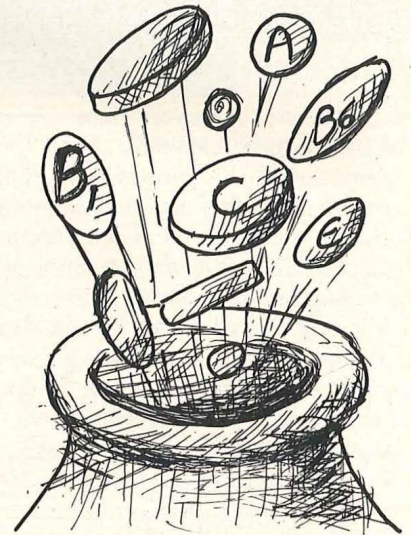
"What do I know what?"

"Oh, come on, Ipp-Ipp, you know what I mean."

"Ooray, yes, I think I know what you mean. No, there is no specific vitamin that will turn you into a Casanova overnight and don't believe any stories about powdered rhinoceros horn

either, however stalwart it may look on the animal. No, my friend, if you watch your diet, eat plenty of leafy vegetables and fresh fruit, never touch fried food or alcohol and take all the vitamin supplements on the market, run five miles a day, go to bed early and avoid excesses of any kind you will find you will always be in tip-top condition and that your mental, physical and sexual powers will never leave anything to be desired."

"Don't you find that sort of regimen a little trying?"



"Certainly not. I am now 40 years old, my doctor tells me I have the physical shape of a man of 20 and, if I keep it up, I can look forward to reaching the ripe old age of 80 and still looking and acting like a man of 40. What d'you think of that?"

I shrugged and said: "The mere thought of running five miles every day fills me with extreme exhaustion. I admire you, Ipp-Ipp, but I can't say I envy you."

That was the last time I saw him. I'd like to be able to tell you that Ipp-Ipp lived to the ripe old age of 80 with the physical properties of a man of 40 but, unfortunately, while walking along the Lykabettus ring road on a rainy winter morning he was run over by a skidding garbage truck. He might have survived the accident if all the vitamin bottles he was carrying hadn't broken with the impact and cut him all over, causing him to bleed to death on the way to the hospital. He wasn't a day over 41. □



"Rigoletto" at the Lyriki Skini

Cultural shock

The relative squalor of the Pallas Theatre and the sameness of the Athens audience were not the only reasons for cultural shock on my return from an absence abroad. At the beginning of a concert devoted to Handel's *Messiah*, Yiannis Ioannidis, director of the Athens State Orchestra, announced that Frangiskos Voutsinos was indisposed and that the oratorio would be performed *without* the bass part! In addition, several choral numbers were omitted, the Hallelujah Chorus was placed out of sequence for 'greater effect', and four of the tenor arias got off to a wrong start. The chorus was of student standard at best, the sections unbalanced (e.g. 44 altos, 17 tenors), the conducting inadequate and the orchestra weak. Of the remaining soloists, alto Maria Marketou was vocally powerful but overly 'chesty' and 'Italian'; soprano Varvara Trikolidi uneven and technically imperfect; tenor Stefanos Katsartas, though stylistically accurate, was vocally feeble.

At another State Orchestra concert under the direction of Viron Fithetzi, Nikos Skalkottas' extremely interesting *Sinfonietta* was replaced by that old war-horse, Beethoven's *Egmont Overture*. Except for a clumsy passage near the finale, there was a good sense of tempo and dramatic climax. Soloist Denes Zsigmondy, the Hungarian violinist, was disappointing in a performance of Beethoven's *Violin Concerto*. Though sections of high quality

were encountered, the sound was often indecisive and lacking in brilliance.

Petros Petridis' remarkable *Byzantine Passion* is a symphonic triptych comprising Prelude, Aria and Fugue which treats Byzantine modes contrapuntally. Fithetzi and the players gave a clear and effective reading of this highly compressed musical text. In Brahms' "Variations on a theme by Haydn" the conductor displayed his understanding of classical and romantic styles with great exactness.

At a third Kratiki concert, the conductor was Angelo Cavalaro of the Teatro Verdi in Pisa. In Chabrier's *Bourrée Fantasque* and Franck's *D Minor Symphony* the conductor showed delight in sudden crescendos and gave precision, swiftness and exhilaration to the scores. Saint-Saens' *Concerto for Cello and Orchestra* was disappointing. The orchestra's veteran cellist, Sotiris Tahiatas, was not up to an experiment of this magnitude and the conductor lacked enthusiasm.

A cavalier attitude

While the National Opera approaches works from outside the mainstream repertory with care – such as Handel's *Julius Caesar* and Moussorgsky's *Boris Godounov* – its treatment of standard fare is appalling. The staging of the new production of *Rigoletto* was either rudimentary or foolish. Traditional costuming was arbitrarily combined with the meaningless surrealism of a mirror

hanging above several of the scenes. Sergios Vafiadis' direction was amateurish and Victorian melodramatic acting would have been more apt.

Although out of voice and exaggerated in movement, Andreas Kouloumbis had some fine moments in the title role. Dimitris Stefanou was totally miscast as the Duke, Kalabakos inadequate as Sparafucile, and Yolanda di Tasso, while singing well, ridiculed her own role as Maddalena. As Gilda, however, Maria Koromantzou was vocally limpid and tonally correct. Conductor Viron Kolassis valiantly tried to pull his singers out of their constant lapses in tempo and synchronization, and the orchestra played decently. Regardless of the deficiencies of this production, the National Opera's 'anything goes' attitude towards the public demand for popular opera is shameful.

This cavalier approach resurfaced in a revival of last year's new production of *The Tales of Hoffmann*. The two exceptions to this poor performance were conductor Alkis Balfas and soprano Julia Troussa as Giulietta. The brass section and the cellos played marvelously and the whole orchestra was expressive and accurate. Troussa has a fine sense of melodic phrasing which ends in ethereal and well-controlled pianissimos. Her legato is flexible and rendered infinitely interesting by her subtle variations in volume. Her presence, dramatically convincing, raised the whole third episode of the opera to the level of a thrilling dramatic experience.

Earth Song

Astonishingly, Mahler's *Das Lied von der Erde* was performed for the first time by the Athens State Orchestra recently. Given this tardy historic occasion, one might have expected the performance to receive particular care. The orchestral reading by Alexandros Simeonidis was indeed poetic and descriptive, though to sidestep lapses, particularly in the wind section, he avoided pianissimos and other refinements. As a result the singers were often drowned out by the orchestra's good but hardly subdued playing. Tenor Thanos Petrakis has too Italian a training to cope with German subtleties and Markella Hajanos' rich mezzo was not helped by the instrumentalists' delight in their own sound. □

gallery rounds

Dutch landscapes

The 17th century in Europe was marked by an eruption of artistic talent, not only in painting, but also in the applied arts – silver, furniture, glass and ceramics. The overwhelming demand for works of art generated the first modern art market: the buying of paintings passed from the hands of the Church and the aristocracy into those of the common citizen.

In Holland, the new art buyers were particularly keen to acquire landscape paintings, and an exhibition at the National Gallery reflects the importance accorded the genre. In the past, landscape had served mainly as a background to portraits or narrative scenes. But by the early 1600s, it became the dominant theme while figures, previously the essence of a painting, were reduced to the status of ornaments. The Dutch countryside was generally portrayed in a realistic manner, with emphasis on the details of foliage and the grandeur of the scenery. Landscape artists often specialized, some concentrating on winter scenes or seascapes, others on river and pastoral views or moonlight scenes. They sketch-

ed out-of-doors and finished their paintings in the studio, where imagination often worked upon the realism of the sketches.

The best-known artist represented in the exhibition is Rembrandt van Rijn (1606-1669), whose landscapes, imbued with tension and mystery, are romantic and imaginative as well as realistic. The unsigned "Rest on the Flight into Egypt" is attributed to Rembrandt and / or his pupil Ferdinand Bol. Although the painting is endowed with much of the master's style – biblical subject, atmospheric light, chiaroscuro contrasts – many experts doubt that he executed it alone.

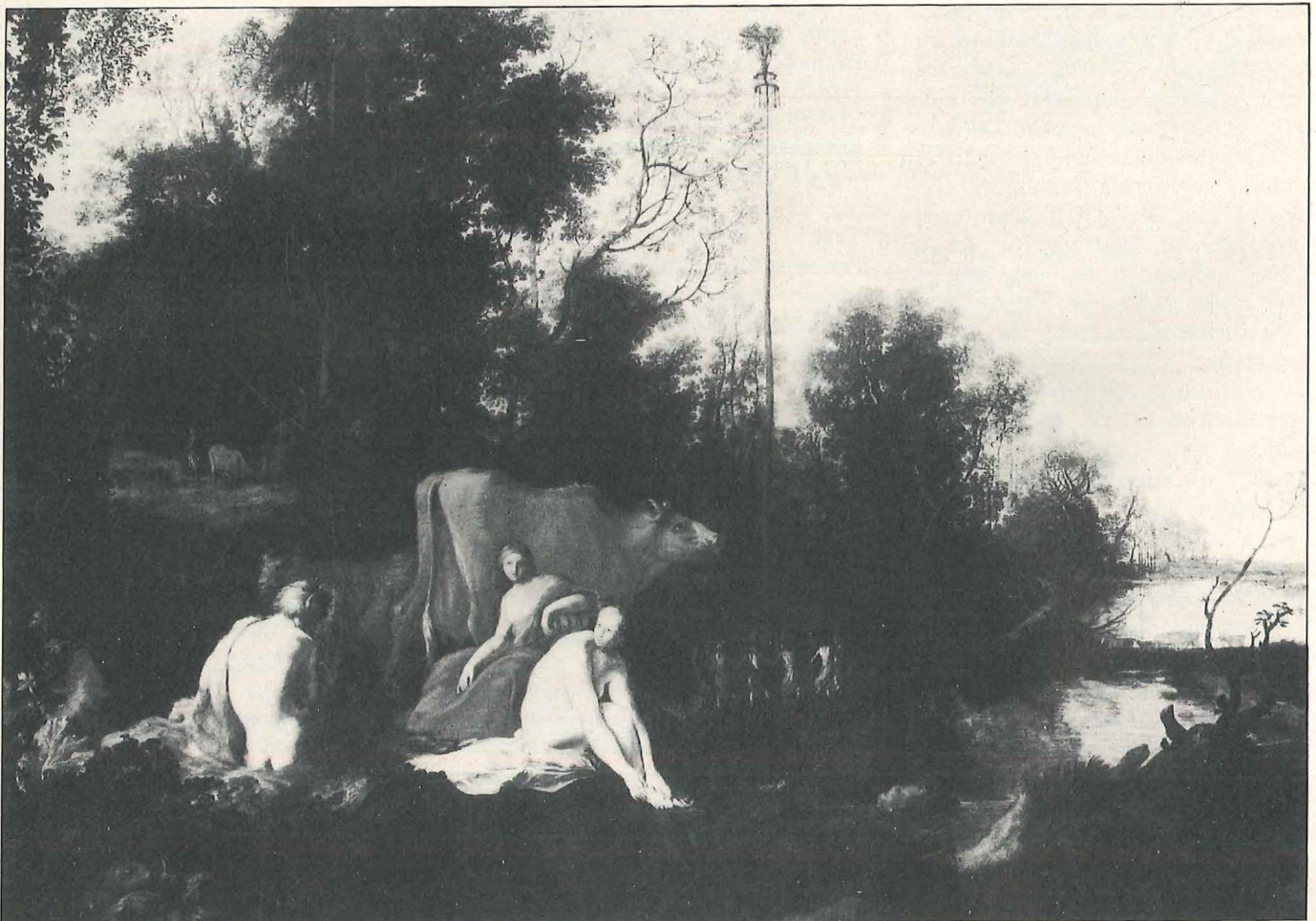
Jacob van Ruisdael (1628-1682), the son of an art dealer, was one of the most prominent and versatile artists of this period. He painted all types of scenery – winter, river, and woodland scenes – and inspired many of the 19th-century French and English landscape painters. Jan van Goyen (1596-1656) was best known for his winter and river landscapes, and for his monochromatic tonal paintings. "On the Ice" is a winter scene painted on an oak panel, depicting the human activity on a frozen-over river.

The horizon is low, creating the illusion of vast distance, and the icy atmosphere and dark clouds are depicted in varying shades of brown.

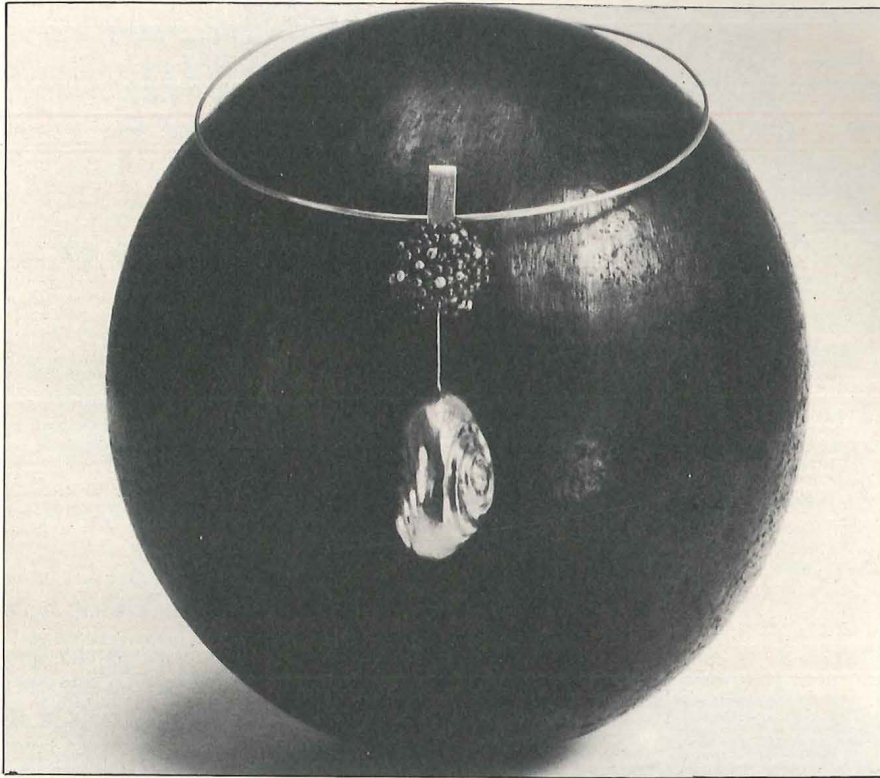
Three artists were known for their Italianate landscapes. Nicolaes Berchem (1620-1683), the son of a still-life painter, was a successful artist whose work became popular in France in the 18th century. He painted warm sunny scenes marked by a richness of color and tone, and he is also known for painting the figures in van Ruisdael's landscapes. Jan Both (1618-1652) painted Roman ruins bathed in a golden glow, and Adam Pynacker (1621-1673) was noted for his fine detail and dramatic chiaroscuro.

Willem van de Velde (1633-1707) specialized in seascapes. He moved to England and entered the service of Charles II, for whom he painted the English naval victories over the Dutch. Abraham van Beyeren (1620-1690), today considered one of the greatest Dutch still-life painters, also painted many seascapes.

The exhibition of Dutch landscape painters at the National Gallery (Ethniki Pinakothiki) ends on February 20.



"Landscape with Nymphs and Satyr" by Mosen van Uytenbroek



Takis' magnetic jewellery

Magnetic jewellery

The sculptor Takis, who lives and works in Paris, is internationally known for his extraordinary kinetic sculptures, whose apparent free movement in space is controlled by magnets.

Magnetism has been a key force in the artist's work since his first one-man show in 1959. With its aid Takis can explode mass and weight into space, directing its energy and creating dynamic imagery. He now applies it to his newest invention, 'magnetic jewellery'. These gold chokers, which can also be regarded as small sculptures, incorporate two elements from his larger kinetic works, the magnet and the sphere. The basic design is a small globe of 22-carat gold hanging like a pendant from a thin gold wire. At its point of contact is a minute cobalt magnet attracting a cluster of small black metal beads. Tiny as sturgeons' eggs, they can be moved about by an idle touch of the fingers.

The irregularly shaped golden globules are hammered, some into geometric motifs, others into a semblance of the tragedy/comedy masks or of shards found in archaeological digs. When the necklace is not being worn it can be set on its own sphere-like base under a glass case to be viewed as a sculpture. There it assumes in miniature the character of the large pendulous spheres for which the

sculptor is so well known.

The art critic Peter Selz says of Takis that he "observes the forces of magnets, the time-span of metals, the impulses of energy, and transforms these forces into visible objects." Takis' 'objets trouvés' are magnetic sculptures whose parts have been collected from the junk heaps of warehouses and factories. In these pieces Takis plays with long screws strewn over magnetic spheres. The golden chokers and the 'objets trouvés' are numbered multiples and were shown in December at the new gallery of Christie's Contemporary Art.

Emilia Tsekouras

Nostalgia for the Greek sea, born during time spent abroad, gave Emilia Tsekouras the subject matter for her exhibition at the Aithousa Bouzianis. Water and the female shape figure prominently in the work of this young artist, a graduate of the Boston Museum Art School and Tufts University.

The female motif of the oil paintings is derived from the figures of Cycladic statuettes, the small two-dimensional marble idols whose features are barely shown in relief, and whose hands are usually crossed. Tsekouras' figures resemble them in their proportions, style and static pose; the lower part of the body frequently reveals a second face.

These rigid images are enveloped by swirling water, whose energy sweeps them straight upward or draws them down into the deep. Perpendicular lines predominate, symbolizing vibrant force.

Personal experiences and feelings are woven into Tsekouras' compositions, and are reflected in the descriptive titles of the paintings. "I am Emerging" depicts a female shape surging upward from a cool blue-green and turquoise colored sea, discharging a long trail of bubbles. In "I Am Submerging", the figure is forcefully drawn down while the water swells upward creating the illusion of depth. Bubbly foam is caught in a mad swirl of movement revealing a bright orange-red hue from the undertow. The style is free, with liquid brushstrokes enhancing the dream-like quality of the work. The paint is sometimes translucent and sometimes applied in thick patches, giving the work the texture of a relief. "Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden" is in marked contrast to the other paintings, with strong bright color and clear reference to the Cycladic symbols. Woven into the composition



Emilia Tsekouras, "I am vibrating"

is the image of the statuette of an artist playing his harp and sitting on his most distinctive curved chair.

Also on show are a series of small drawings, pastels and watercolors. One showing the five stages of a migraine is very humorous; the most interesting is the series of multiple images of the female figure.

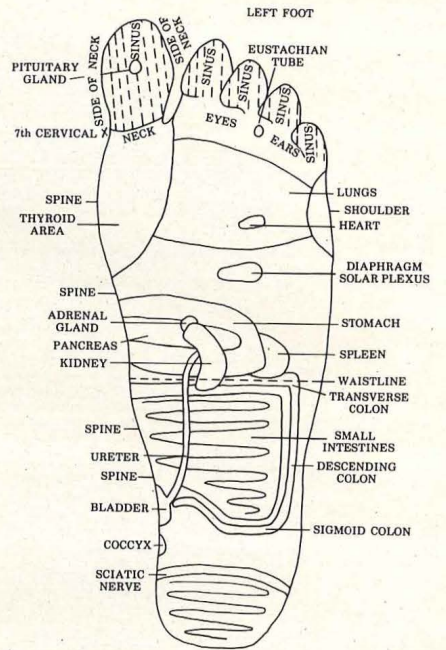
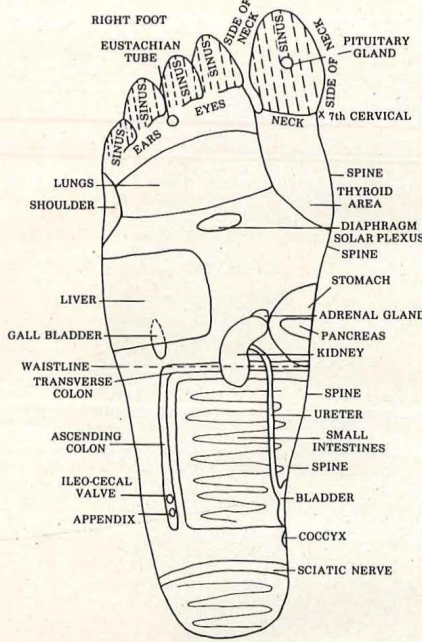
Emilia Tsekouras' exhibition at Aithousa Bouzianis, Xenofondos 7, Syntagma, ends February 2.

Footwork

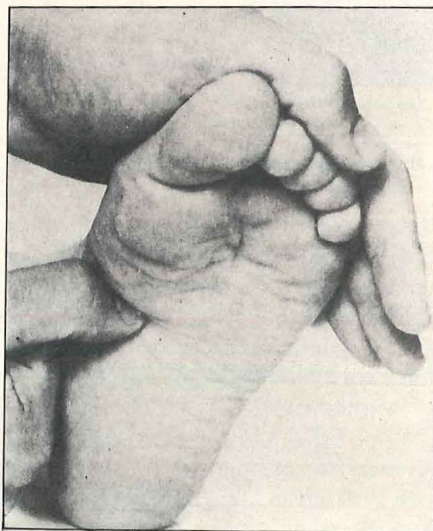
A friend of mine religiously rolls an empty beer bottle on the floor with his bare feet to relax himself before going to sleep. Another acquaintance claims to reduce her elderly mother's discomfort from gallstones and arthritis by massaging particular parts of her foot with a specially contoured piece of wood. Both are practising compression foot massage, or reflexology.

Although known to the ancient Egyptians, and used, like acupuncture, by the Chinese for thousands of years, this natural therapy was not widely known of in the West until a Dr William Fitzgerald introduced it as 'zone therapy' when he was head of the nose and throat clinic at St Francis Hospital in Hartford, Connecticut, in 1913. He maintained that "With proper application of pressure and massage to certain areas of the feet - relating to corresponding parts of the body - great stimulating, yet relaxing, effects can be noticed and enjoyed, and many bodily functions can be restored to normal." He divided the body into ten vertical zones. Organs and parts on the right side of the body were reflected in the right foot and hand, those on the left side in the left foot and hand.

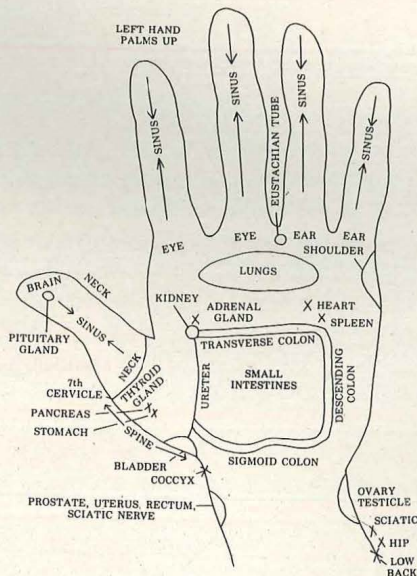
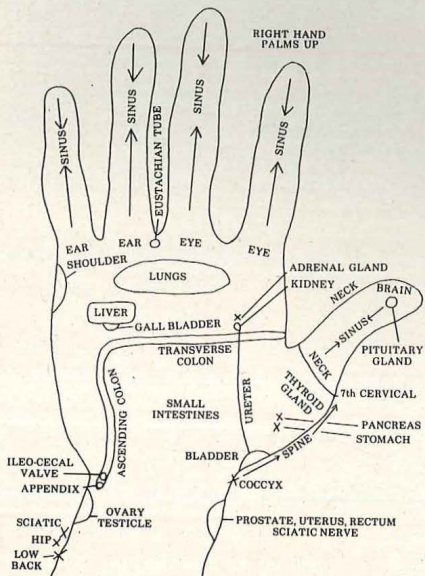
His ideas were later adopted and developed by Eunice Ingham, who expanded the theory of zoning into a more intricate system. She in turn influenced the Englishwoman Doreen Bayly, a former nurse, who was fascinated by the method, took it back to her



Reflex areas on the feet



The foot-massage technique



Reflex areas on the hands

own country and became its champion in the sixties. All the various schools of reflexology use Ingham's map of the feet, although specific spots can vary slightly for individual patients and practitioners.

How it works remains largely a mystery. Practitioners try to relax the patient and relieve nerve tension by massaging each foot in turn, thus stimulating the internal organs and increasing circulation to all areas. Doreen Bayly speaks of an electrical impulse which is triggered by the pressure on the foot, creating a subtle energy flow which brings a return of vitality by stimulating the body's healing forces. The malfunction of an organ, she says, produces acid or alkaline "crystalline deposits" at the appropriate nerve ending in the foot, causing tenderness. No tenderness means you are ticking over all right - unless the sensation is being dulled by pain killers, which do not reduce the benefits of the treatment. Reflexologists say they can sometimes feel the crystals as gravelly deposits under the skin, and the object of the exercise is to break them up so they can be carried away and eliminated from the body.

While some practitioners find their fingers and thumbs are best, others prefer a specially designed implement of ivory or wood, or even a rubber-tipped pencil, for very specific areas. Variable pressure of from two to ten pounds is applied to the foot with an upward 'caterpillar' movement. A weekly treatment is sufficient for the vital organ areas, although one every three days may be needed for acute

cases. Back, sinus, head, neck and shoulder areas can be treated more than once a day, but a complete massage must not be done for at least two days before a blood sugar test. It is uncommon for patients to feel reactions in the organ being treated, but occasionally they may respond with yelps of pain and feelings that fingernails are being dug into the foot (which is not the case). The release of toxins can be manifested as perspiration, light-headedness, exhaustion, bodily aches and colds, which diminish as treatment progresses. Headaches, sinus troubles, back problems, kidney disorders, heart conditions and high blood pressure are the main complaints which are said to have responded successfully to treatment by reflexology – most of them being closely linked with tension.

Whatever you may think of the wider claims of reflexology, even official medicine is acknowledging the role of tension in disease, so anything which increases circulation and relaxes you is unlikely to be harmful. If you want to do it properly, it is obviously best to learn from a trained practitioner, and anyone with serious foot problems must get professional advice before using this method. If you don't have anyone to take your foot in hand, the next best thing is a specially designed reflexology roller of wood, with rubber flanges to protect it and the floor. This is available from Igeia Healthfood Shop, Kifissias 168, tel. 671-5712, for 600 drs, with an instruction booklet in Greek. For those who enjoy lying on beds of nails, there are some wooden exercise sandals with a special insole of rubber extrusions which massage your feet while you walk; and finally there is a specially shaped insole to be used inside closed shoes. For those who have to treat themselves, the hands also have their own system of zonal reflexes, but massaging the feet seems to give best results.

So, instead of grabbing for the ubiquitous aspirin the next time your head starts to throb, try a little footwork – it may do the trick, and it's certainly kinder on your stomach.

Further Reading

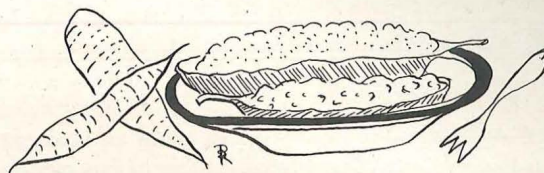
Reflexology Today by Doreen Bayly. Thorsons, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, UK.

Reflexology by Dr Maybelle Segal. Wilshire Book Co, 12015 Sherman Rd., N. Hollywood, California 91605 USA, 1976

Anaklastiki Zonotherapia by Alexandra Kolovou. Athens, 1983.

D. REMOUNDOS

HAVE YOU TRIED Sweet Potato (*Glikopatata*)



During World War II, members of the British Eighth Army came to heartily detest this vegetable. Because of a potato shortage in the Middle East, the army cooks tried to treat this tuber like the common spud and served it with meat, and fried as chips. Although the sweet potato resembles its ubiquitous relation in texture and in vitamin C and dietary fibre content, it does not like exactly the same culinary treatment. It is naturally sweet, and its chestnut-like taste means it can be given sweet or savory flavoring.

The potatoes weigh between 250g and 500g each and are oval in shape, or oblong like the striped aubergine. They should be hard, not too small, and the earthy-pink skin must be scratch and blemish free, and as smooth as possible for easy cleaning. Scrub in cold water, and either boil, steam or bake them in their skins.

Here are three different fillings to

try. After baking for about one hour at 200°C, cut in half lengthways and remove the pulp, leaving enough to support the walls. For each medium-sized potato allow the following ingredients: *Mixture 1*: 50 g butter or margarine, 4 dessertspoons cream or thick yogurt, the juice and rind of half an orange. *Mixture 2*: 1 egg yolk, 1 tsp honey, good pinch of powdered cinnamon, yogurt or sour cream for serving. *Mixture 3*: 50 g cream cheese, 1 tsp chopped chives, 1 egg yolk (optional), salt, black pepper. *Method*: Beat the ingredients together well with the flesh, and return to the potato shells. Serve cold, or re-heat for 10 minutes at the same temperature.

The Greek method of frying the cooked potato slices dipped in batter and serving them with honey syrup is only for those who are as thin as rakes and don't give a jot for healthy cooking principles!

D. REMOUNDOS

Arm-weight exercises (cont'd)

These exercises, done with arm weights, continue the series of six begun in last month's *Athenian*.

Preparation

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 your chest is open, and the back of your neck is long.



Exercise 3

- Stretch your arms toward the ceiling, palms of the hands facing one another.
- Breathe in; breathe out.
- Open your arms to the sides and

touch them to the mat so your chest opens.

- Check that your shoulders are down and the back of your neck is long. Your elbows should be slightly bent.
- Breathe in and bring the arms back up.
- Repeat 10 times.

Exercise 4

- Start in the same position with arms stretched toward the ceiling, palms facing forward.
- Breathe in; breathe out.
- Take one arm back. It must touch the mat. Simultaneously take the other arm forward. It also must touch the mat.
- Breathing in, change arms and bring them back through the centre position.
- Breathe out, and repeat on the other side.
- Repeat 10 times.

J. COLEBOURNE

The Greek Americans

The Greek Americans by Alice Scourby. Boston, Mass: Twayne Publishers (70 Lincoln St., Boston, MA. 02111), pp 184.

In Chicago in 1919, one out of every three restaurants was operated by a Greek. Most began by serving only Greek food to a predominantly Greek clientele, but found that anglicizing their names and menus brought more customers. It also brought the enmity of non-Greek restaurateurs, one of whom advertised in a local newspaper: "John's Restaurant, Pure American. No Rats, No Greeks."

The Chicago story is an apt metaphor for the experience of the Greek immigrant to the United States, one characterized by early struggle, gradual entrepreneurial success, harassment and discrimination from native Americans, ethnic isolation, and, finally, assimilation into the new culture. But while Greeks, like other immigrants, came to America in search of economic fortune and "a new life", they also fought to retain their ethnic identity in a culture that threatened the traditions and folkways of Greece. Alice Scourby's *The Greek Americans* examines how being Greek in America has changed since mass emigration from Greece began in the 1880s. Scourby, a professor of sociology and coordinator of women's studies at the C.W. Post Center of Long Island University, assesses in detail the evolution of the Greek-American character from a social perspective – the church, media, politics and language – as well as a behavioral one – how family patterns and attitudes have been shaped through three generations in a foreign land.

Generally speaking, there were three waves of Greek immigration to the United States: one at the turn of the century, one after the Greek Civil War of 1946-49, and a third after the US liberalized immigration laws in 1965. The first batch of migrants fled the poverty of farm life in an economically depressed Greece. Defeats in the Greco-Turkish wars of 1896-7 and 1919 and the razing of Smyrna by the Turks in 1922 also stimulated emigration. It is estimated that more than 500,000 Greeks entered the United States from the 1890s until the start of World War II.

Although Greeks were an agricultural people, most didn't seek farm life in America, where cheap land was no lon-

ger available after the Great Migration westward during the first half of the 19th century. Instead, Greeks found themselves either gathering in the port cities of the East Coast or heading inland to work in factories, coal mines or on railroads. Scourby has gathered and analyzed the work of other historians who have documented Greek settlements around the United States. Her book is fascinating in that it explores these lesser-known communities and the anti-Greek prejudices they sparked.

In South Omaha, Nebraska, in February 1919, anti-Greek rioters burned Greek Town to the ground. Large numbers of Greeks had arrived in Omaha seeking jobs during the winter, when railroad work was scarce. Locals felt threatened, and in response pillaged and set fire to Greek-owned stores and homes, forcing 1200 Greeks to flee the city. In Montana, mass meetings were held to drum up ways of purging the city of Great Falls of its Greek population. In Mt Home, Idaho, a group of Greeks who had worked clearing sagebrush were herded up and kicked out of town.

Wherever they went, the Greeks, like other southern- and eastern-European immigrants, faced racism and discrimination during the nativist 1910s and 1920s. "The Greeks," Scourby writes, "in response turned inward, becoming more clannish and xenophobic with each confrontation." The Greek immigrants brought with them their *philotimo* – self-respect – and their innate suspicion of outsiders. Retaining those values in a society that challenged and threatened them led the Greeks to form what Scourby calls "their own communal space."

Greek Orthodox churches became the focal point of the Greek communities, second-generation Greek children were sent to Greek school in the afternoon; Greek social organizations were created. Until the 1930s, though, politics back home split the Greeks in America. Communities were bitterly divided by the political struggles between King Constantine and the liberal leader Eleftherios Venizelos. It wasn't until the 1930s, when Greece's political crises abated and a second generation of Greek Americans was growing up less interested in news from back home that the Greek community both stabilized and became fully Americanized.

The second generation bore the mantle of change. The children of immig-

rants were forced to reconcile their Greek home lives with their American lives outside it. Ethnicity remained the core of their identification – through Greek school, the church and social organizations – but the second generation also assumed American ideals of success and upward mobility. If Old-World, male-dominated familial customs like the *prika* or dowry were an intractable part of their Greekness, New-World ideas such as getting an education or entering a profession – for men at any rate – began to take hold.

The second generation struck a balance between being Greek and being American; the third generation has carved its own distinctive niche. While proficiency in the Greek language has declined, ethnicity among third-generation Greek Americans has not. In fact, theirs is stronger in some respects than that of their parents. There have been concessions; for instance, while mixed marriages have increased, most are taking place in the Greek Orthodox church. Greek organizations continue to flourish. "Being Greek" – that is, bearing the trappings of Greekness, its food, music and customs – is considered important, even if visiting the country, speaking its language or knowing its history isn't. For the third generation, being Greek is neither a handicap nor a hindrance, as it often was for immigrants and their children.

The Greek Americans is neither a chatty, anecdotal look at the Greek experience in America nor a simple history of a group of immigrants. Scourby has written a serious, academic work, peppered with social-science jargon and analysis that is interesting but often highly technical. The book also presents what is probably the most comprehensive list yet compiled of Greek Americans who have distinguished themselves in politics and the arts. But *The Greek Americans* is most valuable because it is accurate. Scourby pinpoints the essence of being a Greek American today: the retention of the tightly knit, ethnocentric community coupled with a constant fear of losing that ethnic identity. By tracing the development of the Greek American character through three generations, Scourby shows how many Greek Americans today have come to believe that, as one third-generation woman who doesn't speak a word of Greek once said to me, they are "more Greek than most Greeks". □

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Full-tilt performer

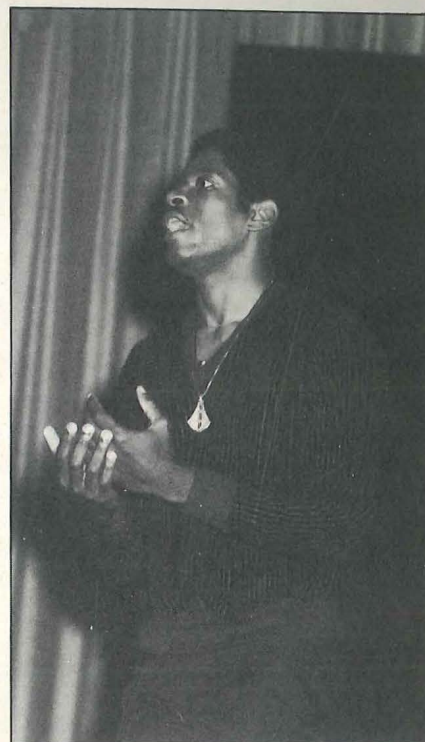
These days US serviceman John Davis is going full tilt. In January he directed the Hellenikon (Air Base) Theater Group in *You're a Good Man Charlie Brown*, and this month (February is Black History Month in the US), he'll be presenting a black musical *Don't Bother Me, I Can't Cope* for a dinner theatre show and *The Me Nobody Knows* for the kids on the base. He's organizing a charity show for Greek orphans at Athens College on February 21 and 22, and as musical director of the Hellenic Amateur Musical Society (HAMS), he's also busy with rehearsals for *South Pacific* (March 13-15, Athens College Theatre). Then there are three performances of Handel's *Messiah* on Easter weekend (March 26-28, St Paul's Church and Hellenikon) and amid all this directing he has to come up with a performance himself in the base talent show later this month.

"I'm entered in the Classical and Drama category since most of my training has been in classical voice," said Davis, 31, whose parents, both church singers in New Jersey, exposed him to a wide variety of music from an early age. He had music and voice lessons

from the same teacher for almost 15 years ("In fact I still try to sneak in a lesson when I'm visiting my family") and attended NY Technical College and Rutgers University, where he studied music and theatre. At 22, after a year as a junior high school teacher, he joined the Air Force and for the past ten years has lived in Europe and the Far East.

"Every base either already had a theatre group or I've been able to start one, so I've kept up the theatre all the way through." He joined the group at Hellenikon when he arrived in Greece a year ago and is now its president. The HAMS connection came about after he happened to see their classified ad for a musical director; the *Messiah* production because he is a member of St Paul's Church congregation and choir.

"I'm used to doing the *Messiah* every year and suggested it to Jeremy Peake (St Paul's pastor). We haggled for all of five minutes and then he said it was up to me." Davis put out a call for singers and got a few from HAMS, a couple from the base, others from the British Embassy. They performed at St Paul's in December ("it was standing



John Davis

room only, out to the street") and because of the response will perform the entire oratorio during Easter.

"We're hoping to pick up some other instruments, a string quartet and a few trumpets because the acoustics at St Paul's are almost perfect."

One-man band

"My aim is to bring back memories," says musician John Chronis. "I play hit songs from the fifties to the eighties, the kind you can reminisce about."



John Chronis

But Chronis, a 35-year-old Greek-American, is no ordinary guitarist. For the last two years he's been performing with a combo of two small computerized synthesizers. "I bought them when I couldn't find musicians I could communicate with. I've programmed my songs into the computers and when I perform you think you're listening to a band."

It took him about two weeks to master the computers and another two months to program them with the 110 songs in his repertoire. According to instructions stored in their computers, the synthesizers electronically simulate the sounds of various instruments.

"I dial in bass drums, for example, and there's a panel with each beat. Once I have the exact bass I want for that beat, I switch to snare drums, then I may want the high-hat to come in. It's like building blocks. You can experiment and erase and start over, something you sure can't do with members in a band playing live."

Having programmed into the synth-

esizer all the instrumental parts he wants for a song, John connects it to his amplifier, which he turns on and off with a foot switch. "I have a music stand in front of me with all my guitar music and everything that has been programmed. I hit the foot switch, play guitar and sing on top of it all." And while he may sound like a full band, he doesn't require more than a few square meters to do so.

Chronis, who was born in San Francisco of Greek parents, moved to Greece with his family when he was 13. He started learning guitar at American Community Schools (ACS) but is largely self-taught. He's been teaching music for the past nine years, four of them at ACS, in addition to performing locally in the major hotels, at the NCOs' Club at Hellenikon Air Base and for private parties.

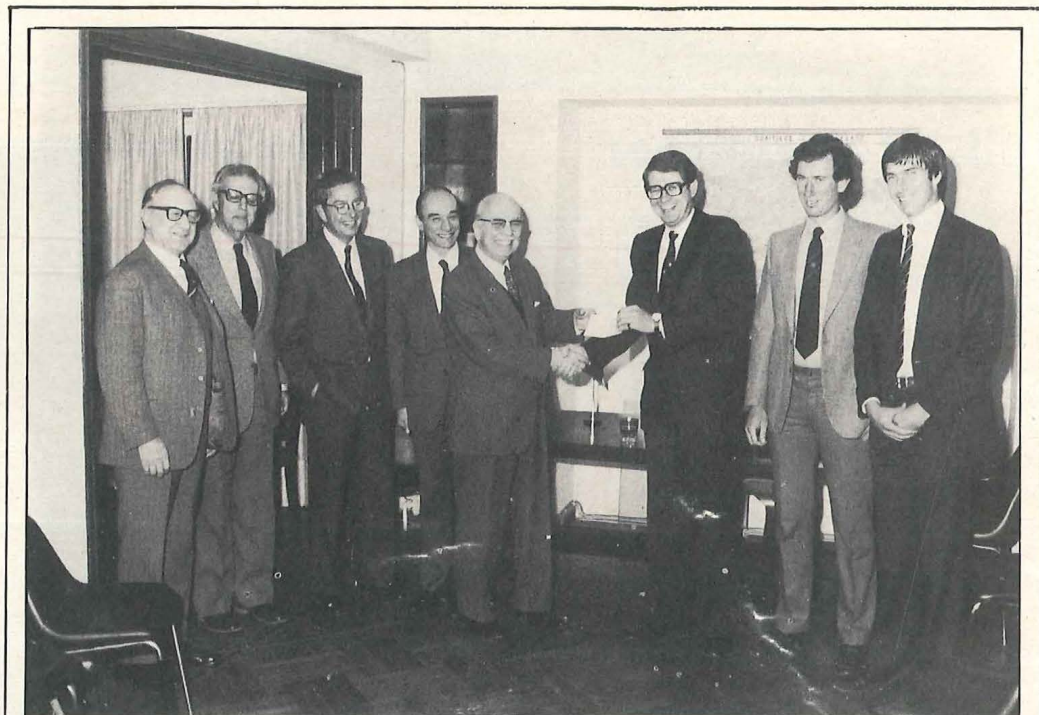
"I usually start the first set with background listening music, then play dance music for the second hour and wind up with some belly-dance music and a few Greek songs at the end."

Katey's corner



☆ Every year I promise myself that the beginning of February will find me on vacation somewhere far from Athens. If there is a guaranteed bad-weather season in Greece, it generally falls at this particular time. This year, when spring days showed up all the way through December, it seemed inevitable that the other shoe would drop. But here, as usual, am I in February – and the other shoe has dropped.

☆ **The Hellenic-American Union** has produced a colorful new booklet announcing its activities for 1986. If you are not already acquainted with the HAU's broad range of activities stop by at 22 Massalias, have a look around, and pick up a copy. Once the HAU was where foreigners took Greek lessons and Greeks took English lessons.



Three members of the Spartans Rugby Club and the Athens Round Table No. 3 completed the marathon in aid of the Agios Savvas Anti-Cancer Institute and Hospital and raised the most satisfactory sum of 164,350 drs through the support of friends and members of the British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce. A.D.B. Wright, chairman of the Spartans and a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber, presented a check to Mr George Drakos, vice-president of the Board of Agios Savvas. The presentation ceremony was attended by marathon runners Jamie Johnson and Rick Crook (right) (Ian Beynon was in England) as well as Costas Petropoulos, joint president, and B.A. Edridge, secretary, of the BHCC and Vassilis Gournaris, general manager of the hospital.

Now the activities available there – art exhibitions, plays, Greek and American libraries, courses in history, art, dance, theatre, gemmology and journalism – must keep

the building full to popping day and night.

☆ What a nostalgia trip was the exhibition of original **cartoons** from *The New Yorker!* Presented by the Goulandris-Horn Foundation in cooperation with the Cultural Office of the American Embassy, the exhibition was eagerly greeted by long-term readers of the magazine. The only trouble with cartoons is that once seen, they disappear – with only a few remembered to be unsuccessfully recounted aloud to friends. So to have Peter Arno, Charles Addams, James Thurber, William F. Steig and all the others on view again was a delight.

☆ **Swiss Ambassador Charles Steinhauslin and his wife Francoise** recently presented a delightful cultural evening, featuring the unique talents of the Greek Guild of Bamboo Flutes, to an audience of over 100. After the recital, guests had the opportunity to meet and chat with the artists at a reception.

☆ **The Hellenic Chamber Orchestra** has greatly ex-

panded its scope under the baton of Diamantis Diamantopoulos. This season it has already given two Mozart concerts, one in November with guest conductor Adrian Sunshine at the Athens College Theatre, and another in December under the direction of maestro Diamantopoulos. This month the orchestra will perform music by Purcell, Vivaldi and Haydn with guest conductor Tatsis Apostolidis. Check *focus* for details. To inquire about becoming a patron of the orchestra and helping this dedicated group of musicians continue their fine progress, telephone 808-0466 or 671-5115.

☆ Hundreds of healthy **dogs and cats** are regularly put to death in Greece because no one wants them. Many of these animals are not strays; they are left over from litters produced by house pets whose owners have not bothered to have them desexed. The Hellenic Animal Welfare Association has printed a brochure, "Do you love animals?" to draw public attention to the problem. It is written in



Friends and associates of George and Aristeia Efthymoulidis were sad to be bidding them farewell after so many years in Greece. However, since American Express has promoted George to vice-president and general manager for the Middle East, all were happy for them both. The farewell reception, held in the Hotel Inter-Continental ball room, also welcomed Leonidas Baltatzis, former regional manager of Citicorp Services for the Middle East and Africa, who will be taking over as general manager for Greece and Cyprus. In the receiving line at the reception were (from right) George Efthymoulidis, Leonidas Baltatzis and the hosts, executive vice president Tommaso Zanzotto, and senior vice president Eddy Buehlmann, of American Express Travel Services.



Mrs André Couvrette (left), wife of the Canadian ambassador, hosted the December general meeting of the Canadian Women's Club, of which she is also honorary president. Club President Elly-Toews Missirlis invites all Canadian women, or non-Canadians who have lived in Canada, to telephone her at 671-1150 for information about the group and its activities. A decorative, well-laden tea table, Christmas carols and a program of music by the Women's International Club Choral Group under the direction of Marian Rowsell combined to launch the festive season.

Greek and available from HAWA at Pasteur 12, Plateia Mavili. Call 643-5391 or 644-4473 for further information about the association's clinic and other services.

☆ Now the New Year has begun, you have no excuse to put off beginning your **Greek lessons** for one more day! Classes are beginning at both the Hellenic-American Union (Massalias 22) and the Athens Centre (Archimidous 48, behind the Olympic Stadium in Pangrati). Both have after-hours classes, organize 'crash' courses if necessary, and bring you out the other side speaking Greek in fine style. Go on, jump in!

☆ **College Year in Athens** has issued its new book outlining courses, faculty, and travel/study arrangements for 1986-87. You may have a daughter or son, granddaughter or grandson approaching junior year at college or uni-

versity. College Year in Athens' offer of "a year's study of Greek civilization" could make a unique contribution to their education. For information about this outstanding program, telephone 721-8746. John Brademas, the president of New York University, heads a distinguished board of advisors and so far the program has drawn students from almost 200 colleges and universities in the United States and Canada. Now celebrating its silver anniversary, the College Year in Athens goes from strength to strength.

☆ Many former residents of Greece use *The Athenian* to keep in touch. If you are planning to leave Greece this year, why not make sure your subscription is up to date and provide an overseas forwarding address. Telephone Despina at 322-2802 or 322-3052 and she will be happy to make the necessary arrangements.



Athens Hilton General Manager Hugo Langer and his wife invited friends and clients to the Hilton Playhouse/British Airways hilarious dinner-theatre production of *Stepping Out*. From left are Andreas Potamianos, Anita Stone and Mr Langer. Plans are already under way for the next production to be brought to Athens by Derek Nimmo.



The clever ladies behind the counters at the Campion School holiday bazaar were sporting classy personalized Christmas aprons. All lined up with their wares are (from left) Chris Sekulik, Sam Zayat, Gerlinde Davies and Helen Biziak.



Members of *The Players* relaxed on stage after their successful performance of *An Inspector Calls* by J.B. Priestley. Large audiences enjoyed the suspenseful period drama. The performers were (from left) Joanna Hodgson, Ian Robertson, Alek Lewis, John Evett, Arthur Godfree, Cosmo Goldsmith and (seated) Maria de Vial. Coming up soon will be *O, What a Lovely War* - check focus for dates. By the way, *The Players* have a growing number of patrons whose assistance greatly helps to relieve the financial burdens of producing first-class performances. If you would like to join them, just call Joyce at 806-4825 or Jane at 681-6963.

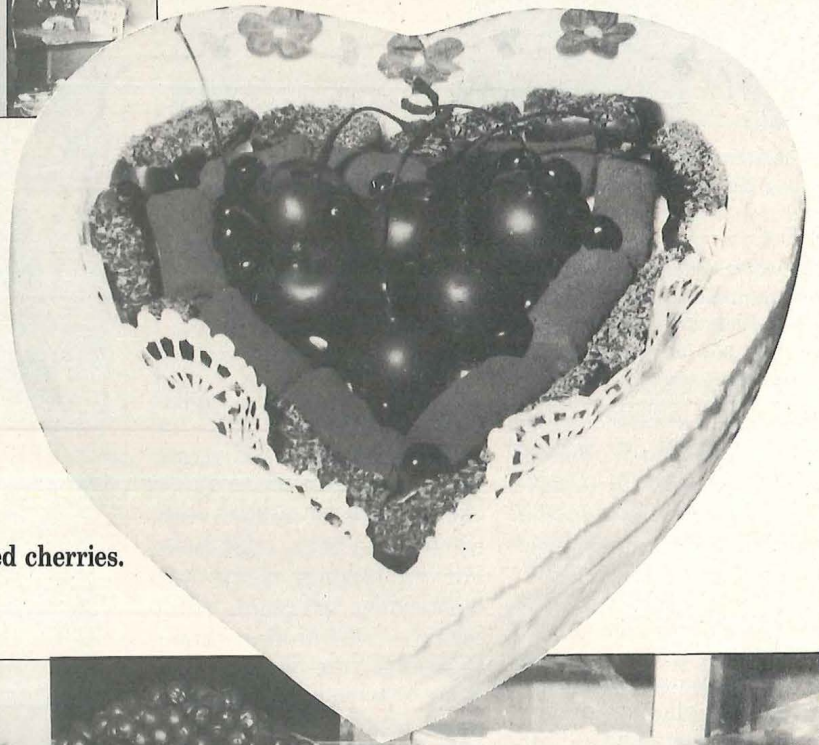
Valentine's Day: with chocolate hearts.....

On Valentine's Day people traditionally exchange cards and flowers or chocolates. Evi Psathidis makes her own and they are gourmet delights in the true European tradition, presented in beautiful boxes tied up with fancy ribbons. Evi opened her shop at the Athens Hilton a little less than three years ago. She produces chocolates with romantic touches just made for February 14. "This is a popular time of year for giving sweets, and I think we offer a genuine personal touch that makes chocolates a special gift," says Evi.



Evi Psathidis at La Chocolatière. Her life-long passion for chocolates and an aesthetic eye have turned chocolates into edible art. She emphasizes fresh ingredients and custom-made chocolates for individual clients, using a mixture of Greek-produced and bitter-sweet Swiss chocolate.

Seduce a sweet tooth on Valentine's Day with a sugar heart-shaped chocolate box filled with mouth-watering pralines. Small hearts are around 1850 drs and larger ones from 2500 drs. From the outer layer in are chocolate with honey, truffles, chocolate orange peel and brandied cherries.



These are not just ordinary chocolates. Hand-made by Evi and her assistants, they are filled with tiny slivers of orange peel, raisins marinated in Grand Marnier, cherries with liquor, mint with cognac, tiny roasted coffee beans, honey, hazelnuts and many other ingredients.



.....and flowers

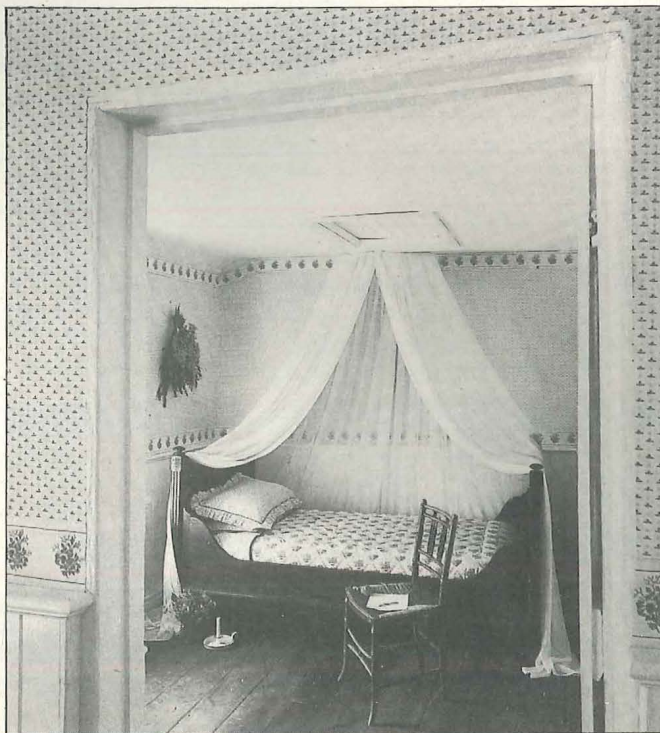
Are you a closeted romantic? Do you fantasize about how your apartment would look if your flights of fancy could be realised? Or do the too-small rooms, peeling paint, fading curtains and smoke-stained ceilings simply put you off?

Many of us in Athens do not live in particularly spacious surroundings and the mere thought of redecorating is daunting. But help is near!

A romance with styles from forgotten eras spawned a fabric-design empire for the late Laura Ashley. Her soft yet vibrant colours and delicate patterns are ideal for small homes. The drachma devaluation has made her extensive range of interior decorating products somewhat expensive on a grand scale, but here are a few ideas that won't break the bank.



Paint the wall of your bedroom in a pastel shade to give the impression of space, then splash out with beautiful bed linen made to measure.




Laura Ashley Interiors Ltd
are at Xanthou 5, Kolonaki, tel.
360-2518; Herodotos 28,
Kolonaki, tel. 724-6869 and I.
Metaxas 1, Glyfada, tel.
894-4400.

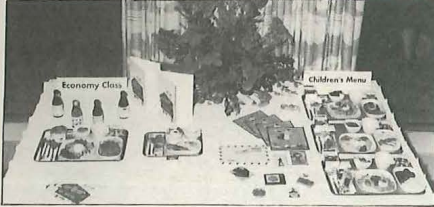


A sitting room is usually the centre of family life. Although a certain amount of order is needed, the atmosphere should be cheerful and unfussy. Above, an 18th-century chintz in a pattern of intertwining roses and pansies has been combined with a pink and white candy-striped wallpaper which gives the room a certain formality. The wicker chairs (easily found throughout Athens) have been painted white and padded with cheerful chintz cushions.

The decoration of this small bedroom (left) called for a light and delicate approach. Since wallpaper alone would have lacked sufficient definition, a simple paper border in an English mid 19th-century floral print was added to the wallpaper, patterned with cherry blossoms and light green leaves on a white background. The bed, covered with a coordinated combination of these two prints, is hung with a voluminous drape of white voile suspended from a simply constructed corona. Such a hanging, in voile, cotton or chintz, can transform the most ordinary of bedrooms, giving it a softer and more hospitable look.


Pointers

 **Swissair** is so proud of its inflight meals that it served them to members of the press at an Athens hotel last month. The airline takes great care to ensure quality and variety and to match menus to the flight, season and class of passenger. Passengers who fly from Switzerland to Europe and North Afri-



Swissair meals

ca will have a chance to sample delicious Swiss specialties from different regions. The presentation also included wine, which is served to passengers free of charge.  A pioneer in the optical industry since 1939, **Polaroid** has created more than one billion sunglasses. Polaroid often works with the leading designers, and this year got together with the Italian firm Benetton, well known for its smart sports clothes, to produce a line of stylish and functional sunglasses. In addition, Polaroid is introducing a new line in eyewear - Polaroid Convertibles are unique in that the skeleton can either

hold your prescription lenses or convert into prescription sunglasses.  If you can't take the cold, wrap yourself up in a high-quality fur from Finland. A young Athenian, Delia Tzavella, is the exclusive representative in Greece of **Tarja Niskanen**, whose furs are displayed in shop windows along New York's Fifth Avenue. Niskanen, who teaches fur-making at the University of Helsinki, uses first-class pelts from domesticated animals to create stylish, functional and lightweight coats. This season, Tzavella is offering coats at special introductory prices. For details, drop by Gelonos 9, 115 21 Athens or call 644-9033.

Dimitra Vassiliou Fotopoulou



Polaroid sunglasses



Tarja Niskanen's furs

classifieds

Cost 1000 drs all inclusive for a minimum 15 words; 15 drs each additional word. All ads must be prepaid by cash, cheque or money order. Deadline is the 15th of each month for the following issue. If you wish you may call the ad in (tel. 322-2802, 322-3052) but payment must be made before the deadline or the ad will not appear.

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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



"Oh, What a Lovely War!" (theatre)

theatre

The Players' second production of the season is a musical extravaganza entitled **Oh, What a Lovely War!** A satire on the First World War told in contemporary song, the play is being directed by Peter Rose.

First performed by Joan Littlewood's company at the Theatre Royal, Stratford East, the musical later had two successful runs at the West End. It was later made into a movie directed by Sir Richard Attenborough and featuring, among others, Maggie Smith, John Mills and Sir Laurence Olivier.

Oh! What a Lovely War will be performed at the Moraitis School in Psychico from February 12 to 15. For further information, contact Dimitra Augousti at 981-4265 or Avril Alexander at 807-1193.

kids

The French Institute has organized an **art workshop** for children between the ages of 6 and 12, from February 17 to March 15. Artist Claire Korellis, with the help of child psychologist Iota Antonopoulos, will introduce children to art by teaching them to see and analyze various materials, shapes and colors. The workshop will run twice a week.

music

Classical guitarist **Andreas Papadatos**, who studied at the Real Conservatorio Superior de Música in Madrid, will give a recital at Parnassos Hall, Plateia Karitsi, on February 10, 9 pm. Papadatos is the first to have organized classical guitar seminars in Greece and has given numerous concerts in major Greek cities as well as abroad. His program includes works by Alonso de Mudarra, Domenico Scarlatti and Bach.

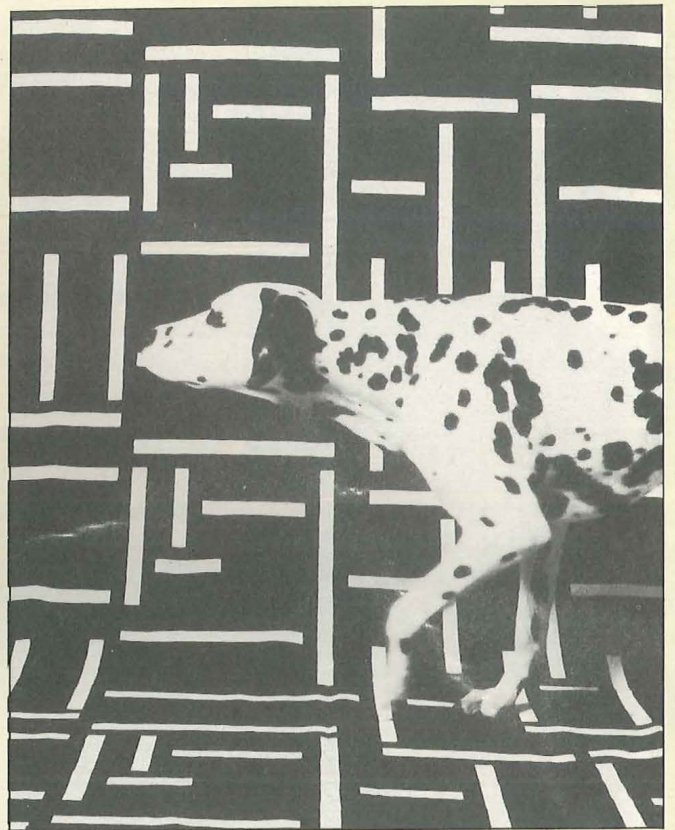
photography

The Dimotiki Pinakothiki, in cooperation with the Cultural Section of the US Embassy, is presenting a retrospective exhibition of American photographer

Paul Caponigro until February 23.

Caponigro's interest in photography began at the age of 13 and continued while he pursued his musical studies. During World War II, the photographer became acquainted with the work of Ansel Adams and Minor White. His first one-man show took place in 1958. He later became a consultant to Polaroid but continued to experiment with black and white photography. In addition to these accomplishments, Caponigro also published three books and taught photography at American, British and French universities.

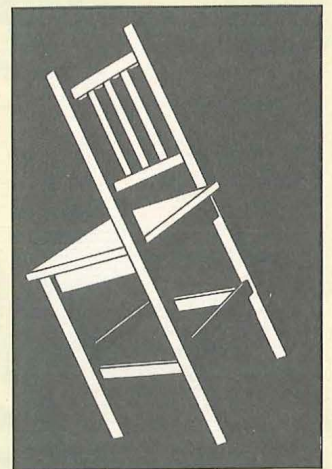
His work, on show at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki, includes pictures of flowers, the woods of Connecticut, landscapes from the American south-west, British and French monuments, and the gardens of Japan.



Swedish textiles, AFI

art

Gallery "F" introduced a unique range of postcards called *Fotothiki* last year and will continue to produce new series this year. Instead of the usual photographs of tourist spots, Gallery "F" is presenting postcards or, as gallery owner Dimitris Pantelides puts it, **art postal**, created by graphic artists. The latest series, that of Dimitris Arvanitis, features bold designs in red, black and white. Each set contains 10 postcards.



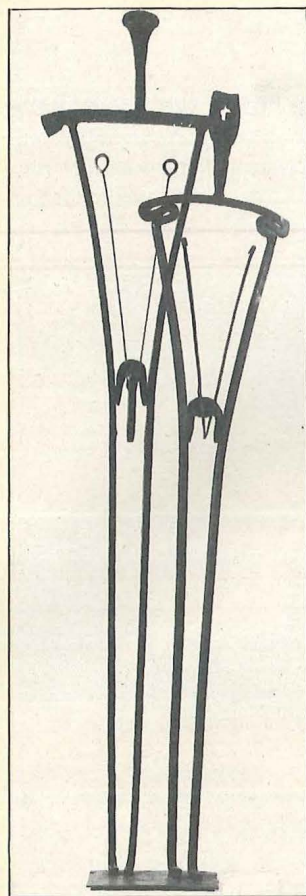
Art postal (art)



Western Church Art (art)



Andreas Papadatos (music)



"Oedipus and Antigone" by Takis (art)

Arvanitis has worked as a graphic artist at Columbia Records and is currently designing album covers for Minos Records. He has organized magazine layouts for *Jazz* and *Defi* and is a member of Mail Art. His work can be found at the Kunst and Handwerk Gallery in Germany, the Metropolitan Museum of Osaka in Japan and the University of Colorado in the US. Other artists who have contributed to *Fotothiki* include Yiorgos Bouzianis and Dimitris Talayiannis.



Stefanos Xanthakis, *Eikastikos Horos*

In 1984, the Benaki Museum lent some of its collection to the Museum of Art and History in Fribourg for an exhibition entitled *Ornaments*, which also traveled to Basle. In order to reciprocate, the Swiss embassy and the Pro Helvetia Association have helped to organize **Western Church Art from the Treasures of the St Nicholas Cathedral in Fribourg**, on display at the Benaki until May 10.

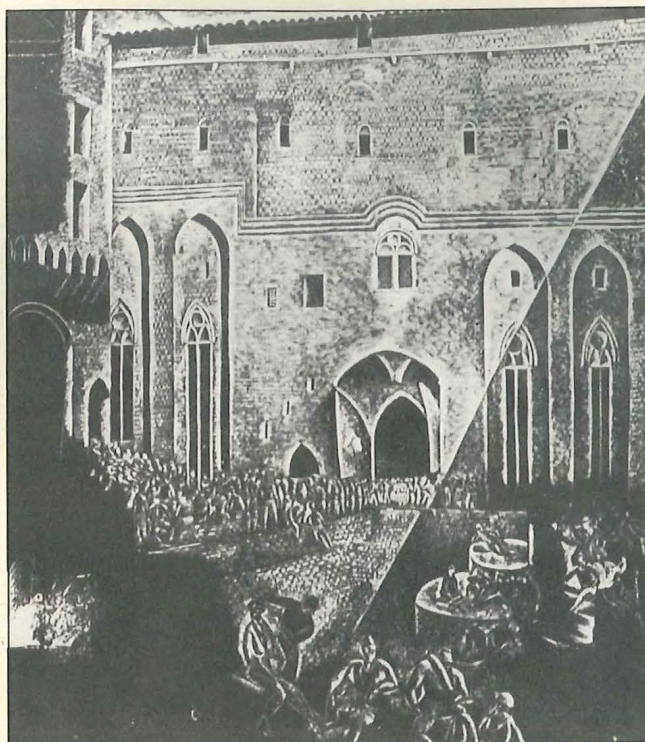
Medusa is hosting an exhibition of works by sculptor **Takis** and artists **Minos Argyrakis** and **Remoundos** from their early days when all three artists lived in Paris, Italy and Spain. In conjunction with the show, which will run until February 8, the gallery has also published a book by Dora Iliopoulos-Rogan, entitled *Parallel Paths: Takis Argyrakis Remoundos*, which analyzes the artists' lives rather than their work.



"Fire and Hope" by Marc Maet, *Ethniki Pinakothiki*



Alkis Ginis, *Bouziani Gallery*



"Papal Palace in Avignon" by D. Galanis at Spanish Cultural Center (art)

Art critic Nikos Grigorakis has organized an exhibition, dedicated to Goya, of approximately 60 **Greek prints** to celebrate the

Dutch Landscapes of the 17th Century is the last exhibition sponsored by the Ethniki Pinakothiki within the framework of Athens:



Liana Papaioannou, *Zalokosta 7*

tenth anniversary of the Spanish Educational Foundation here in Athens. The prints, including works by Asteriadis, Fasianos, Galanis, Varlamos and Tsarouhis, will be displayed in the Spanish embassy's auditorium (Skoufa 31) from February 17 to 28.

Cultural Capital of Europe 1985. Twenty-eight works representing the golden age of Dutch painting were chosen from the most important state collection of Holland. Although none of the works on display is by a well-known master, all are considered to be excellent examples of this distinctive-



The Greek version of Sesame Street (education)



Jean-Michel Alberola, Ethniki Pinakothiki

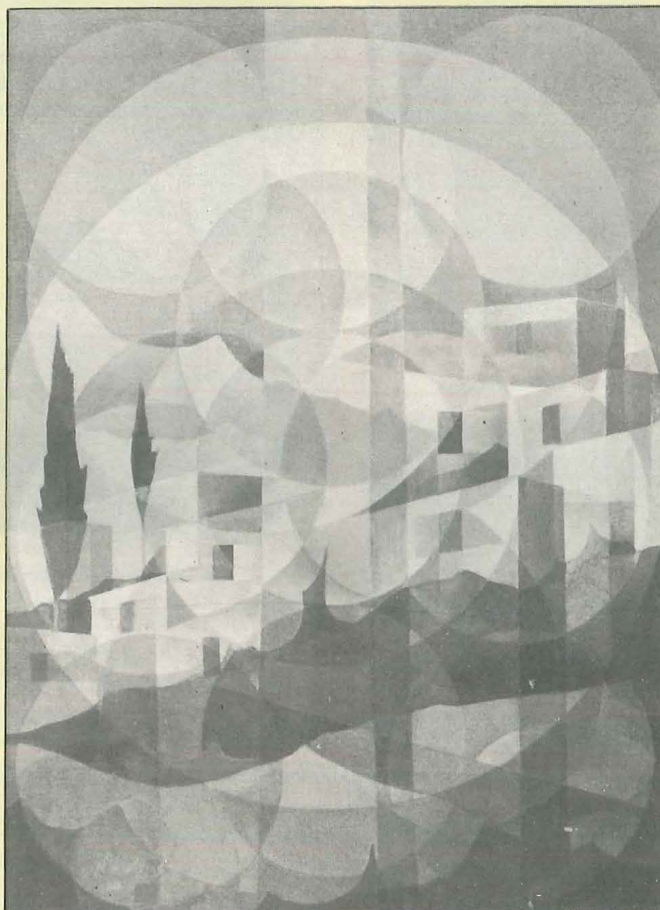
ly Dutch art form. A catalogue describing the 28 landscapes and including an essay on Dutch landscapes and another on landscapes in general, is available at the Pinakothiki. The exhibition will end on February 28. (See *Gallery Rounds*)

Beginning on February 4, the Athenaeum Art Gallery will be hosting the first posthumous exhibition dedicated to **Yiorgos Gounaropoulos**. His son, architect Ilias Gounaropoulos, chose the 26 works on display until March 4.

museum tours

Campion School is sponsoring visits to museums and modern art galleries conducted by archaeologists and art historians in a new program designed to introduce participants to the cultural heritage of Greece and the current trends in modern Greek art. Museum tours take

place on Wednesdays at 11 am. Visits to the Museum of the City of Athens, Paparigopoulou 7 on February 12, the Archaeological Museum, Patisson 44 on March 12, the Nautical Museum, Akti Themistokleou, Piraeus on April 9 and the Acropolis on May 21 are scheduled. Tours of Greek art galleries take place on Tuesdays at 11 am and include the Ethniki Pinakothiki, Vas. Konstantinou 50 on February 18, the Vorres



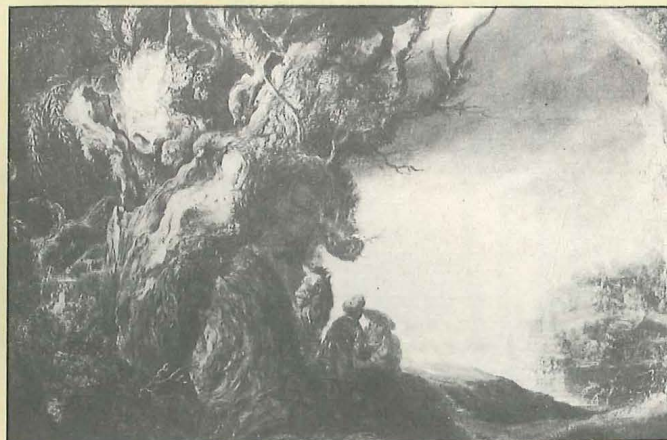
Nikos Kikilias, Hydrohoos

Museum, Paiania, Attiki on March 18, the Municipal Gallery of Athens, Pireos 51, on April 15 and the Pierides Art Gallery, Vas. Yiorgiou, Glyfada on May 13.

Participants are re-

education

Learning with Computers, an exhibition of software, hardware and books at the British Council from February 24 to March 1,



"Rest on the flight into Egypt" by Ferdinand Bol and/or Rembrandt (art)

quested to donate 1000 drachmas to the Campion Women's Guild whether they plan to attend all or some of the tours. For further information call Evita Koulmassis at 813-3883, extension 92.

will show teachers and parents how best to use computer learning materials. There will be practical demonstrations of new techniques as well as a presentation by Dr Bill Tagg, director of the Advisory Unit for Computer-Based Education. Dr Tagg will lecture and answer questions on the opening day of the exhibition at 8 pm.

The Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America recently produced its first series of videocassettes aimed at **teaching Greek to children** between the ages of seven and 12. The cassettes, created by the Archdiocese's Department of Education, are based on the Sesame Street model and have been screened on local Greek television shows in the United States. The series, consisting of 11 cassettes and a teaching manual for parents and teachers, costs \$295. For further information, contact The Greek Orthodox Archdiocese, Department of Education, 8 East 79 Street, New York, NY 10021, tel. (212) 570-3553/4.

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NAME DAYS IN FEBRUARY

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).

Feb 1	Tryphon
Feb 3	Simeon
Feb 5	Agathi, Agatha
Feb 10	Haralambos, Harilaos, Haris, Harry, Hariklia
Feb 11	Vlassios

DAYS TO REMEMBER

Feb 6	Waitangi Day (New Zealand)
Feb 12	Ash Wednesday Lincoln's Birthday
Feb 14	Valentine's Day
Feb 17	Washington's Birthday (observed)
Feb 22	Washington's Birthday
Feb 23	Carnival begins

GALLERIES

AFI, Tripodon 25, Plaka. Tel 324-7146. Printed fabrics by the Group of Ten and pictorial tapestries, cloth collages and prints created by the Textile Group Inc until Feb 16. Both groups are from Sweden.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki. Tel 362-2662. Aquarelles by Yiorgos Droustas until Feb 12 followed by oils and aquarelles by Elizabetha Markoutsis, Feb 20 - Mar 11.

AITHOUSA TEHNIIS PSYCHICOU, Vas. Pavlou 30, Psychico. Tel 671-7266. Iranian Fereydoun Ave until Feb 21. Ave's work resembles that of Andy Warhol and David Hockney. Constructions by Lydia Dambasina will follow, Feb 24 - Mar 11.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, Kolonaki. Tel 721-3938. Artist and set designer Yiorgos Ziakas will present his set designs from Feb 4 until the end of the month.

DADA, Antinoros 31. Tel 724-2377. Painters Petros Karistinos and Kostas Karayiannis, Feb 3-21.

DIOGENES, Thespidos 14, Plaka. Tel 323-1978. Painting, engraving, and sculpture by Rumanian artists Vasile Craioveanu, Zamfir Dumitrescu, Vasile Pinteau and Ion Tolan, Feb 10-28.

DRACOS ART CENTER, Herodotou 2, Kolonaki. Tel 721-7103. Painter Liva Papakonstantinou until Mar 1.

EIKASTIKOS HOROS, Dimokritou 21, Kolonaki. Tel 361-1749. Painter Stefanos Xanthakis until Feb 15.

EPIPEDA, Xanthipou 11, Dexameni. Michael Ward, Alan Miller and Chris Baker are exhibiting in Greece thanks to the British Council's Grants to Artists program, until Feb 12.

FOTOHOROS, Tsakalof 44, Kolonaki. Tel 361-5508 or 360-8349. Manolis Babousis, Feb 4-25.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, Kolonaki. Tel 362-8230. Painter Alekos Ktenas, Feb 3-28.

HYDROHOOS, Anapirou Polemou 16, Kolonaki. Tel 722-3684. Oils by Nikos Kikilias, Feb 3-18.

MEDUSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki. Tel 724-4552. See focus.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a. Tel 361-6165. Painters Andriadi Julia and Louis Remoundos until Feb 10, followed by Petros Zoumboulakis, Feb 11-26.

ORA, Xenofondos 7. Tel 323-0698. Painting by Panayiotis Tetsis and tapestry by Sofia Kana, Feb 3-21. Painter Alekos Levidis, Feb 24 - Mar 14.

POLIPLANO, Lykavittou 16, Kolonaki. Tel 362-9822. An exhibition of Yiannis Gaitis' work from 1959-61 held in cooperation with the Parisian gallery Fachetti continues.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki. Tel 360-3541. Painter Iris Harami, Feb 10 - Mar 3.

TO TRITO MATI, Xenokratous 33. Tel 722-9733. Painters Fanis Kouzounis, Feb 4-22, and Litsa Haralambous Feb 25 - Mar 15.

THOLOS, Filellinon 20, Plaka. Tel 323-7950. Aquarelles, pastels, oils and gouaches by Maria Striggari, Feb 3-20.

ZALOKOSTA 7, Zalokosta and Kriezotou Sts. Tel 361-2277. Engravings and colored wood carvings by Liana Papaioannou, until Feb 14. Painter Dimitris Sevastakis, Feb 17 - Mar 7.

ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square. Tel 360-8278. Engraving and multiples by Hrisa followed by sculptor Kostas Kouledianos, Feb 27 - Mar 25.

ZYGOS, Iofondos 33. Tel 722-9219. Connie Zervou and Themos Aveyrinos until Feb 7. Thanasis Akrivopoulos, Feb 10-24 and Kyriakos Mortarakos, Feb 27 - Mar 13.

SCREENINGS

SEVEN FROM GREECE

The Greek Film Festival USA continues its 20-city US tour with the next scheduled engagements as follows:

Ken Theatre, San Diego California - Feb 2 and 9, Ogden Movie Theatre, Denver, Colorado - Feb 9, 1 and 23; Oriental, Milwaukee, Wisconsin - Feb 23, Mar 2 and 9; Uptown Theatre, Minneapolis, Minnesota - Mar 2, 9 and 16; Tivoli, St Louis, Montana - Mar 9, 16 and 23; River Oaks, Houston, Texas - Mar 30, Apr 6 and 13. The program includes Costas Ferris' *Rembetiko* (1983) and Nikos Koundouros' *1922*.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION

LIMNI TOU POTHON (1958) directed by Yiorgos Zervos and featuring Jenny Karezi, Yiorgos Fountas and Eleni Zaferiou. Feb 3.

CABARET (1972) directed by Bob Fosse and featuring Liza Minelli, Joel Grey and Michael York. Feb 5.

MANHATTAN (1972) directed by and starring Woody Allen, also featuring Diane Keaton and Meryl Streep.

NEVER ON SUNDAY (1960) directed by Jules Dassin, who stars alongside his wife Melina Mercouri. Feb 17.

BRITISH COUNCIL

LOCAL HERO was produced by David Puttnam a year after his highly successful film, *Chariots of Fire*. Set in a remote Scottish village, the film is a humorous look at events caused by the decision of a petro-chemical firm to site a plant there. Burt Lancaster heads a talented cast. Feb 17, 8 pm.

EDWARD II starring Ian McKellen. Mar 3, 8 pm.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, ATHENS

A tribute to film producer Marin Karmitz from Feb 3 to 25. Karmitz has produced the films of Y. Bellon, Claude Chabrol, J. Dailion, Yilmaz Guney, Jean-Luc Godard, A. Tanner, P. et V. Taviani, A. Varda and others.

LE BON PLAISIR directed by F. Girod. Feb 3, 5:30 pm.

POULET AU VINAIGRE directed by Claude Chabrol. Feb 3, 8:30 pm.

MOURIR A 30 ANS directed by R. Goupil. Feb 4, 5:30 pm.

LA NUIT DE SAN LORENZO directed by P. et V. Taviani. Feb 4, 8:30 pm.

VIDEO APOSTROPHES: LES GRANDS METTEURS EN SCENE. Feb 5, 6 pm.

CHILDREN'S FILMS: La Princesse Insensible, L' Arche de Noé II était une fois l'espace. Feb 7, 6 pm.

SAUVE QUI PEUT LA VIE directed by Jean-Luc Godard. Feb 10, 5:30 pm. and 25, 8:30 pm.

NO MAN'S LAND directed by A. Tanner. Feb 11, 5:30 pm and 18, 8:30 pm.

LA TENTATION D'ISABELLE directed by J. Dailion. Feb 11, 8:30 pm and 18, 5:30 pm.

CURRENT EVENTS FROM ANTENNE 2. Feb 12, 6 pm.

EARTH and DAWN, part of Fernand Braudel's series *Mediterranean*. The films will be screened Feb 20, 7 pm and 9:30 pm, respectively.

CHILDREN'S FILMS: La Princesse Insensible, Zanzabelle à Paris and Il était une fois l'espace. Feb 21, 6 pm.

REGARDS ET SOURIRES directed by Ken Loach. Feb 17, 5:30 pm

LE MUR directed by Yilmaz Güney. Feb 17, 8:30 pm.

COUP POUR COUP directed by Marin Karmitz. Feb 14, 6 pm.

SANS TOIT NI LOI directed by A. Varda. Feb 25, 5:30 pm.

PARIS-PARIS: 1945-1958. La réalité. Feb 26, 6 pm.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, THESSALONIKI

LE CHATEAU DES CARPATHES (1976) directed by J.C. Averty with Guy Grosso. Video. Feb 5 and 12, 6 and 8:30 pm.

CHILDREN'S FILMS: L'Enfant Invisible, Renaissance, La Joconde, La Traversée de l'Atlantique à la Rame. Feb 6, 8:30 pm.

CHILDREN'S FILMS: La Princesse Insensible, Une Bombe par Hasard, L'Arche de Noé, Zanzabelle à Paris and Il était une fois l'espace. Feb 11-13, 8:30 pm.

RASHOMON (1950) directed by Akira Kurosawa with Toshiro Mifune. Winner of both the Oscar for best foreign film and the Lion d'Or de Venise in 1951. Feb 14, 8:30 pm.

LES BOULGURES and DELICIEUSES CATASTROPHES directed, respectively, by Jean Hurtado and Piotr Kamler. Feb 18 and 20, 8:30 pm.

L'OASIS directed by Marcel Teulade with Charles Vanel. Feb 19, 6 and 8:30 pm.

LES SEPT SAMURAI (1954) directed by Akira Kurosawa. Winner of the 1955 Oscar for best foreign film.

CHRONOPOLIS and PAS DE REPOS POUR BILLY BRAKO, directed, respectively, by Piotr Kamler and J.P. Jeunet. Feb 25 and 27, 8:30 pm.

L'AUTRE MAISON (1981) directed by Daniel Georgeot with F. Viau and Jean Michel Dupuis. Feb 26, 6 and 8:30 pm.

DERZU UZALA (1974) directed by Akira Kurosawa. Winner of the 1975 Oscar for best foreign picture.

GOETHE INSTITUTE

LEAR, film of the international premiere of the opera in 1978 at Munich. Feb 25, 8 pm.

EXHIBITIONS

SEA '86, the First Panhellenic Conference of Manufacturers and Tourist Enterprises dealing with Sea Tourism, at the Stadium of Peace and Friendship, Feb 21-21. For information, contact Yiorgis Doxas and Associates, tel 671-9197 or 671-2593.

FOURTH ANNUAL MACEDONIAN HANDICRAFTS exhibition at the EOMMEX exhibition center, Mitropoleos 9, Feb 5-11.

THE PAINTINGS AND ASSEMBLAGES of Voula Masoura at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, Feb 4-21.

SQUARES AND MONUMENTS, an exhibition of photographs of 47 of the most beautiful squares in the world by photographer Marice Culot at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, Feb 25 - Mar 14.

LITHOGRAPHS AND TAPESTRIES by Sonia and Robert Delaunay at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, until Feb 23.

ANCIENT MARSEILLES, an exhibition sponsored by the Archaeological Museum of Thessaloniki and the Historical Museum of Marseilles at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, until Feb 23.

PAINTER ARIS LIAKOS at the Hellenic American Union, Feb 3-14.

NIKOS SPANOS will exhibit his work at the Hellenic American Union, Feb 2-28.

ANTONIOS THE SANTORINIAN will show painted glass at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens, Feb 24 - Mar 21.

AQUARELLES by Mihalis Nikolinos at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens until Feb 7.

OXANA RASDOBOITKO-KLEFTEYIANNI will exhibit at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens from Feb 15 - Mar 2.

RECENT OILS by surrealist Alkis Ginis at the Bouziani Gallery, Xenofondos 7, Feb 2-14.

EIGHT WOMEN ARTISTS in a group show at the Bouziani Gallery, Feb 17-28.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS by Polyclitos Rengos at the British Council, Feb 4-21.

ABOUT 70 PHOTOGRAPHS will be exhibited at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens, Feb 10-22. Sponsored by the British Council, this exhibition has already traveled to Thessaloniki, Patra, Irakleion and Hania.

PAINTER GUY VAESSEN begins his exhibition at the British Council on Mar 4.

THE CLAIRE KORELLIS exhibition opens at the French Institute, Athens, on Feb 13.

STEP BY STEP - URBAN PLANNING REFORM IN KREUZBERG, an exhibition created for the International Settlement Exhibition of Berlin, at the Goethe Institute, Feb 5-21.

MODERN EUROPEAN PAINTINGS from the 12 member-nations of the EEC will be displayed at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until Feb. 2.

DUTCH LANDSCAPES OF THE 17th CENTURY at the Pinakothiki until Feb 22. See focus and Gallery Rounds.

PHOTOGRAPHER PAUL CAPONIGRO at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki. See focus.

GROUP SHOW by graduates of the Architecture Department of the Thessaloniki Polytechnic at the Vafopoulo Cultural Center in Thessaloniki, Feb 14 - Mar 8.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION by Aphrodite Spantidea at the Morfotiko Kentro Ekdiloseon, Mihail Voda 28, Feb 8-17.

LECTURES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS

THE ARTISTIC EVOLUTION OF VOULA MASOURA, a lecture by art historian Chrisantho Christou at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, Feb 4, 9 pm.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AT AMERICAN COLLEGES, a presentation sponsored by the Fulbright Foundation and largely devoted to undergraduate education. Hellenic American Union, Feb 12, 7 pm. Admission is free.

MODERN AMERICAN WOMEN'S HUMOR, a lecture by Professor Joseph McCullough of the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, sponsored by the Fulbright Foundation in cooperation with the Association of Fulbright Scholars, at the Hellenic American Union, Feb 4, 8 pm.

THE THEATRE AND ITS COMMUNITY will be the subject of Professor Thomas Gressler's talk at the Hellenic American Union on Feb 27. The talk is being sponsored by the Fulbright Foundation.

THE PIONEERING CURRENTS OF PLASTIC ARTS (1970-1984), a lecture by Emmanouel Mavromatis at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, Feb 3, 8:30 pm.

MIHALIS DOULYERIDI, conservator of paintings at the Ethniki Pinakothiki, will give two talks at the Hellenic American Union: *Art Conservation on Canvas*, Feb 18, and *Problems of Authenticating Modern Art Objects*, Feb 19.

ART AND ARTIST, WORK AND WORKER is the title of University of Athens Professor Evangelos Moutsopoulos' lecture at the Hellenic American Union, Feb 20.

DANCER PATRICIA RUANNE, formerly a principal dancer with the Royal Ballet Company and the London Festival Ballet, will discuss her obsession with dance at the British Council, on Feb 19. Ruanne has danced all the classical leading roles and has been partnered by Rudolf Nureyev many times. There will also be a slide presentation.

A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT GRAVES by his friend and biographer Martin Seymour Smith. Graves, who died at the end of 1985, was perhaps best known for his historical novel *I, Claudius*, but he was also a prolific poet. His biographer, who comes to Greece from England specifically for this event, will read some of Robert Graves' poems and prose at the British Council on Feb 20, 8 pm.

GREECE IN MOVEMENT, a round-table discussion coordinated by Kostas Vergopoulos, at the French Institute, Athens, Feb 5, 8 pm.

FRENCH COOKING LESSONS with Eric Lange, head chef at the French Embassy, on Feb 6 and 20, 5 pm, at the French Institute, Athens.

ENCOUNTER WITH CLEMENT LEPIDIS, a Greek writer from Paris, at the French Institute, Feb 6, 9 pm. Institute, Thessaloniki, Feb 12, 8:30 pm.

AIDS, a lecture by J. Cl. Chermann of the Institut Pasteur, at the French Institute, Athens, Feb 10, 9 pm.

A LOOK AT MODERN GREEK PAINTING with art critic Dora Rogan and Claire Korelis at the French Institute, Athens, Feb 13, 9 pm.

CHILDREN'S ART WORKSHOP, see focus.

ENCOUNTER WITH FILM PRODUCER MARIN KARIMITZ at the French Institute, Athens, Feb 24, 8 pm.

ENCOUNTER WITH WRITER HECTOR BIANCIOTTI, winner of the Prix Femina 1985, at the French Institute, Athens, Feb 17, 9 pm.

URBAN PLANNING REFORM AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION: Plans in Berlin and Athens, a public discussion in both Greek and German, in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment, Planning and Public Works, at the Goethe Institute, Feb 6, 7 pm.

THE CONTINUITY OF THE GREEK CITY: The Case of Plaka, a two-day seminar at the Goethe Institute, on Feb 13, 10 am - 6 pm and Feb 14, 10 am - 3 pm. Followed by an open discussion on Feb 4 at 7 pm. If you are interested in attending the seminar, call the Goethe Institute to ensure your participation.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

INTERNATIONAL CLUB OF KIFISSIA, tel 801-3396. St Valentine's Day Dance, Feb 14, Bookings and payment must be made by Feb 10: Non-members - 1500 drs and members 1200 drs. Cooking lessons with Ellen Kingston Ward beginning in Feb: Series of four lessons for beginners and advanced students. Ms Ward will begin with *hors d'oeuvres*. Carnival Party at the disco, Mar 7: Music, dancing and snacks. 'Most original costume' competition. Members - 900 drs and non-members - 1300 drs. Payment and bookings by Mar 3.

PROPELLER CLUB, tel 639-3250. Governor of the Bank of Greece Dimitris Halikias will speak at the Feb 18 luncheon at the Athens Hilton. On Mar 3, Theodoros Papalex-

opoulos, president of the Union of Greek Industrialists, will speak to the club at the Athens Hilton.

CROSS-CULTURAL ASSOCIATION, tel 804-1212 or 808-3120. *Educating Children Cross-culturally*, discussion led by Jane Assimakopoulou on Feb 23, 8:30 pm at Amariyldos 17, Palaio Psychico. Support group for foreign mothers in Greece will meet one morning every month. Call Angela at 804-1212 for details.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

ORGANIST KOSTAS YANNOSELIS at the Hellenic American Union, Feb 11.

GUITAR RECITAL by Yiorgos Panetsos at the Hellenic American Union, Feb 13.

CHAMBER MUSIC with tenor Paul St Pierre and pianist Angeliki Papageorgokopoulou at the Hellenic American Union, Feb 26.

THREE ONE-ACT PLAYS: What Were, Catastrophe and Improptu by Samuel Beckett, will be performed by the Greek Stanislavsky Theatre at the Hellenic American Union on Feb 7, 14, 21 and 28.

PIANIST CLELIA TOPALOGLOU will perform works by Ireland, Schubert and Grieg at the British Council, Feb 6.

THE PICKWICKIANS AT MANOR FARM, a one-man show by Brian Barnes, based on Dickens' novel *The Pickwick Papers*, British Council, Feb 10.

PIANO RECITAL with Kostas Niotis at the British Council on Feb 27. The program includes works by Berkeley, Rachmaninoff, Bach and Beethoven.

GUITAR AND LUTE music performed by Dimitris Nikitos at the British Council, Feb 13, 8 pm. Program includes works by Dowland, Harz, Qualey and Nikitos.

ALIKI KAYALOGLOU will present an international program of songs, including many Greek and some English favorites, at the Athens College Theatre on Feb 17. Tickets can be purchased at the theatre and the British Council.

COMPOSER ARIBERT REIMANN'S works will be performed by baritone Richard Salter, pianist David Levine and the Kreuzberger Streichquartett at the Goethe Institute, Feb 20, 8:30 pm.

SCENES FROM PARIS, a theatrical presentation at the French Institute, Thessaloniki, Feb 10, 8:30 pm.

SINGER PANAYIOTIS KONTOS AND PIANIST ANNA ROUVA will present a program of Handel, Bach, Scarlatti and Eccles at the Morfotiko Kentro Ekdiloseon, Mihail Voda 28, on Feb 19, 7:30 pm.

CLASSICAL GUITAR RECITAL with Fotis Baxes at the Vafopoulo Cultural Center in Thessaloniki on Feb 5, 8:30 pm.

PIANIST MINA ZANNA at the Vafopoulo Cultural Center in Thessaloniki, Feb 22, 8:30 pm.

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 Studies, Souidias 61, tel 721-0536. References on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibit of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon, 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, Harilao Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. Tel. 452-1598. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vass. Sofias). Tel. 361-1617. Neo-classical mansion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles, and costumes as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Open 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. 100 drs entrance.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vass. Sofias 22. Tel. 721-1027. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art. Open weekdays 9 a.m.-3:15 p.m. Closed Monday, holidays and Sunday opens from 9 a.m.-2 p.m. Entrance 100 drs., 50 drs. for students.

CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, Angeliki Hadzimihali 6. Tel. 324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. Closed Sunday afternoon and all day Monday. 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 Pappagopoulou, 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 Paionios. 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 **Panathinalkos Club**, tel 770-9582.

ATHLETICS AND GYMNASTICS

SEGAS, Syngrou Ave 137, tel. 958-9414

Panellinios Athletic Assn, Evelpidou and Mavromateon, tel. 832-3700.

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

Kifissia Athletics Club, Tatoi 45, Strophydi, 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-poulou 11, tel. 824-4125 or 822-4131.

Panellinios Athletics Association, Evelpidou 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. Yiorgiou 81 and Dousmani 3, Gly-

fada, 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

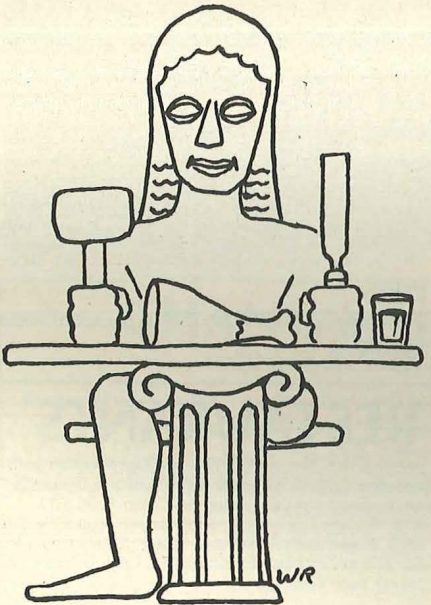
Panellinios Athletic Assoc., Evelpidou/Mavromateon Sts, tel. 823-3720, 823-3733, gives lessons three times a week.

BRIDGE

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

CAVING

Hellenic Speleological Society, Mantzarou 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, Poulou 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.

HOCKEY

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

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.

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. Evelpidou/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 Skiing 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.

Pelion, 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

WINDSURFING

Greek Windsurfing Association, tel. 323-0068.

a matter of taste Paidakia strip Elaine Priovolos

One of my favorite eateries does not have an extensive menu nor a luxurious setting. **O Vlahos** is a large, bare room with a fireplace that heats a very small area but it offers a Greek delicacy few other restaurants do or do well – *paidakia*, lamb chops to the uninitiated.

O Vlahos is located, along with a number of other *paidakia* joints, on a strip in the town of Vari. Drive straight ahead, trying to avoid the 'parking' valets who hurl themselves in front of your car, until you arrive at **O Vlahos**, on the left-hand side of the road toward the end of the strip. Why should 'parking valets' throw themselves in front of moving cars? How else would you stop in front of the restaurant they work for? You can recognize these kamikaze types by their uniform, a long white apron. The best time of year to visit *ta vlahika*, as Vari is some-

times called, is during Carnival, when these gentlemen employ all their imagination in getting dressed up.

Once you have navigated your way past these human obstacles to **O Vlahos**, take a peek at the meat hanging in the window before going inside. We began with a salad made from lettuce and scallions, french-fried potatoes, *kokoretsi* (tripe stuffed with kidney, liver and innards and cooked over charcoal), fried *kolokithakia* (zucchini), *tzatziki* and *hyma* (wine from a barrel). Everything was delicious except for the wine, which was too tart.

Our kilo of *paidakia* – fresh, tender lamb seasoned with oregano and lemon and cooked over charcoal – followed this feast. Our meal came to 2930 drs. *Paidakia* are served by the kilo at 1700 drs a kilo.

O Vlahos, tel 895-2485, is open seven days a week, from 11 am to 2 am. Go early, though, to get a seat near the fireplace.

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 mignonnettes 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. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito, beef in earthenware pot, Roumeil lamb, stuffed cabbage leaves and lentil soup.

KOSTOYIANNIS, 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.



the flame
STEAK HOUSE

Open lunch and dinner,
9 Hadjiyanni Mæxi and Michalacopoulou
Str. behind the Hilton,
Tel. 723-8540, 724-3719.

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, Aiolou St off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8-1 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.

MILTONS, 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. Swordfish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12-5 pm and 7 pm-2 am daily.



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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 Makryianni. 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).

THESPIAS, taverna on Thespidos Street. Special menu: lamb liver, roast lamb, *tropitta* 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, Proklou 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) Kalebvkou and Aminda 4 (across from the Truman Statue). Tel 722-3195. A gather-

ing 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.

Apocalypse 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.

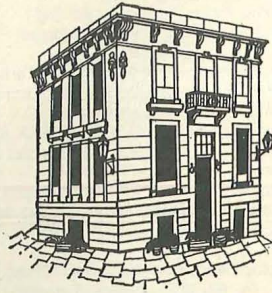
CHANDRIS HOTEL, Tel 941-4825.

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

KOLONAKI

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

BOJAZZO, Ploutarhou and Dinokratous, Kolonaki. Tel 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical clown" in German. Lun-



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15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

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Dinner in the garden

Take-away service with delivery within the area

restaurants and night life

chtime 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 Ploutarchou St, Kolonaki). Tel 722-6374. Atop one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 am-11.45 pm.

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.

ing 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. Speciality: Schnitzel Hoffman.

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 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. Trikoui 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 mezes* (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 speciality 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.



AZTEC
MEXICAN
RESTAURANT

Kifissias 267, Kifissia
(Behind Olympic Airways
near Plateia Kifissias)

Authentic Mexican food!
The first Mexican restaurant in Greece
Menu includes a glossary of all dishes

Open Mon-Sat 6-11:30 pm

O MORIAS, Vas. Konstantinou 108 and Peloponissou, Aghia Paraskevi. Tel 6599-409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialities 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. Specialities: 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. Specialities includes stuffed "Pizza Calzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, *saltimbacca à la Romano*, filetto di diavolo, 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 Ahilleos, Paleo Faliron. Tel 981-3347. Speciality: 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. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialties. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12-5 pm.

PANORAIA, Seiriron/Terpsihoris 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; speciality, 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.

DIOSCURI
restaurant



Charcoal grill - Fish
Cooked specialties

DIMITRIOU VASSILIOU 16 - N. PSYCHICO
TEL. 6713.997 - SUNDAYS OFF

AMERICAN EXPRESS

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.

VLADIMIRO, Aristodimou 12, Kolonaki. Tel 724-1034, 721-7407. Twenty years old this year and still going strong. Specialty 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.

EPESTREFE, Nea Kifissia (west of the National Road; follow the signs at the turn-off for Kifissia). Tel. 246-8166. A charm-

Considered to be one of the
finest restaurants in Athens



Soft piano music
Separate intimate cocktail bar
Excellent international menu
First class service. Unusual salads.
Curries twice a week

37, IONIAS Str. KIFISSIA, TEL. 80 14 260

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, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Marousi. Tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gasta*. 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. Specialities: charcoal grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Marousi (just below the KAT hospital). Tel 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Speciality: 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.

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

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

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

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

KANATAKIA, I. Metaxa/Pendoras Strs, Glyfada. Tel 895-1843. Short orders, speciality *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 Pendoras, Glyfada. Tel 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon - a house speciality. 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. Constantinopolitan *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 Deliyorgi, Evangelistria. Tel 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

KALYVA, Vassilis 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, Makriyianni 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 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 Koleyti, 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 Koundouriotou 1. Tel 411-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of liquors and a complete and reasonably-priced menu. Overlooks the sea and Votsalaki Beach. Daily from 12 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; speciality 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 **Fraetes** around the coast from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offering fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea. Also for seafood:

ANDONOPOULOS, Frederikis 1, Glyfada. Tel 894-5636; an old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive seafood menu. Daily noon-midnight.

BOUILLABAISSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithia (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



KOWLOON CHINESE RESTAURANT

TAKE AWAY SERVICE
TEL. 894-4528

GLYFADA
KYPROU 78

Michiko
RESTAURANT

日本料理

TEMPURA SUKIYAKI
SUSHI SASHIMI

by Authentic Japanese Chef

27 KYDATHINEON ST. PLAKA
322-0980 — 324-6851

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 Didiotou 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.

PHAIDRA, 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 Asklipiou 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).

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. Specialities 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 méditerrané, 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 Boussole" in Glyfada. Filet à la diavolo and "Triptiho à la Boussole" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

LA FIAMMA, Plateia Dimokratias 5, Hologos. 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 Strs, 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 Athidion, 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.

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave. and G. Olymпиou 27-29. Tel 923-2315, 923-2316. A variety of Taiwanese dishes. For reservations call 923-2315, 923-2316. Reason-

restaurants and night life

able 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 Zirinion Sports Center), tel. 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, 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, Argypolis. 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 gol* (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.

BEYROUT, 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.

SHAHRAZAD, 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.

CYPRIT

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, Polyta 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*, *palatinka* etc. Closed Tuesday.

GERMAN

ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari. Tel 808-1324. Restaurant, sweets, ice cream. Open 9 pm-2 am.
RITTENBURG, Formionos 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 baklavavakia 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 Panepistimou. An uptown coffee shop/ouzerie. Fresh ingredients and quick, courteous and efficient service.

BRETTANIA, Omonia Square, open before sunrise to wee hours; fried eggs, yogurt with honey, hot milk and cognac.
DE PROFUNDIS, 1 Angelikis Mihalis 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*. Beverage 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. Unusual 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, Panepistimou 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.

ATHINAIKON, Santarozia 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, Panepistimou 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 rendez-vous 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.

MONTPARNASSE, 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.

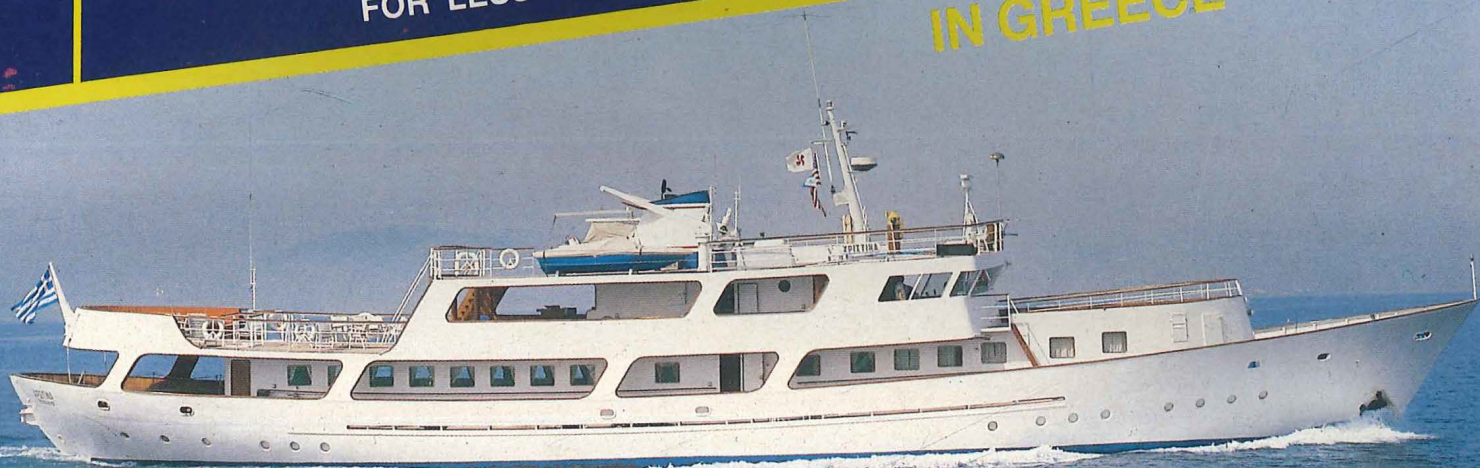
TO GERANI (O KOUKLIS), Tel. 324-7605. Tripodon 14, Plaka. Superb and substantial 'mezes' make more than a meal. Try the sausages and tasty salads.

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