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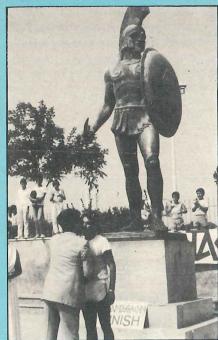


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Letters -

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> Editor Sloane Elliott

Managing Editor Drossoula Elliott

Associate Editor David Lazarus

Community Editors Ariana Yakas Dimitra Vassiliou Fotopoulou

Layout and Graphics Katerina Papalaskaris

Contributors

Katerina Agrafioti, Katey Angelis, Vilma Liacouras Chantiles, Jenny Colebourne, Pat Hamilton, Elizabeth Herring, Dimitris Katsoudas, Alec Kitroeff, Nigel Lowry, Mary Machas, Susan Pappas, B. Samantha Stenzel, J.M. Thursby, Heather Tyler

Art and Photography

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

> Accounts and Circulation Despina Samaras

Administrative Assistant Niki Karambetsos

Advertising Representative Arnout Blankstein

Restaurant Listings Hildegard Stern Xinotroulias

The Athenian Organiser Lorraine Batler

Phototypeset by Fotron Tsakalof 31, Kolonaki Printed by Singhrones Ektiposis Ltd Reproduction, film, montage M. Kyriakides O.E.

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Historical remarks

Dear Editor,

I read with interest your article entitled "Restoring the splendor: The Egyptian Embassy" (October issue). However, may I be permitted to make the following remarks regarding certain historical data contained therein:

1. King George I is known to have lived in the old Royal Palace (now parliament building, constructed in 1836-1839) from his accession to the Greek throne in 1863 up to his death in 1913. It was from the main balcony of this palace overlooking Constitution Square that he thanked Athenians for their welcoming ceremonies on his first arrival in the Greek capital on October 18, 1863. (This is mentioned by several sources, including "Reference Paper RP/100" of the Foreign Press Division, Ministry to the Prime Minister, entitled "The Royal Family: Biographical and Historical Notes", dated May 1966.)

2. King George I and Queen Olga had seven children (not four) – five princes and two princesses – but Crown Prince George, who subsequently became King George II, was not one of them. George II was the eldest son of King Constantine I and Queen Sophia and was born on July 7, 1890 at the Dekelia (Tatoi) royal villa. He spent his childhood at this villa and at the old Palace or at his father's residence on Herod Atticus Street which, after the death of George I, became the new Royal Palace and is now the Presidential Mansion.

3. George II could hardly have visited the building at present housing the Egyptian Embassy (let alone his "childhood bedroom") in 1930-32 as at the time he was living in exile abroad and barred from visiting Greece, which was then a republic. Incidentally, Greece became a republic by act of parliament on 25 March 1924, not in 1923.

4. Finally, the diplomatic representations of Greece and Egypt in each other's capital were technically only consulates-general headed by a consulgeneral up to 1936, following which date they were elevated to the status of legation headed by a minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary. They became embassies headed by an ambassador only in 1946.

Yours sincerely, Antony M. Economides.

Rankled reader

Dear Editor,

I have read *The Athenian* for years. However, after reading it lately, I will not be renewing my subscription this year. I am referring to articles by David Lazarus as one example. They are usually centered on his own view of himself as being "superior" to other people. The article he wrote, "Advertising for love" (October issue), is an attack on Greeks and Arabs alike.

I noticed, by the way, Mr Lazarus is Associate Editor, so I also assume you will not print this in the Letters column as well. Or would you?

> Mrs Grace Hanson Koukaki



Food for thought

Dear Editor,

I enjoyed reading "Chewing over tooth decay" (October issue) by D. Remoundos. I would like to point out that it is essential to brush *after* every meal – I've met quite a few people who brush their teeth *before* breakfast.

The use of dental floss is most important, at least once a day, preferably before bedtime. Fluoride tablets for children living in the Athens area are recommended since the water is not treated.

Mothers should never put their babies to bed with a bottle of fruit juice or milk in the mouths. I've seen hundreds of decayed primary teeth of twoand three-year-olds due to the "baby bottle syndrome".

I strongly advise parents to discourage their children from eating candy. Too many mothers pack Mars Bars in lunchboxes. Apples, please!

Keep flossing!

Dr K. Rubinstein a.k.a. "The Tooth Fairy" Halandri

Yes, we are not a banana republic

The prime minister recently told reporters, "Greece is not a banana republic, I said, and our allies will be making a big mistake if they consider us as such. If they have to hear that again, they will." In this particular instance Mr Papandreou was referring to the incessant number of air violations which took place last month during NATO exercises, code-named Display Determination. Although a NATO member, Greece does not participate in its Aegean manouvers unless they include the island of Lemnos whose military status is a of contention between bone Greece and Turkey. Because of this awkward situation, Lemnos is simply overlooked by NATO like, as President Sartzetakis said recently, "another Pontius Pilate washing its hands."

But why, people wondered, did it seem necessary for the Prime Minister to say to Greece's allies that it was not a banana republic, and even to add that he might need to say so again? Is it possible that its allies suspect that it really is some sort of 'closet' banana republic? After all this recent fuss about Greece having been (or not having been) a client state, but now with five years of socialism tucked under its belt and everyone doing just as he pleases, one would have thought that the establishment of popular sovereignty was clear enough. Greece's allies are a well-meaning lot but they may be a bit dense and need matters spelt out for them.

In the first place, Greece can't *afford* to be a banana republic. The only bananas it produces are those hard, runty, Cretan ones that taste like plaster-of-Paris and are universally rejected by the sovereign population for those illegal ones that indeed do come from banana republics and are sold at great cost

from the backs of pick-up trucks parked on the most dangerous curves of the National Road. A banana republic that can't export its bananas is self-contradictory.

A golden opportunity for becoming a banana republic came up when Mr Alex Spanos, said to be one of the richest men in the U.S., paid a sentimental journey to the home country in September. Included on the trip were private talks with the president, the prime minister, the minister of national economy and other government notables. His wonderful rags-toriches story, beginning with a voluminous trade in take-out sandwiches and ending with a fleet of private airplanes, golf matches with Bob Hope, and a Congressional Medal of Honor from President Reagan, did not fall on deaf ears. If he could be 'touched' for a spare billion or two, Greece could be turned overnight into one vast fastfoodadiko, teeming with gyros, souvlaki stands and loukoumades counters catering to the entire EEC. With the huge profits raked in, even the debts of Olympic Airways could be paid off and if President Sartzetakis could emulate the former president not only by purchasing a house in Politeia but by taking up golf, he could putt in the Rose Garden with Bob Hope while the prime minister was having a fireside chat in the Oval Room with President Reagan. As it fell out, Mr Spanos seems to have gotten cold feet, feeling perhaps that the third road to socialism might lead from riches-to-rags.

Another possible road to banana republicanism might have been increased tourism, but socialist idealogues have scotched that one, too. "Tourism," one has been quoted saying, "is responsible for an imperialistic cultural invasion and our becoming the hoteliers of Europe."

Greece should have no more fears

our tow

from that quarter as Athenian hostelries become problematic businesses.

No, Greeks cannot in any way be thought of as a bunch of banana-splitting yes-men. They have their own way of doing things which no other people do - and may not even want to do. They are not answerable to anyone, as the prime minister has so often stressed. During the recent municipal elections, for example, one candidate got no vote at all (even he seems to have cast a ballot for his adversary), and in spite of the glorious socialist progress of the last five years, the three major cities all voted for mayors who opposed it. In Greece, people don't vote for other people – they only vote against them.

Finally, the president on this occasion displayed a notable example of anti-banana-ism. That he and his bullet-proof Mercedes were flown up to Thessaloniki in a C-130 Hercules transport plane so he could vote in his home constituency may have been cause for doubt. But not the reaction of the Office to the Presidency to a news snippet about the extravagance of the trip. In a long statement, it explained that the Hercules was smaller than a regular Olympic carrier, that being constructed for vehicles only, the chief of state suffers from deafening noise and lack of basic comforts, and that the cost of flight (182,000 drachmas per hour) was zero because the crews were obliged to make routine flights anyway.

Statements such as these should make it amply clear to the most display-determined, dull-witted ally that Greece falls into no easy category amid the brotherhood of nations – and least of all among banana republics.



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THE ATHENIAN DIARY by Sloane Elliott and David Lazarus

The people speak

Voters handed the socialist government a strong message last month by electing conservative opposition-backed candidates as mayors of Greece's three biggest cities.

The fall of the incumbent mayor of Athens, Dimitris Beis, had been expected, but conservative victories in Thessaloniki and Piraeus showed that dissatisfaction with the national government was more widespread than first thought.

Greece is currently in the grips of a serious economic crisis, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou implemented harsh – and very unpopular – austerity measures last October.

In an announcement' after runoff contests for nationwide municipal elections, Papandreou acknowledged that the results constituted "significant messages from the people to the government".

"I would like to assure every citizen that we will respond to his desires and expectations, and we will proceed decisively to the completion of the course towards great change with new, fast and decisive paces," he said.

Papandreou assured that the new conservative mayors would receive "the undivided support of the government".

Opposition leader Constantine Mitsotakis, whose New Democracy Party backed all conservative candidates in the elections, said last month's results created a "new political reality" in Greece. He said the vote was not one of protest against the government, but condemnation.

"They no longer have the alibi of popular approval for their disastrous policy, and must realize that the party state is no longer acceptable," he said.

The socialists' losses were for the most part attributable to a split with the two communist parties, which accuse Papandreou of abandoning his original radical goals (i.e. withdrawing Greece from the NATO alliance and European Community, and generally being more independent from East and West).

Papandreou was elected in 1981 and re-elected in '85 thanks largely to leftwing unity. Without the full support of the communists last month, the conservatives were in a position to make great advances.

Out of 303 municipalities, candidates backed by the ruling PASOK Party took 146, New Democracy-supported candidates 78 and those of Greek Communist Party 53. The remaining 26 election contests were won either by Eurocommunist or independent candidates.

Apart from the conservative wins in the three top cities, PASOK-backed candidates won in the medium-sized towns of Patras and Heraklion on Crete, and communist-backed candidates took Larissa, Kalithea and Peristeri.

The new mayor-elect of Athens, Miltiades Evert, pledged to cooperate with the government, and said party politics must now be put in the past. The outgoing mayor, Beis, accused his rival of not being democratic, and blamed his defeat on the communists' rejection of a united left.

The communists, and Greece's almost half-dozen smaller parties, were bartering their support last month for changes in the national electoral law which would give them more seats in parliament. Specifically, they wanted a whole new system in which parties would be allotted seats according to their share of the popular vote. Under the present system, extra seats are given to the two main parties to assure political stability and avoid unwieldly alliances and coalitions.

Papandreou refused to haggle, saying the municipal elections would not affect national politics. This led the communists to advise their supporters in large cities to "express opposition" towards government policy at the polls.

Analysts had previously viewed Greece's right-wing as being in a state

Rohamis captured in police raid

They got him.

Police commandos last month arrested Greece's most wanted criminal, escaped convict Evangelos Rohamis, along with four accomplices.

Rohamis, 38, who was serving a life sentence for a series of armed robberies, assaults and rape, had played a highly publicized cat-and-mouse game with authorities since his breakout from maximum security Korydallos Prison in April.

Among other headline-grabbing exploits, Rohamis attacked two police stations one night with submachine guns, and popped up several times in Athens discos and nightclubs.

But always he evaded arrest. Under heavy pressure from the press and public, Rohamis' capture became a matter of honor for the government and police.

It took betrayal by a member of his gang for officers to finally track him down: police say they were tipped off about Rohamis' whereabouts by one of his followers. "It would have been extremely difficult to capture Greece's most wanted man any other way," one source told a local news agency.

The public order minister, Antonis Drossoyannis, said 35 members of the police force's elite MEA branch raided the apartment where Rohamis was staying. They overpowered the fugitive before he could reach for a nearby submachine gun.

A search of the apartment turned up a German-made automatic with two magazines, a British Lanzester automatic with one clip and a hand grenade. Another eight hideouts believed used by Rohamis since his April 7 prison escape were also searched. In one police found a number of wigs, leading investigators to think Rohamis had become something of a master of disguise during his six months on the run.

He has been charged with attempted homicide for the September 17 pre-dawn attacks on two suburban police stations, in which walls and windows were sprayed with dozens of rounds of bullets. No one was hurt.

Newspaper accounts depicted Rohamis as a modern-day Robin Hood because he hijacked a taxi for the escapade but did not rob the driver.

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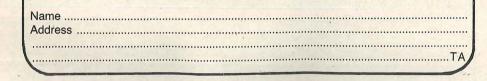
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of confusion and aimlessness. Papandreou was seen as being in a strong position to win a third term in the next general elections in 1989.

Now, however, the right has gained sudden momentum, and Papandreou is faced with being more conciliatory than ever before if he is to maintain political stability. Last month he appealed for unity.

"Economic conditions are difficult," he said, "but I believe that all together we will overcome them, and every other obstacle which may obstruct the country's course towards great change.

"Together we will proceed to stabilize and broaden democracy so that we may set permanently the foundations for self-sufficient economic development and safeguard our national independence."

To do this, analysts say Papandreou may have to negotiate a loose coalition with the communists. What concessions he would make remain to be seen.

NATO near-miss

NATO forces on maneuvers in the Aegean last month violated Greek airspace numerous times, including a near-miss with an Olympic Airways jet carrying 70 passengers.

Prime Minister Papandreou accused NATO of behaving in "an inadmissable manner" and protested the airspace violations to the alliance's governing North Atlantic Council.

"Greece is not a banana republic," he said, "and though we are not seeking to stand up to a big power, we are not prepared to compromise our inalienable rights."

Papandreou also warned that such violations made it impossible for improvements in Greece's relations with NATO and the United States. Greece did not join American, Italian, French and Turkish forces in the maneuvers because of ongoing disagreements with the alliance and Turkey.

Though the Defense Ministry charged NATO aircraft with dozens of infringements of the Athens Flight Information Region, the most serious incident occurred when an American Hawkeye communications plane almost collided with Olympic Airways Flight 573 from the island of Lesbos to Athens.

The transportation minister, George Papadimitriou, said the U.S. plane came within 500 metres of the passen-

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ger jet. Both planes were flying at an altitude of 18,000 feet.

Papadimitriou, citing information from the jet's pilot, said the American plane had made an unauthorized pass through the commercial air corridor, "which was therefore illegal and dangerous". He said protests were to be lodged with various international organizations over the "blatant violation of international rules".

A Greek Civil Aviation Authority source said the American plane "swooped close" to the Olympic jet, "and a collision was avoided thanks to the readiness of the Greek pilot".

Border incident

Shots were exchanged last month between Greek soldiers and a Turkish patrol boat that briefly occupied a small Greek island along the Evros River border in the north.

Officials said the Turks were trying to open a hole in the border to allow some 1000 Iranian refugees to pass illegally into Greece. The Iranians are now in a camp in Turkey.

After a brief exchange of gunfire, the Turkish forces withdrew to their side of the river and the Greeks promptly erected a permanent border post on the island. Security was reported to be reinforced all along the northern border.

Newspapers said the region had been tense for days following a warning from Greek intelligence that Turkey may be preparing to rid itself of its Iranian refugees by encouraging them to enter Greece

There were no reports of any Iranians illegally entering the country.

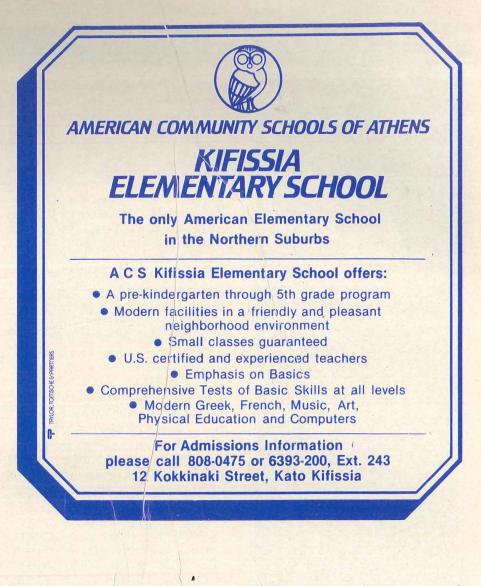
Golden wreath II

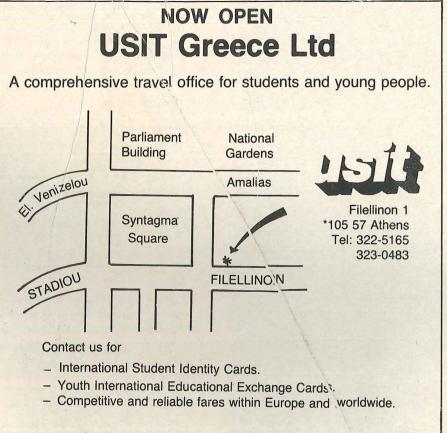
A golden wreath presented to statesman Eleftherios Venizelos in 1920 was purchased by the Greek state last month for 3.6 million drachmas at Sotheby's in London.

Greece's ambassador to Britain was instructed by the Foreign Ministry to bid for the historic heirloom, purchased on behalf of the Greek parliament.

The wreath was awarded to Venizelos by the Greek people after the signing of the Treaty of Sevres at the close of World War I. It mysteriously vanished in following years, only to resurface in September on Sotheby's auction block.

The effort to reclaim the artifact was





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spearhe aded by the leader of Greece's small Liberal Party, Nikitas Venizelos, a relative of the former prime minister.

The golden wreath will likely go on display in the near future.

EEC impasse

Turkey's bid for closer relations with the European Community remains at an impass e, Greece's alternate foreign minister for EEC affairs, Theodore Pangalos, said last month.

Back from a meeting of the EEC-Turkey A ssociation Council in Brussels, Pangalos said that the only movement he sa w was the protesters outside the conference hall.

"There was nothing to discuss, so the only thing that was left was the opening ceremony and the protests staged by Turkish dissidents, various Armenian groups and Amnesty International outsi de the building," he said.

The talks have been stalled by Greece's insistence on Turkey meeting several conditions, including restoration of property allegedly taken from Greeks living in Istanbul and discussions on the Cyprus issue.

Greece also wants to be exempt from the free movement of Turkish workers if they become full members of the Common Market. Greek officials cite national security reasons for the unprecedented exemption. (However, some say Greece is only playing devil's advocate on this issue, and other EEC nations, notably West Germany, are just as reluctant to experience a surge in Turkish workers.)

Relations between the community and Ankara froze when martial law was declared in Turkey in 1980. Within the last year, however, the rapport has been gradually warming, and community officials have spoken kindly of Turkish overtures for full membership.

Greece, on the other hand, long at odds with Turkey over territorial rights to the Aegean, has vowed to block all moves towards closer ties unless its conditions are met.

Pangalos said lower-level talks were continuing between EEC and Turkish representatives, "and when the contacts advance the matter will be brought up before the Council of Ministers".

Funding reduction

A U.S. Congressional committee voted last month to reduce funding to

Greece and Turkey next year but maintain the 7-10 ratio for aid to the two countries.

The final draft of the 1987 U.S. Foreign Aid Bill, which left committee for ratification, includes approximately \$350 million for Greece and \$500 million for Turkey, plus an additional \$400 million for the Turks specifically for military training.

Greece observed the reduction in American aid from this year's nearly \$500 million without comment, and no turbulence was felt in bilateral relations.

For Turkey, the '87 allotment is a big drop from this year's almost \$800 million, and comes far short of the \$1.2 billion sought by Ankara. Turkey is the third largest U.S. aid recipient after Israel and Egypt.

The Turks have made clear to Washington that increased financial assistance is crucial for maintaining the warm welcome now given the approximately 5000 American troops at bases throughout the country.

Because Greece has pledged to shut down the four American bases here when their leases expire in 1988, Ankara says the NATO alliance's southern flank will become highly vulnerable unless the American military presence in Turkey is increased. For the right price, Ankara also offers no resistance to nuclear missiles being stationed at the U.S. facilities.

American officials say they are hamstrung by the policy of having to give \$7 to Greece for every \$10 to Turkey. The U.S. has offered numerous trade benefits as an alternative to additional funding, but so far the Turks have rejected all such olive branches.

The Foreign Aid Bill also includes \$15 million for Cyprus, a quantum leap over the \$3 million proposed by the Reagan administration.

Anti-tax blasts

Greece's shadowy "November 17" terrorist organization surfaced again last month to claim responsibility for bomb blasts outside four government buildings.

The group, in a written statement sent to a local newspaper, said the attacks had been to protest Greece's taxation system, which it said was "established to rob citizens of their earnings".

The group also said the economical-

THE ATHENIAN

ly motivated bombings did not mean they had abandoned political "executions", and they went on to threaten the lives of the finance minister, Dimitris Tsovolas, and the heads of various regional tax offices.

November 17 has in the past claimed responsibility for the killings of people it said were working for the American CIA. The group claimed the murder of a Greek newspaper owner in April and the killing of a U.S. Navy captain in 1983.

It takes its name from a left-wing revolt on that date in 1973 at the Athens Polytechnic, which preceded the fall of the military junta then ruling the country.

Onassis Prize

Former Italian President Sandro Pertini was awarded the Onassis Prize last month for work "of exceptional importance for humanity".

Greece's ambassador to Italy, Christos Stremmenos, informed Pertini of the honor at the Italian Senate.

The prize, awarded by the Alexander Onassis Foundation in Athens, consists of a gold medal and \$100,000. Its aim is "to honor those personalities whose acts have been of exceptional importance for humanity, contributing to brotherliness of peoples and the defense of human dignity".

It was given last year to former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Le Pen's lesson

The leader of France's National Front Party, Jean-Marie Le Pen, forbidden by the Greek government from meeting in this country with other European right-wingers, said last month that Greece needs a lesson in democracy.

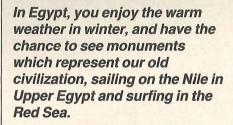
Defying the socialist government's wishes, and amid tight security, Le Pen met in Athens privately with six other right-wing members of the European Parliament.

He told reporters afterwards that Greece had been "undemocratic" in banning a meeting of over 300 rightwing European politicians in the northern city of Thessaloniki. He said he would take the matter to the European Court of Justice for "insulting" members of the Europarliament.

Greece banned the conference out of fears of violent demonstrations. A similar event in 1984 sparked a series of

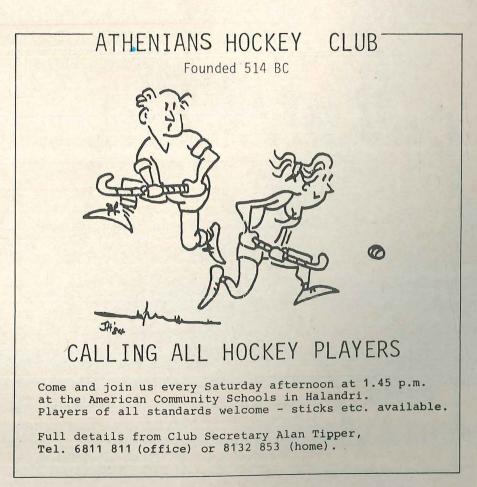
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THE ATHENIAN

clashes between protesters and police. The government also said it did not want the meeting held as the country was gearing up for last month's municipal elections.

Le Pen said he would reschedule the conference for early December, adding that the Greek government "will not have the pretext that it is a pre-election period".

Suspected 'Salome'

Police last month arrested a woman charged with robbing 16 taxi drivers after luring each of them to her home and spiking their drinks with sleeping pills.

Dubbed "Salome" by the press, the mystery woman has been preying on taxi drivers for the past year. In all, she has made off with hundreds of thousands of drachmas and left many drivers quite groggy and bewildered.

Dionysia Konsta, 27, was arrested after asking taxi driver Andreas Andreopoulos to take her to the suburb of Neo Ionia. He became suspicious and called the police from a kiosk after Konsta reportedly invited him back to her apartment for a cup of coffee.

The taxi was intercepted by two patrol cars and Konsta was taken to a nearby police station. A search revealed she was carrying sleeping pills, ground into powder, in her purse.

Police say Konsta was positively identified by several other victims as their 'Salome', and she was held in custody pending trial.

Centenary Olympics

The government last month set up a committee of high-ranking officials to spearhead efforts to bring the Olympic Games here in 1996, 100th anniversary of the modern Olympiad.

The committee, to be chaired by Prime Minister Papandreou, will coordinate Greece's international lobbying effort and publicity campaign, as well as oversee development plans for new facilities.

The nation has not hosted the games since their restoration in 1896. All that remains from then is a horseshoeshaped marble stadium, now too small for major events. But various athletic facilities, from a massive stadium to swimming pools, already exist throughout the capital.

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The anti-PASOK landslide

If a low-key electoral campaign can produce high-voltage electoral returns, then this same drab electoral contest, in the eyes of public opinion, suddenly becomes a "dramatic political message of wider significance".

This, in effect, is exactly what happened with last month's municipal elections, since a second-round electoral contest was bound to electrify the previously tame political atmosphere. In the week that elapsed between rounds, all political parties argued about the political significance of the first-round returns, and prepared for a new, now much more "dramatic" contest. In fact, the government, which was the main instigator of a "soft" and cool approach in the first round, became in the second round the driving force behind a "tough" and and fiery campaign by unearthing once again from its closet of electoral armaments the worn-out panoply of "anti-rightism", used both in the 1984 and 1985 elections.

Thus a campaign mainly focusing on who can deal best with local issues, such as planting trees and collecting garbage, suddenly transformed itself into a clash between two "world views", two "opposing philosophies", a biblical confrontation between good ("the progressive forces") and evil ("the reactionary forces"). If anything, this new approach by the governing party indicated that the first-round electoral results produced a political impact that could hardly be ignored, particularly by PASOK, in view of the growing danger that the socialists might lose to New Democracy candidates the mayorships of Athens, Thessaloniki and Piraeus - a danger which in fact materialized.

Needless to say, the surprising first round results – the dramatic drop in PASOK's support and the gains made by ND – led to exaggerated speculation on the possible impact of the municipal elections on the government's shortterm future. These exaggerations aside, the municipal elections conveyed several important political messages.

The first of these was that the contests constituted a major setback for PASOK, as in essence they were the first elections that PASOK clearly

lost since 1977. Actually, one could argue that if the first round of the present municipal elections did produce a landslide – and in a way they did – this was a landslide not in favor of any political party, but rather a landslide against the governing party.

Furthermore, the main victor of these elections was the ND party, which made significant gains both in large and small cities, despite its incessant inter-party squabbles and its well known leadership weaknesses. At the same time ND was able to almost eliminate electorally its splinter "cousin", Mr Stephanopoulos' Democratic Renewal Party, and its electoral success has put an end to any contention regarding Mr Mitsotakis' leadership, thus providing ND with a newly found inter-party stability.

Lastly, it suddenly became clear that the KKE (which did reasonably well in the elections) was adopting a new and considerably tougher approach against the socialists, as its stand in regards to the second round of the Athens elections clearly indicated. This was viewed by political analysts as a KKE "emancipation" of some sort, with the orthodox communists refusing, at least in part, to throw their lot blindly in favor of PASOK (something which they had done in the past, almost automatically, when a "right versus anti-right" option was offered).

While these three political messages seem clear enough, and their validity cannot be easily contested, the municipal election results raise a number of much more complex questions, where firm and incontestable answers are hardly available. How extensive is the governing party's electoral erosion and what are the factors contributing to it? Was this vote a mere protest vote or does it signify a more constant electoral realignment which is substantially changing the balance of forces in the country? Do these electoral returns indicate that ND has overcome its inherent weaknesses, and that it is now firmly on an uphill course which is leading towards its return to power? Will the communists persevere in their confrontation with PASOK and maintain, or even increase, the gains they made in the municipal elections? Will

these elctions affect the future and/or the policies of the socialist government?

New Democracy is undoubtedly the main victor of the municipal elections if one compares the 1986 results to those of 1982, particularly if one bears in mind that whatever percentages ND gained from PASOK may not be easily repatriated to the socialists (something which cannot be said in connection with those votes gained now by the KKE).

Furthermore, in these elections ND has achieved its first clear victory against PASOK since 1981. This will boost party morale, strengthen its leadership and project the impression that the conservatives are, at last, one step away from power.

However, ND still has some way to go before it can convince objective observers that it is certain to unseat PASOK in national elections. In effect, compared to the national elections of 1985, ND electoral gains in the 1986 first round, percentagewise, were marginal in Athens, Piraeus and Thessaloniki – essentially it was Mr Andrianopoulos in Piraeus who did the best of all three – and in absolute numbers its votes actually dropped in all three major cities.

Of course, the party seems to have done reasonably well also in the countryside, where such a performance was least expected. However, if ND is to win the next national elections, where intense polarization will make pure protest voting much more difficult than now (and the rather large abstention observed in these elections, which likely harmed PASOK, will disappear). It has to improve its own (and its leadership's) image considerably – unless PASOK's image continues to deteriorate, making ND the best of two evils.

The communist parties, both KKE and the Eurocommunists, have reason to be satisfied. KKE candidates got a lot more votes than their party in 1985, though compared to the 1982 elections, at least in the three major cities, there was a slight drop in KKE support. The Eurocommunists did reasonably well both in Athens and Piraeus, thus proving it can stand on its own two feet in view of the new leftist party it aims to launch.

KKE's decision not to support Mr Beis in Athens may backfire with Mr Evert's election and if the socialists succeed in laying the blame on the orthodox communists. The KKE's stand in Athens was a tricky gamble, and claims of "emancipation" aside, it is still unclear how it may affect the party's immediate fortunes.

For all these party losses and gains, the municipal elections may affect Greek political life in more ways than one. What they will certainly not affect is the government's stay in power, though with PASOK losing the three largest cities, its credibility has suffered even further.

It remains unclear how the socialists will react to the anti-PASOK landslide registered in the municipal elections. Will they push forward their austerity policy with greater determination or will they opt as much as possible for a "softer" course, thus exacerbating the country's economic problems even further? Will they be consistent in encouraging the private sector or will they revert to statism in order to satisfy the left? Will they continue their "calmer waters" policy with the U.S. or will they opt for a return to nationalist populism which is supposed to be a "vote catcher"?

Essentially, will the now humiliated PASOK government choose a more right-wing or a more left-wing course?

PASOK tacticians could argue that either option might offer electoral benefits, a development that could push the PASOK leadership into pursuing a fuzzy course, the usual zig-zags and tight-rope acrobatics which are supposed to make PASOK a catch-all party, but which, as the municipal elections demonstrated, have ceased to work out and win votes.

The country's economic predicament, of course, limits both Papandreou's domestic and foreign options, and any recourse to the populist option would certainly prove disastrous. The anti-PASOK landslide should ring the appropriate warning bells for the government, but it should not weaken its resolve in dealing with the country's vital problems.

Greece has a government that has three more years to run. If such a government becomes self-emasculating because of an election setback – particularly at these difficult times – it's all Greeks who stand to lose.

F. Eleftheriou



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Good and bad news, adwise

Driving or walking through Greece's urban areas is enough to persuade most people this is an advertising-dominated society. Identical billboards – up to two dozen of them – blanketing walls with images of the same brand of cigarettes are among the various sights in modern Athens to knock 'you between the eyes, as opposed to battering your ears or lunging uninvited up your nose.

However, with the exception of producers of high-consumption items such as food, drinks, cigarettes and publications, Greek business has given advertising a relatively cold shoulder. Last year Greece spent 15.3 billion drachmas on ads – a tiny sum by European standards. In 1983 the equivalent of less than \$9 for every Greek went towards advertising. Meanwhile, \$22 per person was being spent in Ireland and Italy, \$35 in France, \$46 in Denmark, \$77 in Britain, \$98 in the Netherlands and \$168 in Finland.

The low level of earnings of Greek business and industry accounts for this discrepancy to some extent. But even when expressed as a percentage of gross national product, funds are still only trickling out of marketing budgets towards the various media and advertising agencies. Expenditure on ads has remained at a low 0.35 percent of GNP during the last three years, compared with a typical 1.6 percent of GNP in the U.S.

Only advertising space taken out in magazines has been steadily growing in recent times. Television slots have dwindled as a reaction to increased rates, and newspapers, a species always under pressure in Greece in any case, are garnering almost as meager a volume of advertising as they were 10 years ago. Despite the downtrend, though, TV looks set to remain the dominant medium with around half or more of total Greek advertising expenditure – a trend which may be strengthened when and if satellite and cable television arrive on the scene.

The good news for the advertising industry is that the drachmas trickling in are not actually dwindling. Spending on advertising has risen slowly, though during the last 24 months it has merely kept pace with inflation – further proof that there has been little extra activity from businesses on the marketing front.

Ad money was only briefly stemmed as TV rates were hiked 32 percent and the government announced its package of economic austerity measures last year. In a country where most businessmen remain skeptical about the worth of advertising, it might have been expected that ad budgets would be among the first to be cut back in an effort to save funds for difficult days ahead. Furthermore, commented Andrew Rizopoulos, publisher of an authoritative annual Greek publicity guide, advance information from monitoring services reveals spending this year is again showing "healthy growth".

It appears that most of the extra business is being gobbled up by the major advertising agencies. Of the top 15 agencies in Greece, incomewise, only two are "native" Greek companies, the others being linked in some way to multinational networks. The "international" Greek agencies have naturally had an edge in securing business from large multinational companies. Often such accounts are won or lost at the global level, whether or not branch agencies or subsidiaries of other chains might have handled the product more competitively in local markets. However, there have been several exceptions to this trend, and Greek subsidiaries of multinationals are sometimes left to make their own choice of agencies. The top-ranked "native" Greek agency, Alector, for example, has done notable work for Kodak in the past and still numbers Singer and Zanussi among its clients.

Sometimes, too, the international connection can prove a mixed blessing. Ted Bates in Greece recently lost a huge percentage of its billings because Colgate-Palmolive, one of Greece's biggest advertisers, switched its account from Ted Bates worldwide to a rival agency. But by and large global ties are a huge advantage as the league table of top-spending advertisers in Greece is dominated by the local subsidiaries of foreign-based firms such as Carnation, Colgate-Palmolive, Lever Hellas, Philips Hellas and Proctor & Gamble. The out-and-out Greek agencies, though, have their own stronghold in accounts from the state sector.

Some advertising people claim benignly that they're interested mainly in boosting the volume of the entire market, for the good of all in the industry. While it's true there is potential for growth overall, infighting is fierce. It's common enough for agencies here to follow the international trend of relinquishing some accounts in order to get fatter ones from rivals of their traditional clients.

ne agency executive complained that the creative side was also sometimes a problem here, with little opportunity to use gimmicks or experiment with presentation. Sultry photography on TV and in print, snappy editing and so on have shown Greek artists and technicians how to be on a par with admen overseas, but often all that is required is a Greek soundtrack or printed translation on commercials devised abroad. Also, according to publisher Rizopoulos, the "hard sell" approach still dominates - perhaps because of fixed ideas about the national consciousness or the types of product on which most is spent - foods and beverages overall, health products and cleansers on TV, cosmetics in magazines.

A typical example is the Silk Cut cigarette campaign, which was conceived in Britain to skirt national restrictions on displaying cigarette packets in advertising. The Silk Cut visuals were of lengths of silk material with cuts in them. That's all. Judged too subtle for the local market, the same campaign was still used in Greece, but with photos of the cigarette packet added.

Though there is still considerable skepticism about modern marketing and the value of advertising in Greece, as well as aversion to the cost, the industry has proved it has a solid base. Any real growth, however, depends on a much brighter outlook for Greek business as a whole, something which seems a long way off.

War on terrorism

The European Community is taking a tougher stance in combatting international terrorism, but are the EC's new measures enough? And will the Common Market's twelve member-states maintain a united front?

by Richard C. Carpenter

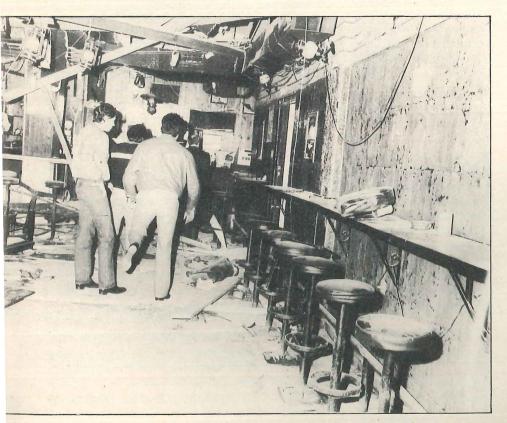
n the wake of a spate of terrorist bombings in Paris, the Trevi Group of European Community ministers responsible for security met in emergency session in London about two months ago to agree on tougher measures and intensified collaboration for combatting the increasing threat of terrorism.

The upshot may be the largest European intelligence-coordination operation ever mounted. And its prospects for success appear rather good – that is, as far as it goes.

Just prior to the Trevi Group meeting, Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, addressed the 41st U.N. General Assembly on behalf of the 12 EC member-states, succinctly summing up the situation: "The scourge of international terrorism has brought a new precariousness to modern life. It has killed innocent people in airports, shopping arcades and private streets. We utterly condemn (such) cowardly attacks... They can do nothing to help the political causes which their perpetrators profess to believe in."

"Our horror is greater," Sir Geoffrey continued, "when sovereign states lend their support – moral or material – to the terrorists. This year, we have taken certain steps to deter state-sponsored terrorism, particularly in the case of Libya. No country which supports terrorism can expect to enjoy normal relations with the Twelve. We are determined to do more... We shall not tolerate such behavior by supposedly responsible governments."

While some circles might aver that, when existent, a concerted European response to terrorism has been wimpish at best, the EC's renewed resolve, frank reassessments and adoption of



American soldiers were wounded when a bomb went off at a Glyfada bar

stricter measures ought to elicit unequivocal international support. After all, mustering the necessary political will within this supranational body has been no mean feat – a great share of credit for which must go to the British.

Throughout the past two decades, Europe has been confronted with a rash of terrorist attacks. Greece's shadowy Revolutionary Organization of November 17, West Germany's Baader-Meinhoff gang and Red Army Faction, Italy's Red Brigades, Britain's IRA, Portugal's FR-25, France's Action Directe and Spain's Basque separatist ETA have all made their deadly presence known.

Moreoever, non-European extremists - among them the Lebanese Armed Liberation Faction (FARL), the Revolutionary Movement of Arab Union (MRUA), the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners (CSPAA), the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA), the separatist Committee for Kurdistan, Libyanbacked "death squads" and a wide variety of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) splinter-groups such as Abu Abbas' Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF), George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PLFP) and the Abu Nidal faction have found relative "safe havens" and sometimes based their operations in major European cities, especially where governments have been relatively passive in the fight against international terrorism.

To coordinate a more effective antiterrorism campaign, the EC has turned to the Trevi Group. At least in Greece, Trevi is often depicted by the left-wing media as a mysterious organization, doubtlessly in close cahoots with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (who else?) and set up for gradually creating a sort of pan-European Interpol aimed at surveillance, harassment and disruption of leftist groups. Although rather imaginative, such speculation is best summarized in a single word: hogwash.

The Trevi Group is the framework for cooperation among EC ministers of justice and interior responsible for security, and is subdivided into working groups as follows: Group I exchanges information on terrorist plans and activities while dealing with mutual assistance in specific cases; Group II exchanges technical information with a view to combatting terrorism and public order disturbances; Group III deals with internationally organized crime. Given the highly-sensitive nature of matters discussed within Trevi, the proceedings and results are, quite naturally, classified; public disclosures are hence interdicted as counterproductive. (By the way, don't bother sitting up nights trying to unravel "Trevi" as some sort of diabolic acronym: the group is named after the wellknown fountain in Rome, the city where the inaugural confab was held. Sorry, no mystery.)

At the close of September's emergency session, called at France's behest, Britain's home secretary, Douglas Hurd, who presided over the meeting, said the ministers "agreed to a number of measures designed to search out the vital links in terrorist operations and disrupt them. The key lies in the fullest possible sharing and joint analysis of the information available to all of us. We must pool more effectively our knowledge of who they are, where they are and what they are planning."

To these ends, Mr Hurd acknowledged plans within Trevi for "regular up-to-date assessments of terrorist threats, to target the major leaders and organizers" and the start of a "new system of speedy and secure communications" among European police and security forces. "These new measures," he said, "will help us to target terrorists' movements, supplies of money, arms and equipment, so that we can harry and disrupt them." The ministers were slated to meet twice more for further consultations before year's end.

According to various security and intelligence sources, the "speedy and secure" communications system is neither as "speedy" as they would like nor ideal, but "will more than do in a pinch". The original plan, say these sources, envisaged computer-encrypted data being pooled for analysis and made immediately available for rapid downloading by telephone modem over guaranteed secure lines. But the proposed system was too sophisticated for equipment available in Greece, Spain and Portugal, so the interim system - in hopes of equipment upgradings to implement the original scheme - will consist of (much slower) encrypted facsimile transmissions over secure land lines. Data will still be simultaneously accessible for all partners, but pooling and updating processes will remain less efficient.

To help "target" major terrorist leaders and organizers, police and security forces across Europe have been called upon to assist with compila-



A bomb attack at a Glyfada hotel injured British tourists last year

tion of a "blacklist" of those groups and individuals posing threats to European security. Intelligence sources confirm the list presently includes some 40 groups and "well over 200" individuals, many of them EC nationals or legal residents, but also comprises most (some say all) of those groups previously mentioned. This blacklist will require constant updating to trace suspects' movements. But consider the complexity: Some 60 or so Palestinian extremists believed to be loosely connected with the Abu Nidal faction are under surveillance in several cities throughout Europe, and many are suspected of plotting fresh assaults. They alone account for a rough third of blacklisted suspects that must be tracked. The high level of transnational-interdepartmental cooperation required for success is certainly unprecedented.

After the September session, Greece's public order minister, Antonis Drossoyannis, was quoted as remarking that the meeting had focused "only on terrorist organizations of France and Spain", thus allowing the inference that Greek involvement is slim. Not so, insist some sources, adding that it was neither prudent nor politically expedient to discuss the matter publicly.

Perhaps so. But it is easily recalled that Greece's socialist government has, for example, sympathized with the PLO cause, backed Libyan leader Moammar Khadafy as the premier's "good friend" and permitted self-proclaimed Libyan "death squads" to march in Athens under police protection. Additionally, extremists such as the ASALA and the Committee for Kurdistan operate openly in Athens – the latter even maintaining offices near Omonia Square and appealing for material support. Not surprisingly, one Western observer remarked: "Denying such facts would make a hardened conman blush."

To supplement and reinforce the intelligence collaboration and coordination measures, work is also underway to help exclude terrorists from the European Community. The ministers, according to Mr Hurd, "agreed to examine visa arrangements, and to make effective use of exclusion and expulsion procedures. They also agreed to examine the need for more effective extradition procedures, so that terrorists cannot take advantage of legal loopholes to avoid justice."

With such issues come a knotty set of problems. Briefly consider the following:

• Visa restrictions: When France imposed visas for foreigners other than EC nationals and the Swiss, severe criticism was heard in the Council of Europe. Swedish Liberal Daniel Tarshys called the measures "shocking", German Christian Democrat Adolf Spies von Bulleshiem termed them "a bad start", and the Christian Democrat group drafted a resolution condemning the "discriminatory" measures that could "upset a spirit of understanding slowly and patiently obtained by European nations."

To the other side of the question, Sir Henry Plumb, president of the European Democrat group, argued that the visa requirement is "a very small price to pay to rid Europe of this scourge", adding that it "will harm no one who is innocent". Likewise, many observers contend that solidarity ought to be shown by all EC countries in adopting an identical visa policy. But countries like Greece and Italy, who heavily depend on tourism income, would doubtless resist such a move – even though it's not visas that hamper tourism, it's terrorism.

• Exclusion and expulsion: "The aim must be to make these measures mutual," said Mr Hurd, "so that a terrorist excluded or driven from one country cannot find entry or refuge in another." In the view of security and intelligence sources, strict adherence to the expulsion/exclusion policy in constates. Legally, reciprocity and double incrimination come into play on this count. Briefly, for extradition to be possible, the act in question must be defined as an offense by the laws of both the requesting state and the requested state. Thus, State A can refuse extradition for an offense recognized as such by State B but not by State A's laws. Extradition can also be bypassed in the absence of identical sanction. Thus, State A may refuse extradition when the penalty set forth in State B's legislation exceeds that of its own.

Moreover, the case for terrorism is also a matter of definition, and whether it is an extraditable offense. Depending on differing factors, terrorist acts might fall under headings of peace-time or war-time offenses, and may involve



A statue of Harry Truman was blown off its pedestal prior to the visit by George Shultz in March

junction with stiffened visa requirements would effectually cordon off the 12 EC states. Not quite "Fortress Europe", mind, but approaching it.

And although all EC members apparently agree at least in principle with the expulsion/exclusion concept, attaining full compliance might get problematic. Commercial considerations, say the security experts, might persuade certain states to be lax on border controls. The determination that no concessions will be made to terrorists under any circumstances is required. That the ministers emphatically pledged to support such a policy if one thing. Putting it into practice is another.

• *Extradition:* The solution to the extradition problem seems to lie in uniform legislation throughout the EC

characteristics of each category.

This is compounded by some interpretations of terrorism which emphasize political rather than criminal aspects. Thus interpreted, terrorists could benefit from the political exceptions to extradition. Still other interpretations place terrorist acts within the category of the laws of war, whereby terrorists might benefit from the rights accorded to prisoners of war.

A major step to overcoming this lack of uniformity would be ratification, by all EC member-states, of the 1977 European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism. At present, the ECST is the sole European legal instrument explicitly against terrorism. But, unfortunately, proceeding to full-scale ratification of the ECST necessitates a political commitment that has not yet been forthcoming from certain EC members.

In addition to the foregoing considerations, the Trevi Group ministers agreed also to review preventive measures, especially airport security checks and attempts to curb abuses of diplomatic immunity.

The adequacy of security arrangements at Athens airport became a hot issue after the April 1985 bazooka attack launched against a Jordanian Airlines jet parked on the tarmac and the June '85 hijacking of a TWA jet by two Lebanese terrorists. Since then conditions have improved remarkably and the issue has cooled down. Still, Mr Drossoyannis recently felt a need to reaffirm the facts. "Athens airport is one of the safest airports in the world," he said, "and this isn't based on my statement, but that of people who specialize in checking airport security."

As regards abuses of diplomatic immunity, the smuggling of explosives and weapons in diplomatic bags has become a major concern. Opening these bags for search and seizure, however, is not an idea that will soon gain popular approval, especially given the status of diplomatic traffic under the Vienna Convention. But the concept of routinely subjecting diplomatic baggage to x-ray examination is said to be rapidly garnering support among Trevi Group ministers. Italy has begun such examinations.

Another matter which greatly disquiets security experts – but which hasn't been given sufficient attention by the Eurocrats – is the risk of attacks against nuclear reactors. In June, the International Task Force on Prevention of Nuclear Terrorism released a report noting that "a reactor accident brought about by terrorists, even one releasing significant amounts of radioactivity, is by no means implausible and is technically feasible". In other words, Chernobyl on purpose.

How so? Since conventional sabotage of a reactor might be a bit difficult, consider the unconventional: Load down a truck with explosives, smash it through the chain-link perimeter fence at high speed, driving headlong into the reactor containment building wall whereupon truck and reactor explode upon impact. The cost of perpetrating such an attack is minimal, the damage tremendous, the publicity unimaginable.

Such kamakazi madness must have occupied the task force members' imaginations somewhat, for they recommended that all reactor sites "be modified promptly with barriers to shield critical areas of the plant against the consequences of truck bombs". True, Greece has no reactors to reinforce. But think of the targets generating electricity in France, Britain and West Germany, to name just a few.

Insiders remark that headstrong EC security authorities are starting to come round to accepting that nationalistic prides often need to be swallowed, and that outside assistance is a bonus in the ongoing fight against transnational terrorism. A case in point from the bombing spree in Paris: An entire unit of Britain's elite Special Air Service regiment was placed on standby, ready to fly to France's aid should a hijacking or siege occur in the midst of the terrorist campaign - and this at France's request. Outside the EC framework proper, assistance is also available from Interpol (for terrorism cases, yes; for political offenses, no again underscoring the need for uniform legislation and ECST ratification) as well as NATO (which participates in intelligence information exchanges relating to weapons, personnel and terrorists' techniques).

Amid fierce speculation that the U.S. Delta Force might be called upon by Europe, Mr Hurd emphasized that the Trevi Group had not discussed the use of a special force. "I do not think there is much future in creating a sort of international or European-scale force," he said. "I think that would simply confuse. It would attract a few headlines, but would actually confuse practical operations. What is essential is that the forces which we each have at our disposal should know each other should know each other as individuals, should know each other's techniques, should know each other's strengths, and should be ready, at the drop of a hat, to help each other in case of need."

On the Athens front, speculation is heavily mixed on the Greek government's cooperative staying-power. Will the Greek socialists play the maverick role once again, with rhetorical flourishes about their "independent multidimensional foreign policy"? Or will the reality of European interests and a broader comprehension of "community" begin to supercede those "special relationships" that pass in the guise of "national interests"? Right now, anybody's guess has validity.

Nevertheless, some armchair analysts are casting aspersions on Greece's credibility, asserting that the Trevi Group will have to squeeze Athens for any and all details about suspected terrorists' movements – more



A car bombing in Athens last year injured a number of police officers

so if the suspect is reckoned among the nation's "Arab brothers". But security and intelligence sources generally scoff at such notions. The Greek government, they say, has of late demonstrated an increased willingness to cooperate in intelligence exchanges, having realized the benefits that can be derived.

While the goal of attaining enhanced intra-EC cooperation on anti-terrorism remains of prime importance, experts also warn that relations outside the community might sour. Several EC officials want to press Sweden to tighten its internal security, for example. Why? First, Sweden has been named as the source for the explosives used in the Paris bombings (French police discovered 40 kilos of Swedish explosives; Stockholm authorities later admitted that over 700 kilos of explosives had been stolen from ill-guarded military depots in Sweden). Second, a marked influx of Palestinians has been noted in recent years, especially in the city of Uppsala - regarded by many experts as Sweden's "safe haven" from which terrorists can launch European operations. These facts are not likely to score big points with the French in Sweden's bid to have Swedes and other Scandinavians exempted from France's visa requirements.

Apart from such considerations, many security experts agree with Western observers who wish to elevate public awareness with regard to the sources of state-sponsored terrorism. This, of course, falls outside the purview of the Trevi Group, but several of the ministers are said to privately agree with the idea. And while countries such as Libya, Iran and Syria are among those most frequently named as sponsors of terrorism, there's one nation that many observers feel is not mentioned nearly often enough: the Soviet Union.

To be sure, the Soviets publicly disavow any connection whatsoever with international terrorist groups and individual acts of terrorism. Nevertheless, the Soviets have been repeatedly linked to terrorist training (at facilities just outside Moscow and strung along the southern USSR border, and also at centers in their East German, Bulgarian and Czechoslovakian satellites), covert funding (funnelled through its GRU military intelligence and the KGB's First Chief Directorate, Department 8, Directorate S) and weapons provision (often obtained directly by terrorists via open-market purchases using funds from Soviet client-states and proxies, as well as through Bulgarian and Czechoslovakian arms-shipment agencies). Additionally, the USSR is a known supporter of insurgent training camps in Iraq, Lebanon, South Yemen and Libya.

State-sponsored terrorism has existed since the times of the Roman Empire. It will in all probability be with us for many more years to come. But the prescription for survival lies in the *will* to survive, and that means adequate self-defense. In this sense, at least, Europe appears to have found the right track.

In search of international appeal

The 27th Annual Thessaloniki Film Festival produced a number of winners, and a handful of howlers

By B. Samantha Stenzel

The films in the 27th Annual Thessaloniki Film Festival, held September 29-October 5, exemplify both the virtues and shortcomings of contemporary Greek cinema. Those which garnered the major awards -Caravan Serai, A Quiet Death, Knock-Out, The Photograph and Welcome Home Comrade - are personal, humanistic works with themes particularly relevant to Greek audiences, though incorporating elements that should have international appeal as well. Some of the other films floundered in terms of style and character development, most noticably in their improperly developed scenarios - the major weakness in Greek cinema in recent years.

Eleven features and 19 short subjects were shown in the competitive program. Tassos Psarras' Caravan Serai and Pavlos Tassios' Knock-Out, two widely divergent films, shared the best film award. In Caravan Serai, 45-yearold Margaritis (Thimios Karakatsanis) and his two children are evacuated from their village near the northern Greek border just before the end of the civil war. They settle in one of the buildings in the city has requisitioned, called "Caravan Serai". It is a dilapidated slum in which the hapless transients crouch on straw-colored floors in rooms more similar to camel stables than to the stately stone mansions built for travelling merchants in medieval times.

The realistic depiction of this microcosm won awards for Antonis Chalkias for sets and Anastasia Arseni for costumes. Cast as a jaunty prostitute, Mirka Kalotzopoulou won the award for best supporting actress, while Dimitra Hatoupi was notable as the daughter who became her protégée and, unbeknownst to her father, started working in a flashy nightclub.

The charicature of a visiting movie star who gives flowery praises of the queen's contribution towards the welfare of the refugees is especially effective. Taken on a tour of the housing, he is left speechless by the squalor and his wife swoons. The danger of emphasizing the well-intentioned but inadequte, or improperly channeled, foreign aid the last image of the film if of an American flag and a sign in Greek proudly proclaiming: "Rehabilitation by the American government" - is to diffuse the human tragedy of the civil war; neighbors and family members turned against one another and even those of the same political leaning could not always be trusted.

The National Theatre, which screens the festival entries, is a mammoth structure whose faded velvet curtains and sagging upholstered chairs hint of former glory. For filmgoers used to the restrained behavior of audiences at international festivals in New York or Berlin, the visceral response of Thessaloniki crowds may come as a shock. From the press and invited guests on the ground floor, the jury and cineasts in the first balcony and university students and young film fans "among the gods" in the third balcony, the spontaneity and volume seems to increase with altitude. Although the cheering, stomping and catcalls can be distracting and humiliating for the directors, such appreciation, often accompanied by thunderous applause and "bravos", is genuine. It provides a rough barometer to the response of a general audience in Greece.

Pavlos Tassios' Knock-Out, a fastpaced comic-drama and co-winner of the best film award as well as best director honors, was one of the entries most enthusiastically received by the audience. Yiorgos (Yiorgos Kimoulis) unsuccessfully attempts suicide several times, but always in front of his friend Costas, who saves him. When he receives a letter from "a society for the protection of the desperate" that is planning to kill him, he retreats to his flat. Reclining on his bed against an enlargement of the unmistakable eyes of Marilyn Monroe, he arms himself with a wooden plank and awaits the attack.

Kimoulis, a fine performer who unfortunately resorts to overacting in this role, won the best actor award, and Fanis Chinas received best supporting actor honors for his part as the "guru" who masterminds the scheme which instills a desire to live in Yorgios. The scenes in trendy bars and tavernas in the Exarchia and Lofos Strefi areas, and a catchy rock score, capture the flair of the lifestyle of modern young Athenians.

Another film in which the protagon-

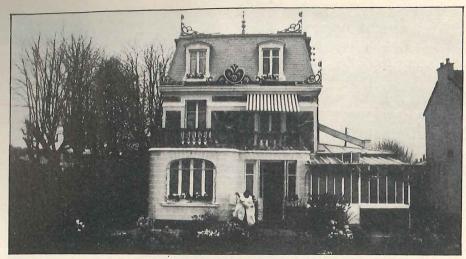


'A Quiet Death' garnered a best actress award for Eleanora Stathopoulou and technical honors

ist is alienated from peers and society is Frieda Liappa's *A Quite Death*. Martha (Eleanora Stathopoulou) is a writer who is estranged from her husband (Takis Moschos) and is unable to communicate or write. When she finds no solution from her therapist (Pemi Zouni), she turns in desperation to the bottle and then flees into a rainstorm. An encounter with a truck driver, in which she relates a story about her late grandfather in a roadside cafe, provides the breakthrough she has been seeking.

Liappa, who is one of only a handful of female Greek filmmakers, has created an intense, highly stylized film with striking symbolism evocative of Bergman and Fellini. Yet is is equally as memorable for its insights into human interaction. Stathopoulou won the best actress award, and the film's technical finesse garnered three honors, Nikos Smaragdis for best cinematography, Takis Yannopoulos for best editing and Nikos Achladis for best sound.

"A love between two men and a woman who doesn't exist combined with a nostalgia for their country" – that is how Nicos Papatakis describes his outstanding film *The Photograph*,



'The Photograph' won for best scenario

general public's pick for best film, so it was something of a shock when it received only the Panhellenic Critics Union award. The official award for scenario was refused by Papatakis. So the festival ended with a bang, not a whimper, as the awards presentation audience expressed its disapproval by a noisy outburst against Pavlos Tassios, co-winner of best film. The resulting fracas was typical of the offscreen shennanigans which characterize the festival.



'Knock-Out' was best film co-winner

which won the award for best scenario. The story, unfolding largely through dialogue, is of Ilias (Aris Retsos), a young furrier from Castoria, who leaves Greece in 1971 after suffering under the dictatorship. He goes to France with a photograph he finds in the street to stay with a relative (Christos Tsangas) and try to find work in Paris. A misunderstanding over the photograph culminates in a suspenseful race down a treacherous mountain road in northern Greece.

The Photograph was the critics' and

The winner of the best first feature film award and one of the festival highlights was Lefteris Xanthopoulos' *Happy Homecoming Comrade*. In semi-documentary style, Xanthopoulos creates a portrait of Beloiannisz, a Hungarian village built at the end of the civil war by political refugees of the leftwing Democratic Army. Xanthopoulos focuses on the sociological and psychological, rather than political, repercussions when the villagers were allowed recently to return to their homes in northern Greece.

Through dialogues and scenes from daily life, we see that the Greeks have maintained their ethnic character, but have been slowly integrated into the Hungarian culture over the years. The dilemma of those going back to a "homeland" bereft of relatives and friends, and, in the case of younger people, without a grasp of the language, is pointedly revealed through monologues. The misty, muted photography of Andreas Sinas imparts an Eastern European atmosphere, and the impressive score by Eleni Karaindrou, ranging from orchestral to Greek and Hungarian folk music, won her the award for best music.

A knack for recreating the flavor and tempo of life in a small village is also revealed in Dimos Avdeliodis' first feature, *The Tree We Damaged*, which was shown in the information section, out of competition. It received a special award from the Panhellenic Critics Union.

A stern schoolmaster attempts to instill some knowledge and discipline in his unmotivated charges in a scene reminiscent of Truffaut's classic 400 Blows. The blissful freedom of the ensuing summer, filled with the escapades, wanderings and flirtations of one of the pupils and his pals, provide the rest of the action. Set in Chios in 1960, The Tree We Damaged is a very human, observant view of childhood on a Greek island. It unfolds with a minimum of dialogue and incorporates a warm sense of humor - a quality so desperately lacking in Greek films, even those labelled comedies.

Maria Hatzimichali-Papaliou's *The Bee-Keeper Died or Another Myth* is a feature-length documentary made during four months of the shooting of Theo Angelopoulos' *The Bee-Keeper* in Florina, Nafplion and Galaxidi. Besides giving the festival audience their only glimpse of the latter film – which was shown in Venice and scheduled for non-competitive screening in Thessaloniki, but later cancelled – it was also a first-hand account of the "modus operandi" of Angelopoulos.

Considered the leading Greek director, Angelopoulos is a perfectionist who is meticulous about even the smallest details. In his scenes with actor Marcello Mastroianni, he demonstrates different positions and expressions, and technique, which is not adeptly rendered and suffers from lack of plot development and characterization.

In Tony Lykouresis' Alcestes, a writer suffering a crisis on his 40th birthday goes back to his birthplace, the island of Zakynthos, to search for a lost love. Stavros Tsiolis' Regarding Vassilis is a stark account in the life of a professor who shuns the company of all but his daughter, living in solitary existence



'Caravan Serai' shared best film honors

coaches the quintessential Italian in correct Greek pronunciation, which Mastroianni carefully repeats until they are both satisfied.

A number of short subjects in the information section and official program were made by women, who will swell the ranks of Greek female directors if they move on to features. The award for best short film was shared by three directors. Anna Grigoriou's Sunday is an account of a Sunday in the city as seen by a young girl on a date. Adam, by Iordanis Ananiadis, one of the leaders in Greece's small but growing animated film community, humorously depicts a ribald species of man that appears after a nuclear war. Evris Papanikolas' The Perfect Crime is a well-made crowd pleaser about a happy-go-lucky hearse driver who is startled when his corpse inconveniently emerges from the coffin on the way to the cemetery.

In Dimitris Panayotatos' *The Night With Silena*, a feature entry, Christos (Antonia Vlachakou) is obsessed with Silena, a girl who lives opposite him and works in a local bar. He disturbs his ordered life to pursue her and entice her to play a "game" with him in his house. The film depends too heavily on that leaves him outside the realm of ordinary society.

Costas Sfikas' *Allegory* is a two-hour experimental film which, through images of sculptures and paintings, all juxtaposed under a large blue eye, symbolizes the crushing of paganism and the mythology which succeeded it, and the eventual emergence of one supreme deity. Sfikas received a special award from the critics for "continuing on his unique path", in reference to his previous abstract works. Unfortunately, *Allegory* is not suitable for a commercial run and would have a better chance on the festival circuit if it were a short.

Stavros Tornes' Danilo Treles (The Famed Andalusian Musician) asks: "Where is Danilo Treles and why are they looking for him in the mountains of Epirus?" After 80 minutes of aimless cavorting in rudimentary costumes and nonsensical exchanges between the Fox Man, English blues musician Bee, the flute-playing African Deedee and a mysterious hooded witch, who are all looking for Treles, we never learn the answers; nor do we particularly care.

The best of the festival films "beckoned us to dream" as Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri said in her opening remarks. On the other hand, there were some that beckoned us to find the exit.

Despite increased budgets and improved technique in last year's Greek films, only a few sold more than 100,000 tickets at the box office. In order to lure the younger set out of cafes and discos, and the older folks away from their televisions and video players, Greek films must have more commercial appeal. Without this, there can be no hope for international distribution, and hence no hope for at least breaking even on initial investments.



'Happy Homecoming Comrade' won the best first feature film

Selling Greece's perspective

Even when Shultz isn't here or Papoulias over there, efforts are constantly underway to strengthen Greek-American relations. And a number of lobbying groups, both public and private, are leading the way

by Haris Livas

S o much of politics is public relations. Making one's point usually depends more on lobbying and publicity than strength of ideology.

This is certainly the case in Greece's relations with the United States, where selling the country's perspective can often be an uphill battle, and, as we have seen, a little bad publicity can go a long way towards damaging the economy. Moreover, as far as protecting national interests is concerned, Greece is being wildly outspent by the Turks.

Last June Turkey established a public relations fund into which, over the course of its first year of existence, flowed \$10 million. Turkish Minister of State Mesut Yilmaz, speaking last May to the Assembly of Turkish-American Associations, said the fund would be used to overhaul Turkey's Ottoman Archives, consisting of documents "shedding light on the history of 23 countries". Presumably these documents will be used to counter Armenian charges of murder and oppression.

Some of the fund's money has also been used for a poll taken in five countries on how Turkey is perceived. It seems that the average citizen questioned thought of Turks as "savages" – thus was the decision taken, according to a U.S. official, for the Turks "to wrap themselves in culture and change that image".

To look after their interests in America, Turkey picked in 1983 the firm of Gray & Company for an initial contract of \$300,000. The fee later rose to \$600,000 and currently stands at \$800,000.

In contrast, Greece has been spending peanuts. The government hired a public relations firm, David Fenton Communications, Inc., in 1983 for a six-month contract at \$48,000. Fenton ended up being around a few years, but the job was later given to Daniel J. Edelman, Inc., who promised more than he could deliver and lost the contract early this year. By last month a replacement had not yet been chosen.

In the meantime, Greece's image abroad has steadily deteriorated over the PASOK years, causing one government official to say "it's proving hard to dispel the idea that we're a bunch of commies."

P.R. aside, the lobbying firm of



U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz with Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias in March

Manatos and Manatos was hired to mind Greek interests in the U.S. Congress. Andy Manatos, a State Department official during the Carter administration, calls his job "molding opinions".

He says his basic approach is to focus on "the 12 key members of Congress who decide about 75 percent of the legislation... You find gaps in their knowledge and fill those gaps". Manatos is currently working on trying to get the House of Representatives to declare Greek Independence Day (March 25) an American national holiday.

One of the main problems he must combat in molding U.S. opinions is that Turkey's lobbying strategy is often not so much playing up its own strengths as exploiting Greece's apparent weaknesses. Favorite questions of Turkish lobbyists include whether Greece is pro- or anti-terrorism, whether Greece is a friend of Khadafy, whether Greece is anti-American and so on.

To answer these questions, a number of Greek-American organizations have emerged, each playing a distinctive role in projecting a favorable image for the nation.

One such group is the United Hellenic-American Congress, headed by Andy Athens and described as "the layman's side of the 500 Greek Orthodox churches across the country". Another is the American-Hellenic Alliance, Inc., directed by Kenneth Egan, who also heads an affiliated organization, the Trade and Tourism Alliance.

Egan says his job consists of working on cultural exchanges and trying to improve bilateral relations. Some of his recent activities have included trying to persuade Congress that Greece is safe for U.S. tourists and hosting a reception for the crew of the Kyrenia II, a replica of an ancient merchant ship that travelled to New York for the Statue of Liberty celebration. (To promote this event, the Greek government provided about \$20,000; the private sector put up \$100,000.)

Egan also cites a number of other events lately that have promoted Greece. There was a successful exhibition of Byzantine silver at the Walters Gallery and a Byzantine symposium at Dunbarton Oaks. A television show is currently being filmed on the lifestyles of prominent Greeks. And a conference on alleged human rights violations in Turkey is tentatively set for February





Nikos Mavroules: 'We're a friend'

or March by the University of Maryland.

On Capitol Hill, a lobby called the American-Hellenic Institute of Public Affairs, also known as AHI-PAC, is attempting to counter Turkish advocats. They tell members of Congress that Soviet aid to Ankara is the largest outlay granted to any non-communist country, mostly in the form of grants. They remind that a Joint Economic Agreement between the two nations was signed in 1984, worth about \$6 billion for the Turks up to 1990 and giving dozens of Soviet technicians access to Turkish facilities.

Plenty of this sort of information streams from AHI-PAC in the form of letters to the White House and Senate – often appearing later in politicians' speeches. AHI-PAC members are called to testify before committees on Mediterranean affairs, but, as special counsel Eugene Rossides says, "We lobby for American interests. We represent neither Greece nor Cyprus, although our function is to strengthen American ties with those countries.

"We support the best interests of the U.S. on Greek and Cypriot issues. We don't get involved in either Greek or Cypriot internal politics."

AHEPA, the American-Hellenic Educational Progressive Association,

Paul Sarbanes

with over 50,000 members, is one of the strongest Greek-American voices in the States. Current projects include exchange programs, working to permanently return the Olympic Games to Greece and "Hill stuff" – lobbying members of Congress.

AHEPA also sponsors Greek dances, lectures and conferences. The group's annual budget is over \$1 million, but its leaders stress that their goals are basically non-political. "We are a bridge, a territory where issues can be discussed," says Executive Director Timothy Maniatis. He adds that members are "annoyed" by occasional anti-American sentiments from Greece.

This is an opinion also held by various Greek-American politicians in Washington. Nikos Mavroules (D-Mass.) says: "One thing that would help immensely is the putting aside of political anti-American rhetoric. Those days are gone. I think if there's an issue, then we talk about the issue. The days of kicking this country around are over. Once we can have that kind of dialogue with our colleagues in Greece, then it will be apparent that we're not an enemy. We're a friend, and I think the people of Greece should know that."

Gus Yatron (D-Pa.) quotes the

words of a fellow member of the House Foreign Aid Committee: "You're very strong on Greek-Turkish issues, but you're first of all an American."

"That's right," Yatron says. "Some of the members think that the position I take is pro-Greek because my parents came from Greece. But I try to approach it as an American."

Both he and Mavroules concur with the opinion that there is disunity among the Greek-American community. "We've never effectively worked together as one group," Mavroules says, "to put the kind of pressure on government that people will listen to. We go just so far and then we back off. I would like to see greater unanimity on the issues and a much more concentrated effort – that we work together without breaking up into factionalized groups."

America's elections this month feature a host of Greek-American candidates. Peter Marudas, Senator Paul Sarbanes' administrative assistant, says that "if all Greek-Americans who are running for governor are elected, we'll have a twenty-fifth of all the state governments in the U.S."

He also says this of Greek-Americans: "They might be Americans first, but they're proud they're Greek, and proud to affirm it."

On the road: Running the Spartathlon

by Martha H. Frangiadakis

You're 110 kilometres down the road. You've been running all day since leaving Athens at 7:00 am. First the old National Road to Corinth. The 36 degree temperature and reflected heat from the road makes your internal body temperature soar – and no way to cool it down – but you keep on running.

Corinth, 80 km. You keep running on back country roads now. The sun sets and you start to cool down, perhaps only then realizing how hot it was.

Now it's dark. The moon isn't up yet and you can't see your cramped feet padding along the road.

You make Namea. Time for a brief rest and something to drink. Only another 130 km to go. But this will be over the Taygetos, through the Sangas Pass, 1,200 metres up. And the word is that rain, fog and gale-force winds are starting to move in on the way.

But tomorrow, if all goes well, and you don't get lost on the mountain and your body doesn't collapse, you'll reach Sparta and touch the Statue of Leonidas.



A runner surveys the Greek countryside

And you'll have finished the Spartathlon.

Clearly this accomplishment means a great deal to the hardy group of people calling themselves ultra-distance runners. And some of the best of this strange breed come to Greece every September to recreate the run of Pheidippides to Sparta in 490 B.C., dispatched from Athens to seek help in fighting the Persians.

Quietly and steadily over the last five years, Greece has become home to



The pace is sometimes fast, sometimes slow

the truly unique event in world athletics. The 246-km cross-country run is gaining in reputation every year, and, no, it's not just a longer marathon.

The Spartathlon is one of the toughest cross-country foot races in the world, and no matter how much you talk with the runners, and no matter how expressive they are, it's difficult to understand exactly why they do it. Why would someone punish himself so intensely for the chance to wear an olive wreath in Sparta?

"I can't explain it," says 55-year-old Dan Coffey. "It's just a Cloud Nine experience."

Coffey, who has run three Spartathlons, is a retired school teacher. With few family obligations, he now centers his life around his running. "It's the dream of my life to finish this race," he said shortly before this year's event on September 19. The record heat got to Coffey, though. He had to drop out before reaching Corinth.

Ray Krolewicz, 31, of South Carolina, finished the Spartathlon, coming in



Yannis Kouros, at the race's end under the statue of Leonidas

two hours before deadline. "I've run 105 races of more than 50 km and finished all but three," he says. "If you have taught school for 12 years, you can do anything. I started off as a sprinter. Before finishing 100 metres, I turned left and got lost. By the time I stopped I had run 10 km. I figured long distances were the thing for me."

Krolewicz gives the appearance of not being overly ruffled by much of anything. But appearances can be deceiving. The training required for this kind of event requires hours of practice a day, over hill and in all kinds of weather. Inspiration is essential.

"The history of this race is important to me," Krolewicz says. "I remember those old Spartan mothers who said to their sons, 'Come home with your shield or on your shield', and I know I have to make it, I have to finish."

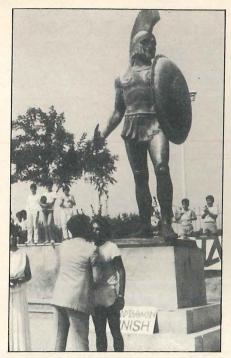
Mary Hanudel has run three Spartathlons – and finished each one. "I work out how I'm going to run the race," she says. "Fast here, slow there. I always run with a partner, and so during the run I'm watching myself – When does the next checkpoint come? Did I do what I wanted to in this stretch? If not, how can I compensate? – that sort of thing."

Does she ever think about giving up?

"Every other step."

But the most amazing member of this amazing club is, without doubt, Yannis Kouros. Each of the three times he's run the Spartatlon he's won - and by a wide margin.

Kouros is from Tripolis, a part of Greece known in ancient times for producing superior runners and couriers. And it seems that, all these years later,



A victory kiss for the champion

this region has produced yet another super-runner. Kouros was an unknown until he entered the first Spartathlon in 1983. He ran the course in 21 hours 53 minutes that year, a full three-and-ahalf hours before the second runner. In 1984 he finished in 20 hours 25 minutes. Kouros is a little bit unreal, this small, muscular man who seems able to run forever.

The 1986 Spartathlon was the most difficult so far because of very high temperatures the first day, and strong winds and fog on the mountain at night. Kouros had hoped to beat his '84 record this year, but found the going too rough. It wasn't because of the harsh conditions on the mountain – he had long since passed the mountain when the rains set in. And he says the heat didn't really bother him. No, it's just that he drank some cocoa on the road which gave him some stomach problems.

Most runners don't worry about winning the race. Aside from the fact that they know Kouros will win, the true accomplishment in this contest is simply to finish. Most are racing against themselves, trying to establish a new personal best.

And not all the running around goes on in the race. It takes more than 250 volunteers to stage the Spartathlon – 250 unpaid, hardworking, get-littlethanks-other-than-the-fun-of-it volunteers.

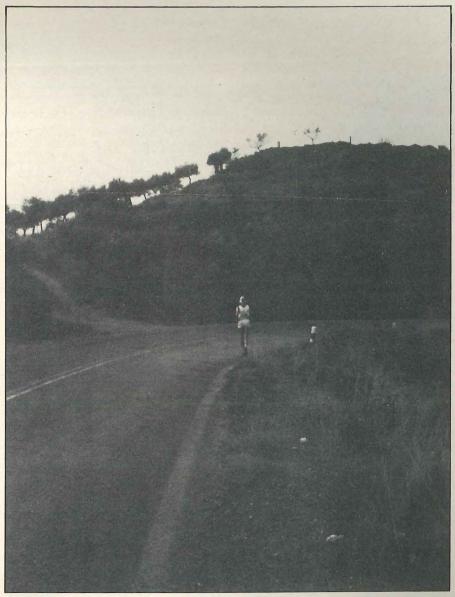
Airline tickets and transportation expenses have to be begged and borrowed for all the athletes from various international carriers and companies. Aid stations and check points are placed every 3 km along the route (and we're talking on top of mountains, in fields and so on...for over 200 km), each manned for 36 hours straight. Radio communications are maintained throughout between Athens, the Sparta headquarters and on the road.

Cars patrol the entire distance, picking up dropouts, relaying news and myriad other tasks. Planning for the next Spartathlon began just a few days after this one was over.

The International Spartathlon Asso-

The Olympic Games will come here in 1996 (the 100th anniversary of the modern games). Each host nation has a right to propose an event for the games. I want that event to be the Spartathlon. That's my dream and what we're working toward."

The combination of the history, the incredible physical challenge and the beauty of the course attracts more and better runners every year. Fifty-one



The Spartathlon runner is a study in solitude

ciation sponsors the race. Nick Kouyoufas is president of the Spartathlon Association for 1986/87, and he definitely has some ambitions for the event.

"We run the race on a strictly nonprofit basis," he says. "There is no prize money. We're here because we enjoy it. And when we don't enjoy it anymore, then it'll be time for us to all go home.

"Greece has given the Olympic Games and the marathon to world athletics. I have a dream for this race. runners from 13 nations competed this year.

And by the end, after 246 long kilometres, they jogged into Sparta one after the other – Kouros before sunup, the others throughout the day – 19 finishers out of the original 51.

Some looked more the worse for wear than others, but all recovered enough by the evening for a victory celebration. They compared notes, planned changes in their training programs and said they would be back next year, and do it all over again.

When Plaka was under siege

by J.M. Thursby

⁶Plaka is the oldest continually inhabited community in Europe," says Lydia Carras. "It is vital that we preserve it as a living entity."

Carras, a London-based Greek, has championed the nation's cultural heritage since her honeymoon in Nafplion in



Salvaging a neoclassical facade

1970. It was then that she and her husband, Costas, discovered that numerous old houses were falling prey to development schemes.

Back in London, the couple decided to take action. This resulted in the founding of *Elliniki Etairia*, a nonprofit organization "to enhance the interest of Greeks in the values of their cultural and environmental heritage". The two also helped found The National Trust in Greece (U.K.) and The Society for Preservation of Greek Heritage (U.S.), set up mainly to channel donations into worthwhile projects.

"For example, instead of donating money for a new village church we persuade them to restore the Byzantine one the village already has," Carras says.

She was therefore already an experienced conservationist when they bought a house in the Plaka 10 years ago. They had no idea of the existing problems, but it didn't take long to find out that the area was under siege.

During the military dictatorship, nightclubs, bars and strip joints in the Piraeus red light district were closed down. Many moved to Plaka, where residents were offered large sums of money to vacate their homes. If that failed they were harassed into leaving. When the Carras family moved in only 4,000 of the original 15,000 inhabitants remained – most of them poor.



A rested balcony



Lydia Carras (left) with Terri Vanderbilt, producer of her television venture

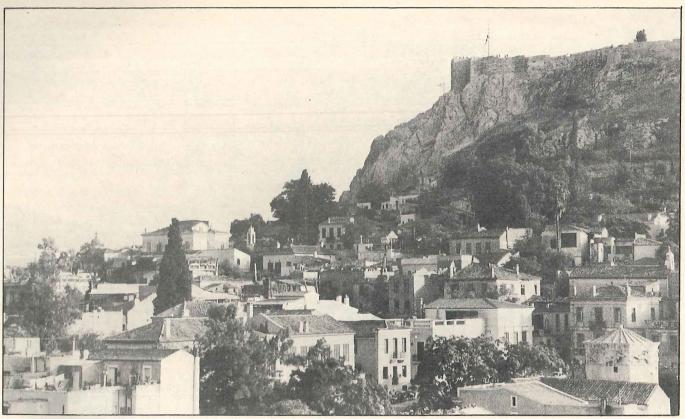
"One woman who had a small shop had megaphones put right up against her windows because she refused to sell out," Carras recalls. "She was continually pestered and told she would move dead or alive."

The situation was desperate. Organized crime and bully-boy tactics were proving too successful. Several small neighborhood committees existed, but mostly without a unified direction. "I decided to invite them all to my house for drinks," Carras says. "It was amazing how friendly they all became." The meeting gave birth to The Coordinating Committee for the Preservation of Plaka.

Carras then found herself the target of harassment. "It was quite frightening. All our relatives wanted us to move because we had young children. But I couldn't desert them. It would have been the last straw if we had pulled out so easily."

Disco and bar owners said in their defense that they were offering tourists exactly what they wanted. They even planned to change the name of Plaka to "Dionysopolis" (The town of Dionysus/ Bacchus), a place of unbridled pleasure. "Dionysus took his revenge," Carras says with a laugh. "His festivities were connected with religion, not commercialism."

As the committee's overseas representative, she contacted the heads of various international tourist organizations, who signed a petition saying that



The Plaka today, a general view

the corruption of Plaka was not what tourists wanted. The letter was given wide coverage in the Greek press, which helped the campaign immensely.

A Professor Zivas of the Town Planning Department at Athens Polytechnic prepared a master plan of measures to save the area. The three main points were:

• Increased pedestrian thoroughfares.

• Prohibition of neon lighting.

• Removal of seedy bars, discos and other "unsuitable forms of entertainment".

Many people helped and offered their services in different ways. At government level, Carras remembers Stefanos Manos of New Democracy and Antonis Tritzis of PASOK as being particularly involved.

But she says that now that the points of the master plan have been implemented, there are other problems still waiting to be solved. "There is a local state-run complaints department which should be revitalized. We must be vigilant. After all, it was only three years ago that plans to destroy Plaka and make it into a park were finally abandoned.

It was in this connection that The Greek Archaeological Society bought 183 houses back in the 1950s, with the intention of demolishing them. The society still owns these homes. Carras would like to see them inhabited, but many are now in a bad state of repair.

"There is a scheme in use in Scot-

land and other places in Europe where old houses are given to tenants rentfree for up to 10 years on the understanding that they will make them habitable," she says. This scheme buys time and keeps buildings in a reasonable condition until the state can afford to renovate them. "I would like to see it introduced in Plaka. We don't want a fossilized tourist attraction, we want a living community. No more museums and offices.

"Plaka, after all, forms a unique society where people of widely differing incomes all live together in the same locality, rich and poor side by side."

Carras would also like to see protection extended to the hills of Athens – Philopappou and Theseion – and financial help offered for restoration.

She says she has little to do now with the organizations she helped create. "It is important that they attact new members with innovative plans," she says. Her energy is finding fertile ground in another medium: filmmaking. The award-winning film *Where God Walked* on Earth was shown on BBC television last spring, and carries a clear conservation message: St. Catherine's Orthodox Monastery at the foot of Mount Sinai, the oldest in the world, welcomes tourists. But tourism facilities must not be allowed to encroach on the ancient spiritual community.

After last season's proliferation of flashing neon lights and fast food res-

Photos from 'Plaka' by Lisa Micheli

taurants in places of historical interest or scenic beauty, Carras' message is more urgent than ever. The flotsam and jetsam of the tourist trade is a sad inheritance for the future.

As Carras says: "Greece's cultural and physical heritage must be valued and protected – it is her most precious asset."



A quiet street - now quiet again



Duck hunting in Athens

Be it ever so noisy, there's no place like home

by Susan Zannos

There's a duck in the back court. I might not have noticed, or, at least, might not have become involved in the duck's days and ways, had I not just returned to Athens after a long flight. For me the dragging malaise of jet lag is far worse when I travel east.

At any rate, the first morning back I awoke at 3:00 a.m., defrosted the refrigerator and entertained gloomy thoughts about how exhausted I would be before the day was over. In the midst of these forebodings, in the thick, deep silence of earliest dawn, I first heard the duck. QWACK QWAAAAACK QWACK QWACK.

The "back court" is an architectural pit, a cement chasm in the center of the block. Facing each of the four streets that bound the block are two or three apartment buildings of five or six floors each, not counting the street level, with two apartments on each floor. Each of these approximately 144 apartments has a balcony facing the street and another opening onto the back court, which is perhaps 25 metres deep and 10 metres wide. Thus, if each household averages only four members, nearly 600 people and a duck share this small air column.

When it is hot, as it was that week, all day and all night all of the doors to all of the back balconies are open. Babies cry, radios blare, men yell at their wives, women gossip across the court, a rock group rehearses...but this is nothing compared to the sound of the duck. The duck wakes well before dawn, with, as I interpret it, enthusiasm. Or perhaps some unbearable grief. Or maybe only duck boredom. But whatever inchoate feelings impel the duck into the new day, he (or she) wishes to express them. And does. Loudly and often.

The second morning I awoke at 4:00 a.m. and repotted a few plants. Occasionally I went onto the back balcony and tried to figure out where the duck was. I could see one whole side of the court, and it did not seem to be on any of those balconies. But I couldn't be sure. The quacking seemed to come from deep in the recesses of the pit, but the sound echoed off all the concrete walls.

On the third morning I slept until 5:00 and awoke to the sound of the duck. The long hot days had been going on with no concern for my lack of sleep, and I was exhausted. Instead of finding useful little tasks to do, I stood rooted to the back balcony. QWAAACK QWACKQWACK. Silence. QWAAAACK. Very long silence. QWACK QWACK QWACK.

That morning there seemed to be others out on their balconies looking and listening for the duck. Directly across from me a young Greek god, in the sun's first rays and white briefs, stood frozen in an attitude of intense concentration. His weight was on one leg with the other slightly bent – rather like the Hermes in the Olympia museum. He leaned forward slightly, his hands on the balcony railing, his head turned slightly to one side.

The following morning I slept until

6:00, and again it was the duck that woke me. I leaped from bed with a flood of adrenalin in my veins and, berserk with fury, set out to find the duck. I would find the damn duck if I had to ring every doorbell on the block.

At first I just walked around the neighborhood looking at the fronts of the apartments and connecting them in my mind with their backs. I had never done this before – the back court had always seemed a separate reality with no connection to the daytime streets. As people began coming out of the buildings – char ladies to wash the steps, people going to work – I asked them whether they knew the whereabouts of the duck. No one did.

It finally occurred to me that I was acting like a mad person, so I started back to my apartment, defeated. As I passed the building on the corner, a pleasant-faced old woman greeted me with a *kali mera* and a comment deploring the garbage left in the streets. I returned her greeting, agreed that the garbage situation was horrid and asked if she knew anyone with a duck. Her face broke into a wicked smile and she pointed up. I thought for a moment that she meant the gods kept ducks, but she said: "Fourth floor."

I came home early that day, intending to take a nap. The duck was still going strong, so I walked back to the corner building. Someone came out just as I reached the door, so I slipped in. And up to the fourth floor.

I knocked on the door. A man's voice asked who it was, and I responded with my name. "Just a minute," he said, and I waited. When he opened the door he looked surprised. "Oh," he said, "I thought you were the children's teacher."

"No," I said, "I am a neighbor. I live in the next building. Do you have a duck?" I could tell by his resigned look that this was not his first discussion about the duck.

"Perhaps," he said, "you think the duck is dirty. This is a very clean duck."

I said that the hygienic qualities of ducks had not entered my mind. Rather, it was their means of communication – early and often.

"Do you think that the duck makes more noise than the cars and motorcycles?" he asked.

I said that I was sure that at 5:00 a.m., in the back court, the duck made more noise than any cars or motorcycles, because there weren't any. There ensued a disagreement about what time the duck greeted the new day, and I offered to begin ringing his doorbell as the duck began quacking each morning.

"What am I to do?" he asked mournfully. "My children love the duck. What can I do?"

My vocabulary not being equal to the occasion, I made a motion with my hands indicating that he could wring the duck's neck.

"I couldn't do that," he said. "My little boys wouldn't understand." He paused. "But I am preparing them," he continued softly, choked with poignant sorrow and the histrionic timing of a master storyteller. "I have told my little sons that when the wild ducks fly over-...do you understand? When the wild ducks fly over in the sky...soon now they will come...they will take our duck with them."

"The duck will be gone soon?" I asked.

"Yes," he said sadly. "Yes." And closed the door.

The following morning I awoke at 7:00 and heard the duck only briefly before I left for work. The next morning it took the alarm to wake me at 7:30. I lay there for a moment, hearing the familiar morning sounds from the back court. Children's voices. A radio. The lady upstairs asking about the health of the mother of the woman across the court.

I didn't hear the duck.

For several minutes I listened. Voices. Music. Cars in the distance. No duck. Surely not so soon? Surely the wild ducks had not come so soon? Summer was hardly over...

QWACK QWAAAAAAACK. Thank heavens! What a relief!

It's good to be home. Of course, wherever one lives there's no place h 'e home. But when home is Athens, I'm fairly sure there's no place even remotely like it.

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Restoring the splendor:

The Italian Embassy

The salmon and white embassy and residence on Vassilissias Sofias was once home to a prince and part of the Hotel Grande Bretagne

by Katey Angelis

Dominating the corner of Sekeri and Vassilissis Sofias is the graceful neoclassical Italian Embassy and Residence. Although the original building, constructed between 1875 and 1880, was quite square and unadorned, it was big (3,700 square metres), though described by its owner as "quite



Ambassador Pisa in his chancery Office a modest little house").

The building's fortunes rose at the turn of the century when Prince Nicholas, brother of King Constantine I, married Grand Duchess Helene of Russia and purchased the site. Commissioned to enlarge and beautify it, German architect Ernst Ziller "wrapped" the original building from the back with an extended overlap that is readily visible from the corner and added a third storey to that part of the edifice. In addition, he embellished the facade with columns and balconies.

When Greece became a republic after the Asia Minor disaster of 1922, Prince Nicholas went into exile and the building was vacated. It became "Le Petit Palais", an annex to the Hotel Grande Bretagne.

From approximately 1929 to 1933, Eleftherios Venizelos took over the entire ground floor while he was building a new townhouse further up Vassilissis Sofias (which is now the British Embassy Residence).

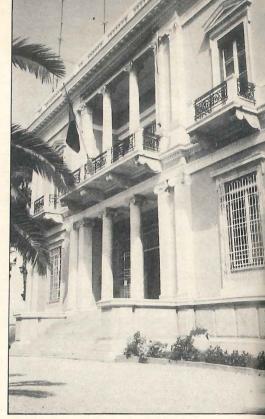
Following its Grande Bretagne era, the building was leased by the Italian government to house its legation. After renting for 10 years, the Italians purchased it outright in 1955. Because of its great size, it comfortably houses both the chancery offices of the embassy and the official residence of the ambassador and his family.

Over the years the building suffered deterioration, but under former Ambassador Paulini major interior renovations were carried out. The work continued after the arrival of current Ambassador Pisa and his wife two years ago.

The restoration of the exceptional parquet floors of the principal reception rooms of the residence have recently been carried out by skilled craftsmen, and the exterior has been carefully renovated.

Ambassador Pisa had served in another capacity at the embassy nearly 20 years ago, and he and his wife agree that the color of the embassy residence at that time could best be described as a "dirty white". Today it is a soft salmon with white trim.

Among the grand occasions which the embassy has witnessed have been a spectacular garden party given by the Italian ambassador upon the return of King George to Greece in 1936, and, more recently, formal receptions occa-



The restored facade, once 'dirty white'

sioned by the state visit of former Italian President Sandro Pertini.

Due perhaps to the tastes of Grand Duchess Helene, the house leaves a decidedly northern European impression on visitors. The extensive use of wood in panelling, decoration, fireplaces and floors is unusual for a Mediterranean country. Combining comfortably, however, with the neoclassical detail, the house presents a unified whole. The grand staircase, the dining room and the salons provide ample space for state entertaining, while panels which can partition these rooms give a feeling of intimacy for more intimate functions. Above all, the building provides a comfortable and beautiful residence for a family.

Next month: The French Embassy



The ambassador's wife with an antique clock



A Northern European emphasis on wood abounds

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National Economy, Syntagma Sg.	323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	.(031) 26-4321
Planning, Housing & Environment,	
Ambelokipi	643-1461
Presidency, Zalokosta 3	
Press and Information, Zalokosta 10	
Prime Minister's Office, Zalokosta 3	

The Athenian organizer

Public Order, Katehaki 1	
Public Works, Har. Trikoupi 182	
Research & Technology, Syntagma Sq	
Social Security, Stadiou 21	

Banks

The addresses listed are those of the central offices. Most branches also have a number of suburban and rural branches. All banks are open from 8am to 2pm, Monday to Thursday, Friday 8am to 1.30pm. National Bank of Greece, Aeolou 86	
National Bank of Greece, Aeolou 86	
Commercial Bank of Greece, Sophokleous 11321-0911	
Ionian and Popular Bank, Panepistimiou 45	
Bank of Attica, Panepistimiou 19	
Bank of Greece, Panepistimiou 21	
Credit Bank, Stadiou 40 324-5111	
The following exchange centers are open extra hours: 8 am-9pm Mon-Fri, 8 am-8 pm Sat, Sun:	
National Bank, Kar. Servias & Stadiou	
Mon-Fri 8.30 am-1.30 pm - 3.30-7.30 pm:	
Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sophias722-0201	
Foreign Banks	
Algemene Bank Nederland,	
Paparigopoulou 3, Klafthmonos Sg	
American Express, Panepistimiou 17	
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10	
Arab Hellenic Bank, Panepistimiou 43	
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	
Bank Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25	
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari	
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	
Citibank,	
Othonos 8	
Kolonaki Square	
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus 452-3511	
Continental Illinois of Chicago, Stadiou 24324-1562	
Credit Banque Commercial de France,	
Filellinon 8	
First National Bank of Chicago, Syngrou 9981-8904	
Grindlays Bank,	
Merlin 7	
Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus 411-1753	
Midland Bank,	
Sekeri 1A, Kolonaki	
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq	
National Westminster Bank,	
Filonos 137-139, Piraeus	
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC452-7483	

Churches and Synagogues

Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

Agia Irmi, Aeolou	
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	.646-4315
Chrisospilotissa, Aeolou 60	.321-6357
Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos	.322-1308
Sotiros, Kidathineon	.322-4633
Other denominations:	
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezi 10	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 5	
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-	.020-2020
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	801.2516
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan,	
Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus	451-6564
St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	
St. Andrew's Protestant Church.	
Frangogianni 47, Papagou (offices)	652-2209
Services: TASSIS School, Kifissias 9 am	OUL LLUU
Christos Kirche, Sina 66, 11:15 am	
St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	721-4906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),	1000
Filellinon 21	323-1090
	020 1000

Cultural organisations and archaeological institutes

American School of Classical Studies	
Soudias 54	723-6314
British Council, Kolonaki Sq. 17	363-3211
British School of Archaeology, Soudias 52	721-0974
Canadian Archaeological Institute	
Gennadion 2B, Kolonaki	722-3201
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6	361-2518
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16	360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	362-9886
Institut Francais, Sina 29	362-4301
Branch: Massalias 18	
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47	522-9294
Italian Archaeol Inst. Parthenonos 14	923-9613
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women,	
Dimokritou 14	361-1042
Parnassos Hall, Karytsi Sq.8	721-8746
Society for the Study of Modern	
Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872
Swedish Archaeol Inst. Mitseon 9	

Educational Institutions

American Community Schools	. 639-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	.671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	. 665-9991
Campion School	
College Year in Athens	.721-8746
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi)	.639-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower)	.779-2247
Dropfeld Gymnasium	.682-0921
Italian School	
Italian Archaeol. School	.923-9163
Kifissia Montessori School	
LaVerne University	.801-0111
Lycee Francais	.362-4301
Pooh Corner Kindergarten/Nursery	.801-1827
St. Catherine's British Embassy	.282-9750
St. Lawrence College	.661-1851
Tassis 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 112	.923-7835
Vrilissia Elementary	

Social/Sports Clubs

Alcoholics Anonymous	.894-3737
American Legion (Athens Post)	
Tziraion 9 (near Temple of Zeus)	922-0067
A.C.S. Tennis Club,	
129 Ag. Paraskevi, Halandri	.639-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	
Athenian Hockey Club	.813-2853
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2	923-2872
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei	
Canadian Women's Club	671-1150
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
Hash House Harriers Jogging Club 807-5237	,807-7663
Hippodrome, Faliron	.941-7761
International Club	.801-2587
New Yorkers Society,	
Chiou 4	672-5485
Overeaters Anonymous	.346-2800
Republicans Abroad (Greece)	

Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	
Sports Center, Agios Kosmas	
The Players 681-6963, 682-	9200, 692-4853
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group	D,
Romanou Melodou 4	
Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi	
Politia Club, Aristotelous 8	
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	
YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	

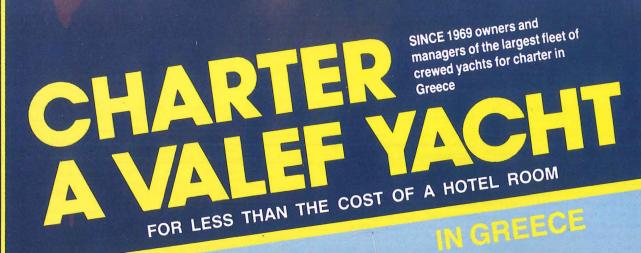
Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Wome	
Club, Ermou 8	
Athens Cosmopolitan-Lions Club	
(Mr P. Baganis)	
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 Center (EL-KE-PA),	
Kapodistriou 28	
Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150	
Hellenic Export Promotion Council, Stadiou	
Hellenic Olympic Committee, Kapsali 4	
Hellenic Shipowners' Association,	
Akti Miaouli 85	411-8011
National Organization of Hellenic Handicra	afts.
Mitropoleos 9	
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16	5324-7805
National Tobacco Board, Kapodistrias 36	
Propeller Club	
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo,	
Egnatious 154. Thessaloniki	(031) 23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

Greek

	Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Akadimias St. 7-9	0 8 6 2 3
	Akti Miaouli 85	
	International, Kaningos 27	9
	Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry,	
	Loudovikou St. 1, Plateia Roosevelt	2
	Professional Chamber of Athens,	
	El. Venizelou St. 44	1
	Professional Chamber of Piraeus,	
	Ag. Konstantinou St. 3	3
	Technical Chamber of Greece.	0
	Kar. Servias 4	0
	Kar. Servias 4	U
	Foreign	
	American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	-
	Valaoritou 17	5
	Valaoritou 4	8
	Far East Trade Centre	
	(Republic of China), 54 Vas. Sofias Ave724-310	7
	French Chamber of Commerce,	
	Vas. Sophias 7a	5
	German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
	German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Dorilaiou 10-12	
	German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Dorilaiou 10-12	
	German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	6
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61	German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Dorilaiou 10-12	6 0 1
5	German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Dorilaiou 10-12	6 0 1 0



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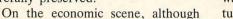
When PASOK was swept into pow-er five years ago, its most attractive slogan was the call for allagi, or change. The Greek scene has certainly changed since 1981, but perhaps not in the ways the socialists had in mind. Also, some of the changes have been quite paradoxical, such as the prime minister's attire. Before the 1981 elections he appeared in public as a sporty, swinging socialist, with open-necked shirt and sweater when everyone else wore a coat and tie. Today he goes around looking like a Belgian banker, while his entire administration could be mistaken for a bunch of soccer fans on their way to Panathinaikos Stadium.

Ladies' wear has also changed. Chic matrons can still be seen in tailored suits in the Kolonaki perimeter, but the younger set makes a determined effort to look as sloppy as possible with shapeless blouses and baggy bloomers, or jeans that are so tight they make a good substitute for girdles. As for the kids, they kiss goodbye to shoe leather with their booties, and henceforth encase their feet and ankles in laced-up sneakers with fancy names which are worn constantly until late puberty, when they have to be removed by an orthopedist wearing a gas mask.

There have been changes in the eating scene, too. In 1981 there were few places other than the traditional taverna or fancy restaurants that could give you acid indigestion. Today you can take your pick from everything under the sun, ranging from Chinese to Serbo-Croatian. Indeed, while chatting with Yannis Horn the other day, he suggested it was time to start a Chineselanguage daily now that the number of Chinese cooks in the greater Athens-Piraeus area is probably as large as the English-speaking population was when he first launched the Athens News 35 years ago.

And talking of newspapers, there have been marked changes in the Greek press. Color has come to liven the pages of the dailies, most of which have changed from broadsheet to tabloid form, with foot-high headlines. However, the great traditions of Greek journalism, such as slipshod reporting and general inaccuracy, have been carefully preserved.

On the economic scene, although the PASOK government has been



urging the people to tighten their belts, source of income and members

urging the people to tighten their belts, the only constriction that seems to have taken place is with the seat belts of cars. Wearing them has been made compulsory by law, and this has been instrumental in saving the lives of countless crash victims who have gone through red lights. The government is now planning to introduce a new law making it compulsory to stop when the light turns red.

The reason why people have been asked to tighten their belts is that most of the country's factories were closed down when it was discovered that instead of using their bank loans to pay industrial fines and retroactive taxes, the industrialists have been using them to set up boutiques for their mistresses, buy 101-foot cabin cruisers or invest in choice property in Politeia or on Lac Leman. Since nothing is being produced locally, the government is having to borrow money abroad to pay for essential imports, such as 12-year-old Chivas Regal, Kellogg's Rice Krispies, smoked salmon from Scotland and Godiva chocolates. As a result, the foreign debt has become unmanageable, and some of the country's more enthusiastic socialists are very pleased to see us in the same boat as some of the Third World countries they admire so much.

In spite of everything, however, Greece is still a member of NATO, although we have not taken part in NATO exercises for a long time now. The excuse is our row with Turkey, but the real reason is the high cost of gasoline at 77 drachmas per litre and the fact that the only serviceable army helicopters are being used to ferry generals and other officials to and from the Pentagon in Holargos.

Also, the PASOK Party line, which was vehemently anti-EEC before 1981, turned volte-face when it became apparent that the community was a valuable source of income and membership brought a veritable bonanza of shuttling between Western capitals at government expense.

Another great change took place a couple of years ago when the city police was merged with the provincial gendarmerie. Both bodies exchanged their grey and grey-green uniforms for NYPD blue, and to make sure nobody would get the idea the streets of Greek cities were being patrolled by New York cops, the force was named Elliniki, or Greek Police. Motorists were relieved to find, though, that the merger did not affect the extraordinary ability of traffic cops to blow their whistles at half-second intervals continuously from seven in the morning to eight at night.

Finally, although PASOK is eager to reform many sectors of Greek life, it has stopped short of tampering with some aspects of it which are so much a part of the social fabric it would cause complete disorientation among the public if they were eliminated. I am referring to the nefos, or smog, which, apart from being an excuse to keep half the cars out of the city center, is also a valuable landmark, visible to airline pilots from a hundred miles away; to the interminable commercials on television which allow viewers to take a three-course meal between the announced time of a show and its actual start; to the lines at the windows of bank tellers who, in spite of their electronic equipment, are still given enough paperwork to justify their existence; and, last but not least, to the almighty hartosimo, or excise stamp, which you are still sent out to buy at the kiosk on the street corner after you have spent a whole morning trying to clear through customs the small package of chocolate chip cookies your favorite aunt from Philadelphia sent you for your birthday.

Legacies and treasures

In Kifissia's many antique shops can be found a trove of precious memories and craftsmanship. An easy walking tour of these establishments may produce any number of finds and surprises

by Katerina Agrafioti

Kifissia has been a popular community resort for over 2000 years. Luxurious villas were built there by Greeks in the Hellenistic period and by Romans in Imperial times.

Most prominent was the summer residence of Herod Atticus, the enormously wealthy Roman governor and intimate of Hadrian who adorned Athens with public buildings at his own with upper and middle class Athenian honeymooners. Horse-drawn carriages still give an old-world air, and Kifissia must be one of the few places left where a shop selling hay stands next to a boutique selling *haute couture* clothing.

Today, Kifissia remains popular with Athenians, especially on summer nights, for the same reason it did mille-



An Aubusson tapestry at 'Pavillion'

expense. Two sarcophagi, said to come from the family vault, are enclosed in a hideous cage on Platanos Square, and busts and statues keep popping up during street repairs.

Later, metropolitans of Athens summered in Kifissia, and during the Ottoman period it seems to have been equally popular with Christians and Muslims.

More recently, Kifissia flourished during the Belle Epoque when Greek tycoons, mainly from Alexandria, built villas in every conceivable – and sometimes inconceivable – style. Many of these remain and some are being restored.

Between wars, Kifissia took on a "watering place" atmosphere, and the airy hotels of Kefalari were popular nia ago: its altitude and vegetation (though not so lush as formerly) afford a nearby oasis from the heat of the city. Now, with its elaborate complexes of maisonettes, Kifissia continues to give off the bewitching odor of money.

What Kifissia has lost in idyllic charm in recent years it has gained in liveliness. With a population of over 40,000, it is quickly becoming an inner suburb. Its innumerable tavernas, ice cream parlors, cafes, discos, bars and fashionable *stekia* (hang-outs) are particularly popular with the young.

With shopping centers sprouting up all over the place, it is not surprising that Kifissia has become a thriving, self-sufficient market with branches of all the well-known shops of central Athens. Given the transportation problems in the city, it is little wonder that Kifissia is full of Athenians on every shopping day.

With its hodge-podge past, Kifissia is the ideal location for antique shops, and 15 of these lie within easy walking distance of each other. Eight are to be found on Kifissias, the avenue leading from Athens and extending from either side of Platanos Square where the traffic police box stands - often without the policeman, thus adding to the liveliness of the intersection. Following the vagaries of street nomenclature, this avenue is sometimes referred to as Mela or Marathonos, though never as Vas. Yeorgiou, which is its official name. The other seven shops lie in immediately neighboring streets.

The variety of merchandise in these shops is great. Some specialize strictly in particular items or specific periods, in Greek popular art or in 18th and 19th century European antiques. The background of the owners is equally diverse. Most are men and, with one exception, all are Greek. Nevertheless, they have two characteristics in common: all have a passion for old things and none would change professions on any account.

Just before entering Platanos Square, on the left at Kifissias No.265, you can't miss a sign both in Greek and English, "A.M. Stamataris, Alpha Importers of Antiques". Lying below street level in an arcade, the shop is a huge room of some 300 square metres filled with furniture of every size and style.

Sitting behind his desk, Mr Stamataris describes how he first got involved in the antique business. At first he specialized in Chinese porcelain when he lived in England. Then, seven years ago, he settled in Kifissia, where he opened a shop up the street. It proved too small, however, for display, storage and repair.

"I mainly specialize in furniture from 1820 and on," he says. "Most of my clientele is Greek, but I also have buyers from London and elsewhere. I import merchandise from Europe, but I also buy furniture from Greek households.

"Times are difficult for antiques," he says. "It's not like the old days, but being correct and honest with my clients, I always give them a certificate of date and origin for what they buy."

On the wall hangs his credo: "The impossible we do today: miracles take a little longer."

"Most people who stop in have something specific in mind, but I'm pleased to assist those who do not." What he cannot accept are people who are misled by dealers. "We must have an Antique Center," he concludes, "like most big cities abroad."

The atmosphere is quite different just across the street at Kifissias 220. Here a dilapidated but charming twostorey pre-war villa houses on the ground floor a driving school and a funeral parlor. A steep central stairway with the sign "Antiques and all objects of Greek traditional art" leads to an upper floor where two adjoining rooms – once bedrooms, perhaps – contain a jumble of things which not only cover the floor and walls, but the ceiling as well.

Nicholas Hadzinikolaidis is a young man who speaks of a family tradition in antiques going back two generations.

"We started out in Abyssinia Square in Monastiraki where peddlers still keep shop out in the open every Sunday morning," he says. "We have all kinds of antiques, old and not so old, keeping an emphasis on Greek popular items in the next room."

Though a "kitsch" style prevails (and Greek kitsch deserves a museum of its own), there are interesting items scattered about which deserve a cursory – and even disbelieving second look. Mr Hadzinikolaidis has recently opened an out-of-doors bistro in the back of his shop.

Further on, just on the square at No. 232, is "Pavilion", owned by Stefan Adler from Alsace. Here everything is orderly, clean and carefully displayed. On one wall a large Aubusson tapestry depicts the family of King Darius bowing before Alexander the Great. Lamps, bronze statuettes by Houdon, Capeaux and Muller stand about as well as several lovely paintings.



Contemporary paintings and old handicrafts at 'Youssouri'



Vangelio Avgerines with a porcelain doll



Alekos Efthymiadis in front of old Macedonian doors

THE ATHENIAN NOVEMBER 1986

"Signed paintings are not necessarily of value," Mr Adler says, pointing to a magnificent work representing a Greek mythological scene by an unknown artist, but which is precious in his judgment. His oldest painting, by Antoine Paypel (1661-1722) costs 800,000 drachmas. In the way he arranges his shop, it is clear that he is also an interior decorator. Among his pieces is a particularly fine ebony buffet with ivory inlay.

"I'm the first and only French antiquaire in Kifissia," says Mr Adler in rather fluent Greek, though he feels more at ease in his native language. He specializes in the 19th century and imports all his merchandise from France. There, he photographs what he believes his clientele in Kifissia want. Then, giving the client a precise idea, he gives his order for buying it.

"Antiques are an investment," he says. "They belong to a special but universal market."

In the first block beyond the square, on the right, at number 238, another small but attractive shop bears the name of Theofilos Zaharakis. He is a serious antique dealer, long in the trade, who moved his central Athens shop to Kifissia in 1981. He speaks of his profession as if it were an addiction from which he did not want to be cured.

Although he has many beautiful objects, he really specializes in paintings by 19th and early 20th century masters – Christou, Asteriades and the stage designer Aravantinos, to mention but few. He also has some fine ceramics manufactured by Kerameikos before the war.

Further up the street, now on the left at the corner of Solomou, is "Palaiopolion". The large court is chockablock with all sorts of outdoor objects, decorative and useful. Emphasis is on architectural elements preserved from demolished houses: ornamental, wrought-iron sections from balconies, lanterns from churches and peasant homes, columns and friezes from neoclassical houses.

"I used to be a collector until I opened this shop two years ago," says the owner, Yiorgos Tsitsas.

Inside there is a mixture of all styles, periods, nationalities and sizes. Ceramics from Mani, Tyrnavos and Crete stand check by jowl beside Gothic furniture. "I buy everything that comes into my hands," Mr Tsitsas says, pointing to a row of old cash registers, "but it is getting more difficult every day to find old things. I have representatives on the islands and the mainland who still supply me with things of interest."

Another shop that has the flair of traditional Greece and is characterized by the passion and knowledge of its owner is "Youssouri", at number 284, a few doors up on Kifissias.

"The word 'antique' has lost its meaning," says Alekos Efthymiadis. "My personal criterion is for old things which touch me aesthetically."

Opened in 1971, it was the first shop of this kind in Kifissia, when the community "was still beautiful and the main



A corner of 'Gallerie Lili'

shopping center was just a little taverna standing in the middle of a huge, empty space," he says, nostalgia creeping into his voice.

A young couple steps in and inquires after a bronze candlestick decorated with a bird. Mr Efthymiadis says apologetically that it is not for sale. It is, no doubt, painful for people who deeply love antiques to sell them.

At "Contessa", upstairs in a nondescript building just across the way at Kifissias 254, Anastasios Siozis expresses similar feelings. East.

"Many of my Greek clients," he says, "want a map or print or the traditional costume of the area from which they come. My foreign buyers often have specialized interests like botany, fauna or Byzantine subjects."

Mr Stavridis first opened his shop in Kolonaki in 1972 and moved to Kifissia in 1980. He publishes catalogues from time to time and collaborates with libraries and universities abroad. Although he has books which dating to the 12th century and maps from the



An ancient map of Greece among literary works at Stavridis' antiquarian bookshop

"I suffer when one of my beloved objects is sold," he says. His merchandise, gleaned over a lifetime, includes magnificent pieces of furniture, porcelain, statues and some exquisite lamps. He imports from France, England and Germany but also collects Greek items. His clients are mostly local collectors who know specifically what they want.

On the left, two blocks further up, is "Monastiraki tis Kifissias", owned by Christomimis Tsilalis, an experienced and aggressive antiquaire whose father dealt in war surplus scrap in the Athens Flea Market.

Recently, the son has opened an auction house in the middle of the city. Most of the time the Kifissia shop is run by his wife, Katerina. She herself collects old cameras, and her husband, musical instruments. Both floors of this old house are packed with furniture, lamps, chandeliers and small decorative items. Each piece of merchandise carries a certificate.

At No.18 Panagitsas, the first street on the right above Platanos Square, is the specialized paradise of Stavros Stavridis. It is a small but well organized antiquarian bookshop which also offers maps and prints, mainly of Greece, Turkey, the Balkans and Near 16th, most of his stock is of the 18th and 19th centuries. He has many items relating to the War of Independence and his prints concentrate on Greek costumes, sailing vessels and warships.

A block farther on, at Shoppingland, the central shopping center of Kifissia, are two more antique shops. Maria Kokkinou, owner of "Gallerie Lili" on the Kolokotronis Street side of the mall, is a successful businesswoman specializing in auctions.

"Auctions in Greece are not in a healthy state," she says. "We need a proper, collectively-run organization with experts and catalogues which print accurate descriptions and prices."

The mother of five children – Lili is the eldest – she is the first to have organized auctions in leading hotels. Recently she held a successful exhibition of Dali and is now planning sales of early modern Greek painters. Importing from Europe, she joins with groups of dealers who buy the entire contents of houses and then divide up the furnishings.

"I find this hard to do in Greece," she says. "I get too sentimental."

On the upper storey of Shoppingland is the charming world of Danae Manzaris. Because she doesn't travel far abroad anymore, for the most part she no longer sells antiques. Given her long experience and fine taste, however, her copies are miracles of Belle Epoque and romantic style.

She specializes in lamps and chandeliers. Some, indeed, are authentic, but most are a skillful blend of new and old. Copper, bronze and wrought iron are combined with glass shades imported from France. These are fetching in effect and low in price. She also collaborates with Greek craftsmen to produce articles of imagination and taste.

Several blocks further up, at Kolokotronis 30, before Kefalari Square, is the garden and house of Haralambos Tsimoyiannis. The sign outside simply says "Antiques", but inside are two tiny rooms with some very fine furniture, such as a round directoire table with a magnificent black and white marble top. Most of his merchandise is imported; everything is old. Porcelain, however, is his specialty, which he has studied thoroughly and which he collects mostly on trips to France, Belgium and Austria. He is also a stage designer and interior decorator.

"My foreign clientele knows what it wants and is familiar with the prices," he says. "Greeks sometimes look surprised. I only deal with pieces whose date and provenance I am sure of. Mostly I work on special orders, but I am always happy to make suggestions and lend advice."

Off Platanos Square and Kassavetis, at 16 Drossinis just beside the post office, is the delightful, warm and messy shop of Vassilis Speranzas and his wife.

His expansive temperament is reflected in the masses of Greek popular art crowding his shop to the rafters. He is a passionate collector of old gramophone records, popular musical instruments (on which Mr Spreranzas is truly an expert) and old embroideries.

"Greeks are becoming attached to western art as they are to purebred dogs: to acquire prestige," he says. His traditional Greek handicrafts are characterized by originality and, often, by humor.

Two streets up on Kyriazi – across the little park from the Alpha-Beta market – are a couple of antique shops adjoining one another at Number 21.

"I must like something personally to buy it," says the young and attractive Mrs Vangelio Avgerinos, owner of "Zografies".

Her shop is very feminine. She has beautiful old laces, curtains, embroidered tablecloths, porcelain dolls, beautifully colored lamps and provincial furniture.

"I buy most of my pieces from France, Austria and Hungary, where I get to from time to time," she says. "I feel closely attached to everything I have. I think my clients have the same sort of feeling."

Many of her customers are young people attracted by her romantic "retro" style.

Next door is "Hayati", a Turkish word for balcony and a common feature of the traditional architecture of northern Greece. The shop has the atmosphere of a tastefully decorated home. Like Danae Manzaris' shop, few things are old. Most are fine copies, with an attractive difference in price. The owners are Popy Efstathiou and Ileana Papayiannacopoulos.

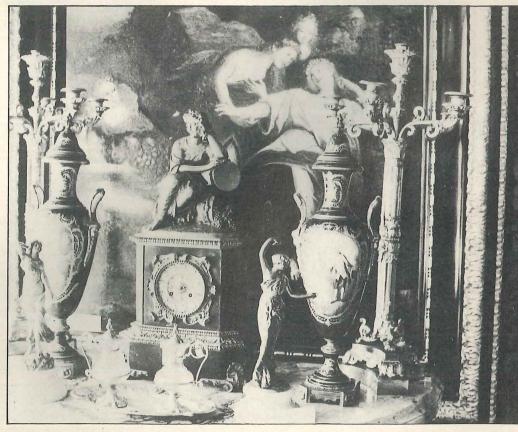
"If we find original things that we like, we buy them, but we don't insist on old things," says the former. "We both have an eye for the kind of thing we'd like to see in our homes."

There are especially lovely hammered bronze pieces, blue glass set in metal work, embroideries, a wide variety of furniture and some very charming mirrors.

Kifissia may be losing much of its former beauty, but in these 15 Aladdin's Caves, much of the vanishing world which it once represented are accumulated and preserved.



Taste and value at 'Contessa'



Candlesticks and statuettes at 'Pavillion'

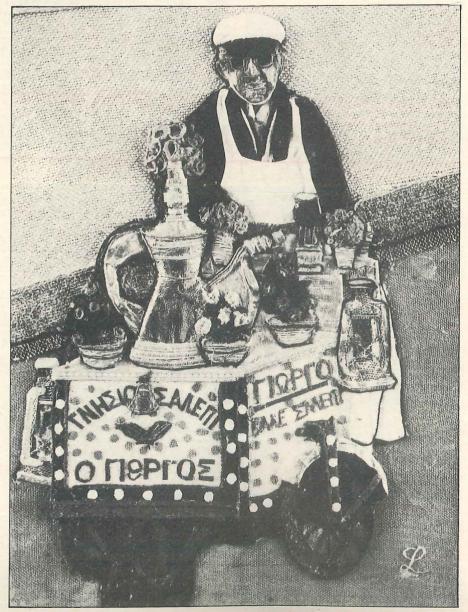
gallery rounds

The Flea Market in relief

One of the most picturesque sections of Athens, the Flea Market, is depicted in fabric collage by Lili Christensen, a Danish artist who has lived and worked in Greece for over 20 years. These delightful genre scenes, rendered in a relief dimension, are currently on show at the Jill Yakas Gallery in Kifissia.

An accomplished painter, Christensen began working with collage when she discovered the beautiful handwoven fabrics of Mykonos. Using colorful bits of these materials she has recreated the lively street scene of Monastiraki, its traditional characters, its quaint shops and imaginative wares, all seldom seen elsewhere in the city. She portrays the buyers and sellers, the clutter of crowds, and the clutter of novelties spread out on the ground or overflowing out of shelves and cases, reproduces the drama and excitement of the area, and eloquently evokes a sense of movement and sound.

The selection of fabric according to color and texture is based on detailed colored gouache drawings Christensen makes of her subjects. Precise attention is given to the fabric's quality in that the correct choice between pattern and weave, or coarse and delicate material, renders a more realistic representation. As the collage is slowly built up to a relief dimension, a pictorial image emerges with all the qualities of an oil painting – balanced composition, beautiful color tonalities and subtle



Lili Christensen, 'The Salepi Man'

play of light and shadow.

Christensen depicts landscape scenes of Monastiraki and of Mykonos, and a series of colorful vendors that mill around the streets hawking their goods: the coffee man swinging his tray, the salepi man, the koulouri and sponge men, the lottery seller, the shoeshine boy, an exotic gypsy selling fruit, the peanut and chestnut sellers. She captures the character and spirit of these people, who preserve a centuriesold form of business.

One must not miss seeing the lovely collage of *The Lacemakers*, three peasant women delicately tatting lace; or *Carnival Time*, where one can't help noticing how authentic the palm tree's trunk and leaves appear; *The Bird Man* is a fantastic collage of brilliant color and sparkling imagination.

> Jill Yakas Gallery Spartis 16, Kifissia

Nicholas Ventouras

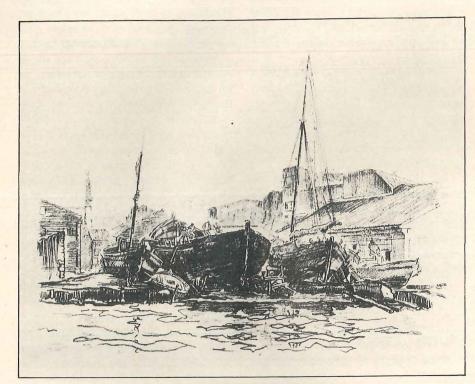
As Tinos is generally known for its fine sculptors, so is Corfu known for its fine graphic artists. One of them is Nicholas Ventouras, considered one of the founding fathers of Greek printmaking.

A modest and very private person, at the age of 87 he has had only three solo exhibits, always spurning publicity and fame. Although he has participated in many international group shows, and his engravings belong to the collections of the British Museum, the University of Oregon and the National Gallery of Greece, he is barely known by the wider public.

This month, Iakinthos Gallery offers a rare opportunity to become acquainted with the work of this exceptional artist with a retrospective exhibit of 45 etchings and lithographs, ranging from realism to abstract art.

Ventouras lives and works on Corfu, and his main subject is the landscape of the island. He is one of the few engravers who has always etched on copper rather than on the more popular zinc or aluminum, and who produces editions of no more than 10 prints from each plate. Through the years he has singled out various aspects of the island's scenery and drawn them constantly.

Ventouras was attracted in the 1930s by the landscape – the tranquil countryside of olive groves and picturesque village homes. He depicts gnarled olive



Nicholas Ventouris, 'Shipyard at Mantouki' (1937-38)

trees bent into eerie rhythmic shapes by the wind, and the rough texture of fig tree leaves. During the '40s the city occupied his attention. The everyday image of Corfu's street life is depicted in fine architectural and ornamental detail. Its local color is evoked in the laundry hanging overhead from building to building, and in the charming Venetian-like streets or arcades and hidden alleyways; while the human figure is almost always shown as a fleeting image, if ever. He portrays both affluent and impoverished neighborhoods, and tragic scenes of the areas bombed during World War II.

His work of the '60s is vividly animated by a dynamic rhythm of line and geometric form, gradually changing from realistic to abstract. Barges in dockyards or at port are Ventouras' themes during these years, and he depicts them in both styles. The etching *Ships*, from the series belonging to the British Museum, was shown at the 1962 Tokyo Biennial.

Outstanding are two etchings with religious themes: *The Litany*, a genre processional scene with bright orangered banners swaying over the crowds, and *The Virgin and Child*, beautifully evoking a spiritual quality in abstract manner.

> Iakinthos Gallery Zirini 23, Kifissia Nov.24 – Dec.24

Hermann Blauth

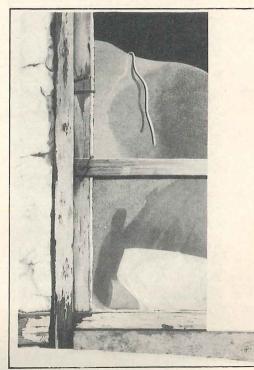
Many are concerned about the disintegrating environment, but few are as eloquent as Hermann Blauth in portraying its ruin and neglect. The title of his current exhibit at the Gallery Nées Morphés, "The Tears of Objects", literally describes the pain and sorrow of the remnants of the beautiful old structures depicted.

Blauth is a German painter who since 1966 has been living and working in Greece. Since the early '70s he has shown interest in the Greek environment through a series of unusual surrealist paintings fantastically illustrating the breakdown of ecology. In his current work he continues with the same theme, but with a more realistic representation, penetrating into the heart of his objects and endowing them with a sense of human dignity.

Blauth makes his point with decaying wood, the outsanding feature of the exhibit. Its rotting surface and peeling coats of paint are truly the silent "tears" of a vanishing tradition. He paints crumbling door and window panels, old boats, walls and cracked surfaces with great sensitivity, and extracts an unimaginable beauty and grace from the decay.

He chooses familiar, unimposing sights, withered by time or man and reflecting so realistically a silent agony of neglect. He shows an old door held shut by a rusty lock and chain, evoking a sense of desertion and desolation; piles of old wood tenderly detailed; a shredding rope hanging from a corroded metal ring; an abandoned dinghy with rotting boards; or a wall unbearably marred by cracks and splits and dirty layers of paint.

Blauth zooms in like a camera closeup to focus on a particular detail, rendering it authentically in form and texture. He adds to the confusion with reality by playing a remarkable guessing game with the viewer through adding actual wood collage identical with the painted objects. The collage adds to the image and message of the composition, and frequently extends out of the canvas, defying its painted



Hermann Blauth, 'The Tears of Objects' series

rival.

Especially challenging is a painting which juxtaposes on the same canvas an actual door panel and its painted counterpart, mirroring every grain and flaking layer of the original; and the assemblage of an open suitcase filled with a collection of old wood, in paint and collage. The wood pieces of this exhibit come mainly from Chios, gathered from the beach, construction sites or junk heaps. Notable also is the way small compositions are painted on large white canvasses. The wide borders duplicate a snapshot as the artist enlarges a given detail, often emphasizing it with an additional frame.

Gallery Nées Morphés Valaoritou 9, Syntagma Oct.31 – Nov.17

Niki Kanagini

Niki Kanagini is presenting at the Athens Gallery her most recent series of paintings. *Manuscripts* is the title of all the work in the exhibit, reflecting the artist's personal scripture of abstract symbols combined with a realistic image.

Kanagini has always been interested in writing as a form of expression, from prehistoric cave scrawlings to contemporary billboards and neon signs. She is inspired by the energy and action of a mark or a stroke, and by the content and form of the resulting image.

Her personal scripture, consisting of abstract symbols, some with alphabet identity, materializes into a dense im-



Niki Kanagini, 'Manuscripts'

age with references to a written page, a landscape, or even a deep emotion. A layered composition of scripture, always over a background of flowers, merges realism with the abstract, a prominent feature of Kanagini's work. She frequently paints upon printed wall or wrapping paper, or upon her own painted flowers. Another key element is the material used. Kanagini prefers a mixed-media technique, combining ink, paint, pastel, textile, even photography for variety and intensity.

The manuscripts are mainly painted on small sheets of paper, duplicating the image of a page and allowing for a black border to form the Greek letter "P" around it, adding another scripture/symbol to the entire composition. The abstract writing has a vigor and sense of motion as it charts a trail over a field of pale roses or a paisley-motif design. Enamel paint extends a brilliant sparkle to this overlay of scripture, and a photographic process blurs the color texture to delicate tints. This blending of vivid and muted hues is most effective.

The large-sized panels of the exhibit resemble the smaller ones in form, but have the symbol "I", as a slim stripe, running down the paper like a column. The scripture covers the lengthy vertical expanse of paper in swift brushstrokes and color.

All the paintings are framed on heavy wood in single, double or triple panels, and each reflects its own beauty and emotional response. Especially lovely is a small double panel manuscript with the blue and ochre colors of Minoan Crete.

Athens Gallery Glykonos 4, Kolonaki Nov.10 – Nov.30

Nana Tokatli

Nana Tokatli is presenting at the new premises of the Dada Gallery spectacular views of Laconia, the Himalayas and Yellowstone Park. In this new work she continues her concept of screening the landscape into geometric forms and shapes.

Tokatli is attracted to geometric shapes for their sense of stability and permanency, for their solidity and power. The subjects are selected for their geometric form, and the landscape is skillfully spaced to create a unified, coherent composition. Even color follows a pattern as each shade has a precise and definite shape. This intensifies the dramatic play of deep shadow and brilliant light.

The contrasting sites depicted in this exhibit are distinctive for the grandeur

of the landscapes and their power of structure. Each has a different sense of scale and wildness.

The Hunza series are views of the Himalayan mountains inspired by a recent trip to Pakistan, close to the Chinese border. These imperial heights of delicate amethyst color look down on luscious patchwork of greenery, or on an open stretch of dry desert where the Indus River picks its winding trail. A massive rocky mountainside, carefully molded with painstaking detail, cascades down the canvas and captures the beauty and magnificence of the untrampled terrain. Tokatli shows four views of the Himalayas painted at different times of day. Several have a freer style and less geometric modelling, perhaps signalling a new phase in her work.

As the Himalayas soar upward, the views of Laconia and the stern face of the Mani highlight a more austere simof both landscape plicity and architecture. The towers of Mani rise above the village rooftops and barren countryside, their flat surfaces easily falling into Tokatli's geometric concept. Interesting are the two paintings almost architectural drawings - of a building's facade: one showing rows of balconies, windows and doorways wide open, with curtains billowing from shadowy interiors; the other depicting the identical view with every door and window tightly shut.

Most impressive is a painting of the Yellowstone River. The dramatic gorge where the river plunges over a stately cascade of clay-colored rock reflects the splendor and nobility of the American landscape.

Dada Gallery Niriidon 6 & Pratinou (Behind the National Gallery of Art) Nov.12 – Nov.30



Nina Tokatli, 'Hunza' series

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Wherever you're doing business in America go all the way in TWA's Ambassador Class.

I feel good, travelling TWA.

It's the big international style. They've got it, flying from most parts of Europe to all over America.

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books

Sexual politics in ancient Athens

The Reign of the Phallus by Eva C. Keuls. Harper and Row, New York, 1985, pp.452

In recent decades, scholars of antiquity have turned on their Victorian antecedents – with their suave and sanctimonious catch-phrases like "the glory that was Greece" and "the Greek miracle" – and established a picture more appropriate to our rougher, Machiavellian times. Changes in historical fashions, one suspects, are due less to new discoveries about the past than to changes that have come about in the historian's own lifetime.

Given the sweeping social and political upheavals of this century, the values of Periclean age – once thought of as noble and serene, expressed by sages in spotless drapery going about sunlit stoas "knowing themselves" – are now exposed as conceited and hypocritical, and the era's displays of democratic imperialism and idealized homosexuality an extreme form of paternalistic egoism.

Given this promising state of things, it was high time that the more strident echelons of the women's movement got into the act. Breaking down the doors of secret chambers concealed within archaeological museums dedicated to the Good and the Beautiful, Eva C. Keuls has discovered the phallus.

Yielding her Maenad's thyrsos, she has smitten the already beleaguered Athenian male with a precise aim below the waist. Having barely recovered from the news that Athenian men, as the 5th century progressed, became increasingly paranoid, hysterical and vindictive, we are now offered a maledominated society made up of rapeobsessed, gynophobic, fellatio-fantasizing, woman-battering, whoremongering, macho pederasts. How they ever found time to compose odes, chisel statues and throw pots amid incessant bouts of buggery, bestiality and gangrape is something to be wondered at.

The subjection of women, as Keuls well points out, degraded social life and hastened the demise of the maledominated polis as it evolved in Athens. No doubt the musky odor emanating from male gymnasia in the Periclean age was stronger than in the ages of Homer and the lyric poets earlier, or in later, more domesticated



Clytemnestra with her axe: 'A byword for female revenge'

Hellenistic times.

Though selective and redundant in subject matter, the 350 illustrations from Attic vase paintings in this book are a fascinating documentation of social history. The text, however, weaving around this forest of phalluses, is somewhat speculative, for the women of the period, effectively silenced by their randy menfolk, have left no evidence of their terrible plight.

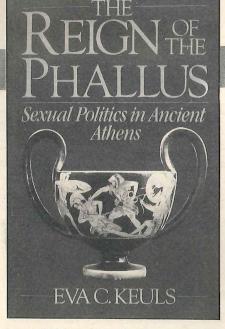
In their absence, the author is forced into such phrases as: "most likely, they", "undoubtedly, she", "women must have felt", "quite possibly, they" "we might hazard to guess", "we have no record, but" and so on. To create solid history out of such guesswork is almost impossible, but it is certainly worth a try.

Often exposed as a liability at birth or married off at so early an age as to make childbirth even more dangerous, attended by physicians who scorned to study female anatomy, deprived of any formal education (by a society which prided itself on being "the school of all Hellas"), tied to menial tasks and perpetual spinning that made a sweatshop of the home, rarely referred to by name or allowed into public places, the woman's lot was no better than a slave's, and sometimes worse.

Not content with leaving bad enough alone, however, Keuls insistently overstates her case. She carefully arranges her quotations to sidestep the words of authors which express affection and mutual respect in marriage, fathers and brothers who show a natural love for daughters and sisters. She states categorically that women were banned from attending the theatre (against the opinion of almost all scholars), and prevents them from going down to Piraeus to see the ill-fated Sicilian expedition sail off, when even that arch male chauvinist Thucydides says they did.

The trouble with this partisan, revisionist approach – judging the past purely in terms of modern attitudes – is that it strains credulity and slips rather easily into anachronism. One is given to believe that if Athenian men had shared in house-cleaning, nappy-chang-

by Sloane Elliott



ing and dishwashing, been content with beer and chips on the boys' night out, stuck to the missionary position on nights in, then ancient Athens would have been a more insightful, role-sharing and peace-oriented place to live in. Far from providing insights into the past, the book carries an anti-historical bias which gives a far clearer picture of the preoccupations of contemporary American academia than Plato's original.

How, one may legitimately ask, did women get into this terrible situation? Here, Keuls ignores anthropological data that might support her case. The often depicted Battle with the Amazons is seen simply as everyday male aggressiveness or fear of women. That it reflected the conflict between matriarchal and patriarchal societies is left unmentioned. Athena herself, born full-blown out of Zeus's head ("that is, out of patriarchal male fantasy"), is dismissed as a virginal, motherless, desexed virago. Keuls ignores that she was a mother goddess herself who, as the embodiment of motherhood, had no need of a mother; that she never married because that institution was invented by men to establish patrilinear descent; that her attendant snake is not just a silly piece of male narcissism but the attribute of the great Minoan mother.

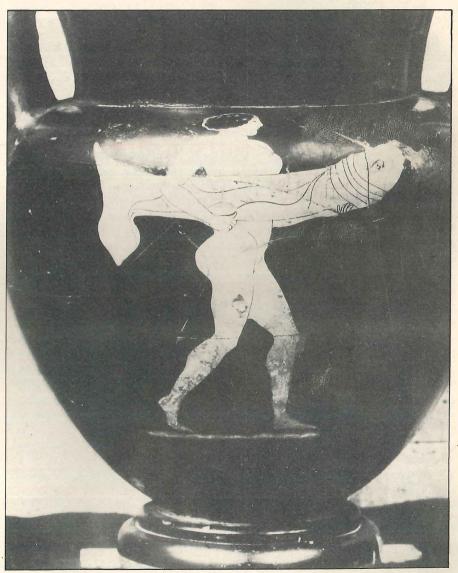
The reason that Danaids murdered their husbands can only be called "a counter-cultural protest movement" in the context that being forced to marry into the clan (their cousins), they were losing the rights of their female inheritance. Athenians of the classical period knew well that women had once voted in the assembly with men and lost it by legal "reform". Women did have a better deal in Sparta, as Keuls notes, but without saying that they continued to hold the rights to inherited property.

The evolution of democracy in Attica was closely allied to the transmission of private property among the descendants of the male line, as Aeschylus makes clear at the conclusion of the Oresteia. Unfortunately, women, banned from the theatre (according to Keuls), could not witness this apotheosis of male-dominated law, nor later the acts of Medea and Lysistrata. If men were obsessed with a fear of rebellion, Aristophanes women's should have been imprisoned for inciting sedition.

Keul's thesis that women were responsible for the unsolved mystery of the mutilation of the phallic herms is certainly attractive as poetic justice, but not as factual evidence. Keuls has jettisoned the study of the past to write contemporary psychohistory. As a result, her themes of rape mentality, penis envy, gynophobia, sexual antagonism, etc., can float on a timeless present, bringing to the surface new myths to combat a Periclean mentality which tried – often unwisely, unsuccessfully and so briefly–to bury under a classical order the irrationalism of an earlier time.

We who live in a revived period of unreason, Keuls seems to say, know better, and she goes about her business of demolishment with great vivacity and self-satisfaction.

It is a relief to read a fully illustrated book about ancient Athens without yet another photograph of the Parthenon, though from the text one might imagine such a phenomenon as being the figment of male chauvinist imagination. It may be also well to point put that there is more phallic statuary on display in Plaka today than there was in the time of Pericles.



A nude woman carrying a large phallus, said by the author to represent 'female phallic aggression' (penis envy?)

living Beating the winter blues



A little light can brighten your whole outlook

If you feel blue when the skies are grey, you may be getting S.A.D. These are the initials of a common disorder, once called "winter depression", now rediscovered and revamped as "Seasonal Affective Depression". Even though Greece does not suffer from the leaden heavens of more northerly nations, city living, with its office work and lack of gardens, increases our time spent in artificially lit environments.

It has been thought that man is unaffected by light changes. However, ideas are changing. Darlene Barry, a writer living in Washington, found that as fall slid into winter every year she would grow mysteriously depressed. She felt dull, less creative, only just able to cope with her two children, and had an overwhelming impulse to eat. As winter progressed she became fat and lethargic. But as soon as spring started she noticed a turnabout in her behavior, so that by early summer she was back to her typically slim, dynamic self.

Last winter Darlene took part in an experimental program for treatment of S.A.D. at the National Institutes of Health in Maryland. She and her fellow human guinea pigs sat before a row of full-spectrum lights, five times the brightness of normal light, for several hours a day. Some of the patients, including Darlene, reacted so positively that they became more energetic than the experimenters. "The change was so definite I felt as if someone had thrown a chemical switch in my body," she said afterwards.

This may indeed have been the case. It is now thought that light falling on the eye is transmitted, by the optic nerve, as an impulse to the tiny pineal gland buried deep in the brain. The action of this minute control center is not clear, but it seems to interpret the light messages in some way.

The pineal gland secretes melatonin, a hormone thought to have a powerful effect on sleep, mood and seasonal reproductive cycles. Our melatonin level rises at night and subsides at dawn, and a person unusually sensitive to light may have a build-up of the hormone. The disturbances in day/ night melatonin cycles experienced by some blind people provide further evidence of the influence light has on us. Recent research suggests a more complex hormonal interaction, possibly involving the thyroid and other systems. Some S.A.D. sufferers report a total lack of interest in sex in winter, and studies have revealed that most children are born between April and June. This may be a hormonal throwback to mankind's early days when babies born in the milder months had better chances of survival; Eskimo women still tend to conceive in the summer.

Children can also suffer from the S.A.D. syndrome, which is often mistaken for "growing problems". One child who swam competitively slowed down in the winter, but after light therapy he overtook his old swimming times. Russian scientists maintain that exposure to ultraviolet light boosts learning in schools.

Only those who think they may be seriously affected by this problem need seek medical treatment, or consider putting full spectrum lighting into their homes. Most people should only make sure they overcome the urge to pull down the shutters and pull up the sheets on a dull day, and should try to get out for as long as possible at times when the light is strongest.

Ideally, we need sunshine to fall diagonally – never directly – into our eyes, without spectacles or sunglasses, for 10 minutes daily. Even in summer, children need about 15 minutes exposure to direct daylight (through a window does not count), with double that time in winter; the elderly, and those in smoggy cities, need longer. Finally, it is best to situate working and sitting areas as close to a natural light source as possible.

Light research is still in its early stages, but even the British medical profession, initially skeptical as usual, is becoming enthusiastic about the idea. Depression patients are already basking under bright lights at two of the big London hospitals. It would be wonderful if people dependent on antidepressive drugs could be treated by something as simple as the sun.

Perhaps Greece's winter tourism could be boosted by offering special deals for S.A.D. sufferers – we've got a lot of sunshine down here!

Full-spectrum lights are available from: True-lite, SML, Unit 4, Wye Industrial Estate, London Road, High Wycombe, Bucks HP11 1LH.

D. Remoundos

HAVE YOU TRIED......JOJOBA

A n ingredient currently favored in natural hair and skin products is jojoba (perversely pronounced "hohoba" or "yoyoba").

Like many "new" things, jojoba oil has been around a long time. The Indians of the Sonoran Desert of North America were seen by Spanish missionaries using the plant centuries ago to treat wounds, skin ailments, stomach problems, and even as a laxative. It was also used for cooking, as a hair restorer and to protect skin.

Jojoba started to attract attention during World War II, when sperm whale oil was unavailable and jojoba was substituted to lubricate equipment and machinery. With the 1972 U.S. import ban on sperm whale products, jojoba came into its own as the only known substitute for spermaceti (whale oil), much used by the cosmetics industry.

Jojoba grows in comparatively small areas in California and Arizona. The oil is extracted from the hulled nut of the female plant. The bush reaches about 10 to 15 feet in height, and the nut, which resembles an acorn with

Keeping fit Exercising upside down

You will need two large-sized cushions to rest your back on.

I love these exercises. Not only are they marvelous for stretching the leg muscles and muscles of the pelvic area, but are extremely rejuvenating because they are performed upside down. I often do them at the end of a hard day. They are also a good massage for the intestines.

Exercise 1

Preparation: Place one cushion on top of the other; have your buttocks resting on the top. Your arms are straight and hold the cushions in place. All your weight is on the back of the neck and shoulders.

- Stretch your legs to the ceiling.
- Lengthen your legs and turn them out as much as you can.
- Breathe in.
- Breathe out.

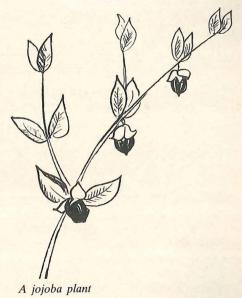
• Flex the feet, keeping legs turned out all the time.

• Bring legs down towards the floor

four leaves at the base, dries out and drops off in late summer. Jojoba contains laetrile, some protein, water and about 50 percent golden-colored oil, which is very pure and only needs simple filtering. Unlike other plant fats, it is a natural wax and is very stable and completely unsaturated.

Jojoba is now to be found in natural skin cleansers, shampoos, hair conditioners and soap. It has been claimed that it stops baldness - it certainly gives hair shine and luster, especially to permed or naturally curly locks. It can help acne when applied on the skin, as it slows down over-productive sebum glands. The same applies to the scalp, which may account for help with hair loss. Jojoba is good in face creams because it is completely non-toxic and non-irritant, and provides a rich, creamy consistency which penetrates and moisturizes easily, without greasiness.

A lot of research is currently going on in the U.S. and Japan concerning the industrial uses of jojoba. It is nonvolatile, has low acidity and is soluble in common solvents. It keeps well,



withstands repeated heating to high temperatures and can be turned into wax for polishes, as well as serving as an anti-foaming agent.

All these features mean it has dozens of commercial uses. The only snag is the price - it is expensive because production is limited, but sufficient demand could overcome this problem.

D. Remoundos

over your head. Bring them as far as they will go without your knees bending.

- Breathe in.
- Breathe out.
- Point your feet and open your legs as wide as you can.
- Bring them up and together again. Repeat 10 times

Exercise 2

Your legs are still turned out, but it is difficult to keep them this way - so beware!

- Breathe in.
- Breathe out.

• Split your legs. Be careful that both legs are opened evenly.

- Breathe in again to change the legs.
- Breathe out.
- Bring one leg forward and the other back.

Repeat 10 times.

Exercise 3

This one is also an exercise in coordination!

Let your breath flow easily and deeply. Bring your right leg forward and the left one back in the split position. The legs are still turned out. Imagine that you are going to draw a circle with your legs, but that they have to move simultaneously.

At all times the knees should be kept straight and the legs as wide apart as possible.

• Draw a complete circle until you have the left leg forward and the right back.

• Close your legs, toes pointing to the ceiling.

Repeat 10 times in one direction and 10 in the other

Exercise 4

Preparation: Open your legs wide to the side. They are still turned out.

- Breathe in.
- Flex your feet.
- Bend your knees and open them back as much as you can.
- Bring your heels almost together.
- Point the feet so the toes touch.
- Breathe out.

• Open your legs to the side as wide as you can. You should feel as if your legs are hanging open. They should open wider every time.

Repeat 10 times.

Jenny Colebourne

people

John Zervos: A passion for restoration

Mention John Zervos, and The Athens Centre immediately comes to mind – his 17-year-old brainchild which started off as a series of summer cultural symposiums on Aegina and blossomed into *the* center for Greek language learning and an ever-growing credit program for overseas university students.

What Zervos is less known for is an avocation – rather, passion – for restoring old houses and furniture.

For an idea of his handiwork, take a look at the Centre in Metz, an organic little complex of two old houses he converted into classrooms, studio space, a library and offices, all spilling out onto a flower-filled courtyard. Or see his own house nearby, by all accounts "a mess" five years ago without even indoor plumbing. The floors had to be redone, a bedroom turned into a kitchen and an outdoor toilet converted to a guest room. Zervos did most of the work himself, and his house, like the Centre, is a gem.

Both buildings are full of his restored furniture – bits and pieces of wood he's found under layers of paint in the garbage, at Monastiraki or the Piraeus Flea Market, from secondhand dealers who truck through residential neighborhoods buying people's junk.

"When you hear that shouting, 'paliatzis, paliatzis'," he says, "see what he's got, what he wants for a piece and just buy it right off the back of the truck."

Zervos just tucks it away. There's an old loom in the basement – his next restoration project – and an Arahovan donkey saddle in the laundry room. "You can't be in a hurry," he insists, blazing through the rest of his day at full tilt. "Wood takes patience, sanding, working, bringing it down – it's mostly elbow grease, a labor of love."

He displays a carved wood seaman's chest in the Centre library which he found painted black, with a broken lid, in the garbage. "People throw things out because they can't afford to pay a professional for the 30 or 40 hours it takes to repair and restore, but if you do it yourself you can get some beautiful furniture, some exquisite things that would cost you three or four times as much to go out and buy commercially."

The chest was riddled with bugs (the tiny bore holes can still be seen in parts), so Zervos' first step with old wood is to treat it for insects, otherwise the piece will eventually "crumble like dust".

Next he tackled the black paint with paint remover, making sure to scrape the paint but not the wood, until it was all off. The broken top needed a piece of wood glued in ("Rather than commercial wood glues, horrible stuff, use warmed up fish glue, one of the best and cheapest glues there is"), and it was tricky finding an old piece that matched the rest of the wood. Zervos keeps a stock of old wood just for this purpose. Small holes and nicks can be caulked with filler, a paste available in different colors to match the grain.

"Once you've bought a piece down to the wood, with very fine sandpaper sand it with the grain, over and over, until it gets that nice satiny feeling, and then rub in warmed linseed oil. Wipe off the excess, rub it in again. The longer you rub it, the better it becomes. It's very good for old wood and gives it a lovely patina."

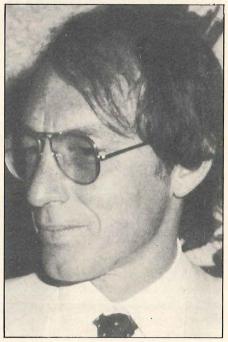
In the kitchen he points out a table on which someone has used an electric sander (on his "do not use" list, along with the horrible wood glue, spray furniture polish, wood varnish and Brasso. "Lemon or vinegar works just as well, and what does a lemon cost?"). Round grooves dug into the wood are still visible although Zervos handsanded over the worst of them.

"On this table I wanted a darker color to cover some of the marks, so after the linseed oil I applied fish scales, very peculiar things you mix with blue alcohol. Let is sit in a bowl for a couple of hours until dissolved, then rub it on the wood with a rag and rub it off with fine steel wool. Do this three or four times until you get a sort of chestnut color. This treatment is not only for the color and velvet-like finish, it's also a preservative for the wood and helps keep bugs away."

For an even darker color, Zervos uses a simple vegetable stain called "cassia", a powder that is mixed with water and rubbed on the wood after the linseed oil treatment. He used a deep cassia – i.e. several coats – on a table at home trying to cover extensive burn marks on the wood. After the cassia, the last step is a coat of wax, otherwise the water-based stain comes off every time you wipe the table.

As far as waxes go, Zervos recommends a commercial brand available in supermarkets, and insists that one of the best furniture restorers in Greece uses it exclusively.

"You can make a beeswax polish (melt down a block of wax and mix with paraffin and white spirit until it has the consistency of marmalade), but it's complicated and the commercial wax is quite adequate."



John Zervos

He emphasizes that Greece is not known for its fine furniture, nor its fine wood. "In Greece, we're talking about very rough finishing. You don't need a French polish on most of these pieces, wax is just fine.

"What I've done is the basic, simplest approach. I'm far from a specialist. Everything has been trial and error, or what I've watched other people do. I'm not a wood restorer and I'm not a very good wood repairer, but I just know that it feels good to work on something and put it in your house instead of just going out and buying it.

"That's the important thing: you feel good about it."



☆ With the holiday season now in full swing, there is more than enough to keep you busy. If you have still not found your niche, however, you may want to check out delightfully informal the Newcomer's Group, loosely organized to be of assistance to disoriented new arrivals. By calling Mary Jane at 672-6489 or Hannah at 813-1656 you can get answers to all sorts of questions. They meet at irregular intervals, for shopping or sightseeing, and

Athens. Participants were informed about possible activities and ways to enhance cross-cultural life. Future plans were highlighted too. A list of these helpful groups is available for a nominal fee. Check the magazine's This Month section for information about contacting the Association... If you are a member of Beta Sigma Phi, you will be happy to know there is a Greek Chapter has been since 1952! - and two English-speaking chapters. You can get in touch with them by calling Mary Leonakis at 894-6639.

☆ The PHILPA annual antique car rally this year was commemorating 100 years of the motor car. Mercedes Benz counts 1886 as its beginning, and owners of antique



You have to hand it to her: P.R. lady Maria Psatha organizes some sensational parties. One of her recent shindigs introduced the terrific European fashions of Escada for ladies and Zagna for men. Kaiti Mamidaki and Roula Leventi are the protagonists, and the boutique is in Kifissia at Kassaveti 19. The picture shows a group of models from the fashion show-cum-party, which was presented at the Ekali Club. Kaiti Mamidaki is third from left in the front row, not at all outshone by the models.

in general take a bit of the pain out of settling in.

Many new arrivals in Greece come straight into a complete cross-cultural situation. A relationship that seems easy and uncomplicated at a university in England, America or Germany sometimes turns out to be more of a challenge than expected. It is very helpful to know that a support group exists to deal with newcomers' problems and, often, come up with solutions. A recent meeting of the Cross-Cultural Association brought together representatives of various resource groups in

cars all over the world have thus been getting together for special rallies. Thirty-two cars - including entries from Switzerland, Monaco, Italy, Germany and Luxembourg took off from Athens for a four-day trip to Mount Pelion and back – quite a feat for some of the oldsters. Robert and Penny Smith were puffing along in their indomitable 1917 Model T, which actually made the grade! If there are any antique car enthusiasts out there who would like to know about the organization, just telephone the president, Costas Nicolopoulos, at 363-9866.

☆ Have you taken note of the Waltz Evenings being organized by the European Waltz organization Club? This promotes European unity through dancing the waltz and that seems a much better idea than most. Last year they had a Gala Waltz Evening to raise funds for waltz teachers for young people. Apparently the idea is catching hold, for there is now a series of Waltz Evenings at the Terpsichori Ballroom of the Athens Hilton through April 1987. The next one will be on November 29, and you can obtain tickets and information from the European Waltz Club, 6 Iraklitou Street, Kolonaki, telephone 364-3226.

☆ The School of Business Administration and the Center of Continuing Education, Deree College, of the American College of Greece, recently sponsored a highly successful international conference on productivity and competitiveness. With an honorary committee chaired by Charles Politis, president of the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, and composed of many distinguished chief executives drawn from Greek industry, academia and commerce, the event attracted a wide range of participation. It was obviously an idea whose time had come, and will hopefully be repeated at regular intervals.

☆ Travellers abroad – especially travellers to exotic (read: not prepared for tourists) places - may want to send for the 1986 edition of Health Information for International Travel. Actually issued for those who advise the public on travel, it is available to individuals for \$4.75 by writing to the superintendent of documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Ask for Stock No. 017-023-00174-4.

☆ Tuesday, December 2 is the night when **duplicate bridge** players all over the world play computerized hands for charity. In Athens, the event will be held at the International Club in the Semiramis Hotel in Kefalari. Money collected goes this year for arthritis research, and this is a chance to compare your bridge play with the experts – all winning hands are analyzed. Tele-



Much has been written and many pictures printed about the 51st Thessaloniki International Trade Fair this year, but this is the only place you will see this fine photo. It shows the minister of national economy, Kostas Simitis (with scissors), inaugurating the U.S. pavilion. Joining him are (from left) Symeon Tsomokos, general manager of the American-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Robert Kohn, counselor for commercial affairs of the American Embassy, and Theodore Karatzas, secretary general of the Ministry of National Economy. phone Eddie at 813-5413 to hear more about it. If you call in advance, partners can generally be arranged.

☆ Over the course of the summer there are always changes in the **diplomatic corps**, and we thus bid farewell to the following: Spanish Ambassador Pedro Lopez Aguirrebengoa and his

premises. Based in Ottawa, the CMI is an umbrella organization overseeing Canadian cultural and archaeological programs in Rome, Cairo and Athens. It was therefore an opportunity not only to emphasize the progress of the program here, but also to say "thank you" to those organizations giving the institute continued support – such as



You may not know that the Lyceum of Greek Women also sponsors a very special craft shop across the street from their building at Dimokritou 17 in downtown Athens. Sophia Vigileos, on duty the day our camera came around, displays some of the colorful ceramics. Keeping traditions alive is a vital function of the Lyceum, and village women all over Greece benefit from having an outlet for their cottage industry. Stop by!

wife left to return to Spain...Ambassador Muzaffar K. Malik of Pakistan returned to his foreign ministry after an extended stay...and Danish Ambassador Hans Moller and his wife Ursula have made their farewells to their many friends in Greece and returned to their home in Copenhagen...In the meantime, the new Spanish ambassador has arrived and presented his credentials. Ambassador Enrique Mau Stauffer is accompanied by his wife and two children, who will be attending school here. Their previous posting was in New Delhi.

☆ Dr Caroline Williams, director of the **Canadian Archaeology Institute** here in Athens, reports that they recently had the privilege of honoring G. Hamilton Southem O.C., of the Canadian Mediterranean Institute (CMI) at a reception on their the Canadian-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, the Canadian Embassy and the Canadian Women's Association.

A special annual service will be held November 9 at the Commonwealth War Graves Cemetery in Glyfada at 11:45 a.m. Honoring Greek and Commonwealth soldiers, the service is open to all members of the community, especially past and present members of the British and Commonwealth armed forces.

☆ There are a couple of bonuses concerning the cultural program at the **Athens College Theatre**. First, season ticket holders receive 25 percent off the total subscription price of the tickets (these are transferable and a seat is guaranteed). Second, there are occasional opportunities to meet and greet fine performers on an informal basis. During the recent Elias Kazan film festival, for instance, the renowned director was present to give his thoughts on moviemaking, on being an author and on being a family man – the first two of which he feels to be mutually exclusive. The fall schedule continues well into December, so hurry over and pick up a descriptive folder, or telephone 671-7523 or 647-4676 for information.

Aideen Lewis draws on her background of horseback riding and working with children to make a major contribution in a unique way. Every Friday (weather permitting), she and a small group of volunteers gather at the Varibobi Riding Academy (which provides the mounts free) from 10:15 a.m. to noon to give children from the Spastic Center in Pangrati a therapeutic horseback ride. The children are accompanied by their physiotherapist from the center, and Aideen and the volunteers walk alongside while the children are mounted. Not only do the kids feel this is the real highlight of the week, but it has been proven that horseback riding is an excellent form of therapy - both physical and morale-wise. No experience is necessary to help with these outings, and Aideen is hoping to hear from a few of you – even if you can only help out once a month. Give her a call at 452-1058 or 452-1062 any time between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. ☆ Christmas Bazaar time is fast approaching; be sure to

check the This Month section for information. There is really no better way to do your Christmas shopping - as well as miscellaneous gift shopping - and at the same time support many of the charitable efforts around Athens. St. Andrew's Women's Guild has a spectacular quilt being raffled (what better way to arrange an instant heirloom for a granddaughter?); the no-drip candles of the Scandinavian Seaman's Bazaar are always popular; the German Beer



Kouyoufas was president and prime mover of Spartathlon '86 (here he has the pleasant task of contragulating the first woman to finish the race, Waltraud Weisert of Germany). His appreciation for the more than 250 volunteers who made the whole project possible is boundless, and he is only sorry that he cannot thank each one. However, earning special mention are: Cathy Dalby and her Mountain Persons (for this year many volunteers assisted the athletes while crossing Sangas Pass in the middle of the night); Sam Shaw and his team in the Athens headquarters, as well as all the people in the Sparta headquarters; Martin Apples and his sign-posting team; Richard McMillan with his helpers, who collected and packaged supplies; Neville Kent and his sector controllers; Fancis Carabot and his water hole teams; Andrew MacNab with his food distribution team; and Dr Xyroyiannis and all the doctors, nurses and physiotherapists on hand. The entire organization extends special thanks to EOT and the municipalities of Athens and Sparta for their tremendous generosity and help; to the general secretary of sport for providing accommodation for the athletes and trainers in the Olympic Village; and to British Airways, SAS, Sabena and ELPA.

Stube and Winekellar are eagerly awaited from summer; AWOG, for choice and ingenuity, can't be beat; Italian sausages make Christmas parties really special; the British with their chutneys; the Boy and Girl Scouts; the YWCA (XEN) House of Fun; the Lebanese...and so it goes. The point to this whole thing is that when you see a bazaar advertised, don't miss it!

☆ A special word for our four-legged friends: The **Animal Welfare Association** is holding its annual fundraiser. They now have the land and plans for building an animal rescue center, but in order to go forward with this ambitious project they need everybody to be extra generous. Certainly Athens has a need for such a center, and it is good to know that you can make useful purchases while at the same time getting the project off the ground. Remember, November 7, 8 and 9 at the Hellenic-American Union for an "Everything



The first meeting of the new season of the Canadian-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce was held recently in the Chandris Hotel. The featured speakers was Dr Walter McCann, president of Athens College, who addressed the group on "Some Thoughts on Education". Socializing prior to the luncheon are (from left) Mrs McCann, George Bastounis, Chamber President Ian Vorres and Dr McCann.

Christmas Sale".

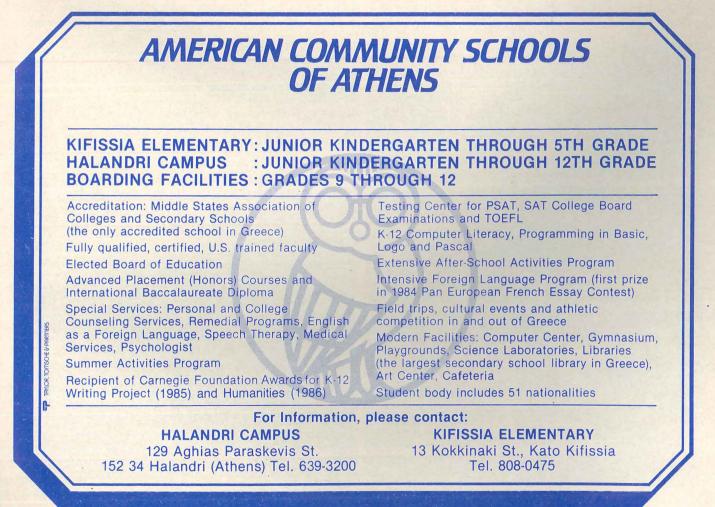
☆ The Mail Bag this month: A new restaurant called the Aithrio has opened at Prophet Ilias 14, Halandri. It is good news to have a new destination - just head out Eth. Antistasseos and stick with it through Halandri (it changes its name) a couple miles and you arrive at the street...The Byzantine Cafe of the Athens Hilton has gone French. Every week they take off for a different region, so if you want to go French but save the air fare, the 'Byzantine Cafe is the

place for you, n'est-ce pas-? ... Pan Am has a fun new sales gimmick in which they let you explore the United States (after buying your ticket to get there) for \$79 per city. That sounds super to me, especially if your destinations are on both the east and west coasts...Lufthansa's montly in-flight publication is always crammed with handy information - interesting people, places, business news, science, cultural activities and sports. One of the most unusual items that appeared recently was about

alpine canoeing – which is really kayaking in white water, including twenty-foot drops. Rugged sports activity is really *in*.

☆ The Ledra Marriott Hotel offered a meeting room and some small snacks to enable **U.S. voters** to register. Quite a group showed up to make sure their voices would be heard on November 4th. Americans were encouraged to vote absentee with the slogan: "Bad officials are elected by good citizens who are too lazy to vote."

☆ One of the super ideas that the British Ladies' Sewing Group incorporates for its annual sale is that you can have a sitdown with a midmorning cup of coffee and a homemade goody. How can an event not be successful with such contented customers? Actually, they always have beautiful items for sale, and the money is very well used, generally helping organizations for the elderly or the very young with necessary equipment purchases.



MARKETPLACE... PRODUCTS... TRENDS... IDEAS... From bouzouki to Beethoven

Finding stores that sell re- and new wave. Most of the albums come from the Un-Athens isn't too difficult. Scores of souvenir and other non-specialty stores have ager of the import section, shelves well-stocked with Greek folk music and other native sounds.

But if you're in the market for classical music, jazz or classic rock, finding a source can prove challenging.

Challenging, but not impossible, as there are various stores in town specializing in everything from Beethoven to Elvis (Presley and Costello). Here we offer a sampling.

Jazz-Rock, a two-storey shop on Academias Street, boasts a wide variety of music to satisfy even the most particular customer. About four years old, Jazz-Rock stocks jazz and blues imports, as well as a new basement section devoted to classic rock ited States and England.

Tsiroyannis Sarantis, mansays demand prompted the opening of the basement section and expansion of the import selection.

"We can do our work much better now," he says. "It's much more comfortable for us and our customers. We've always sold imports, but now we have much more because that's what our customers told us they wanted."

Imports sell well because the quality is better than Greek-made albums and cassettes, Sarantis says. Sound distortion - the main problem with Greek audio products is not present on the imports.

American albums sell for 2,500 drachmas, followed by albums from England selling for 1,300. Extended-play albums, featuring longer versions of one or two songs, are also available in the baseabout 1,000 for ment drachmas.

Punk singles are available in the basement, as well as a selection of new wave music magazines from Sweden and England. African, soul and reggae music are also available.

Upstairs, there are two rooms of Greek-produced albums, Top-40 releases, jazz, blues, classical and salsa records. Jazz-Rock also sells blank tapes and record cleaning supplies. Sarantis adds that some - but not all - of the imported albums are also available on cassette.

Several blocks away, just off Omonia Square, is Vinillion, a small but thorough shop offering everything from Greek bouzouki music to classical.



In the summertime, Vinillion caters more to tourists because of its central location, and owner Costas Liagas says rock is the biggest seller.

"A lot of young people come down and buy records here," he says. "We get older people too, and they are the ones who buy the folk music and the classical music."

The store, which opened six months ago, offers some jazz and classical, but not much because there's not much demand, says Liagas. The store also has a wide variety of cassettes, all made in Greece. Average price is about 700 drachmas.

Liagas says his store stocks



Jazz-Rock offers just that - plus classical and other sounds

SPE

MARKETPLACE... PRODUCTS... TRENDS... IDEAS... MARKETPLACE...



Vinillion stocks music to suit all acoustic palates

new albums about 10 to 15 days after their release in the U.S. or England, and sometimes can even have them on the shelves around the same time they're released abroad.

If it's classical music you're looking for, Astor Music Center on Krageorgis Servias Street stocks a large selection of anthologies, operas and concertos from all over the world.

The large basement store resembles an album library, and the music is divided into two periods – preclassical (music composed before Beethoven) and classical. All albums are arranged

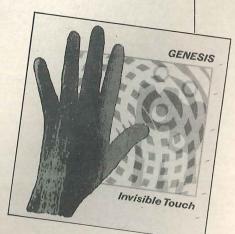


alphabetically according to artist or composer. Many selections are also available on cassette.

For those who are especially particular about the way their music sounds, there is a store on Panepistimiou Street offering one of the biggest selections of compact disks in Athens.

Since 1983, Music Corner has stocked about 6,000 compact disks for its customers – and demand is growing, says salesperson Maria Costoglidou. "Usually, when I stock 10 new albums, people buy them right up," she says. "Compact disks are very popular here, and the selection I have, I don't think anyone else has in Athens."

Costoglidou says the widest selection of compact disks is in classical music, followed by jazz, blues and rock and roll. The disks are arranged according to type under a glass case. There is also an alphabetized catalogue of all compact disks in



stock and on order.

They sell for 2,700 drachmas and up. Music Corner also offers albums and cassettes.

* * *

Astor Music Center – Krageorgis Servis 16, near Syntagma Square

Jazz-Rock – Academias 45 and Ifaistou 29 in Monastiraki

Music Corner – Panepistimiou 36

Vinillion – Patission 11 Susan Pappas



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.

PERSONAL

AMERICAN GIRL interested in Greek culture and language - Stay with family, August 17, '87 - September 17, '87. Lisa Collier, 3633 Almeria St., San Pedro, CA. 90731. U.S.A. WORSHIP, FELLOWSHIP, STUDY: weekly at the Crossroads International Christian Centre, Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi tel 770-5829, or 801-7062.

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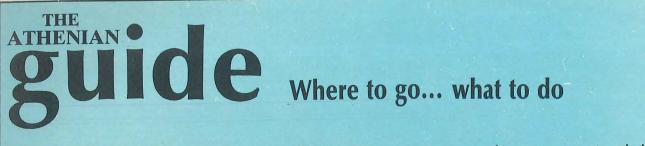
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focus

art

Dimitris Anthis will exhibit his work at the Hellenic-American Union until November 7. His work, say critics, can best be described as "timeless and defying definition". He uses his photographic memory to remold figures without them losing their soul or depth. One of his special fields in painting is portraits. His paintings have been described as a "profound music of color".

Aris Kotzamanis thinks the Wild West days in America offered a rare challenge. The Wild West, series which will shown at the Hellenic-American Union, is an attempt to capture the challenge and emotion of those early pioneer days using high-tech painting technique. The painter was born in Athens and witnessed the last days of the Second World War and the destruction of the Greek civil war, the scenes of which have influenced his artistic talents. He then went to Europe and the United States, where he trained as a commercial artist and also worked as a painter and sculpture. Both his talents in fine and commercial art have helped him in producing the photographic-like techniques in the Wild West series.

Joan Backer, an American photographer, will exhibit her latest work at Fotohoros Gallery until November 15. Her work is mainly centered around street scenes and includes numerous portraits. "Projecting the fragments" is the title of Ersi Venetsanou's first individual exhibition at Gallery 3, from November. There will be



George Stathopoulos at Skoufa Gallery

10 sculptures made of marble and plexiglass on display. Ersi Venetsanou was born in Piraeus in 1951. She studied at the School of Fine Arts in Florence and has participated in various group shows here and abroad.

The **Biennale** show for young artists will take place in Thessaloniki from November 21-30. Six hundred and fifty artists from eight Mediterranean countries are expected to participate. Many events have been scheduled to take place during the Biennale video and film shows, ballet, concerts and discus-



Niki Eleftheriadi at Gallery Kreonides

focus

sions. There will also be a permanent exhibiton of the artists' works in several locations of the city. For further information call the Municipality of Thessaloniki at tel. 284-023

A plastics exhibition, with the spiral as its central theme, by architect **Zeta Lagoudaki**, will be on show at Eikastikos Horos, Dimokritou 21, Kolonaki, until November 7.

Yannis Korbos went to Paris for a couple of months to devote himself exclusively to painting. The results of that trip can be seen at the Hydrohos Gallery from November 10 until November 27. The artist worked without a model, so giving himself an opportunity to experiment with various materials without any external interference.

music

The Liszt commemorative recital will be performed by pianist Nicholas Zumbro at the Pallas Theatre on November 27. Mr Liszt has performed, with great success, with the Royal Philharmonic of London, and won considerable acclaim with his Liszt interpretations, notably at New York's Lincoln Centre. The event certainly promises to be one the season's outstanding cultural events.



Maria Trapali at Hydrohos

photography

The Greek Photographic Association will be organising a special **seminar for amateurphotographers.**The seminar will be in two parts, every Monday and Tuesday from 8:30 to 10 pm. There will be at least 18 meetings starting with simple photography, providing the amateur photographer with an opportunity to learn more about the intricacies of the camera launched with a small photographic exhibition connected with the author's birthplace and various cities he visited. It will run November 10 until November 14. On Monday evening at 8:00, Women In Love will be screened, starring with Oliver Reed, Alan Bates and Glenda Jackson. The film was directed by Ken Russell. On Tuesday evening at the same time there is the chance to see The Trespasser starring



D.H.Lawrence



Herman Blauth at Nees Morphes Gallery



Angelos Sikelianos

and dark room techniques. For further information call the Greek Photographic Association, Ipatias 5, tel 322-8925, on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday from 8 - 9:30pm. The course beings on Monday, November 10.

D.H. Lawrence

The British council is organising a week of events to celebrate the centenary of the birth of **D.H. Lawrence.** The week will be

Alan Bates and Pauline Moran. The novel was based on a real incident in the life of a woman with whom Lawrence had a brief affair in 1911. On Wednesday, November 22, at 8 in the evening there will be a lecture by Aliki Bakopoulou-Halls, a lecturer at Athens University, titled The Other Lawrence poet, playwright and critic. On Friday, November 14, at 8 in the evening Sons and Lovers, starring Dean



Yiannis Xenakis at the French Cultural Institute

focus



Ersi Venetsanou at Gallery 3

Stockwell, Trevor Howard and Wendy Hiller, will be shown. The film is based on Lawrence's heavily autobiographical novel about growing up in the Nottinghamshire coalfields.

theatre

The English Chamber Theatre presents Toby Robertson's Old Vic production of the **Grand Tour**, a dramatized selection of traveller's tales and comments from the 18th and 19th centuries. The performance will be at the British Council on November 4,5 at 8 in the evening. *Niki Elefihriadi at Kreonides Gallery*

fall courses

The Y.W.C.A. has set up special cultural and recreational programs for foreign residents in Athens during the winter period. If you need to brush up on your Greek cooking or want to impress visiting friends from abroad, the Y.W.C.A will be giving lessons in Greek Cookery from the first week of November. The course will include appetizers, main entrees and desserts. There will be cooking demonstrations of selected recipes. The course will last for 10 weeks, once a week for three hours. The Y.W.C.A also has Greek Folk Dancing lessons during November. The dances taught during the course will be from all parts of Greece. There is also an opportunity to



Joan Backer at the Pnevmatiko Kentro

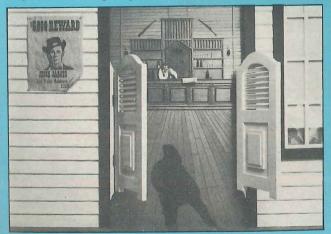


Lily Kristensen at the Jill Yakas Gallery

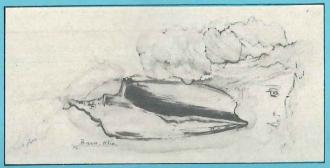
DS MARKETING is organising marketing, management, public relations seminar at the Hellenic-American Union from November 3-5. The course, which is 12 hours long, will illustrate how to recognize success, what marketing entails and what type of companies need marketing. The basics of sales technique will also be introduced. For further information call the union at tel 360-7305 ext 53.



Hilary Adair at the Jill Yakas Gallery



Aris Kotzamanis at the Intercontinental Gallery



Rena Annousi Ilias

explore some of the works of modern Greek writers at the Y.W.C.A. The center is offering a course on Greek Modern Literature starting the first week of November for 15 weeks. The group will explore the historical background and continuity of the Greek literary tradition. Some of the writers to be studied will be Solomos, Kavafis, Sikelianos, Kazantakis, Seferis amd Elytis. For further details concerning these programs and many others being offered, call the Y.W.C.A. at tel 362-4291.

food news

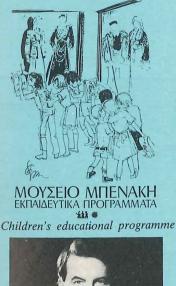
Kaleidoscope - a medlev of lively and colorful events, every night of every week. at the Intercontinental Hotel until December 15. On Sundays there is a Brunch Buffet plus pancakes, together with a smurf surprise for the younger generation. Monday is Tour De France Culinaire, a six-course meal from various regions of France. Tuesday is Pasta Day. Stuff yourself with as much pasta as you can eat for 700 drachmas. On Wednesdays Billy Dare Sedares will buy

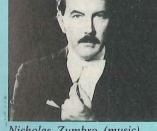
focus



Marina Trepekli at Kourd Gallery

your first drink at the Kava Bar. Billy Dare, has recently completed a musical tour of the United States, including Las Vegas and Honolulu. On Thurday, lunchtime, the Intercontinental is offering a Two for One special. Bring a friend along for lunch and you go free. Its Champagne Serenade on Friday evening, with candle light, haute cuisine and dance orchestra at the Rotisserie. The champagne cocktails are on the house. On Saturdays it's Tex Mex Night, with country and western music, burgers, spare ribs and Mexican fare at the Pergola restaurant. For



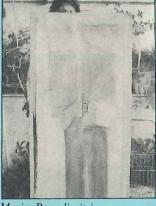


Nicholas Zumbro (music)

further information and reservations, contact tel 902-3666 ext 6776 during office hours.

children

Summer is over and everyone has gone back to school, including the Benaki Museum. Their **educational programs** for all age groups of school children will start on November 12. For further information call the museum at 362-6215 ext 23 every day from 9-1pm.



Maria Papadimitriou

notes

The American Community School is offering a wonderful opportunity for would-be university students to find out all about university life. The director of admission at Brown University, James Rogers will speak on academic life and campus life and a film will be shown. High school students together with parents and friends of Brown are invited to attend. For further details look in this month.

Christmas Bazaars

Scandinavian Church Christmas Bazaar, the Scandinavian Church, Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus, November 21, 10 am to 9 pm and November 22, 10 am and to 3 pm. Women dressed in national costumes will sell handicrafts from Norway, Sweden and Finland, including embroideries, knits, candles, woodcrafts, homemade cookies, sweets and marmalades, Christmas decorations. To get to the bazaar you take the underground to Piraeus and then bus no. 904 or 905 directly to the church.

Hellenic Animal Welfare Society, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22, November 7-9, doors open at 10 am. There will be an extensive Flea Market together with stalls selling food, books, costume jewellery, christmas cards, almost new clothes, tombola and lottery.

Campion School Bazaar, Campion School, Halandri Campus, November 23 from 9 am to 8 pm. Christmas decorations, second-hand clothes, white-elephant stall, refreshments and games for the children. Santa Claus will also pay a visit. Proceeds will help buy school teaching resources.

St Paul's Church Bazaar, Royal Olympic Hotel, November 29, Saturday at 10 am to 1:30 pm. All English specialties, refreshments and everything for Christmas will be on offer. The lottery prizes include a trip to London and a seven day cruise.

Athens Cosmopolitan Lion's Club, will hold their Christmas Bazaar at the club on November 22 at 10 am. For further details call 360-1311.



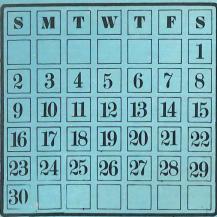
Dimitris Anthis at the Hellenic American Union



Yannis Korbos at Hydrohos



Billy Sedare at the Kava Bar, Intercontinental Hotel



NAME DAYS IN NOVEMBER

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 *chronia polla* (many happy returns).

November 1	Kosmas, Damianos, Argyris, Argyro
November 8	Michael, Gabriel, Angeliki, Angelos, Angela
November 11	Minas, Victor, Victoria
November 14	Philip
November 16	Matthew, Matteos
November 21	Mary, Maria, Panayiota, Panayiotis, Panos
November 25	Katerina, Katy, Katina, Kathryn
November 30	Andreas, Andrew, Andrianna
Contraction of the local division of the	

DATES TO REMEMBER

November	1	Saints' Day
November	2	All Souls'Day
November	5	Guy Fawkes Day (England) Melbourne
		Cup Day
November	11	Veterans'Day (USA)
and the second		Rememberance Day (Canada)
November	27	Thanksgiving Day
November	29	National Day (Yugoslavia)
		,

GALLERIES

AFI Tripodon 25, Plaka, tel 324-7146. Group exhibition by members of AFI until end of November.

AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, tel 801-1730. The exhibition by the Greek artist Dimitris Galanis will continue until November 15. *See focus*.An exhibition by Nicholas Ventouras will follow from November 24 until December 24.

AITHOUSA TECHNIS PLAKA, Nikodimou 29, tel 323-4498. An exhibition by the Austrian painter Christina Coloredo until November 12. Marily's latest works will be on show from November 13 – November 30.

ARGO, Merlin 8, tel 362-2662. An exhibition by Menelaos Katafiyiotis from November 3 – November 19. There will then follow an exhibition by Ioanna Malamou from November 20 until December 6.

ATHENAEUM ART GALLERY, Leoforos Syngrou 89-93,tel 902-3866. The group show by the artists Kypris, Gounela and Yiannes will continue until November 10. A "Wild West" exhibition by Aris Kotzamanis from U.S.A. will follow from November 13 until December 7. See focus.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. An exhibition by the artist Marcos Cambanis will continue until November 9. Niki Kanangini will exhibit her work from November 10 – November 30.

DADA, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel 724-2377. An exhibition by the artist Nina Tokatli from November 12 – November 30. DRACOS ART CENTER, Herodotou 2 Kolonaki, tel 721-7103. Group exhibition by members of the gallery until November 5. The French artist Patrick Raynaud will exhibit his work from November 10 until December 6.

ENGONOPOULOS, Dinokratous 53, tel 722-3888. An ehibition by the artist Angelos Anastasopoulos from November 3 - November 15. There will then follow a group show from November 17 until the end of the month. **GALLERY 3**, Fokilidou 3 tel 362-8230. An exhibition of marble and plexiglass sculptures by Ersi Venetsanou until November 21. *See focus.* An exhibition by the painter Eleni Nikodimou will follow from November 24 until December 12. **HYDROHOOS** Anapiron Polemou 16, tel 722-3684. The exhibition by Maria Trapali will continue until November 6. *See focus.* Yiannis Korbos will show his work from November 10 – November 27.

FOTOHOROS Tsakaloff 44, tel 361-5508. The exhibition by

JILL YAKAS GALLERY,Spartis 16, Kifissia, tel 801-773. An exhibition of collages and gouaches by Lilly Kristensen from November 2 – November 22. *See focus*. Pre christmas exhibition of watercolors and original prints with new work by Delia Delderfield, Maggie Hardy, Andrew Price, Lisa Zirner and others. The exhibition starts on November 30 until December 20.

KOURD,Vas. Sofias 16, tel 361-3113. Exhibition of paintings and engravings by Greek artists of the 20th century until November 22. A new painter lossifina Trepekli on her first exhibition from November 24 until December 15.

KREONIDIS, Iperidou 7, tel 322-4261. An exhibition of the works by Niki Eleftheriadi and Mara Koukoula will be on show until November 11.

NEES MORFES, Valaoritou 9a, tel 361-6165. "The tears of objects" is the name of the exhibition by the German artist Hermann Blauth until November 17. *See focus.* Yiannis Mihailidis and Kyrilos Saris will show their work from November 18 until December 10.

ORA Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698. An exhibition by the artist Andreas Vourloumis from November 3 – November 21. There will then follow an exhibition by Yiorgos Manousakis from November 23 until December 10.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Group show by artists Yiorgos Stathopoulos, Angelos Razis and Stefanos Daskalakis until November 16. There will be a sale of paintings, from November 17 – November 20 to benefit the spastic children. **THOLOS**, Fillelinon 20, tel 323-7950. An exhibition by the artist Rena Anoussi Elia titled "Images and Impressions of the Present" from November 5 until December 18. *See focus*.

TO TRITO MATI, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. The artist Maria Mylona Kyriakidou will show her work titled "Prints" until November 8. An exhibition by the artist Yiannis Gaitis will be on show from November 11 – November 29.

ZALOKOSTA 7, Zalokosta and Kriezotou Sts. tel 361-2277. An aquarelles' exhibition by Stavros Ioannou from November 3 – November 22. There will then follow an exhibition by Petros Filippou from November 24 until December 12. ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki Square, tel 360-8278. An exhibition of Georgia Lambert's work will be at the gallery until the middle of the month. Following that, there will be an exhibition by Alecos Fasianos until the end of December. ZYGOS, lofondos 33, tel 722-9219. An exhibition by the Cypriot painter George Nikolaidis from November 4 – 18. From November 20 until December 4 there will be an exhibition by Manolis Liberis.

ATHENS MUNICIPALITY

The Pnevmatiko Kentro of Athens is sponsoring a number of cultural events around the city during October. For further information call the centre at tel 363-4000.

AYET - IRAKLIS - A group show by the workers of the the Ayet-Iraklis Cement company, until November 2 at the Pnevmatiko Kentro Athinon, Academias Street.

VANA ELEFTHERIADOU - An exhibition of her works at the Chiller room until November 11.

AEGEAN ART AND TRADITION exhibition at the Arts Centre, Eletheria Park, from November 3-9.

ATHENS - ART '86. Group show at the Arts Centre, Eleftherias Park, from November 15 until December 31. MELINA PAPAGEORGIOU – an exhibition of her work at the Pnevmatiko Kentro from November 10 -22. GEORGE PITSIOS an exhibition of his work at the Pnevma-

tiko Kentro, Akademias, from November 13 - 25. NIKOS YIALOURIS Retrospective exhibition at the Varnali

Gallery of the Pnevmatiko Kentro, from November 27 until December 9. MODERN GREEK ART – 41 artists will be participating at

this group show, at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki, Pireaus.

EXHIBITIONS

GREEK FOLK WOOD ENGRAVING, at the Centre of Folk Art, Hadjimichali 6, Plaka, until the end of November. Carvings from 11th century onwards including brilliant examples of household furniture, nautical carvings and church engravings will be on display. KALAMATA ART AID – paintings and scultptures, offered by various Greek artists in support of the Kalamata disaster victims, will be on show at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until November 10.

BULGARIAN ARTISTS will exhibit their work at the Ethniki Pinakothiki from November 10.

PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBITION by Herbert List at the Goethe Institute from November 10 until November 20. Greek photographers, who have been awarded international prizes, will exhibit their work at the Institute from November 24 until December 5.

ANGELOS SIKELIANOS. An exibition of manuscripts, personal objects, pictures belonging to the poet, at the Hellenic American Union on November 14 at 7 pm. DIMITRIS ANTHIS will exhibit his work at the Hellenic American Union until November 7. See focus.

REPORTAGE is the name of the exhibition by Angela Theodoropoulou at the Hellenic American Union from November 5 until December 5.

ARMENO MATTIOLI is exhibiting his work titled "Greece" at the Hellenic American Union until November 21.

SEA AND ECSTASY – an exhibition by the artist Nikos Peters at the Hellenic American Union from November 10-21.

NIKOS KOUKAKIS will show his work at the Hellenic American Union from November 24 until December 5. X3 POSTERS a posters exhibition designed and hand silkscreened by Ken Meharg and Bob Linney at the British Council from November 4-12.

TRADITION AND VANGUARD IN GREEK ART an exhibition by Hellexpo and the Pieridis Gallery at the 7th Pavillion in Thessaloniki until January 15. For further information tel 274-728.

D.H.LAWRENCE – a photography exhibition to celebrate the centenary of his birth. From November 10-14 at the British Council.

100 YEARS IN GREECE: The British School at Athens, a centenary exhibition from November 20 unitl December 5 at the British Council.

KANAVOPAN - MODERN LIVING 86, an exhibition at OLP Pireaus from November 14 until December 3.

KOSTAS DROUTSAS is exhibiting his work at the art gallery of the French Hellenic League, Kolonaki 2, from November 10 - November 24.

LECTURES

ANCIENT GREEK ATHLETICS AND ATHLETIC SCUL-PTURES – lecture given by Nancy Serwent, of Princetone University, on November 20, at 8 in the evening.

FRESCOES FROM THIRA - A NEW INTERPRETATION at the Athens Center, Archimidous 48, tel 701-2268. Lecture by the archeologist, Nano Marinatou, on November 11 at 8pm.

MARC TWAIN'S HUMOR. Professor Robert Johns, a Fulbright lecturer and literature lecturer at the Thessaloniki University, will give a lecture on Marc Twain's humor: some thoughts on education and authority, on November 20 at 8pm. at the Hellenic American Union. The lecture is sponsored by the Fulbright Association.

ANNA SIKELIANOU will present her book "My life with Angelos" at the Hellenic American Union on November 19 at 8pm.

THE IMPORTANT AND THE MYTH - the thoughts and poetry of Angelos Sikelianos, is the topic of the lecture that Christos Alexiou, professor of Birmingham University, will give at the Hellenic American Union on November 14 at 8 orm.

INTRODUCTION TO BROWN UNIVERSITY. A lecture on academic and campus life at the American Community School library (Ano Halandri) on November 20, from 7 to 9pm.

RITES OF PASSAGE IN PREHISTORIC THIRA, by Christos Doumas, Professor of Prehistiroc Archeology at Athens University. The lecture will be illustrated with slides. Priority tickets will be available from November 1.

ANCIENT GREEK PAINTINGS IN MACEDONIA, a talk presented by Manolis Andronikos at the British Council, on Monday, November 24, at 8 in the evening. The lecture will be illustrated with slides.

CLUBS AND ORGANISATIONS

CROSS CULTURAL ASSOCIATION. A panel discussion on various aspects of "Relating cross-culturally" at Skaramanga 4b at 8:30 pm on November 19. For further information call Nora Haritos, tel 808-3120.

INTERNATIONAL CLUB, tel 801-3396. Coffee morning which will be combined with the "Color Me Beautiful" demonstration on November 5 at 10.30am. A greek evening with a group a singers to entertain guests with Greek-

this month

Russian and American songs on November 14 at 9:30pm. Happy Hour every Friday, laverna night every Saturday. The club will hold Greek lessons every Mon, Wed, and Thur.. Keep fit classes every Tues and Thurs, in the mornings. Bridge lessons on Mondays. The international club is also offering Chinese cookery classes, first aid courses and aerobics. For more information call tel 801-7231. The opening times of the club have changed: Mon, Tues, Thurs -9am to 12pm, Wed and Fri - 9am to 11am, Mon, Wed, Fri -7pm to 10pm.

THE ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LION'S CLUB, tel 36 Dinner meetings at the Royal Olympic Hotel at 8:30 pm on November 10 and 24. Call the club for further information.

THANKSGIVING

HILTON HOTEL THANKSGIVING dinner at the Taverna with all the traditional dishes from 12 pm onwards. 1950 drachmas per person and 1200 drachmas for children.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

ELENI MOUZALA will give a piano recital playing works by Liszt on November 14. Yiannis Vakarelis, piano recital, performing works by Brahms, Schubert and Liszt on November 21 at 8:30 pm, at the Athens College Theatre tel 671-7523.

VIOLIN RECITAL by Yannis Zaralis on November 5 and a piano recital by Stella Perraki on November 12 at 7:30 pm at the Parnassos Hall. Both recitals are sponsored by the French - Hellenic League, tel 360-6231.

THE ENGLISH ORPHEUS will be presented by a distinguished British duo of international reputation, Emma Kirkby (soprano) and Anthony Rooley (lute): works by Dowland, Lawes and Purcell will be also presented, at the British Council on November 13 at 8pm.

ATELIER DE MUSIQUE ANCIENNE will give a Cantates concert by C. Nicolopoulos, with 50 musicians, at the French Institute on November 6 at 9pm.

MUSIC THEATER "Portait Gallery" by George Aperghis at the French Institute on November 12 and 13 at 9pm.

CHAMBER MUSIC concert with the "Via Nova" quartet and pianist A. Nomidou, performing works by Faure and Schubert on November 16. On the 18 of this month pianist A. Papastefanou and the quartet "Via Nova" will give another concert with works by Faure and Mozart, at the Pallas cinema.

VIA NOVA QUARTET and D. Bacopoulou, a pianist, will perfrom at a chamber music concert: works by Faure and Beethoven. The concert will take place at the French Institute on November 20 at 9pm.

UPPSALA KAMMARSOLISTER will perfrom works by Strauss Beethoven and Schonberg at the Goethe Institute on November 7 at 8:30pm. Also at St Paul's Church, Filelinnon Street, on November 4, at 8pm.

THE ENGLISH CHAMBER THEATER presents Toby Rob Old Vic production of the "Grand Tour" on November 4 and 5 at the British Council at 8pm.

SCREENINGS

Hellenic American Union

CARTOONS by American artists on November 3,4 and 5 at 8pm.

AMERICA, AMERICA directed by Elia Cazan on November 10 at 8pm.

STAGE COACH by John Ford on November 17 at 8pm. THE OX-BOW INCIDENT by William Wellman on November 18 at 8pm.

THE SEARCHERS by John Ford on at 6pm and on November19

THE MAN WHO SHOT LIBERTY VALLANCE directed by John Wayne on November 19 at 8pm.

BUTCH CASSIDY AND THE SUNDANCE KID by George Roy Hill on November 21 at 8pm.

THE BIG MAN by Arthur Penn on November 24 at 8pm. THE LONG RIDERS by Water Hill on November 25 at 8pm.

British Council

THE LIVING PLANET parts 3 and 4 by David Attenborough on November 6 at 8pm.

WOMEN IN LOVE, based on the novel by D. H. Lawrence, directed by Ken Russel on November 10 at 8pm. THE TRESPASSER, based on the novel by D.H. Lawrence,

by Colin Cregg. SONS AND LOVERS directed by Jack Cardiff on November

14 at 8pm. THE LIVING PLANET parts 5 and 6 by David Attenborough. French Institute

ERIC ROHMER CIRCLE on November 3, 5, 10, 19, 24 and 26 at 9pm.

FALL COURSES

ACCELERATED GREEK course begins at the Athens Center on November 25 for four weeks. An Intensive course will start on November 24. There is also an Advanced Proficiency course begining on November 25. Telephone the Center for further information at tel 701-2268 or 701-5242. ART CLASSES for beginners and experienced students will be given by Louis Efstathiou at the Hellenic American Union until November 20 on Tuesdays and Thursday mornings from 9:30-11:30 am. For further details call the Union at the above numbers.

BATIK lessons are being offered by Katerina Psilou at the Hellenic American Union now throughout December 15, every Monday morning 9:30 - 12:30 or evening 4 - 7.

BEGINNERS LOOM WEAVING classes at the Textile Art Center, Iperidou 5. Instruction in handweaving on a fourharness loom includes designing the warp, winding the warp, threading and setting up the loom, and weaving. Emphasis is on the basic loom techniques and variations of plain weave. Looms are on a first come first serve basis. For further information call the centre at tel 322-3335.

CONVERSATION GREEK AND DRILLS are on offer at the Athens Centre. The courses lasts for four weeks, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for three hours per day. For further information phone the centre at tel 701-2268.

GREEK GRAMMAR COURSE at the Athens Centre during November and December. For further details phone the centre at the above number.

GREEK COOKING course at the Y.W.C.A. Demonstrations of various greek dishes including appetizers and desserts. There will be actual cooking demonstrations. The course starts beginning of November. For further information call the Y.W.C.A at the above numbers.

INDIGO BLUE DYEING classe at the Textile Arts Centre on November 24 from 5-9pm. The course will include the step-by-step preparation and use of an indigo hydrosulphite vat made easy. Learn how to maintain the vat for a long time and how to keep crocking (rubbing off of the dye) to a minimum. If possible bring 50g of scoured white wool yarn to the workshop. For beginning dyers and anyone interested in refreshing their memory about indigo. For further information call the center at tel 322-3335.

INTERIOR DESIGN course will be taught by Katerina Psilou, a graduate of the Doxiades School and the London College of Furniture at the Hellenic American Union. For further details call the union.

JOURNALISM course offered by Kristina Nordstrom at the Hellenic American Union. Guest participants will include editors, correspondents and free-lance journalists. For further information call the union at the above numbers.

MODERN GREEK LITERATURE. An explanatory introduction, at the Y.W.C.A, to Greek literature. The group will explore the historical background, the Greek landscape and light. Some writers that will be looked closely: Solomos, Kavafis, Sikelianos, Kazantakis, Seferis, Elytis, Tachtsis. The course begins in the first week of November. For further details call the Y.W.C.A on Amerikis Street, tel 362-4291. TRADITIONAL GREEK FOLK and POPULAR DANCES,

until January 26, every Wednesday evening. The workshop will introduce basic dances such as as *syrto, kalamatiano* and *tsamiko*. Special areas covered will be the Morea, Roumeli, Thessali, Epirus and Macedonia. The Rebetic dances will also be practised. For further details call the Hellenic American Union at tel 360-7305.

WOMEN IN CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN LITERATURE. The seminar seeks to develop analysis of 8 novels representing a varied range of female characters in contemporary literature. Dicussion will be encouraged on the topic of gender's role in influencing point of view. The course starts the first week of November, for 15 weeks. For further details call the Y.W.C.A at tel 362-4291.

YOGA CLASSES. The Kolonaki Yoga Center has started their courses for beginners, intermediates and advanced in Greek and English. For further information call 363-3819.

LIBRARIES

AMERICAN HELLENIC CHAMBERS 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). Te. 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-2 pm 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. 5:30-8:00. Reference Library open Mon.-Fri. 9:30-1:30, Mon. and Thurs. 5:30-8:00.

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. 8:30-2:00 pm, Sat. closed. FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29. Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French. Mon.-Fri. 10:00-1:30, 5-8, 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-2 pm 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 4:00-8:45 pm.

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY, Vas. Sofias. Tel. 323-5030. Mon.-Sat. 8:30 am-2 pm. The Benaki Annex is located in the National History 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 OF GREEK LIB-RARY, Massalias 22, 7th floor. Tel. 362-9886 (ext.51). 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 am-6:00 pm, weekdays and 8 am-5 pm Sunday. The entrance fee of 400 drs includes the museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, same hours as the Acropolis except Tuesday when it is open from 12-7 pm. Tel. 323-6665. Sculpture, bases, terracottas and bronzes from Acropolis excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, 9 am-3 pm weekdays and 9 am-2 pm on Sunday. 150 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 Vas. 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 am-2:00 pm. Closed Tuesdays. 150 drs entrance.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vas. 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 9:00 am-3:15 pm. Closed Monday. Holidays and Sunday opens from 9 am-2 pm. Entrance 200 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 am-1 pm and 5-8 pm. Closed Sunday afternoon and all day Monday. Entrance free

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. Open daily from 10 am-4 pm and on Sat. 10 am-3 pm. Closed Tues. and Sun. The nuseum was built to house the private collection of the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation. Two hundred and thirty unique examples of Cycladic art are housed on the first floor while the second is devoted to small and monumental works representing a span of over two thousand years of Greek civilization, from 2000 B.C. to the 4th century A.D. On Sat. mornings the museum organises activities for children. Call 723-4931 or 724-9706 for booking

D. PIERIDES MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, 29 King George Ave., Glyfada. Tel. 865-3890. Open Mon. and Wed. from 6-10 pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern Art.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Levidou 13, Kifissia. Tel. 808-6405. Open daily, except Fri. from 9 am-1 pm and 5-8 pm. Entrance 100 drs for adults and 30 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 Sun. through Fri. 9 am-1 pm. Closed Sat. KANELLOPOULOS MUSEUM, Theorias and Panos Str., Plaka. Tel. 321-2313. Art and artifacts from prehistoric times to post-Byzantine period. Open Mon,-Sat. 9 am-3 pm. Sun. 9:30 am-2:30 pm. Closed Tues.

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM AND SITE, Ermou 148. Tel. 346-3552. The site includes the ruins of the Dipylon and the Sacred Gate and the cemetery which stood outside the city walls of ancient Athens. Most interesting is the Street of Tombs, a funerary avenue containing the graves and monuments of famous Athenians. The museum houses many finds from the cemetery. Open 9 am-3 pm every day except Tues

MUSEUM OF THE CITY OF ATHENS, 7 Paparigopoulou, off Klathmonos Square, Plaka. Tel. 324-6164. Open 9 am-1 pm Mon. Wed. and Fri. Housed in the Old Palace built in 1833-4. The displays illuminate 19th century Athens.

MUSEUMS/SITES OUTSIDE ATHENS

Peloponnese

ANCIENT CORINTH, museum and site. Tel. (0741) Anceleve Commune, misseum and site. 16, 10741) 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.

EPIDAURS, museum and Sanctuary of Asklepeios. Tel. (0753) 22009. Major ruins of the sanctuary, dedicated to healer god Asklepeios, date from the late classical period. Nearer god Askiepeios, date from the late classical périod. Well preserved ancient theatre seats 15,000 people; used throughout summer for festival events, is famous for excel-lent acoustics. Museum contains finds from the site, in-cluding 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 topthile of Mt Tavapace near Spatia. It is gaid that

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

THE ATHENIAN NOVEMBER 1986

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. Panathinaikos Club, tel. 770-9582.

ATHLETICS AND GYMNASTICS

SEGAS, Syngrou Ave. 137, tel. 958-9414

Panellinios Athletic Assn, Evelpidou & Mavromateon,

tel. 832-3700 Glyfada Athletics Club, Diadohou Pavlou, Glyfada, tel.

894-6579. Kifissia Athletic Club, Tatoi 45, Strophydi, Kifissia, tel.

801-3100.

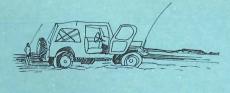
Hash House Harriers, tel. 723-6211 ext. 239 BADMINTON

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

BASKETBALL

For information call the Basketball Federation, N. Saripolou 11, tel. 824-4125 or 822-4131.

Panellinios Athletics Association, Evelpidon & Mavromateon Sts. after 3 pm, 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. Yiorgou 81 & Dousmani 3, Glyfada, tel. 893-2322; open 10 am-2 pm. Also Vouliagmeni 239, Glyfada, tel. 971-4036, open 6 pm-2 am. BOXING

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

BRIDGE

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

CAVE EXPLORATION 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, Pouliou 13, Ambelokipi, tel. 642-7548. FIELD & TRACK

Information on events, participation, etc. from SEGAS,

Syngrou Ave. 137, tel. 958-9414. FISHING

Amateur Anglers and Maritime Sports Club, Akti Moutsoupoulou, 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.

his month HANG GLIDING

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

HIKING

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

HOCKEY

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

HORSE RACING There are races every Mon. Wed. Sat. at 5:30 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 am-2 pm and 5 pm-12 and weekends from 10 am-2 pm.

MARTIAL ARTS

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

Budokan, Sevastopoleos 118, Ambelokipi, tel. 692-1723. Panellinios Athletics Assoc., Evelpidon & Mavromateon Sts., tel. 823-3733.

MOUNTAINEERING

The Greek Alpine Club, 2 Kapnikareas/Ermou St. tel. 323-1867. Outings are organized every weekend. OTHELLO (Cross between chess and checkers)

Greek Othello Club, tel. 638-0280, 657-0627.

PARACHUTING

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

ROLLERSKATING

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

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

Spartans Rugby Club, Glyfada, tel. Andy Birch, 813-3883 or Tom Raftery, 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.

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 0299-72575.

The bus for Porto Rafti leaves from the junction of Patission and Mavromateon Street. Buses for the other beaches all leave from their terminus outside the Zappeion on Vas. Olgas Ave.

Private Beaches

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

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

Caravel, roof garden swimming pool, gymnasium, tel.

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

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

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

Greek Ping Pong Federation, Ag. Constantinou 10, tel.

65

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

TABLE TENNIS

729-0721

free

3666

522-5879.

A Matter Of Taste: Taj Mahal A deceptive trip to India

Indian cuisine is surprisingly deceptive; what appears to be simply chicken in curry sauce is in reality a complex interplay of some 47 different seasonings. And it is this culinary guessing game (not just the good food) that makes a meal at Taj Mahal so exceptional.

Athens' only purely Indian restaurant (the city's Curry Palace is said to lean closer to Pakistani cuisine), Taj Mahal serves up a fairly exhaustive survey of the fare of India, ranging from soothingly mild to alarmingly spicy-hot.

Being relative novices to Indian food, we sought help from the waiter in selecting a bit of this and some of that to complete our night's stay in the East. The meal began with Shami Kebab, burger-like patties made from chick peas, minced meat and herbs, fried to near-perfection.

Next came Nan, India's only leavened bread, and crispy Papadam. The former is soft and light (and could have perhaps been just a smidgen sweeter), while the latter seems almost Chinese, like a massive fried won-ton.

Three (small) entrees followed: Shahi Biryoni, lamb in a sauce of cardomom and spices; Shahi Korma, lamb cooked in yoghurt and spices, served with rice; and Madras Murgh, a chicken curry dish described in the menu as "pleasantly hot", actually a trifle more hot than pleasant and highly recommended. The two Shahis comprised a gentle warming up for the spicy Madras, which lays siege to tastebuds long since dormant from one too many Greek salads.

For dessert, Gulab Jaman – fried semolina and cream, soaked with honey. An exotic treat.

This dinner, plus drinks, ran about 3,500 drachmas. Compared with other "foreign" restaurants in town, the price is a steal, and bolsters the owner's personal definition of Indian cuisine: "After you try it the first time, you'll keep coming back for more" We will.

Taj Mahal, Syngrou 5, Tel.922-2278.

David Lazarus

All restaurants are reviewed without prior knowledge of the establishment.

CENTRAL

CORFU, Kriezotou 6 (near 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 specialities 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 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.

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 Athenèe

KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3, in arcade next to the Athenèe Palace Hotel, tel. 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito, beef in earthenware pot, Roumeli 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 pm. Closed Sundays. Specialities 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. SINTRIVANI, Filellinon 5, near Syntagma Square, tel. 323-8862. Greek cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaka (specialities). 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 specialities. Daily from 12-5 pm.

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

MIKE'S SALOON, Vas. Alexandrou 5-7 (between the Hilton and Caravel Hotel), tel. 729-1689. Bar, snacks and meals. Daily 12 pm-2 am and Sundays from 6 pm-2 am. OTHELLO'S, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia, tel. 729-1481. Speciality: 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 entrees 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 specialities 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. 721-0244. 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 specialities plus a well stocked bar. Fresh fish nightly. Open from 9pm-1 am. Closed Sundays.

PLAKA

ANGELOS'S CORNER, Syngrou 17, near Temple of Zeus. Cosy nook with piano. Exellent Greek and French cuisine. Seats 50 max. reservations necessary. Tel. 922-9773/7417. Serves dinner from 6 pm 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 and skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service.

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

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 pm-midniaht.

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.

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, Makriyianni, 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).

THESPIS, taverna on Thespidos Street. Special menu: lamb liver, roast lamb, tiropitta oriental (bitesized, crispy pie with melted cheese and herbs), roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon-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), Kalevkou and Aminda 4, tel. 722-3195. A gathering place for the theatre and after-theatre crowd serving snacks, full meals, sweets

and ice cream. Specialities 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 specialities include lamb in lemon sauce. Closed Sunday. ROUMBA, Damareos 130, tel. 701-4910. Specialities in-

ROUMBA, Damareos 130, tel. 701-4910. Specialities include filet à la creme with mushrooms and "Roumbosalata". Closed Tuesday.

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

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON,, tel. 722-0201.

Galaxy Supper Club, fresh gourmet food plus nouvelle cuisine items at reasonable prices. Music, Open daily from noon to 3:30 pm for buffet lunch.

Ta Nissia, taverna downstairs. Music. International cuisine.

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

CHANDRIS HOTEL, tel. 941-4825. The Four Seasons, Greek and international cuisine, a la carte, drinks, live music 9 pm-1 am.

KOLONAKI

ACT 1, Akademias 18, tel. 360-2492. International and Greek Cuisine.

BAYAZZO, Ploutarhou and Dinokratous, Kolonaki, tel. 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical clown" in German. Lunchtime salad "fountain", champagne brunches. Dinner specialities include Bouzouki Frivolité (calamarie 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 meatballs, 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 Ploutarchous St. Kolonaki), tel. 722-6374. Atop one of Atthens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 am-11.45 pm.

The entire city. Daily 9 am-11:45 pm. DEKAOKTO, Soudias 51, Kolonaki, tel. 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 12 pm-2 am. Sunday 6:30 pm-2 am.

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

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

Announcing the arrival of our new French chef, inventive and interesting new menu



Informal and relaxing atmosphere Pianist, fireplace Separate intimate bar

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

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, spaghettaria.

MAXIM, Kanari and Milioni 4, Kolonaki Square, tel. 361-5803, 363-7073. Piano bar-restaurant. Piano music nightly. Roof garden. Open for dinner every night except Sun. **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.

VLADIMIROS, 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. Plano music and songs. Bar.

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia, tel. 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, filet of beef, ovenbaked cuttets. Open on Sundays for lunch.

AUBERGE, Odos Tatoiou, tel. 801-3803. International and Greek cuisine. BARBARA'S logice of 177

BARBARA'S, Ionias St. Kifissa, tel. 801-4260. First class restaurant with a welcoming atmosphere. Snails bourguig-

NO NAME PIANO BAR – RESTAURANT International Cuisine – Full cocktail bar Open daily except Sunday Lunch 12 noon to 5pm – Dinner 8pm to 5am

20, Bouzgou St & Moustoxidi - Pedion Areos. Tel 642-0306

CHANG'S HOUSE CHINESE RESTAURANT

The most wonderful, comfortable and tasteful Chinese restaurant in the world, and the prices are reasonable.

Fully air-conditioned. Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am. (No lunch served on Sunday) TEL: 959-5191 959-5179



15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 4th street down from Damon Hotel. (parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right)

CHINA restaurant

Superb Chinese cooking in a luxurious Oriental atmosphere Open 12 to 3:30 p.m. and 7:30 to 1 a.m.

2 EFRONIOU STREET, ILISSIA TEL: 723-3200.724-5746 (Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)

nonne, crêpes with fresh spinach, the best Chateaubriand in Athens. Home-made desserts. Barbars welcomes all guests personally.

BLUE PINE, Tsaldri 27, Kifissia, tel. 801-2969. 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. 801-1757. Turn off at Varibobi. International cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10:30 pm. Closed Sunday. EPESTREFE, Nea Kilfissa (west of the National Road

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

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

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia, tel. 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialities. Piano and songs.

KATSARINA, 43 P. Tsaldari, Kifissia, tel. 801-5953. Specialities: 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. Trikoupi 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. Crèpes 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 Erythrea. The specialty is kid with oil and oregano.

PEFKAKIA, 4 Argonatton, Drossia, tel. 813-1273, 813-2552. Youvetsakia stifado (rabbit stew) and large choice of mezedes (hors d'oeuvres).

PELARGOS, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia, tel. 801-4653. Closed Sundays. Specialities: skewered goat also kokkoretsi (inards 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 medaillons de boeuf and escalope with tropical fruits. Closed Sunday.

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

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

HALANDRI/MAROUSSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

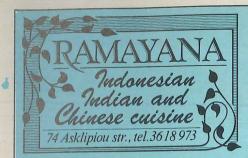
ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Maroussi, tel. 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti) and chicken *sti gastra*. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 pm- 2 am and Saturday from 8:15 pm-3 am.

CHRISTOS, Serron and Ethnikis Antistaseous Sts, Halandri, tel. 671-6879, 647-2569. Grills, unusually delicious zuchini 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, Maroussi (just below the KAT hospital, tel. 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo pastry.

KRITIKO, Pendelis Ave/Frangokissia, tel. 681-3136. Two fireplaces, short orders, *dolmadakia beyerdi* (a Turkish dish), retsina from the barrel. Open daily, except Mondays from 8 pm-midnight and Sunday from 12 pm-midnight. KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, tel. 682-5314. Greek cuisine. Music. Daily from 6 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays.



O MORIAS, Vas. Konstantinou 108 and Peloponissou, Aghia Paraskevi, tel. 659-9409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialities include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills (unusually good meatballs), salads. Wine from the barrel.

ROUMBOS, Agiou Antoniou, Vrilissia, Tel. 659-3515. Closed Fridays. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, gardoumba (casseroled 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),

THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico), tel. 671-7775. Pleasant "village" atmosphere, good service. Specialities: lamb cooked over grapevines, *frigandeli*, charcoal-brolled 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 pm and dinner from 7:30 pm-midnight.

TO SPITI, Frankopoulos 56, New Psychico, tel. 672-1757. Private home converted into cosy taverna. Menu offers grills, meatballs, pork in wine sauce with cheese, fava, salads, retsina.

ATHENAEUM INTERCONTINENTAL, tel. 902-3666. La Rotisserie, fine French food prepared under the direction of Chef Alain Desrichard. Dinner. Closed on Sundays.

tion of Chet Alain Desrichard, 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 buffet breakfasts, lunch and dinner, international a 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 Poolside 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.

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

Apocalypsis Restaurant, excellent international cuisine served in elegant surroundings. The menu also includes Greek favorites like avgolemono soup. Expensive wine list, including a very good house wine. Open every day for lunch, 12:30-4:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1 am. Live dinner music with pianist Yiorgos Niarchos beginning at 9:30 pm. Asteria Coffee Shop, open every day for breakfast 7-11 am, lunch 12:30- 4 pm, dinner 7:30 pm-1:45 am.

Athos Bar open every day from 11 am-1:30 pm. 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 specialities. Open 11 am-2 am.

KING GEORGE HOTEL, tel. 323-0651.

Tudor Hall, panoramic view of the Acropolis. International cuisine with some Greek specialities. Open daily from 12-3:30 pm and from 8 pm-midnight.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, tel. 934-7711.

Summer Starlight Buffet, Poolside, evening dining with music and dance. Sumptuous buffet serving refined Hellenic specialities, 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 a la cate or buffet, speciality eggs a 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.

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.



GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

ANDONIS, 22 Armenidos, Glyfada, tel. 894-7423. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, charcoal grilled octopus.

BARBA PETROS, 26 N. Zerva, Glyfada (Aghios Konstantinos), tel. 891-4937. On Sundays also open for lunch. Special cheese pies, kid, chicken, short orders.

CHURRASCO, 16 Pandoras St, Glyfada. Slick dining, outdoor terrace dining and bar; specialty; steak tartare, fixed at table. Elaborate fairly expensive, elite Athenian crowd.

DOVINOS, 2 Plateia Fleming, 2nd stop in Glyfada, tel. 894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

EL GRECO, Cnr. Kyrpou & Feves Sts, Glyfada, tel. 899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled. EVOI EVAN, behind the Zeus boat factory, Ano Glyfada,

tel. 893-2689. International cuisine. Music. FRUTALIA, Kelsou 5 (from Athens, turn left at Vouliagmenis 63), tel. 921-8775. Nostalgic songs in a rustic setting. Nightly from 8 pm.

IMBROS, Selinis/Iliou, Kavouri, tel. 895-1139. Open for lunch and dinner. Fish, meat. Constantinopolitan cuisine. KANATAKIA, I. Metaxa/Pendoras Sts, Glyfada, tel. 895-1843. Short orders, specialty *hilopittes*. Wine from the barrel.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vary, tel. 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, contrefilet, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi* (innards cooked on the spit), spleen, choice of appetizers.

LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada, tel. 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon – a house specialty. Open daily except Sunday, for dinner only.

MAKE UP, Grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-1508. Open daily for dinner.

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo), tel. 895-1298. 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.

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 include stuffed "Pizza Caltzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, satlimbacca à la Romano, filleto diabolo, Italian and Capricioso 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 Ahileos, 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 specialities. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12 pm-5 pm.

PANORAIA, Seirinon/Terpsihoris Sts, Paleo Faliron, tel. 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimps.

SEIRINES, 76 Seirinon, 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.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, tel. 411-2149. Specialities: 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 of 16 different dishes (in the order that he chooses) for a fixed price. Soup is usually served last! Be sure to have an empty stomach to do honor to this delicious food.

VLAHOS, 28 Koletty, Freates, tel. 451-3432. Bakaliaros, biffeki done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as the Garage locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8pm-2 am. ZILLER'S, Akti Koundouriotou 1, tel. 411-2013. Tastefully

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.

STEAKHOUSES

BEEFEATER STEAK HOUSE 9 K. Varnali, Halandri, tel. 883-2539. A Canadian corner in Athens; American and national specialities. Air-conditined. Open from 2 pm-2 am. FLAME STEAK HOUSE, Hadzigianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton), tel. 723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly from 7 pm-1 am.

PRINCE OF WALES, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St, tel. 777-8008. Open every day from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays. Businessmen's lunch menu (main dish, beer or wine, and dessert).

STAGECOACH, Voukourestiou 14, tel. 363-5145. Specializes in steaks and salads with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12 pm-4 pm and 7 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

STEAK ROOM, Egintou 6 (between Hilton and US Embassy), tel. 721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoil broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable.

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Square, Kifissia, tel. 801-4776. In a lovely green park with two small lakes, Greek and French food. Specialities include "Symposio" filet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms, chicken crêpe with ham, 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)

BAGATELLE, Ventiri 9 & Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton), tel. 721-8893. Piano. Open daily from 7 pm-1 am. Specialities: frogs' legs, snails, filet of sole stuffed with lobster, duck à l'orange, baby lamb in wine sauce with vegetables, Homemade desserts, crêpes stuffed with almonds, ice cream, hot cake with almond and crème analaise

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. Specialities: filet au poivre vert (filet with green pepper), risotto mediterranée, seafood, seasonal salads. Piano.

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki, tel. 723-9163. Gourmet specialities: pasta and scalloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Paleo Faliro, tel. 982-6560. Specialities: 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 provencale

DA WALTER, Evzonon & Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, tel. 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialities: 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. Specialities: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scalloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-2 am. Saturday

12:30 pm-2:30 am. Closed Wednesday for lunch. LA BOUSSOLA near metro station Kifissia, tel. 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under same management as "La Boussola" in Glyfada. Filet à la diabolo and "Triptiho à la Boussola" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialities.

LA FIAMMA, Plateia Dimokratias 5, Holargos, tel. 651-7355. Large variety of Italian dishes and oven-baked pizza. Take-out service. Open daily from 7 pm-2 am and on Sunday and holidays from noon-2 am. LA TARTARUGA, 25th of March 38 & Palaiologiou Sts,

Halandri, tel. 682-8924. Large portions of piquant entrees and pizza, also Italian main dishes. Chilled glasses. Very reasonable prices

TOSCANA, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni, tel. 896-2497/8. Open every evening. International and Italian cuisine (also Greek dishes). Specialities: escalope à la Toscana, escalope cordon blue, filet with mushrooms, torta romantica (dessert).

KOREAN

GO RYEO JEONG, Alimou 33, Argyroupolis, tel. 991-5913. Authentic Korea, Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Parking. Open daily 10:30 am-4 pm, 6:30 pm-1 am. SEOUL, 8 Evritanias Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), tel. 692-4669. Specialities: beef boukouki (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. 6:000-11:30 pm.

LEBANESE/ARABIC

ALI BABA, Poseidonos Ave. 13, Kalamaki, tel. 983-0435, 983-2984. Restaurant and Arabian music hall. Superb





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JE REVIENS

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> On Piano Dimitris Christodoulou Specialty French and Greek Cuisine HOME CATERING

Opening Hours:7pm to 2am. 49 Xenokratous St., Tel. 721-0535, 721-1174



OAPA

Red Dragon

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

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

> Restaurant **Snack Bar** Sphagettaria

Dine indoors or out in pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

Oriental cuisine with Lebanese "meze" and a rich variety of sweets. Floor show with belly dancers. Every night from 10:30 pm.

BEYROUTH, Karapanou 13, Glyfada, tel. 893-1169. Lebanese "meze", specialities 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.

Lebanese meze, charcoal grills. MIRAMARO, Aristotelous 5 & Syngrou (opp. Ledra Marriott Hotel), tel. 922-3290. Egyptian club with floor show. The oriental menu includes hommos, lentils, stuffed vine leaves, marinated lamb's tongues, mixed grill. Sweets: baklava and kataif. Egyptian ouzo.

SAHARA Possidonos 15 & Davaki, Kalamaki, tel. 983-7731. Arabic food, floor show.

SHAHRAZAD, Akadamias 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.

CYPRIOT

AGRINO, Falirou Ave., Koukaki (opp. Intercontinental Hotel), tel. 921-5285. Restaurant, taverna, bar. Traditional Greek, Cypriot, English and Continental cuisine. Piano and guitar music. Open from 10:00 am until after midnight. KIRKY, 1 Pendelis, Kefalari, tel. 808-0338. Specialities: haloum (fried Cypriot cheese), seftalies (tasty village sausage). Fireplace.

BELLA PAIS, Plastira 77 & Meletos 7, Nea Smyrni. Taverna, music. Cypriot and Greek specialities, *seftalies*.

INDIAN

TAJ MAHAL, Syngrou Ave. 5, tel. 922-2278. Over 40 meat dishes and over 20 vegetable dishes. One of the specialities is lamb cooked in yogurt with herbs. Desserts include "Gulab Jaman" (moist pastry ball).

SPANISH

CASA MADRID, Akti Koundourioti 4, Kastella, Piraeus, tel. 412-3032. Plush interior for winter season. Free parking next to restaurant. Specialities include: paella, stuffed squid, braised lamb, beef steak with pueros sauce, roast pork and chicken a la Madrid.

COMILON, Polyla 39, Ano Patissa, tel. 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialities: 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 specialities, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla, sangria.

CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

SVEJK, Roybesi 8 (Neos Kosmos), tel. 901-8389. Specialities: sbitkova, knedik, palatzinka etc. Closed Tuesday.

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 Mon. through Sat. 11 am-2 am, and Sun. 6 pm-2am.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri and Ouranias 13, Holargos, tel. 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialities, soft music, fireplace.

GERMAN

ALT BERLIN, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari, tel. 808-1324. Restaurant, sweets, ice cream. Open 9 pm-2 am. RITTENBOURGH, Formionos 11, Pangrati, tel. 723-8421.

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 & Athidon, Kallithea, tel. 959-5191, 959-5179. Under same management as The China. Open daily from 12 pm-3:30 pm and 7:30 pm-2 am. CHINA, Efroniou 72, Illisia (between Caravel Hotel and University Campus), tel. 723-3200. Oriental atmosphere. Daily 12 pm- 3 pm, 7:30 pm-2 am. Closed Sun. lunch. GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave. & G. Olympiou 27-29, tel. 923-2316. A variety of Taiwanese dishes. For reservations call 923-2315, 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30 pm-3:30 pm and 7:30 pm-midnight.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12 pm-3 pm for lunch and 7 pm-1 am. Specialities 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 & Leoforos Alexandras 3, tel. 643-1990, 644-6259. Chinese cooking, decor and service. Dining room for dinner parties. Specialities 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 chili sauce making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 pm.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 & Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirinon Sports Center), tel. 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialities: 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 pm-3 pm and 7:30 pm-midnight. Closed Sun. **MICHIKO**, Kydathinaion 27, Plaka, tel. 322-0980. A histor-

MICHIKO, Kydathinaion 27, Plaka, tel. 322-0980. A historic mansion house houses this multi-roomed restaurant. Japanese garden; traditional music. Daily 1 pm-3 pm, 8 pm-midnight. Closed Sun.

SPECIALTY SWEETS SHOPS

HIGH LIFE, Akti Posidonos 43, Paleo Phaliron. A specialty sweet shop with Turkish delights: Taouk Gioksu, Chicken breast mousse, traditionally ordered with Kamaki 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 baklavadakia 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 Trikoupis Street, between Akadimias and Panepistimiou. An uptown coffee shop/ouzerie. Fresh ingredients and quick, courteous and efficient service. BRETANNIA, 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 sterio. Open every day from noon to 1 am.

ERMIS: ALL ABOUT COFFEE, Ermou 56. Sandwiches made with French bread, cakes and *mezedes*. Beverages include juices, coffees and spirits. Nice atmosphere.

FILOMUSA, Filomousou Etarias Square & 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 café of the center of Hellenic tradition, 36 Pandrossou St, Monastiraki. Coffee, drinks and snaks. Sit among potterr, 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 & D. Vasilliou, 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 specialities, cakes, sweets, coffee.

OUZERIES

APOTSOS, Panepistimiou 10 (in the arcade), tel. 363-7046. Probably the oldest ouzeri in Athens, in operation since 1900. The posters which cover the walls may be among the oldest found anywhere. Meatballs, sausages, smoked ham, potatoes, salami. Daily from 11:30 am-3 pm. Closed Sunday.

ATHINAIKON, onr Panepistimiou & Themistokleous, 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 pm-11:30 pm. Closed Sun.

GENOVEFA, 17th November Ave. 71, "Vlahou" bus stop, Holargos, tel. 653-2613. Large selection of 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 Sun.

BARS

KAROLOU DIL, Loukianou & Athaiou, 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 pm-2 am.

MONTPARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel. 729-0746. Beter known as "Ratga's", named after the owner. A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stainedglass 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.

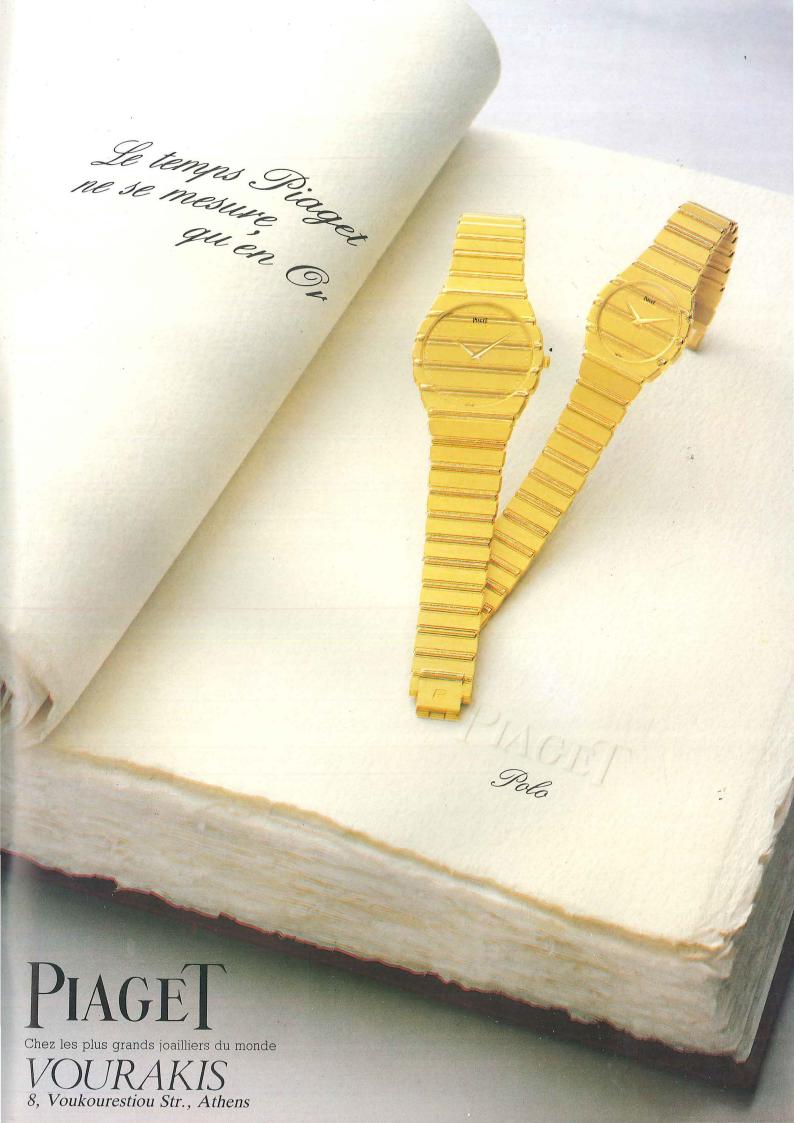
17, Voukourestiou 17 (in the arcade), down a few steps into a cosy "all friends" atmosphere. If you've missed your date, or just want to buy an absent friend a drink, pay the bartender, sign a raincheck for the bulletin board and he or she will be treated. Open daily from 11 am-2 am.

SCORPIOS, Evrou 1 & Kanosajiy (opposite 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 souffée, baked apples "Mariette" with whipped cream and Bavarian cream pastry. Open from 9:00 pm-2 am, except Sundays.

TAPAS DE COLILON, 267 Kifissias (behind Olympic Airways). Athens wine bar: cold plate.

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.



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