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Greece's English Language Monthly





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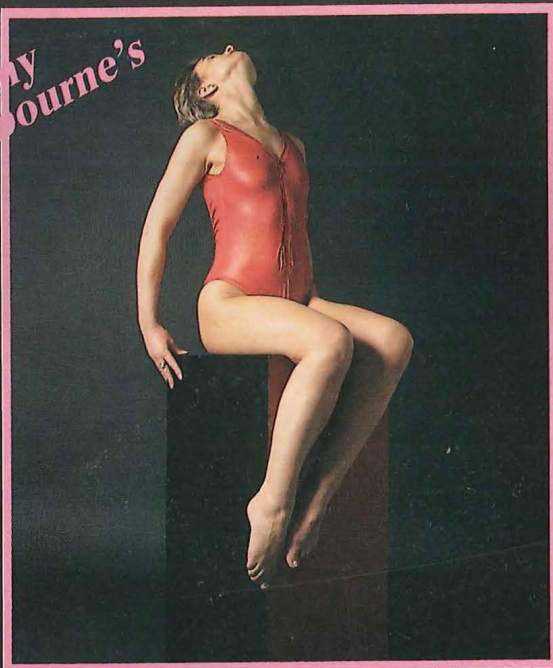


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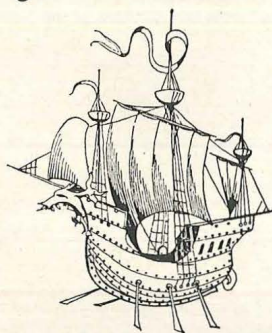
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## THE ATHENIAN

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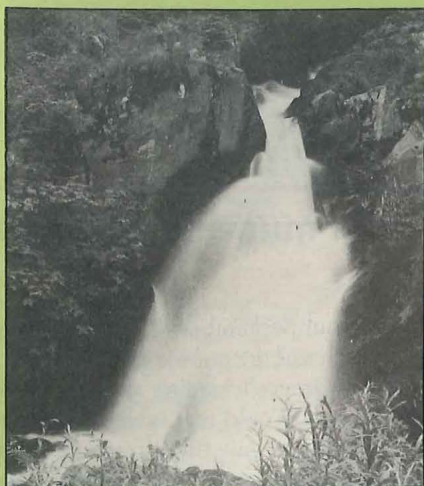
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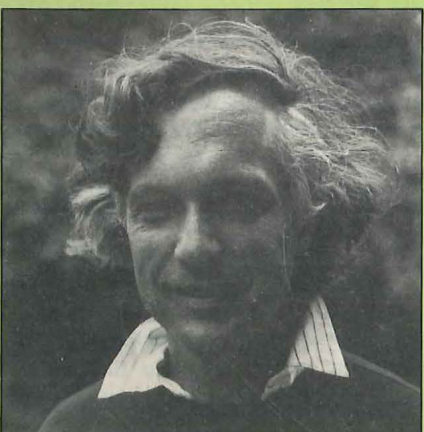
## FEATURES



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### 16 Youth and politics: are young Greeks losing interest?

The politically active youth of a generation ago bear little resemblance to today's, who are tending to shun party organizations once fervently embraced. Jimmie Psellas takes a look at this change in youth attitude and the current swing in political orientation.

### 18 Endangered forests

It is said that trees are the skin of the earth – they cover and protect and nourish. Our forests, however, which give precious life, have been badly abused by man in return. Katherine Patey presents an in-depth study of Greek forest land, the problems it faces and the efforts to conserve and increase forested areas in this, the Year of the Environment

### 24 A Society of archaeophiles

Now celebrating its 150th anniversary, The Archaeological Society of Athens has brought together kings, presidents, lawyers, doctors, artists and scientists of all kinds, who dedicate themselves to the Hellenic past. Yiannis Sakellarakis presents a commemorative photo essay on the history and accomplishments of this venerable institution.

### 28 Antonios of Santorini: Greek at heart, Greek in his art

Twenty five years ago a young Bavarian art student came to Santorini and, like so many who are captivated by the brilliant white light of the Cyclades, he stayed. J.M. Thursby profiles Wernhard Pittinger, alias Antonios of Santorini, who personally revived the centuries-old island skill of reverse painting on glass, depicting lively, familiar island scenes such as the November wedding on this month's cover

### 30 The ancient roots of psychiatry

It seems that the ancients had a head start on Freud, and even used theatrical productions such as *Oedipus Rex* as a form of therapy. James Jackson explores the beginnings of this noble science from treatments based on superstition to the rational disciplines of Hippocrates

### 32 Constantine Tstatos: the lyrical life of a man

Former President Tstatos was more than just a statesman; he was a prolific writer who did not believe his poetry occupied a secondary place. Presented here are some selected writings

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Cover by Antonios of Santorini



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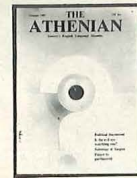
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## Letter



### Poor museum displays

Dear Sir,

In your September issue, Dr Anderson criticizes the poor level of display in two of Greece's leading archaeological museums. Would that such criticism be applicable in only those two instances!

Greece is a marvellous country and my visits there are all too infrequent. Her achievements in recent years have been impressive, but I appreciate that she may not yet be wealthy enough to match in the presentation of her matchless heritage the standards being set elsewhere in Europe. Nevertheless, the failure even to light effectively the exhibits, far less to provide an entertaining and instructional context, must turn away many of the millions of tourists who would otherwise be attracted to return and learn more about Greece and her past. For most Europeans, it is their history too.

Equally, I am filled with despair at the shabby and neglected state of many of the less famous sites which, better maintained and presented, could be a draw to many tourists and perhaps relieve the pressure on Knossos or Delphi. Rusted wire mesh, indecipherable notices and an absence of any guidance on the layout of the site are the order of the day. In some cases sites that are marked on the map are so abandoned that it is impossible even to identify the exact location.

Like most European countries Greece suffers from an unacceptably high level of unemployment. Would it not be possible to initiate a scheme similar to that of Britain's Community Program (with which I have a personal involvement)? It could employ unoccupied young people in planning, erecting and maintaining the landscaping, signposting and facilities of a standard to match the significance of the sites or the exhibits.

The European Social Fund might well be prepared to help and the outcome would be a substantial additional attraction for the tourist industry. Such a scheme would be an excellent way for Greece to mark the European Year of the Environment.

*Yours faithfully,*  
John A. Davidson  
Glasgow, UK





## our town

### *A good name for Greece*

Returning recently from a conference in Berlin, opposition leader Constantine Mitsotakis warned that Greece's international position has weakened and that it no longer inspires trust abroad. The pursuit of devious policies with its Western allies, state meddling to hinder EEC imports, infringements of Community regulations which frequently bring it before the European Court and the airing of its corruption scandals in government agencies abroad have all contributed to this.

Should the good name of Greece be in need of a boost, there is no better name to turn to than Constantine Tsatsos. He personified the best qualities of his country not just because he was the first president of the Hellenic Republic and went about shaking hands with momentous people and laying innumerable wreaths at the foot of the Tombs of Unknown Soldiers. Being president was just one of the things he was, but he represented Greece in that capacity to perfection because he was so Greek himself.

Many readers may have unwittingly made their first acquaintance with him in *The Colossus of Maroussi* as the man who philosophized while bathing in a tin tub on Spetses. There he appears under the pseudonym Kyrios Ypsilon because when the book was being written in 1939, Tsatsos was still a political exile during the dictatorship of Metaxas, and the author did not want to get him into trouble.

"He was Greek as Greek can be," wrote Henry Miller. "What I liked about him was his keen, buoyant nature, his directness, his passion for flowers and metaphy-

sics... While we chatted he brought out a tin tub and filled it with warm water for his bath. On a shelf near his bed he had a collection of books which were in five or six languages... 'I would like to read Walt Whitman.' He was sitting in the tub soaping and scrubbing himself vigorously. 'To keep up the morale,' he said... 'One has to have regular habits,' he added, 'or else you go to pieces. I do a lot of walking, so I can sleep at night. The nights are long, you know, when you are not free.'"

These were his everyday concerns: freedom, justice, beauty, love, law - things that have concerned Greeks, in and out of the bathtub, for several thousand years.

Tsatsos was a philosopher as well as a chief of state, rare enough in the past and rarer now. It's difficult to imagine Mrs Thatcher writing lyric verses, or Mr Reagan composing Platonic dialogues or even Mr Sartzetakis presenting an original approach to the philosophy of art. But a president who is also a noted philosopher and poet, whose wife is a well-known poet herself, whose brother won the Nobel Prize for Literature must be unique.

Tsatsos published poetry as early as 1923. He also wrote, among other things, books on ancient philosophy, on Demosthenes and on Cicero; on aesthetics, education and the philosophy of justice; many works on law and a critique of the poet Palamas which is still considered a classic; two volumes on Kant, one on democracy in America; a meditation in dialogue form, two plays, a life of Venizelos whose private secretary he was as a young man, and an essay on love. (Of Tsatsos, George Katsimbalis had already said to Miller years before, "the women are crazy about him.

He has an interesting theory about love...") In a preface to his collected poems in 1973, excerpted elsewhere in this issue, Tsatsos stated that he felt out of step with his times both as philosopher and a poet. In fact he denied being a philosopher at all, saying that if one did not create a philosophy of one's own, one was only a follower.

It is presumptuous to disagree with him, but it seems he was wonderfully representative of a remarkable generation. Within a decade at the turn of the century, there was born in Greece an astonishing number of poets, novelists, painters, sculptors, statesmen, scientists, archaeologists and thinkers - the so-called Generation of the '30s, since so many achieved fame at that time. As a group, they were the first in modern Greece to absorb fully foreign influences and make their work unmistakably Greek. At the same time they reinterpreted their long and glorious past and gave it concrete, contemporary meaning. The confusions of the Venizelist-Royalist schism in their youth, furthermore, made them intensely aware of public affairs which transformed them all into patriots, so whatever they wrote or thought or painted or composed, carried, beyond their great talents, an unmistakable ethnic weight. Tsatsos was among the last of these, so it was truly said of him at the time of his death last month, "not just a chapter of Greek history has closed, but a whole volume."

The new volume may have opened unpromisingly, but it has one great advantage in projecting the good name of Greece in the future: it has the previous volume to consult, full of lives that are examples to go on living by. □



# THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Karen B. Stedman

## Who's who?

The Galatsi shootout on October 1 began a series of speculations that various anarchist and/or terrorist organizations operating in Athens are interconnected.

Police authorities, after a series of successes in their terrorist investigations, now believe they have established a link – tenuous as it may be – between the Popular Revolutionary Movement (ELA) and November 17.

Michalis Prekas, believed to be a member of the Christos Tsoutsouvis organization – named for a Greek ter-

rorist killed in a mid-1970s shootout with police – was killed by police in the Perissos district October 1 after feigning surrender on the balcony of a flat he and an accomplice had siezed. His demise came after he had open fire on police, who retaliated full force. Prekas had been riding with four other men in a stolen car when stopped in a police check – two got away, two were arrested.

Accomplices led police to some interesting theories which may shed some light on the workings of anarchist/terrorist groups operating in Athens.

Security police are said to be “working on the assumption” that urban

guerrilla groups – Christos Tsoutsouvis, Anti-State Struggle and Revolutionary Action in particular – are all acting under the umbrella of the Popular Revolutionary Movement (ELA). All, of course, voice denials with the fluency of any politician.

But clues have been accumulating and while spokespersons for these organizations vehemently state that the police are attacking them and gearing up for far worse offences, evidence is evidence.

Police have confirmed the discovery of two arms caches, the second found in an unfurnished basement flat in Kypseli, rented several months ago by an unidentified man. Uncovered were an Israeli-made submachine gun, similar to that found in the house of Prekas, plus an assortment of pistols, revolvers, cartridges, bullets, explosive devices, homemade bombs and slow-burning fuses, in addition to false identity cards, driving licenses and voting booklets.

A security police commander stated that the homemade bombs were similar to those used by the Christos Tsoutsouvis organization in their raid on the ministry of public order. Police were also examining a typewriter believed to used by terrorist groups for typing leaflets.

While the connection with November 17, which has claimed responsibility for a series of assassinations since 1975, has not been firmly established, police sources believe the recent arrests may prove to be the tip of the iceberg.

Notebooks found in raided terrorist hideouts, containing names and telephone numbers, are being checked out, as is a piece of paper Prekas tried to flush down the toilet before being gunned down, reportedly containing similar information, including the address and phone of accomplice Marinou. It is hoped this may yield more evidence linking the groups.

Keys from two stolen cars were found in the second weapons take, and are said by police to belong to the getaway cars used in the 1975 killing of CIA Station Chief Richard Welch and of two Greek police officers in 1980. Murders for which November 17 claimed responsibility.

From the evidence available so far, police believe that these various terrorist organizations are actually manned by the same people, who just change

### *Constantine Tsatsos (1899-1987)*

The former President of Greece, Constantine Tsatsos, died in Kifissia on October 8. He was 88 years old.

Tsatsos was born in Athens and studied law at the University of Athens. From 1924 to 1928 he studied philosophy and law at the University of Heidelberg. Returning to Athens, he took his doctorate in 1929 and was appointed associate professor at the University of Athens the following year. At this time he married Ioanna Seferiadis, the sister of diplomat and poet George Seferis who later won the Nobel Prize for Literature. Two years later, Tsatsos became lecturer in Philosophy of Law and in 1937 was proposed for a full professorship. This was rejected, however, by the newly-established dictatorship of Metaxas.

Tsatsos was briefly exiled to Skyros in 1939 but released when the general mobilization was called on Greece's entry into World War II. On October 28, 1941, he defied the German occupation by delivering a patriotic speech at the university. He escaped to Egypt, however, where he joined the government-in-exile of Emmanuel Tsouderos.

On the liberation of Athens, Tsatsos returned and entered politics. In 1945 he was minister of the interior and welfare in the cabinet of Voulgaris and of press and information in the brief Kanellopoulos government. The following year he resigned his university post and ran successfully for parliament where he sat for the next 21 years. In the late '40s he served in several cabinets and was minister of education 1949-50.

The close relationship between Tsatsos and Karamanlis developed during the latter's energetic tenure of the ministry of public works in the cabinet of Marshal Papagos. When Papagos fell ill in 1955, Tsatsos was among those who recommended Karamanlis as his successor. The following year Tsatsos joined the newly-formed ERE government of Karamanlis, first as minister to the prime minister's office. During the next seven years he held many other cabinet posts.

Throughout Karamanlis' decade of self-imposed exile, the two men kept in very close communication. With the return of democracy in 1974, Tsatsos became minister of culture in the government of National Unity and headed the parliamentary committee for drawing up the new constitution. The following year Karamanlis proposed in parliament the nomination of Tsatsos as the first president of the Greek Republic, the post in which Tsatsos served until 1980.

He is survived by his widow, herself an author and poet of note, and two daughters, Dora Symeonidis, a well-known choreographer, and Despina Mylonas. □



## THE ATHENIAN

their name after each attack, in the probable hope of confounding investigation.

Public Order Minister Drossoyiannis believes he has a hold on linking the terrorist/anarchist organizations, especially November 17, who have fervently tried to discredit him – even daring him to arrest them. But there is evidence, and can it be only coincidence that a five-point star symbol appears on the printed materials of November 17 and ELA? □

### Tapped phone charges

The communists and the Greek Left charged in parliament that OTE was tapping the telephones of their party offices. Though the government rejected the charges, it agreed that if they were substantiated by the investigation which had been immediately ordered by Kostas Badouvas, minister of transport and communications, it would be the first to ask parliament to set up an interparty committee of inquiry.

On October 13 the Athens public prosecutor ordered a police investigation both OTE and its general director, Theofanis Tombras.

In a press statement Tombras said the charges were “figments of the imagination” and criticized the leader of the opposition Mitsotakis. Though the latter now called for the immediate dismissal of Tombras, the prime minister ruled the suggestion out, saying that the issue was one that mainly concerned parliament.

Two days later the Federation of OTE Employees expressed the indignation of its 30,000 workers after Tombras remarked that OTE trade unionists were “idiots”.

Finally, on October 19, PASOK joined all other parties in proposing to set up a fact-finding committee in parliament to investigate the telephone tapping charges.

### Banker charged in US

During a visit last month to the US where he was a guest of the White House, banker and publisher George Koskotas was charged by government agents for tax violations.

Koskotas, 33, is chairman of the Bank of Crete and the publisher of five successful magazines. Earlier this year he bought the distinguished conservative daily *Kathimerini* from Eleni

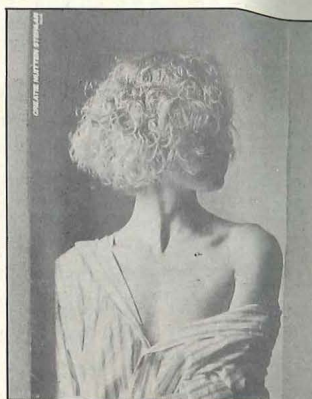
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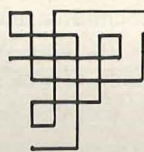
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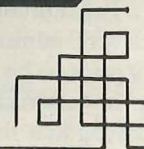
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Koskotas was arrested in Washington early in October on a 1980 fraud charge and released after putting up a 50,000 dollar bond and surrendering his passport. According to the government spokesman here, Koskotas informed the Greek embassy in Washington that he had lost his passport and was issued a temporary one.

The following week Koskotas was re-arraigned in New York and the return of his passport was made conditional to his posting a one million dollar bail. The reason for the magnitude of the sum is that a treaty which exists between Greece and the US does not allow Greek citizens to be extradited to stand trial in the US.

According to *Kathimerini*, the US has been pressured into giving difficulties to Koskotas who has been made a victim of competitors and politicians. In late September, Grammi, SA, the Koskotas printing press in Pallini, was the object of an arson attack.

In Athens pressure was being brought to bear on Koskotas to resign as chairman of the board of the Bank of Crete. On October 21, Koskotas put up the bail and was let free to return to Greece.

## PASOK returns

Having announced at the Thessaloniki International Fair that no cabinet reshuffle would occur, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou did it again. In the second cabinet reshuffle this year and the thirteenth since the ruling PASOK party came to power, Papandreou returned four members of the PASOK Executive Bureau to the government, among them, party stalwarts Koutsoyiorgas, Tsochatzopoulos and Yennimatas. He said he had changed his mind. Other changes include the restoration of five members dropped from PASOK last February and four new undersecretaries.

Yiannis Roubatis told political reporters the move came about as a result of the prime minister's conclusion that "the time had come for a renewal of the government and the Executive Political Bureau." On his return from Thessaloniki, Papandreou held a series of meetings with ministers and bureau members prior to his decision, considered a step in "restructuring the Movement" to strengthen the government's activities in the period leading up to the next

national elections in 1989.

Other changes include the restoration of five members dropped from PASOK last February and four new undersecretaries.

Newly-named deputy premier, Menios Koutsogiorgas is slated to supervise all sectors of government activity except foreign and defence. □

## Domestic crisis

The prime minister's personal life has suddenly taken on global interest and *miso miso* is no longer a household word but an international one. Margaret Papandreou, in a dignified statement to the press in mid-October, demanded an end to rumors. She explained that marriages of long standing often go through crises which are resolved with time. She stated that neither she nor her husband is considering divorce. Mrs Papandreou, who was gratuitously referred to as merely 'a private citizen' by the government spokesman earlier, reaffirmed her devotion to her children and her dedication to promote the aims of the Union of Greek Women of which she is president.

## The Golden Olympics

When the minister of culture is not calling for the return of the Elgin Marbles she is soliciting the return of the Olympic Games. Last month in Montreal, where a handsome, six million dollar Greek Community Center has recently been completed with 27 classrooms library and auditorium, Melina Mercouri explained Greece's prior claim to the Games for which Canada is also a contender. In Washington she had the support of John Feinstein, the sports writer who covers the Games for the *Washington Post*. "The Olympics," he wrote "should go to Athens in 1996 - the centennial of de Coubertin's games - and they should stay there." In Athens the government is building a 2.5 billion drachma cycle track in a bid to win the mandate to host the 1996 games.

## Onassis award

The Alexander S. Onassis Public Benefit Foundation presented a gold medal to King Juan Carlo in Madrid on October 14 for his contribution to the re-establishment of democracy in

Spain. The special medal has only been presented once before, to former President Karamanlis in 1981.

In Athens the foundation stone of the Onassis Center of Cardiac Surgery was laid last month by Prime Minister Papandreou. Contrary to what was reported in this column last month, the site of the new center is on Syngrou Avenue just above the racetrack.

## Cheaper cars?

The EEC and its automobile industries are forcing the government's hand to reduce taxes on car imports which are in violation of the community's trade agreements. These taxes are an important source of state income.

New regulations regarding car check-ups have dramatically proved the great age and poor condition of vehicles whose owners cannot afford to buy new ones. Not only private cars are in poor condition. The Motor Vehicles Inspection Center (KTEO) reports that 66 percent of school buses have severe technical problems, faulty breaks and worn-out tires.

The government is reluctant to state just when or by how much the taxes will be reduced, partly to protect car dealers whose vehicles are already in stock. The reduction will probably be gradual and start in mid-1988. □

## Hard times

You know things are getting tough when diplomats are forced to moonlight in order to make ends meet.

According to the *Japan Times*, the staff of the Greek Embassy in Tokyo have requested permission to supplement their incomes by working as waiters.

Ambassador Giorgos Lianis was quoted as saying that Greek diplomats regard being posted to the Japanese capital as being sent into exile because of the high cost of living there.

Lianis said one of staff member can't afford a telephone and another has sent his family back to Greece in order to economise. Rents have increased by 54 percent in the past year and it is also heard that the embassy even imports cheap Australian meat to feed its personnel.

On the positive side, pay raises for Greek diplomats have reportedly been accounted for in the 1988 budget, but are as yet unapproved. □



In Brief

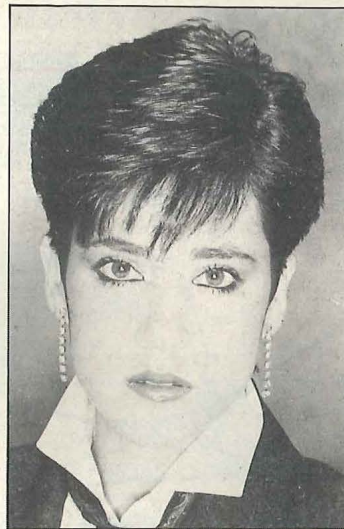
■ Like Uriah the Hittite, actor **Lakis Lazopoulos** has been sent to the front for being a pest to the powers-that-be. The popular comedian, who vulgarly criticized the president in August, had been imprisoned for a night and then released. Later investigations, however, revealed that he had been let free from military service by psychiatrists who, it was said, were deceived by his 'mad scene'. A review of the case by an army board found Lazopoulos fit for service and this was approved by Minister of National Defense, Yiannis Haralambopoulos. So on October 6, the lights were dimmed on the review *What the Japanese Saw* and Lazopoulos entered a military camp near Serres where he is reported to be raising army morale with his jokes.

■ October is commonly the month when rental leases expire and many people move, and, given the new rental laws, many of these do not want to. Such was the case for the first resident of the new zoo in the Seich Sou Park in Thessaloniki. After 20 years in his old digs, a **400-pound male bear** objected to his being transported elsewhere in a cramped iron cage and had to be given a sedative. When he saw his new home and did not like it, he would not get out of his cage. This entailed four more shots in the paw. The whole operation took two days to complete.

■ Archaeologist **Manolis Andronikos** has discovered the largest tomb yet found at Vergina. The abundance of jewellery and the absence of armaments suggest that the tomb is that of a woman, possibly Eurydice, mother of Philip II of Macedonia. The tomb has four columns right and left of the door and two false windows. Behind the throne is a wall-painting of Pluto and Persiphone in a chariot drawn by four horses.

■ The **Goulandris Museum** of Natural History in Kifissia is among the 37 museums in the world listed in Kenneth Hudson's new book *Museums of Influence*. Hudson, as expert on museums and director of the European Museum of the Year Award, lectured in Athens last month. He said the Goulandris Museum represented the awakening of a feeling for natural history in Greece.

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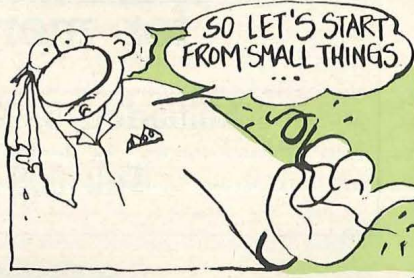
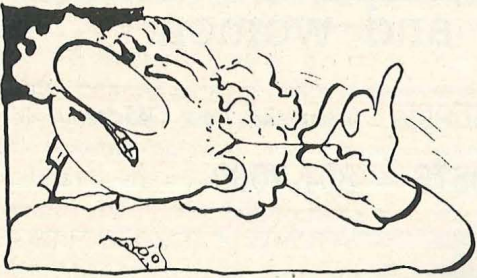
ΓΕΙΑ!



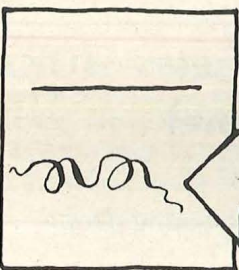
SUSAYELA87

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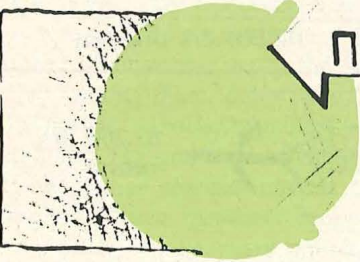


### PLURAL:



ΚΑΤΣΑΡΟ  
[katsarò]

ΤΡΙΧΕΣ ΚΑΤΣΑΡΕΣ  
[trihes katsares]

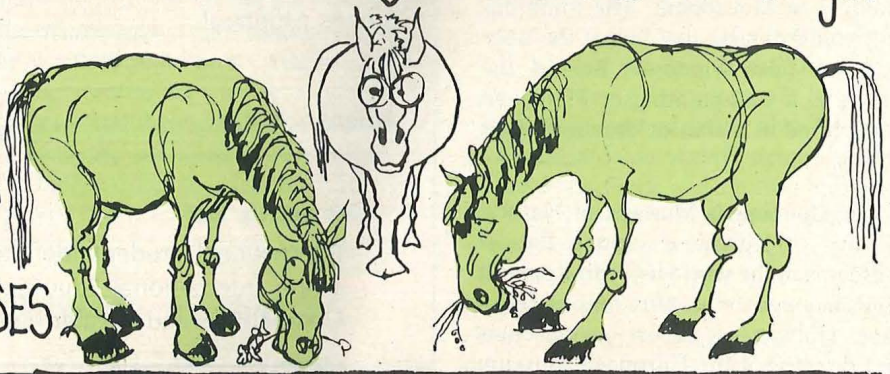


ΠΡΑΣΙΝΟ  
[prásino]

ΑΛΟΓΟ  
[álogo]

PLURAL:  
ΑΛΟΓΑ [áloga]

ΤΡΙΧΕΣ ΚΑΤΣΑΡΕΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΑΣΙΝΑ ΑΛΟΓΑ = CURLY HAIR & GREEN HORSES



meaning:

**NONSENSE**



## A government on the defensive

The Papandreou government is again in the midst of a crisis. But is this a novel phenomenon? Hardly, most analysts would say. Since the 1985 elections the socialists have been sliding from one crisis to another: sudden government reshuffles, scandals in the public sector, clashes between ministers, a series of resignations by cabinet members, contradictory policies, and so forth. Then what's new about the current crisis?

For one thing, it has taken place shortly after a sweeping cabinet reshuffle which was supposed to give the Papandreou government a badly needed new impetus. For another, this two-dimensional crisis developed in two quite novel directions: firstly, Papandreou's troubled family life became embroiled in Greek politics for the first time, causing an acute embarrassment to the ruling party. Secondly, PASOK became increasingly isolated as both the left and the right charged that the socialist government's appointee in OTE, the by now notorious Mr Tombras, was involved in a sordid affair of intercepting phone calls between the leadership of the KKE and the Greek Left (E.AR).

In particular, reference to Papandreou's personal difficulties, some analysts in Greece and abroad have predicted that the PASOK government, under the weight of these events, would be forced to resign soon and hold early elections, possibly during the spring of 1988. But really how serious is this new crisis which Papandreou and his government have been landed with? Do recent developments lead inexorably to the demise of the socialists? Is this "the end" of PASOK?

Such dramatic and cataclysmic predictions are certainly out of touch with reality. True, Papandreou has suffered considerable embarrassment, which has dented his still appealing image. True, the Greek prime minister has been flaunting an extramarital affair, and has allowed his strained relations with his wife, Margaret, assume wide-ranging and rather grave proportions. In effect Papandreou has only himself to blame for the clumsy – to put it mildly – way in which he has handled his personal matters and allowing them to develop into public issues. This, of

course, does not exonerate the gross exaggerations and even outright lies expressed by some newspapers. Examples include claims that Margaret Papandreou plans to form her own party, and assertions by pro-government dailies that Papandreou's personal predicament which has been widely publicized in the West are part of a US plot to "undermine" his position and topple him.

Though Papandreou has now found himself in a quandry due to clumsy actions which have led him down a slippery path, it seems unlikely that his personal imbroglio will lead to a major governmental crisis, let alone to his resignation or forcing him to hold early elections. Greek public opinion in the past has been easy on its political leaders who might choose to have an occasional extramarital affair. But social changes and the rising status of women in recent years may have altered that opinion. Though the whole issue seems spicy enough to make front page news here and abroad, where it has exposed the country to ridicule, it may gradually die down, and its effect on Papandreou's personal popularity should be temporary if he finds ways to re-establish once again the political initiative. This presupposes, of course, that the prime minister will continue to have his family's backing and that he will carefully avoid future actions that exceed limits of propriety. Certainly his wife's honorable stand has been a great help to him. In the end, however, the whole issue may be expected to die out as Papandreou regains his composure and public opinion loses interest in a story that is already exhausting itself.

But personal difficulties have not been Papandreou's sole problems. The charges that OTE and its governor, Theofilos Tombras, have been tapping phones have led to a major crisis in the relations between PASOK and the whole left. Actually, this was one of the very rare cases where right and left forged a solid anti-government front demanding a parliamentary investigation of charges of wire tapings and the resignation of Tombras. In fact, when the governor of OTE, in a delirious state, used foul language in attacking Mitsotakis, both the KKE and E.AR sprung to the conservative leader's sup-

port. Facing such a determined opposition the Papandreou government, after initially dragging its feet, was forced to reprimand Tombras – who will not easily maintain his job – and announced its support for the formation of a parliamentary investigative committee, something it has vehemently denied doing in connection with scandals in the public sector.

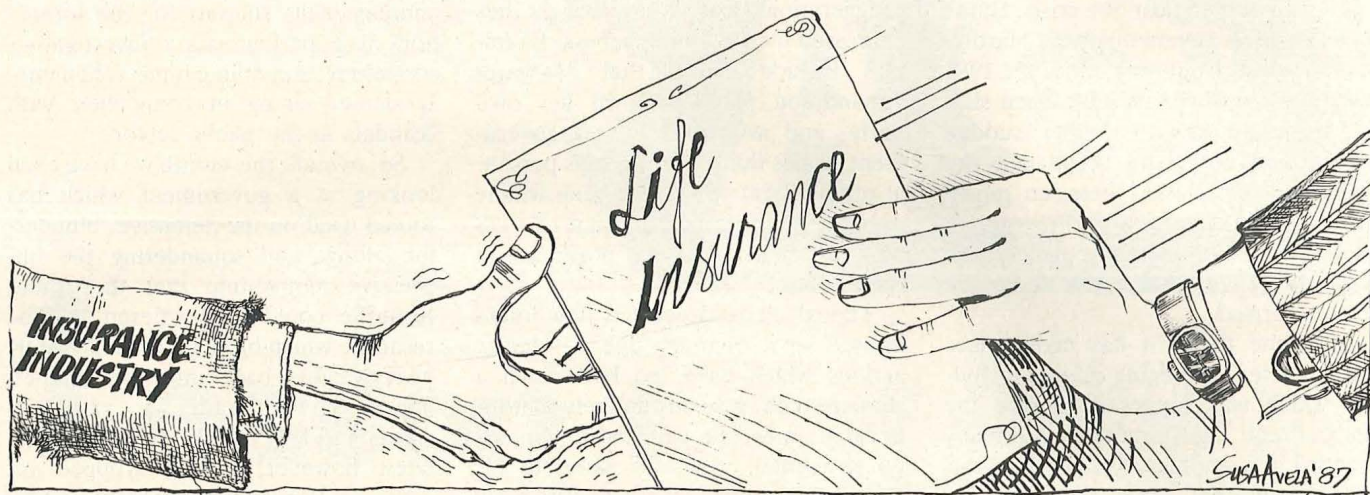
So, overall, this month we have been looking at a government which has forced itself on the defensive, blundering along, and squandering the impressive momentum that the recent reshuffle could have offered it. The reshuffle which brought all the PASOK heavyweights back into the cabinet, appeared, temporarily, to raise the spirits inside PASOK. A few weeks later, however, morale dropped yet again as Papandreou's personal difficulties spilled over onto his government, sinking the socialists into a new round of despair. Furthermore, the government mishandled the whole OTE affair, and instead of opting immediately for a parliamentary investigation, chose to identify itself with the unsurprisingly unpopular Tombras who made one stupid statement after another. This gave the impression that the government had something to hide and was planning a cover-up.

On top of this, the above bunglings prevented the socialists from focusing the public's attention on the first promising signs of an economic recovery, an issue that will prove vital for their electoral fortunes. Actually, there is little doubt that it is the state of the economy in 1989 which will determine the outcome of the next elections, rather than Papandreou's personal difficulties, or the gaffes connected with Tombras. Of course, recent events have again shown how easily the socialists commit a faux pas and stumble about. But these events, while not leading to their downfall, will hardly improve their image. Whatever the socialists' many weaknesses and Papandreou's errors may amount to, PASOK is far from "finished". With the hope of an economic recovery on the horizon, the socialists may very well pull through if ND fails to improve its own image. And this the conservatives will achieve by other means than by harping on the prime minister's messy personal story or by repeatedly asking for early elections. □

Sloane Elliott



## Is the declining insurance industry headed for a fall?



“**A**live, but very ill”, is how Nicos Stamatopoulos, president of the Union of Greek Insurance Companies, recently described the state of the insurance business in Greece. So serious is the whole structure, he added, that it has left underwriters unable to compete on prices or to give their products competitive new twists.

Because of the grave ill health of the industry here, many of the talking points of insurance worldwide appear to have virtually passed Greece by. The insurance companies have partly been distracted from putting their own houses in order by bitter, long-running clashes with the government. So, while new technology has been phased in to a certain extent, and in some areas has cut administrative costs and sped up claims processing, more creative use of computers in the Greek market – for purposes such as identifying markets and for fraud control – has been limited. This is changing, though, and InterAmerican recently became the first firm here to equip its sales reps with hand-held micros, enabling them to give clients personal, on-the-spot printed insurance programs.

Discussions about ethics, and different opinions about how far life insurance clients should be interrogated in this era of AIDS, seem curiously out of place in Greece, where a certain amount of mistrust is the norm and many people have yet to see the value of insurance. Many, and not just those in rural areas, refuse to even discuss life policies because of the risk of crossing

the “evil eye” of death.

In the main, insurers face these difficulties philosophically. However, the protected status of the seven public sector insurers, all of which are subsidiaries of state banks, elicits a different response from the private companies, which have drawn increasingly tough support from the Commission of the European Communities in their fight with the government.

Since 1982, all insurance of public property and enterprises in Greece has had to be placed with one of the state-owned companies. It has also been common practice – legal but “quite unethical”, say private insurers – for the state banks to push clients towards their insurance offshoots. There have, too, been complaints about a variety of other benefits enjoyed by the public insurance sector, including the fact that their offices are frequently to be found inside their parent banks’ premises, thereby reducing overheads.

Even the other state-run insurance firms find it hard to compete with Agrotiki Insurance Company, the only one of them not to have suffered heavy losses last year. Critics complain that this isolated public sector success story is due to the fact that the company, which is an affiliate of the Agricultural Bank of Greece, is relieved of the heavy burden of a 25 percent turnover tax other Greek firms are obliged to pay. Furthermore, Agrotiki has been dogged by allegations of “Mafia practices”, in the words of a private insurance company director. Rural clients

claimed that Agrotiki had insured them without their knowledge via an arrangement with the Agricultural Bank.

Meanwhile most other firms totter from bad to worse. Many of the foreign insurers trading here recorded bad losses last year, though many had been profitable in 1985. Their deficits are healthy by comparison with those of the largest Greek state insurers, though Ethniki and Phoenix General Insurance Companies each lost in excess of 500 million drachmas last year. Alone among the 28 banks and insurance companies listed on the Athens Stock Exchange, they have not managed to provide their shareholders with dividends and there have been calls for their expulsion from the market.

To an outsider it must seem mysterious how, as the beneficiaries of such a protected structure, the state insurers have managed to sink so deep into the mire of debt. Megaclis Louridas, ex-general manager of Hellenic Reliance and now general manager of Ilios Greek Insurance Co., belonging to the Norwich Union group, simply states: “Politics have interfered with business judgement and this has created great problems for the management. For example, most of the firms have doubled their staffs in recent years, despite a worsening loss trend.”

Both Ethniki and Phoenix have had their particular difficulties, too. The latter has incurred catastrophic losses in the aviation sector but, according to analysts, has shown little determination





in trying to mount a recovery. In fact, it has also lost some worthwhile agency business and it tarnished its name last year by its apparent reluctance to settle debts with British brokers.

Meanwhile, Ethniki has fallen foul of the current bete noire of all insurers – the motor sector – largely through its interests in the Panellinos insurance company, which made its name by insuring many of the uncovered taxis, buses and trucks in Greece. Even aside from these high-risk cases, the appalling toll of road accidents in Greece, the spiralling costs of spare parts and the fact that the government has kept premiums at an artificially low level have all conspired to make heavy losses in the sector inevitable and full comprehensive insurance of vehicles difficult to come by.

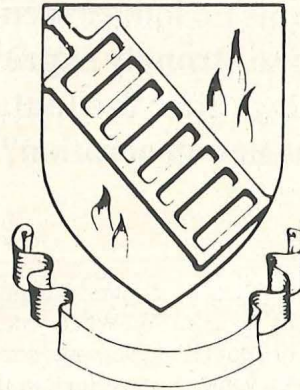
Making matters worse is the system for presentation of claims which, say insurers, leaves them defenseless against fraud. "Someone who has a friend who is a mechanic or who works at a garage hardly has to prove anything to get his claim met – he doesn't even have to own a car!", said one car insurance specialist who claimed: "Things are so bad, I've begun to consider making a fictitious claim myself, just to get the point across."

Elsewhere, the problem is the volume of the market. This may be attributable to lack of demand for insurance among Greeks, although this is rising. Life and connected policies, as mentioned before, are sometimes looked at with suspicion but they are catching on. In yet another sector, hardly a house in earthquake-prone Kalamata was discovered to be covered against earthquakes after the city was pulverized by a tremor last year. An additional difficulty has been reinsurance, with foreign reinsurers shying away from Greece because of the country's prohibitive regulations.

All in all, insurance appears to be one of the sectors where domestic companies are most threatened by the looming integration of the Common Market in 1992. While the state-run giants seem in poor shape to compete with the fitter multinationals, the private sector firms have never had the chance to build up sufficient capacity, and reserves, to confidently extend their underwriting services. It's a chicken and egg situation which is unlikely to be resolved in the next five years. □

*Nigel Lowry*

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# Youth and politics: are young Greeks losing interest?

**The fall youth festivals no longer seem to produce the political inspiration so strongly expressed by the young in the early days after the junta. Is politics losing its hold on the new generation?**

by Jimmie Psellas

At the beginning of autumn each year, the political scene is enlivened by Youth Festivals. For about a week, by dint of hard work, youths transform parks or stadiums into cheerful places, blazing with colored lights, throbbing with upbeat music, the shouts of slogans and the cries of vendors. Blown-up photos of party leaders, exhibitions of political cartoons, the display of placards and posters, and forests of flags in the party's color — green, blue or red — set the atmosphere. In Athens on the festivals' last day, the party leaders appear and give rousing speeches, telling young people what they want to hear and getting enthusiastic rounds of applause. Television presents promotional spots for each of the festivals and covers some of the speeches.

These youth festivals were first organized after the junta by the parties of the left, but soon after, all parties began having their own youth groups. Their acronyms covered walls all over the country and their activities met with great enthusiasm and success.

Today's youth, sipping their drinks at sidewalk cafes and discussing soccer, fast cars and films, are far removed from the radical youth of a generation ago. They are the proud owners of motorcycles, loyal members of the neighborhood video club and fanatic soccer fans.

In the early 1960s students joined workers by engaging in local and bloody scuffles with the police almost daily. The assassination in 1963 of Gregory Lambrakis, a left-wing member of parliament and a renowned athlete, provided a hero in the eyes of the young who named their organization after him.

In the early 1970s it was the politically active young who led the first serious challenge to the junta, the famous uprising at the Polytechnic school in 1973 which was instrumental in the fall of the

military regime the following year.

When democracy was restored everyone knew about Kostas Laliotis, now high in the ranks of PASOK, and Maria Damanaki, an MP in the pro-Moscow communist party, who were leaders in the revolt at the Polytechnic. Following their example and that of others, students rushed to join the ranks of party organizations, especially those of the left.

The main slogan in the late 1970s and early 1980s was "Bread, Education, Freedom". The organizations of the left always won student-body elections, politically and culturally dominating university life.

When PASOK won the 1981 elections the politically active young believed that their dreams had at last come true. The new government went out of its way to please the country's youth. A deputy ministry of youth was set up so that young people could feel that a government agency now existed specifically to promote their interests. The ministry sets up live television debates with the young, organizes camping sites and free tourism for the underprivileged, and runs youth centers throughout the country to help young people make better use of their free time. Information programs exist to help young people avoid drug use, protect themselves from AIDS and learn about job opportunities. The opposition has accused the government of giving a political coloring to all these youth activities.

As this year's festivals got under way the old question about youth and politics has come up again. Everyone seems to agree that young people in 1987 are not as interested in politics as they were ten or twenty years ago. As in other countries where youth has been highly politicized, most of them have identified with the parties of the left.

Young Greeks have always been

well-informed on political issues, both domestic and international, and are known for spending a great deal of their time in university sticking posters on walls. Today they protest about everything from American involvement in Nicaragua to unpopular government policy towards education. They even take up collections for El Salvador guerrillas.

Up until recently 75 percent of college students have voted in student-body elections. Today the young tend to ignore party organizations and shun politically-oriented activities. Violence in universities among opposing youth organizations which often took place before 1985 has given way to a period of political apathy. Curiously, it is during this era of socialist rule that the erstwhile radical youth has begun to lose interest in leftist politics while conservatives are gaining new support among high-school and university students. In last spring's student-body elections young conservatives won for the first time, breaking the leftist domination in the politics of youth. What are reasons behind this change of attitude towards conservatism and apathy at the same time?

"The junta prohibited freedom of expression, so young people had to make up for lost time," a ministry of youth spokesman explains. Today's greater freedom under democracy, he adds, has encouraged the young to distance itself from political parties. But there is a difference between being non-partisan and apolitical. According to the same informant, the refusal of young people to identify with a specific political party doesn't mean that they lack a vision for the future. The time element seems to play a vital role in youth's change of attitude.

"As the years go by, young people tend to forget the old anti-Right, anti-conservative struggles and have become apathetic," Vassilis Toyas, a spokesman for the young socialists (PASP), says. "Youth today wants to play a more substantial role in the political process than waving plastic flags at party rallies."

Toyas emphasizes the need for all youth organizations to get together and form a national youth council, an organization political in nature but non-partisan, that would address the needs



of all youth regardless of party affiliation. In fact, Toyas says young socialists last year made a specific proposal in this direction and that all but communist youth have accepted. He adds that the major problem facing young people today is unemployment, an issue that demands immediate attention.

Nikos Voudouris, a leading member of the young conservative organization ONNED, agrees with Toyas' explanation that young people became fiercely partisan in reaction to the junta, but he has another reason for what has made youth less political today.

"We have had PASOK in power for six years now and it has proved to be nothing more than an incompetent manager for an already existing system. PASOK seems to have no specific plan of action," he says, adding, "In the old days everyone thought that if leftists were too idealistic, at least no one could question their honesty. Today, with all these government scandals, young people don't trust the left anymore."

"Today's youth is no longer charmed by the heroes of the left and abstains from politics. Most young people are in favor of a liberal way of life and dislike socialism."

"Traditional parties," Voudouris

goes on to say, "no longer satisfy the young, which is why they are going out of their way to project new images. Even the young communists are trying to adopt the spirit of Gorbachev's reform."

Like their socialist counterparts, young conservatives have put forth

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## Young people in 1987 are not as interested in politics as they were ten or twenty years ago

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their own plan to bring together all youth organizations. ONNED has come up with a ten-point manifesto stating the demands of today's youth. Included among them is the dire need for improvements in the educational system; the right to have a job, live in a clean environment, be informed about all things that concern them and the right to live in a peaceful world.

According to a key organizer of this

year's festival of Elliniki Aristera (Eurocommunist), Theofilos Kotsidis, all political parties are responsible for this apathy of young people towards politics.

"The young are by nature radical. They have vivid imaginations which enable them to find new ways of expressing themselves." He adds that his new party is trying to succeed where the old parties have failed. It aims at giving youth a real alternative in politics.

Kotsidis says that his party is open to all proposals, like ONNED and PASP, and intends to bring political youths together in order to address common problems. The key problem facing youth today, he agrees, is that of unemployment. But he adds another concern, that of "the quality of life".

"The coffee shop and the soccer field cannot provide the quality of life young people deserve," he said.

Perhaps something positive will come out of political apathy. Parties may finally realize that young people face problems that must be solved. What seems encouraging is that party youth organizations are willing to take off partisan labels in favor of a united front in order to solve the real problems. □

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# Endangered forests

**In recognition of The Year of the Environment, the Goulandris Natural History Museum is mounting a major campaign to promote forest conservation and increase forest lands. Its exhibition "Forests of Greece" at the Zappeion shall serve to remind society of the importance of forests and the contribution they make to our own well-being**

**by Katherine Patey  
photographs by K. Patey and  
D. Panayiotakopoulos**

**I**n the deep recesses of the Rhodopi virgin forest the brightness of day is shut out. Instead, light filters through masses of branches creating a spotlight effect. Fir and beech trees may reach 50 metres in height. Some of these, overcome by time or disease, have toppled, leaving their once extensive root systems exposed.

But even in death the tree is a site of life. Numerous insects swarm over the wood, mushrooms sprout in the decaying organic matter, birds hollow out nests and seedlings propagate in the welcome humus. Over time the log will blend into the soil, thereby returning its nutrients to the forest ecosystem. In the openings created by fallen trees young saplings shoot towards the sky. On the forest floor thick layers of moist leaves

cushion a visitor's steps.

The forest vibrates with sounds of vitality. Woodpeckers drill, insects hum and streams lined with wildflowers rush cold. Bears, wolves, chamois, ants, frogs, spiders, invertebrates and more than 50 species of flowering plants and ferns, found in widely different areas, make Rhodopi a living biological laboratory, called the Magical Forest by those who are familiar with it. A primeval forest is one of nature's most exquisite gifts. It's a noble example of how renewable resources operate.

Barring environmental change, forests can maintain themselves virtually forever. Greece is among the last of the few privileged countries in Europe to have an old-growth forest of compa-

nable significance. Located in the central Rhodopi Mountains north of Drama near Bulgaria, it escaped man's influence by virtue of its inaccessibility until recent years when attempts were made to open it up to logging.

Concerned citizens, including the Goulandris Natural History Museum and international organizations such as the World Wildlife Fund, pleaded with officials to stop road-building and protect the forest as a nature reserve. Fortunately, officials recognized Rhodopi's intrinsic value and set aside about 500 hectares (1200 acres) – barely enough to maintain a nature reserve. Another incentive for stopping the intrusion was the high cost of road-building, transport and labor in this wilderness. Though a larger region is needed to act as a buffer zone, this small protected area as a core is a good start, and lobbying is still going on.

The virgin forest of Rhodopi, its surrounding forests, and other mountain forests, too, differ greatly in species composition from the lowland and coastland forests. In fact, Greece has a great variety of forest types due to a number of interacting conditions: climate, topography, its location at the point of contact between continental masses, and human influence which alters natural vegetation and introduces foreign plants.

In mountain regions the climate resembles that of central Europe: the four seasons are pronounced, with cold snowy winters and rain throughout the year. In the lowlands the Mediterranean climate dominates with its long, hot summers and drought and mild wet winters. In addition, there are areas which experience a transitional climate between the two extremes. All this speaks, when the differences of local geology, soil, altitude and aspect are accounted for, for the great variety of plant life and forest types.

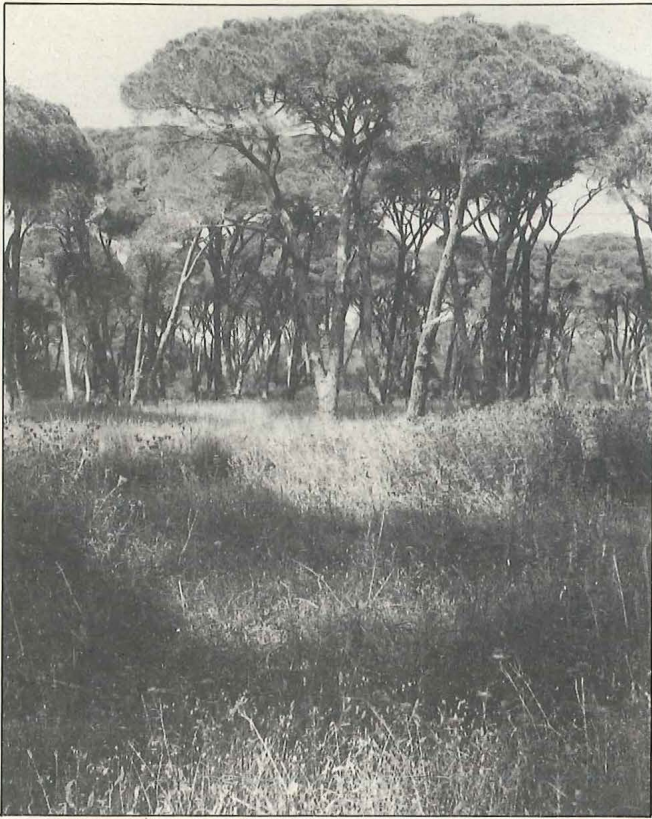
Human intervention, however, has drastically altered the percentage of land covered with forests. Statistics from the Overall Plan for Forestry Development, 1983-1987, Ministry of Agriculture in Athens, show that forest rangelands stand presently at 18.9 percent of land area; partially forested areas account for 24.5 percent, while forests (timber production) cover only 19 percent of Greece. Of the latter, only about one-third is covered by high forests; the remaining area being coppice forests and shrubs.

The major causes for destruction are forest clearance and fire. The former entails changing land-use; for example, clearing forests to extend agricultural

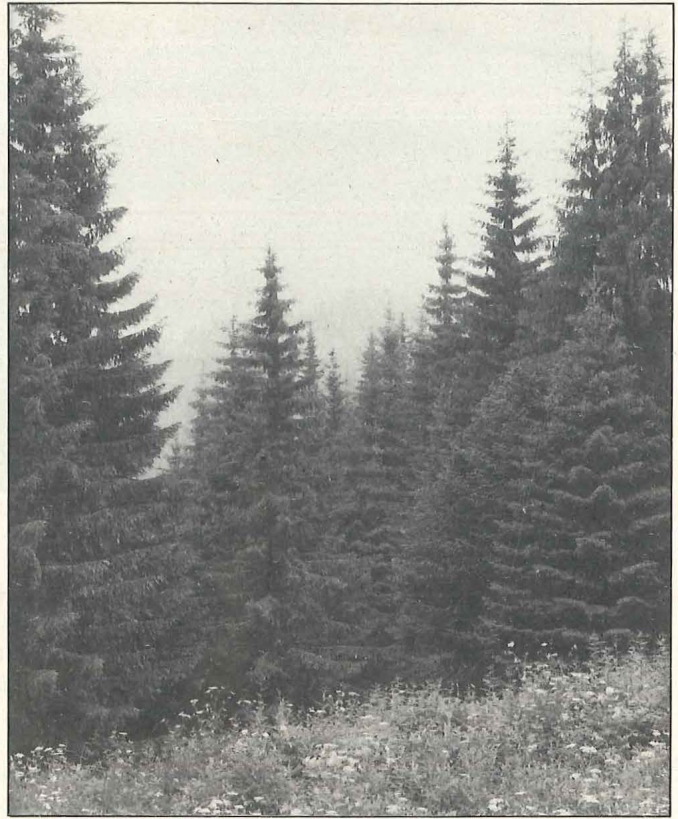


*From a distance, the mixed forests look like a sandstone painting in fading sunlight*





*The Strofilias forest of Umbrella Pines hosts a wealth of flora and fauna – a unique forest which should be protected*



*In the Rhodopi region there are dense expanses of Norway spruce, an abundance of wild flowers*

or grazing lands. Forests are also under threat from expanding cities and villages, vacation homes and tourist facilities, mining, extensive road-building and quarries. Other factors leading to forest degradation are over-hunting, air pollution and trash. Fires, more tragic each year, remain a major killer of forests. People cause about 98 percent of all forest fires, either accidentally or purposely. The minimum burnt annually is 4500 hectares of high forest, 7400 of partly forested land and 3600 of pasture. Each time the area of forest land is reduced – and even if reforestation did keep pace – it is no guarantee as it takes up to a hundred years for a forest to mature.

In addition to the above list of forest foes, pending law may soon give up vast regions of partially forested areas and forest rangelands in order to create lands for intensive grazing or other uses. There is much controversy and confusion surrounding the proposal. Some call it the final blow to Greece's forests; others say that basically nothing will change.

The impact of deforestation can be easily seen in many areas of Greece: desolate, bare, eroded ground. But the chain of events, started by excessive cutting, needs more imagination in order to be understood. The consequences are stated in a study by J. Donald Huges and J.V. Thirgood: "Unprotected by the former forest cover, the

soil is exposed to powerful erosion forces...the result is erosion of hillsides, flooding as the gathering waters are no longer retarded and absorbed, disruption of water supply, and siltation of lowlands and coastlands." Deforestation and erosion make a vicious cycle. Recovery is slow and often not possible, and Greece is particularly vulnerable to this process, being about 70 percent mountains.

Another tragic aspect of deforestation is the loss of plants and animals in a particular ecosystem. Greece is a country of diverse natural areas and her forests need proper attention. The forests influenced by the Mediterranean climate are especially rich and complex. They are composed of over 100 species of trees, while European temperate forests have only about 30.

In Greece, forests of Aleppo pine are often mixed with a lush undergrowth of evergreen broadleaves which is commonly called maquis. Some of the most beautiful stands of Aleppo pine are in northern Evvia. The forests are dense with vines trailing up the tree trunks while shrubs are tightly packed into every available inch of ground. Where water is more abundant, ferns have managed to take over the site. The whole appearance is like the prehistoric conifer forests of 230 million years ago.

A very special place is the Umbrella pine forest of Strofilias, located near Lapas, southwest of Patras on the coast. The forest comprises an area of about 15 kilometres in length and between 500-3500 metres in width. Inside this constricted space is a wealth of species. A report lists well over 400 species of plants, over 60 of birds, 24 of reptiles and amphibians, and numerous small mammals. The great variety of life in Strofilias is due to the meshing of several different habitats that form the forest. The coastline has rolling sand dunes which gradually merge with junipers and other shrubs. Behind the juniper forest, or intermixed, are Aleppo pine and Umbrella pine forests. Parts of the forests are bisected by natural or man-made canals where wetland vegetation grows and the large Prokopou Lagoon defines the forest's eastern edge. Strofilias should be a protected forest. It is unique in Greece, but everpressing claims from agriculture, grazing and tourism are shortening this forest's life span.

In the region of the Rhodopi mountain range there are dense expanses of Norway Spruce, fir, Scots Pine, Black Pine, beech and broad-leaved oak. The forests march up and down the convoluted mountains, their lines broken only by roads or the occasional village. In some places there are also small stands of Silver Birch, which along with Norway Spruce, reaches its southern-





*The Aspropotamos in the south central Pindus region is a fantastic forest paradise with a sparse population*

most limit in Greece. Silver Birch forests are incredibly lovely in early summer with their white trunks, translucent green leaves and abundance of wildflowers.

The Pindus mountain range, a magnificent collection of peaks, valleys, forests and rivers, is a geological delight. Pertouli, for instance, situated in a deep valley reached by road from Trikala, is flanked by mountains concealed by fir trees. Fog often floats among the mountains' depressions and summer rain obscures the horizon. Two kilometres to the west, by Neoithohori, the valley broadens and below the main road a tributary of the Aheloos, bordered by plane trees, defines the mountains' base.

On distant mountains of the Pindus are beech trees scattered among the firs. Towards the village of Pyrra, beyond Pertouli, a sweep of the landscape shows some bare mountaintops; trees forfeited the ground to sub-alpine grasses which thrive in cold, thin, rocky soils. In the summer there are spots of snow that never completely melt and even the smallest ravines still trickle with water.

North again, following the same road, are the upper watersheds or drainage basins of the Aheloos, called Aspropotamo or White River. It's a fantastic forest paradise with a sparse population. The mountain peaks here seem more jagged and uncompromising than in other parts of the Pindus. As in most heavily forested mountain areas the paved road only slightly intrudes into the richest areas.

In the vicinity of Tria Potami, not a village but a geographic location well-known to locals, there are fir forests to the south and broad-leaved oak forests to the north. The oak forests eventually give way to open meadows in the higher elevations. Near the village of

Katafyton are sweeping alpine fields heavily grazed. Beech forests, begin sparingly at about 1700 metres. The forests become thicker and denser the farther away from the livestock herds. In the deep shade cast by taller, older trees grow young beech saplings, ferns and herbs. Beech forests create a heavy shade that many other plants cannot tolerate; however, the plants that can grow under shade patiently wait for an opening to occur.

Aspropotamo is well known for its mixed forests of beech, fir and Black Pine. From a distance, the mixed forests look like a sandstone painting in fading sunlight. Although mixed forests of evergreen and deciduous trees do exist throughout Greece, they are much less common than stands where one tree dominates.

Rhodopi is a mixed forest; in Halkidiki there are mixed forests of oak and beech, and in Evvia forests of fir, Alep-

po Pine and Black Pine share common ground. Mixed forests are considered by many foresters to be more stable – better able to resist attack because of their diversity, as an insect, parasite or disease may infest only one type of tree leaving the others unharmed. Another advantage of mixed forests is their vegetation and richness of animal life. Unfortunately, mixed forests are often not encouraged due to wood-harvest economics. Stands of softwood conifers, often exotic species, are preferred for their wood which is in demand for building and processing properties.

One tree that is highly prized for its wood is the White-bark Pine. Its timber is used especially for storage and wine barrels. It is endemic to the central Balkans and in Greece grows well on Olympus and in the limestone mountains near Kambos Despoti. One stand of particular beauty flourishes near the small village of Milia south of Grevena. Magnificent individuals showing their characteristic pyramid shape accent the open grazing land near Milia and several inhabit rocky outcrops. Other forests in the region include beech and Black Pine.

In mountain forest regions it is common to find the roads lined with wood stacks and often nearby a make-shift hut where the wood-haulers or cutters live. The sounds of chain saws, axes, baying mules and lumbermen calling directions echo over the treetops and into the valley.

**T**he production of wood from Greece's forests is a tenuous prospect at best and a destructive one at worst. From the country's limited



*The Magical Forest – more than 50 species of flowering plants and ferns make Rhodopi a living biological laboratory*





*Deforestation and erosion make a vicious cycle. Recovery is slow and often not possible, and Greece is particularly vulnerable to this process, being about 70 percent mountains*

forest reserves only about 5-10 percent are productive enough to sustain healthy silviculture activity. Professor Tsoumis explains that most of the timber harvested is of low quality. Of the approximate 2.5-3.5 million cubic metres cut annually, 75 percent is for fuelwood, 20 percent for building and 5 percent for chipping. Ninety-five percent of fuelwood is supplied primarily from oak forests, whereas building and chipping depend upon fir, Black Pine, Norway Spruce, beech, chestnut and several species of oak. In addition, the majority of processing plants are old, out-dated and inefficient. Some foresters also complain about the traditional methods of forest harvesting which they feel contributes to the problem of low production and low quality timber. However, others contend that replacing traditional methods with heavy equipment is extremely costly, both in terms of money and social structure, and may cause irreversible environmental damage in Greece's fragile landscape.

Temporary forest employment is an important source of income for local families where everyone from the youngest to oldest work together. Whole families may live in the forest for months. Some own mules or horses that haul wood down from the steep slopes to the road to be readied for transport. They are paid by the volume collected. Others specializing in wood cutting and preparation are paid by the piece or volume. Before transporting it to timber yards, generally done by private contract or government employees, the wood is officially recorded. Teams work together measuring length and diameter, determining wood grade or quality and assigning each log a number and official stamp.

When, where and what to cut is decided by the Forest Service, a department within the Ministry of Agriculture. Each *nomos* of Greece has a

Forest Director who supervises the overall operations, and some regions are further divided into smaller, more manageable units. These are run by the Forest Chiefs or *Dasarchios*. The Forest Service is primarily composed of foresters concerned with wood management. In comparison, little emphasis is given to other forest amenities and specialties such as wildlife, recreation, watershed management and conservation, which Greece's forests could provide with virtually no resulting environmental degradation. In fact, many feel that the management priority for Greece's forests should be for environmental protection and for secondary products.

On a local scale, however, forests do provide employment and needed products. Villagers may work on government sponsored improvement projects or erosion control structures, as well as in the timber trade. Among wood products manufactured locally, Tsoumis includes "lumber, poles and posts, matches, fruit boxes, railroad ties, parquet flooring, furniture, veneer and plywood...etc." The timber may be sold to small private timber yards located near the source or trucked to larger processing plants in Drama or in Kalambaka, lying just under the Meteora, where a nationally-owned operation produces telephone poles, sawboards and particle board. It is best known for its rustic picnic tables, benches and playground sets. The Drama plant is privately owned but classified "problematic", thus the government is assisting in running the company. Its main products are paper, particle board and veneer.

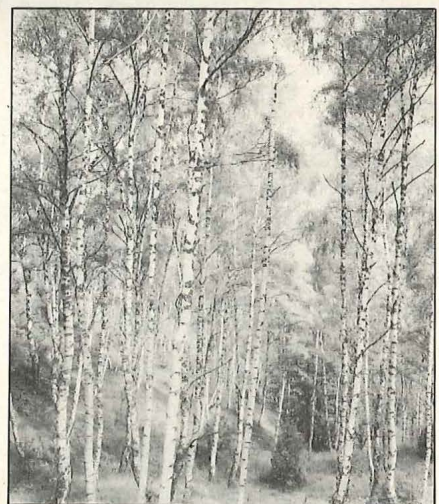
Timber resources are very limited. Over two-thirds of round timber and industrial wood (particle board, fiber board and pulp for paper-making) is imported. Large new factories, such as Sellman in Chalkis, use imported tropical wood. Honey production, Christ-

mas-tree farming, gathering of herbs, seeds and fruits and animal forage are also important social and economic activities.

Another major use of Greece's forests is for livestock grazing. Goats, sheep and cows, along with their guard dogs, roam freely through most of the forestlands. Domestic animals still play an important role in forest ecology and politics, despite the dramatic decrease in number of animals grazing over the last 30 years. Overgrazing is responsible for much soil and forest damage, especially in combination with fire. The only hope for forests is the loss of interest by people in becoming shepherds or goatherds.

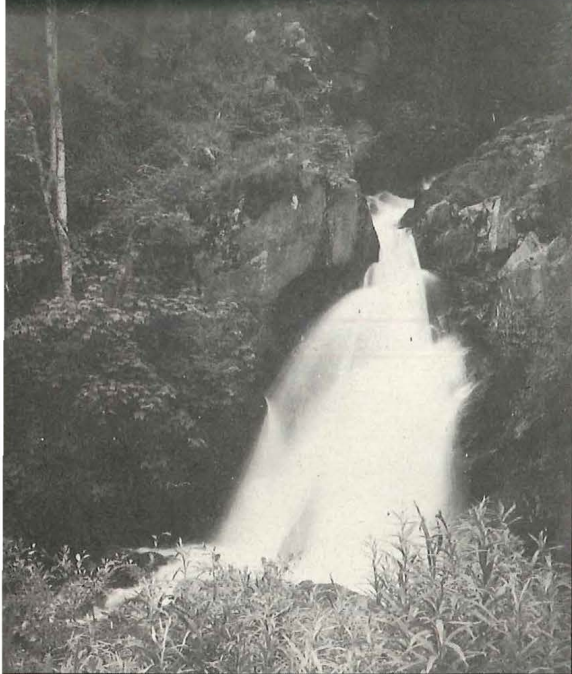
A less controversial use of forests is the collection of resin for wine. It is derived from the sticky sap of conifer trees and is an important by-product in about a third of Greece's conifer forests. Aleppo Pine is the most commonly tapped tree. Its thick sap acts to repel insect attack. In the Peloponnese, Halkidiki and Evvia vast areas are given to resin production, whereas wood production is quite small. Though the average production is about 12,000 tons per year, even resin has hidden costs. The government subsidizes the industry as production costs for natural resin are higher than for synthetic resin which is now readily available. In addition, the collecting of resin has decreased from an all time high of 30,000 tons per year because workers spurn the low income.

The history of forest use in Greece is a fascinating study of man's ambivalent actions towards nature. In time of war thousands of acres were ruthlessly cut to provide timber for warships and weapons, including sacred groves. Neighboring countries were courted to obtain timber supplies.



*In the Rhodopi mountains, silver birch forests are incredibly lovely in early summer*





*Understanding environmental problems entails seeing the broad outstretched hand of nature; Plato realized long ago that everything is connected with everything else*

If that did not succeed armies marched. Early thinkers wrote moving treatises on the harmful effects of deforestation.

Considerable research has been done on man's relationship to nature and forests in the ancient Mediterranean, mainly through interpretations of writings and inscriptions. But there are puzzles: Did forest destruction and resultant soil erosion help lead to the decline of the classical period? To what extent was the Mediterranean Basin deforested by the end of classical times? In pursuit of the answers to these questions, the story of the ancients' dependence on forests is strongly stressed and the first attempts of forest management is revealed. J. Donald Thirgood describes the ancients' great need for wood. Kilns, large and small, fired the ceramics that were everyday basics: pottery, plates, bricks, tiles. Furthermore, the expanding economy meant forging vast numbers of statues, weapons and metal-based goods. This meant great mining centers might devour as much as a million acres of coppice forest to build mineshafts, heat rocks in order to break them apart easily and to melt metals. Kilns were also used to force the pitch out of pinewood and reduce limestone to fertilizer. The ancients wisely mixed the remaining ashes in soil to help improve the quality. Of course, every household had its own store of wood for cooking and heating water. Apparently air pollution was a problem in ancient times also.

The most formidable use of ancient forests was for building fleets of warships. In the two years before the Battle of Salamis, Athens constructed about 200 triremes in order to do battle

with Persia. Assuming Attica did not have enough good ship timber, the source was either Macedonia or southern Italy. Wood was a commercial commodity of high trading value even in those times.

Timber was also essential for other building materials – doors, windows, beams, rafters, hinges, roofs and household items such as cups, bowls, barrels and utensils. Around the farm, workshop or place of worship, wood reigned. In addition, forest products – spices, fungi, resins, cork, medicines, nuts, beeswax and more – were regularly collected.

Upon reading this list it is difficult to believe that any forest survives today. But over 2500 years ago forests ruled over great areas. Then, the problem was different: to convert forests or wilderness into agricultural, grazing or urban land or civilization. The pursuit of this goal left a scarred landscape. Some areas never recovered. Plato wrote in the *Critias*:

*"There are mountains in Attica that can only be inhabited by bees now, whereas, not so long ago, they were covered with beautiful trees...and with rich pastures for the cattle. Then rainfalls were not lost as they are now because they slide through to the sea off barren surfaces. Rainfall was kept by the ground, stored in waterproof clay, and reappeared everywhere as springs or rivers."*

Understanding environmental problems entails seeing the broad outstretched hand of nature. Plato realized long ago that everything is connected with everything else.

Greece's decline at the end of antiquity gave forests a chance to recover. At the time of Greek independence 40 percent of Greece supported forests. Professor Dafni, Ecologist and Director of the Forest School, states that after 1821 forest destruction accelerated again. More than two million hectares were cleared or destroyed. Thus the national aim today should be to recover them. There are numerous benefits to be gained by encouraging forest conservation. Most of us are familiar with some in our everyday life: relief from the city's stress, cleaner, fresher air, a more temperate climate, reduction of wind speed, beauty. Other benefits are further removed from our everyday experiences, but no less important: a wealth of plants and animals, a spring of natural renewable resources; a precious commodity in our resource-scarce times, and an irreplaceable protector of essential ecological services as forests help maintain our soil and water supplies. Cutting trees is not the only way to earn an income from forests. Another road is open to an innovative society simply by following the principles of conservation.

*The Goulandris Natural History Museum has spent over two years working on the exhibit Forests of Greece. It will open at the Zappeion on November 14 and close on January 15, 1988.*

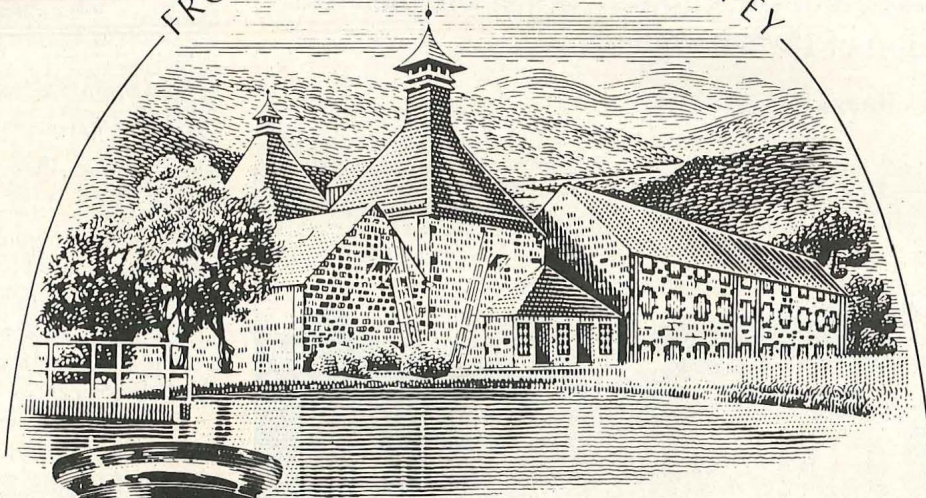
*Katherine Patey, an environmental scientist, has worked for the last two years at the Goulandris Museum. She and her husband, photographer D. Panagiotakopoulos, have visited most of the forests in Greece doing research and photography.* □



*Plants that can grow under the shade of the beech forests wait patiently for an opening to occur*



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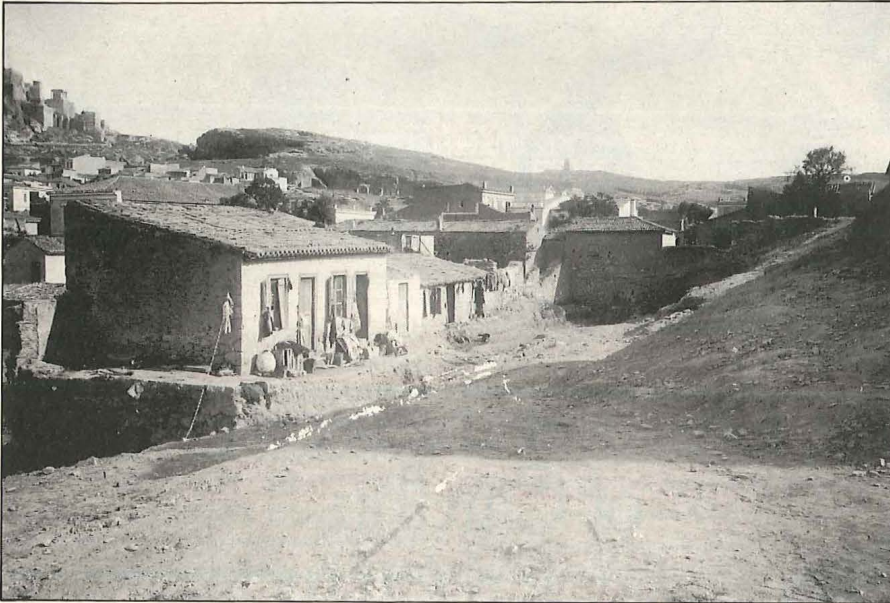
# A society of archaeophiles

On April 28, 1837, twenty-four Athenians gathered in the shadow of the Parthenon to form a society devoted to the preservation of the monuments of the past and to the promotion of Hellenic ideals.

by Yiannis Sakellarakis



Η ΕΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ  
ΕΚΑΤΟΝ ΠΕΝΤΗΚΟΝΤΑ ΕΤΗΡΙΑ  
1837 - 1987

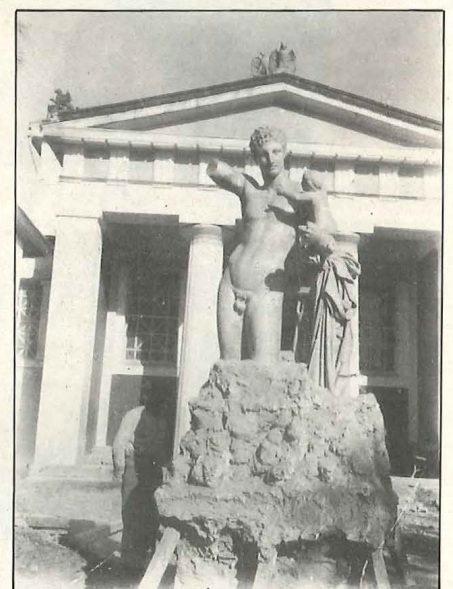
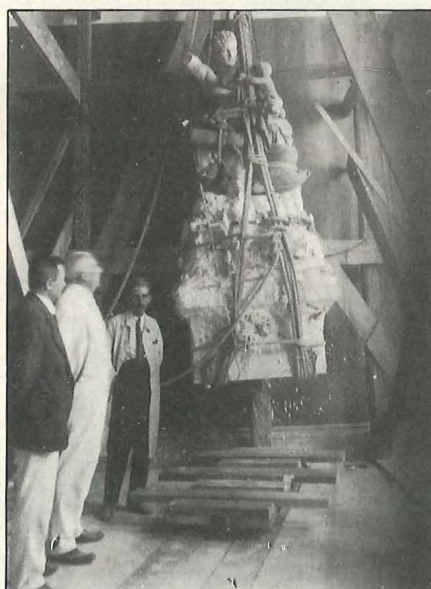


*The Society excavated the Old Bouleuterion, later the Metroon or Sanctuary of Rhea, mother of the Olympic Gods, in the Athenian Agora, 1907-8. The slope at right leads up to the adjacent terrace of the Theseion. In the background, the Acropolis at left, the monument of Philopappos, center, and the hill of the Areopagus in between. George Economou led the excavations.*

The Archaeological Society of Athens, now celebrating its 150th year, has contributed so much to the cultural life of Greece that ordinary people often confuse it with the state's Archaeological Service.

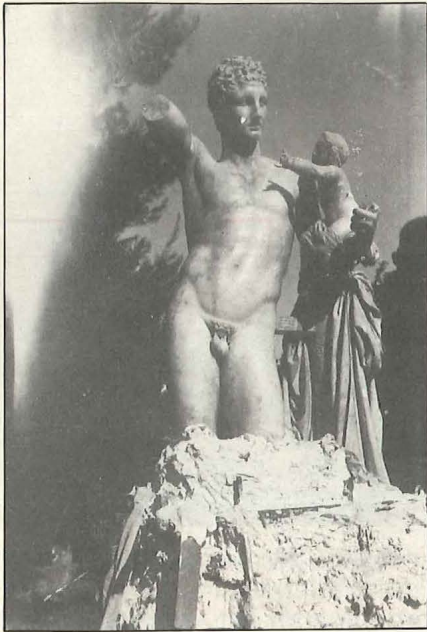
The Society, however, is private, but its membership is by no means limited to archaeologists. The institution comprises a body of men and women who represent the whole spectrum of the city's cultural life. Among its members and administrators have been kings, presidents, prime ministers, lawyers, artists, doctors, scientists of every kind – but all who might be grouped together and called 'archaeophiles'.

The foundation of the Society can be traced to the day when 24 enthusiasts convened on the Acropolis and vowed to create an institution whose members would dedicate themselves to the preservation of the Hellenic past for



*In 1923 the Hermes of Praxiteles was discovered to be suffering from a major back problem. When the statue was placed in the now old museum at Olympia, a long iron rod securing it was set into the wall behind. A section of the museum floor was found to be subsiding, allowing this wall to sink downwards but affecting no other part of the building. In consequence, the rod securing the statue was pulling it backwards off its pedestal, the pressure creating small cracks in the marble. To rectify the problem, the statue had to be removed. It was set into a mass of light mortar to cushion it from shock. George Economou, ephor of the museum, revealed his emotions when he described Hermes' slow exit to the door: "We could not have imagined how the inner power of the statue increased as it moved towards the light, nor the supreme degree of its aesthetic rendering until the rays of the morning sun first illuminated it." Economou's five snapshots recording Hermes' excursion out-of-doors also reveal the ephor's sense of fun.*





*The first photograph of the famous Clytemnestra tholos tomb at Mycenae, from the Society's archives. It certainly dates before 1879 for the photo became the basis for the engraving which appeared as the frontispiece in Schliemann's *Mycènes*, published that year by Hachette. In place of the male figure appearing in the photo to the right of the entry, the engraving shows on the left his wife, Sophia, who had excavated the tomb herself. The engraving also includes a group standing within the tomb.*



*Archaeologist Panayiotis Kavvadias, left, with guests including two foreign ladies at Epidaurus, probably during the First International Archaeological Conference in 1905. The Society financed the conference, offered its facilities and published the minutes.*

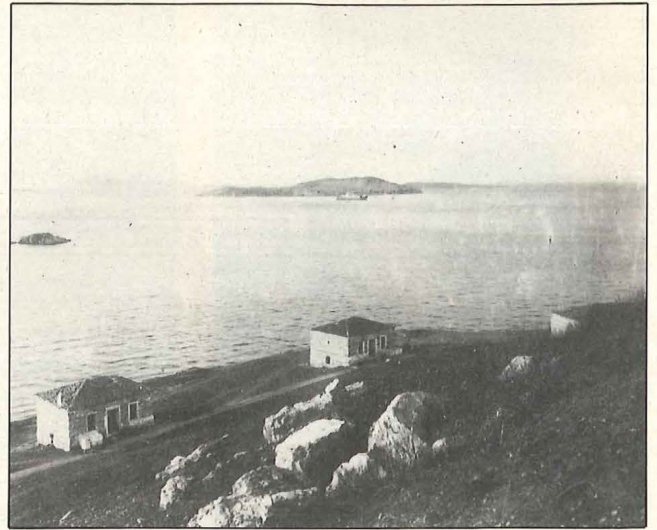


*Nicholas Balanos standing before a section of the Panathenaic frieze, about 1935. From 1895 the architect and archaeologist headed the important Acropolis restorations, particularly of the Parthenon, during the pre-World War I years. Balanos sat on the board of the Society from 1927 until his death in 1942.*





*In 1902-4 the Society reassembled and restored the Lion of Chaironeia. In this 1903 photograph, the cast of the lion, now in the court of the Thebes Museum, is on the left, the pedestal on the right, and fragments of the lion itself at center. The restoration was led by sculptor Lazaros Sohos and architect N. Balanos.*



*In 1921 the Society dug at Clazomenae in Asia Minor near Smyrna. Very important finds were discovered, including the painted sarcophagi now in the National Archaeological Museum, Athens.*



*Aerial view of ancient Messene taken from a balloon. At center, the Temple of Asclepius excavated by the Society 1969-72. At upper right, the earlier excavated Bouleuterion, or Senate meeting place.*

the purpose of educating and enlightening Greeks of the present and the future.

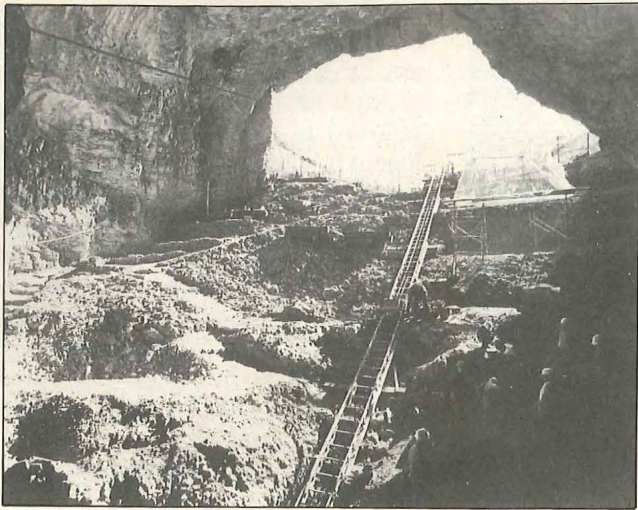
The founding father himself, Constantine Belios, was a Macedonian who gained wealth in Vienna, had properties in Wallachia and was bestowed by the Emperor Francis I with an Austrian title. Though Baron Belios died the year after the Society was launched, the gist of the original charter encapsules his foresightedness.

The Society's purpose, it stated, was to "find, collect, preserve, keep up, restore, repair and scientifically research all the ancient, Byzantine and post-Byzantine sites in Greece and in Hellenic lands outside Greece up until the time of the War of Independence." Its aim, too, was to study all facets of ancient life, stir interest in Byzantine and medieval art and propagate knowledge of Greek history for the benefit of the people of today and tomorrow.

These aims were reiterated 150 years later at a celebration of the Society held at the Odeion of Herod Atticus – itself the site of major efforts by the Society – last September 24.

During this century and a half, the Society has led 575 excavations in all parts of the country from Evros to Crete. In recent years the average number of digs has been about 40 annually. The Society has also reconstructed numerous ruins of prehistoric, classical





Interior view looking towards the entrance to the Idaean Cave with rack railroad. Lying at 1500 metres on Mount Ida in Crete, it is the most sacred cave of antiquity for it is believed to be the birthplace of Zeus. After one year of preliminary exploration, the Society's excavations commenced in 1983. They are yielding finds and information not confined to religious ritual for the cave had been in constant use from the third millennium BC to 500 AD.



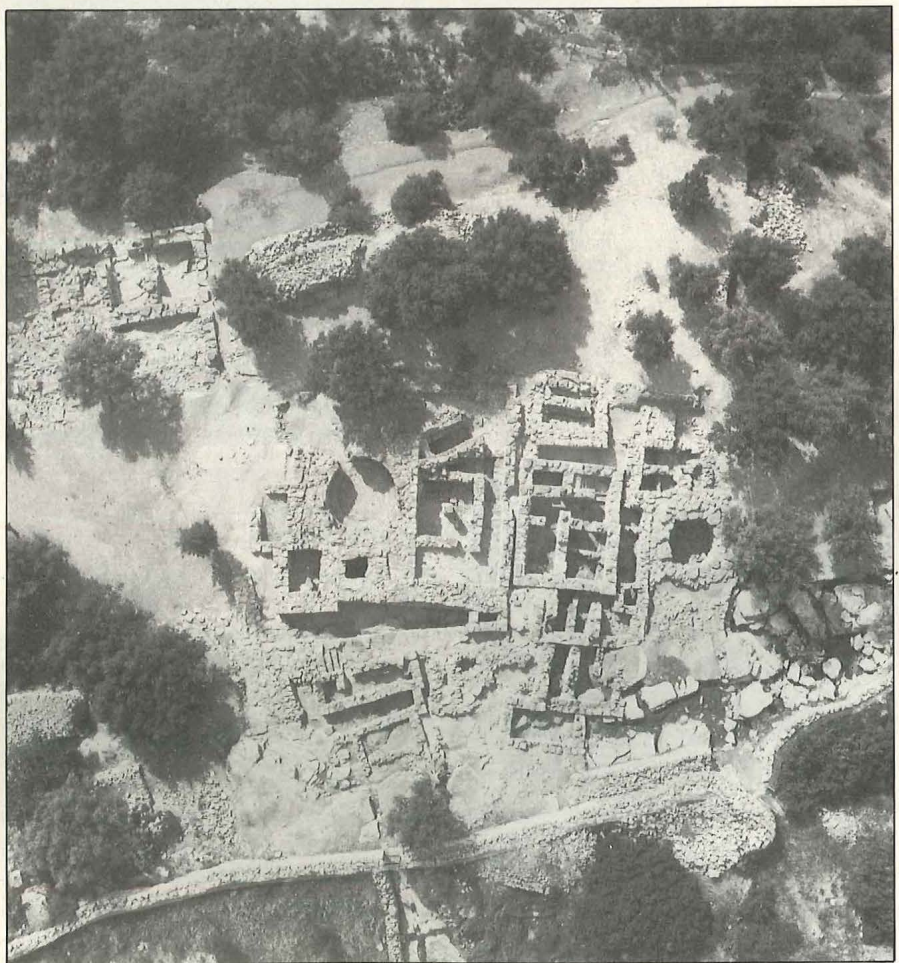
Fulfilling the provision of its charter to excavate in Hellenic lands outside the Greek state, the Society in 1902 dug at the Heraion of Samos when the island was still under Turkish rule. The expedition was under the direction of Panayiotis Kavvadias and Themistocles Sophoulis, then assistant professor of archaeology at the University of Athens. Later, Kavvadias became general secretary of the Society and Sophoulis a Liberal prime minister, first under the republic in the 1920s and again in the late 1940s during the reign of King Paul

and Byzantine periods. At the same time, it has published a massive amount of scientific material and three periodicals, *Praktika*, since the year of its foundation, *Archaeologiki Ephemeris*, and *Ergon* since 1954, all of high international repute.

Over the years, the Society has assembled a rich library of about 100,000 volumes which are consulted by 7000 students and researchers each year. Many of the Society's monographs and theses are distributed gratis around the world and there is free library exchange with institutions abroad. It also boasts visiting archaeologists and students on scholarships and maintains close relations with foreign archaeological schools here and with kindred institutions everywhere. Its headquarters on the corner of Panepistimiou and Omirou provide an auditorium and halls for lectures, symposiums and seminars.

It has established museums throughout Greece at Lykosoura, Messene, Eleusis, by example, and now has undertaken the building of the Museum at Mycene.

True to its original charter, the Archaeological Society today serves a broad cultural area lying above private and political interests. On its anniversary it reaffirms its purpose to protect and advance the eternal values of the Greek Spirit. □



Balloon shot of Fourni, the most important cemetery of the prehistoric Aegean, at Archanes, Crete. It has been under excavation by the Society for the last 20 years. The cemetery was in use from 2500 until 1300 BC. At center, two tholos tombs with other buildings. Upper left, crafts shop used by clerical administration.



# Antonios of Santorini: Greek at heart, Greek in his art

**Sipping coffee one day with a neighbor, Wernhard Pittinger, alias Antonios of Santorini, chanced spot a reverse glass painting on the old woman's wall. Unable to find anyone familiar with this centuries-old technique, he set about to learn and perfect it himself, absorbing the somewhat primitive style of the untrained islanders**

by J.M. Thursby

Wernhard Pittinger, alias "Antonios of Santorini" will be brightening up any dull November days with his sixtieth art exhibition, to be held in Athens this month. Painting reverse on glass, a centuries-old island skill which he personally revived, his work is fresh and lively. Vivid, familiar scenes from everyday Aegean life – feast days, name days, harvests and weddings – are all recreated in bold vibrant acrylics.

Antonios first came to Greece one hot summer 25 years ago as a young art student. Captivated by the clear, all-pervading light and brilliant sun-washed colors of the Cyclades, he stayed on volcanic Santorini to sketch. When the cruise ships and ferry boats stopped calling in October, he was still there and remained on the island for a year. It was a decision which changed his life.

Santorini at that time had no funicular, no high-powered tourist trade and no airport. Few foreigners could cope with the bitter winds and stormy isola-

tion of winter. For the young Bavarian it was like being in another world, far from that of stress-ridden, media-dominated modern life. He was content there, totally absorbed in the rhythm of island life, attending village festivals, painting and improving his Greek. The inhabitants who adopted him, finding "Wernhard" something of a mouthful,



Antonios with wife, Jill, in a Santorini taverna

gave him the Greek name, "Antonios", by which he has been known from then on.

Internationally known as "Antonios of Santorini", he has exhibited worldwide from The Barbican in London to Sydney, Australia, and from Uganda to Cincinnati. Private collectors and galleries in many countries – and even the exotic Pink Floyd – have bought his work. To mark the silver anniversary of his first stay on Santorini, he has issued a series of postcards and UNICEF will use one of his paintings for their Christmas card collection this year.

Like many teenagers, he had no clear idea of what exactly he wanted to do with his life. At Regensburg, West Germany, his birth place, he served as

an apprentice to a printer, later going on to study commercial and graphic arts at college in Munich.

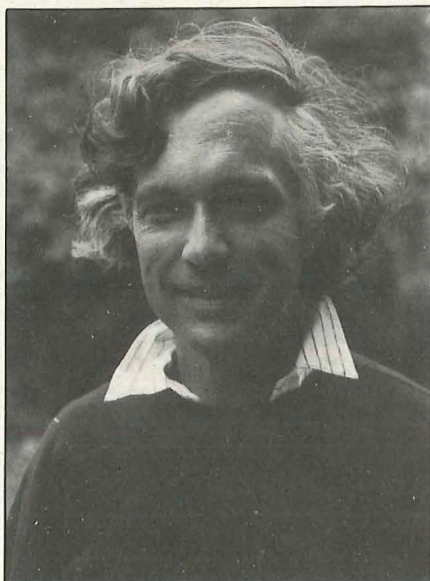
After his initial year in Greece, he returned to the Munich Academy of Fine Art. "I didn't follow a set course, but did as much as I wanted; my work wasn't molded in any way," he remembers. It was a busy, if not frantic, period, as he was also attending a teacher's training academy in Augsburg forty miles away. When he obtained both diplomas he taught for some months, but found his chosen career personally restricting.

Lingering in his mind like a *leitmotiv* was an image of dazzling white cubist houses perched high above a cobalt sea and wheeling gulls above. Santorini, like Circe, was calling him back. He applied for a travelling scholarship, packed his brushes and, saying goodbye to a promising academic future, headed south to his adopted island.

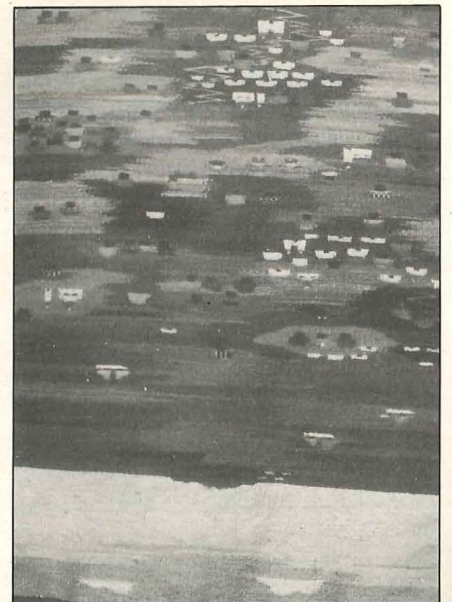
"It was a very small scholarship", so he bought a cave in the village of Oia and with his own hands made it into a comfortable home. This is not as bizarre as it may seem, it having long been a local custom. The cave (*exkafo*) was used as an outer shell and then built into.

One day as Antonios was sipping coffee with an old woman neighbor, he noticed a colorful reverse glass painting on her wall. This art had been practiced on the island for centuries, but the neighbor, who had painted the picture 40 years before, could no longer recall the technique; no one could.

Consumed by excitement, Antonios set about teaching himself; it wasn't easy. Persevering, he slowly mastered the technique, unwittingly absorbing at the same time the somewhat primitive



Antonios of Santorini – "My work is my hobby"



A woven island scene by Jill Pittinger



style of the untrained islanders.

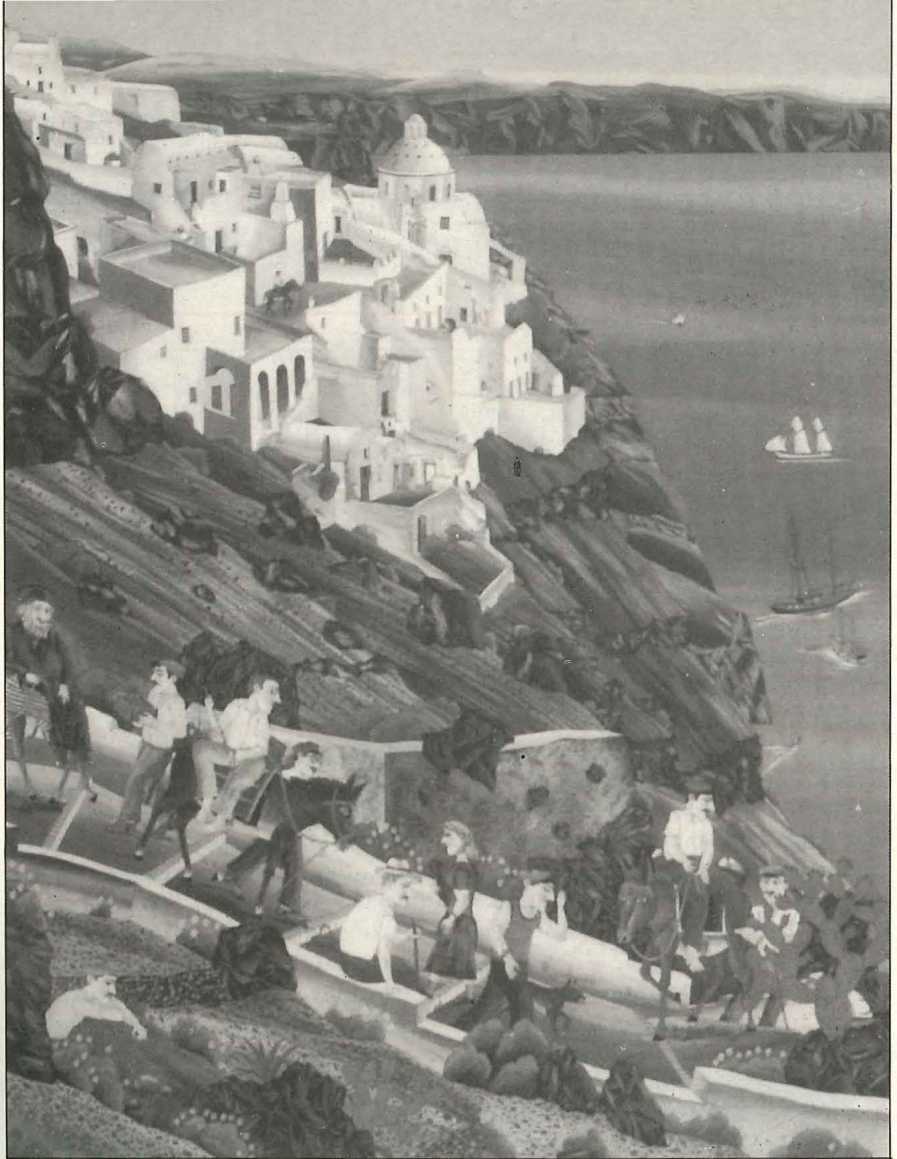
Antonios was unaware during this period of much trial and error that his wife Jill, an English archaeologist from Kent, was also on the island. These were exciting times when Minoan finds from ancient Thera were astonishing the world. Jill, on a Greek state scholarship, was completing her doctoral thesis for Athens University. Their paths did not cross then, but they met later in the less romantic setting of a ceramic workshop in Athens and married in 1974.

The couple live a freewheeling existence, spending summers in Greece and splitting the other months between the mountains of Bavaria and the rural sophistication of Cambridge, England. Exhibitions take them even further afield. Being continually on the move, Jill is no longer involved with archaeology, but teaches English as a foreign language.

Some years ago while visiting Crete she was fascinated by the local weavers and acquired two handmade looms from the village of Anogia. Claiming an inability to draw or paint, she weaves picture wall hangings using wool and thread sent from Herakleion which she washes and dyes in natural colors herself. Working spontaneously, she skillfully creates her charming village, island and rural scenes – some almost abstract – as she goes along. On occasions she exhibits individually, but more often, as in Athens this month, she shows her work together with Antonios'. The soft subtle hues of her attractive hangings provide a perfect contrast to his vibrantly vivid glass images.

Each of his paintings tells a happy story, depicting real events and actual inhabitants of Santorini. In one (pictured on our cover), Kosta and Irini marry, a country wedding with much festivity; in another, the village priest plays *tavli* Outside the *Kafeneion* in Oia. There is nothing condescending in Antonios' work. He has danced *syrtaki*, drunk ouzo, celebrated and mourned with his fellow villagers. He portrays them with humor and deep affection.

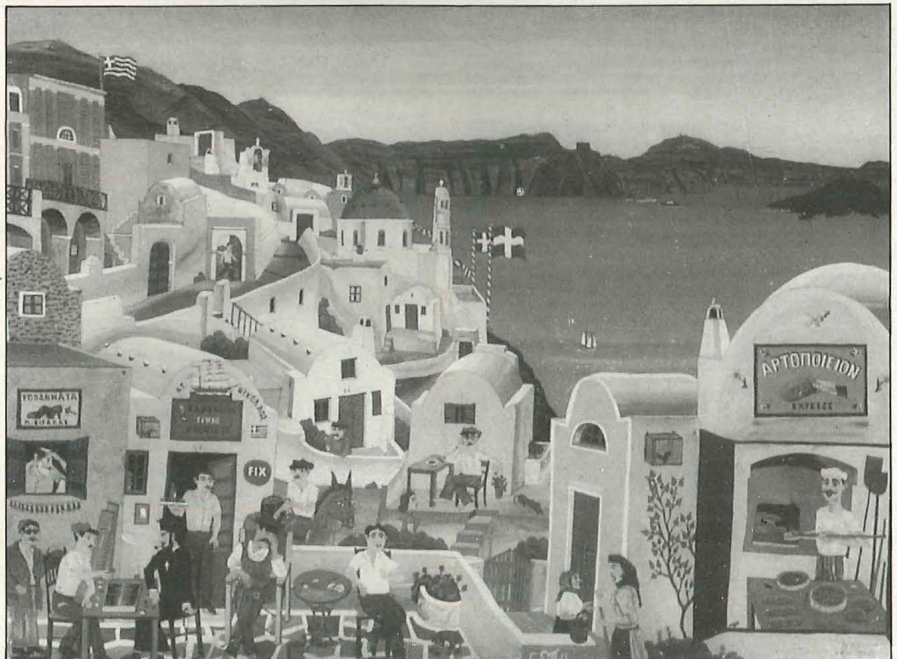
Their friend, Mikis Theodorakis, who was brought up on the island of Lesbos, believes the Bavarian's paintings show a similarity to those of Theophilos, a local artist of some renown. By some personal osmosis Antonios' natural gift for catching figures in movement has blended with a sharpness of line which reflects the precision of his graphic training. His style is unique and instantly recognizable. □



The "donkey steps" of Thera on Santorini

Growing fame sits lightly on his shoulders. He has been interviewed on both German and British television, and is something of a celebrity in his three chosen home towns. He exudes

the natural ease of someone personally fulfilled and at peace with the world. "You can't imagine how happy I am," he says, "my work is my hobby." That is his gift from Greece. □



The village of Oia, where Antonios lives in his cave-house and where Athanassios the priest can be seen playing *tavli* at the *kafeneion*



# The ancient roots of psychiatry

**Though depression may not really be caused by black bile, there are numerous ancient theories that still hold up today**

by James Jackson

Although we often think of Freud's discoveries concerning the unconscious as marking the beginning of modern psychiatry, in fact the true history of psychiatry, like that of medicine, begins with the ancient Greeks.

The popular view at that time centered around supernatural sources for mental disorders. The afflicted were believed to be possessed by the goddesses Mania and Lyssa, sent by the gods in a state of anger. During the time of Homer the human psyche was conceptualized as the breath of life, the force that kept the person alive and which persisted indefinitely as the spirit of the dead. Strange behavior in mythological heroes was attributed to gods, to destiny or to the Furies.

Theatre served an important psychological function in Greek culture and was attended by the whole community. Murders, suicide and madness were frequent themes, with the stories centering on the conflict of opposing instincts and the Chorus voicing the conscience of the group. Madness appeared to be that state of imbalance

where a person either gave in too much to impulse or completely denied inner drives and passions. The ancient playwright task was to find the right balance between passion and reason — that is, to find moderation or temperance. The most famous example is, of course, Oedipus Rex by Sophocles, on which Freud based his psychoanalytic theory of neurosis.

Combining philosophical concepts with bedside observations, Hippocrates swept away the mysticism of the Asclepian priests, and so for the first time medicine and psychiatry became scientific disciplines. Psychiatry owes much to Hippocrates, especially for his recognition that the brain was the organ of human motivations, emotions and thinking processes. "Men ought to know that from the brain and from the brain only arrive our pleasures, joys, laughter and jests; as well as our sorrows, pains, griefs and tears...wherefore I assert that the brain is the interpreter of consciousness," he wrote.

Hippocratic physicians described various neuro-psychiatric disorders, including depression (or melancholia), which they attributed to the accumula-

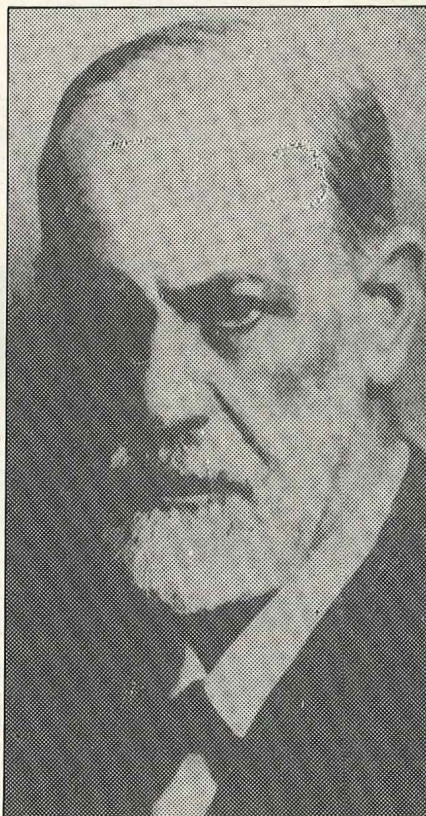
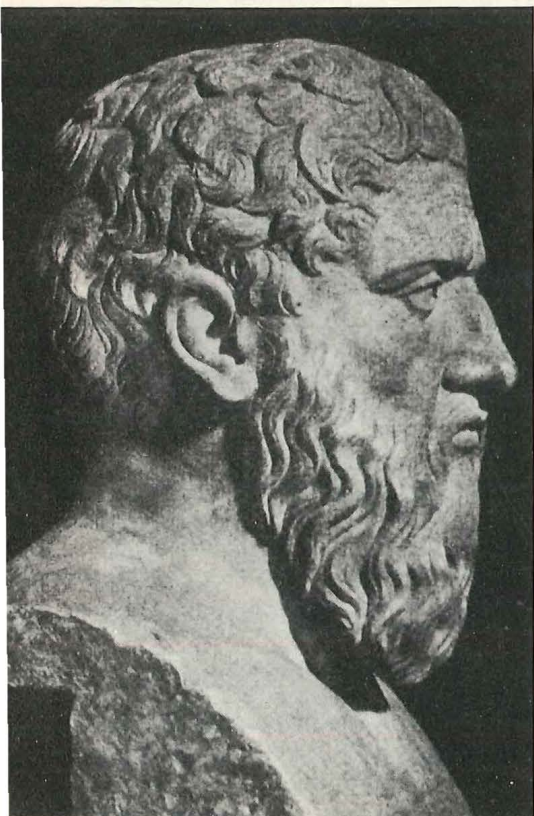
tion of black bile, and coined the term "hysteria" (wandering uterus), possibly suspecting, as did Freud 2000 years later, that certain sexual conflicts were associated with the condition. They recommended marriage and intercourse as cures.

Hippocrates and his co-workers gave the first known classification of mental illness, which included epilepsy, mania, melancholia and paranoia. They described personality characteristics and classified them according to their humoral theories. Even today we speak of choleric, phlegmatic, sanguine or melancholy people. With true insight Hippocrates recognized the importance of the intimate relationship between doctor and patient.

However, the first truly revolutionary change which thrust the ancient physicians from philosophy and mysticism into the realm of science came about with Hippocrates' treatise on epilepsy, "the sacred disease". He stated emphatically that epilepsy was no more divine or sacred than any other disease, having specific characteristics and a definite cause. "Men continue to believe in its divine origin because they are at a loss to understand it...Charlatans and quacks called this illness sacred in order that their complete ignorance might not be revealed," he wrote.

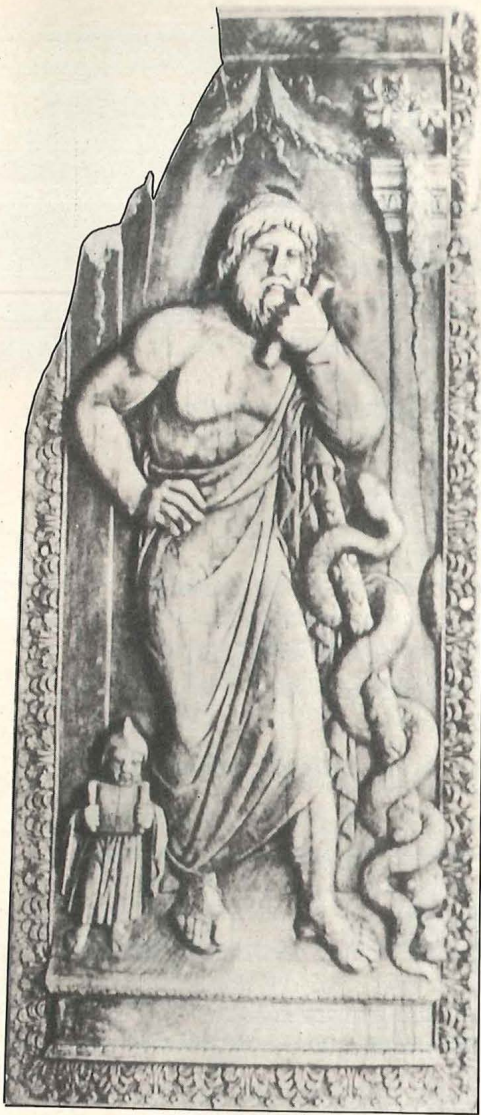
Other disorders, such as depression or melancholia, were attributed to a damming up of black bile, according to Hippocrates' humoral theories. These theories might seem less absurd to us today if we think of current research into the neurochemistry and neurophysiology of depression and other psychiatric disorders. Hysteria was due to the purported movements of the uterus in the body. For example, difficulty swallowing was believed due to the pressure of the uterus on the throat. It seems that hysterical symptoms appeared quite often in Greek women, and this is not so surprising when we recall that women were considered inferior to men, while male homosexuality (especially between master and pupil) was praised. Beneath this contempt probably lay fear, judging from the many female figures in Greek mythology who could bring calamities and death to men, i.e. the Sirens, Sphinxes, etc.

In this light, the orgiastic dances and ceremonies of women (Dionysiac, Corybantic and Bacchic) could be seen as a publicly condoned outlet for the many painful frustrations women had to endure during this time. Plato consi-



*Plato's dialogue led to Freud's psychoanalysis*





*The staff of Hippocrates remains the emblem of medicine*

dered the effect therapeutic and said "the inner tumult is cured by the outer activity; unwholesome mania is driven out by beneficent mania, and in the end both kinds of mania are gone".

Every modern theory of man's psychological functioning has been influenced to some degree by the ideas of Plato. His concept of health was harmony between mind and body, while disharmony lead to mental disorders. He subdivided the soul into appetite, reason and temper, and this approach has been compared to the psychoanalytic concepts id (instincts), ego (reason) and superego (conscience). The idea that instinctive impulses could be rechanneled into socially acceptable activities, the overcoming of repression or ignorance using Plato's philosophical dialogue or Freud's psychoanalysis, and Plato's eros or Freud's libido concepts are other points of comparison.

Therapy to the ancient Greeks consisted of dream interpretation, incubation techniques and therapy with words. They realized that dreams could be interpreted in light of their symbolic meaning. Hippocrates outlined in his writings that the health of the dreamer

could be seen from his dreams, since the soul perceived illness in the form of images, i.e. dreams of volcanic eruptions or wars.

Dream techniques involved the god Asclepius. The most famous of the temples where treatments took place is the Asclepion of Epidaurus. Pausanias describes the afflicted as first being subjected to ritual purification, special diet and fumigations using hypnotic substances. Patients then went to sleep in the underground corridors of the temple while music played. Asclepius would appear to them in their dreams (as a man, child, snake or dog), touching the afflicted part of the body. When the patient awoke healed his dream was explained to him by an interpreter. Undoubtedly, dramatic appeal had something to do with therapeutic results; and as the serpent was a symbol of the power of the underworld, patients were in awe when the Asclepian priest produced a snake to heighten tension. The staff of Asclepius – a snake-entwined rod – remains today the emblem of medicine.

**T**hat life is governed by principles that can be discovered by in-depth

self-examination can be read into the inscription at Delphi to "know thyself". Plato was well aware that the power of words expressed through "beautiful speech" could lead to a harmonious life. Aristotle called the effect that certain words (especially of the tragic poems) a catharsis, while the sophists also recognized the power of words. As Socrates wrote, "The physician obtains changes he desires through drugs, the sophists instead through the word." One sophist, Antiphon, apparently had a door plate on his house in Corinth indicating that he was qualified to heal by words those suffering from grief and melancholy.

Ultimately, all medicine and psychiatry began with the cosmological speculations of the Greek philosophers and the scientific method of Hippocrates and his followers. Man, it seems, first discovers the stars, then his surrounding environment, next his body, and only finally his inner world and mental functioning.

With this basic shift from the external world of things to the inner world of man who observes, sees, hears and reflects, the psychological point of view entered Western thought. □



*The ancients believed madness to be a state of imbalance between passion and reason*



# Constantine Tsatsos: the lyrical life of a man



All my life, even from childhood, there were times when I felt the need to express myself in verse. Sometimes years passed and I did not write a line. Later there were periods when verse poured forth... I do not know its value. But I do know that anyone who wishes to understand me as a human being must give significance to my poetic work, whether or not it is significant as poetry. This work is my 'self', more perhaps than anything else I have done...

Let me be sincere. I have grave doubts about my total achievement, but within it, I do not believe that my poetry occupies a secondary place.

From the beginning I was indifferent to the recognition of my work by my contemporaries. I knew that I was out of step with the times, a stranger to the prevailing poetic styles, just as I stood apart from the main philosophical currents of my epoch. It did not bother me that the young considered me old, or, as it was said, academic. Indeed I considered *them* quite old, or on the point of becoming so. I wanted my poetic utterance to say what life had in the course of nature made of me. I did not trouble myself about my odd formation; I had not programmed it. I wanted to express myself – that was all...

I was preeminently a poet of the occasion. Events, encounters awakened in me the need to sing. All my poems start from concrete events in real life, sometimes in my fantasy-life, but that, too, is a reality... Now it must be that evening hour when circumstances have cast off their worldly weight, unaffected by whatever is not the pure vision of the good. Thus words will be heard as they were once spoken. After the purification which only time

can bring about, there remains from the soul's revelations only what can interest the listener, the poetic word, strong or weak.

So death, old age, distance bring on forgetfulness, turning the personal events of life into far-off memories, and presenting the lyrical life of a man who perhaps once existed; who, as he travelled for years over hard roads, stopped now and then at a shrine by the edge of the highway to cross himself and whisper his prayer.

*from the Preface to Collected Poems, Athens, 1972*

## from *Novissima Verba*

### II

*I come from Greece  
to the Temple,  
spare, simple,  
bathed in the sun.  
How will you speak of my life,  
delvers into the complexities  
and dark meanings  
of the inner soul?  
I am not ashamed.  
I come as I was formed;  
sun-bathed, spare, simple.  
From Greece I bring  
the deathless wine.  
And I expect you  
to be thirsty.*

### VIII

*The birds are waiting for daybreak,  
hidden there in the ivy  
on the opposite wall.  
But what am I doing?  
What am I waiting for?  
How hard it is sometimes  
to lose the habit of expecting,  
how hard to accept  
that the song has ended forever!  
How hard not to close your eyes  
when you look straight  
at the sun of death.*

### IX

*It is very late.  
It is later and later.  
And there is no more time  
for anything.*

*Only time to turn back  
once more to look  
at the paths where you walked,  
at the graves which you dug.  
Only time once more to hear  
like an echo  
your laughter, your tears.  
And after all this  
with a hand that begins to tremble  
you draw a straight line  
and make up the total.*

*For all the rest  
it is very late.*

## from *Satirical Addendum*

### V

*...Above infinity,  
whatever Time may beget,  
whatever Time may kill,  
I look far off,  
before I become the shadow of a dream  
at the edge of the sky, to see  
the light, a divine signal,  
some hope,  
for all men,  
for my race,  
for the fruits of our mother earth.*

*I search the horizon  
for a power standing  
above the chaos,  
above the lies  
and the violence;  
I search the horizon  
for a message of justice,  
a proclamation of unbending honor,  
clear and transparent as alabaster;  
I seek it for all men,  
for my race, and for our graves  
gaping and waiting  
to judge us.*

*...Silence!  
Keep your inner self sealed off,  
pure, beautiful.  
Don't tell the wind  
what you read in the stars,  
don't tell the stones  
what you read in the books.  
Don't go any more into the crowds  
of the grimy marketplace.  
Stay locked in yourself.  
Silence! Silence! Wait!  
It may be that someone within you  
The Great Visitor  
will suddenly appear  
and then you may be able  
to talk back to him  
freely.*

translated by Jean Demos



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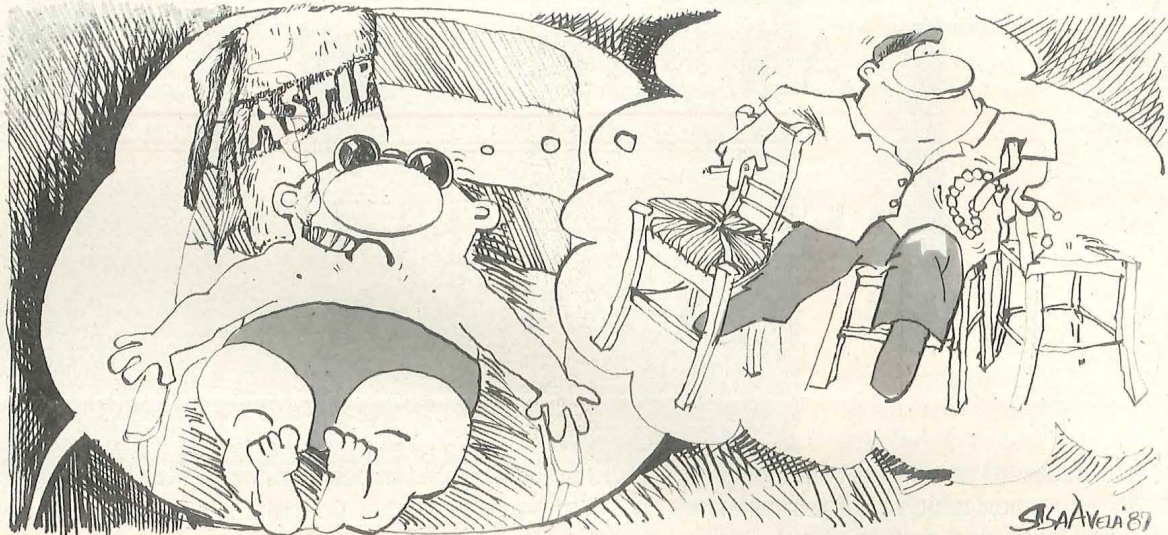


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## Bibiko's complaint

The psychiatrist settled back in his chair with his notebook and pencil at the ready and said to the shaggy-haired, paunchy man who lay on his couch:

"Now tell me what makes you think you're on the verge of a nervous breakdown."

The man sighed, mopped his brow with the handkerchief he had screwed up into a ball in his left hand and made a helpless gesture with his right.

"It was the swimming pool," he said, "there were a lot of other things too, but it was the swimming pool that pushed me to the edge. It wasn't the cost, mind you, although that was pretty steep. It was the constant hassling with the contractor, the workmen, the plumber, the electrician and everybody else involved. I was against it from the start because I knew what we would be letting ourselves in for, but my wife was adamant."

"As soon as she heard they were putting a swimming pool on the grounds of the Villa Galini, she handed me a piece of paper with a name and a telephone number scribbled on it and said to me: 'Bibiko, (that's her pet name for me), this is the name and phone number of the *pissinas* who's building the prime minister's swimming pool. Get in touch with him and get him to build one for us, too. Twelve metres by six will do us nicely and I know just the spot in the garden where it can go'."

"I said to her, 'For one thing, a man who builds swimming pools is not called a *pissinas* and for another, after all we've been through with contractors, carpenters, plumbers, electricians,

painters, landscape gardeners and the rest of them so we can live in relative comfort in this little six-bedroom villa of ours in Politeia, don't you think we need to recuperate for a couple of years at least before going through the whole rigmorale again for a swimming pool?'"

"She said a simple 'no', and added, 'We've eaten the donkey, we might as well eat the tail'."

"So we went ahead with the swimming pool and every time there was a hitch – and there were a million of them – she would call me wherever I happened to be and ask me to handle it. She would even call me when I was attending a cabinet meeting. She would tell the secretary it was a matter of life and death and then she would say to me, 'Bibiko darling, be a peach and ask the prime minister if he's putting a diving board at the deep end of his pool.' Can you believe it? Isn't that enough to push anybody to the edge?"

The psychiatrist nodded. "You said there were other things besides the pool, what were they?" he asked.

"I haven't finished with the pool yet," the man said. "You remember the heat wave we had this summer? Well, after all the hassles had been resolved, the pool was finally ready and we were all thankful we would have something to cool off in during the heat. We inaugurated the pool with a party that was written up by all the society columnists in the magazines with color pictures – they called it the 'highlight of the season' –"

"I remember," the psychiatrist broke in, adding pointedly: "I wasn't invited."

"I know," the man said, "it's a pity

we forgot you. You would have found many eager clients among our friends – but I'll be sending them to you anyway, so no harm done. To get back to the pool, on the day after the party, the heat was really unbearable and as soon as I got home from the office, I changed into my bathing trunks and made a beeline for the water. Just before I dived in, my eye caught some suspicious looking objects floating on the surface with bits of tissue paper all around. My wife was lying on the grass by the pool throwing a fit and I realized something was very seriously wrong."

"To cut a long story short, the underground pipe feeding fresh water to the pool had broken and so had the sewer pipe above it so that the water going to the pool was carrying with it the unmentionables I just mentioned. It took another two months to get that fixed and now I'm in litigation with five separate individuals trying to recover some of the small fortune that the entire pool project has cost me so far."

The psychiatrist was becoming bored with the whole story and was thinking to himself: 'If you can afford a pool, you should be able to cope with the hassles that go with it.' Then aloud: "Can we go on to the other things that are bugging you?"

"Oh, all right. There's nothing specific mind you, but it all piles up. Like the quarrel I have with the family every year when it's time to take our summer vacation. I want to go to my home village in Ano Kathikia and stay in my parents' home and breathe the pure mountain air, but my wife and children won't hear of it. It's either the Astir Palace, Vouliagmeni or the Astir



# onlooker

Palace at Elounda in Crete or the Astir Palace in Corfu where we mingle with shipowners and the people I see every day in Athens; either I get bored stiff or I hear rumors about various changes in the administration that might be affecting my future and I break out in cold sweats."

"Then it's the car. My wife won't use the car and driver my position in the government entitles me to. She says the chauffeur is a garrulous, bolshie type who lectures her on socialist theory and doesn't use deodorant, and she wouldn't be satisfied with one of those small, nippy Autobianchis or whatever. No, it had to be a two-litre BMW with a metallic finish and automatic transmission, and every time it goes in for servicing it costs half my month's salary."

"Then it's problems with our domestic staff. After all the trouble I go to, using my influence with friends in the immigration department to have their work permits renewed, my Egyptian and the two Filipino maids do nothing but quarrel among themselves and my wife is sure one or all of them are robbing us blind, although she can't prove it."

"Then it's my daughter, who refuses to have piano and ballet lessons, as well as private lessons in French, English and German, that don't leave her a moment to herself, and has threatened suicide if we insist. But my wife is adamant about the piano lessons and I suspect it's because the piano teacher is one of those handsome, arty types that she falls for so easily, like the damned decorator who made us buy all those nightmarish paintings hanging in our living room."

The psychiatrist looked at his watch and broke in at this point to ask: "How do you think all of these problems of yours could be resolved?"

"I don't know, that's why I came to you. What I really long for is to be the way I was before 1981, with a good little job, a comfortable little apartment in Kato Patissia, children who went to the state school and had plenty of spare time, a wife who ran a tight household and shopped at the *laiki* every Friday, and vacations every summer at Ano Kathikia. But I guess that's all in the past. I'll never be able to go back to that."

"Don't be so sure," the psychiatrist said, "just hold on until the next general election and maybe your dream will come true." □

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City police	100
Traffic police	532-0111
Coastguard patrol	108

### Fire

	199
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Poison control	779-3777
Pharmacies open 24 hrs	107
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SOS Support Line	644-2213
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Korean Airways, Voukourestiou 4	322-4784
[Libyan Arab-Airlines, Mitropoleos 3	324-4816
LOT (Polish), Amalias 4	322-1121
Lufthansa, Karageorgi Servias 4	32-944
Luxair, Kriezotou 6	360-3134
Malev (Hungarian), Panepistimiou 15	324-1116
Middle East Airlines, Filellinon 10	323-5683
Northwestern Orient, Voukourestiou 36	360-4166
Olympic Airways, Panepistimiou 15	961-6161
Pan Am, Othonos 4	323-5242
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15	323-1931
Qantas (Australia), Filellinon & Nikis	325-0521
Royal Air Maroc, Mitropoleos 5	324-4302
Sabena (Belgian), Othonos 8	323-6821
SAS (Scandinavian), Sina 6, Vissarionos	363-4444
Saudia, Filellinon 17	322-8211
Singapore Airlines, Filellinon 22	323-9112
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 4	323-7857
Sudan Airways, Amalias 44	324-4716
Swissair, Othonos 4	323-1871
Syrianair, Panepistimiou 39	323-8711
Tarom (Romanian), Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Thai International, Lekka 3-5	324-3241
Turkish Airlines, Filellinon 19	322-1035
Tunis Air, Filellinon 19	322-0104
TWA, Xenofondos 8	323-6831
Varig (Brazil), Othonos 10	8685
World Airways, Voulis 36	322-7338
Yemenia, Patission 9	524-5912
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 79	413-3244

### Coach (bus) stations

Recorded station numbers	142
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### Trains

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

### Ships

Recorded timetable (Piraeus, Rafina, Lavrion)	143
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### Marinas

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

## Embassies and consulates

Algeria, Vas. Constantinou 14	751-3560
Argentina, Vas. Sophias 59	722-4753
Australia, Mesogeion 15	775-7650
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq.14	721-3039
Bulgaria, Akadimias 12	360-9411
Canada, I. Gennadiou 41	723-9511
Chile, Vas. Sophias 41	777-5017
China, Kriron 2a, Pal. Psychico	672-3282
Colombia,	
Marathonodromon 91, P. Psychico	647-4457
Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	681-3042
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	723-7883
Czechoslovakia, George Seferi 6	671-0675
Denmark, Kolonaki Sq.15	724-9315
Egypt, Vas. Sophias 3	361-8612

Ethiopia, Davaki 10	692-0565
EEC, Vas. Sophias 2	724-3982
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	751-9795
France, Vas. Sophias 7	361-1661
German Democratic Republic	
Vas. Pavlou 7	672-5160
German Federal Republic, Dimitriou 3	369-4111
Honduras, Vas. Sophias 86	777-5802
Hungary, Kalvou 16, P. Psychico	671-4889
Iceland, Paraschou 5, P. Psychico	672-6154
India, Meleargrou 4	721-6227
Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16, Psychico	674-1436
Iraq, Mazarki 4, P. Psychico	671-5012
Ireland, Vas. Constantinou 7	723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, P. Psychico	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1723
Japan, Mesogeion 2-4	775-8101
Jordan, Pan. Zervou 30, P. Psychico	647-4161
Korea, Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Psychico	647-3593
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Libya, Vyronas 13, P. Psychico	647-2120
Luxembourg, Stishorou 11	721-7948
Malta, Filellinon 7	323-0068
Mexico, Vas. Constantinou 5-7	723-0754
Morocco, Mousson 14, Psychico	647-4209
Netherlands, Vas. Constantinou 7	723-9701
New Zealand, An. Tsoha 15-17	641-0311
Nigeria, Eratosthenous 1	751-3737
Norway, Vas. Constantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	729-0214
Panama, Vas. Sophias 21	360-2992
Paraguay, Alopekis 2, Kolonaki	721-0669
Peru, Vas. Sophias 105-107	641-1221/321
Piraeus, Akti Miaouli 23	411-9497
Philippines, Kanara 5-7, Piraeus	452-3015
Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, P. Psychico	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0096
Romania, Em. Benaki 7, P. Psychico	671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71	671-6911
South Africa, Kifissias 124	692-2125
South Korea, Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Spain, Vas. Sophias 29	721-4885
Sudan, Victor Hugo 5, P. Psychico	671-4131
Sweden, Vas. Constantinou 7	729-0421
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Psychico	671-1604
Thailand, Taigetou 23, P. Psychico	671-7969
Tunisia, Ermou 8	323-1739
Turkey, Vas. Georgiou B8	724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	723-6211
United States, Vas. Sophias 91	721-2951
USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, P. Psychico	672-5235
Uruguay, Lykavittou 1c	361-3549, 360-3635
Vatican, Mavlis 2, Psychico	647-3598
Venezuela, Vas. Sophias 112	770-8769
Yemen (North Yemen), Patission 9	524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas. Sophias 106	777-4344
Zaire, Vas. Konstantinou 2, 11635	701-6171

## UN Offices

Information Centre, Amalias 36	322-9624
High Commission for Refugees, Skoufa 59	363-3607
UNDP Representative	322-8122

## Ministries

Agriculture, Aharnon 2	524-8555
Commerce, Haningos Sq. 15	361-6241
Communications, Xenofondos 13	325-1211
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14	324-3015
Education, Mitropoleos 15	323-0461
Energy & Natural Resources, Mihalakopoulou	770-8615
Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10	322-4071
Foreign Affairs, Vas. Sophias 5	361-0581
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Interior, Stadiou & Dragatsaniou	322-3521
Justice, Socratous & Zenonos	522-5903
Labor, Pireos 4	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Vas. Sophias 150, Piraeus	412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq.	646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq.	323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	(031) 26-4321
Planning, Housing & Environment,	
Ambelokipi	643-1461
Presidency, Zalokosta 3	363-0031
Press & Information, Zalokosta 10	363-0911



# The Athenian organizer

Prime Minister's Office, Zalokosta 3	323-1506
Public Order, Katahaki 1	692-9210
Public Works, Har. Trikoupis 182	361-8311
Research & Technology, Syntagma Sq.	325-1310
Social Security, Stadiou 21	323-9010

## Banks

The addresses listed are those of the central offices. Most branches also have a number of suburban and rural branches. All banks are open from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. Monday to Thursday; Friday, 8 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

National Bank of Greece, Aeolou 86	321-0411
Commercial Bank of Greece, Sophokleous 11	321-0911
Ionian and Popular Bank, Panepistimiou 45	322-5501
Bank of Attica, Panepistimiou 19	324-7415
Bank of Greece, Panepistimiou 21	320-1111
Credit Bank, Stadiou 40	324-5111

The following exchange centers are open extra hours:

<b>8 a.m.-9 p.m. Mon.-Fri.; 8 a.m.-8 p.m. Sat., Sun:</b>	
National Bank, Kar. Servias & Stadiou	322-2738
<b>Mon.-Fri. 8:30 a.m.-1:30 p.m. - 3:30 - 7:30 p.m.:</b>	
Hilton Hotel, Vas. Sophias	722-0201

## Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank, Nederland, Paparigopoulou 3, Klafthmonos Sq.	324-3973
American Express, Panepistimiou 17	323-5401
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10	325-5401
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Panepistimiou 43	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39-1906	
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	324-3891
Bank Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25	324-9531
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	322-9835
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari	364-3713
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	361-9222
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank, Othonos 8	322-7471
Kolonaki Square	361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus	452-3511
Credit Banque Commercial de France, Filellinon 8	324-1831
First National Bank of Chicago, Syngrou 9	981-8904
Grindlays Bank, Merlin 7	362-4601
Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus	411-1753
Midland Bank, Sekeri 1A, Kolonaki	364-7410
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	413-6403
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq.	360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Il Merarhias and Filonos 7, Piraeus	411-7415
Stadiou 24, Athens	325-0924
I Dragoumi 3, Thessaloniki	(031)531-007
The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC, Akti Miaouli 61	452-7483

## Churches and Synagogues

### Greek Orthodox Churches of special interest:

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

### Other demonimations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 5	325-2823
Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday 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
Jehovah's Witnesses, Kifissias 77, Maroussi	681-3347/682-7317
Roman Catholic Chapel, Kokkinaki 4, Kifissia	801-2516
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Thermistokleous 282, Piraeus	451-6564
St. Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	362-3603
St. Andrew's Protestant Church, Pendelis 5, N. Filothei (offices)	681-8336
Services: (Former Hotel Roussos), 9:00 a.m., 18 Tsaldari Pan., Kifissia	
Christos Kirche, Sina 66, 11:15 a.m.	
St. Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	721-4906
St. Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox),	

Filellinon 21	323-1090
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmeni 58, Ano Hellenikon	895-0023
Church of 7th Day Adventists, Keramikou 18	522-4962

## 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	361-0013
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	923-2102

## Educational Institutions

American Community Schools	639-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	665-9991
Byron College (Psychico)	671-0585
Campion School	813-2013
College Year in Athens	721-8746
Deree College (Agia Paraskevi)	639-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower)	779-2247
Dropfeld Gymnasium	682-0921
Italian School	228-0338
Italian Archaeol. School	923-9163
Kifissia Montessori School	808-0322
La Verne University	801-0111
Lycee Francais	362-4301
Pooh Corner Kindergarten/Nursery	801-1827
Southeastern College	364-3405, 360-2055/56
St. Catherine's British Embassy	282-9750
St Lawrence College	894-2725
Tassis Hellenic International School	808-1426
The Alpine Center, Patriarchou Ioakim 37	721-3076
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	681-4753

## 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	801-3100
Athenian Hockey Club	813-2853
Athens Tennis Club, Vas. Olgas 2	923-2872
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei	681-2557
Canadian Women's Club	801-7553
Cross-Cultural Association	804-1212
Daughters of Penelope (Ladies Auxillary of AHEPA), Formionos 38, Pangrati	751-9731
Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali	813-2685
Fed. of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	321-0490
Fed. of Greek Excursion Clubs, Dragatsanou 4	323-4107
Golf Club, Glyfada	894-6820
Greek Girl Guides Association, Xenofonos 10	323-5794
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1	724-4437
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	524-8600
Hash House Harriers Jogging Club	807-7663
Hellenic Alpine Club	
Kapnikarea Square 2	321-2429
Hippodrome, Falliron	941-7761
International Club	801-2587

New Yorkers Society, Chiou 4	672-5485
Overeaters Anonymous	346-2800
Republicans Abroad (Greece)	681-5747
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	661-1088
Sports Center, Agios Kosmas	981-5572
The Players	813-5744, 801-3967
Multi-National Women's Liberation Group, Romanou Melodou 4	281-4823
Paradissos Tennis Club, Maroussi	681-1458
Politia Club, Aristotelous 8	801-1566
Yacht Club of Greece, Microlimano	417-9730
YMCA (XAN), Omirou 28	362-6970
YWCA (XEN), Amerikis 11	362-4291

## Business Associations

Athens Business and Professional Women's Club, Ag. Zonish 57	861-3522
Athens, Cosmopolitan Lions Club (Mr P. Baganis)	360-1311
European Economic Community (EEC), Vas. Sophias 2	724-3982
Federation of Greek Industries, Xenofonos 5	323-7325
Foreign Press Association, Akadimias 23	363-7318
Greek Productivity Center (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistriou 28	360-0411
Hellenic Cotton Board, Syngrou 150	922-5011
Hellenic Export Promotion Council, Stadiou 24	322-6871
Hellenic Olympic Committee, Kapsali 4	724-9235
Hellenic Shipowners' Association, Akti Miaouli 85	411-8011
National Organization of Hellenic Handicrafts, Mitropoleos 9	322-1017
National Statistical Service, Lykourgou 14-16	324-7805
National Tobacco Board, Kapodistrias 36	514-7311
Propeller Club	778-3698
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo, Egnatious 154, Thessaloniki	(031)23-9221

## Chambers of Commerce

### Greek

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

### Foreign

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17	361-8385
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 4	362-0168
Far East Trade Center (Rep. of China), Vas. Sophias 4	724-3107
French Chamber of Commerce, Vas. Sophias 7a	362-5516, 362-5545
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Dorilaou 10-12	644-4546
Hong Kong Trade Development Council, Vas. Alexandrou 2	724-6723
Italian Chamber of Commerce, Mitropoleos St. 25	323-4551
Japan External Trade Organization, Akadimias 17	363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17	361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents, Vouliis St. 15	323-2622



# The 28th Thessaloniki Film Festival

by B. Samantha Stenzel

This year's Thessaloniki Film Festival included 15 films, with entries by some of Greece's leading young directors. Seven additional films were presented in the information section and a parallel program of films with the theme "Immigration" completed the roster of feature films. To add to a formidable screening schedule, the young people's "Anti-Festival" had simultaneous showings of short films, which are normally shown in the festival competition before the features.

Recent Greek films seem to have been injected with a sizable dose of "artiness". The protagonists seem lost in an existential dilemma, leaving no clue for the audience as to why, since whatever the character is searching is never clearly defined. Intellectual sensitivity and suffering go hand in hand as a matter of course. Serious situations are rarely leavened with laughter and consequently, the audience suffers as well.

Greek films have had a dismal reception on the homefront these past few years. Although it's true that the popularity of VCRs has cut into the cinema-going audience, this does not explain why they once topped the box office receipts domestically, but now frequently cannot draw sufficient crowds to justify a two-week run. Cinema owners were dismayed when the recent cinema bill was passed levying a higher tax on admission prices. Even so, an average of 300 drachmas for a movie is low in comparison to most countries in Europe and to US prices. Grigoris Grigoratou, vice-president of the Greek Film Centre, feels the higher ticket price may actually aid the cinemas because "Greeks have the curious notion that anything expensive must be worthwhile."

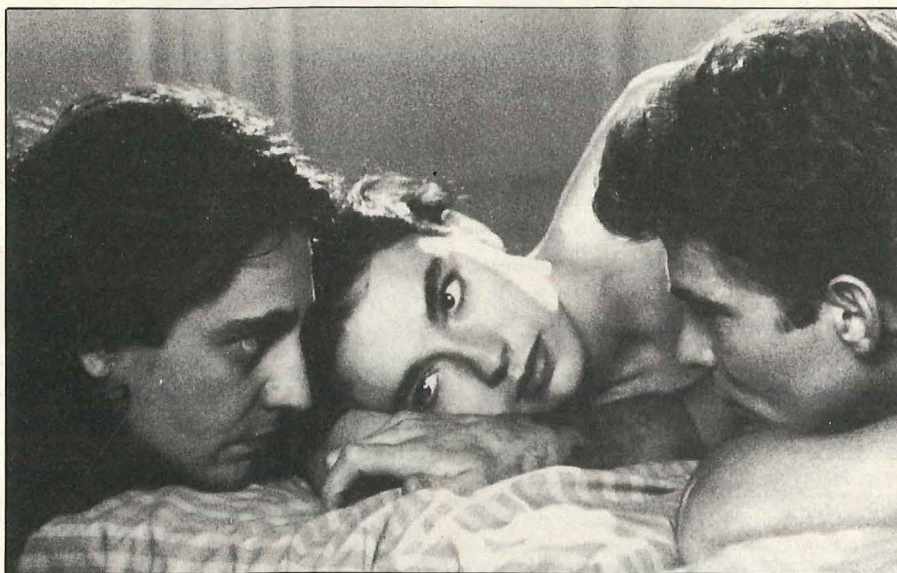
Technical qualities continue to maintain a high standard; a number of excellent cinematographers are working in Greece and skills such as editing and musical composition have developed by leaps and bounds. Year after year, however, the Achilles' heel of Greek cinema remains the scenario, which is often muddled or poorly developed.

This is not to say that there were no good, well-adapted scenarios among this year's entries. The award for best scenario was deservedly shared by

Nikos Vergitsis for *Potlach* and Nikos Nicolaidis for *Morning Patrol*. Vergitsis made a high quality film about Aris (Antonis Kafetzopoulos), who takes off for Paris on a wager to find Aphrodite (Isabel Otero), a French woman with whom he fell in 12 years before when he saw her picture in the paper. He competes with Gregoire (Patrick Bachau), Aphrodite's husband, for her attention and they end up in a hostile menage-a-trois, a theme also used in Vergitsis' *Revenge*. The common language used is English.

Much of the interaction is terribly French, with brooding silences re-

placed by temperamental outbursts. Yet, somehow it manages to sustain interest and the theme of reaching out to find oneself in the world around, instead of pursuing temporary thrills, is appealing and timely. Dimitris Papadimitriou won the award for best musical score. Nicolaidis also knows how to render a tale. His *Morning Patrol* is a tender love story set against a futuristic science fiction background. The concern the audience develops for these lovers creates a suspense about their fate in this strange, deserted environment. Michelle Valley and Takis Spyridakis give good performances as the



*Potlach*



*Terirem*

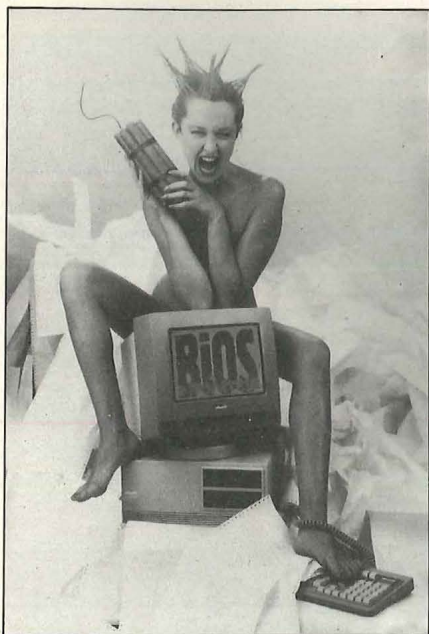


couple.

Lakis Papastathis' *Theofilos* and Costas Vrettakos' *The Children of the Swallow* shared the award for best film. *Theofilos* relates part of the life story of the painter Theofilos (Dimitris Katalifos, award winner for best actor), who lived on Lesbos and became one of Greece's most beloved primitive artists after his death in 1934. The character of the eccentric, not entirely sympathetic, man who wore a fustanella and sword is quietly sketched in this sensitive film, shot in muted earth tones that give the landscape the feeling of one of his delightful paintings. It is a pity that more humor, which could have developed naturally from the plot, wasn't interjected.

Julia Stavridou won the award for best costumes.

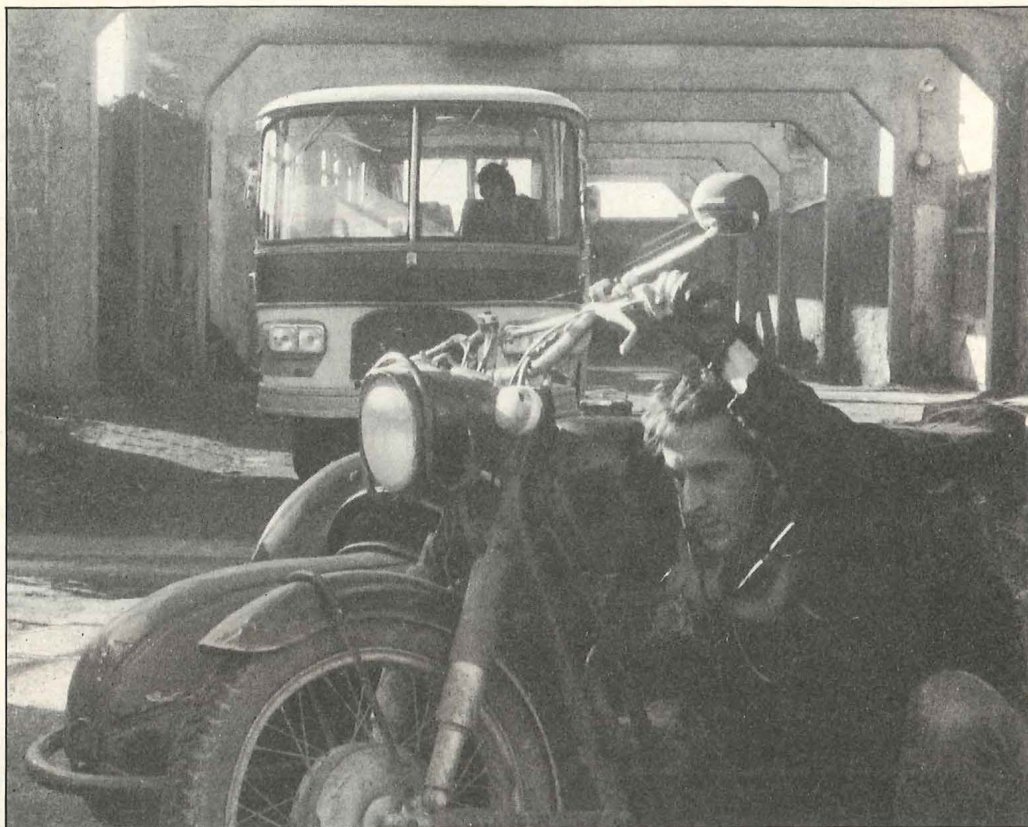
Mary Chronopoulou won the award



*Living Dangerously*

for best actress in *The Children of the Swallow* (which shared the award for best film with *Theofilos*), in which she is convincing as a member of a family that has scattered to different corners of the world. A reunion in the village of the Swallow after the death of an isolated brother, turns into a vitriolic rehashing of old political and personal differences which started during their involvement with the Resistance and Civil War. The development of the characters is done with a realistic eye, but the continuous dialogue proves to be somewhat monotonous at points.

The Civil War was approached from a different stance in Costas Coutsomitis' *The Noose*, which shared the award with *Children of the Swallow* for best scenario. Six young men, leftists during the Civil War in Thessaloniki, feel they

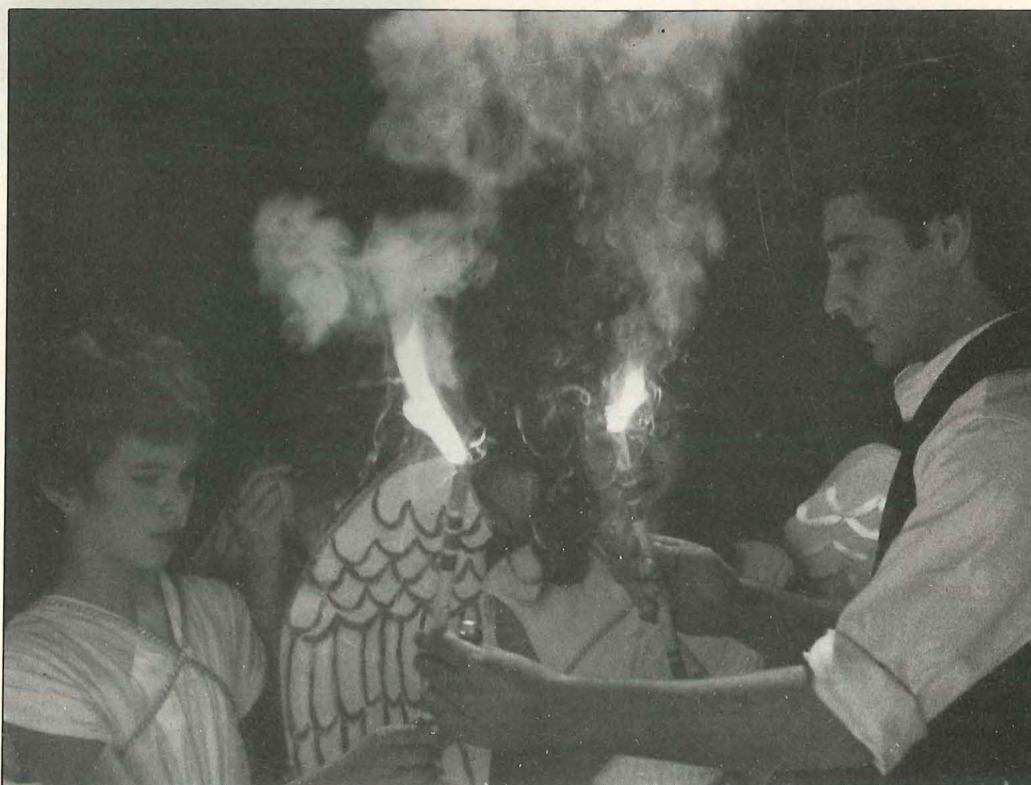


*Morning Patrol*

are being closed in – that a noose is tightening around their necks – when several of their close associates are arrested. They are driven to attempt a hijacking, the failure of which would mean certain death. This well-made thriller combines elements from everything from *The Great Escape* to *Airport*. The young men's sympathetic and humorous characterizations of the

plane's passengers balance the suspenseful tone.

One of the few comedies in the festival, Aris Fotiadis' *Two Turkish Eggs*, is simply done, with little finesse, but the basic premise is clever. Mustapha (Dimitris Piatas) crosses the Evros River into Greece where he is determined to get to his grandmother's house in Athens. He latches on to



*Terirem*

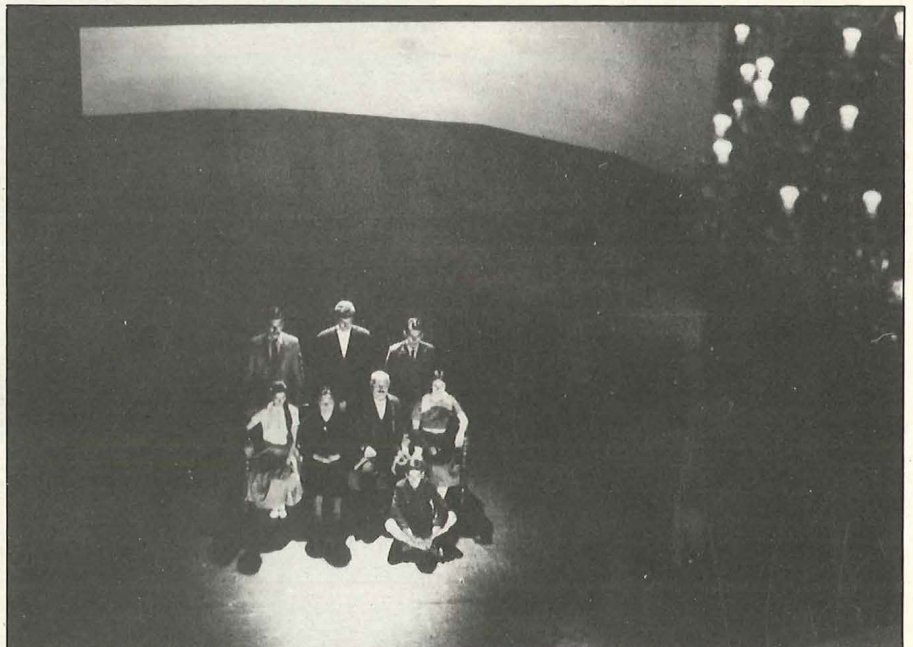




*Theophilos*

Yiannis (Antonis Kafetzopoulos) and their heated exchanges over their similar backgrounds in either "Trabzon" or "Trapezoundas" (depending on who pronounces it), provide most of the humor. The film seems to run out of steam in the middle and would benefit from some further editing. However, Fotiadis' selection of such a touchy, timely, subject was rather courageous.

An innovative film that should appeal to all ages is Vassilis Boudouris' *The Red Ants*. Pop star Ian Dury is cast as a crippled drifter who joins up with three lively ragamuffins (Cassandra Voyiatzi, Stefanos Elliott and Nikos Milas) to form a friendly "gang". Their adventures in the subculture of the streets of Nafplion and Nafpaktos with the street people they meet have a Dickensian flavor, all accentuated by



*Children of the Swallow*



*Morning Patrol*

Dury's cockney accent (the film is shot in English), which is charming rather than incongruous.

In Takis Papayiannidis' *Birthday Town*, a young businessman, Christos (Takis Moschos), returns to his hometown of Thessaloniki, which he apparently left years before to avoid going into the family business. On his return, he looks up some old friends and becomes involved with a young actress in a city anniversary pageant. Although it is pleasant to see Thessaloniki used as a location, the lighting is often too murky to do it justice. Christos is seemingly going through one of the popular new existential crises, but his character is not sufficiently developed to elicit much sympathy.

*Terirem* is the visually appealing tale of a young Karaghiozi player (Antonis Kafetzopoulos) and his wife Maria

(Olia Lazaridou), who is unable to speak because of a brain tumor. The film is rather a Greek *La Strada* as the itinerant performer becomes incensed and takes a lover as the result of his wife's confessed infidelity. Lazaridou, who wears a constantly pouty expression, has developed as an actress since her role in *Stigma* and does a sexy bump-and-grind striptease in the office of a Woody Allen look-alike doctor. There are some nice monochromatic sequences interspersed in the main action, but once again, little sympathy can be felt for the actors.

Vassilis Vafeas' *120 Decibels* focuses on Nassos, a rather unstable, but erotic, young man, who lives with his grandmother. After a serious accident, flashbacks reveal the confusing web of



affairs in which he and his friends had been involved. Vafeas claims the movie is a comedy, yet laughter seems inappropriate in many of the scenes. On the plus side, his characters do look like "everyday" people and we observe them involved in various quotidian activities.

Fotos Lambrinos' *Doxobus* is a slow-moving medieval tale about the widow Zoranna and her son, Xenos, who live in Doxobus, a small lakeside community, during a period of revolt within the church. The Byzantine costumes and settings (which won an award for Mikes Karapiperis), and adept camerawork of Yorgios Arvanitis, which won the award for best photography, faithfully reproduce the climate of that era. An award for makeup went to Theano Kapnia.



*Theophilos*



*Red Ants*

In Dimos Theos' *Image of a Mythical Personage (Captain Meitanos)*, two parts of a triptych unfold before Captain Meitanos – a klept in the town of Trikala is introduced. The image is handsome enough, but the plodding pace and complex historical background make it unappealing for a wide general audience.

George Katakouzino's *Absences* explores the complex personalities of three middle-class sisters whose father dies just before the outbreak of World War I. The stately air of the settings and the convoluted relationships of the principals are reminiscent of an early Bergman film, or even Tarkovsky. It cannot be compared with any other Greek film to date and is an abrupt change from *Angelos*, Katakouzinos' prize-winning first feature about a

homosexual tragedy.

Very few of the movies shown at this year's festival dealt with matters of contemporary Athens, such as Dinos Katsouridis' *A Leftist Night's Dream*, in which Polychronos, an idealistic leftist, becomes disillusioned with the party members in both his family's village in Epirus and in Athens. Before the film, Nikos Kalogeropoulos, the popular actor who plays Polychronos, and is listed as co-director, got up on stage at the National Theatre which houses the cinema screenings and registered his protest over the re-editing of the film, which included adding a new ending. After the film, director Dinos Katsouridis stood up to protest the protest – and so it goes.

In *Living Dangerously*, Nikos Perakis' very clever comedy, a terrorist

threatens to blow up the head office of the Greek Telecommunications Office. The hilarious complications that result, are a sly comment on modern leftist politics.

The audience enthusiastically enjoyed *Living Dangerously*. Yet it received only one minor award, going to Yiannis Tsitsopoulos for his montage on this film and on *Pottlach*.

The Thessaloniki Festival traditionally ends with a bang rather than a whimper, and this year was no exception. Nicolaidis and Vergitsis, in protest, both refused the award for best director. The often rowdy audience becomes a Greek chorus, hitting on one key word to chant in unison, as a collective crowd barometer. When Perakis' film was not given any awards, the chant was "Eschros!" (Disgraceful!). Why the film did not fare better is a mystery, but one might speculate that it didn't make the jury suffer enough.

This year the Thessaloniki Festival ran for two weeks as opposed to one, as in previous years. The first week was devoted to sidebar events such as animated films, with Greece, Canada, the United States, Russia and Yugoslavia represented. Other parallel screenings included a fortnight of video art and a week of television films.

Thanassis Rentzis, director of the festival for the second year, commented, "This year the form of the festival is a bit experimental; we are trying to be open to new direction." Rentzis said, despite recurring rumors, an international Thessaloniki festival is not being planned. In his opinion, "there are enough international festivals in Europe as it is. Besides that, we don't have the money for it." □



## The way of the midwife

There has been a big swing lately in England from home to hospital deliveries – 99 percent of babies born now in Britain are born in hospitals – and the result has been a drain of midwives from the country's National Health Service. Some have quit, some have gone into private practice and others, such as Catherine Pistevos, have come abroad.

Born in Yorkshire and trained in both general nursing and midwifery, Catherine worked eight years as a ward sister until she met her husband, a Greek cardiologist doing postgraduate work in England. Her husband worked in one of the country's first coronary care ambulance units, and their son was born in England, but ten years ago they decided to move to Greece.

When the children were small – by this time there was also a little girl – Catherine didn't work, until a chance remark by a friend who'd just had a baby set her off. "The baby was about three weeks old and she asked me when she should bathe it. Well, I thought she meant, when should she bathe the baby, morning or evening, but she meant when should she *start* bathing it," she recalls with the smile of someone who knows a baby should be bathed daily.

The incident triggered the thought that there may be many foreign women in Athens in a similar situation, cut off by language, perhaps, or too far from family and friends for daily – or hourly – advice.

In 1979, after several trips to England for refresher courses, and having investigated the current teachings in parenthood preparation, she started

giving classes of her own.

The course runs for nine weeks, two hours a week, and covers prenatal care, breast and bottle feeding, the development of the baby (conception to birth and birth to 12 months) and infant feeding. Included is a session with a pediatrician on baby care from a doctor's point of view, and another on when and how to bathe, dress, wean, etc. Part of every class includes pre- and post-natal exercises, together with breathing exercises and relaxation techniques for natural childbirth.

Fathers are included in the class on labor and delivery and Catherine encourages them to attend the birth. "Being a midwife after having your own children gives you an entirely different perspective. My husband was with me for my first child and was a great help. That's why I'm so keen for fathers to be present, although I never push anyone. I really feel that having someone with you during labor is very important."

In addition to the classes, Catherine is available for attendance during labor and delivery. She arrives at the hospital when the expectant mother does and stays with her until the baby is born, visiting afterwards to help with breast feeding.

"Since I don't work for the hospitals, it's the doctors and nurses who deal with the examinations and actual delivery. I try not to step on anyone's toes and keep a low profile.

"I'm there to look after the mother's comfort, offer reassurance and help her with the breathing exercises. Mainly I provide companionship, a hand to hang on to – even someone to swear at if



Catherine Pistevos (center) – "Mainly I provide companionship, a hand to hold on to – even someone to swear at if necessary"

necessary."

She encourages women to establish a good line of communication with their obstetricians from the beginning; she says it's important that they assert themselves early on and let their doctors know what they expect, so there aren't any surprises later when it's too late to complain.

Women should also ask their doctors ahead of time if they will allow a midwife in attendance. "I can't be there if a doctor doesn't agree," she said. "Fortunately no one has yet refused me and the next time around I've been welcomed with open arms, because preparation and coaching really do make a difference."

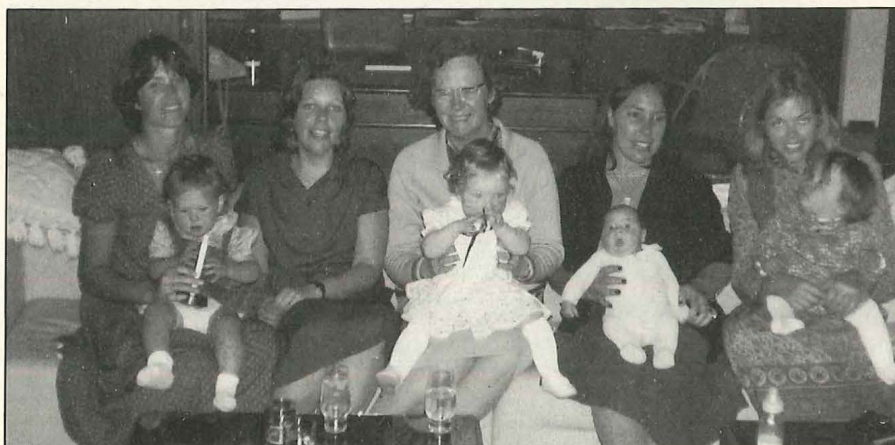
Midwifery is an established profession here in Greece, different from Britain. The Greek midwife (*mammi*) is a common sight in city hospitals, remote islands and villages. However, Catherine regrets being limited – by language – to teaching only foreign women because she feels Greek women may have even greater need of her services.

"They are not encouraged to prepare for birth; it's a case of 'we'll see to it on the day itself', and that's why the whole procedure comes as such a big shock."

Catherine has come a long way from her training days in Britain, when about 60 percent of all births were at home, attended only by a midwife, and she is still convinced there's nothing like bringing a new baby into the world.

"Every birth is an experience in itself; each one is different and each one is precious. I still feel very privileged to be allowed to share in it."

Classes are held at 137 Vas. Sofias. Tel. 681-0998. □



Catherine (center) with her first four – or eight – patients – "every birth is an experience in itself: each one is different and each one is precious"



## Music in Greece: the state of the art

After the War of Independence ended in 1832, neoclassicism prevailed in Greece. The Greeks were, almost hysterically but not without success, trying to "catch up" with Western Europe, emphasizing the elements which the latter had "borrowed" from Greece. "Europeanization", at least on the surface, was rapid in education, painting, sculpture and literature.

In music, the situation was considerably more difficult. Music is nearer the hearts of people, and much more directly associated with emotions, traditions, the events of everyday life and with social customs.

No one minded (indeed the opposite was the case) adopting the neo-classical style for building their houses. But it is difficult to start *singing* in "alien" tones and adopt the concept of harmony and counterpoint when your tradition is monophonic, linear and semi-Eastern.

The upper class was, nevertheless, quick in accepting – and helping to spread – Western music. The latter was initially introduced by the various military bands that the Bavarians (following King Otto) brought over. Many were charmed, or even enchanted. Opera became immensely popular, and audiences were to be found not only in Athens but in a number of other Greek cities as well – Patras, Ermoupolis (on Syros island), the great diaspora centers (Alexandria more than any other), and Corfu and the Ionian islands in general. The Ionian islands, in fact, were already part of the Italian musical tradition, at least partially.

Through them Western music spread more rapidly as they provided a considerable base and, also, supplied the country with orchestral and other musicians.

It would be inconsiderate to underestimate the effect of this spread of Western music. By the end of the 19th century, and possibly much earlier, a sort of "national musical dichotomy" was in existence. Two camps emerged: on the one hand, the "European", the upper class, but also the lesser bourgeoisie following mostly the introduction of the operetta. Before the Asia Minor disaster in 1922, it can be said with much certainty, the urban Greek scene was, by and large, musically "European".

On the other hand, the majority of

Greeks were in the 19th century still rural dwellers. Little had changed in the countryside as far as musical tastes were concerned. A notable difference was the introduction of "new" instruments in demotic music – namely, the clarinet, or *clarino*, which has since been identified as the key folk instrument of Central Greece and the Peloponnese.

Conservatories were set up, mostly by foreigners, but they generally provided – as they do today – piano lessons, very much in demand. Victor Hugo, in his Athenian visit, was much surprised not only by the fact that he saw pianos at almost every bourgeois house, but also by the fact that he heard the latest "Wagner hits".

However, no national orchestra was set up, and opera was mostly provided by visiting Italian or French companies. Only on Corfu, at the San Giacomo Theatre (destroyed by the Italians in the Second World War), had regular lyric seasons of quality to the extent that artists from Italy considered it an honor to have been *applauditi a Corfu*.

Late in the century, the *Elliniko Melodrama* (Greek Opera) was set up by the Ionian composer Dionysios Lavrangas. It managed to keep itself alive for years, performing in the great diaspora centers as well (Alexandria, Constantinople, Smyrna, etc.) and forming the basis for the National Opera, which was founded in 1939.

But the dichotomy was not only between urban and rural classes; it was also intra-urban, as the same people who enjoyed opera might revert to Greek folk music for other occasions (as they do today).

This dichotomy became much more marked with the arrival of great masses of refugees from Asia Minor since 1922. Their influx disturbed the precarious balance not only between "Western" and "folk" music, but also *within* folk music as well. At the beginning, bouzouki music, for example, was confined to enclaves. Later it gradually became more common in urban areas, as well as replacing, quite often, folk music with its lamenting tunes.

The problem today is two-fold: how to help "art" music spread and increase the number of its friends as in other civilized countries; and how to

promote better quality "popular" music. There are other problems as well: preservation and teaching of Byzantine chants and keeping alive the glorious, and ethically much more 'robust', folk music of the past, which is dying away.

There are as many solutions as there are problems.

Foremost among the needs for immediate change is the system of musical education. Music is today offered badly, or not at all, in schools. Conservatories are badly regulated and mostly outdated. There is no music taught at university level. Folk music is in the hands of (not infrequently) poorly qualified private associations, while radio and television mostly encourage a hideous musical taste.

A national program for music which would cover the subject in its entirety, and offer interrelated solutions, is very much in need. It should, roughly, provide for:

- Gradual familiarity with music at school, so that children may know from an early age where to direct their musical talents, if they have any.
- A system of pre-exams or preparation for those wishing to pursue higher musical studies.
- Regular opportunities, where possible, for children to attend concerts.
- A state-owned conservatory of large scope in Athens, as well as in Thessaloniki and the regional capitals. Private institutes would be allowed, but modelled after the high-quality state ones and judiciously supervised.
- Emphasis on *orchestral* instrument classes (today piano and guitar are mostly in demand).
- Performing experience required for obtaining degrees.
- A musical *academy* with four basic aims: "production" of teachers for schools; higher disciplines, such as composition, conducting and choir conducting; Byzantine music and folk music studies; musicology.
- Reorganization of the opera and orchestras. Founding of new ones.

It is time that music in Greece was properly considered, coherently organized and dynamically developed if we are to escape from the present hideous populism which has far-reaching social, as well as artistic, negative consequences. □

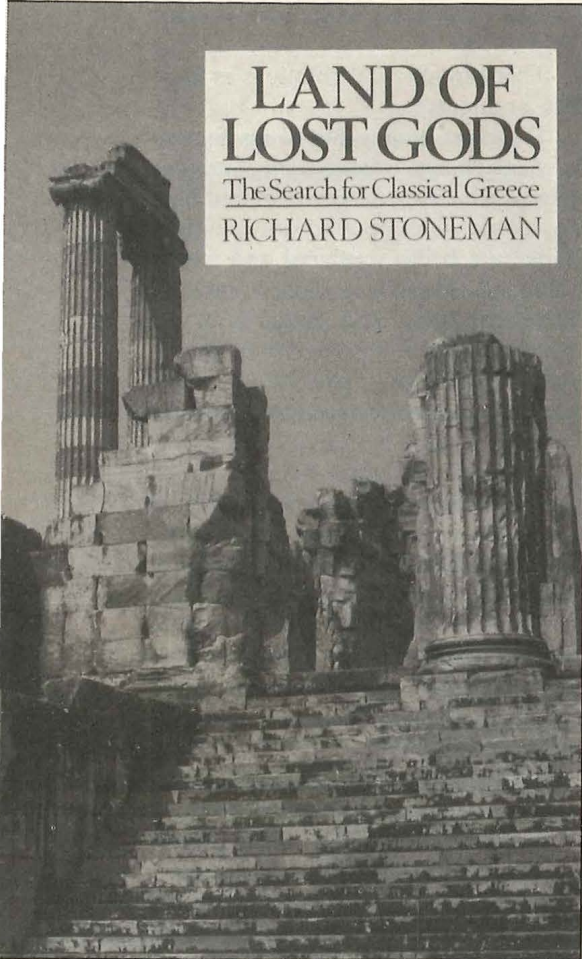


## Land of Lost Goods

*Land of Lost Gods*, by Richard Stoneman. Hutchinson, London, 1987. 346 pp.

### LAND OF LOST GODS

The Search for Classical Greece  
RICHARD STONEMAN



The consistently human trait lying behind most of the actions described in this entertaining and appalling book is acquisitiveness. Its story for the most part is the plunder of Greece, and a more appropriate title might have been "The Land of Lost Goods." If philhellenism had anything to do with it, then possessiveness was its greater part.

The present publicity given the Greek government's patient but persistent appeals for the return of the Elgin marbles, only highlights one episode in a picaresque history of spoilation that had been going on for more than two thousand years.

"Transmuting the base instinct of looting into a sometimes over-refined connoisseurship," as the author delicately puts it, Rome hauled masses of Greek art to Italy from the time of the late Republic. After that, philhellene

Nero took 500 statues from Delphi alone, just as an hors d'oeuvre to a long menu of pillage. Three hundred years later all Rome's Greek treasures re-traced themselves eastward, now to Christian Constantinople where the largest repository of ancient art was mostly decimated by fires that regularly swept through that cramped, mostly wood-built city. This lasted until 1204, when the current of cultural looting shifted again towards the west, mainly to Venice.

Whether this flow contributed to the beginning of the Renaissance is a matter for scholars, but in that great cultural period 'collecting' became the euphemism for plunder. This revival of learning led to the rise of antiquarians who sincerely believed that a full understanding of the world was only possible if sufficient material could be amassed. And amass they did. At first it was innocent enough with a typical Roman 'cabinet' of the 17th century containing antique heads and torsos, coins and terracottas, appearing amid an eclectic collection of rings, keys, dried animals, Indian weapons, 'natural rarities', Titians, old hinges, nails, fossils, foxed maps, stuffed chameleons and manuscripts devoted to researches on tides, winds, mermen and eclipses.

Though the revival of learning in general was intimately mixed up with admiration for antique objects, it is difficult to pinpoint when curiosity was overtaken by cupidity, and cupidity by mass exploitation. Italian princes seemed content with collecting Greek scholars and manuscripts, and having their own artists recreate antiquity in their own way, but more northern monarchs and nobles, lacking in these but not in money, conceived a Reformation passion for the real thing.

It is a misfortune of cultural history that the supremacy of Greek art over Roman took place in popular taste at a time when Europeans could better lay their hands on it. At first the looting was performed by wayward British and French noblemen who, with little else to do, smashed off souvenirs from statues in easily available spots such as Delos. Scholars like Spon and Wheler, Thornfort and Chushill, Stuart and Revett, however, inadvertently made pilferers into professionals.

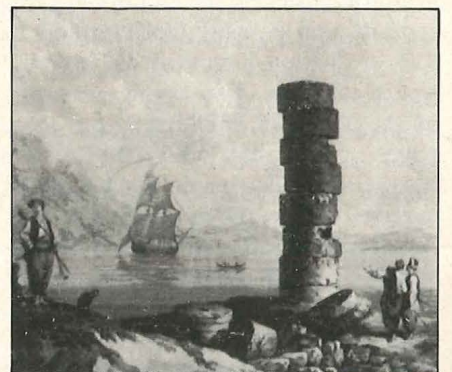
It is unfair perhaps to pick on poor Abbé Michel Fourmont, but his extraordinary exploits in Greece in the name of Louis XV are instructive not only by what he did but how he thought. He arrived in the Levant in 1729, fully accredited, and reached Sparta, his desired destination, the following year. He wrote:

"For a month now, despite illness, I have been engaged with 30 workmen in the entire destruction of Sparta...it is a quarry of inscribable marbles which I must excavate without scruple. If by turning over its walls and temples, if by not leaving one stone on another...I at least have something to recognize it, and that is something. I have only this means to render my voyage to the Morea illustrious...I am become a barbarian in Greece."

It must be stressed, however, that Fourmont was not 'collecting' antiquities to bring home. His demolition of Sparta was only to copy inscriptions and leave the originals there.

But this was by no means the end of the story. Fifty years after his death his inscriptions were proved to be wholesale forgeries or misreadings edging on madness. Drawings of marbles which depicted circular basins surrounded by members of human anatomy he had claimed were proof of human sacrifice in early Laconia. By chance, drawings of these artifacts in a later publication proved that the basins were simply cups surrounded by votives, some of which, like modern *tamata* today, represented anatomical parts in need of cure. Later still, it was discovered that much of the defacement which Fourmont had wrought in Sparta was to cover up his frauds.

Perhaps Fourmont was merely mad, but one cannot help speculating from the acts of many other excavators that collecting can become a destructive obsession and that indiscriminate





aggrandizement – like that of Citizen Kane – can be the consequence of psychological trauma. Given the hotch-potch of famous 19th century museums, when the passion for collecting reached its peak, one can only wonder if they were not the consequence of similar delusions. Obsessions that are pursued by groups, even with the connivance of governments, does not make them less manic and certainly far more dangerous.

This madness seems to have begun with modern nationalism. With Bonaparte, what Venice had looted from Constantinople went to Paris, the Musée Napoléon whose hideously bloated size sounds like the Louvre, the British Museum, the Hermitage and the Metropolitan made one. After Waterloo the Holy Alliance saw to it that these cultural mountains were re-dispersed. If the Louvre later looked a little empty, it was filled up rapidly again. In 1820 a peasant by the name of Yiorgos on the island of Milos came upon a buried marble figure. He negotiated with the French consul for a price and soon it was packed into a box. A witness records the embarkation:

“They got into the boat, and reached land where there was an uproar around the case containing the Venus de Milo, and the Greeks were determined not to let the statue be removed... Sticks and swords rained blows, many of them on the head and back of the Armenian priest, and on those of the Greeks who uttered cries of despair...an ear was cut, blood flowed, and during the battle, some of the sailors got hold of the case which was being knocked from side to side in the mêlée and got it on to their boat...”

To the escapades involving the abduction of the Parthenon marbles, the Aegina pediments and the Bassae Frieze Stoneman gives due attention, but it is a relief to learn that the French plan to take the entire Theseion to Paris was never realized.

Still, C.T. Newton's acquisition of the Halicarnassus finds and Fellow's pillage of the monuments of Xanthus make fine high Victorian adventure stories, but luckily this derry-do was by now taking place outside of Greece. One is interested, too, in reading Lady Elgin's memorable words in a letter to her husband: “Captain Lacy...absolutely wished you to have the whole Temple of the Cari-something where

the Statues of the Women are.”

The modern Greek state played a pivotal role in ending this rollicking state of affairs by trying – and eventually succeeding – in banning antiquities from leaving the country. If the British, French, Germans and whoever else, in their admiration with Greece, helped to make its people more aware, more respectful, more knowledgeable of its own past, let that debt be certainly acknowledged. But it was not easy. At first Greece did not have the power to do so, and could only feebly object when sailors from foreign fleets parked in Piraeus (whenever they chose) would swarm over the antiquities of Athens, taking away for souvenirs whatever they liked. An intermediary period of you-take-half, we-keep-half was followed by the landmark Olympia Convention of 1874, signed by the Greek government and the German ambassador. As the author writes, “This was the first legally explicit excavation agreement between two governments and became the prototype for countless all over the world, in the following century.” The main provision was that all finds should remain in Greece.

This came about in the nick of time for Greece, as it was just when the greatest depredations were made among classical and Hellenistic remains in Asia Minor, partly by the British and mostly by Germans, and this is not to cast specific stones, for all other Western empires would have done the same, could they have afforded it, had they the political clout and the vast funds of their rich philhellene traditions. Yet one suspects that the Germans, who more than any other people had stated the Greek ideal most lucidly during the 18th century, became the most voracious in the next because they got so late into the imperialistic act. The way they axed up and transported the Great Altar of Zeus at Pergamum makes Elgin's work on the Acropolis look easy. That modern vituperativeness favors Lord Elgin over Carl Humann is merely that taste today values Phidian art above the Pergamene. Nevertheless, the late 19th century was the acme of archaeological spoilation. During this period the Great Powers were chopping up Greek marbles in the same spirit as they were carving up Africa. The “magpie frenzy” of Renaissance antiquarians had become monumental – if not continental – rapine. It makes pretty gross reading. □

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# gallery rounds

## Environmental artist

Nikos Kessanlis has lived and worked abroad for more than 20 years, mainly in Paris, where he participated in all the *avant garde* developments of that period. He became especially interested in mechanical photographic reproduction, *photomécanique*, the projecting of flat shadow images on canvas or portraits on wrinkled paper.

When he returned to painting on canvas, he expressed his themes with dynamic intensity and a strong gestural approach. He has always combined the flatness of the abstract image with the sense of reality.

When Kessanlis returned to Greece in the early 1980s he was stirred by the menacing fires that yearly ravage the sparsely wooded landscape. He began developing the theme of destruction and deterioration of the environment; the aftermath of a fire, the mutilation or erosion of a surface. His artistic vocabulary is laced with extraordinary vitality and, spread on large canvases, makes a commanding statement from the walls of the Pierides Gallery where his exhibit, sponsored by the Aithousa Technis Psychico, is currently on show.

The semblance of a smoldering forest is conceived all around the spacious gallery: tall trees burning, with blazing flames of color dancing wildly overhead, or reduced to black carbon and gray ash. Color conveys the tension and drama of the pictures – the pitch black of charred stumps imparts the feeling of hopeless stillness, an impressive illusion of quiet and desolation. The vigorous strokes of brilliant pigment, swirling and enveloping the landscape like fire, emanate a frenzy of sensations.

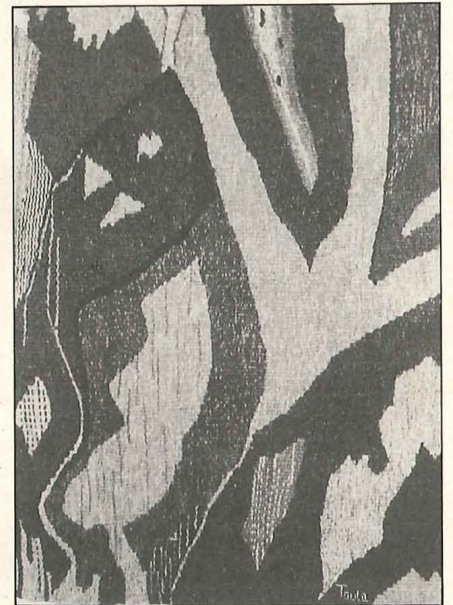
To create the image of a scarred landscape, Kessanlis actually burns paper or strips of material on the canvas, effecting a charcoal black and an amber color. He scatters about dried leaves, pine needles, and bits of trash, the residues of the devastation. The wreckage of incinerated trees is a mute, but telling image of a violated landscape.

Also interesting are the paintings of wall surfaces, where an imagery of space, color and line reflects again the sense of deterioration. Thick pigments and traces of peeling posters and graffiti charge the surface with the shabby face of corrosion. The stark simplicity

of this work resonates with eloquence the emotional impact, intensity and ferocity of the theme.

Pierides Gallery  
Vas. Georgiou 29, Glyfada  
Nov.9 – 29

## Tapestry technique



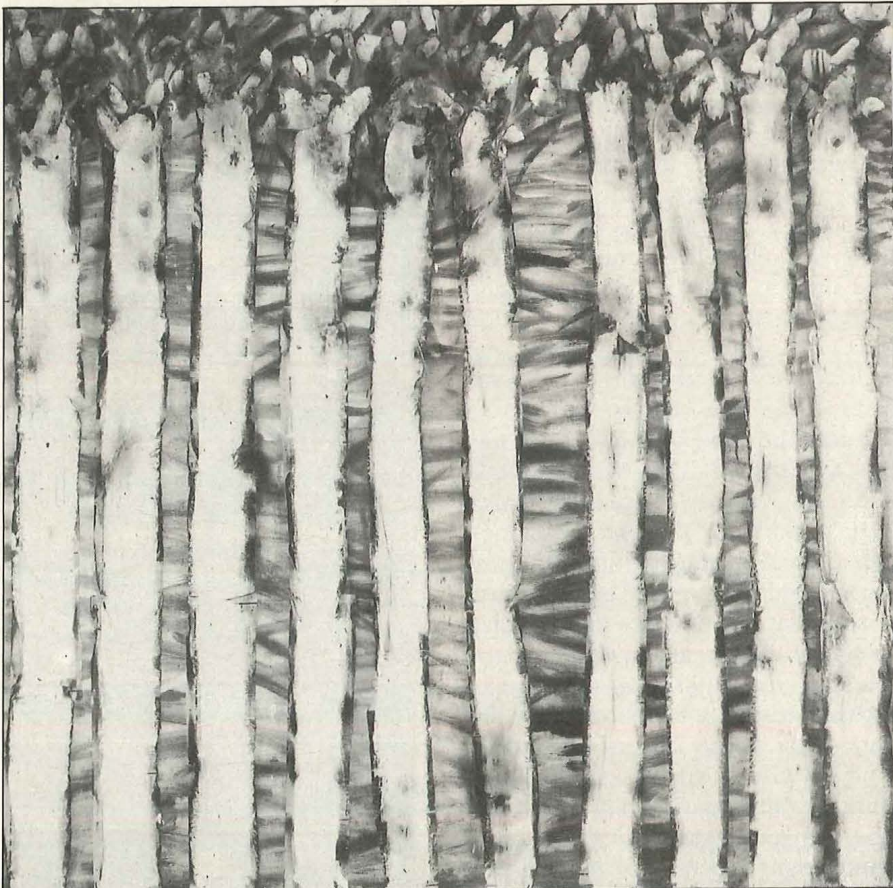
Toula Kouropoulou tapestries... the look of a modern painting

Tapestries with the look of a modern painting are currently on view at Zygos Gallery. Toula Kouropoulou shows how well the loom and threads of a weaving can compete with the paints and brushes of an oil painting.

The work is primarily abstract. In some panels the forms create beautiful surface patterns of color and texture, while in others a sense of figurative space predominates while still maintaining the abstract image. Color is handled with the delicacy of a sable brush as the tonalities roll harmoniously across the woven panels.

Kouropoulou studied art in Greece and tapestry at the Anne Marie studio in Lausanne. She also trained with Costas Couleantiannos, the well-known Greek sculptor who lives and works in Paris, learning the technique of *carton* (patterns), a basic requirement for the accuracy and development of the tapestry design. Many tapestry-makers rely on professional *cartonneurs* for their designs and patterns, but Kouropoulou prefers to create her own.

Even though correcting a mistake may be a tedious process, Kouropoulou likes to deviate occasionally from her precise *carton* to introduce a new detail



The wreckage of incinerated trees is a mute, but telling image... Nikos Kessanlis, mixed media



or shape into the composition. Fortunately, her trained eye and innate aesthetic sense allow little room for error.

Color selection is important too. Kouropoulou arranges 'bouquets of flowers', as she calls them, for her shuttle, consisting of as many as seven tonalities of a single color and with just as many different thicknesses and textures of thread. She uses basically wool thread, combined with synthetic, silk and floss fiber for luster. "Every thread, no matter how thin it is, adds something to the tapestry," states the artist.

"Canadian Autumn" is a fitting title for the iridescent landscape bursting with earth colors, with orange dominating in an extraordinary range of tonalities. The richness of different shades of blue marks the seascapes – a panoramic vista of sea, sky and clouds. Most striking is the one that radiates a luminous reflection on the sea, presenting an impressive interplay of shadow and light. Rows of tree trunks on a white background are most interesting for their vivid portrayal of the texture of bark, achieved with a variety of thin, heavy, curly and knotty threads.

Kouropoulou's abstract designs are as striking as her landscapes. An orchestration of blue, violet, pink, and orange in curved shapes, facing each other as if in dialogue, mark the geometric composition titled Form II.

As tiring as tapestry-weaving may be, it is an exciting and challenging expression of art, especially in such talented hands.

Zygos Gallery  
Iofondos 33, Pangrati  
(behind the Caravel Hotel)  
Nov.19 – Dec.3

## Ladies and wrecks

Dimitris Mytaras' recent work on exhibit this month at the Zouboulaki Gallery offers a variety of themes – imaginary theatre scenes, portraits, car accidents – whose images vibrate with bright color and the accelerated rhythms of his strokes.

Mytaras is well-known not only as a painter and professor of art, but also as a stage designer, having worked with many theatrical groups, the National Theatre, Koun, etc. The magic of the stage is carried over into his paintings where realism mingles with the theatrical. He creates imaginary scenes with

amusing female characters, endowing them with the grandiose manners of a *commedia dell' arte* troupe and the spiciness of a French *soubrette*. They pose amidst a swirl of color and light, with mirrors reflecting their classic profiles, and are smothered by flying hairdos, and feathered hats and boas, the tools of their trade.

The portraits show at least five variations on the same theme. They depict well-known society women exuding a whirlwind of energy, wearing clothes as expressive as their own characters. Painted on very large canvases, they project an impressive theatrical tableau.

Animals have a prominent place in the paintings, as in early Greek art, either as parts of myths or merely ornamental. "Peggy" speeds across the canvas in a dashing convertible, a bright yellow scarf billowing from her neck and a German shepherd running by her side. Sophisticated "Marina", swathed in taffeta, lounges in a deep sofa-chair contemplating a fierce-looking statue. A dramatically posed "Leda" sits by a window, a tiger rug at her feet.

The variations or studies leading up to the final portrait are most interesting. They depict the progression of the painting from a faceless figure to its final identity. Each variation is very much an independent work.

In this sophisticated world of gaiety and glorious color, where red predomi-



An impressive theatrical tableau... Dimitris Mytaras

nates, Mytaras injects the somber theme of car accidents and turns his stage into luminous grays and glossy blacks. The twisted image of a smash-up makes a profound impact on the canvas as well as on the viewer.

Zouboulaki Gallery  
Kolonaki Square, Kolonaki  
Nov.24 – Dec.30

Nikos Kessanlis and Dimitris Mytaras, two leading exponents of contemporary art in Greece, are both prominent teachers of art at the School of Fine Art.

## Spontaneous imagery

Sonia Kalogeropoulou is a neo-expressionist who may not reflect the fierceness of her contemporaries, the "young wilds" of Germany, but does, however, match them in the wild ex-



Forceful brush strokes innervate a pulsating rhythm of lines... Sonia Kalogeropoulou, mixed media



citement of her highly-keyed color and spontaneous imagery. She is exhibiting this month at the Athenaeum Inter-Continental Gallery, drawings and paintings on paper depicting a private, imaginary world of figures and radiant color.

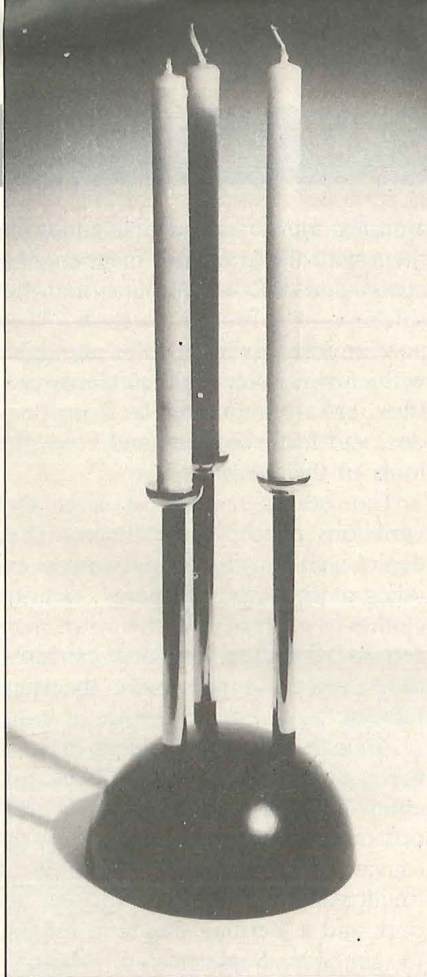
Kalogeropoulou uses a mixed media technique with tempera, colored inks and metallic oils, the latter being a liquid mixture of enamel, resin, oil and acids. This enamel liquid creates an interesting effect when it streams freely on glossy illustration paper, producing its own "ebb and flow" of patterns and radiating a spectacular brilliance. The pigment continues to perform long after the painting process is completed, forming intricate lines like miniature wrinkles on its thick, creamy surface. However, on watercolor paper the metallic oil is absorbed, effecting a wet appearance.

Kalogeropoulou's forms are mostly females with intense starry eyes and flat robust figures, at times clashing, or in harmony with one another. An intense movement, or kinisis, motivates the curving shapes and swirling colors, and fascinates the viewer with its vigor and energy. Forceful brush strokes innervate a pulsating rhythm of lines, differing in density and texture, some firm and vibrant, others resembling a calligraphic scrawl.

The intense articulation of color is, nevertheless, the highlight of the paintings and reveals a powerful statement of the artist's deepest feelings. It explodes with glowing fluorescence and lyricism of expression. For Kalogeropoulou, colors symbolize psychic quality - red registering turmoil, blood and fear; yellow glowing with life; and violet, the melancholy ethereal hue of evening.

The artist, who also writes poetry, seems to translate her words into color. It is amazing that such dynamic feeling springs from within the shy, gentle person she outwardly seems to be. Kalogeropoulou has had several one-person shows and has participated in many group exhibits, such as the recent Summer Salon exhibit of the National Gallery of Art.

*Athenaeum  
Inter-Continental Gallery  
Inter-Continental Hotel  
Syngrou Ave.  
Nov.23 - Dec.14*



*Jackovidis: candleholder (above), turned upside down (below), becomes a round bowl set on columns.*

## Duality of form

A series of beautifully designed jewelry and small objects for the table are on show at the Athens Art Gallery. The provocative "Accessoires de Table et Accessoires du Cou" are the creations of Toni Jacovidis, who firstly believes that one's table-fittings should be as elegant as the jewels around one's neck.

Jacovidis' designs reflect meticulous craftsmanship and dramatize the qualities of modern minimalist sculptures. The simplicity of their trim lines and graceful curves make them as artistic as they are functional.

A striking characteristic of the table ornaments is their duality of form: an abstract, swerving shape resembling the stern of a ship is actually a vase; a round bowl set on slim columns when turned upside-down is transformed into a candleholder; and an intricate black and white sculptural shape, when pulled apart, becomes salt and pepper shakers.

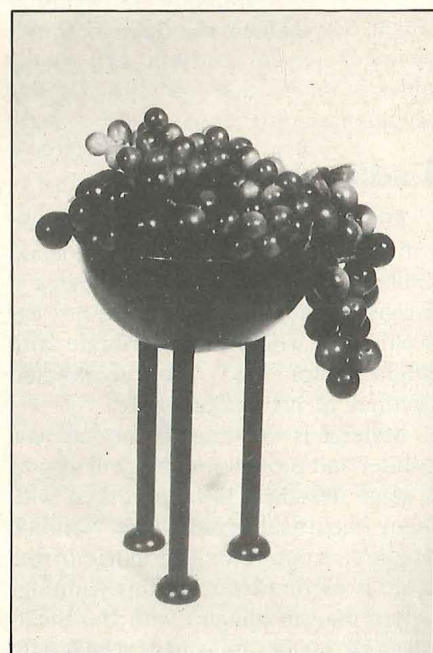
The table objects are made mostly from chrome. Their sleek, shiny surfaces glow like polished silver and offer mirror reflections of their surroundings. Black car paint baked on inner surfaces gives the contours a commanding presence.

Toni Jacovidis, however, is primarily a designer of modern jewelry. Both the Zolotas Museum in Athens and the Museum of Modern Art in New York include his work in their collections. This fall his designs, modelled by Alik Vouyouklaki, will be seen in a TV commercial.

Jacovidis applies the concept of changing form to his jewelry designs as well: one necklace has two disconnecting ends which convert to earrings; another, made up of square bronze links, can be pulled apart and worn as a bracelet, earrings, or pin. Jacovidis labels this versatile styling "performing jewels". Most impressive are the necklaces resembling the spines of a fish and a snake, which at the slightest touch begin to ripple. But the star of the show is a superb platinum necklace designed especially to match the table ornaments; neck and table shimmer together with brilliant glows.

Also of interest is the play of precious and inexpensive materials against each other as Jacovidis combines silver with mother-of-pearl to create a most unusual matt texture. He also effects a beautiful blond patina in his bronze pieces, a welcome change from the usual green. Men too are included. Jacovidis designs a round, gold sun-mask to be worn instead of a tie, and cuff-links in the image of Olympic racers.

*Athens Art Gallery  
Glykonos 4, Kolonaki  
Dec. 2 - 12*





## Angela Lyras Dance Theatre: two new choreographers

Meeting Gill Clarke, Angela Lyras' first visiting choreographer, was a joy. She is open-faced, friendly and enthusiastic about her work. Born and reared in Cambridge, England, she attended Marie Bicknell's dance school, where the focus was on performing, rather than on passing examinations.

Her early training was not the typical following of a dancer/choreographer's traditional training at one of the big schools. Instead she first studied English at university and then went on to study Limon, Cunningham, Graham and Hawkins techniques in open classes. She was particularly attracted to the lyrical quality of Janet Smith's work and began working as a dancer for Smith's company on a free lance basis in 1978.

During this time she presented a solo work and also had an opportunity to dance in some of the work of Robert North, a choreographer whom she admires. When Janet Smith was given an Art's Council grant in 1982, work for the company became a full-time job, with two months a year off for holidaying or exploring other artistic possibilities such as choreographing in Greece.

Since 1982 Gill Clarke has choreographed *Rum and Coca Cola*, with music by the Andrews Sisters, and in 1984, *Chaconn*, with music of the same name by Bach. (The music was originally composed for solo violin, but her work was performed to live guitar music.) When asked what she would prefer to do – choreograph or dance – she gaily replies, "Exactly what I do now – both."

Gill met Angela Lyras at the Gulbenkian International Choreographic Competition, which she was invited to attend as a dancer. She is choreographing *Dumbarton Oaks* for the company, with the music of the same name by Stravinsky, for 15 instruments, each of which is used as a soloist. The music is complex – impossible to count – but compelling with a forceful drive and wonderful rhythms. Music is Gill's strongest inspiration.

*Dumbarton Oaks* is danced by five

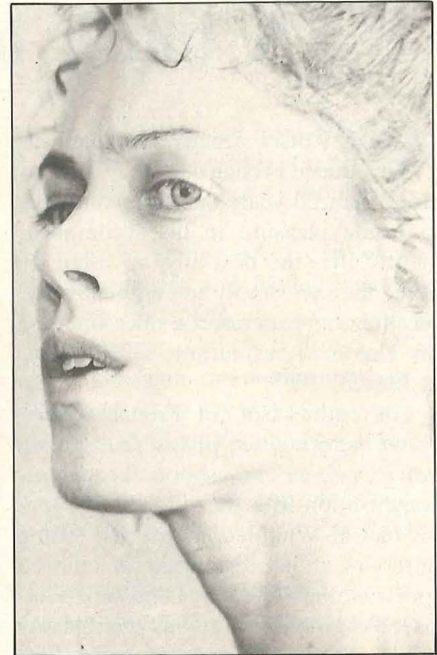
women and two men. There is no set, just very colorful costumes. The choreography is spacial and abstract (her others have been more dramatic). Different themes in the music are repeated at different times, like a game. The dancing is fast, furious and continuous, and the dancers take over one from another, without a pause for breath – a thoroughly interesting performance.

Lidi Mouli, Angela Lyras' second guest choreographer, is Dutch. She also attended the Gulbenkian International Choreographic Competition, one year after Angela. At only 24, she has had a lot of experience and opportunities to collaborate with composers. She is artistic director of Ensemble Ensemble in Holland. She has choreographed for Simon Rice and Ashley Page at the Dunmar Warehouse and has composed a whole evening of song and dance for *La Bouche*, in which the musicians also perform.

The work she is choreographing for the company in Greece was untitled at the time of publication, but the music has been composed and will contain pieces from *The Cure* and *Talk Talk*. The choreography is for two women and two men, both speaking and dancing.

Lidi's style is very individualistic and, if it has to be labeled at all, it should be called *Avant Garde*. She creates powerful images and has a tremendous sense of theatre. This new choreography starts with the dancers sleepwalking, develops into a dream which becomes a nightmare and then returns to sleepwalking again. Although she has been classically trained and has received the usual dose of various modern techniques, she has her own flowing technique, full of swing and breath.

Apart from presenting us with two such interesting choreographers from abroad, Angela Lyras will also be showing two new works of her own. The first, *Chthonioi* is performed to music by Roufos with costumes and set designed by her very talented sister, Mariana. The dance portrays two forces meeting in a dream – a woman



Gill Clarke – music is her strongest inspiration

and her double, who wish to escape, and a man and his double whose role it is to stop them. Another woman and her double try to keep the balance between the choices: to escape or to identify with the men; ultimately no one wins the struggle.

The second choreography is *Movement for Two Men and Three Women*, with music by the Penquin Cafe Orchestra and Sly and Robbie. Costumes and sets are again by Mariana. This choreography explores many themes including childhood, loneliness, collective memories, dancing alone, in groups and in couples and the jealous and punitive environment which tries to obstruct the romantic aspirations of a couple.

This company got off to an excellent start and it looks like they will be showing us some very interesting work this season. Definitely worth a visit.



Movement for Two Men and Three Women



## A touch of class: French in Athens

Alexis Kotsis, a native Hellene, introduced French cuisine to Athens more than 20 years ago and continues to exude pleasure in his accomplishment. "It is the best anyone could do here," he says simply and emphatically, recalling his experiences since opening his Kolonaki restaurant, *L'Abreuvoir* in March, 1965.

His enthusiasm for French food – *boeuf bourguignon*, *pot au feu*, *filet au poivre*, *coq au vin* – shoots through his conversation with the velocity of a tennis ball at Wimbledon. In fact, sitting outdoors at his restaurant in tailored sports clothes, the tall, handsome Kotsis looks more like a tennis pro relaxing after a set than a restaurateur and chef.

On a balmy Athenian evening under rows of lustrous mulberry trees, blossoms in stem vases and flickering lamps on the small tables enhance the intimate ambiance.

"I Love the traditional French dishes," he exclaims, "but I don't dare prepare more than three or four portions of *cassoulet* (the white bean casserole) because Hellenes don't like soup! And I think *pot au feu* is *kataplikitiko* (astonishingly good), but the weather is rarely cold enough to serve it in Athens," he says, describing his role in adapting Gallic flavors to the Greek climate and palate.

Kotsis' clientele is primarily Greek. "My customers are not tourists, they are Athenians," he points out. "When I first opened the restaurant, parents brought their children, and now those children are bringing their own."

Diners particularly favor *soufflé au chocolat*, French salads with excellent mayonnaise, many styles of beef, and *béarnaise* sauce made with clarified butter. Sauces, he says, are seeing a revival in the French cuisine following a decline in their status with the advent of *nouvelle*.

The status of the Hellenic cuisine should change, Kotsis believes. "The Hellenic cuisine has enormous potential and could be tremendously improved," he says, speaking candidly about Greek food and restaurants. "But Greek restaurants are afraid to spend money for expensive ingredients," he says, stressing that it is not the fault of the chefs. "Chefs find it difficult to work properly because res-

taurant owners don't allow them to do what they were trained to do." The greatest problem, in his opinion, is the owners' lack of expertise. "They may have other professions and simply do not know the restaurant business," he says.

Kotsis' training followed his emigration from Greece with his Greek-born parents during world War II. "We moved to Toulouse, France, and I was educated as a chef there." He returned to Greece as a chef for Aluminium de Grèce, where he worked from 1964 to 1970. "I realized there was no French restaurant here, so I opened this one," he recalls. "I kept both positions and did my own cooking during those early years." He now prefers to train his own chefs, and over the years has added dishes to the menu and created a luxe restaurant.

As for offering some Greek selections on his menu, he says simply, "I don't know Greek cooking. You need to like it to sell it. I don't like lamb." But he does like other Greek ingredients, including wines.

Try Alexis Kotsis' version of *coq au vin* and the refreshing salad he says is reminiscent of the mimosa blossoms on the Cote d'Azur (recipes and tips follow). *Bon appétit!* □

### Coq au vin

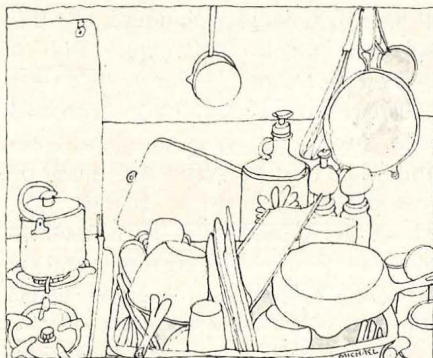
The classic chicken dish flavored with wine and cognac will easily entice your dinner guests. Kotsis adapted the recipe to reduce the salt and fat content and advises, "Make *coq au vin* a day in advance."

**3-1/2 – 4 kilo (about 7-1/2 – 8 lbs.) cock, or substitute a 2-kilo cock**

**unsalted butter**

**olive oil**

**bouquet garni: 2-3 carrots, 1 onion and**



**tomato, chopped; 1 sprig parsley and thyme, and 1 bay leaf**

**cognac**

**brown veal stock (recipe follows)**

**dry white wine**

**1/2 kilos (1.1 lbs.) white onions, peeled**  
**100 g (3-1/2 oz.) lavi (fat pork or bacon, sliced into strips)**

1. Wash and cut the chicken in sections. In a saucepan, heat a mixture of 2 tablespoons each of butter and oil. When the butter bubbles, sauté the chicken on all sides with the bouquet garni. Pour in just enough cognac, measuring "with the eye", and flambé. When flames subside, remove chicken to a bowl. Strain the sauce directly into a casserole. Place the chicken in the sauce and cover with a mixture of half stock and half wine.

2. Meanwhile, glaze the onions in bubbling butter. Tie the onions in a clean cheesecloth (*tsantila*) (see tips). Tuck the wrapped onions into the sauce with the chicken. Cover the food with inverted plates, and cover the casserole. Simmer slowly over low heat for 2-1/2 to 3 hours until tender.

3. Remove from heat and transfer chicken to a warm bowl to keep warm. Strain sauce through a fine strainer and pour back into the casserole. Tuck chicken into the sauce.

4. Remove onions from cheesecloth and glaze in butter with the fat pork or bacon strips. Cook for a few minutes. Arrange onions and strips on the chicken. Let the food cool and refrigerate for 1 day. Reheat before serving. Serve warm with boiled potatoes sprinkled with chopped fresh parsley. Serves 6-8.

### Brown veal stock

Use this stock within 3 days or freeze until needed.

Buy 2 kilos (4.2 lbs.) veal shin with bones. Bone the shin and chop the bones. Tie veal meat with a string and refrigerate until later. Place bones in a saucepan with 2-1/2 liters water. Slowly bring to boil, skimming off fat and foam. Simmer for 3 to 4 hours. Strain liquid into a stock pot, adding water if necessary to make 2-1/2 liters. Add the reserved veal, and 3 carrots, 2 onions, 1 leek, 1 rib celery, and 1 sprig parsley, thyme, and bay leaf tied with a string.



Simmer for 3 to 4 hours, degreasing to keep the stock clear. Strain thoroughly (see tips). Discard all fat from surface. Cool and refrigerate.

### Salad Cote d'Azur

A fresh salad with avocado and roquefort cheese, created by Alexis Kotsis. The grated egg yolk garnish reminds the restaurateur of the Riviera's mimosa blossoms.

- 4 large soft lettuce leaves (*salata*, not *marouli*), washed and drained
- 1-1/2 medium avocados, peeled, pitted, and cubed
- 100 g (3-1/2 oz.) roquefort in one piece, or slightly more
- vinaigrette (see cooking tips)
- 2 - 3 hard-cooked egg yolks for garnish

Place 1 lettuce leaf on each of 4 salad plates. Arrange avocado cubes on the lettuce. Grate roquefort over the avocado. Sprinkle with vinaigrette, but do not toss salad. Grate yolks over the top of each salad. Serve immediately. Serves 4. □

### How good is your French?

#### Follow Alexis Kotsis' cookery tips

- Select the oldest possible cock for *coq au vin*. The best are from 3-1/2 to 4 kilos but are usually not available. If not, use one up to 2 kilos. *Coq au vin* needs blood from the cock to make it good, but Hellenes are not accustomed to the blood.
- Vinaigrette (vinegar-oil dressing): Use 1 part fine olive oil, 1 part wine vinegar, 1/4 part Dijon mustard (such as Amora), salt and freshly ground pepper. Whisk or shake in a jar before tossing the salad.
- Never add salt to the salad, only to the dressing.
- Clarify butter before cooking with it: In a saucepan, gradually melt the butter. Discard solids on the surface. Carefully pour or spoon the butter into a container. Discard remaining solids at the bottom. Refrigerate, covered, until ready to use.
- Sauté meats and poultry in a mixture of clarified butter and olive oil.
- Tie bouquet garni vegetables and herbs with string and tuck into the food while cooking to impart their flavor.
- Always strain stocks and sauces through a fine strainer, such as a *chinoise*, or dampen a clean cheesecloth and drape over a colander or strainer set over a bowl.
- Before cooking small onions, peel off outer skins and tie onions in a clean cheesecloth. Tuck the bag into the sauce to prevent onions from falling apart while cooking. (Cheesecloth can be washed and re-used.)
- Cover foods with inverted plates to keep food intact while simmering.
- Dry Greek wines are excellent to use for cooking. French wines are too expensive.

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## Garlic – it isn't just for vampires anymore

What member of the lily family is an antibiotic, antiseptic, blood cleanser, general tonic, and can also give relief from rheumatism, intestinal disorders, heart disease, and even garden pests? The answer: garlic.

Since man first began keeping written records nearly 5,000 years ago, he has consistently referred to the culinary and, more particularly, the medicinal properties of this close cousin of the onion. Its benefits have been cited in Egyptian hieroglyphics, the Koran and the Old Testament, as well as in ancient writings from China, India, Babylonia, Greece and Rome. The Vikings took it with them on their rampages, and in the late Middle Ages its properties were publicized by the invention of printing. The great Elizabethan healer Thomas Culpeper extolled its virtues in his famous *Herbal*, and the 20th century Swiss naturopath Bircher-Benner continued the laudations.

The origins of garlic are uncertain, but it is thought to have spread into Europe and the Middle East from somewhere in Central Asia. In ancient Egypt it was used by master and slave alike. Some actual garlic corms were found in the tomb of Tutankhamen, and the Israelite slaves who built such edifices ate garlic for strength and nourishment. In fact, the workers on the pyramid of Cheops went on strike when their garlic ration was withdrawn!

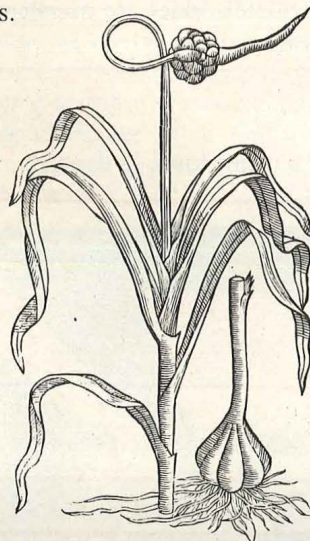
Greek athletes consumed it to increase performance and stamina during the Olympic games, and good old Hippocrates recommended it as a laxative and diuretic, as well as for wounds, leprosy and toothache. Roman soldiers took garlic for strength, energy and bravery, and its use spread along with the Empire.

Garlic was often carried to ward off the plague, while in 18th century France four convicts, detailed to bury thousands of plague victims, claimed to have survived by taking garlic steeped in wine.

Unlike other plants, it is only the bottom, or *corm*, of the garlic which is utilized. Three main types are grown: the common white, which has a papery white cover on each section, or clove, of the bulb; the pink garlic, which is harvested earlier; and the slower-growing red colored version, which ripens later and has larger cloves. There is also a wild garlic called *ramson* which is

a single bulbet without cloves, but it is seldom used in cooking, and is even rarer as a medicine.

It was thought that the beneficial action of garlic resulted from its vitamin and mineral content. One hundred grams of raw garlic contains 15 mg. of vitamin C, some B1, B2 and nicotinamide, plus a trace of vitamin A. As for minerals, more than half of every 100 g. of garlic is composed of potassium, around a quarter is phosphorus, with 29 mg. of calcium, 19 mg. of sodium, 33 sulphur compounds, plus a dash of iron and selenium. Even allowing for variations in these amounts – depending on type of soil, climate, time of harvesting, length of storage, etc. – it is now apparent that garlic is not sufficiently high in these nutrients to explain its effects, especially as it is not consumed in quantity. Recent research suggests that the total effect is dependent on the combined action of the component parts.



The gradual dominance of synthetic drugs for the treatment of disease in the last 100 years caused a decline in medicinal herbalism, including the curative uses of garlic. However, growing disenchantment with the results from the products of the international drug monopolies, plus greater awareness of their detrimental side effects, has resulted in renewed interest in natural cures based on natural sources.

Research into alternative therapies lags behind that into orthodox treatments, but work is progressing. A number of papers were published in medical journals throughout the '70s, supporting claims that garlic does influence the arteries, blood cholesterol levels and high blood pressure – all of which are

linked to heart disease. This line of inquiry might have been opened by a patient's chance remark that in France horses are often put on a garlic and onion diet when they develop clots in the legs! Tests, however, have been carried out on humans, and are not just extrapolations from animal experiments.

Garlic is also claimed to be effective in the treatment of respiratory complaints, such as chronic bronchitis and asthma, and has even been said to aid tuberculosis sufferers in China. A syrup of garlic, lemon and honey can relieve colds, coughs, hoarseness, sore throats and catarrh, while chopped garlic in boiling water with a little vinegar makes an excellent decongestant inhalant.

In Russia, the antibiotic properties of garlic are so highly esteemed that it is used in preference to penicillin in many cases. Much research on garlic has been done in the Biological Research Laboratory at the English College, Valladolid, Spain. It was found that garlic was effective against 15 types of toxic bacteria, including a very resistant strain of staphylococcus responsible for food poisoning.

This last result was substantiated by a similar experiment conducted in Greece. It is this antibacterial property which makes garlic effective against intestinal disorders such as dysentery, enteritis, and diarrhea, as well as a preventive aid against influenza and colds (worth bearing in mind with the current forecasts of a flu epidemic this winter). Added to these virtues, garlic is said to relieve arthritis and rheumatoid complaints, probably by its anti-inflammatory property; clear up skin problems through internal and external use; and even help with menstrual cramps!

After all these pros, it is only fair to mention what many people consider the major con of garlic – the pong it is apt to produce on one's person, of which Athens rush-hour travellers are frequently aware! Garlic has had the resultant disadvantage of a 'class distinction' being drawn between its consumers and non-consumers. While 'common' folk eat it with relish, it is frowned upon by the 'upper' crust – so much so that garlic eaters were prevented from entering some early Greek temples, and the Romans barred them



from the Senate.

Some maintain that swallowing cloves of garlic whole stops the problem, because it is the bruising and cutting of the corm which releases the pungent odor – but you might choke in the process! Other antidotes are to accompany garlic dishes with generous amounts of chlorophyll-rich parsley, or drink milk or water containing honey and lemon juice. Culpeper suggests cummin seeds or a few green beans as a chaser. Non-purists can take their garlic in capsule form, which greatly reduces odor as they are not absorbed until they reach the small intestine, but check the actual garlic oil content as it varies from brand to brand.

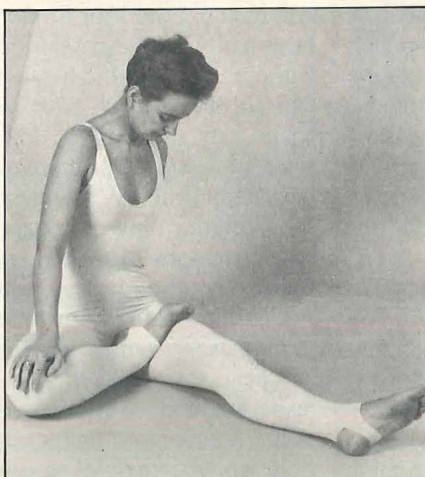
Lastly, if you are not interested in garlic's medicinal or culinary properties, you can still use it to de-worm your four-footed friends, de-pest your plants, or hang it round your neck to ward off demons and vampires, as every Carpathian knows!

*Some recommended reading on the subject: Garlic by Paul Simons, 1980, Pub. Thorsons Wellingborough, Northants, U.K.*

**D. Remoundos**



*First sit with the soles of the feet together and the knees apart. Hold on to the toes*



*The more you relax the further down the knee can go*

Keeping fit

**Yoga Mudra**

Yoga Mudra is not an asana, but a seal or lock. It is a position that often occurs spontaneously in states of meditation. In yoga class, Yoga Mudra is used as a conclusion to the asanas and a preparation for relaxation. It is very calming and meditative. Ideally the legs are in full Lotus (a cross-legged position where the opposite heel sits on the thigh). Since most people are not flexible enough to do this, some gentle stretches and a simpler version of the seal may be substituted.

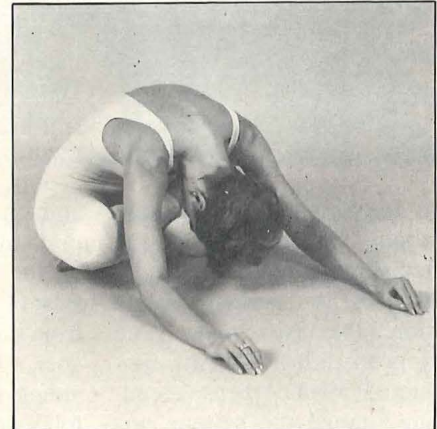
We have now covered many of the basic postures in this column – enough to give you a full yoga session – so this is a good point at which to describe how you can round off your daily practice before going on to more difficult asanas.

First sit with the soles of the feet together and knees apart. Hold on to the toes. Before you start, bring your focus deep inside the hip sockets and try to keep them as relaxed as possible, also keeping the legs relaxed. Take a big, easy deep breath in and, as you breathe out, relax further in the hip sockets, gently pressing the knees towards the floor.

Hold the knees exactly where they were as you breathe in again and, as you breathe out, press the knees even further to the floor. If you relax, you will find that the hips and legs will stretch and the knees will open. The secret is to relax. You may gently pull with the hands to help you stretch. **IF YOU FEEL ANY PAIN IN YOUR KNEES PLEASE DO NOT DO THIS EXERCISE.**

When you have done the previous stretch a few times, stretch the legs out in front of you and gently shake them against the floor to relax them. Now bend one knee up and either place the sole of the foot against the inside of the opposite thigh or, if you are comfortably able to, bring the ankle on to the top of the thigh so that the heel is resting in the groin.

Place the palm of the hand on the side of the knee. Take a deep breath in and on the out breath, gently press the knee down towards the floor. Breathe in holding the knee exactly where it is



*Slowly tilt forward until the forehead comes onto the floor and the arms slide out in front of you*

and breathe out again, relaxing in the hip socket and pressing the knee even further down towards the floor. The more you relax the leg, the further the knee can go down. Repeat several times. **AS IN THE PREVIOUS EXERCISE, PLEASE DO NOT CONTINUE IF YOU HAVE ANY PROBLEM WHATSOEVER WITH YOUR KNEES.**

Lean back on both hands and bend the straight leg up underneath you so that you come into a half Lotus position; if this is not comfortable for you, come to a simple cross-legged position. Sit with the spine as straight as possible and press your "sitting bones" in to the floor (your "sitting bones" are the bones in your pelvis that you can feel if you rock yourself back and forth on the floor). Stretch the crown of the head up towards the ceiling in the opposite direction and visualize widening spaces between each vertebra.

Slowly tilt forward until the forehead comes onto the floor and the arms slide out in front of you. Breathe easily and deeply in this position. As you breathe out, relax in the hip sockets (one hip will pull more than the other, depending on which leg you have in front – especially try to relax that hip).

Breathe out and feel the lower back wide, relaxing all of the spine piece by piece; continue breathing out and make sure that the shoulders are relaxed. Relax the back of the neck and feel the head and arms very heavy on the floor. When you are ready, gently roll the spine up, starting with the lowest vertebra until you come back to the sitting position. The spine should be tall. Repeat the whole exercise on the other side.

**Jenny Colebourne**



# katey's corner



☆ It's a little difficult to talk about Christmas with the temperatures soaring daily to the 90s, but perhaps by the time this November issue appears, things will have simmered down. Athens is tending toward the system currently in vogue in the United States, whereby Christmas decorations go up prior to Thanksgiving, for... it's already Christmas Bazaar time... Many organizations are presenting their Christmas bazaars this month and you will find them listed in the **This Month** section. There is, however, an advantage to this, for you can now do all of your shopping far in advance and relax and enjoy a calm holiday season. Bazaars make for such happy shopping, and this month promises an impressive international array: the Scandinavians done up in their national costumes (and serving their irresistible hot beverage); the Americans with their marvelous ingenuity in the hand-done tree decoration department; the British ladies, famous for chutneys and

other edibles; the Germans, who invite the whole world for lunch and draft beer; the Italians with their salamis followed by the French with their cheeses, and the **Animal Welfare Society** whose bazaar is probably the granddaddy of them all; the schools, the Girl Scouts, the various societies, and, and, and... The point is, don't miss a one, for they are all fun and full of surprises. Best of all, the money gained from these community efforts goes a long way toward providing happy smiles for old folks and kids during the holiday season. See you there! P.S. Not all of the bazaars are in November, so have a look in the December issue, too. ☆ Newly-arrived businessmen – and women – will find a wide selection of foreign Chambers of Commerce listed in **The Athenian Organizer** to help get them started in the business community of their countries. In addition, the **Propeller Club**, a very effective business club in Athens, now in its 53rd year, provides a forum for business leaders of any nationality to meet cross-culturally. Among other activities, the club meets at lunch each month to socialize and hear prominent speakers of mutual interest. Notices of their meetings appear in the press and through regular news releases, and are forwarded by mail to the membership. For



*The Glimpses of Lebanon exhibit from the private collection of George Zeenny was an important event for both those who have never visited Lebanon and those who know the country well. Works of art, collages, a recent video presentation, photographs, mosaics, tapestries and documents from the beginning of the 20th century provided a real insight into the country's history. Held under the auspices of the (then) Lebanese Ambassador Mr Chawki Choueri, this ethnographic exhibition was held with the cooperation of the Cultural Center of the Athens Municipality and the Hellenic Lebanese Cultural Union. Our photo shows a portion of the colorful collage that dominated the main rooms of the exhibit – reflecting graphically the changing faces of the country.*



*The first luncheon of the 1987-88 season for the British-Hellenic Chamber of Commerce was recently held at the Royal Olympic Hotel. Shown at the head table are (from left) A.D.B. Wright, Grindlays Bank general manager in Greece and board member; the Rt. Hon. Earl Jellicoe, well-known businessman and diplomat visiting from England, who was the featured speaker on the topic of "Anglo-Greek Relations"; Tony Cook, co-president of the Chamber and H.E. Sir Jeremy Thomas, the British ambassador to Greece.*

further information about this organization and how you might become a member, just telephone the Secretary, Lorraine Butler at Executive Services 770-1062. The Propeller Club November meeting will be on Wednesday, November 11, 1987, at the Athens Hilton Hotel.

☆ Transplanted Thespians are reminded that there is a live-wire group awaiting their attendance. **The Players**, which presents plays in English throughout the year, is always happy to welcome new members on their arrival in Greece. You can reach

them by telephoning Sue at 683-0957. Remember that it is not necessary to be a Sarah Bernhardt to join in on the fun – they need set painters, ticket sellers, sound and light people, somebody on hand to serve up a bit of wine or coke 'twixt the acts, folks who can type or just shift furniture; in fact almost any job classification will do...

On the other hand, if you are a singing Thespian, the **HAMS** (Hellenic Amateur Music Society) is for you. Currently in the works is Gilbert and Sullivan's *Ruddigore*, or *The Witch's Curse*, and everybody knows what a terrific time G & S provides! Already in rehearsal, it is not too late to go along and sign up. Here again there are opportunities for non-performing talents. Telephone Marcia 801-5295 or Ian 801-2558 for further information. ☆ Reminder: your magazines and newspapers can provide lunches for underprivileged kids. Just stack them up and drop them off at the St Dimitrios Church, Psychico, (at the office in the back) preferably on a Friday. They are sold for recycling and the money goes to the lunch program. What a painless way to do some good!

☆ Around Town: **Athens College** is broadening its scope with an adult education program. Stressed are language study, computers and management – at both introductory and advanced levels. And there is parking space available! Telephone the school at 671-4621 for further information... Fresh seafood without the traffic-hassled trip to the beach? Plan to check out the Athens Hilton's **Ta Nissia** – a promise of perfection in this department soon (dinner only)... I hope you caught the **Russian Ice Ballet** at the Peace and Friendship Stadium. For one thing, it was beautiful and for another, just visiting this fantastic stadium is an experience. A few more lights out front would be helpful so you could find your way, but it certainly is an impressive





The Gennadius Library of the American School of Classical Studies has recently published a timetable of its current busy season. Among the do-not-miss items is the exhibit of rare books illustrating the catastrophic effects of the bombardment of the Acropolis in 1687 by troops under the command of Francesco Morosini. Coming up will be an exhibit in cooperation with the Embassy of Ireland on the theme of "Ireland and the Hellenic Traditions". In the meantime, the director of the library, Dr George Huxley gave a contemporary lecture utilizing other rare books to illustrate the theme "Homer and the Travellers" at the Athens Centre. The director noted that the fame of the library abroad is great, but that during his brief tenure of only one year, he has continued to be amazed by the scope of this unique collection. The Athens Centre maintains a continuing schedule of interesting cultural events, providing an informal ambience for the auditors to meet with speakers or artists through receptions in the garden in fine weather. The director of the Gennadius (right) is shown with the director of the Centre, John Zervos, on the occasion of the lecture. For further information on the library, telephone 721-0536 and for the Centre, 701-2268.

accomplishment... Congratulations to the **Greek Archaeological Society** on its 150th anniversary. Appropriate celebrations were very well attended... If you haven't yet joined: 1. **The Hellenic-American Union** (362-9886), you have already missed (among other things) a super Humphrey Bogart/John Huston series of films – *The Maltese Falcon*, *Casablanca*, *African Queen*, etc.; 2. **The British Council** (363-3211), you have missed the Oscar-winning film *The Killing Fields* and a special concert by two leading New Zealand musicians; and 3. **The Goethe Institute** (360-8111), you have missed an outstanding array of concerts, lectures and exhibitions. Hurry and get full information before more time goes by... The **Japanese Foundation**, which was founded in 1972, recently donated books on Japan to the departments of Political Science and Public Administration of the **Athens University**. The aim is to expand knowledge of Japan and its culture in Greece... The president of the **Hellenic Ceramics Organization** opened an exhibit commemorating its 29th year. The exhibit co-



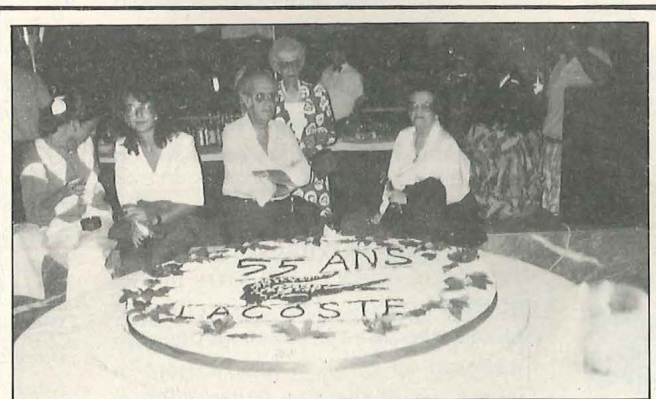
The Indian Ambassador and his wife hosted a unique occasion in their home recently. South African-born Greek John Protopappas has studied the sitar in Deradoon, India, for more than five years under the tutelage of B.K. Sen. Queried. As to why a young man of his particular background should have chosen to study classical sitar, Mr Protopappas explained that in this world of high technology there must be a resurgence of the traditional through the personal commitment of dedicated individuals. He hopes eventually to be able to study the similarities – and the differences – of Greek and Indian music. Ambassador B.P. Agarwal and his wife were happy to present this talented artist for a private sitar concert.

vered ceramics from all over Greece and everyone flocked to see what's new – as well as to admire the traditional... West German Ambassador **Rudiger von Pachelbel** was on hand to open an exhibit titled "German Resistance 1933-1945" at the War Museum... Members of the **Foreign Press Association** are in the process of organizing a fact-finding trip to Albania. That should prove fascinating for the participants and provide interesting copy for months to come...

☆ Many residents of the foreign community were saddened at the sudden death during the summer of long-time resident **Michele Philips**, author and journalist. Ms Philips was especially well known for her column *Hemlock & Honey* which appeared regularly over a long period in *The Athens Daily Post*. Friends who have been returning to Athens for the 'season' will miss seeing her on her usual circuit.

☆ Fast becoming a tradition, the **Daughters of Penelope** are again sponsoring a Thanksgiving Dinner Dance at the Athens Hilton Hotel. Turkey with all of the trimmings will precede dancing to a lively orchestra and entertainment. Be on hand on Friday, November 27 at 9:00 p.m. in the Terpsichore Room for this annual event. Just telephone Catherine at 941-3352 or Tina 651-2761 for information. You might almost call this a traditional tradition...

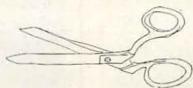
While on the subject of traditions, why not make one of sending along *The Athenian* to friends who have been transferred elsewhere? The Christmas issue makes a super Christmas greeting, or a year's subscription can remind folks of Greece all year long. Gift enclosure cards are available – just telephone Olga at 322-3052 or 322-2802 to make arrangements. □



It was a surprise to learn that the voracious crocodile of Lacoste fame has been devouring its competition for 55 years now, and he certainly created quite a splash at the Glyfada Golf Club in honor of the anniversary. An athletic group of young people walked, danced and exercised their way through a dynamic show demonstrating the "croc's" dominance of the jogging, tennis, golf, skating, skiing and après everything fashions. Utilizing the tennis courts for this show, the large crowd of viewers did not have a fitness program in mind when they consumed an opulent buffet, topped off by the cutting of a gigantic commemorative cake served with champagne. It will be difficult to top this one when the 60th year comes up!



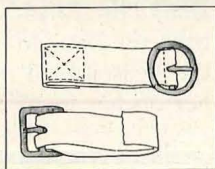
## Old fashioned fashioning



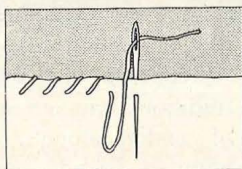
One-stop shopping malls and enormous department stores have not yet gained much of a foothold here and until they do, we might as well take advantage of doing some things the old fashioned way.

Little old dressmakers will still come to your home for the day – some even toting a sewing machine – and will mend, alter, and make up new clothes, copying the design from a picture or from clothes in your closet. If you can do the finishing work (hems, buttons, etc.) yourself, it can be a convenient way to alter your wardrobe, and when compared to current boutique prices, relatively inexpensive.

They charge 4000-6000 drs. for a long day's work and expect to be fed several times. Unfortunately, however, finding one of these little gems is a bit like finding a good cleaning lady – satisfied customers are often reluctant to share a good thing. Ask the porter's wife in your building or Greek women you know well and check the classifieds.



**Christine Botts-Skoutelis**, with a BA in fashion design from London, sews out of her home in Nea Smyrni. You can go to her with fabric and a pattern, or take a picture or garment for her to copy, then return for a fitting. She keeps track of the time it takes her and charges 5000 drs. for eight hours. A lined, straight skirt, for example, would cost about 2500-3000 drs., and she just finished her first wedding dress which came to 28,000 drs.



For leather fashions, try **Voula Maragidou**. She has a few things made up (a man's leather motorcycle jacket is about 40,000 drs.), plus patterns and leather swatches to choose from. You can also bring her a picture or piece of clothing and she'll have a pattern made.

Patterns can be found in the basement of the **American Bookstore**, *Vogue* and *Burda*, or at **Patron Grace** where they have *McCalls* and some *Vogue* in stock, and you can order from *Butterick* and *Vogue* pattern books.

**Kaliviotis** has several floors of sewing accessories and they're apt to have what you can't find anywhere else: leather elbow patches, batting for quilts, shoulder pads, bias tape. And **Singer** is famous for their scissors.

Another option for notions is to wander through the neighborhood north of *Ermou Street*. One minute you're on the button street (*Ag. Marcou*) and the next you're in the textile warehouse district. With patience and perseverance you can find as vast a selection of fashion and upholstery trim – belt clasps, lace collars, *Chanel* buttons, braid, cording, tassels and fringe – as anywhere in Europe.

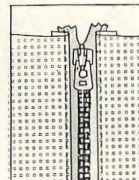
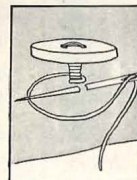
Fabric is also widely available but much of it is imported and very expensive. Although Greece is the only country in Europe that produces its own cotton, Greek cotton is a short staple fiber that wrinkles easily. Look for cotton blends if you loathe ironing.

In the same area, **Ventouris** carries a large variety of American sheeting on wide bolts, sold by the metre or by weight, but much of the sheeting that comes into Greece is flawed, or "seconds", so check carefully. **V.I.P.** is good for calico and chinzo, **Samuel David** has bolts and bolts of fabric, very cheap, and **Frinis** carries only silk, at about the best prices around.

At the other end of the spectrum, and other side of town, are the upholstery fabric dealers, who carry mostly imported goods. One exception is **Staikos** who uses his own designs on Greek cotton and now has 13 shops in Greece, six of them in Athens. Prices start at about 19,000 drs./meter. **John Stefanides**, a Greek-born, London-based interior designer who often graces the pages of **Architectural Digest**, now has an exclusive fabric range of his own design (from 2800 drs./meter). At **Valentino Pui** you'll find about a thousand designs in Italian and French fabrics, and lots of paisleys and bold prints. For the more traditional, there's **Laura Ashley**, English textiles in muted colors and delicate patterns (3900 drs./meter) matched up

with paint colors, wall paper and linens.

The **Patchwork** shop around the corner will soon carry American fabrics in small prints suitable for quilters, and **Mr Papageorgiou**, a custom shirt tailor, has the crème de la crème of imported shirting material.



**Button holes** can be made while you wait, just off *Omonia Square*, and for do-it-yourselfers, foam rubber can be cut to order and cotton pillow stuffing is sold by the kilo at **Afrox**.

If moths have invaded something you can't bear parting with, **Vasso** does invisible mending, which really is invisible. She usually needs a piece of the same fabric to weave into the hole, so be sure to discuss with her ahead of time where she's going to cut out the piece. She has a tendency to take it out of the waistband, assuming that it will always be covered by a belt or overblouse.

*Addresses and phone numbers:*

*Christine Botts-Skoutelis, 935-7601*

*Voula Maragidou, 173 Asklipiou, tel. (9-12) 896-1356*

*American Bookstore, 23 Amerikis, 362-4151*

*Patron Grace, 13 Perikleous*

*Kaliviotis, 8 Ermou*

*Singer, 63 Stadiou, 324-7413*

*Ventouris, 10 Kalamiotou, 323-4343*

*V.I.P., 17 Kalamiotou*

*Samuel David, 4A Athinaidos*

*Frinis, 34 Kolokotroni*

*Staikos, 12 P. Aravantinou (across from the old stadium), 724-1933*

*John Stefanides, 6 Pat. Ioakim, 724-1966*

*Valentino Pui, 10 Haritos, 722-9907*

*Laura Ashley, Irodotou & Spetsippou Sts, 722-2069*

*Patchwork, 10 Ploutarchou, 724-0126*  
*Papageorgiou, 4 Voukourestiou, 322-3615*

*Button holes, Patission (inside arcade, 1st floor)*

*Afrox, 26 Praxitelous, 322-9681*

*Vasso, 10 Karitsi Square, 322-4660*

**Pat Hamilton**

*Last month's issue listed the telephone number of the Limberakis Gallery incorrectly. The correct number is 362-6595.*



# classifieds

Cost 1200 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.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**VISIT THE CROSSROADS**, International Christian Center for born-again, Spirit-filled worship, study, fellowship. 770-5829, 801-7062.

**DO YOU NEED LIVE MUSIC** for your lively party? For private audition please call 682-7167.

Is anyone interested in forming a Play Group? Please contact Lydia Elliott. Tel. 801-6809 (Northern Suburbs).

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**TEXTILE ARTS CENTER**, Iperidou 5, near Nikis street (Syntagma). Courses in 4-harness Loom Weaving, Natural Dyeing, Tapestry Weaving. Looms and supplies for sale. Phone 322-3335.

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## SPORTS

**CALLING ALL HOCKEY PLAYERS** come and join us every Saturday afternoon at 1.45 pm. at the American Community Schools in Halandri. Players of all standards welcome - sticks etc. available. Full details from Club Secretary David Faulkener, Tel. 722-9716 (office) or 801-2819 (home), or from Alan Tipper, Tel. 682-6995 (office) or 813-2853 (home).

## FOR SALE

**SAMOS ISLAND** choice parcels of land at Karlovasi and surrounding areas. Very select locations. Serious inquires: 983-3330 (Athens), or write Samos Properties, Post Office Box 552, Roseland, New Jersey, 07068 U.S.A.

**FREEHOLD LAND** - island of Ithaca (Ithaki) - 7 elevated stremmata. Superb views. 5 mins. to main town and nearest beach. For particulars ring Mr. Andrianatos. Athens 362-8321 between 6.00 pm - 9.00 pm.

For banks, embassies, companies and organizations: buy your toys and Christmas decoration items here. Wholesale & VAT. For individuals: come with this for 10 percent discount until December 10. **Please call 514-6374 or 514-6482 Andy or Stella Mavromoustakos**

## BAZAARS

**CAMPION SCHOOL WOMENS GUILD CHRISTMAS BAZAAR** - Saturday November 21, 10.30 am. - handicrafts, Christmas decorations, cakes and preserves, white elephant, books, toys etc. Halandri campus, Ag. Paraskevis 114.

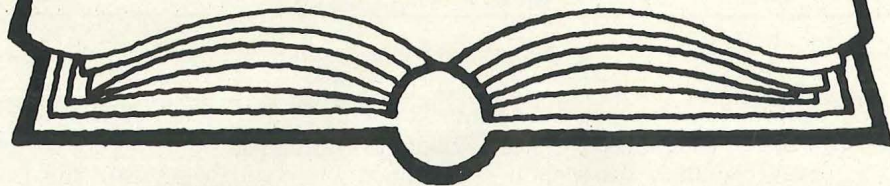
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# THE ATHENIAN guide

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## focus

### art

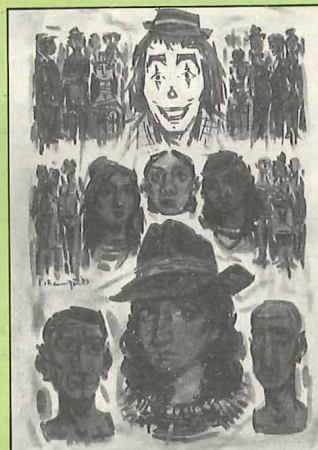
Progress in technology permits the use of computers in art. Among the many artists interested in computerized art is **Nestoras Papanikolopoulos**. "I did not replace my brushes or my colors with the computer," he says. "I use them to continue, eventually, the treatment of a picture studied and composed in the computer. It offers the possibility to compose and create shapes, to transpose them, enlarge or diminish them, erase etc., and all these very rapidly. Nestoras will exhibit his work at the Gallery "F" from November 20 through November 30.

Wood sculptures by **Amalia**

**Vamvakou** will be on show at Zygos Gallery from November 3 until November 17. Her latest sculptures and paintings, all worked on wood, depict figures, some imponderable and humorous and others severe and primitive. She has participated in more than 40 group and 12 individual shows in Greece and abroad.

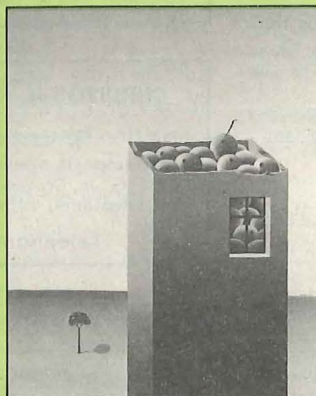
This retrospective exhibition includes 60 paintings with ships, harbors, flowers and 45 oils and watercolors with decorative themes. Nikos Grigorakis, who organized the exhibition, remarks that the exhibit includes the work of **Thanos Tsingos** covering his abstract expressionism and abstraction periods. His style

adds a third dimension to the painting *the relief* by the application of color directly from the tubes to the canvas. Also this exhibition is the largest to date, next to that which took place at the National Gallery in Athens in 1980. See it at the Aithousa Technis Iakinthos, starting November 9 through November 28.



Yiorgos Vakirtzis at Argo

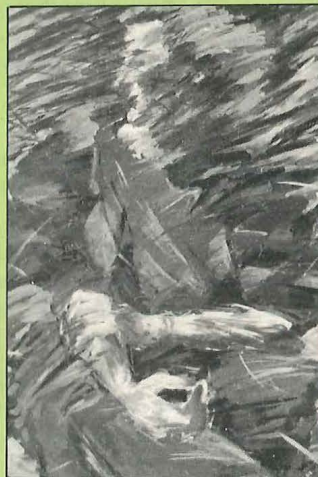
November 21. The signs have no end. They are interminable, they exist without any definition, says the artist. Those signs represent four periods of the artist's work. He calls one of these units *Melodies*, with compositions of nude women, fruits and other objects. This unit is being presented for the first time. The other units are: *Acts*, a multifaceted portrait of some of the resolute moments intertwining our lives, painted with humor, sarcasm and love; *Inshores*, symbolic



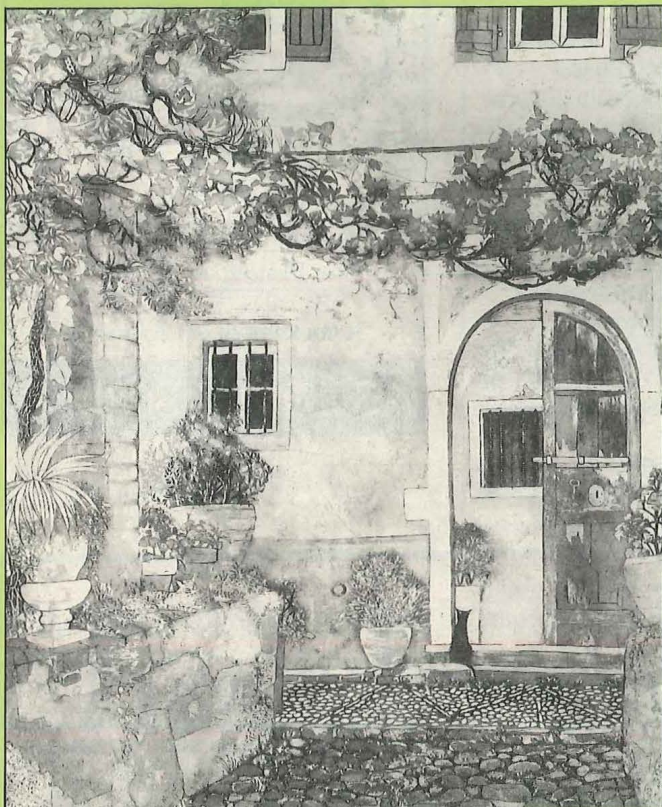
Dimitris Yeros at Ekfrasi

**Dimitris Yeros** will exhibit at the Gallery Ekfrasi, I. Metaxa 39, Glyfada, from November 19 until December 9. On show will be 20 paintings, principally of small dimension, representing the past two years' work. Yeros says his paintings – deserted landscapes under a red moon, trees of unknown varieties that grow in the most unexpected spaces – are painted with the conviction that they compose genuinely naturalistic landscape; Yeros believes that the descendants of de Ciriaco and Magritte continue to exist.

Yiorgos Vakirtzis titles in his work of the last ten years **Signs**. Thirty paintings will be presented at the Argo Gallery from November 2 through

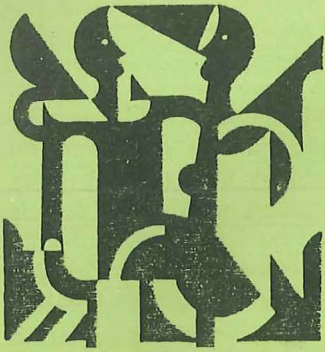


Stella Kalamara at Dada



Delia Delderfield at Jill Yakas





Nestoras Papanikolopoulos at Gallery "F"

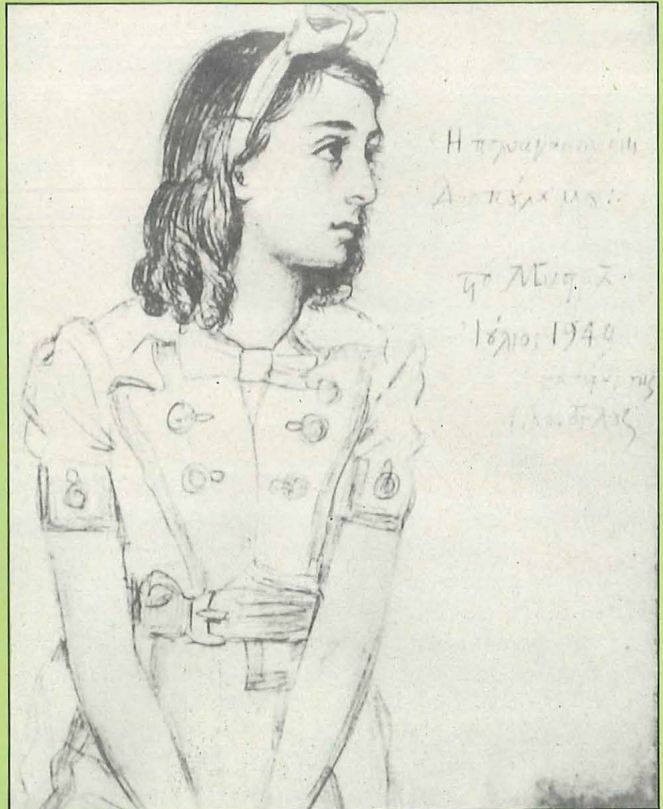
compositions, and *Monologues*, compositions of many persons, which were presented in his last exhibition in Athens two years ago.

**Fotis Kontoglou** (1895-1965) was born in Aivali, Asia Minor. Coming to the Athens School of Fine Arts in 1913, he worked there with Papalouka and Malea. In 1915 he traveled to Paris where he became acquainted with the currents of that period, mostly expressionism, which be-

exhibitions

Goulandris Museum of Natural History is organizing an exhibition on **Greek Forests** as part of the European Year of the Environment. Scientists, along with the museum's expert photographer, collected the material which is being shown for the first time. The exhibit will dramatize the biological and ecological functions of the forest in relation to the soil, climate, and water, the benefits it offers the environment and mankind, and the dangers it faces. Included will be an audio-visual multiprojection. If you care about the earth, don't miss this important and fascinating exhibit at the Zappion, starting this month and continuing through January 88.

**Christian Schad** began engraving woodcuts in 1915. In Switzerland he participated



Fotis Kontoglou at Gallery "3"



Oxana at Athenaeum Art Gallery

came a major influence in his work. He fought during the campaign in Asia Minor in 1921 and one year later came to Greece as a refugee. His acquaintance with *Mount Athos* (Aghio Oros) is evidenced in his art. He continued his free, yet realistic work in tandem with the Byzantine art. Kontoglou held a vision of Greek art with an identity of its own, unimpaired by foreign influences, from antiquity through the Byzantine period to the present. His cosmic work, landscapes and portraits, will be shown at the Gallery "3" until November 17.

in the *Dada* movement in Zurich. He discovered a form of photography, sans camera, called *santography*, though from 1920 he devoted himself primarily to painting portraits. In 1960 he resumed his santography work, experimenting with new methods. The exhibition of his work will open November 2 and run until November 19, at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, Akadimias 50, in collaboration with the Goethe Institute.

**40 Years of British Sculpture**, exhibition illustrates developments which have taken place in British sculpture since the 1930's and puts forth some

possible future directions. 50 works by eight artists are displayed, including pieces by Henry Moore, Barbara Hepworth and Anthony Caro. The show is held at the Ethniki Pinakothiki in collaboration with the British Council starting November 19 through January 15.

**Propositions-Design-Applications, 19 Artists and Architects Propose** opens November 9 at the Gallery "Popi K.", Ploutarchou 18. This is a serious effort in the design area. Furniture and functional and decorative objects, as well as solutions to interior architecture problems, will be presented by new and established artists and architects offering the vanguard of Greek design. Design, as art, is searching for specialness in the objects of our environment, something for which there is an increasingly intense need. In an effort to fill this need, the exhibiting artists and architects have created such special objects, which bear their signatures and exemplify their highly individual work. The exhibit will continue through November 28.

music

**The Music Group of London**, the distinguished British chamber group, well-known to the Athenian public - Hugh Bean (violin), Eileen Croxford (cello) and David Parkhouse (piano) - will perform at the Pallas Theatre, November 3 at 8:30 pm. in a program of works by Bridge, Dvorak and Schubert. The Athens concert is in cooperation with the Athens State Orchestra and the receipts



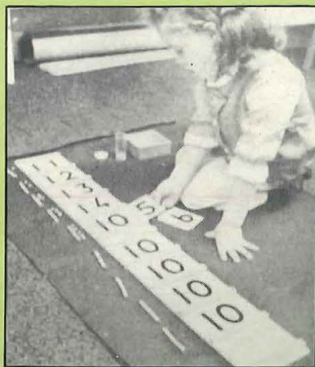
Amalia Vamvakou at Zygos



will be given to the Hellenic Society for Disabled Children, ELEPAP. They will also appear at Demetria Festival, Thessaloniki, November 2, and Municipal Theatre, Patras, November 4. Tickets will be available at the British Council and at the box office at the Pallas Hall.

A British folk group **Pyewackett**, which plays popular music of the past five centuries, will perform at the Pallas Hall, on November 5 at 8:30 pm. They play a range of songs from medieval dance tunes to their own compositions, with an intriguing mix of traditional instruments and electronics. The concert is given in cooperation with the Athens State Orchestra; tickets will be available at the British Council and at the Pallas Hall box office. The group will also appear at Naousa, Kavala and Larisa under the auspices of the British Council.

The American Community Schools of Athens will present a **Fall Music Revue** at the



Montessori slide show

Halandri campus on Saturday, November 21 at 7:30 pm. The revue has been written by students and faculty and features both skits and musical numbers that portray life at ACS. Performers will be students from all three schools, faculty, administrators, staff, and parents. Culture Shock, Getting to School on Time, The Boarding Unit, Homework, and Sports are just a few of the subjects that are touched upon. Anyone who is interested in seeing and hearing about the lighter side of life at ACS is welcome to attend.

**lectures**

**Tribute to Robert Liddell** by the Athens University. To mark the conferment of an honorary doctorate on the distinguished novelist and critic, Associate Professor Kostas Evangelides, Chairman of the Departemnt of English, Athens University, will introduce selected readings from his works, in the presence of the author. The lecture will be heldt the British

Council November 11 at 8 pm.

**A career Night in Psychology.** The University of La Verne is presenting a symposium on careers in Psychology. The evening will feature experts in the field giving presentations on opportunities in the field of Psychology, followed by a question and answer period. The event will be held at the University of La Verne, located at Panagi



Pyewackett group at the Pallas Hall



Dora Minaidi at Panorama

**Christmas Bazaars**

**The Campion School Women's Guild Christmas Bazaar**, Campion School, Ag. Paraskevis 114, Halandri, November 21 from 10:30 am.

**Hellenic Animal Welfare Society**, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22, November 6,7,8. There will be an extensive flea market together with many stalls of holiday items, including books, Christmas cards, food, novelties and a large room devoted to slightly used clothes.

**Scandinavian Church Bazaar**, Scandinavian Church, Akti Themistokleous 282, Pireaus, November 21, 10 am to 3 pm. Scandinavian food will be served by women in traditional dress, Christmas decorations, imported wooden items, candles and candle holders, handicrafts and gingerbread cookies will be on sale. For further information telephone 451-6564 or 801-6731.

**The Athens Cosmopolitan Lions Club** will hold their Christmas Bazaar at the Royal Olympic Hotel on December 13 from 10 am to 4 pm. For more information call Mr. Baganis at 360-1311.

**AWOG (American Women's Organization of Greece) Annual Christmas Bazaar**, Royal Olympic Hotel, November 21, from 10 am to 3 pm. This annual event will be offering many new items this year, including new Christmas decorations, handmade gifts, stuffed toys and other gifts from around the world. There will be plenty of pumpkin and cranberry recipes to take home for Thanksgiving and Christmas and, of course, Santa Claus will be on hand. Special treat: real American hotdogs! □



Tsaldari 8, Kifissia, November 4 at 7:30 pm. The public is invited. For further information call 801-0111 or 807-7357.

**films**

**Dream of Life and Bread – Yiannis Ritsos' Greece**, a film by Pandelis Voulgaris and Armin Kerker about the poet's life and work and his tight links with his country, will be shown at the Goethe Institute November 23 at 8 pm. The film is a portrait of the most important periods of Yiannis Ritsos' life. Both directors will attend the presentation.

**The Defence of the Realm** (1985), a British thriller which examines such disturbing political issues as the relationship between investigative journalists and the intelligence services, will be shown at the British Council November 2 at 8 pm. The film is directed by David Drury from a screenplay by

**education**

**Montessori Slide Show**, will satisfy your curiosity about what really happens in a Montessori school – come to see boys and girls ages two and a half to six years old working and socializing in the classroom. This is a first time showing in Greece. Kifissia Montessori School, Ethnikou Stratou 5, Ano Kifisia, November 11 at 7 pm. For more information call 808-0322.

The director of admission at **Brown University**, James Rogers will speak on admissions, academic and campus life. High school students, together with parents and friends of Brown, are invited to attend. The Athens College is offering this opportunity for would-be university students to find out all about university life. Come to the Benaki Bldg of the Athens College, P. Psychico, November 18 at 6 pm. Refreshments will be served.



Christos Samaras at Nees Morfes

**Thanksgiving**

**Daughters of Penelope** (Ladies Auxillary of AHE-PA) will hold a Thanksgiving dinner-dance at the Hilton Hotel Friday, November 27 at 9.00 pm. For information and reservations call 751-9761 or 652-6063.

their monthly meeting, a winter fashion show at the Royal Olympic Hotel on November 11 at 10 am. For further details call 647-2057.

**Christmas Pantomime** will be presented at Tassis Hellenic school, Kifissia on December 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, and 13. For more information call 808-1426.

**Athens College Theatre**, P. Psychico is offering various events such as : *The 7th Balkan Conferance on Sports and Medicine*. Organized by the Hellenic Association of Sports Medicine. On November 12, 13, and 14.

An evening dedicated to *The Aegean* organized by the Athens College Association, will be presented November 16.

*The 4th Panellenic Oncology Congress* will be held November 26 to 29.

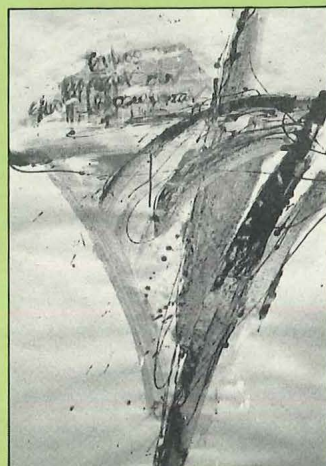
The purpose of the cultural association **Panorama** is the development of historical memory through research, study and information, therefore to engender participation in the common effort to preserve Greek culture. The center houses a publishing department, a lecture room with slide projection facilities, a library-reading room, an exhibition department and a photographic studio. The center is located at Al. Soutsou 4, Athens, tel. 362-3098.



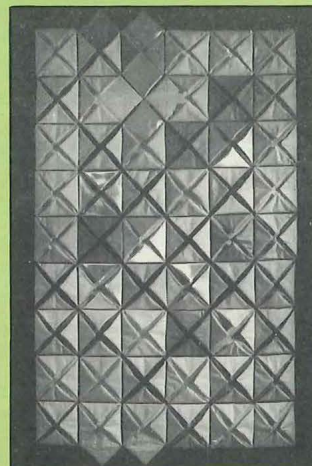
Dimitris Xonoglou at Artio

Martin Stellman and stars Gabriel Byrne, Greta Scacchi and Denholm Elliott.

**Outcast of the Islands** (1951), directed and produced by Carol Reed, this film is based of the novel by Joseph Conrad. It is the powerful story of a young European trader in the Far East who is destroyed by his own ambition and shiftness. The cast includes Trevor Howard, Ralph Richardson and Robert Morley. Call the British Council, 363-3211, for date and time of showing there.



Clary Koreli at Klimaka



Danae Kouretas at "Popi K"



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

## 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
November 11	Minas, Victor, Victoria
November 14	Philip
November 16	Matthew, Matheos
November 21	Mary, Maria, Panayiota, Panos Panayiotis
November 25	Katerina, Katy, Katina, Kathryn
November 30	Andreas, Andrew, Andrianna

## DATES TO REMEMBER

November 1	All Saints' Day
November 2	All Souls' Day
November 3	Elections Day
November 5	Guy Fawkes Day (England)
	Melbourne Cup Day
November 11	Veterans' Day (USA)
	Remembrance Day (Canada)
November 26	Thanksgiving Day (USA)

## GALLERIES

**AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS**, Zirini 23 Kifissia, tel 801-1730. "Engravings of the 1940 war and resistance" until November 6. An exhibition with oils and aquarelles by Thanos Tsigos will follow from November 9 through November 28. *See Focus*.

**ARGO**, Merlin 8, tel 362-2662. "Signs", an exhibition by Yiorgos Vakirtzis, can be seen from November 2 to 21. *See Focus*. Women's figures, landscapes and still-lives by Lambro Ahlas will be on show from November 23 until December 9.

**ARTIO**, Dinokratous 57, tel 723-0455. An exhibition by Dimitris Xonoglou will continue through November 21. Yiannis Kardamatis will exhibit his work beginning at the end of December for the entire month.

**ATHENAEUM ART GALLERY**, Syngrou 89-93, tel 902-3666. An exhibition of aquarelles by Oxana will be on show until November 21. Sonia Kalogeropoulou will exhibit her work from November 24 until December 14.

**ATHENS ART GALLERY**, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Landscapes by Stellos Miliadis will be shown through November 5. A sculpture exhibition by Lafontaine will be on show from November 14 until the end of the month.

**DADA**, Niridon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Works by Stella Kalamara will be on show until November 9. Small sculptures by Titsa Chrisohoidi will be shown from November 11 until November 24. An exhibition with works by Mimi Vitsori (1902-1945) will follow from November 26 to December 14.

**ANTINOR**, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. Nitsa Alexiadou will show her work until November 8, followed by an exhibition of the work of Carlo Carosso, from November 9 until November 21. Sculptures by Andreou will then be on show from November 23 until December 12.

**EIKASTIKOS HOROS**, Dimokritou 21, tel 361-1749. An exhibition of the works of Istvan Losonczy will begin November 2 and continue through November 20. Drawings and oils by Stefanos Xanthakis will be on show from November 26 until the end of December.

**EKFRASI**, Ioannou Metaxa 39, Glyfada, tel 894-0391. Dimitris Yerous will show his work from November 19 until December 9. *See Focus*.

**ENGINOPOULOS**, Dinokratous 53, tel 722-3888. Viki Vassiliou will exhibit her work from November 2 through November 14. An exhibition will then follow by Nikos Synodinos from November 16 until November 28. Panayiotis Valai will show his work from November 30 until December 12.

**EPIPEDA**, Xanthippou 11, tel 721-4644. Three young artists from Thessaloniki, Mavilis, Xanthopoulos and Skarlatou will exhibit their work until November 7. The work of Mina Papatheodorou-Valiraki can be seen from November 9 through November 28. Works by Dimitris Talaganis will then be on show from November 30 until December 16. **GALLERY "F"**, Fokolidou 12, tel 360-1365. Ifigenia Lagana will exhibit her work from November 1 through November 11. Photographs and paintings by Nikos Tziotis will then be on show from November 12 until November 22, followed by electronic computer art by Nestoras Papanikolopoulos from November 23 through November 30. *See Focus*.

**GALLERY 3**, Fokilidou 3, tel 362-8230. An exhibition with works by Fotis Kontoglou (1895-1965) will be on view until November 17. *See Focus*.

**JILL YAKAS**, Spartis 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. A Christmas exhibition with works by Hilary Adair, Judith Allen, Delia Delderfield, Maggie Hardy, Lilly Kristensen, Guy Vaesen and other artists will begin with an opening party on Sunday November 22. The exhibition will remain open until December 16, by appointment.

**KOURD**, Skoufa 37, tel 361-3113. Paintings and engravings by painters of the 20th century through the month of November.

**KREONIDIS**, Iperidou 7, tel 322-4261. Lila Papoula and Roula Kynigou will exhibit their work from November 2 to 18. Works by Mihalis Garoudis and Nikos Kyritsis will follow from November 19 until December 5.

**MEDUSA**, Xenokratous 7, tel 724-4552. Tasos Mantzavinos is exhibiting his work until November 7, followed by an exhibition by Nikos Tziotis from November 12 until December 5.

**NEES MORPHES**, Valaoritou 9A, tel 361-6165. Christos Samaras will exhibit his paintings until November 4. An exhibition by Grigoris Semitecolo can be seen from November 5 through November 21. An exhibition with works by Nikos Houliaras will then follow from November 23 until December 9.

**SKOUFA**, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. An exhibition of sculpture by Dimitris Vlasias can be seen until November 10. **ORA**, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698. Grigoris Semitecolo and Nikos Houliaras are exhibiting here on the same dates as at the Nees Morfes Gallery.

**TO TRITO MATI**, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733. "Anthismies", an exhibition by Yiannis Mihas, will be presented through November 21. Works by Kostas Gitziris will be on show from November 24 until December 12.

**ZALOKOSTA 7**, Zalokosta and Kriezotou Sts., tel 361-2277. Stathis Livanis will present his work until November 18. Christos Markidis will then follow from November 19 until December 7.

**ZOUMBOULAKIS**, Kolonaki sq., tel 360-8287. Dimitris Myrtaras will exhibit his work from November 24 until December 20.

**ZYGOS**, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219. The paintings of Nikos Kourouniotes and wooden sculptures of Amalia Vamvakou will be presented from November 3 to 17. *See Focus*. Tapestries by Toulia Kouroupoulou and paintings by Kostas Karnavas will be on show from November 19 until December 3.

## SCREENINGS

### Goethe Institute

"DREAM OF LIFE" **YIANNIS RITSOS' GREECE** by Pantelis Voulgaris and Armin Kerker will be shown in German with Greek translation on November 23 at 8 pm. *See Focus*.

### British Council

**THE DEFENCE OF THE REALM** by David Drury, starring Gabriel Byrne, Greta Scacchi and Denholm Elliott, will be screened November 2 and 12 at 8 pm. *See Focus*.

**THE WINTER'S TALE** BBC production of Shakespeare's play, directed by Jane Howell. The cast includes Robert Stephens, Jeremy Kemp and Anna-Calder-Marshall can be viewed November 9 at 7 pm.

**OUTCAST OF THE ISLANDS** by Carol Reed, with Trevor Howard, Ralph Richardson and Robert Morley can be seen November 16 and 26 at 8 pm.

**FORTY YEARS OF BRITISH SCULPTURE**, a program of documentary films on Henry Moore, Barbara Hepworth, Antony Caro and other sculptors whose work is featured in

the exhibition currently on show at the National gallery, will be presented November 24 at 7:30 pm.

### French Institute

**ZAZI DANS LE METRO** by Louis Malle, from Raymond Queneau's novel will be viewed November 2 at 8:30 pm.

### Films for young people

**THE THREE MUSKETEERS** directed by Andre Hunebelle will be screened November 6 at 6 pm.

**LES MYSTERES DE PARIS** directed by Andre Hunebelle can be seen November 13 at 6 pm.

**LES AVENTURES DE TINTIN**, a video-projection can be viewed November 20 at 6 pm.

**SHAGMA OU LES MONDES ENGLOUTIS**, a video-projection will be presented on November 27 at 6 pm.

### A series of films directed by Jean Luc Godard

**A BOUT DE SOUFFLE**, will be screened November 9 at 6 pm. and November 18 at 8:30 pm;

**LA CHINOISE**, November 9 at 8:30 pm.;

**UNE FEMME EST UNE FEMME**, November 11 at 6 pm. and November 16 at 8:30 pm.;

**LE PETIT SOLDAT**, on November 11 at 8:30 pm. and November 16 at 8:30 pm. and

**LES CARABINIERS**, November 18 at 6 pm.

### Another series of films, directed by Melville:

**LE CERCLE ROUGE**, November 23 at 6 pm.;

**L'ARMEE DES OMBRES**, November 23 at 8:30 pm.;

**LE SAMOURAI**, November 25 at 6 pm.;

**LE SILENCE DE LA MER**, November 25 at 8:30 pm.

### Athens College Theatre

**SIR STEVEN RUNCIMAN: BRIDGE TO THE EAST**, introduced by Sir Steven Runciman. The film, directed by Lydia Carras and produced by "Amaranthos" in association with the A.G. Levendi Foundation channel 4 (U.K.) and ERT 1, will be viewed November 2 at 7:30 pm., by invitation only.

## LECTURES

**SOUTHEASTERN COLLEGE** will continue a series of lectures on Oriental Philosophy: A Western Philosopher's Perspective, presented by Dr. Stanley Sfekas. A lecture on Krishnamurti will be given November 2, followed by a lecture on Gurdjieff November 16. All lectures begin at 8:30 pm. and will be held at Building C, 11 Deliyanni St. at the Kifissia Campus of Southeastern College. For more information call 364-3405 or 807-0252.

**TRENDS IN U.S. HIGHER EDUCATION: A PERSONAL PERSPECTIVE**, by Dr. John Koumoulides, Professor at Ball State University, organized by the Fulbright Scholars Association, will be presented at the Hellenic American Union on November 9 at 8 pm., in English.

**ENGINEERING STUDIES AT AMERICAN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**, a program of information and discussion, presented by the U.S. Educational Foundation in Greece, will be presented at the Hellenic American Union on November 18 at 7 pm.

**ELEFThERIOS VENIZELOS: THE MAKING OF A NATIONAL HERO**, by Dr. Lily Makrakis, Professor at Regis College. The lecture is organized by the Fulbright Scholars Association, at The Hellenic American Union on November 30 at 8 pm., in Greek. A

**TRIBUTE TO ROBERT LIDDELL** by Costas Evengelides will be given at the British Council on November 11 at 8 pm. *See Focus*.

**THE GEOGRAPHY OF BRITAIN**, a series of three lectures by Paul Nathanail (formerly Head of the Greek Service, BBC World Service) introducing aspects of Britain, will be held at the British Council on November 18, 23 and 25 at 8 pm.

**THE POSITION OF THE VICTIM IN THE PENAL SYSTEM** is the theme of a lecture at the Goethe Institute on November 27 at 7 pm., in Greek and German.

**GREEK ROUTES OF THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION**, a lecture by Dr. E. P. Panagopoulos, Professor at San Hose University California, will be presented at the Hellenic American Union on November 2 at 8 pm.

**TRANSLATORY ATTEMPTS**, is the theme of a lecture to be given by Achilleas Kyriakides at the French Institute on November 3 at 8:30 pm., with simultaneous translation.

**THE EAST THAT WE LOST** will be given by Andre Tubeuf, Professor of Philosophy, writer and music critic, at the French Institute on November 4 at 8:30 pm.

**IN MEMORY OF MARIA CALLAS** by Andre Tubeuf in collaboration with the Maria Callas Institution, will be



presented at the French Institute on November 5 at 8:30 pm.

**PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL LIMITS** by Mrs Revault d'Allone, will be heard at the French Institute on November 19 at 8:30 pm.

**INTRODUCTION TO BROWN UNIVERSITY** a lecture on Academic and campus life at Choremli Hall, Benaki bldg, Athens College, Paleo Psychico, on November 18 at 6 pm. See Focus.

## EXHIBITIONS

**MOURANO**, masterpieces made of glass will be on show at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until November 8.

**CONTEMPORARY YUGOSLAVIAN ART**, can be seen at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until November 30.

**40 YEARS OF BRITISH SCULPTURE**, will be presented at the Ethniki Pinakothiki in collaboration with the British Council, from November 15 until December 31. See Focus.

**GREEK FORESTS**, the Goulandri Museum of Natural History is organizing this exhibition as part of the European Year of Environment, at the Zappion, starting in November and continuing through January 88. See Focus.

**GREEK MYTHOLOGY** is the theme of an exhibition, under the protection of the Ministry of Culture, showing works by Joseph Ginestar from Spain, Marco Borgogni from Italy, Gerard Valluet from France and Clary Corely from Greece, at "Klimaka", Ag. Georgiou 45 - Eleftherias sq., Korydallos, tel 495-1788. The exhibition will remain open until November 12.

**JOURNEY: PONTOS-ANATOLIA** a photographic exhibition by Dora Minaidi at "Panorama", Al. Soutsou 4, tel 362-3098, can be seen until November 21.

**ENGRAVING EXHIBITION** by A. Tassos, as part of the events during the "XII Dimitria", at the Vafopoulou Cultural Centre, Thessaloniki, will be shown until December 6.

**PHOTOGRAPHS BY VOLTS** are being shown at the Goethe Institute in collaboration with the Greek Photographic Association, until November 12.

**THE EUROPEAN ENVIRONMENT IN DANGER**, is the title of a photographic exhibition at the Goethe Institute beginning November 16 through December 3.

**PNEVMATIKO KENTRO ATHINON**: Akadimias 50, tel 363-4000. An exhibition by Christian Schad, copperplate engravings, woodcuts and santographies will be on show at the Foyer. The exhibition is organized in collaboration with the Goethe Institute, from November 2 to 19. See Focus.

**Carte-postal of 1900**, an exhibition organized by the association of Greek collectors and the Cultural centre at the Papalouka - Kontoglou Hall can be seen from November 4 through November 8. **Posters from Poland** will be exhibited at the Papalouka - Kontoglou Hall from November 13 until November 29. **Clary Vourou** will show her work at the Zsiller Hall from November 14 until November 30. **Book exhibition**, the 16th Panhellenic, starts November 18, continuing through November 26.

**NICHOLAS MOORE** will exhibit his work at the British Council until November 6.

**YIANNA XERA** will exhibit her work at the Kentro Technon (Parko Eleftherias) until November 14.

**ATHENS-ART** will be exhibited starting mid November until the end of December at the Kentro Technon (Parko Eleftherias).

**AITHOUSA BOUZIANI**, Xenofondos 7. An exhibition by Zoe Apostolidi can be seen from November 2 through November 14.

**EMBROIDERIES, LACES, WOVEN MATERIALS**, will be on show at the Centre of Popular Art and Tradition, Ang. Hatzimihali 6, Plaka, until November 12. The exhibition is organized by the Cultural Centre of Athens Municipality.

**PAINTINGS ON GLASS AND WALL-HANGINGS** by Antonios Santorini and Jill Pittinger, at the British Council from November 17 through November 27. (See feature by J.M. Thursby.)

**PAINTINGS SCULPTURES AND ENGRAVINGS** of the 1930's generation, from the Pierides collection, at Gallery 2 of the Hellenic American Union, from November 2 until November 13.

**KOSTAS KOUNADIS** will exhibit his work at the Hellenic American Union, from November 2 through November 13.

**PETROS GRAMMATIDES** will present his oil miniatures at the Hellenic American Union from November 18 until November 27.

**PIERIDES GALLERY** will present paintings by Greek artists of the sixties, November 4-12, at the Athens College Theatre.

**PROPOSITIONS - DESIGN - APPLICATIONS, 19 ARTISTS AND ARCHITECTS PROPOSE** titles the exhibition opening on November 9 at the Gallery "Popi K.", Ploutarchou 18, Kolonaki, tel 723-7483. The exhibition will remain open until November 28. See Focus.

## MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

**THE MUSIC GROUP OF LONDON** will give a concert at the Pallas Hall, November at 8:30 pm. Tickets will be available at the British Council and at the Pallas Hall Box Office. See Focus.

**PYEWACKET** is a British folk group which, under the auspices of the British Council, will give a concert at the Pallas Hall November 5 at 8:30 pm. See Focus.

**PAUL GREGORY**, the outstanding British Guitarist, will give a concert including works by Sor, Bach and Paganini, at the British Council on November 19 at 8 pm. He will also visit and perform in Chios, Heraklion, Hania and Thessaloniki.

**RECITAL** by two famous Greek artists, Yiannis Vakarelis (piano) and Leonidas Kavakos (violin), performing for the first time together in works by Prokofiev, Schumann and Beethoven, will be given at the Athens College Theatre, on November 6 at 9 pm.

**THE CAMERATA HELLENICA** conducted by Alexander Pavlovits, will perform at the Athens College Theatre on November 19 at 9 pm.

**CONCERT** by Nathalia Michaelides (piano) and Evangelos Christopoulos (hautbois), in works by Mozart, Chopin, Ravel, Tchaikovski and Liszt, will be presented at the French Institute on November 12 at 7:30 pm.

**GILBERT LAFAILLE** will give a concert at the French Institute on November 24 at 8:30 pm.

**IMPAIR ET PASSE** a play by Francoise Sagan performed by the "Aplo Theatre" will be presented in Greek at the French Institute November 4 and 13 at 9:30 pm.

**PHEDRA** by Jean Racine will be performed by the "Elan" group, at the French Institute on November 26 at 8:30 pm.

**BRASANOVA QUINTET** will give a concert in collaboration with the Swedish Embassy and the Swedish Institute, at the Goethe institute on November 18 at 8:30 pm.

**JAZZ CONCERT** by Alfred Hart and Hainer Gebels will be given at the Goethe Institute on November 24 at 8:30 pm.

**MISSISSIPI BLUES** with Eddie "Guitar" Berns (guitar) and John Morris (harmonica), can be heard at the Hellenic American Union on November 3.

**AMERICAN MUSIC EVENING** with Yiolanda Severi (piano) and Mariana Franco (flute), will be presented at the Hellenic American Union on November 12.

**CONCERT** by Kostas Ganossells with the participation of the popular Greek singer Dimitra Galani, at the Athens College Theatre, on November 21 and 22.

**THE CULTURAL CENTRE - ELEFTHERO THEATRO** presents 5 one act plays: **The Human Voice** by Cocteau, **The Jewess** by Brecht, **The Harmful Consequences of Smoke** by Chekhov, **The Fair** by Cocteau and **Clytemnestra** by Yioursenar at the Hellenic American Union on November 23, 24 and 25.

## FALL COURSES

**MODERN SPOKEN GREEK** classes at the Hellenic American Union include a preparatory course for the Greek Universities Proficiency Examination, offered for beginners starting November 2 through February 8. For more information call the Union at 360-7305.

**ATHENS CENTRE**, 48 Archimidous St., tel 701-2268, has Greek Accelerated four-week courses starting November 23 until December 18. Intensive eight-week courses begin November 23 until February 5. For more information call the Centre at the above number.

**THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION** will offer the following courses and seminars this fall: **Studio Art Clases** by Lou Efstathiou, starting November 18 until January 15; **A Photography Course** (in Greek) by Dimitris Chliveros from November 24 through January 19; **Contemporary Dimension of Public Relations in Greek Reality**, a seminar from November 11 until December 7; **Marketing Principles and Practice**, a seminar from November 9 until December 9; **Relations with the Press** will start on November 18 and continue through December 7. For more information and registration contact the Greek and Other Studies Department at 360-7305 9-1, 4-7 Fri. 9-3.

**TEXTILE ARTS CENTER**, Iperidou 5, tel 322-3335. For beginning dyers and anyone interested in refreshing their memory about **Indigo blue dyeing** can follow a course on November 20 from 9 am to 1 pm and from 5 to 9 pm. For more information call the center at the above number.

## CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

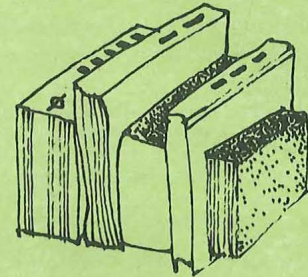
**CROSS CULTURAL ASSOCIATION** meeting will be held at Skaramanga 4b on November 18 at 8:30pm. Subjects include **Educating our children: Options and choices**. Panel discussion. For more information call Nora Haritos, tel 808-2890.

**THE ATHENS COSMOPOLITAN LIONS CLUB**, tel 360-1311, will host dinner meetings at the Royal Olympic Hotel on October 12 and 26 at 9 pm. For more information call Mr Baganis at the above number.

**AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG)**. Welcomes new arrivals. For membership and general information for women of all nationalities, telephone 721-2951 ext. 239, Monday through Friday from 10:30 am - 12:30 pm.

**ST. ANDREW'S WOMEN'S GUILD**. Ecumenical Women's Group meets monthly and offers various outreach programs of interest to Christian women of all faiths. As an arm of St. Andrew's Protestant Church, the guild will offer a hearty welcome to newly-arrived women. For more information telephone 651-7405.

**LA LECHE LEAGUE** is holding a meeting on: **Baby Arrives; The Family and Breast-feeding Baby**, November 2 at 10 am. for Athens north, and November 16 at 10 am. for Athens south. For more information call 802-8672, 639-5268 or 639-1812.



## LIBRARIES

**AMERICAN HELLENIC CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**, Valaoritou 17, Te., 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 a.m.-4 p.m., closed Sat. 25,000 books in English and Greek; English periodicals.

**AMERICAN LIBRARY, USICA**, Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22 (4th floor). Tel.363-7740. Books, periodicals, indexes and U.S. government documents in English. A microfilm-microfiche reader-printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. *The New York Times*, *Time*, *Newsweek* and *Scientific American* available on microfilm. Mon.-Fri. 9:30 a.m.-2 p.m. and Mon.-Thurs.5:30-8:30 p.m.

**BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY**, Kolonaki Sq. Tel.363-3211. Lending Library open Mon.-Fri. 9:30-1:30; Mon.-Thurs. 5:30-8:00.

**BENAKI**, Koumbari 1. Tel. 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, gravures and water-colors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon. 8:30-2:00 p.m.; Sat. closed.

**FRENCH INSTITUTE**, Sina 29. Tel. 362-4301. Books, periodicals, references and records in French. Mon.-Fri. 10:00-1:30, 5-8 p.m., except Mon. mornings.

**THE GENNAEION**, 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.-Fri. 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

**GOETHE INSTITUTE**, Omirou 14-16. Tel. 360-8111. Books, periodicals, references, records and cassettes in German. Mon.-Fri. 9:30 a.m.-2 p.m. and 5-8 p.m., except Wed. afternoons.

**ITALIAN INSTITUTE**, Patission 47. Tel. 522-9294. Books, films, video cassettes and records. Mon.-Fri.11 a.m.-1 p.m.

**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 p.m. 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 p.m.

**NATIONAL LIBRARY**, Panepistimiou St. Tel.361-4413. Open Mon.-Thurs. 9 a.m.-8 p.m., Fri. and Sat. 9 a.m.-2 p.m. 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 a.m.-2:30 p.m. and 4:00-8:45 p.m.

**PARLIAMENT LIBRARY**, Mihalakopoulou 1. Tel.723-5857. Located behind the Pinakothiki (National Gallery), the library is open Mon.-Fri. 8:30 a.m.-2 p.m. 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 LIBRARY**, Massalias 22, 7th floor. Tel.362-9886 (ext.51). Open Mon.-Fri. 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 6-9 p.m. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room. Along with its 6000 volumes of Greek books, it holds an impressive collection of English books on ancient Greek literature and drama, modern literature, Greek history and Greek art (ancient to contemporary), travel atlases and maps. Membership costs 100 drs. per year for Greek citizens or foreigners who hold a residence permit. Other users can check out books as well by paying a deposit of 500 drs. One can check out 2 to 5 books for a period of 2 to 3 weeks.

## MUSEUMS AND SITES

**ACROPOLIS**, open 7:30 a.m.-6:00 p.m., weekdays and 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Sun. The entrance fee of 400 drs includes the museum.

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

**ANCIENT AGORA**, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. weekdays and 9 a.m.-2 p.m. on Sun. 150 drs. entrance fee, half price for students.

**AGORA MUSEUM**, Tel.321-0185. Same hours as Agora, except closed Tues. 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 the ancient Agora. Also houses finds from Agora excavations.

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM OF PIRAEUS**, Harilao Trikoupis 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 a.m.-2:00 p.m. Closed Tues. 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 a.m.-3:00 p.m. Closed Mon. and holidays. Sun. opens from 9 a.m.-2 p.m. Entrance 200 drs., 50 drs. for students.

**CENTER FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITIONS**, Angeliki Hadzimirali 6. Tel.324-3987. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece. Open 9 a.m.-1 p.m. and 5-8 p.m. Closed Sun. afternoon and all day Mon. Entrance free.

**CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM**, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. Open daily from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. and on Sat. 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Closed Tues. and Sun. The museum 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 2000 years of Greek civilization, from 2000 B.C. to the 4th century A.D. On Sat. mornings the museum organizes activities for children. Call 723-4931 or 724-9706 for bookings.

**D. PEIRIDES MUSEUM OF MODERN ART**, 29 King George Ave., Glyfada. Tel.865-3890. Open Mon. and Wed. from 6-10 p.m. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern art.

**GOLANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY**, Levidou 13, Kifissia. Tel: 801-5870 and 808-6405. Open daily, except Fri. from 9:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m., Sun. from 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

**GOUNARO MUSEUM**, G. Gounaropoulos 6, Ano Ilissia. Tel.777-7601. Art and memorabilia of Gounaropoulos, one of Greece's best known artists.

**HELLENIC MARITIME MUSEUM**, Zea, Piraeus. Tel.451-6822, 451-6264. Open daily, except Sun. and Mon. from 9 a.m.-12:30 p.m.

**THE JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE**, 36 Amalias St, 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 a.m.-1 p.m. 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 a.m.-3 p.m. Sun. 9:30 a.m.-2:30 p.m. 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 Toms, a funerary avenue containing the graves and monuments of famous Athenians. The museum houses many finds from the cemetery. Open 9 a.m.-3 p.m. every day except Tues.

**MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART**, Kydathinaion 17, Plaka

(near Nikis St.). Tel. 321-3018. Open 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Mon. Art and artifacts mainly from 18th & 19th centuries.

**NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM**, Patission & Tossitsa Sts. Tel.821-7717 for information in Greek, 821-7724 for information in English. One of the world's finest and most comprehensive collections of ancient Greek art. Open weekdays (except Mon.) 8 a.m.-7 p.m. and Sun. 8 a.m.-6 p.m.

**HISTORICAL MUSEUM**, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Square. Tel.323-7617. Open 9 a.m.-2 p.m. weekdays (except Mon.) and 9 a.m.-1 p.m. weekdays.

**GALLERY OF ART**, (Ethnikin Pinakothiki), Vas. Konstantinos, opposite the Hilton Hotel. Tel.721-1010. A permanent collection including European masters. Tues.-Sat. 9 a.m.-3 p.m. and Sun.10 a.m.-2 p.m. Closed Mon.

## SPORTS

### ARCHERY

**Arion Club**, Glyfada, tel.894-0514.

**Panathinaikos Club**, tel.770-9582.

**ATHELETICS 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, ext.239.

### BADMINTON

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

### BASKETBALL

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

**Panellinios Athletics Association**, Evelpidon & Mavromateon Strs. after 3 p.m., tel.823-3720 or 823-3733.

### BOWLING

The following bowling alleys are open to the public in Athens, with prices for games from 120 to 140 drs and with shoe rentals usually included.

**Blanos Bowling**, Vas. Yiorgou 81 & Dousmani 3, Glyfada, tel.893-2322; open 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Also Vouliagmeni 239, Glyfada, tel.971-4036, open 6 p.m.-2 a.m.

### BOXING

**Penellinios Athletic Assn**, 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, Mantzarou St., Athens, 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 a.m. and 3 p.m. 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 Akadamas 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.642-5748.

### FIELD & TRACK

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

### FISHING

**Amateur Anglers and Maritime Sports Club**, Akti Moutsoupolou, Piraeus, tel.451-5731.

### FLYING

**Athen Aero Club**, Akadimias 27a, tel.361-6205.

### GOLF

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

### GYMNASTICS

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

### HANG GLIDING

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

### HIKING

**Ipethrios Zoi** (Outdoor Life), 9 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 a.m.-2 p.m. and 5 p.m.-midnight, and weekends from 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

### MARTIAL ARTS

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

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

**Penellinios 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 Parachut Club**, Lekka 22, tel.322-3170 (evenings).

### ROLLERSKATING

**Rollerskating Center**, 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"**, Vouliagmeni Beach, tel.896-0906/7.

**Porto Rafti junction of Patission and Mavomateon Streets**. 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, 400 drs entrance fee, umbrellas, snack bar, clubhouse, restaurant available 9 a.m.-7 p.m.

**Lagonissi**, tel. 0299-83911. At Sounion.

### Swimming Pools

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

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

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

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

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

### TABLE TENNIS

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

### TENNIS

Information on clubs and courts from the **Greek Tennis Federation**, tel.821-0478.

Tennis clinic at **Marathon Tomb Tennis Club**. Application available for round robin and amateur tournaments. **Marathon Tomb Tennis Club**. Odos Slieman (0294)55481

### WINDSURFING

**Greek Windsurfing Association**, tel.323-0068



## TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS

### 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 a.m.

**DELPHI**, Nikis 13, tel.323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food, reasonable prices 11 a.m.-11 p.m.

**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. Open 8 a.m.-2 a.m., except Sundays.

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

**FLOKA** Leoforos Kifissias 118, tel.691-4001. A complete restaurant, pastry shop and catering services. Delicious club sandwiches and ice cream pies ("Black Venus", etc.).

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

**KENTRIKON**, Kolokotroni 3, in arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel, tel.323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito, beef in earthenware 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 p.m.-1 a.m.

**NO NAME**, Bouzougou & Moustoxidi 20, tel.642-0306. Piano Bar and restaurant. International cuisine with full cocktail bar. Open daily except Sunday. Lunch 12 noon to 5 p.m. Dinner 8 p.m.- 5 a.m.

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

**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 p.m.

**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 p.m.-2 a.m. and Sundays from 6 p.m.-2 a.m.

**OTHELLO'S**, 45 Mihalakopoulou, Ilissia, tel.729-1481. Speciality: Beef Stroganoff. Open daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sunday.

**PAPAKIA**, Iridanou 5 (behind the Hilton), tel.721-2421. The speciality, as the name suggests, is duck (steamed in cream sauce). Other entrées are lasagna, chicken Kiev, vegetable "pies" and daily specials. Daily from 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

**ROUMELI** Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers), tel.692-2852. At lunchtime a wide selection of Greek dishes; evening specialities are charcoal broils. Daily from 12 p.m. until late. Bakaliaros, Bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros).

**THE PLOUGHMAN**, Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), tel.721-0244. Dartboard, English cooking, and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m., kitchen

closed on Sundays.

**TABULA** Pondou 40, (parallel to Mihalakopoulou, behind the Riva Hotel), tel.779-3072. A varied menu of Greek and international specialities plus a well stocked bar. Fresh fish nightly. Open from 9 p.m.-1 a.m. Closed Sundays.

### PLAKA

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

**BAKALIARAKIA (TA)**, Kydathinaion 41, tel.322-5048. Basement taverna specializing in salt cod in batter usually served with garlic sauce. Souvlaki and delicious salads. **DAMIGOS**, where Kydathinaion meets Adrianou, basement taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, speciality bakaliaro and skordalia; extremely reasonable, friendly service.

**FIVE BROTHERS**, Aeolou St. off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8 a.m.-1 a.m.

**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 p.m.-midnight.

**MILTONS**, Adrianou 19, Plaka, tel.324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large steaks, also fresh fish. Open lunchtime, perfect for business lunches and evenings. Reservations suggested.

**PICCOLINO TAVERNA**, Moni Asteriou between Hatzimihaili and Kydathinaion, opposite the 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 noon-midnight.

**PSARRA**, Erotokritou and Erechtheos Sts., tel.325-0285. An old favorite, great for Sunday lunch, swordfish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12- 5 p.m. and 7 p.m.-2 a.m. daily.

**THE CELLAR**, Kydathinaion and the corner of Moni Asteriou. Quality taverna fare, good service and extremely reasonable prices bring 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 p.m.-2 a.m. daily.

**SOCRATES PRISON**, Mitseon 20, Makryianni, tel.922-

## The Stage Coach

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3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roast lamb with



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# restaurants and night life

and French food. Specialities include *Symposio* filet with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikermi wine laced with wine from Santorini (barrelled).

**THESPIA**, 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 a.m.

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

## PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

**LISSOS**, Aminta 6, Agalma Trouman, Stadion, tel.723-5746. Lunch and dinner every day except Sundays. Banqueting facilities, receptions and meetings. Business lunches at reasonable prices.

**KARAVITIS**, Arkinou 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), Kalevku & Aminda 4, Tel.722-3195. A gathering place for the theatre and after-treatre 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 include filet à la creme with mushrooms and "Roumbosalata". Closed Tuesday.

**THEMISTOKLES**, Vas. Georgeiou 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 p.m. for buffet lunch.

**Galaxy Bar**, presenting singer and pianist Billy Dare performing daily from 9:15 p.m. to 1:45 a.m. except Mondays.

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

**ATHENAEUM INTERCONTINENTAL**, tel.902-3666.

**La Rotisserie**: Superb French cuisine in elegant surroundings. A la carte menu. Live entertainment. Open every day from 8:00 p.m.-midnight. Closed Sunday.

**Première**: Unique kebab specialities from 21 countries. Panoramic view of Athens. Live entertainment. Daily from 8:30 p.m.-2:30 a.m.

**Cafe Pergola**, open every day, all day, every day, from 7:00 a.m.-2:00 a.m., for breakfast, lunch and dinner. International selection, buffet and à la carte.

**Club Labyrinthos**: Latest disco music hits and dazzling light effects. Open every day from 9:00 p.m. to 2:00 a.m. Closed Monday and Tuesday.

**Cafe Vienna**: Wide assortment of Viennese pastries, coffee. Open-faced sandwiches in the evening. Open every day from 11:00 a.m.-01:00 a.m. (Opening October 19)

**Kava Bar**: Open daily from 11:00 a.m.-2:00 a.m. Live entertainment. Happy hour from 5:00-7:00 p.m.

**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. Extensive wine list, including a very good house wine. Open every day for lunch, 12:30-4:30 p.m. and dinner, 8 p.m.-1 a.m. Live dinner music with pianist Yiorgos Niarchos beginning at 9:30 p.m.

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

**Athos Bar**, open every day from 11 a.m.-1:30 p.m. 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 p.m. and from 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

**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 p.m. and from 8 p.m.-midnight.

**LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL**, tel.934-7711.

**Ledra Grill**, international specialities such as chicken Kiev,

pineapple curry and more, also featuring U.S. beef and seafood. Tues.-Sun. nightly, 7:30 p.m.-00:30 a.m. Nightly live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Mattola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

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

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

**MERIDIEN HOTEL**, tel.325-5301/9.

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

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

**CHANDRIS HOTEL**, tel.941-4825.

**The Four Seasons**, Greek and international cuisine, à la carte, drinks, live music, 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

## KOLONAKI

**ACT 1**, Akademies 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 Frivolitof (calamari stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, aubergine (eggplant) with ouzo-flavored mince meat and yogurt.

**BRUTUS**, Voulgaraktonou 67, Lofos Strefi, tel.363-6700. Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatball Brutus" stuffed with cheese, bacon and mushrooms served with a baked potato and special sour cream-like sauce, tiny skewered 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 Ploutarchou St. Kolonaki), tel.722-6374. Top one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 a.m.-11:45 p.m.

**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 p.m.-2 a.m. Sunday 6:30 p.m.-2 a.m.

**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 eggplant purée. Cosmopolitan atmosphere.

**LA RIGGA**, 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, spaghetteria.

**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 p.m.-2 a.m.

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

## KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

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

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

**BARBARA'S**, Ionas St., Kifissia, tel.801-4260. First class restaurant with a welcoming atmosphere. Snails bourguignonne, crêpes with fresh spinach, the best Chateaubriand in Athens.

**BELLE HELENE**, Politeias Square, Kifissia. Tel. 807-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes, Greek

madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms, chicken crêpe with ham, mushrooms, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10:00 a.m.-2:00 a.m.

**BLUE PINE**, Tsaldri 27, Kifissia, tel.807-7745. Country club atmosphere. Renowned for its fine assortment of hors d'oeuvres, also favored for charcoal broils. Piano. Closed Sun.

**CAPRICCIOSA**, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia, tel.801-8960. Pizza restaurant. Open daily from 10 a.m.-1:30 a.m.

**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 kilometre of the National Road, Lamias, tel.801-1757. Turn off at Varioboli. International cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10:30 p.m. Closed Sunday.

**EPESTREFE**, Nea Kifissias (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 p.m. Closed Sunday. Music, piano and songs.

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

**GRAND CHALET**, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia, tel.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.

**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 soups 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. Trikopi and Kritis, Kifissia, tel.801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

**NICHOLAS**, 270 Kifissias Ave., Filothei, tel.681-5497. On Sundays and holidays open also for lunch. Crêpes with cheese stuffing, snails, dolmadakia (ground meat and rice-stuffed vine leaves) bekri mezés (meat cooked in wine).

**NIKOS**, Skopelou 5, Kifissia, tel.801-5537. On a road running parallel to Odos Marathonos, turn right just before the Mobil station at New Erythra. The speciality is topped with oil and oregano.

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

**PELAGOS**, 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 médaillons de boeuf and escalope with tropical fruits. Closed Sunday.

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

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

## HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

**ALATOPIPERO**, Konstantileos/Tsavella, Marousi, tel.802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in a ladohanti) and chicken *sti gastras*. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 p.m.-2 a.m. and Saturday from 8:15 p.m.-3 a.m.

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

**DIOSKOURI**, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico, tel.671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialities: charcoal grilled fish, cooked specialities (casseroles and stews).

**HATZAKOS**, Irodou Attikou 41, Marousi (just below the KAT hospital), tel.802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Speciality: lamb in filo pastry.

**KRITIKO**, Pendelis Ave/Frangokissia, tel.681-3136. Two fireplaces, short orders, *Idolmadakia beyerdi* (a Turkish dish), retsina from the barrel. Open daily, except Mondays from 8 p.m.-midnight and Sunday from noon-midnight.

**KYRANITA**, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, tel.682-5314. Greek



cuisine. Music. Daily from 6 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sundays.  
**O MORIAS**, Vas. Konstantinou 108 and Pelopinissou, 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, Vrillissia, tel.659-3515. Closed Fridays. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, gardoumba (casserole liver, heart, etc.)

**STEKI TOU ANDREA**, Messinias/Kithaironos, Frangoklissia, tel.682-5041. Fried bakaliaros, biefteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). Open nightly from 8 p.m.-2 a.m. and for lunch on Sundays, 12-5 p.m.

**THE VILLAGE II**, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico), tel.671-7775. Pleasant "village" atmosphere, good service. Specialities: lamb cooked over grapevines, *frigandeli*, charcoal-broiled quail.

**TI 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 12-4:30 p.m. and dinner from 7:30 p.m.-midnight.

**TO SPITI**, Frankoploulos 56, New Psychico, tel.672-1757. Private home converted into cozy taverna. Menu offers grills, meatballs, pork in wine sauce with cheese, fava, salads, retsina.

## PALEO FALIRON/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 Calzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, saltimbacca à la Romano, filletto diavolo, Italian and Capriccioso 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 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.-1 a.m.

**MOURIA**, 101 Ahileos, Pal. Faliron, tel.981-3347. Speciality: squab in season. Retsina from the barrel.

**PAPAGALO**, Leof. 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, Pal. Faliron, tel.982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialities. Daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. and Sunday from 12 p.m.-5 p.m.

**PANORAIA**, Seirinou/Tersiphoris Sts, Pal. Faliron, tel.981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimps.

**SEIRINES**, 76 Seirinou, Pal. Faliron, tel.981-1427. On Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliaros* (cod).

**SIXTIES**, Leof. Posidonos 42, tel.981-9355. Elegant restaurant with nouvelle cuisine, bar and live music.

**STA KAVOURAKIA**, 17 Vas. Georgiou, Kalamaki, tel.981-0093. Open only at night 6 p.m.-2 a.m. Crabs *kavouria*, charcoal-broiled octopus, various fish.

## GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

**ANDONIS**, 22 Armenidos, Glyfada, tel.894-7423. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, charcoal grilled octopus.

**BARBA PETROS**, 26 N. Zerva, Glyfada (Aghios Konstantinos), tel.891-4937. On Sundays also open for lunch. Special cheese pies, kid, chicken, short orders.

**CHURRASCO**, 16 Pandoras St., Glyfada. Slick dining, outdoor terrace dining and bar; speciality: steak tartare, fixed at table. Elaborate fairly expensive, elite Athenian crowd.

**DOVINOS**, 2 Plateia Fleming, Glyfada, tel.894-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

**EL GRECO**, Cnr. Kyprou & Feves Sts, Glyfada, tel.899-4249. Various fish dishes, baked and grilled.

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

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

**IMBROS**, 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, speciality: *hilopittes*. Wine from the barrel.

**KASTRO BARBA THOMA**, Vlahika, Vari, tel. 895-9454, open from 11 p.m. Baby lamb, contrefilet, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi* (Innards cooked on the spit), spleen,



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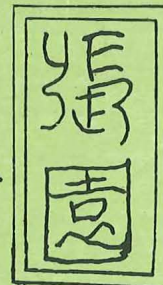
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# restaurants and night life

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 speciality. Open daily except Sunday, for dinner only.

**MAKE UP**, Grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni, tel.896-1508. Open daily for dinner.

**PANORAMA**, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo), tel.895-1298. Constantinopolitan *mezedes*, lobster, fish of all kinds.

**33'S**, Prinkipos Petros 33, Glyfada. Open 8 p.m.-1 a.m. June-Oct. Closed Sun. For reservations call 896-0754

**TO SMARAGDI**, on the coastal road, Kato Voula, tel.895-8207. Shellfish, fresh fish, various hors d'oeuvres.

## PIRAEUS

**DOGA**, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, tel.411-2149. Specialities: snails, kebabs, innards on spit (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

**GARTH'S**, Akti Tr. Moutsopoulou 36, Pasalimani, Pireaus, tel.452-6420. Open Tues.-Sun. 8 p.m.-1 a.m. Friday lunchtime 12-5 p.m. Closed Monday.

**KALYVA**, Vas. 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 p.m.-2 a.m.

**LANDFALL CLUB**, Makriyianni 3, Zea Marina, tel.452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

**VASILENA**, Etollikou 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 Kolety, Freates, tel.451-3432. *Bakalarios*, *bifteki* done over charcoal; start with *retsina*. Known as the Garage locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8 p.m.-2 a.m.

**ZILLER'S**, Akti Koundouriotou 1, tel.411-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of liquors and a complete and reasonably-priced menu. Overlooks the sea and Votsalaki Beach. Daily from 12 p.m.-2 a.m.

## SEAFOOD

**MICROLIMANO**, (or *Turkolimano*, as it is still called) in Piraeus now hosts 22 seafood restaurants, all offering a good meal with excellent service at a table by the sea. Every taxi driver knows where it is, but if you want to use local transportation, take the metro to Faliron station, one stop before the Piraeus terminal, and walk towards the Castella hill, following the sea around to the tiny port (a five-minute walk). If you use the green bus in Syntagma, again get off at Faliron station.

Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Piraeus is at **Freates** around the coast from the Zea seafood menu. Daily noon-midnight.

Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offering fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea. Also for seafood.

**ANDONOPOULOS**, Frederikis 1, Glyfada, tel. 894-5636. An old and comfortable restaurant with an extensive **BOULLABAISSE**, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Avenue), tel. 941-9082. Bouillabaisse, fresh fish and a variety of shellfish. Nightly 7:30 pm-midnight.

**LAMBROS** on the shore road, Posidonos 20, Voula, tel. 896-0144. Variety of appetizers and usually a good assortment of fish. Moderately expensive. Daily 10 am-1 am. Closed Mon.

**PSAROPOULOS**, Kalamon 2, Glyfada, tel. 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful prices.

## COFFEE SHOPS, TEA ROOMS

**AITHRION COFFEE CORNER**, Atrium Shopping Center, Harilaos Trikoupi St., between Akadamas and Panepistimiou. An uptown coffee shop/ouzerie. Fresh ingredients and quick, courteous and efficient service.

**BRETTANNIA**, Omonia Square, open before sunrise to wee hours: fried eggs, yogurt with honey, hot milk and cognac.

**DE PROFUNDIS**, 1 Angelikis Mihalis 1, Plaka, tel.721-4959. Pleasant antique-filled environment. Quiches, pies and pastries. English teas and a variety of coffees and spirits. Classical music on the stereo. Open every day from noon-1 a.m.

**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.

**JIMMY'S**, Valaoritou 7 & Voukourestiou, tel.362-8359. Flaky, light croissants and other breakfast goodies.

**OREA ELLADA**, (Beautiful Greece), the charming café of the center of Hellenic tradition, 36 Pandrossou St, Monastiraki. Coffee, drinks and snacks. Sit among pottery, handicrafts and antique treasures and enjoy a view of the Acropolis: 9:30 a.m.-7:30 p.m. daily, Sunday until 2:30 p.m.

**LOTUS**, Glafkou 14 & D. Vasiliou, Neo Psychico, tel.671-7461. Aromatic teas, pastries and fruit juices. Also sandwiches and crêpes. Wonderful selection of music. Unusual decor. Mostly a young crowd.

**STROFES**, Hamilton 7, Plateia Victorias, tel.883-3625. Hot and iced teas, spoon sweets, homemade liqueurs, fruit salad and pineapple jelly. French, Italian and American music. from 1930/1950. Old Greek newspapers and magazines.

**TO TRISTRATO**, Ag. Geronda-Dedalou 4, Plaka, tel.324-4472. Milk shop. Breakfast with fruit specialities, cakes, sweets, coffee.

## STEAKHOUSES

**FLAME STEAK HOUSE**, Hadziyianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton), tel.723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly from 7 p.m.-1 a.m.

**PONDEROSA**, Kifissias 267, Kifissia, tel.801-4493. Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House. The speciality is American Style Steaks. Behind Olympic Airways, near Plateia Kifissias. Open Mon.-Fri. from 6 p.m.-2 a.m. Sat. & Sun. from 3 p.m.-2 a.m.

**PRINCE OF WALES**, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St, tel.777-8008. Open every day from 12 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed 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 p.m.-4 op.m. and 7 p.m.-1 a.m. Closed Sunday.

**STEAK ROOM**, Egintou 6 (between Hilton and U.S. Embassy), tel.721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoal 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 a.m.-2 a.m.

**ERATO**, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Square). Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7 p.m.-2 a.m., except Sunday when it opens for lunch at noon. International cuisine (Greek and French).

**BAGATELLE**, Ventiri 9 & Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton), tel.721-8893. Piano. Open daily from 7 p.m.-1 a.m. 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 anglaise*.

**JE REVIENS**, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, tel.721-1174. Speciality 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 mediterranean, seafood, seasonal salads. Piano.

## ITALIAN

**AL CONVENTO**, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki, tel.723-9163. Gourmet specialities: pasta and scalloppine. Nightly from 8 p.m.-1 a.m. Closed Sunday.

**AL TARTUFO**, Posidonos 65, Pal. Faliro, tel.982-6560. Specialities: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, filet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Nightly from 7:30 p.m.-2 a.m. Lunch Saturday and Sunday.

**ARCOBALENO**, 14 Nap. Zerva, Glyfada Square, tel.894-

2564. Speciality: shrimp provencale.

**DA WALTER**, Evzonon & Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, tel.724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialities: rigatoni with four cheeses, filet Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8 p.m.-1 a.m.

**IL FUNGO**, Posidonos 68, Pal. Faliron, tel.981-6765. Specialities: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scalloppine. Nightly from 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Saturday 12:30 p.m.-2:30 a.m. Closed Wednesday for lunch.

**LA BOUSSOLA**, near metro station Kifissia, tel.808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under same management as "La Boussole" in Glyfada. Filet à la diavolo and "Triptiho à la Boussole" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the 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 p.m.-2 a.m. and on Sunday and holidays from noon-2 a.m.

**LA TARTARUGA**, 25th of March 38 & Palaiologlou Sts, Halandri, tel.682-8924. Large portions of piquant entrees and pizza, also Italian main dishes. Chilled glasses. Very reasonable prices.

**TOSCANA**, 16 Thisseos, Vouliagmeni, tel.896-2497/8. Open every evening. International and Italian cuisine (also Greek dishes). 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 Korean, Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Parking. Open daily 10:30 a.m.-4 p.m. 6:30 p.m.-1 a.m.

**SEOUL**, 8 Eritanias, Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), tel.692-4669. Specialities: beef *boukouti* (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**, Leof. Kifissias 267 (near the trohonomo), tel.801-5335. The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of all dishes. Open Mon.-Thurs.6:30-11:30 p.m. Fri. & Sat.6:30-12:00 p.m.

## LEBANESE/ARABIC

**ALI BABA**, Poseidonos Ave. 13, Kalamaki, tel.983-0435, 983-2984. Restaurant and Arabian music hall. Superb Oriental cuisine with Lebanese "meze" and a rich variety of sweets. Floor show with belly dancers. Every night from 10:30 p.m.

**BEYROUTH**, Karapanou 13, Glyfada, tel.893-1169. Lebanese "meze", specialities and sweets. Take out service, home deliveries. Open daily 8 p.m.-2 a.m. Sat. & Sun. also 1-4 p.m.

**KASBAH**, (Caravel Hotel), tel.729-0721. Entrees include chicken livers piquant and hommos (chickpeas with tahini). Closed Sunday.

**MARALINAS**, Vrassidas 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels), tel.723-5425. Open for lunch and dinner. Lebanese meze, charcoal grills.

**MIRAMARO**, Aristotelous 5 & 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**, Akadamas Ave.43, Central Athens, tel.360-4260, 360-1877. Club-Restaurant. "An underground oasis in the heart of Athens". Select menu for cosmopolitan clientele. International and Oriental music floor show.

## CYPRIOI

**AGRINO**, Falirou Ave., Koukaki (opp. Intercontinental Hotel), tel.921-5285. Restaurant, taverna, bar. Traditional Greek, Cypriot, English and Continental cuisine. Piano and guitar music. Open from 10:00 a.m. until after midnight.

**KIRKY**, 1 Pendelis, Kefalari, tel.808-0338. 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*.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIAN

**SVEJK**, Roybesi 8 (Neos Kosmos), tel.901-8389. Specialities: *sbitkova*, *knedik*, *palatzinka* etc. Closed Tuesday.



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### INDONESIAN

**RAMAYANA**, Askepiou 74, tel.361-8973. Indian and Chinese cuisine. Open daily from 7:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m. Closed Sundays.

### 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**, Polyia 39, Ano Patissa, tel.201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialties: Sepias con Olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork filet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8 p.m. Closed Monday.

**SEVILLA**, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ag. Sostis Church), tel.932-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla, sangria.

### CHINESE

**CHANG'S HOUSE**, Doiranis 15 & Athidon, Kallithea, tel.959-5191, 959-5179. Under same management as The China. Open daily from 12-3:30 p.m., 7:30 p.m.-2 a.m. Closed Sun. lunch.

**GOLDEN DRAGON**, 122 Syngrou Ave. & G. Olympiou 27-29, tel.923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30-3:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.-midnight.

**KOWLOON**, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12-3 p.m. for lunch and 7 p.m.-1 a.m. Specialities include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

**LONG 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 & Leof. 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 p.m.

**THE RED DRAGON**, Zirini 12 & Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirion Sports Center), tel.801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialities: Malaysian noodles with shrimp. crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

### JANAPESE

**KYOTO**, Garibaldi 5 (on Philopappou Hill), tel.923-2047. Japanese delicacies in a comfortable setting. Daily 12-3 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.-midnight. Closed Sun.

**MICHIKO**, Kydathinaion 27, Plaka, tel.322-0980. A historic mansion houses this multi-roomed restaurant. Japanese garden; traditional music. Daily 12:30-2:30 p.m., 6:60 p.m.-midnight. Closed Sun.

### GERMAN

**ALT BERLIN**, Kolokotroni 35, Kefalari, tel.808-1324. Restaurant, sweets, ice cream. Open 9 p.m.-2 a.m.

**RITTENBOURGH**, Formionos 11, Pangrati, tel.723-8421.



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For reservations call: 896-2710

### AUSTRIAN

**VIENEZIKI GONIA**, Ventouri & Ouranias 13, Holargos, tel.652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music. fireplace.

### VEGETARIAN

**EDEN**, restaurant and cafe, 3 Flessa Str. Plaka, tel.324-8858. Charming meeting place for travelers (backpackers); juices, salads and sweets.

**JUICY**, Loukianou 34, Kolonaki, tel.722-4817. Menu includes large array of exotic juices and fruit cocktails. 'Juicy' salad, cheese and vegetable sandwiches, soya burgers and a daily vegetarian special. Prices tend to be steep but portions are generous and quality of produce excellent. Open Mon. through Sat. 11 a.m.-2 a.m. and Sun. 6 p.m.-2

### CREPERIES

**MARIONETTA**, 40 Ippokratous St. and Didotou St. (corner). Old Neoclassical house with magnificent marionettes on the walls and hanging from the roof. Specialities: shrimp crêpe, "Marionetta" crêpe, cold pork salad, wine barrel, beer, fruit juices.

**PHADRA**, Metsovou 14, tel.883-5711. Neoclassic house decorated by young Greek artists. Large variety of unusual crêpes. Closed Tuesday.

**RUMOR'S**, 35 Dimokritou St., Kolonaki, tel 364-1977. Specialities: Tuna crêpe, spinach and cheese crêpe, salads (also restaurant).

**TO ROLOI**, (The Clock), Aristotelous St., Victoria Square. Crêpes with chocolate, ice cream, honey and walnuts, dinner crêpes.

### OUZERIES

**APOTSOS**, Panepistimiou 10 (in the arcade), tel.363-7046. Probably the oldest ouzeri in Athens, in operation since 1900. The posters which cover the walls may be among the oldest found anywhere. Meatballs, sausages, smoked ham, potatoes, salami. Daily from 11:30 a.m.-3 p.m. Closed Sunday.

**ATHINAIKON**, cnr. 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

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shrimps. Daily 11:30 a.m.-5 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.-11:30 p.m. 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.

### SPECIALTY SWEET SHOPS

**HIGH LIFE**, Akti Posidonos 43, Pal. Faliron. 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 a.m.-9 p.m.

### FAST FOODS

**GALLERIA TITANIA**, (Titania Hotel, street level), Panepistimiou 52. Fresh fruit salad and fruit drinks, ice cream, sandwiches, pitta, sweets and coffee. Small bar. Open 7 a.m.-2 a.m.

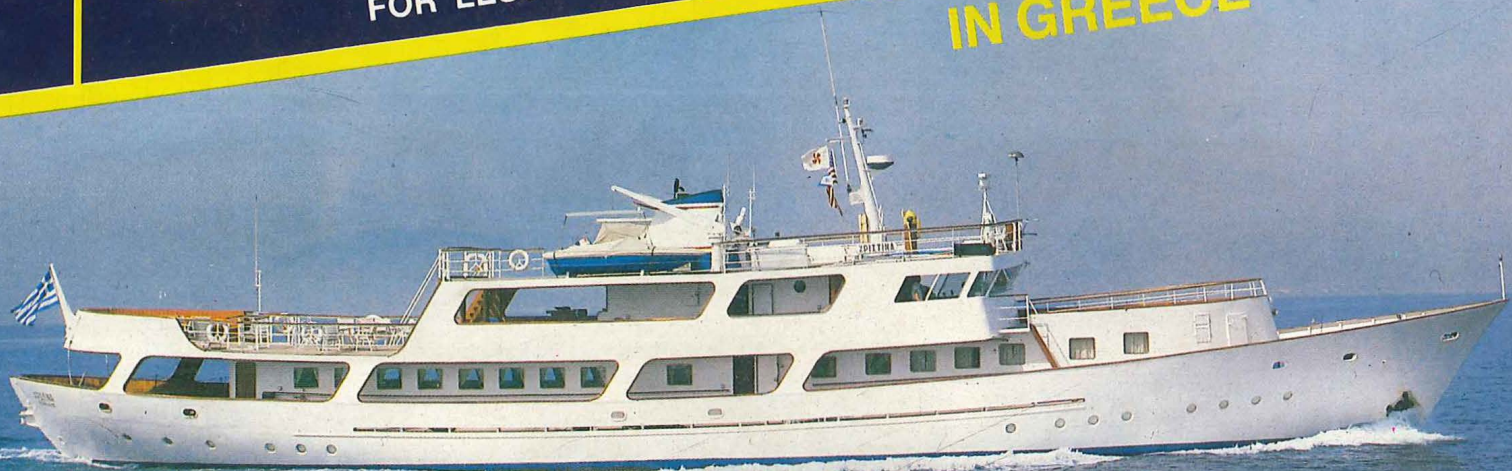


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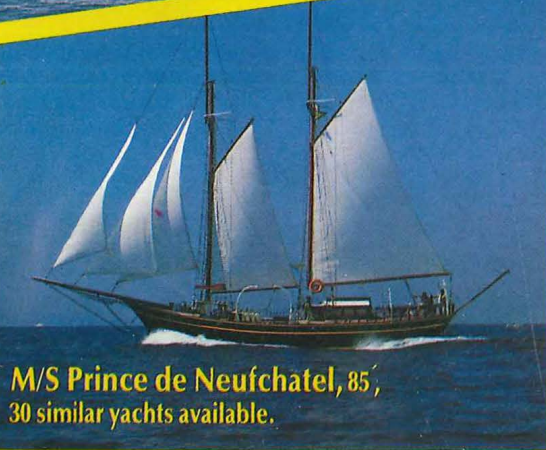
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