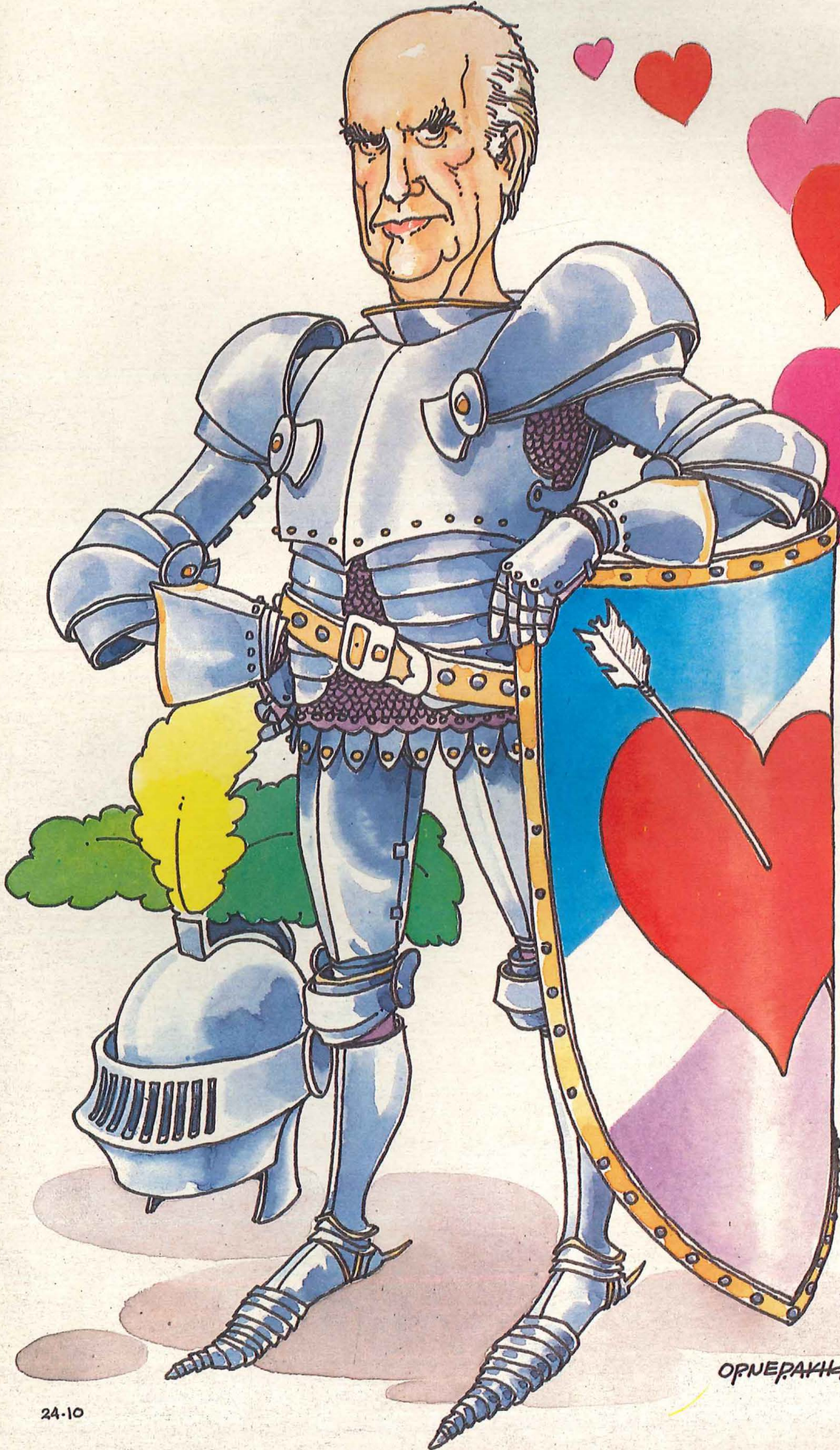


ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



**Papandreou
pulls through,
but will PASOK?**

**Radio days
in Thessaloniki**

**For Olympic,
the future is now**

**EC: Down
on the farm**

**Admirable
Admiral
Bouboulina**

ΟΡΝΕΡΑΚΗΣ 88

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TASIS HELLENIC

letters

Dear Editors,

Did you see this in the *International Herald Tribune*?

Greece to Pave Path to Dukakis Site

Athens (NYT) – The government has announced the approval of a \$700,000 public works project to pave a road on the island of Lesbos leading to the "hometown" of Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, the Democratic presidential candidate.

Athens was urged by representatives of the village of Pelopi, to which Mr. Dukakis traces his ancestry, to approve the project. A one-lane dirt track will be improved and lengthened.

What do we have here – St. Michael of Lesbos? Has he, unknown to the great unwashed public, performed miracles already, like maybe solving the Cyprus problem?

What other reason could possibly justify spending such an incredible amount of money on a village no one ever heard of? I assume we already have all the hospitals we need and that there are no neglected sick or elderly among us.

If a highway is needed to bus Dukakis devotees to the shrine of his origins why can't these pilgrims pay for it; for example the Greeks and their American friends who have "Americans for Dukakis" signs in their windows?

What if he isn't elected (a safe bet at the moment)?

There will be another boondoggled project that leads to nowhere. But then maybe they can make an outdoor roller-skating rink out of it for extraterrestrials, or even a landing pad for the Goodyear dirigible!

*Disgustedly,
Robin Wood
Plaka*

Editors,

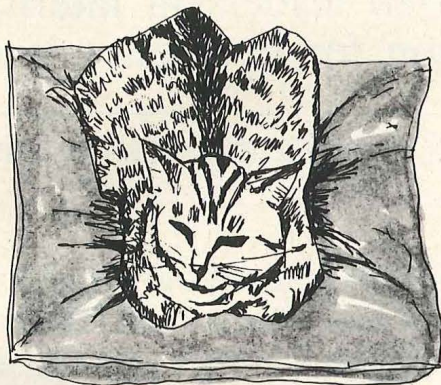
At the risk of exposing how long I have been around, I should like to make a correction in the ramblings of Alec Kitroeff. It was Maureen O'Sullivan who co-starred with Johnny Weismuller in the "Tarzan" pictures of the 1930s.

Ms O'Sullivan married director John Farrow and they had seven children, the most famous of whom is Mia Farrow.

In the 1960s, Ms O'Sullivan appeared in a successful Broadway show, *Never Too Late*, in which she played a middleaged housewife who suddenly discovers she is about to become a mother again. Her stage husband was Paul Ford. This was made into a film in 1965, with the two stars of the stage.

May I request more of the Freaks and Jerks from friend Kitroeff?

*All the best,
Connie Soloyanis*



Stop beefing

Dear Editor,

Your Diary item "Bad Beef" published in the October 1988 issue is incorrect. You give the impression that only meat from Germany has been blocked for hormone tests at Greek borders. Meat from Holland and Belgium has also been blocked during the same period.

All laboratory tests made by the Greek authorities, however, have proven negative, so no beef containing hormones has been either exported or imported into Greece.

Please note that the Federal Republic of Germany has the strongest and strictest food laws.

*Sincerely yours,
C.M.A. German Agricultural
Marketing Board
Franz Klarner
Delegate for Greece*

THE ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly
Founded in 1974

Vol.XV No.181 November 1988

Owned and published by
The Athenian Press Ltd
Peta 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece
Tel 322-3052, 322-2802

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Phototypeset by
FOTRON
Tsakalof 31, Kolonaki
Printed by
Singhrones Ektiposis Ltd
Reproduction, film, montage
MEMIGRAF O.E.
tel. 363-6358

The Athenian, founded in 1974 is published monthly. Tel 322-2802, 322-3052. Single copies: Drs 250. Subscription rates: one year Greece 2.800 Drs. Air Mail: Europe \$25. All other countries air mail \$27. All other countries surface mail \$25. Send subscription orders, inquiries and changes of address to The Athenian, Peta 4, 105 58 Athens, Greece. Unsolicited manuscripts, photographs and artwork are welcome but should be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Editorial correspondence should include the correspondent's telephone number; letters to the editor are considered for publication but may be condensed due to space considerations.

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FEATURES

16 Papandreou pulls through, but will PASOK?

The prime minister is recuperating from triple by-pass surgery, but the prognosis for Papandreou's personal and political future is still dubious. Jeanne Bourne files a post-operative report on the premier, Ms. Liani, and the socialist government

19 For Olympic, the future is now

Olympic's young executives 'talk a good line' regarding the airline's future in the post-1992 'open skies'. Robert Bartholomew interviews the carrier's commercial, financial and operations directors to determine what's on the horizon



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22 Down on the farm

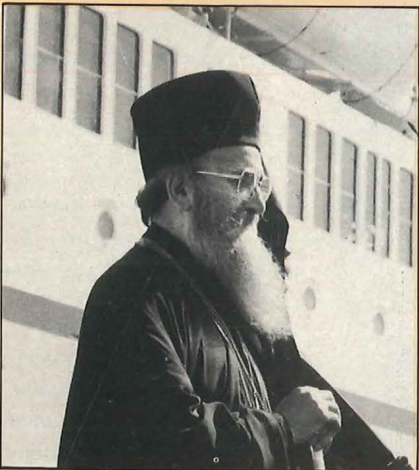
In their second installment on the EC, Mary French and Robert Bartholomew focus on agriculture, and investigate Greece's continuing difficulties in making the most of what Brussels has to offer in the way of aid and assistance

26 Autumn of the Patriarch

This past fall, the Monastery of St. John celebrated its 900th anniversary. Greek Ecumenical Patriarch Demetrius was on hand for the joyous festivities (and Elizabeth B. Herring was on Patmos with her trusty Nikon)

28 Radio days

This was the year of radio in Thessaloniki. The airwaves opened up – legally – for the first time. Steve Vass, and many other northern listeners, have long been tuned-in to the trail-blazing "pirates" who made all this music possible



Page 26

30 Admirable Admiral

Bouboulina, or Laskarina Pinotzi Giannoula Boubouli, was a great heroine of the Greek Revolution, and quite a character, to boot. Michael House profiles this controversial 18th century commander

32 1988 Greek Film Festival

It was (yawn) not such a great year for the industry, but there were two or three exceptions. B. Samantha Stenzel flew to Thessaloniki for screenings and the award ceremony and reports back on the good, the bad and the mediocre

40 The elusive mathematician

Pythagoras is somewhat of a cipher: he left little behind in the way of a written legacy. Historical sleuth J.M. Thursby digs deep and turns up a portrait of this surprisingly 'modern' 5th century BC thinker



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DEPARTMENTS

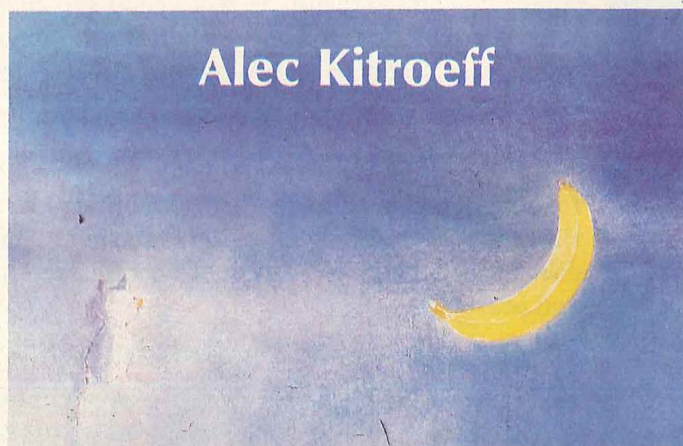
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Cover: Spyros Ornerakis

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announces the publication of

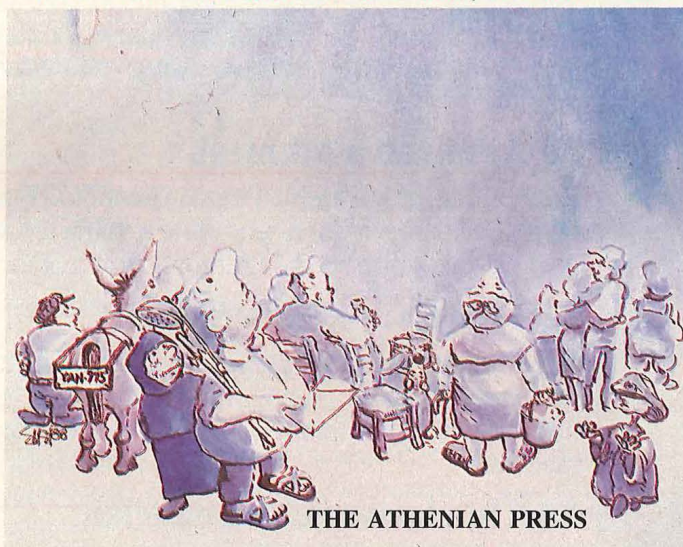
Alec Kitroeff's
The Bananaless Republic

THE HUMOROUS SIDE OF GREECE IN THE '80s BY THE ATHENIAN'S STAR COLUMNIST



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Snug as a bug in Rhodes

Last year they thought they had found the Colossus of Rhodes, but they were wrong. This year they thought they had found a bug on Rhodes (proverbial for cleanliness), and they were right. In fact they found three. It was just another proof of the truth of that ancient Greek maxim: "Keep you goals low and they are more likely to be achieved."

Late in September the European Democratic Union (EDU) held its annual conference on Rhodes. It was the eleventh conference held by conservative governments and it had been organized by opposition party New Democracy under the careful supervision of Constantine Mitsotakis. The venue – fashionable Rhodos Beach Hotel – was given top-security treatment.

Five prime ministers checked in. Among 20 conservative governments represented at cabinet level, Mesut Yilmaz, foreign secretary of Turkey's ruling Motherland party, came over by yacht from Marmaris. Glafkos Clerides arrived from Cyprus. There was also the executive secretary of EDU, Andreas Koll, and the two-day conference was chaired by the vice-chancellor and foreign minister of Austria, Alois Mock.

Even at the most sophisticated conferences there may be mechanical dysfunctions but in this case the hook-up was more thorough than anyone could imagine.

The first public announcement that a telephone was being tapped while the conference was in session behind closed doors came from that ever-ready, gung-ho, early-bird-gets-the-first-worm, state-run, super-utility, OTE, the Greek Telecommunications Company. OTE is so fast on the trigger that it disconnects phones for nonpayment of bills that it has not even mailed out yet. Its general director is Theofanis Tombras, the self-elected J. Edgar Hoover of the Levant.

In a midday statement on September 23, OTE said that a listening device had been planted in the conference room. OTE technicians had hooked up the

phones, it went on to explain, but the equipment had been sent down from Athens by the organizers. Therefore, it implied, New Democracy had planted the bug.

Great was the consternation of all freedom-loving peoples at this terrible revelation, but it was only part of the story. Just after 9:00 AM the same day when the press had left the conference hall, a secretary of Mr Koll's was surprised to discover over a phone she picked up that she could clearly hear the proceedings of the meeting within. When those *in camera* were informed, a search led to the discovery of a listening device nestling in Mr Monk's telephone. A big bug hunt which followed exposed two more. What the delegates thought of at this point no one in the outside world could know since the devices had already been disconnected, but delegates agreed with ND to keep the matter quiet, for the moment at least, in order to avoid disgracing the country.

Most likely something would have been said during the press conference called for at 4:00 PM but by that time OTE had already let the bug, as it were, out of the bag. How, it was wondered, could it ever have known that a phone was being tapped when no announcement had been made? Five prime ministers and representatives of 20 governments put their formidable brains together and came to the sensational conclusion that it was the folks over at OTE who had planted it and been listening in – that is, until the device was removed. But why this should have led to the witless decision to announce the discovery prematurely, left many a conservative scratching his wise old head.

Of course the statement issued by the EDU said it had no proof that the Greek government was responsible for the bugging, but the incident took on the dimensions of an international scandal, especially because of the high-level delegation participating.

"Telephone tapping," said Mr Mock, "may happen in Moscow, Romania and Bulgaria, but nothing of this kind has happened in the 11 years of the

EDU's existence."

OTE's implication that ND was bugging its own conference aroused ridicule as well as contempt.

"In the land of Plato and Aristotle," the Austrian Vice Chancellor added, "logic must prevail. How is it possible that New Democracy could possibly want to eavesdrop on discussions which it was fully recording?"

In a strongly-worded statement the EDU said that it expected the Greek government to commence a thorough legal investigation of the incident and properly punish those responsible for the crime. If satisfactory replies were not provided, it went on, the matter would be brought before the European Parliament.

The Greek government, however, dismissed the announcement as 'insulting' and claimed that the whole matter was staged by *agents provocateurs* working with ND to embarrass the government. It also regretted Mr Mock's statement that a political crisis was continuing in Greece while it was holding the EC presidency.

"He should know," said the government spokesman, "that our responsibilities towards the EC are being fulfilled in the most exemplary manner under the continuous supervision of Prime Minister and EC President Andreas Papan-dreou."

Probably Mr Mock did not realize what constitute "the most exemplary manners" in the land of Plato and Aristotle today, let alone that telephone tapping is a popular sport at OTE whereby Mr Tombras can keep his hugely overstuffed, PASOK-voting employees entertained.

And, besides, Mr Koll's secretary may not have realized herself that in this land formerly inhabited by Plato and Aristotle, where everyone every day charges everyone else with living 'in a world of fantasy', she was not hearing Mr Mitsotakis & Co. *in camera* but, over one of OTE's invariably crossed lines, picking up 'sweet nothings' whispered by lovers over a house phone in Harefield Hospital, Uxbridge.

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Jeanne Bourne

Mob vandalizes central Athens

What started as a peaceful protest turned into an ugly mob scene as so-called 'anarchists' joined a demonstration in front of parliament opposing the light sentence meted out to a policeman who killed a student in 1985.

The peaceful march was organized by the National Students Union (EFFE) to protest the two and a half year suspended sentence policeman

Athanassios Melista received for the shooting of 15-year-old Michalis Kalteza. Over 1000 people participated in the march.

Justice Minister Agamemnon Koutsoyorgas said Melista's sentence had been appealed and that the Supreme Court public prosecutor would investigate the possibility of taking disciplinary action against the judges responsible

for handing down the sentence.

A second group, who, according to the government spokesman, were associated with the Communist Party of the Interior-Renovative Left Youth Organization, joined the peaceful group and began shouting: "This night is for Michalis." As the unruly crowd threw Molotov cocktails and rocks, riot police used tear gas to disperse the group. The mob of over 100 young people then headed down Panepistimiou Street from the parliament leaving a trail of broken windows, fiery rubbish piles and vandalized shops.

The rioters then fled to the sanctuary of the Athens National Technical University (Polytechnion) grounds, which is 'legally immune'. "We cannot violate the immunity of the university even if criminal elements have entered the grounds," said Minister of Public Order, Anastassios Sehiotis. He added, "Those who caused the damage were criminals disguised as anarchists."

Education Minister George Papan-dreou later visited the Polytechnic to determine the extent of the damage and to meet with student representatives. Mr Papan-dreou stated that he was in favor of respecting the university immunity.

Kalteza was killed in 1985 during a takeover of the Polytechnic commemorating the November 17, 1974 student uprising that contributed to the collapse of the junta. According to press accounts at the time, officer Melista was in a police bus when several students attacked it with Molotov cocktails. After the policeman extinguished the fires, Kaltezas appeared with another fire bomb. The policeman said he pulled his gun out to scare the student but not to kill him. Kaltezas' body was found five metres away from the bus with a single fatal gunshot wound. An unused Molotov cocktail was lying beside him, press reports said.

At the time of the killing, Prime Minister Andreas Papan-dreou stated, "I condemn the shameless murder of the young demonstrator. But since moral condemnation alone is not enough, I have given instructions so there will be exemplary punishment against both the perpetrator of this crime and against all other found responsible."

Rallou Manou: first lady of the dance

Choreographer, dancer and founder of the Greek Chorodrama, Rallou Manou, died suddenly in Athens on October 15. She was 73.

Born in Athens in 1915, Rallou Manou was the scion of several of Greece's most distinguished families. Among her grandparents alone there were a Mavrocordatos and an Argyropoulos as well as a Manos, and her sister Aspasia became the morganatic wife of King Alexander.

Rallou Manou began her studies with Koula Pratsika who then had the best dance school in Athens. In the 1930s she continued her activities in rhythm, gymnastics, music and dance abroad, first in Munich and Paris and later in New York where she studied under Martha Graham and Doris Humphrey.

On her return to Greece, Rallou Manou introduced the Graham method here and joined the National Theatre as a choreographer in 1948.

A turning point in her life was the foundation of the Greek Chorodrama in 1951 which immediately brought her into close contact with major Greek artists. The most noted painters of the period – Engonopoulos, Vassiliou, Hadzikiyriakos-Ghika, Tsarouhis and Moralis – all designed sets for her and leading composers wrote for her some of their most popular scores, such as Hadzidakis' *The Cursed Serpent* and Theodorakis's *Song of the Dead Brother*. Another landmark of modern Greek dance was *Six Popular Pictures* based on the rembetika songs of Tsitsanis memorably orchestrated by Hadzidakis with costumes by Moralis.

Over the years the Greek Chorodrama has performed in leading European capitals, the USSR, the US, Egypt, Cyprus, Iran and at Epidaurus for the first time in 1980. During this period it has never deviated from the manifesto which Rallou Manou put forth in 1951: "The use of choreographic, musical and designing elements from the Greek tradition for the creation of characteristic and pioneering theatrical art and for the promotion of Greece through them." The bulk of her choreographic work was based, then, on ancient Greek tragedy and comedy, Greek mythology, and modern Greek history and everyday life.

The death of Rallou Manou brings one step closer the end of an era whose contribution to the artistic and cultural life of this country has yet to be measured. One of the things that future historians will find significant is that so much of the preservation of the Greek heritage during this period was the work of women from privileged social positions – one thinks of Angheliki Hadzichali and of Dora Stratou who died earlier this year – but also from environments that directed these advantages not to social amusements but to a total commitment to national ideals realized through the cultural organization of a popular tradition which, all these women felt, was so important that the identity of the modern Greek state depended on it.

"That which is truly Greek has no foreign source," Rallou Manou once wrote, "nor is it a matter of citizenship. It is something that flows in your veins. You either have it or you don't."

Rallou Manou is survived by her husband, the noted architect Pavlos Mylonas, a daughter, two sons, and several grandchildren.

Armenian protest

Members of the Armenian National Committee staged a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy here demanding that Nagorno-Karabakh region be incorporated with Soviet Armenia.

About 200 people were involved in the protest chanting "Karabakh is Armenian" and calling on Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to find a solution to the problem.

The embassy's first secretary, Vladimir Plotnikov, received a delegation from the group and told them that "the Soviet government understands their problem and is doing its utmost to restore order in the region."

US bases - round ten

US and Greek officials completed the tenth round of negotiations on the future of the US military bases in Greece last month in which they avoided discussion of the planned closure of one airbase but instead focused on military aid.

The talks had broken off following a disagreement over the Greek decision to close Hellenikon Airbase but resumed after a compromise was made during a meeting last month between US Secretary of State George Shultz and Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias.

In that meeting Shultz accepted the Greek demand that Hellenikon be closed in return for its functions' being transferred to other American facilities in Greece.

The eleventh round will take place next month in Washington.

Rashid to be extradited

A Greek court ordered the extradition last month of a Palestinian wanted by the US for his alleged involvement in a bomb attack on an American passenger plane. If the order is approved by Greek Minister of Justice, Agamemnon Koutsoyiorgas, it will be the first time an alleged terrorist has been extradited from Greece.

US authorities allege that Mohammed Rashid, 34, was involved in a mid-flight explosion that took place aboard a Pan Am jet as it flew from Tokyo to Honolulu. A 14-year old Japanese boy was killed and several others injured in the incident. The US authorities are charging Rashid with premeditated murder, the destruction of an aircraft



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Rashid was arrested last May at Athens International Airport on charges of entering Greece on a false passport. He was originally sentenced to seven months in jail for that charge but an Athens appeals court lowered the sentence to five months. He will complete this term by the end of the year, after which he can be extradited to the US.

Olive oil info

The "Olive Oil Information Office" opened last month in Athens as part of a two-year EC promotion campaign. The goal is to increase public awareness of the health benefits of olive oil.

The advertising campaign will take place in several EC countries, including Greece, which is one of the largest producers and consumers of olive oil.

Taxis block airport

A three-day taxi strike last month culminated in the siege of Athens Inter-

national Airport. About 1000 banner-waving taxi drivers surrounded and cut off the airport grounds for several hours, causing delays for incoming and departing passengers. The drivers left after representatives were able to deliver their demands to European transport ministers arriving at the airport. The drivers are against the ban on half the taxis and private cars entering the center of Athens on alternate days.

The taxi demonstration further compounded the aviation workers' strike which forced cancellations and delays of most domestic and international flights. About 2000 civil aviation workers, including ground crews, and baggage handlers, stopped work for 48 hours demanding more pay.

Bulgarian seeks asylum

A member of Bulgaria's national assembly, which is the communist regime's parliament, last month sought political asylum at the Turkish consulate in northern Greece along with her

husband and their 4-year old son.

The woman was identified as Seydiye Tahirove, 34, a representative for the Plovdiv district in the 400-member national assembly. Her husband, Ahmet, 36, and their son, Pamer, escaped with her. They had come to Greece for a one-week holiday early last month as part of a pre-conceived plan to seek asylum.

A police spokesman in Komotini, in northern Greece, said the family were of Turkish origin and objected to the current 'Bulgarization' drive against ethnic Turks being pursued by the Sofia regime. The spokesman said that Turkish authorities immediately agreed to Tahirove's request.

A considerable number of Bulgarians of Turkish origin have sought asylum in Greece in the past, but never before a political official.

Not led into temptation

The first screenings of Martin Scorsese's film *The Last Temptation of*



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THE ATHENIAN

Christ based on the 1951 novel of Nikos Kazantzakis caused riots in the streets of Athens last month. Hundreds of protesters carrying wooden crosses were repelled by police wielding tear gas. Two downtown cinemas sustained serious damage when priests within ripped screens with knives.

"The aim of the film is to make a mockery of Jesus Christ and to distort the truth," read a statement released by the press office of the Holy Synod.

Censorship is prohibited in Greece and "no administrative authority can ban the screening of a film," said a government spokesman. "The Holy Synod can appeal to the public which will then use its own judgment."

The PASOK youth movement described the reactions as "medieval" and the Greek Left denounced the demonstrations as fanatical displays of violence and bigotry.

President in absentia

President Sartzetakis did not attend ceremonies led by the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople on Patmos late in September observing the 900th anniversary of the foundation of the Monastery of St John. Later, when Demetrius I arrived in Piraeus on what was called a 'head-of-state' visit, the head of the Greek state was again absent.

Many believed that the president still feels slighted by the Patriarch for not greeting him at the door of the Hotel Grande Bretagne before a luncheon given in his honor by His Beatitude earlier this year. Further press reports that the president's relations with the government were again strained were dismissed as not only inaccurate but belonging to "a sphere of creative fantasy."

Elli Alexiou

Known as 'the grandmother of Greek letters', Elli Alexiou died suddenly at the age of 94 in Athens on September 27. During her long and prolific career she wrote a stream of novels, short stories, plays, essays and biographies.

Elli Alexiou was born in Iraklion in 1884, studied in Athens, published her first novel in 1931 and was active with the communist National Liberation Movement (EAM) during the Nazi occupation. Continuing post-graduate studies abroad, she took a degree from



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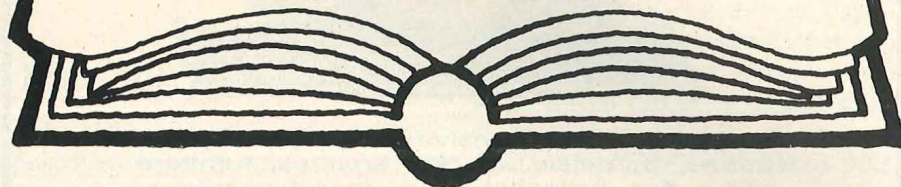
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THE ATHENIAN

the Sorbonne in history and phonetics. Deprived of citizenship for her left-wing activities, she toured socialist countries with her sister, Galatea, and her husband, author Nikos Kazantzakis whose biography she wrote.

She first returned to Greece in 1962 to attend her sister's funeral and in 1966 was sent to Averof Prison for 'anti-national acts and spreading propaganda'. She fled to Bucharest where she was active on Greek radio. During the junta her works were banned. After the reestablishment of democracy, she was made honorary parliamentary deputy of the communist party.

In Brief

■ The new shopping hours which are continuous but subtly differ by category as to the exact hour of opening and closing had even know-it-all Athenians confused on October 1. As food stores close daily now half an hour before small retail shops, boutique owners are complaining that the government is trying to put them out of business by starving them to death.

■ At a European Conference on Child and Teenage Gynaecology held in Rhodes recently it was revealed that 38.6 percent of all teenage girls in Greece have had an abortion by the age of 18 and that over half of these have had two abortions. All but one quarter of these teenagers, the report added, rely on the use of contraceptives by their partners.

■ The six-and-a-half metre papyrus boat *Papyrella* faced heavy winds on its historic passage from Lavrion in Attica to the island of Milos. The vessel made of thick paper, bound by ropes and paddled by four oarsmen was inspired by boats built in ancient Egypt. The purpose of the adventure was to show how Mesolithic mariners were able to transport obsidian which is found only on Milos to the mainland. Obsidian is a very hard volcanic stone used by early cultures in the Peloponnese as a cutting tool.

■ For reasons of honor a 79-year-old farmer from Amalias in the Peloponnese slew a 70-year-old fellow villager whom he believed was having erotic relations with his wife, also 70. Constantine Toufas said his suspicions were first aroused when the victim gave his wife a ride from the fields home on his plow. Toufas showed no remorse. "I shot him

THE ATHENIAN

in the head at three metres with my carbine," he said. "He must have died at once."

■ National heroine and star of stage and screen **Aliki Vouyouklaki** was found guilty of manslaughter and negligence by an Athens court. The case concerned the death of a 28-year-old workman who was electrocuted by faulty wiring in the Aliki Theatre. Appearing in court in a subdued pinstripe suit, Aliki said penitently, "I am sorry that a man has died in vain, but I'm really not responsible." She discharged her sentence by agreeing to pay 500 drachmas a day.

■ The **Scholar-Butcher of Kato Patissia**, Panayiotis Frantzis, 28, was sentenced last month to life imprisonment for strangling his 18-year-old wife Zoe in 1987. He then carved her up into 15 pieces and distributed the parts into black plastic garbage sacks. They were found next morning by passionate philatelist Constantine Vouzikos while he was poking through refuse for postage stamps. Most dramatic of the 101 witnesses at the trial were the parents of both victim and accused. Zoe's mother Melachrini Garmeni screeched while giving testimony, "May you *not* rot in the earth they throw you in, butcher!" Later, the father of Panayiotis cried out. "No one knows how sensitive my boy is. If you want a head, take mine!"

■ In a week dedicated to demonstrations against the **nefos**, underwritten by the municipality of Athens, 5000 citizens gathered in Omonia and then marched on Parliament in Syntagma criticizing the government for not taking stronger measures against pollution. Among the protestors were taxidrivers who were angry at the government for banning them from the center of the city though taxis are themselves considered a major cause of pollution.

■ Thousands of tourists were left stranded on **Corfu** recently when the airport was closed by a 24-hour strike. Restaurants, bars, banks, shops and schools joined in the general walkout protesting the government's decision to build a sewage treatment plant on the Kalamas River just across the channel on the mainland. Epirots from Thesprotia are up in arms over the plant servicing the booming city of Ioannina which until now has relied on its adjacent lake. They claim that it will pollute their region. Critics of the strike in Corfu said that the island instead of laying off work should be busying itself with the construction of a sewage treating plant of its own.

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All things considered: the 'post-op' aftermath

Since this column last appeared in *The Athenian* dramatic developments have taken place. Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou was flown to London where he underwent complicated heart surgery. The operation was successful and Papandreou is expected to resume his full duties shortly. Furthermore, during the time he was in London, and the outcome of the operation was still uncertain, a series of parallel events took place.

The prime minister openly declared that he intends to press on with divorce proceedings ending his marriage of some 40 years to Margaret Papandreou. Papandreou also decided to publicize his relationship with Ms Dimitra Liani. Not surprisingly, following these developments, Papandreou's personal life became the dominant news item in the local tabloid press.

The premier also decided neither to appoint a temporary prime minister nor to allow Mr Haralambopoulos (the senior vice president of the government) to perform prime ministerial duties. Thus, the center of Greek government was moved to London, a rather unprecedented event. Whether such a choice was the outcome of Papandreou's inexplicable insecurity, or was due to efforts to maintain fine balances between ambitious heirs in PASOK, the picture which emerged was that of a prime minister alarmed by the fragility of the party he helped create. If anything, Papandreou's over-centralized approach reinforced the image of a PASOK which cannot survive the eventual post-Papandreou era.

Events surrounding the prime minister's illness reinforced the notion that Greek political life remains grossly underdeveloped. As the level of political debate continuously degenerates, government officials have lied time and time again from the moment Mr Papandreou's illness was diagnosed. With the government spokesman's credibility at an all-time-low as lies, half-truths and evasions piled up, rumors concerning the prime minister's illness became rampant.

As for ND, it adopted an honorable and politically astute stance during the prime minister's illness.

Overall, the reverberations of Papandreou's illness – except the good news of his recovery – left a bitter after-taste. On the one hand, PASOK's failure to function, even temporarily, without Papandreou, and the prime minister's unwillingness to allow his party to do so, are ominous signs not merely as regards PASOK's future but rather the political system as a whole.

On the other hand, the venomous attacks launched by segments of the

Papandreou's over-centralized approach reinforced the image of a PASOK which cannot survive the post-Papandreou era

press against a sick politician prepare us well for the type of electoral campaign that the country will soon face.

But these remarks aside, the crucial political questions to be raised at this point are much more practical: what are Papandreou's political prospects? Did he lose or gain politically through his illness? Is Ms Liani an asset or a liability? What are Papandreou's immediate plans? Will he call for early elections? Is PASOK "finished" as some conservatives predict?

There is a little doubt that Papandreou will gain sympathy following his illness. His TV appearance prior to the operation was dignified, courageous and, above all, human – certainly winning him points. All this probably overshadowed some of his photographs with Ms Liani and the unfortunate coverage of his post operative period which bombarded us with even Papandreou's menu. If no extravagances take place the day the prime minister returns, and

the planned reception avoids certain pitfalls, Papandreou could emerge, at least temporarily, a very popular politician. However, as experience teaches us, popularity is purely ephemeral and the prime minister will have to work hard to keep it intact.

A lot has been written about 'the Liani story'. More probably than not, Ms Liani will neither make nor break Papandreou, and the issue will hardly prove decisive, one way or the other, in the coming elections. That the prime minister is putting his house in order (no pun intended) at least minimizes the damage caused by a secret (or not so secret) extra-marital affair. All that the prime minister should do is avoid flamboyancy and bad taste and maintain a low profile concerning this issue. Ms Liani herself should quickly move into the background and far away from politics. If all this is not done, Papandreou is bound to suffer politically.

But will the prime minister call for early elections in 1988 in an effort to capitalize on the current wave of public sympathy? This seems extremely improbable. It will take time before he is prepared physically for an electoral campaign. What seems probable instead is a government reshuffle in an effort to give PASOK yet another face-lift and mark a new "fresh beginning", an effort that will have a doubtful impact.

With Papandreou back in action, the political game seems totally unpredictable and as open a case as ever. Whether his charisma and the sympathy he has now gained will help him sail through a new electoral victory is, at this point, impossible to predict. A lot will depend on the state of the economy in 1989, Papandreou's health and the prime minister's ability to convince Greeks that he can guide the country through the challenges of 1992. Furthermore, the way that Papandreou tailors the electoral law to his advantage should not be neglected. The political contest is hardly over. With Papandreou's return, it is just beginning. □

F. Eleftheriou

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Papandreou pulls through, but will PASOK?

**Greece's ailing socialist prime minister may well be on the road to recovery,
but his personal life is a shambles and the jury is still out regarding his,
and PASOK's, political future**

by Jeanne Bourne

After undergoing open heart surgery last month in London, it appears certain that Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou will recover his health, but the recuperation of his badly damaged political prestige will probably take much longer, and it is possible that it may never fully recover.

Shortly after entering the London hospital, the 69-year old premier told the world what most Greeks knew had been coming for the last two years: he intends to divorce his 64-year old Amer-

Margaret described the whole affair as "immoral"

ican-born wife, Margaret, in order, apparently, to marry his constant companion, 34-year old Olympic Airways air hostess, Dimitra Liani Kapopoulou.

With the general elections pending, Papandreou's personal life will probably become a major election issue and could very well cause the downfall of the socialist government. Political pundits are now saying that Papandreou 'went public' with his affair so as to curb the political damage before the pre-election activities begin. But many Greeks, though more 'understanding' of a politician's extramarital affairs than residents of other countries, nevertheless feel that this time their leader may have gone too far. His decision to bring his affair out in the open and to seek divorce came after constant press harassment that he has been putting affairs of the heart before affairs of state. The first sign of this came last year when Papandreou failed to turn up at an official function for Greece's earthquake victims. Pleading a heavy workload, the premier excused himself from ceremonies dedicated to victims in Kalamata. It was later discovered that he had gone, instead, on an Aegean cruise with Dimitra.

While in London, awaiting his triple by-pass and valve replacement operation, Papandreou brought Dimitra into the limelight by allowing himself to be photographed with his buxom, blonde girlfriend, strolling hand-in-hand around the hospital grounds. The picture was plastered across the front pages of the Greek and international press.

In Athens, Papandreou's wife Margaret said that she would not announce her own decision regarding her husband's divorce plans until he recovered from his health crisis. But in a statement released to the press, Margaret described the whole affair as "immoral" and as a "personal and family tragedy" for her. She also, however indirectly, accused Ms Liani Kapopoulou of being responsible for the premier's poor

health. One of her aides said that Margaret was particularly resentful because the prime minister went public with his girlfriend on August 31, the date of their 37th wedding anniversary.

The Papandreous did not have what anyone would call a traditional married life. On the contrary, both Andreas and Margaret have always been involved in politics and their shared vision of a socialist party for Greece sustained them through times so difficult that we can only admire, and even envy, the resilience of their relationship.

Andreas was teaching at the University of Minnesota when he met Margaret. Their initial encounter occurred in 1951 in the waiting room of a Greek-Cypriot dentist. Both were married at the time - he to Christina Rasia, a



Ms Liani and Mr Papandreou at Harefield Hospital, London

Greek-American psychiatrist, and she to a childhood sweetheart.

Both describe their personal shared experiences, made all the more romantic because of the hardships they endured, in their books written during and after the years of the junta – *Democracy at Gunpoint* by Andreas and *Nightmare in Athens* by Margaret. The books are filled with examples of the affection and devotion the two young idealists felt for one another, a relationship which blessed them with four children and two grandchildren.

The rest of the story, however, well-known but not included in the couple's recollections of the junta years, concerns Andreas's other relationships. Indeed, Papandreou clearly has a way with women, and one such woman who fell under his spell is the Swedish Ragnia Nigblum. According to a recent interview she gave to the Swedish press, the two met in 1957 in California some years

The Greek press had divided itself into 'pro-Dimitra' and 'pro-Margaret' factions

after Papandreou and Margaret were married. They kept in touch and in 1969, after he settled in Stockholm during the Greek junta years, they had a child together. The daughter, named Aimilia-Andrea, is now 18 years old. She and her father met for the first time only a year ago, while the premier was in Stockholm for a conference on peace and disarmament.

It is said that the wife is always the last to know about a husband's affair, but in Papandreou's present relationship, ironically enough, it was Margaret herself who brought Andreas and Dimitra together. When answering the request of a minister, who presented her as a trusted pro-socialist, Margaret appealed to her husband to find Dimitra a job.

After a row with her superiors at Olympic, Dimitra was demoted and was on the verge of being fired when she appealed to the president of Olympic and a former socialist MP, Alexander Akrivakis, who contacted Margaret. With Papandreou's approval, she was hired as a member of the premier's personal flight staff, which meant that the two had the opportunity to be together whenever he went on an official mission



The Papandreou children: Nikos, George, Andreas and Sophia

abroad.

Dimitra and her husband were then given the right to produce a television chat show. The previously unknown Liani became a household name overnight when she began hosting *Miso/Miso* (Half and Half). The show dealt with feminist issues and one of her first guests was the prime minister.

At the time, Margaret, commenting on rumors that a divorce was in the offing, said: "Marriages pass through crises, especially long marriages, and ours is no exception. Is this crisis enough to dissolve a relationship that's lasted 36 years?" Little did she know at the time that it would not last the 37th year.

The growing impression of Dimitra is one of an attractive but empty-headed companion, despite the pro-government press's attempts to establish the opposite. Herself suing for divorce, the former air hostess is believed to be quite liberal in her personal life. Her first marriage took place when she was 19, but ended in divorce after only a few years. She is now moving ahead with divorce proceedings against her husband of four years, Alexander (Alexis) Kapopoulos, a 49-year old Athenian architect who used to be a senior official of Greece's Maoist Revolutionary Greek Communist Party (EKKE). The couple was wed in a civil ceremony in November 1982 by Andreas Lentakis, a regional Athens mayor and currently leader of the moderate communist United Democratic Left Party.

According to court documents, the divorce is being sought by mutual consent, and the couple has retained a common lawyer, Paraskevi Lyri. The petition states that Ms Liani and Kapopoulos decided upon divorce "because differences of opinion appeared during our marriage... because we are in total disagreement... because there is no pos-

sibility of reconciliation." The court, which is expected to grant the divorce, will make public its decision in mid-November.

Dimitra was born in the coastal town of Elefsina, a heavy-industry, working-class suburb of Athens, on April 30, 1955. Her father, who died last year, was Lt General Constantine Lianis.

The Greek press has divided itself into 'pro-Dimitra' and 'pro-Margaret' factions and the inevitable results have been the publication of the details of the affair. The pro-government, and therefore pro-Dimitra side, has begun building a personality cult around her. They are presenting her as the highly cultured, educated and an especially loving and understanding companion of the premier.

On the other side, so-called 'sources close to Margaret' began leaking details of the premier's controversial private life as well as explanations for why the 'first lady' considers Dimitra responsible for her husband's poor health.

According to these published reports, the prime minister paid greater heed to beckonings from his girlfriend than to warnings from his doctors. On the night of August 23, Papandreou was rushed to an Athens hospital after experiencing mild chest pain. After the midnight visit to the hospital, he called Dimitra at 1:30 in the morning to tell her that he had to sleep. But she persuaded him to join her at their private bungalow suite at the Astir Palace Hotel complex in Vouliagmeni.

When Andreas's personal doctor, Dr Dimitris Kremastinos, discovered this the next morning, he warned the premier that if he "continued carrying on this way" he would have only a few days to live. He also reportedly complained to Dimitra that she was not following his advice to keep the prime



Margaret Papandreou

minister, who is presently the President of the European Community, on a strict diet.

The couple, again according to "sources close to Margaret", reportedly rented a villa in the exclusive Politia quarter of Kifissia, which they used alternately with the Astir Palace as a private hideaway. Other conveniences were made available to them by businessmen and electronics and construction magnate, Socrates Kokalis. It was the latter who made available his yacht *Guadalajara* for the couple's Aegean cruise a year ago last summer.

...the very future of the socialist government is now at stake

While the details of Papandreou's private life are somewhat amusing, what really matters are the negative political repercussions they are causing: no one doubts anymore that his public image has taken a severe beating, to the extent that the very future of the socialist government is now at stake.

The affair has taken the lustre out of the charismatic Greek leader's once shining image. Even before this scandal exploded on the Greek political stage, an opinion poll taken in June and published in mid-September in a left-wing daily showed that the socialists were trailing 11 percent behind the conservatives.

The same poll, taken by the Greek-

European group, DIMEL, gave 12.9 percent to the Communist party, 14 percent to the undecideds and the remainder to a scattering of small political parties of all political leanings. The controversy has compounded the government's growing problems over the economy and unresolved foreign policy issues, such as disputes with Turkey and over the status of the US military bases. Now, the opposition from left to right is arguing that Papandreou's illness and absence from Greece have created a 'power vacuum' that must be filled either with a replacement or by early elections.

Conservative leader Constantine Mitsotakis says that the growing problems faced by the government no longer make it a question of whether New Democracy will win the next elections, but of how great the majority will be. The party is already making it clear that it is aiming for more than 180 seats in the 300-member parliament, which will make possible not only a strong single-party government but will also give the conservatives a strong enough majority to elect the president of their choice.

The government angrily dismisses these suggestions, saying that Papandreou's ailment is temporary, the sort that anyone could face, and that he will return to win the forthcoming elections for a third four-year term. It says that the government is still functioning "like clockwork" even though it is doing so largely through endless telephone calls between Athens and London and through a constant parade of ministers to the premier's hospital bedside.

What is certain is that Greece's political future is in limbo at the moment.

Paradoxically, much depends on the two women in Papandreou's life – Margaret and Dimitra – and especially on the course of action that Greece's 'First Lady' will follow.

Her possible refusal to grant her husband a divorce would mean a long and drawn-out court feud during the pre-election period, one that would undoubtedly cause further and perhaps irreparable damage to the premier's image and the government's future.

For the time being, and based on the rather dignified stand she has taken so far, it appears that Margaret will avoid a public show-down. Papandreou himself is feeling the sting of criticism even from his supporters. The Greek press quoted him dismissing the criticism, saying: "During these critical times, Dimitra has been more supportive of me than all the women in my life put together."

New Democracy... is aiming for more than 180 seats in the 300-member parliament

He rejected the advice of his political aides that upon his return to Athens he avoid stepping off the plane with her by his side because of the further political damage it would cause. He also refused to allow her to take a different plane home, but decided that she should follow, along with his other chief aides, only one step behind him.

As for Dimitra's ambitions, in a rare statement to the press she announced that she is not motivated by personal, financial or political ambition. She said: "I am happy that it (the premier's operation) went so well. It has all come to an end, just as a bad dream does. However, there will always be those who want to cast a dark shadow over this relationship of love and dedication between us. I can imagine all they will say about vested interests, my involvement in politics, etc. However, the reality is hard and steadfast and will prove them all wrong. There is nothing I want more than for this man to be strong and happy."

But even if everything goes smoothly, and the premier eventually marries Dimitra, there is little hope that the charismatic Papandreou will, this time, be able to inspire in the Greek electorate the confidence that he is strong enough to lead the country for another four years. □

For Olympic, the future is now

The young executives at Olympic Airways are chafing under the constraints of higher-ups and the demands of the special Greek market. But, despite the "open skies" of 1992 looming on the horizon, they "talk a good line" regarding Olympic's future

by Robert Bartholomew

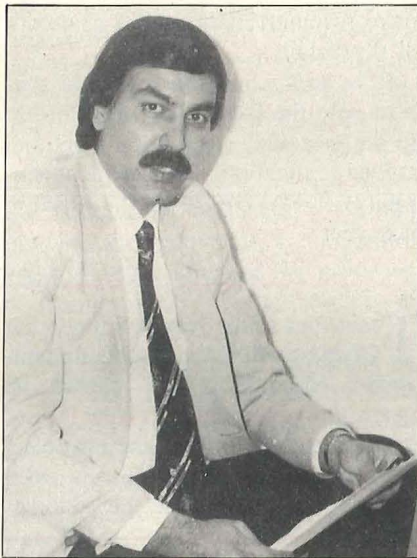
Walk into Olympic executive offices and, apart from secretaries who have surely been picked for their appearance as well as, one must suppose, for their efficiency, what do you see? Not old men with smooth voices – but young men in their forties; enthusiastic, forceful.

These new executives, Theodoros Tsakirides, Commercial Director; Angelos Angelopoulos, Financial Director and Spyros Kokkinopoulos, Operations Director, do not complain openly about the millstone of bureaucracy around their necks. They understand that political football is the most popular game in town and they have learned to play it to the advantage of the airline to which they are dedicated.

Some of the time.

Debtwise, Olympic Airways is not in good shape. It carries a load of over 100 billion drachmas. This grew only eight percent in 1987 and 1988 looks like being another good year, so Financial Director Angelopoulos is less worried than used to be. He is happy that the capital of Olympic has been increased as of April 1988 by 10 billion drachmas to approximately 16 billion. For the two following years it will be further increased by 10 billion a year.

"Good," he mutters, "but still not enough." He is absolutely right. In the red figures staring up at him from his desk he can see the increasing long and short-term debt; it rose from about 68 billion drachmas in 1984 to about 100 billion by the end of 1987. As a money man, he cringes from the finance and interest expense he has to carry – 12 billion drachmas in 1984 to the overwhelming 25 billion today, and going up. He knows that Olympic Airways, being a political body, has to compete for money with other industries controlled by other politicians who might



Theodoros Tsakirides, Commercial Director

have better connections than his own boss.

Tsakirides is visibly troubled by the major problem, as he sees it, of "seasonality" but is convinced there's a solution. The short tourist season in Greece is, he says, a major and extremely costly factor in running an airline.

"Such high traffic in the summer and so low in the winter, but", he continues, "the National Tourist Organization has programs to lengthen the season; attract more middle-income tourists; upgrade the facilities. We ourselves have plans to improve facilities at Athens airport but, more important, we are building a new airport at Spata 25 kilometres east of Athens."

Tsakirides is a quiet man little given to hand language, but his whole body tenses as he describes what the new airport will do for Olympic Airways when it is finished before 1996 and the Olympic Games. He didn't say what would happen if Athens failed to get

the Games; no doubt the target year for completion will continue to be pushed back, and back, and back.

"The new Athens must be the gateway of Southeast Europe". He thumps the table; his coffee spills.

What about Competition – 1992 – "open skies"?

Tsakirides continues: "First, we are not afraid of competition. Right now, we are the most profitable national airline in Europe. We are buying three new planes to replace our more than 20-year-old 707s" which by the end of this year will be nonflying assets.

What planes? Decision very much from the top: Boeing 767s – probably three of them, to be delivered in 1989.

His eyes concentrate on the coffee splashed before him. "Second, we don't even know whether there will be 'open skies' in 1992 or how open they will be. Anyway, we'll be ready."

Tsakirides is a skeptic. What he says is true of course but perhaps there is a little bit of "maybe-it'll-go-away-if-we-don't-think-about-it" in his voice.

"Third, Olympic has joined the Galileus computer reservations system and this will give us access to a large and efficient booking service. With our renewed fleet we will be prepared to operate new routes in Europe. For our part," he smiles, "we welcome 'open skies'."

What renewed fleet?

According to Kokkinopoulos, even if the new planes are ordered right now they will not be delivered until late 1989, which means another high season underplanned.

"We are thinking of leasing aircraft", he says "The same types as we are presently flying – Boeing 727s, 737s; Airbuses – this will present no problem to existing flight crews or maintenance staff; maybe two planes plus two extra (three to four-month short-term) to cover the summer." In fact, for the high season he suggests that short-term leasing may well become a permanent solution.

What about the domestic service – the service that consistently loses money and holds down the profits of international Olympic?

"No problem," says Tsakirides. "Anyone coming in to compete with us would have to have very high capital resources and their operating costs would be prohibitive. We control the infrastructure."

"Apart from this, Olympic is buying new 50- to 70-seater planes which will greatly improve the frequency and

standard of service to the islands and regional airports. Unfortunately, these planes have not yet been selected. The first technical committee started deliberating in December 1985 and it is hoped that a decision on which plane to buy will be made this year. Despite the fact that we have a monopoly, we always try to improve our service. We intend to set up secondary hubs in Thessaloniki and Rhodes and we will add about ten new destinations for our new small 50-70-seat aircraft."

"The problem," adds Kokkinopoulos, "is that the new small planes will not even be considered before the decision is made on the jets." Is this a management decision? "No this is a government priority decision." He is fully aware that 11.4 million ECUs (1.9 billion drachmas) have been allocated by the EC under their Regional Tourist Development Program as 50 percent of the funding towards the purchase of two or three island-hopping planes; also that the EC is becoming a trifle impatient with Greek inability to act, and that the money must be spent before the end of this year. "The government is requesting an extension," he continues.

All this does not bode well for the development of internal flights.

"Our main objective", Tsakirides continues, "is to adjust ourselves to the new competitive environment as quickly as possible. In the air, Olympic's productivity is above average. On the maintenance side we have the best safety record - on par with Qantas. On the ground, we have a few complaints dur-

ing the summer season and, over the last two years, these have diminished and we have greatly improved our operational quality; also we have plans to update our terminals and equipment. With regard to marketing, one of our objectives is to upgrade our passenger mix; we want more first and business class passengers."

Unfortunately, all decisions affecting the airline are centralized at the top. The end-decision maker is the chairman, Alexandros Akrivakis, a lawyer from Thebes, together with the man at the top, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

Nevertheless, Olympic's bright young men work long days, spend countless hours travelling the world, hold and attend innumerable meetings, make recommendations and deal with all the details.

It is hardly necessary to add that most vote the party line, which brings up the pertinent question of what will happen to them (and management continuity) if PASOK loses the election next year.

Tsakirides states very definitely that Olympic will remain a government-owned corporation. Of course he means *this* government. If New Democracy gains a majority in the next election, this could change. In any case, following tradition, the new bosses would replace the present PASOK staff which would, in its turn, find itself jobless if fortunate enough to have a contract. However, these jobless would

be paid like the present hundred or so opposition, non-working personnel, adding their unnecessary expense to the airline's balance sheet and denying Olympic their expertise.

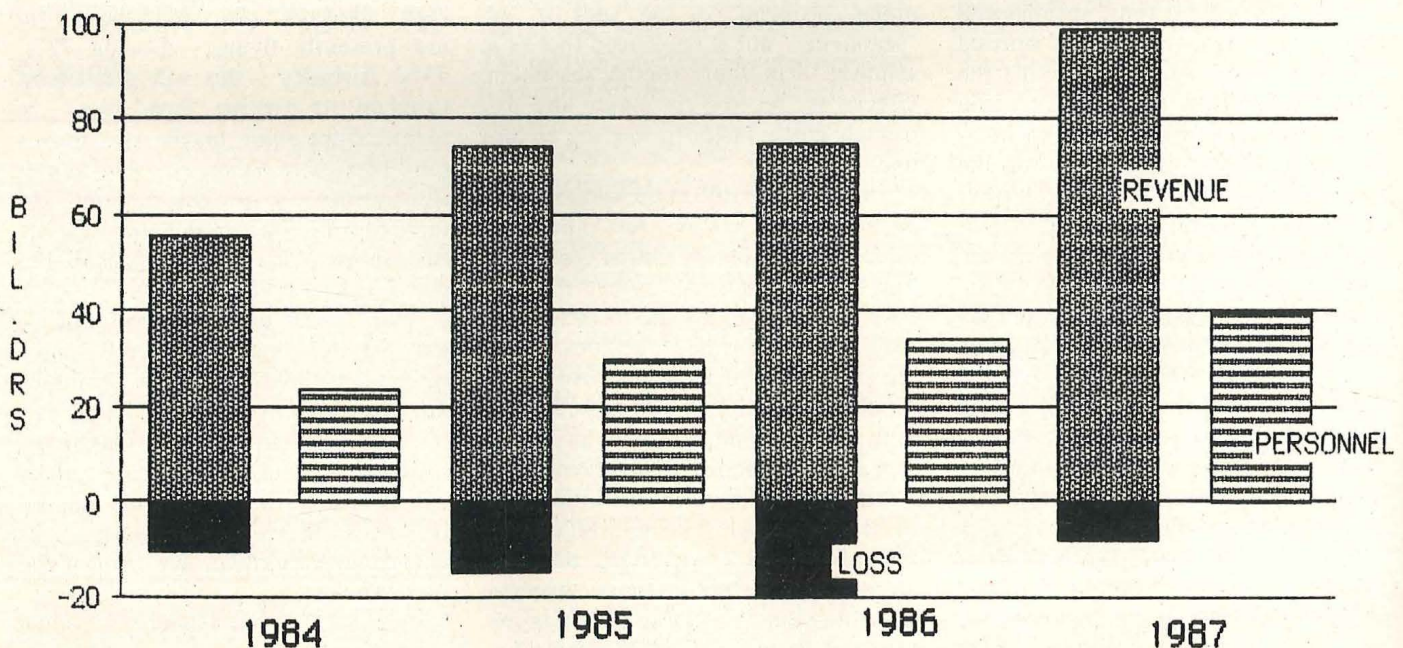
In the meantime they are working on a five-year plan to bring Olympic into a competitive position with other European airlines. This plan covers fleet improvement, personnel productivity and modernization. The upgrading of the fleet has already been mentioned.

Regarding personnel which now number about 12,000, Kokkinopoulos states that there is a brand new program to take staff from the overpopulated offices and retrain them to handle operative ground jobs. He also plans to use more computers to speed communications and improve the use of stored data.

Plane handling efficiency must also be improved and he is working on ways to smooth out the peaks and troughs that are inevitable in Greece's tourist-oriented environment. Summer charters at the weekends triple his workload and he has to have the staff to handle them efficiently.

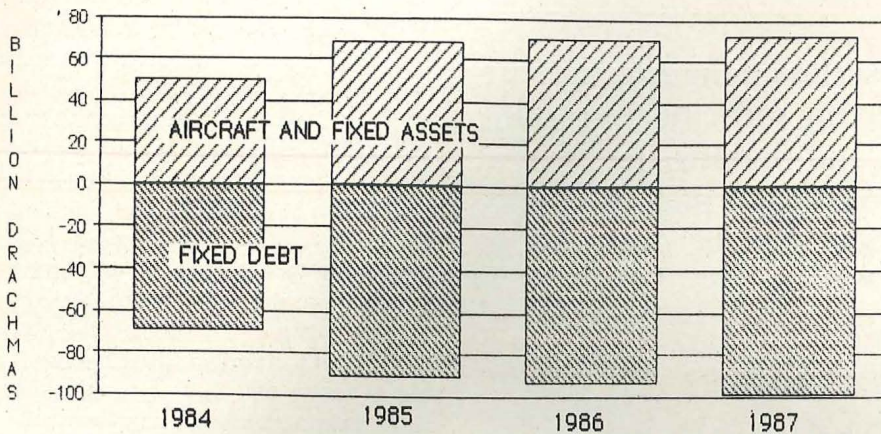
At the moment, the cost of personnel is 40 - 45 percent of the total revenue. This is a figure, he says, that must be reduced. He hopes to do this by keeping the numbers at the present level, increasing productivity and not replacing those who retire. Unions, he adds, are now cooperative (providing their sinecures are not threatened). He also intends to use part-time help during the peak season wherever it makes

OLYMPIC AIRWAYS



Olympic's profit and lose account, plus personnel costs

OLYMPIC AIRWAYS



The airline's assets and liabilities

sense.

In one area only are the senior executives looking for an increase in personnel. They are currently seeking 35 graduates with Doctor's and Master's degrees in engineering, business, etc. from top colleges in the United States and Europe to slot into positions where there is a present shortage of executive material.

All of this makes good talk but effective and immediate action is needed if Olympic Airways as a public body is going to retain a strong presence in the air.

For example:

1. Athens Airport is inadequate in several ways. The layout of Olympic on one side and the rest of the airlines on the other does not lead to the airport's efficiency as a hub, particularly as regards the movement of passengers on the ground from other national airlines to Olympic's domestic service. The original concept of such a layout was to protect Olympic and restrict other airlines. However, this doesn't work and only encourages direct charters to the islands.

2. The Air Control system is out of date and incapable of coping with summer peak loads. Athens, of course, is not the only airport to suffer from too many planes, but there is little excuse for the delay in upgrading the Control Center which had half a modern radar system installed two years ago: it is not used and will not be used until it is completed.

3. Olympic Airways is unfortunate in being a political body which does not lead to its exhibiting any more efficiency than other public bodies. It competes for money on the political field against other failing enterprises that are the darlings of competing politicians.

4. It finds itself unable to act or predict like a private enterprise and is

forced to react too late to market forces. Despite this and its concomitant political work force, it is surprising that Olympic has done so well. What could it do if it were allowed to be run efficiently as a private enterprise? Of course, it must be realized that Olympic has enjoyed protection for a long time but the cold winds of competition will be blowing soon and the airline will be losing much of the cosiness of assured airspace.

5. The long delays in upgrading the airfleet and making it more effective will have an adverse impact on growth, allowing competing airlines to establish themselves firmly in the market areas that Olympic considers its private reserve.

6. The patronage system does little to promote the effective running of the airline. It is the perceived knowledge among the executives in the EC that if anyone politically influential needs a job, one is found for him in Olympic.

A good example of the potency of entrenched unions is the "debacle" of the proposed new Ministry of Tourism and Air Transportation. This Ministry was to have had Mr Nikos Skoulas at its head. He has a reputation for efficiency, hard work and productivity; the proposal has been shelved until next year.

The procrastination and in-fighting of politicians does not help the new technocrats at Olympic, but they put on a good face despite the political reins which they are loathe to acknowledge, in public anyway. They are certain that Olympic is not only going to survive outside its protected skies but will profit. If this prognostication is correct, the credit will go to this fresh new breed of executive who, despite protestations to the contrary, must surely yearn for an airline not beholden to political hacks and suffocating unions. □



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Down on the farm

In this second of a three-part series on the EC, agriculture is the focus. Greece is having difficulty accepting the concept of a free market and making the most of what Brussels has to offer. With aid and assistance comes responsibility – which Greece has yet to shoulder

by Mary French and Robert Bartholomew

Agriculture gobbled up almost three quarters of the money available from the EC Budget in 1985, providing work for 40,000,000 EC farm families and putting food – worth 20 percent of Family Europe's income – on EC tables.

The objective of the farm programs is to create a truly common market where each member country can efficiently cultivate its most suitable products and sell them – free of duty and government meddling – in any part of the 320-million strong community market.

In this market, so subject to climatic, pest and soil conditions, the EC plays an important role in smoothing out price fluctuations for consumers and, at the same time, protecting the income of farmers.

Greece, which depends more on farming than any other member state (over a quarter of its total working population consists of farmers) has a huge stake in making its agricultural

sector as efficient as possible so that it can share equal profitability with its more industrial partners.

All countries, while protecting their own farm populations politically (unfortunately with too much zest at the moment) must look to Brussels for real coordinated progress; if the club members are going to eat inexpensive and nourishing meals they must work together.

Greece is a land of small holdings. As in the rest of Europe, family farms are the rule, although there is a small but significant growth in the number of modern farms run on efficient business principles. At the same time farming is

Greece depends more on farming than any other member state

becoming more specialized.

In the community as a whole the portion of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) devoted to agriculture in 1984 was 3.7 percent. But in Greece, agriculture took up 16.5 percent, a larger slice than that of any other club member. The farming sector provided 27 percent of Greek civilian employment, a higher proportion even than Portugal at 23 percent (France 7 percent, Italy 11 percent). The average farm size in Greece is 3.6 hectares (the smallest in the club). The average for the whole EC is 12.5.

Agricultural policy is based on the 1957 Treaty of Rome. It is a policy designed to grow food within the Common Market in the most efficient way and, at the same time, see that the farmers receive a fair price for their produce. Although the original intention was sound it cannot be said that the implementation has been a total suc-

cess. The reasons? Twofold: the pressure of national agricultural politics and the great disparity between the rich northern countries and the poor south.

The sword of Damocles hanging over the head of the agricultural chief in Brussels is the CAP (Common Agricultural Policy). National politics have produced huge surpluses in warehouses; paid out vast sums of money to surplus producers; sold at tremendous loss mountains of butter etc. to the Soviet Union: it is a sorry tale of vote-catching national politics. To survive, the EC must revert to its original role of providing a 'safety net' and cease to be a permanent outlet for surplus products.

Many changes have been made over the last two or three years to improve the budgetary system of the EC and the distribution of funds. Unfortunately most of them have been niggardly and the basic wasteful structure of subsidies has hardly been touched.

Nevertheless, since 1981, the common agricultural policy has been, by and large, favorable to Greece. Transfer of resources and foreign exchange from EC funds to Greece from 1981 to 1987 has been essential for Greece to carry out its agricultural policies. Modernization programs have been approved but lack of viable projects has made it difficult to absorb the available EC money.

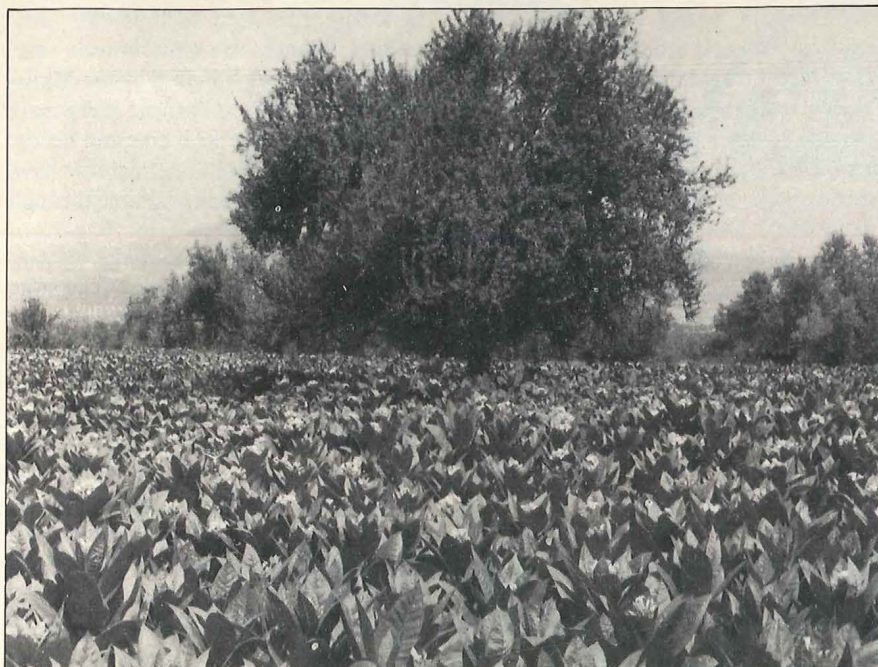
According to technocrats in Brussels, the EC is not convinced that Greece has fully implemented these programs. Greece's administration is not efficient and, in any case, money alone is not enough to make the improvements necessary to bring Greek agriculture nearer to the level of its northern neighbor members. Funds allocated are not always used efficiently and the Greek government has difficulty finding effective programs.

What is required is a climate of development, know-how, research, technology, extension services and an efficient government structure. Unfortunately, Greece generally does not have an efficiently performing agriculture; in economic terms the country is far behind most others. Greece grows high-yield durum wheat, exports it to Italy where pasta is produced, and re-exports it to Greece. Same with citrus; Greece exports citrus and imports citrus juice.

First, Greece must prepare itself for far more competition; its food imports have increased substantially since it joined the EC and this is to be expected in a more open market. Growing competition is affecting farmers not only in Greece but in Spain, Portugal, southern France and Italy.



Greek citrus is exported and then imported as juice



Over a quarter of Greek's working population are farmers

Second, Greek farmers are overprotected and have little incentive to expand or become more productive. Some Greek government (hopefully soon) must have the courage to cut subsidies and make farmers face the realities of the market. Also, there is the problem of a farm population whose average age is between 45 and 50. They are not

...The Ministry of Agriculture holds essential information close to its chest

interested in investment. The new generation leaves the "no future" farm for the allure of the city, making no use of the educational aid which is available from EC programs.

The 25 percent of total Greek labor now in agriculture will tend to shrink to about half under new farm efficiency programs. As part of the Common Market, future agriculture in Greece must move from a subsidized sector to function on a supply and demand basis.

The Economic Community has limited resources; priorities have to be defined and money has to be spent effectively. There is no economic future in producing surpluses. The future for Greek agriculture is to produce quality and specialty products. It cannot compete in the mass market even in those products which traditionally it exports. This means that the mentality of the average farmer must change. He must

be taught quality control and marketing. In some products Greece has great advantages – fruit, vegetables, honey, olive oil – and there is room in the marketplace for good Greek wines.

But product is not enough. Packaging 'to sell' is essential. Compare Italian olive oil to Greek. The Greek is usually better quality oil, but the packaging? Furthermore, consistency is a must; the name of the game is quality control.

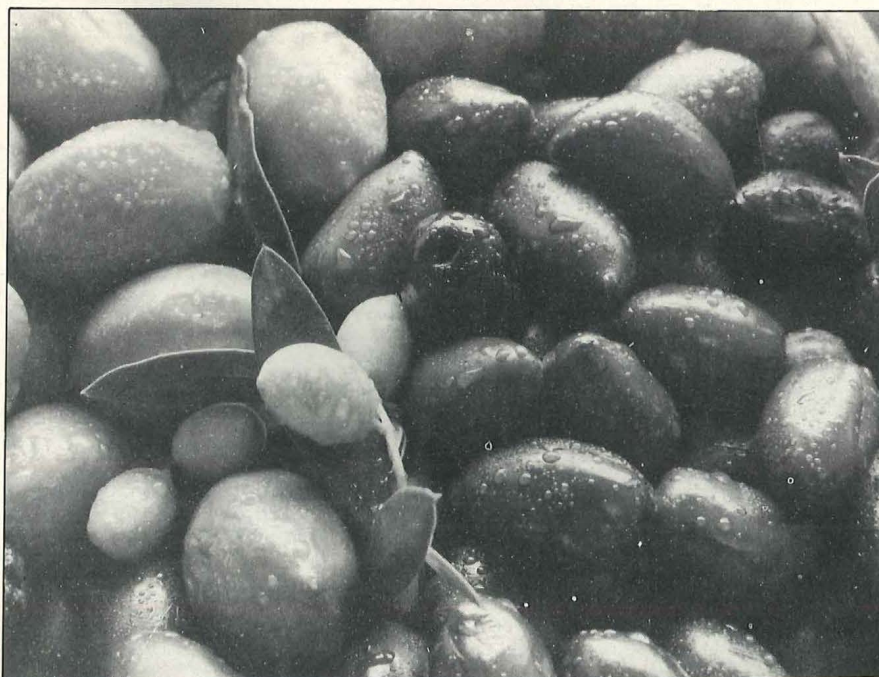
The new concept of integrated programs is beneficial in that development programs in one county don't (or at least shouldn't) duplicate those in another. Agricultural products should not only be those indigenous to a region but also complement, so far as possible, those in other member states. Naturally, there

will be many overlaps but it is foolish to continue to develop and produce EC-wide surpluses to the detriment of funds which could be used more productively.

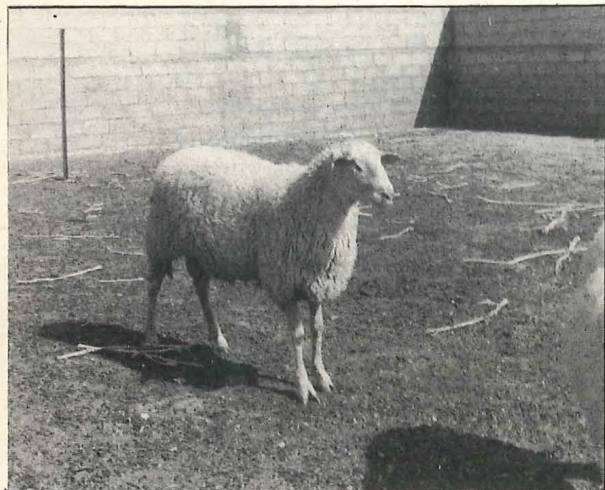
Under program 797/85 of the European Community, the Greek government initiates development programs in conjunction with cooperatives or individuals. When these programs are approved by the EC, any concerned person has the right to apply for projects within the agreed framework. Out of 970,000 farmers, 12,000 applied for investment aid. Up to December 1987, 8600 applications totalling 25 billion drachmas had been approved. Of this amount, the farmers got 10.3 billion (4.1 paid by the EC and 6.2 by the Greek government). The average farm investment was 3.5 million drachmas (61 percent crop farming; 36 percent livestock).

At present, communication between the Greek government and the people on the farm regarding the availability of programs leaves a lot to be desired. "When I go to Mytilene on vacation," said an agriculturist in Brussels, "I am asked 'What can we do... what assistance do we have from the Common Market?' Communication between the government and the man in the field is not good. Little specific information as to what funds or help from the EC is available to those who need it."

The French speak specifics; the Greeks, generalities. Of course the level of development in France and other northern countries is higher than that of Greece, as is the level of education. But it is a tradition in Greece that the state interjects itself into every-



Greek olive oil may be the EC's finest, but it's not "packaged to sell"



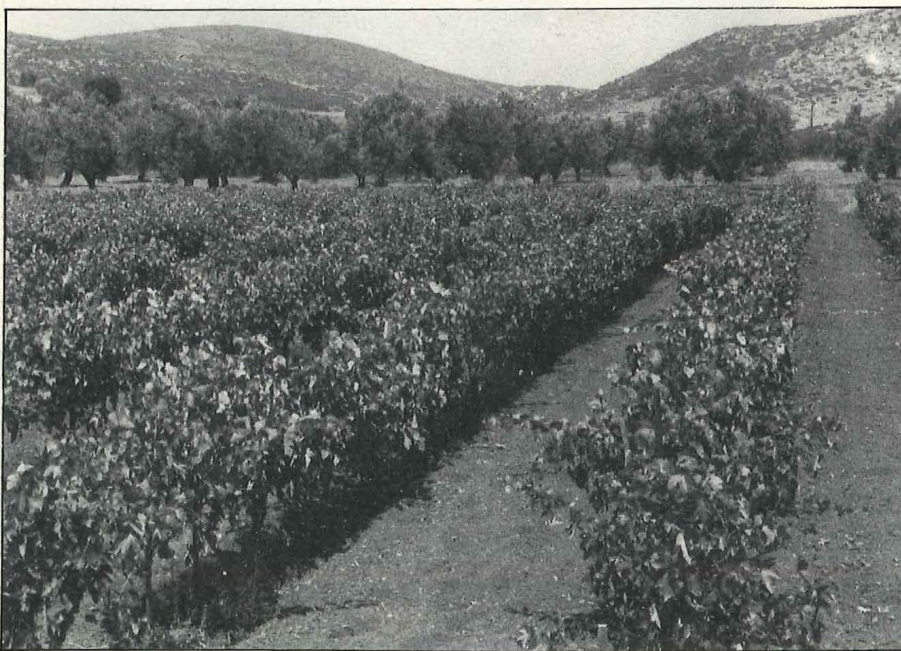
Greece is a land of small holdings... Family farms are the rule

thing. Instead of educating the farmer to be more market-orientated, the Greek government has always treated him as someone to throw money at and take votes from. On top of this, the Ministry of Agriculture tends to hold essential information close to its chest instead of making it known, clearly and simply, down on the farm.

Ostensibly for the benefit of farmers there are, throughout Greece, 50 agriculture 'divisions', each with between 30 and 70 staff. The fiction is that they are there to help the local farmer. The fact is that they bury themselves in paper and seldom muddy their shoes with on-the-job advice.

So the farmer gets his subsidy, goes to the local taverna, and drinks it. Better to give him incentives to improve his product, efficient cooperatives, and technical assistance. Agriculture must become more market and less subsidy-orientated.

In the Greek administration there



Greece, generally, does not have an efficiently performing agriculture

are excellent young people who endeavour to work efficiently and effectively. Unfortunately the higher you go the worse things get – age and politics take over. The merit system for promotion doesn't exist; you climb the ladder on the basis of seniority (however incompetent) and political connections. Heaven help a conservative expert during the PASOK administration (or vice versa for that matter). In this way there is no continuity at the executive level. All are political appointees and the civil service itself obstructs the role of experts from outside.

Greece has difficulty in accepting the concept of a free market. The Greek government has used mock arguments or bogus health standards to avoid importing agricultural products (bananas until recently). This is understandable but if you belong to "the club" you must abide by the club rules. This is not to say that Greece is more guilty than others. Well, not much more.

The Hollanders efficiently produce and effectively market their cheese and butter. The Greeks must do the same with their cucumbers, tomatoes and other specialities. The EC can help the Greeks technically and financially, but the Greeks themselves have to organize efficient production and marketing and that is the biggest problem.

In Munich each morning you can see on sale Dutch red tomatoes; they have little taste but they are attractively packaged and flown in every day. They compete very well with the more flavorful Italian and Spanish varieties. Greek tomatoés, the tastiest of all, are not even on sale.

Under EC program 355/88 funds are made available for the creation of new

agricultural projects such as silos, processing plants, slaughterhouses etc. Such projects are initiated by the Ministry of Agriculture which, they say, knows the present problems and needs. From the EC, 250 billion drachmas have been and will be made available through 1994. This money goes to 50 percent financing of new investments; to date 120 million have been allocated to some 300 projects of which more than 75 percent has gone to cooperatives and only 25 percent to private enterprise. The cooperatives are indebted greatly (and one must suppose gratefully) to State Bank Minister of Agriculture, Mr Potakis, has announced that he will create a legal body to check their finances.

In 1985 the Integrated Mediterranean Program, 2088/85, was established. Two Billion ECUs have been granted to Greece of which one third (110 billion drachmas) is allocated to agriculture, mainly for research, irrigation, education, fisheries, forestry, animal production, crops and farm tourism.

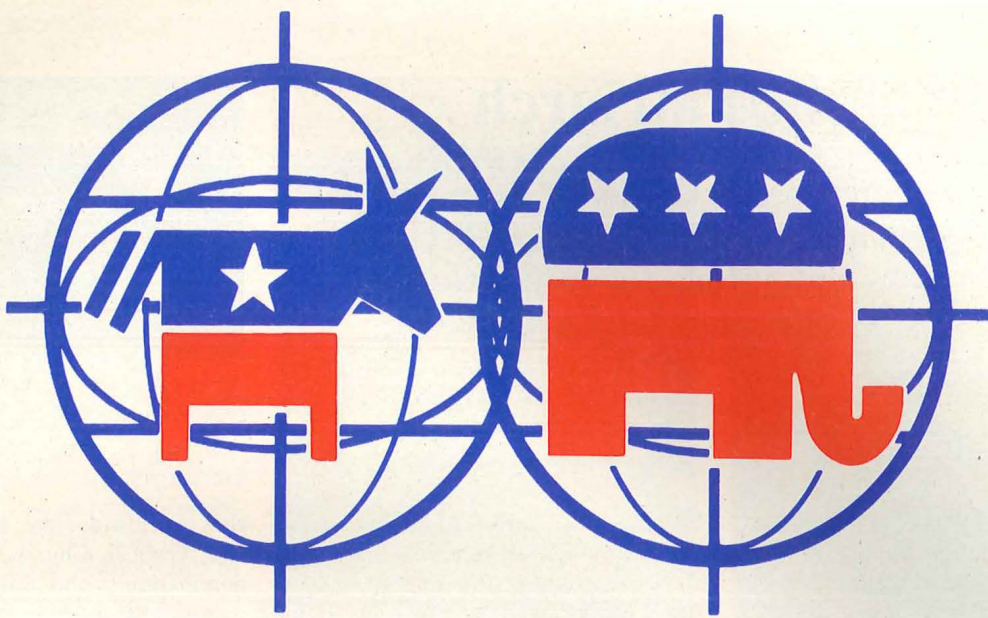
The EC Social Structure Measures provide funds for farmers' pension funds and direct income aid to disadvantaged farmers. They also oversee a set-aside program which pays money to surplus product farms for land left fallow.

Unfortunately these different programs are not well coordinated. Their rules are complex and have led to the development of many different and often conflicting departments in the Greek government.

Andreas Papandreou is not willing to accept competition unless he is guaranteed help in an adequate and efficient way. He is correct in feeling this way: the northern countries should be prepared to give more money, not to the Dutch farmer but to the Greek and Portuguese farmer. This they are doing, but with the money must come education and it is the responsibility of the Greek government to work towards making the agricultural sector as efficient as those in the richer EC states.

With all its faults, the EC agricultural policy has led Europe out of the hungry desert to fertile fields. It is firmly on the path to raising the level of poor members to that of the rich. The reverse, fortunately, is not on its agenda.

To a large extent, the final results of this policy will be the responsibility of individual governments. Farsightedness, readiness to involve human resources and a European outlook will determine each member's success. Brussels can help in myriad ways but, in the end, successful implementation depends on Greece itself. □



ELECTION **WATCH '88**

On Election Day, Tuesday November 8, the Propeller Club Port of Piraeus, the American Women's Organization of Greece, the Hellenic American Chamber of Commerce and the American Community are sponsoring a grand 1988 U.S. Election Watch.

The Event will take place at the Hotel ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL.
Starting at 11:00 p.m. November 8,
it will continue uninterrupted until 11:00 a.m. November 9.
Everyone in the Athens area is invited to come by at any hour, to follow the U.S. Presidential and Congressional Races.

There will be... complete instantaneous coverage of the election results through Satellite TV, videotape playback of candidates' debates, and tally boards to keep you posted.

And while you are following the races... live shows and top dance bands will provide for your continuous entertainment free of charge.
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Autumn of the Patriarch

This past September, Greek Orthodox Ecumenical Patriarch Demetrius visited Patmos to celebrate the 900th anniversary of the Monastery of St John and to declare the saint's Dodecanese retreat a "sacred island"

by Elizabeth B. Herring

Whoever John of Patmos may have been, the Patmos of John bears his inimitable signature. Whoever disembarks at Skala today, whether it is the tourist who comes for the Greek sunshine, the pristine sea (or to collect the unusual, striated, ochre pebbles at Lambi beach), or Professor Athanasios Kominis who, since 1952, has been working to preserve the priceless codices in the Monastery of St John's library, Patmos is not simply another uninhibited Greek holiday island. Patmos is, in essence, hallowed ground.

A plaque in the main square of

Skala invites visitors to enjoy the island's beauties but requires them also, in no uncertain terms, to respect Patmos's traditions. True, there are tourists in shorts and an attractive pub or two in Skala, but none of the excesses or debauchery of Mykonos and Rhodes exist here. On a Sunday morning in September, one is not surprised to see the Greek Ecumenical Patriarch standing on the bridge of a cruise ship, making the sign of the cross above the heads of a vast assembled multitude.

Nor is one surprised to see him smiling broadly as he does so. (If Patmos is holy, it is also happy – a combination of which Christ must surely approve.)

It was the 24th of September, 1988, when celebrations marking the 900th anniversary of the Monastery of St John got underway on Patmos, with a banquet al fresco and Greek dancing in Skala, the port-town, and feverish cleaning and sprucing up of the monastery and the village of Hora up on the hill.

On the 22nd, delegates from the various autonomous Orthodox churches



Entrance to the Monastery of St John: to the left, the yellow flag of the Patriarch

worldwide, the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches and other denominations, plus various dignitaries met in Athens at the express invitation of Greek Ecumenical Patriarch Demetrius. The Grande Bretagne Hotel on Syntagma Square, with its 19th century interior – the grande dame of Athenian hotels – was as full of colorful, bejeweled clergy as the Vatican, though only one was in traditional "Roman" regalia – Cardinal Jean Joseph Hamer.

On September 23, church delegates and various political and cultural VIPs departed Piraeus for Istanbul (or Constantinople, as the Greeks still would have it) to collect His Holiness the Patriarch and then head down to Patmos. The morning of 25 September, Epirotiki Lines' cruise ship "Oceanos" docked in the deep harbor at Skala, and all of Patmos turned out to meet the Patriarch and receive his blessing.

Every vessel was flying the Patriarch's yellow flag; Patmians were dressed in their Sunday best; ships in the port sounded blasts of their horns; the naval band played.

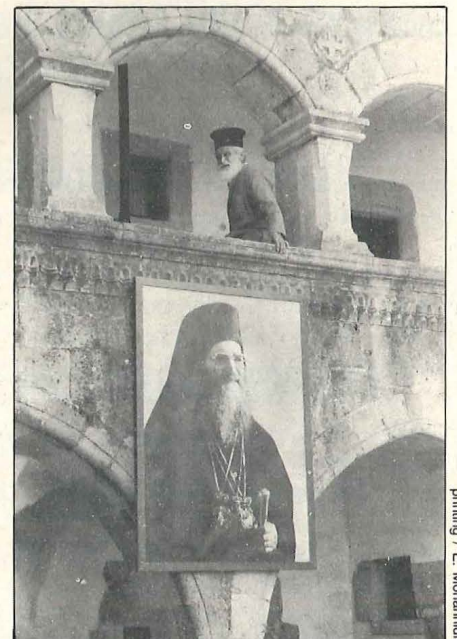
The pier had been cleared of all but



The Patriarch addresses the assembled populace at Skala



A monk sits outside the main church awaiting the Patriarch's arrival



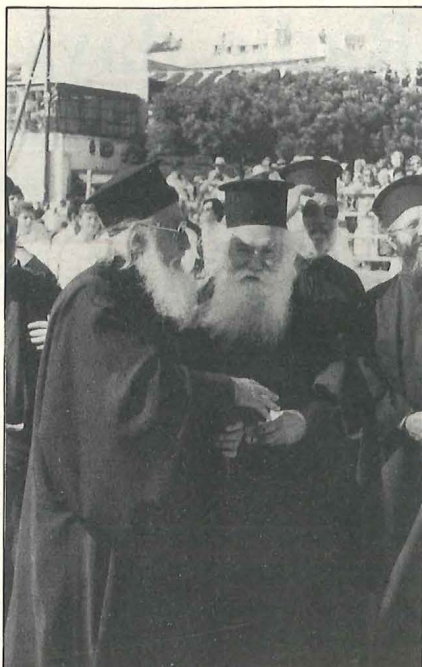
An elderly monk sits in an archway above the Patriarch's portrait

photos / E. Herring
printing / E. Moravandis

church dignitaries, political figures, the press, and the humbly-robed brethren of the island's monasteries. A wooden dais had been raised where the Patriarch, the Prior of the monastery, Isidoros, and the mayor of Patmos would deliver speeches.

Demetrius's visit to Patmos had a multi-fold purpose. He came to celebrate the 900th anniversary of the Monastery of St John, to inaugurate the monastery's museum and newly renovated, restored library; to venerate the holy grotto of the Apocalypse; to deliver a special message to an environmental congress; to visit the famous Patmian Ecclesiastical School; and to declare Patmos a "sacred island".

The weather was bright and breezy - a perfect F 22 day. It was a night of a full moon, and a chosen few were even honored, late in the evening, to Bach played by Yehudi Menuhin. The Blessed Christodoulos, founder of the monastery, whose reliquary has rested in a niche of a chapel adjacent the main church since the 17th century, would have found the festivities "novel" to say the least: female journalists snapping pictures of monks retreating into their cells; post cards being sold in the



Representatives of the autonomous Orthodox churches

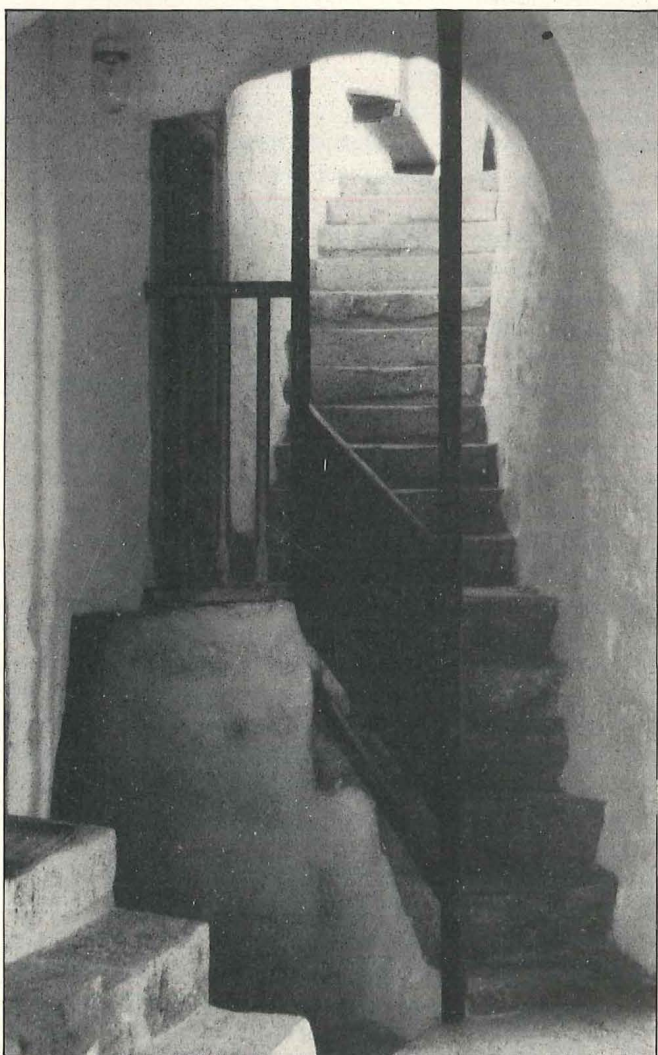


Monk cleaning the main church for the liturgy to be held later

monastery courtyard; the NBC crew setting up lights to film the ringing of the monastery bells and the playing of the wooden gong or *talando*.

But while he would surely not have been happy with many of the develop-

ments on Patmos since the 11th century, perhaps he rests assured that the monastery he founded 900 years ago remains a fortress of God and one of the world's richest repositories of Byzantine Christian art and literature. □



Stairway leading to monks' cells



Houston Café in Skala, closed for the festivities

Radio days

It was the "pirates" versus PASOK until just recently, when Thessaloniki's airwaves opened up – legally – for the first time. The battle of the independents is still on, however, and listeners are tuned in for the round-by-round

by Steve Vass

Nineteen eighty eight will be remembered in Thessaloniki as the year in which there was a virtual explosion of new radio and television stations. When the year began, Thessalonikans were receiving only the two government television stations, ERT 1 and ERT 2, and the FM band had but three stations. As of mid-September, there were 12 TV channels beaming into Thessaloniki and no less than 13 stations broadcasting on the FM band.

The PASOK government, which had formerly been opposed to private broadcasting, has apparently adopted the philosophy "If you can't suppress 'em; do it better." ERT is now broadcasting four satellite stations which are also being broadcast by the New Democracy-run municipality. The satellite channels broadcast by ERT (Super, CNN, Rai Uno and SAT), however, provide crystal clear reception. Also, ERT 3, a Thessaloniki-based government television station, began broadcasting on September 14 and will broadcast every Wednesday afternoon in its initial trial phase. ERT has thrown its hat into the FM ring as well with a new station, FM 102, which began broadcasting on September 10, the opening date of the Thessaloniki International Fair.

As a government radio station, FM 102 has entered the airwaves in the novel position of having to face fierce competition for a share of the listening

audience. On its first day of broadcasting, FM 102 was given a baptism of fire, facing no less than six attempts by "pirates" to cover their frequency with sound from TV satellite stations.

FM 102 has entered the competition with the largest staff, the strongest signal and the best broadcasting equipment. They play compact discs, will transmit live concerts, reports and interviews and will try to feature "whatever is new, creative and pioneering in the field of music". They claim to be a notch above the other FM station because they "are more than just a turntable".

FM 102's stiffest competition will come from FM 100 and its newly formed twin, FM 101. Both stations are owned by the Municipality of Thessaloniki and are more commonly known in the city as "Kouvelas's Stations". FM 100 began broadcasting illegally in September but received its license a few weeks later. FM 101 broadcasts foreign music only and FM 100 plays Greek music. Together they purport to have the largest audience in Greece: 59 percent.

Private licensed radio stations are now enjoying the freedom to broadcast legally. However the battle for this freedom in Thessaloniki was fought for by the amateur single-man operators. It was they who organized and led the protest which was so influential in PASOK's decision to change its policy concerning private radio broadcasting.

A key player in the fight for "free" radio was Dimos Tolidis, the man who led and organized The League of Amateur Broadcasters. The League was instrumental in providing a medium through which the common concerns and interests of private broadcasters could be expressed in the political arena.

Private amateur broadcasting – "pirate broadcasting" – has always been popular in Thessaloniki. The layout of the city itself is ideal for "pirates". Small in area and densely populated, it allows an amateur to reach a large audience with relatively low power. Indeed, the first amateur broadcaster, Tsigiridis, began broadcasting in Thessaloniki shortly after World War II.

Eight years ago, Dimos was one of these one-man operators. He began broadcasting, as did most amateurs, on the FM band because of the quality of sound. While the AM bands provide wider transmission of a signal, the signal is weaker, monophonic and often has an annoying accompanying whistling sound. Transmission on the FM band limits the range but affords clear reception and stereophonic sound.

When he started out, Dimos only broadcast for two to three hours a day with some very basic equipment which allowed him to be heard, more or less, only in his own neighbourhood. There were a lot of amateurs around in the late 1970s and none of them broadcast for more than a few hours a day for fear of being arrested. Being arrested meant a possible two months imprisonment and the confiscation of all equipment and records. In 1987 the heat was on for the amateurs in Thessaloniki when spotting equipment was brought up from Athens as part of a government bid to clear the pirates off the air once and for all.

"It was at this time", says Dimos "that all the amateurs got together because of our fear of being alone. To survive we all had to work together and put aside our differences concerning frequency claims and who was better than whom. We wanted to protest and show the government that we weren't doing anything wrong. We wanted to show them that what we were doing was positive and beneficial to the public."

In late summer, 1987, we all met at Alexander's statue on the seafront. About 400 people showed up but we didn't accomplish much. We called another meeting the following week at which roughly 500 people were present but again we failed to come up with a united policy. There were differences concerning strategy. Some thought it would be better to shut down until the spotting equipment left Thessaloniki. Others thought that it would be best to continue broadcasting and defy the government. One of the latter group was Radio Thessaloniki and the day after our second meeting Radio Thessaloniki-



'D.J.' Dimitris, who began broadcasting as a one-man 'station'

ki's staff was arrested."

"When we found out we organized a march down to the police station in which they were being held. The lawyer for Radio Thessaloniki came out and told us that it would be better if we left and showed up instead at the trial which was to be held the next day. It was then that seven or eight of us got together and formed an amateur league to deal with this problem. We decided to pool all our equipment and records together and begin broadcasting in protest continuously until Radio Thessaloniki was released or we ourselves were arrested."

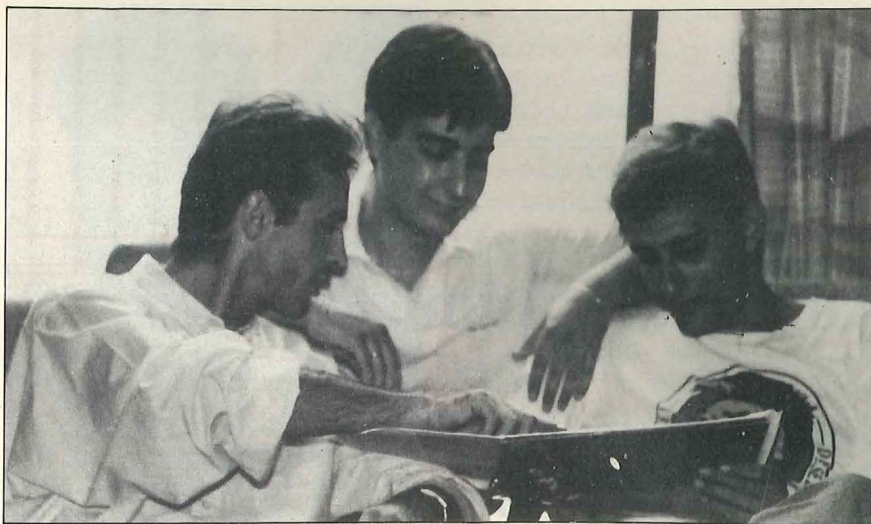
"We went on the air and stayed on all night and the next day. Other amateurs picked up our signal and relayed it from station to station. We created a network and we still don't understand how it all worked. First our signal was all over Thessaloniki and then it went to Veria. From Veria it went to Edessa, from Edessa to Naoussa, from Naoussa to Larissa and from Larissa to Lamia. With one more relay we would have been heard in Athens!"

"We had great support from our listeners. The phone rang constantly and they brought us food, cigarettes and coffee all night long. The police were outside with a van, but our supporters, about 350 of them, wouldn't permit them to enter."

"The next morning the chief of police came to the studio. At first our supporters wouldn't let him come inside but we let him pass. When he came in we said to him 'We are on the air. If you came to arrest us, tell our listeners why and who gave you the order.' He told us to turn off the microphone because he hadn't come to arrest us. He said that he had come to tell us that Radio Thessaloniki had been released and that their trial would be in three months. He also gave us his word that we would not be arrested."

"After the protest, the league decided to keep the equipment in my apartment for safekeeping because we were not completely certain we would not be arrested. After a while it seemed that there truly were going to be no other arrests, so the members of the league decided to form a radio station that would be on the air every day for many hours instead of only two or three. That's how Cosmo Radio started in November 1987."

Before founding Cosmo Radio, the league made several proposals to the government concerning the licensing of private radio stations, and also tried to get official recognition for the league. The government refused to entertain the latter motion claiming that amateur



D.J.s discussing a new recording

broadcasts were illegal and recognizing The League of Amateur Broadcasters would be tantamount to recognizing a league of thieves or bandits.

Subsequent government legislation however bore an uncanny resemblance to the league's proposals. The league proposed that there be two categories of broadcasters, commercial and amateur. These categories were also proposed by the government. The league proposed that the amateurs be allowed to broadcast from 104 to 108 on the FM band at a 60-watt maximum. The government legislated that amateurs could broadcast from 106 to 108 at a 40-watt maximum. Generally, the league was pleased with the legislation.

Cosmo Radio is now located in an apartment building near the Turkish Embassy. It broadcasts seven days a week from 9:00 am to 3:00 am and is located at 98.7 on the FM dial.

Setting up shop in an apartment building posed some problems with neighbors in the beginning. Some neighbors had installed amplifiers on their television antennas to strengthen reception. The amplifiers, however, amplified all television and radio signals and were designed on the supposition that the FM band would be clear. Thus, when Cosmo Radio began broadcasting, television reception was impaired. To appease their neighbors, the members of Cosmo Radio adjusted all neighborhood antennas and fitted them with mixers (devices which improve television reception) at their own expense. Great care is also taken to keep noise to a minimum and visits to the station are prohibited after 10:00 pm.

Cosmo Radio is a full-time going concern which taxes the financial and time resources of its members, so it was decided that they apply for a commercial license.

"It's very expensive to run a radio

station," says Dimos. "It costs a lot of money just to stay on the air for one day. We have to pay for records, spare parts, electricity, the phone and rent out of our own pockets. Right now all the people who work at Cosmo Radio have to pay to work. The disc jockeys are very good at what they do. They are experienced, professional in their attitude and could easily be making a living at some other radio station. We want to keep Cosmo Radio alive indefinitely so we have decided to apply for a commercial license so our people can continue doing what they love to do."

Survival for commercial stations on the FM dial is going to be tough. For any given radio station, the crucial factor will be whether they can get a fix on their listeners, produce the types of programs they want and remain in close contact with them. Whatever the fate of any individual radio station, the main beneficiaries will be the listening audience of Thessaloniki and the local, national and international recording artists. Recording artists will receive greater exposure (especially some of the lesser lights) and listeners will have a much greater variety of music to choose from. So, as the battle for the ears, minds and hearts of Thessaloniki rages on, the listeners are staying happily tuned in. □



Dimos Tolidis, of Cosmo Radio

Admirable Admiral

Laskarina Pinotzi Giannoula Boubouli – “Bouboulina” – was a great heroine of the Greek Revolution, and a formidable naval commander, but highly controversial to her most inglorious end

by Michael House

Trivial Pursuit question: which female admiral built her own fleet, sailed to war in her own flagship, made a fortune selling safe conducts to women in a besieged town, made another fortune turning captured cannon into counterfeit coins and was murdered by her sons-in-law? Give up? Look on the back of a 50 drachma note and there she is, directing the siege of Nafplion from the quarterdeck of her flagship, the *Agamemnon*: Laskarina Bouboulina, heroine of the War of Independence and one of the most remarkable women in Greek history.

Nothing about Bouboulina's life was commonplace, and considering the position of women in Greek society during her lifetime, her career was truly



Bouboulina at an early age, P. Simonau

astonishing. She was born in a prison in Constantinople. Her father, Captain Stavrianos Pinotzis, had been jailed by the Turks for his part in the Orlov Rising of 1770 in which the Russians had fomented revolt, promising military help which never materialized, and leaving the Greeks to their fate. His pregnant wife visited him in prison and was told her husband had been condemned to death; the shock caused her to give birth prematurely. Laskarina's mother, Skevo, left her native Hydra to settle in Spetses and there remarried, producing seven more children.

The young Laskarina grew up to love the sea. She spent her childhood watching the shipwrights at work, listening to stories about the exploits of her father against the Turks and learning the subtle arts of sailing and navigation. In 1788 she married a Spetsiot captain, Dimitrios Giannoulas, and sailed with him on his ship the *Kapetanissa*, named for her. Giannoulas was drowned a year after their marriage when Algerian pirates sank his ship off the Spanish coast. History repeated itself: the young widow married Captain Dimitrios Bouboulis in 1802, only to lose him to pirates off the coast of North Africa in 1811.

Both her husbands had been successful merchants and Bouboulina was now a rich woman. With nine children to rear, three from Bouboulis' first marriage and three each from her own marriages, she might have opted for a quiet life, but such was not her way.



She continued her two spouses' commercial and maritime activities, waxed richer and built more ships.

By 1814, Constantinople had got wind of her wealth and the size of her fleet and the Sultan resolved to confiscate her fortune on the pretext that she had attacked Turkish shipping. An attempt by the Russian ambassador to intercede on her behalf failed. Most people would have thrown in the towel at this point. Bouboulina travelled to Constantinople and sought a personal interview with the Sultan's mother, Valide Hanoum. So impressed was the Dowager Sultana by the proud bearing and eloquence of her petitioner that she personally guaranteed Bouboulina's independence. It is thought that during her visit, while proclaiming her innocence of any acts hostile to the Ottoman Empire, she established links with the Philiki Etairia (the secret society formed to promote Greek nationalism and armed insurrection) through the Orthodox Patriarch, Gregory V.



Laskarina Bouboulina, National Historical Museum

Now with virtually a free hand, Bouboulina continued to build up her fleet. Her flagship, the *Agamemnon*, then the largest ship in Greek hands, was completed in 1820. It is said that to prevent word of what she was doing from leaking out, she bribed Ottoman investigators, and that such was her influence on Spetses that she was able to have her enemies deported.

As early as 1818, many Spetsiot Acapains were in the Philiki Etairia, and were ready for action when time was ripe for a Greek uprising. At the outbreak of the revolution, Spetsiot leaders immediately approached Hydra to issue a joint declaration of independence. Hydra procrastinated, so on 2

April, 1821, after an inconclusive meeting, the younger leaders converged on the chancellery, hauled down the Ottoman flag, and hoisted the Greek cross. On Palm Sunday the Spetsiot flag was flown on masts and at monasteries and a fusillade of cannons was set off as a gesture of defiance. A fleet of 30 ships set off to blockade the coastal forts of the Morea. Bouboulina's personal fleet of eight ships sailed under her command to blockade Nafplion. She was now over 50 years old and a grandmother many times over but truly indomitable. The Turkish garrison surrendered in December 1822.

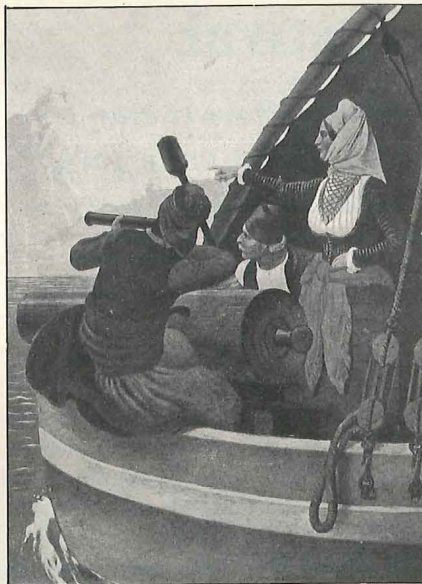
Sitting on her flagship waiting for a town to capitulate was not enough to consume Bouboulina's restless energy; she frequently took time out to join in operations on the mainland – to get her share of loot when a city fell, said her detractors. When Tripolitsa, administrative capital of the Morea, was about to capitulate, she was quickly on the scene. The Greek warlords were shamelessly selling safe conducts (mostly dishonored) to wealthy Turks and Jews inside the city.

Let the sardonic French Philhellene Maxime Raybaut take up the story: "Bouboulina, most daring and better protected by the clothes of her sex than the other chiefs by their arms and authority, went into the town herself to take her part in this premature pillage. She went to the wife of the Vizier who, trembling and afraid, gave her, it is said, her diamonds, and rich presents, for which she had taken contributions from the first families of Tripolis".

Whatever the morality of what Raybaud called "these odious transactions", two points can be made on Bouboulina's behalf. First, she kept her word. When Tripolitsa fell, she rode into the city on a white horse and personally escorted the women out. Second, it appears that the women approached *her* when they heard she had arrived in the Greek camp. And she had, after all, spent her personal fortune building ships for the revolution.

After the fall of Nafplion, Bouboulina went to live there for two years. She was no longer popular on Spetses, probably because of her status as international heroine, her imperious behavior and simple sexism. Her daughter had by this time married the son of the Morea's commander, Kolokotronis.

She returned to Spetses in 1824, sick of the squabbling among the Greek leaders and particularly incensed by the jailing of Kolokotronis on Hydra.



Bouboulina at the siege of Nauplia, Pieter von Hess

When Count Pecchio told her of her son-in-law's probable release, she said: "If this is so, I will return to the camp with him and make war against the Turks".

Bouboulina didn't allow herself to get bored during her sojourn in Nafplion. She whiled away the time by stealing brass cannon from the city's great fortresses and turning them into counterfeit coins with the help of a former employee of the Sultan's mint.

If Bouboulina's life was heroic and lived on a grand scale, her death was an anticlimax. Her son Yiorgos had eloped with Eugenie Koutsis, who hailed from a wealthy Spetsiot family. On 22 May 1825, the Koutsis family, bristling with fire arms, surrounded Bouboulina's house believing Eugenie was still there. Bouboulina wasn't going to be pushed around. She was busily haranguing the mob from an upstairs window when her remarks apparently became too personal for one of the Koutsis family to bear: he shot and killed her. Thus perished the only 'Lady Admiral' in the history of Greek naval warfare.

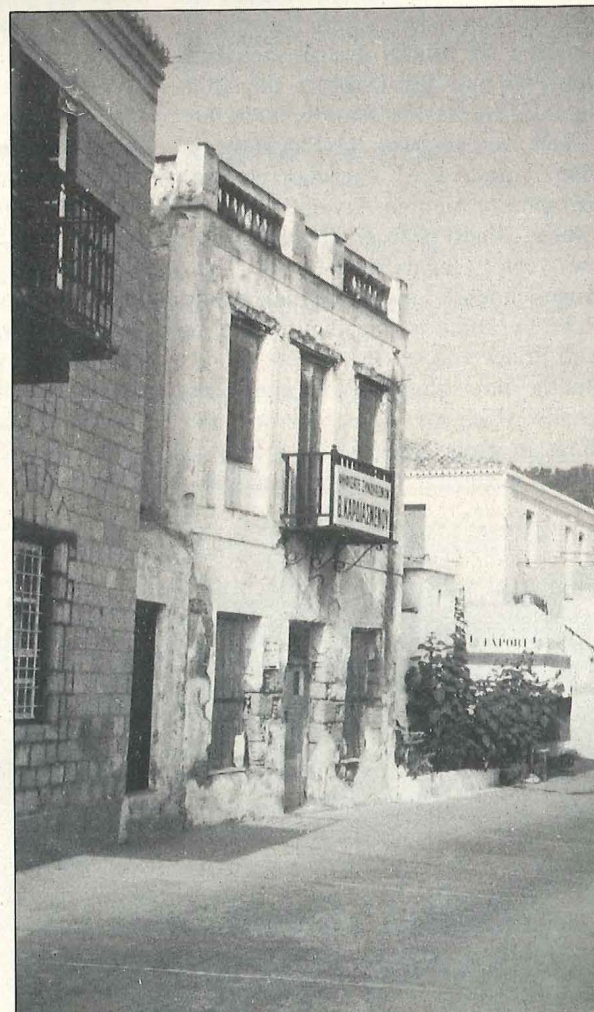
Bouboulina attracted a mixture of admiration and sexism that often attaches to strong women. It was said she could drink any man under the table and that she was so ugly, she had to seduce her lovers at gunpoint.

Adam de Friedel – who gave up being a bogus Danish count (when exposed by other Danish philhellenes) to become the portraitist of the revolution – gives the lie to the latter suggestion.

Count Pecchio seems to have been impressed: "This modern Amazon, the object both of satire and of praise among the Greeks, her complexion bronzed, her eyes sparkling, and full of fire in all her movements...".

James Emerson visited her in 1825, shortly before her death. Although he allowed himself one crack, he too was complimentary: "...her person, rather *embonpoint*, contains little of the Amazon in its air; she is still a comely woman, and retains traces of early beauty. Her manners savour something of her character, and display rather too much of the virago: her reception, however, was extremely kind and hospitable".

History is full of beautiful young heroines; elderly heroines are rarer: but Bouboulina is unique. □



Spetses balcony on which Bouboulina died

1988 Greek Film Festival

This year's crop of Greek Films wasn't up to the Hellenic par, and critics and crowd alike came away from Thessaloniki this year hoping next year's festival will be more impressive

by B. Samantha Stenzel

"All's well that ends well," proclaimed Grigoris Danalis, this year's Greek Film Festival Director at the closing ceremony in Thessaloniki. This was one of the few positive statements made at the finish of a dispirited festival which screened few films of a calibre to attract domestic audiences, let alone those abroad.

The production level dropped drastically this year and only seven films were selected for official competition. The Greek Film Centre (GFC) had only six coproductions in this year's festival as compared to 17 last year.

George Karapidis's, *In The Shadow Of Fear*, a technically adept, Kafkaesque study of paranoia in which an enigmatic composer, George Konstas, flees from sinister pursuers, walked off with the lion's share of the awards. It captured six official awards including Best Film and Best Director, the latter shared with Stavros Tsiolis's *Invincible Lovers*, and also won the Pan-Hellenic Film Critics' Award. The sharp cinematography of George Arvanitis, one of Greece's finest photographers who has, for years, collaborated with Theo Angelopoulos, and the melancholy score by Dimitris Papadimitriou both won prizes and set the proper mood. But the plot is cluttered with mystifying events which are never clarified and drags in parts. This is not a film to sustain a general audience's interest.

Invincible Lovers is a slow-moving odyssey of a young boy (Tassos Miliotis) who runs away from an orphanage and pairs up with a lonely woman (Olis Lazaridiou) who drives him around the Greek countryside as he searches for his grandmother's house. *Lovers* is similar in theme and rendering to Theo Angelopoulos's *Landscape In The Mist*, a hauntingly poetic tale of two children who set off to find their father in Germany. Angelopoulos is considered Greece's foremost director and he added another feather to his cap by winning the Silver Lion at this year's Venice Festival. *Landscape* received a solid ovation when it unspooled out of competition on the opening night of the Greek Film Festival.

Most of the other entries, including Dimitris Kollatos's *Life With Alkis*, focus on protagonists who are outsiders for one reason or another. Alexandros Kollatos received an honorary award for his performance in the title role in *Life With Alkis*. The autobiographical profile of a father (Dimitris Kollatos) who struggles to maintain custody of his autistic son is touching and the acting believable but the plot is too one-dimensional to merit feature length treatment.

Veteran filmmaker Pandelis Voulgaris, who won the Best Film award in Thessaloniki for his last feature, *Stone*

Years, gained audience approval for his well-made, fast-paced drama *Striker With The No. 9*. In it, Bill (Stratos Tzortzoglou), is a restless football star who wanders from bar to bar and woman to woman while on the road. The outstanding camera work of Alexis Grivas captures the excitement of football (soccer), Europe's most popular sport and the audience reaction was highly enthusiastic. However *Striker* struck out as regards major prizes, receiving only the award for Best Sound (Andreas Achladis), and sharing the Best Editing award (Takis Yannopoulos).

A similar situation occurred last year when Nikos Perakis's film, *Living Dangerously*, shared the award for Best Editing and got none of the major prizes. Perakis must have been consoled by the fact that his film went on to have the only commercial success among those entered in the festival. It seems the Thessaloniki juries and most Greek film critics favor 'artistic' films which are intended to be intellectually uplifting. The problem is that most viewers are bored by plodding explorations of existential angst so these films do poorly at the box office.

In George Korras's and Christos Voupouras's ...*Deserter*, Christos, a restrained Athenian is fascinated by Manolis, who has been a three-time army deserter, and follows him to his village. Toula Stathopoulou, an expressive actress who made her debut in Angelopoulos's *Reconstruction* (1970), won the award for Best Supporting Actress for her role as Manolis's mother who struggles to make ends meet.

Dionysis Grigoratos's *Polk File On The Air*, a psychological thriller based on fact, (concerning the still-unsolved 1948 murder of American correspondent George Polk in northern Greece in) is laden with atmosphere. However,



Sweet victory in "The Striker With the No. 9"



"In The Shadow of Fear": a study in paranoia

the plot develops in a confused fashion and takes a back seat to technical effects. *The Polk File* won three awards including Best Costume Design.

In Maria Gavala's *The Magic Glass*, a young couple goes through a crisis caused by jealousy and suspicion. *The Magic Glass* is one of the few films that deals with ordinary people in contemporary Athens. The first half of the work is appealing and somewhat amusing but the plot is inadequately developed and flounders midway through the film.

The scenario has long been the 'Achilles Heel' of Greek cinema so it seemed appropriate that no award was given for best screenplay. Manos Zacharias, President and General Director of the Greek Film Centre, which contributes up to 60 percent of the budget of its co-productions, commented, "We started sponsoring the writing of scripts four years ago. Although it is too soon to see the results, we hope the improvement will eventually be noticeable".

Two films were screened in the "Information Section": Andreas Pantzis's *Trimithi: Reconstruction With Words* and Yiannis Daliannidis's *Life Sentence*. *Trimithi* is a sound documentary about the displaced inhabitants of a Cypriot village but it would have appeal for only very specialized audiences. *Life Sentence* has an almost criminally naïve plot about a young man who chokes women and then rapes them. He overcomes this nasty habit when he falls in love with a lovely co-worker but lives in fear of being given away by one of his former victims. The movie attempts to make the protagonist sympathetic through pseudo-psychological narrative. This is so farfetched that the audience reacted with laughter, as though the film were intended to be a parody.

The Parallel Events programs almost overshadowed the official competition at this year's festival. A number of foreign guests attended the festival primarily to participate in the "Conference On European Initiatives For The Production and Distribution of Audiovisual Products".

This conference featured presentations on a number of topics including "Tax Shelters", "Producing In Europe" and "Audiovisual Development In Greece". (A number of related gatherings have been organized in Europe including the three-day Delphi Symposium in September sponsored by the European Federation of Audiovisual Filmmakers). A declaration was drafted which, it is hoped, will be the

beginning of a coordinated effort to convince European governments that standards must be set on essential issues (such as the moral rights of filmmakers) that will be enforced in all of the EC countries.

A sidebar event entitled "Cinema And Reality" featured Greek documentaries and included a retrospective of pioneering French documentary filmmaker, Jean Rouch. ET1 and ET2 Television had an information stand and screened a selection of recent telefilms.

The Greek cinema scene has been strife-ridden this last year. Grigoris Danalis, cinematographer and Vice President of the Greek Federation of Entertainment, took over as director of the festival when film critic Andreas Tyros resigned a few months ago due to organizational difficulties and insufficient funding. A month-long strike by the film unions last year led to the resignation of Film Directors Union President, Nikos Koundouros.

At the closing ceremony, Grigoris Danalis thanked the gallery audience "whose actions did not exceed the limits of good behavior". It is difficult to discern whether the relative calm in the third balcony "peanut gallery", crammed with restless students, was due to consideration for others or sheer indifference.



"Invincible Lovers": an orphan's odyssey

A record number of 46 short films were shown noncompetitively within the festival and others were in competition in the "Anti-Festival". Andreas Tyros, President of the Pan-Hellenic Film Critics Union, read a statement from the association at the closing ceremony which acknowledged the crisis within Greek cinema but said the large number of short films produced, although rarely seen by the public, signifies a strength which lies hidden within the Greek cinema. One can only hope that this strength will surface in the coming year and help stabilize the quality and volume of Greek cinema productions. □

20th Greek Film Festival Awards

BEST DIRECTOR: Shared by George Karapidis for *In The Shadow Of Fear* and Stavros Tsiolis for *Invincible Lovers*.

BEST FILM: Shared by George Karapidis for *In The Shadow Of Fear* and Stavros Tsiolis for *Invincible Lovers*.

BEST SCENARIO: No award given.

BEST ACTOR: George Konstas for *In The Shadow Of Fear*.

BEST ACTRESS: No award given.

BEST SUPPORTING ACTOR: Kostas Hadzoudis for *Polk File On The Air*.

BEST SUPPORTING ACTRESS: Toula Stathopoulou for *...Deserter*.

BEST PHOTOGRAPHY: George Arvanitis for *In The Shadow Of Fear*.

BEST FIRST FILM: No award given since there were no candidates.

BEST SOUND: Andreas Achladis for *The Striker With The No. 9*.

BEST EDITING: Shared by Vangelis Gousias for *Polk File On The Air* and Takis Yannopoulos for *The Striker With The No. 9*.

BEST COSTUME DESIGN: Dora Lelouda for *Polk File On The Air*.

BEST ORIGINAL SCORE: Dimitris Papadimitriou for *In The Shadow Of Fear*.

HONORARY AWARD: Alexandros Kollatos for his performance in Dimitris Kollatos' *Life With Alkis*.

SPECIAL AWARD: Thanassis Arvanitis for the sound mixing of films at this year's festival.

SPECIAL AWARD: Shared by two directors of photography, Prokopis Dafnos for his historical reconstruction in *Polk File On The Air* and Vassilis Kapsouras for his authentic representation of the Greek landscape in *Invincible Lovers*.

PAN-HELLENIC FILM CRITICS AWARD: To George Karapidis for *In The Shadow Of Fear*.

Suzanne, Lilika & Co.



Suzanne Antonaros (l) and Lilika Couri; ETC

*"I'm Suzanne; I like dancing."
"She's Suzanne; she likes dancing."
"I'm Lilika; I like singing." (She
motions to someone to continue.)*

Suzanne Antonaros and Lilika Couri often start out one of their teacher training presentations this way, demonstrating a technique to get adult learners of English involved the very first day of class.

They started their company, Educational Training Consultants (ETC), five years ago in order to train teachers of English – those that teach at *frontistiria*, in State schools, or privately.

"We go anywhere we're invited and we will train any type of teacher," says Couri, a 47-year-old Greek. "We also handle curriculum and syllabus design, and help set up a school or get an existing one better organized."

Although today there are quite a few teacher training programs offered locally, five years ago EFL teachers were being trained solely by Athens University, the British Council and the Hellenic American Union: friends and colleagues were supportive but sceptical.

"They all smiled and thought, 'Poor Lilika and Suzanne. It's a good idea but with the big schools already doing it, who are they, after all?'" states Couri.

They are in fact teachers themselves with some 40 years in the classroom between them and both have Master's Degrees from American universities: Couri in English; Antonaros in

Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL).

Lilika Couri went to America on a Fulbright scholarship at the age of 19 (she has the uncommon distinction of having been awarded five Fulbrights) and got her BA from Winthrop College in Rock Hill, South Carolina ("I was the first Fulbrighter and European to arrive there one Sunday morning," she says, dropping into a slow drawl). She has taught in both the US and Greece and is now Foreign Language Advisor at the National Center of Public Administration.

Antonaros, a second generation Greek-American from San Francisco, got her BA in Spanish, spending a year at the University of Madrid. She has taught in Spanish-speaking communities in California, at various schools in Athens, and now teaches English at the National School of Public Administration and the Institute of Continuing Training, both under the auspices of the Greek Ministry to the Prime Minister.

Aware of language teachers' need to keep up with rapidly changing methodology, the two started ETC for teachers whose needs were not being met by the existing programs, which are often highly selective with courses lasting a minimum of six months or a year.

"We felt that there many teachers of English who would shy away from going to, say, the British Council because it is a bit ominous. Greeks do not want to be tested: they've been tested long enough in their lives. They know they need

further exposure and technique but they want it done in a nice, tender way."

"So here that is exactly what we do," says Couri pointing to their bright, cheerful seminar room near the Archaeological Museum. "It's cozy and small, holds exactly 22 chairs and Kyrios Nikos comes up with coffee and cookies at the break. Nobody is threatened or intimidated because we are just like them. I would like teachers to see us as two other teachers of English."

Just before the beginning of the academic year they offer week-long update courses in cooperation with Pilgrims Language School of Canterbury, England and then throughout the year all their seminars last four hours and are held on Saturdays and Sundays.

"In four hours we try to cover as much as we can on one topic," explains Suzanne, 36, "and we give lots of practical information and hand-outs so teachers can take an activity and use it in the classroom the next day."

Among recent seminar topics (each seminar costs 3000 drs) are: Teaching Children, Visual Aids, Using and Adapting the Textbook, and Class Dynamics and the Role of the Teacher.

A year after starting teacher training seminars they added a teaching Theater Group for children 6-12 to the agenda (not ones to sit around thumb-twiddling, these two) with sketches and songs written, performed and directed by 'Suzanne, Lilika and Company'.

"Lilika designs the costumes," says Suzanne; "I sew them, and she's a hell-of-a playwright."

In fact they were invited to Pilgrims' campus in England last summer to give both their teacher training seminars and performances of the teaching Theater Group.

"The Theater Group serves a double purpose," says Antonaros, who was involved with a Spanish/English theatre company in San Francisco. "Children are both entertained and get a lot of confidence because they see a one-hour performance in English and they can follow it."

They have about 17 different one-hour sketches in English which all involve audience participation and schools or groups who invite them to perform find the premises: "We've played at discos, cafeterias, *kendra*, big cinemas – even a sewing factory." □

Pat Hamilton
(ETC, 12 Polytechniou St, Athens 10433, tel. 523-2598, 723-3076)

The Athenian organizer

The Athenian Magazine, Peta 4, 105 58, Athens, Tel.322-2802, 322-3052

Useful numbers

Police

Tourist police	171
City police	100
Traffic police	523-0111
Coastguard patrol	108
Aliens' bureau	770-5711

Fire

	199
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Health care

Doctors 2 pm - 7 am	105
First aid	166
Poison control	779-3777
Pharmacies open 24 hrs	107
Hospitals	106
SOS Support Line	644-2213
US Military first aid	981-2740
US citizens' emergency aid	721-2951

Animal Welfare

Garby, Enosis Zoofilon Ellados	882-2356
Greek Society for the Protection of Animals	346-0360
	770-6489
Hellenic Animal Welfare Society	643-5391
St Francis Society	643-5391

Automobile and touring

Automobile and Touring Club (ELPA)	779-1615
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Tourism

EOT information, Kar Servias 2	322-2545
EOT office, Amerikis 11	322-3111
Athens Mayor's office	524-2369
For items in buses or taxis	642-1616
Peace & Friendship Stadium	481-9512

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Utilities

Electricity (24-hr service)	324-5311
Gas (24-hr service)	346-3365
Garbage collection	512-9450
Street lights	324-5603
Water (24-hr service)	777-0866

Main post offices

(open 7:30 am to 8:00 pm)	
Aiolou 100	321-6023
Syntagma Square	323-7573

Parcel post offices

(For parcels over 1 kg going abroad)	
Koumoundourou 29	524-9359
Stadiou 4, in arcade	322-8940
Psychico	671-2701
Parcels should not be wrapped until after inspection.	

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Airlines

Aeroflot (USSR), Xenofondos 14	322-0986
Aerolineas Argentinas, Voukourestiou 36	360-7936
Air Canada, Othonos 10	324-7511
Air France, Karageorgi Servias 4	323-0501
Air India, Omirou 15	360-3584
Air Zimbabwe, Panepistimiou 39	323-9101

Alia (Jordan), Filellinon 4	324-1377
Alitalia, Nikis 10	322-9414/19
Austrian Airlines, Othonos 8	322-0844
Balkan-Bulgarian Airlines, Nikis 23	322-6684
Bangladesh Air, 4 Xenofondos	322-6544
Biman (Bangladesh), Panepistimiou 15	322-8089
British Airways, Othonos 10	322-2521
Canadian Pacific, Kar. Servias 4	323-0344
CSA (Czechoslovakia), Panepistimiou 15	323-0174
Cyprus Airways, Filellinon 10	324-6965
Egyptair, Othonos 10	323-3576
El Al (Israel), Othonos 8	323-0116
Ethiopian Airlines, Filellinon 25	323-4275
Finnair, Nikis 16	325-4831
Gulf Air, Nikis 23	322-1228
Iberia, Xenofondos 8	324-5514
Icelandair, Syngrou 5	923-0322
Interflug (GDR), Panepistimiou 20	362-4808
Iranair, Panepistimiou 16	360-7615
Iraqi Airways, Syngrou 23	922-0018
Japan Airlines, Amalias 4	324-8211
JAT (Yugoslavia), Voukourestiou 4	323-6429
Kenya Airways, Stadiou 5	324-7000
KLM (Dutch), Voulis 22	Info:323-0755
	Reservations:325-1311
Kuwait Airways, Amalias 32	323-4506
Korean Airways, Psylla 6	324-7511
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
Olympic Airways, Syngrou 96	929-2111
Pan Am, Othonos 4	323-5242
PIA (Pakistan), Panepistimiou 15	323-1931
Qantas (Australian), Nikis 45	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, Xenofondos 9	323-9112
South African Airways, Kar. Servias 14	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
Yemenia, Patission 9	524-5912
Zambia Air, Akti Miaouli 7-9	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	524-0601
To Peloponnisos	513-1601

Ships

Recorded timetable (Piraeus, Rafina, Lavrion)	143
Flying Dolphin	452-7107

Marinas

Floisvos	982-9759
Glyfada	894-5258
Vouliagmeni	896-0012
Zea	452-5315

Embassies and consulates

Algeria, Vas Constantinou 14	751-3560
Argentina, Vas Sophias 59	722-4753
Australia, Dimitriou Soutsou 37	642-3186
Austria, Alexandras 26	821-1036
Belgium, Sekeri 3	361-7886
Brazil, Kolonaki Sq 14	721-3039
Bulgaria, Stratigou Kallari 33	647-8105/8
Canada, I Gennadiou 4	723-9511
China, Krinon 2a, Pal Psychico	672-3282
Colombia, Marathonodromo 91	647-4457
Cuba, Kehagia 48, Filothei	681-3042
Cyprus, Herodotou 16	723-7883
Czechoslovakia, George Seferi 6	671-3755

Denmark, Kolonaki Sq 15	724-9315
Egypt, Vas Sophias 3	361-8612
Ethiopia, Davaki 10	692-0565
EC, Vas Sophias 2	724-3982
Finland, Eratosthenous 1	751-9795
France, Vas Sophias 7	361-1665
German Democratic Republic, Stef. Delta 2-4, Filothei	684-9722
German Federal Republic, Vas. Sophias 10, Maroussi	369-4111
Hungary, Kalvou 16, Pal Psychico	671-4889
Iceland, Paraschou 5, Pal Psychico	672-6154
India, Meleagrou 4	721-6227
Iran, Stratigou Kallari 16, Psychico	647-1436
Iraq, Mazarki 4, Pal Psychico	671-5012
Ireland, Vas Constantinou 7	723-2771
Israel, Marathonodromou 1, Pal Psychico	671-9530
Italy, Sekeri 2	361-1723
Japan, Mesogeion 2-4	775-8101
Jordan, Pan Zervou 30, Pal Psychico	647-4161
Korea, Eratosthenous 1	701-2122
Kuwait, Papanastasiou 55, Psychico	647-3593
Lebanon, Kifissias 26	778-5158
Liberia, 2 Eflias, Piraeus	453-1046
Libya, Vyronas 13, Pal Psychico	647-2120
Luxembourg, Platonos 12, Piraeus	417-9515
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
Norway, Vas Constantinou 7	724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	729-0214
Panama, Vas Sophias 21	360-2992
	Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus
	411-9497
Paraguay, Alopekis 2	724-9511
Peru, Vas Sophias 105-107	641-1221/1321
Philippines, Kanara 5-7, Piraeus	452-3015
Poland, Chrissanthemou 22, Pal Psychico	671-6917
Portugal, Loukianou 19	729-0096
Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal 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
Sweden, Vas Constantinou 7	729-0421
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Psychico	671-1604
Thailand, Taigetou 23, Pal Psychico	671-7969
Tunisia, Ermou 8	323-1739
Turkey, Vas Georgiou B8	724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	723-6211
United States of America, Vas Sophias 91	721-2951
USSR, Nikiforou Lytra 28, Pal Psychico	672-5235
Uruguay, Lykavittou 1c	360-2635
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 Constantinou 2, 116 35
	701-6171/701-5932

UN Offices

UNIC, Amalias 36	322-8122, 322-9624
High Commission for Refugees, Skoufa 59	363-3607

Ministries

Agriculture, Abarnon 2	524-8555
Commerce, Kanningos 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, Akademies 1	361-0581
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	523-2821
Interior, Stadiou 27	322-3521
Justice, Socratous & Zenonos	522-5903
Labor, Pireos 40	523-3110
Merchant Marine, Greg Lambraki 150, Piraeus	412-1211
National Defense, Holargos Sq	646-5201
National Economy, Syntagma Sq	323-0931
Northern Greece, Thessaloniki	(031) 26-4321



The Athenian organizer

We will appreciate your bringing any errors in ORGANIZER to our attention: tel 322-3052, 322-2802. Thank you.

Planning, Housing & Environment, Amaliados 17	634-1460/19
Presidency, El Venizelou 15	364-0502
Press & Information, Zalokosta 10	363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Irodo Attikou 19	724-0654
Public Order, Katahaki 1	692-9210
Social Security, Stadiou 29	323-9010

Banks

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

National Bank of Greece, Kar Servias 2	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:
8 am-9 pm, Mon-Fri; 8 am-8 pm Sat, Sun:
 National Bank, Kar Servias & Stadiou 322-2738
Mon-Fri 8:30 am-1:30 pm. - 3:30 - 7:30 pm:
 Hilton Hotel, Vas Sophias 46 722-0201

Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank, Nederland, Paparigopoulou 3, Klafthmonos Sq.	324-3973
American Express, Panepistimiou 31	323-5401
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10	325-5401
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Panepistimiou 43	325-0823
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	325-1901
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	324-3891
Bank Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25	324-9531
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	322-9835
Banque Franco-Hellenique de Commerce Int. et Maritime S.A., 12 Amalias	323-9701
Banque Nationale de Paris, 5 Koumbari	364-3713
Barclays Bank, Voukourestiou 15	364-4311
Chase Manhattan, Korai 3	323-7711
Citibank, Othonos 8	322-7471
Kolonaki Sq	361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus	452-3511
Credit Banque Commercial de France, Amalias 20	324-1831
Grindlays Bank, Merlin 7	362-4601
Akti Miaouli 15, Piraeus	411-1753
Midland Bank, Seki 1A, Kolonaki	364-7410
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	413-6403
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq.	360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Il Merarhias 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
Chrosipolitissa, Aeolou 60	321-6357
Mitropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos	322-1308
Sotiros, Kidathineon	322-4633

Other demoninations:

Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10	325-2149
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8	325-2823
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	682-7315
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan, Akti Thermistokleous 282, Pireaus	451-6564
St Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	362-3603
St. Andrews Protestant Church, 3 Papanikole St, Papagou	652-1401
Services (former Hotel Roussos) 9 am 18 Tsaldari Pan., Kifissia Sina 66, 11:15 am	
Christos Kirche, Sina 66, 11:15 am	
St Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	721-4906

St Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Filellinon 21	323-1090
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58,	895-0165
Church of 7th Day Adventists, Keramikou 18	522-4962

Cultural organizations and archaeological institutes

American School of Classical Studies Souidias 54	723-6314
Australian Archaeological Institute, 23 Zacharitsa, Koukaki	324-4842
Belgian Archaeological School, Lavrion	(0292) 25158
British Council, Kolonaki Sq 17	363-3211
British School of Archaeology, Souidias 52	721-0974
Canadian Archaeological Institute, Gennadiou 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 31	361-5575
Branch: Massalias 18	361-0013
Instituto Italiano, Patission 47	522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women Dimokritou 14	361-1042
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture, Sina 46	363-9872
Swedish Archaeol Inst, Mitseon 9	923-2102

Educational Institutions

The Alpine Center, 39 Pat. Ioakim	721-3076/3700
American Community Schools	639-3200
Athens Center	701-2268
Athens College (Psychico)	671-4621
Athens College (Kantza)	665-9991
Byron College (Maroussi)	804-9162
Campion School	813-2013
College Year in Athens	721-8746
Deree College (Ag Paraskevi)	639-3250
Deree College (Athens Tower)	779-2247
Dropfeld Gymnasium	682-0921
Green Hill School	801-7115/872
Institut Francais, Sina 31	361-5575
Branch: Massalias 18	361-5575
Italian School	228-0338
Italian Archaeol School	923-9163
Kifissia Montessori School	808-0322
The University of La Verne	801-0111
Lycee Francais	362-4301
Mediterranean College, Akademias 98	364-6022/5116
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
Tasis Hellenic International School	808-1426
Ionic Center, Strat Syndesmou 12	360-4448
The Old Mill (remedial)	801-2558
University Center for Recognition of Foreign Degrees, Syngrou 112	923-7835
TASIS Elementary	681-4753

Social/Sports Clubs

The Aikido Assoc., 3 Sept. 144	881-1768
Alcoholics Anonymous	962-7122, 962-7218
Al-Anon	981-5711
Athenian Hockey Club Club Secretary: D Faulkner	722-9716
Vice Pres: A Tipper	807-7719
American Legion (Athens Post) Tziraion 9 (near Temple of Zeus)	922-0067
ACS Tennis Club, 129 Ag Paraskevi, Halandri	639-3200
AOK Tennis Club, Kifissia	801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas Olgas 2	923-2872
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei	681-2557
Canadian Women's Club	804-3823
Cross-Cultural Association	804-1212
Daughters of Penelope (Ladies Auxiliary of AHEPA), Formionos 38 Pangrati	751-9731
Democrats Abroad	722-4645
Ekali Club, Lofou 15, Ekali	813-2685
English Speaking Society	672-5485
Fed of Bridge Clubs, Evripidou 6	321-0490
Fed of Greek Excursion Clubs, Dragatsanou 4	323-4107
Frienos of Dukakis, Mourousi 1	723-2448
Gliding Club of Athens, Patsaniou 8	723-5158
Golf Club, Glyfada	894-6820
Greek Girl Guides Association,	

Xenofondos 10	323-5794
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1	724-4437
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	524-8600
Hash House Harriers Jogging Club	807-6864
Hippodrome, Falliron	941-7761
Overeaters Anonymous	346-2800
The Players	666-6394
Republicans Abroad (Greece)	681-5747
Riding Club of Greece, Paradisios	682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	661-1088
Spastics Society	701-5634
Sports Center, Agios Kosmas	981-5572
Politia Club, Aristotelous 18	801-1566
Vera Tennis Club, Nea Filothei	681-3562
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
Fed of Greek Industries, Xenofondos 5	323-7325
Foreign Press Association, Akademias 23	363-7318
Greek Productivity Center (EL-KE-PA), Kapodistriou 28	360-0411
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Stadiou 24	323-6641
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
Propeller Club	778-3698
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpou, 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, Stadiou 4	323-6641
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping, Akti Miaouli 85	411-8811
International, Kaningos 27	361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry, Loudovikou St 1, Plateia Roosevelt	417-7241
Professional Chamber of Athens, El Venizelou St 44	360-1651
Professional Chamber of Piraeus, Ag Konstantinou St 3	412-1503

Foreign

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17	361-8385
Arab Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, 180 Kifissias	647-3761
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 4	362-0168
Far East Trade Center (Rep of China) Vas Sophias 54	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, Koumbari 4	363-0820
Yugoslav Chamber of Commerce, Valaoritou 17	361-8420
Athens Association of Commercial Agents, Voulis St 15	323-2622

A Tale of Mystery and Imagination

(with apologies to Edgar Allan Poe)

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered weak and weary,
 Over many a weighty tome of economic law.
 While I nodded, nearly napping, suddenly there came a tapping,
 As of someone gently rapping, on my Kastri door.
 "Tis just Margaret," I muttered, "only her and nothing more."
 Quoth the people: "Nevermore!"

Ah, distinctly I remember, it was in the bleak December
 When I met her, that Liani, and at once I saw
 That between us there's communion, which one day must end in union
 A perfect match without a flaw.
 With passion I'll pursue her and in her arms my heart outpour.
 Quoth the people: "Nevermore!"

But stay, is that erratic bim-bom, of my heart a simple symptom
 Of my love or is it, curses, something more?
 I'll have a thorough cardiac checkup and with luck I'll maybe end up
 With just a caution, like before.
 I'll go at night when no one's looking, through Ygeia's small back door.
 Quoth the people: "Nevermore!"

Pray why expressions of alarm, from doctors who are always calm?
 Is not my heart just mildly sore?
 "Nay," said they, "your heart to salve, you'll need a new aortic valve,"
 "Cause yours is rotten to the core."
 "Also you must lose some weight, not less than kilos twenty-four."
 Quoth the people: "Nevermore!"

"And will you operate?" I asked. The doctors there all looked aghast,
 And cried: "We've no spare parts in store!"
 "To London you must go," they said, "and at Harefield you'll book a bed,
 "PASOK will pay: that's what it's for."
 "You're damn right about that," I said, "because *sans moi* it'll be no more
 Quoth the people: "Nevermore!"

And so, with Liani, off I went, to London operation bent
 With bodyguards and press galore
 And ministers to heed my orders, e'en outside of Greece's borders
 Cause delegating I abhor.
 Except to Yannis of Defense, a man I mightily adore.
 Quoth the people: "What a bore!"

And Menios too, a trusty lad, though not the best I've sometimes had,
 Who'll hold the fort and mind the store,
 While I'm under Yacoub's knife, giving battle for my life,
 And strong again I'll win once more
 The votes of all who'll love me as they've never done before!
 Quoth the people: "Nevermore!"

The elusive mathematician

We know about “the square of the hypotenuse”, but what else do we know about the radical mathematician – philosopher of Samos? That he was a ‘feminist’, an ascetic, and that Pythagoras, most probably, did not eat beans

by J.M. Thursby

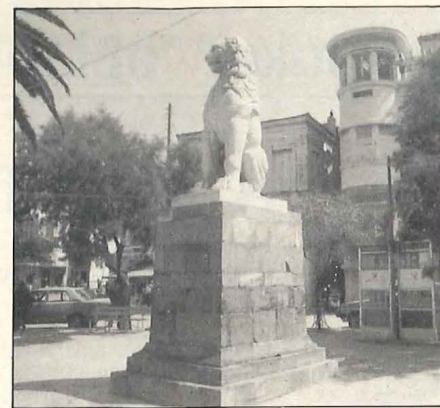
Pythagoras, like so many other outstanding teachers of the ancient world, left no written work, yet his innovative ideas have generated a powerful influence on philosophy, ethics and science throughout the two and a half millennia since his birth.

Historical facts concerning his life are contradictory and extremely scanty but it is almost certain that he was born on Samos about 582 BC into an intellectually stimulating environment. The island's relative proximity both to Asia Minor and to the literate, scientifically advanced civilizations of Babylon and Egypt made it a forerunner in engineering and applied knowledge. From locally employed technicians, the young student learned to understand the importance of number, measuring and proportions.

Long before he founded his famous school of philosophy in Magna Graecia, he left his native island – a youth of outstanding mental ability in search of greater knowledge. His *wanderjahren*

took him to Lesbos and attracted him to the reputedly eminent teachers of Miletus, Anaximander and Thales, who, in his mature years, was regarded as one of the Seven Wise Men of the Greek-speaking world. It is said that he taught Pythagoras the theory of the single cosmic principle, which Thales believed was water, the theory of opposites and perhaps introduced him to Oriental mathematics. Whatever the young student learned it apparently did not satisfy his intellectual curiosity, as armed with a growing reputation and introductions, it is probable that he then went to Egypt.

At the time, Samos played a leading role as part of a Greek trading union which maintained a monopoly on foreign trade with Egypt during the reign of the pro-hellenic Pharaoh Amasis. It was to his court that Pythagoras presented himself and was welcomed, according to some sources, into the highest circles of priestly intelligentsia at Memphis on the Nile.



Pythagoras Square in Samos Town. The island houses the University's mathematics faculty

There he apparently remained for the next 22 years furthering his knowledge of astronomy and mathematics. It was perhaps there, too, that he absorbed the belief in the immortality of the soul and the possibility of its union with the divine, the transmigration of the soul and the idea that, through pure living, one could reach a higher form of reincarnation – influential conceptions which he certainly took later with him to what is now southern Italy. (The Greek equivalent of the Egyptian *Book of the Dead* was found in Magna Graecia temples long after the philosopher's death).

Pythagoras may well have stayed in Memphis lost to Greek science and thought had Egypt not been conquered by the ever-encroaching Persians.

The aging Amasis had done all he could, hiring hundreds of Greek mercenaries to help defend his land, but King Cambyses, son of Cyrus the Great, swept through the country and Pythagoras, along with a large number of the Egyptian intellectual elite, was taken prisoner and removed to Babylon.

Although captive, he was allowed to continue his work and appears to have absorbed the Chaldean interest in the occult, beliefs he again carried with him to southern Italy. After a period of about 12 years he was finally freed at the behest, it is said, of Democides (of the famous medical school at Croton, an Achaian city state in Magna Graecia), who was then personal physician to the king.

At liberty to return to his native island after his long exile, Pythagoras for some reason chose not to settle there. The tyrant Polycrates, “who robbed all men indiscriminately”, held his brilliant court at that time, attracting by dint of enormous payment some of the finest contemporary scientists and artists and guaranteeing Samos's independence by playing a cool game of *real politik*.



Pythagoreion, Samos, built on the site of the island's capital during the reign of Polycrates

The philosopher apparently did not find the prevailing atmosphere conducive to contemplative thought. He left on a visit to the sacred sites of Greece: the Idaean Cave on Crete, Delos and Delphi. It has been said by his detractors that he believed himself to be a god descended from Apollo. He was certainly one of the earliest Greeks to be given a religious name linked to the sacred "Python", and the cult of Apollo would be an important divine influence at his school.

He believed the gods had singled him out by revealing to him his past lives, thereby giving him greater knowledge than his fellow men.

Finding Greece unreceptive to his teachings and acquired beliefs, even Apollonian Delphi, he perhaps remembered Democides and set sail for Croton. There, in the fertile soil of this rich, leisured but war-weary city state, he founded his school of philosophy on the basis of a spiritual brotherhood.

His initiates lived ascetic lives based on rigorous ritual and ethical observances unparalleled in early Greece. Women were also admitted; all students wore white; and – as they were bodily pleasures – sex, feasting and the drinking of alcohol were strictly forbidden. All lived in harmonious communality.

The school's central philosophy, that number was the first principle, produced the immensely influential doctrine that reality, including music, astronomy and natural phenomena, is at its profoundest level mathematical in nature.

On number depended the harmonies which kept the universe in ordered motion. Stars and planets in their rotation produced vibrations the sound of which was silence ("the music of the heavens"), a theory which, following Plato, evolved into the famous conception of "the harmony of the spheres".

Music, which Pythagoras, like many later philosophers, believed purified the soul, was based on this harmonic inter-

play, sound being produced by the presence or absence of a given arithmetical relations.

Thought, specific as well as metaphysical – especially the development of astronomy and calculation – was offset by mysticism, and although the cult of Apollo and the muses was important, the doctrine of Metempsychosis – the transmigration of souls – seemed to dominate.

According to some sources, there was also a degeneration into superstition: "Don't poke the fire with a poker. Don't cut your finger nails during a sacrifice. Always spit on your nail parings." etc.

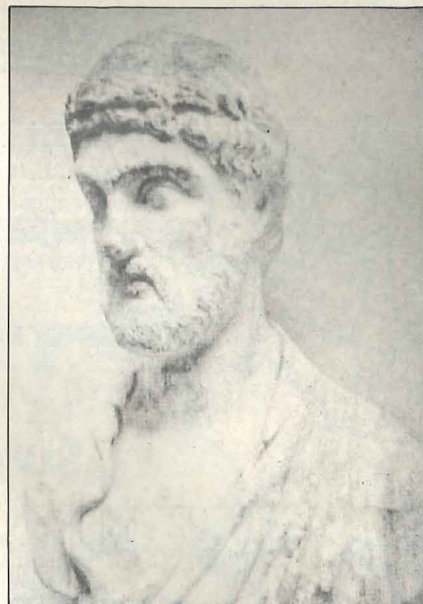
Despite the required rigors, it was not easy to enter Pythagoras' brotherhood. Acceptance required the rare combination of self-control and intellectual submissiveness. He examined the character, mental ability, facial expression and overall appearance of each prospective initiate carefully. A handicapped pupil, however brilliant, was not accepted.

Should he or she pass this acid test the student was obliged to take a temporary vow of silence, the length of which varied according to the student's character. During this trial period the initiate could attend the discussions and teaching hours of the master and the "brothers" but was not allowed to participate, ask questions or take notes until he had learned the art of listening and its accompanying mental discipline.

Pythagoras taught that the numbers one to ten had their own individual strengths and that even abstracts had their corresponding numbers, justice being four, marriage being five and so on. Ten was, however, the sacred number by which oaths were taken.

Gleaned from the Ionian philosophers was his doctrine of opposites, as part of cosmic harmony as well as individual man. His table of the ten most important opposites greatly influenced philosophical thought and included: man/woman, left/right, odd/even, good/evil, etc. Based on Pythagorean methods, ethics and principles, the "brothers" were required to prepare their personal program of discussion and contemplation each morning and in the evening were submitted to severe and conscientious criticism.

Much discussion has been generated down through the centuries as to the diet on which such rigorous ascetic intellectuality flourished. Plato believed that Pythagoras forbade his followers to eat *koukkia* (a type of bean) as they created flatulence and disturbed the spirit. "I want to sleep with my body in such a



Bust of Pythagoras

state as to not disturb my soul," he said. The poet Callimachus, head of the Alexandrian Library, also admonished his pupils: "From *koukkia* and meat abstain. It was Pythagoras's command and mine also."

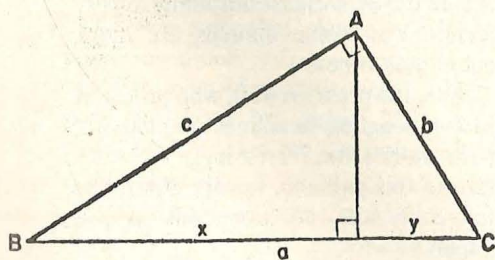
Yet Aristoxenus of the Aristotelian School, in his book on Pythagoras, rejects this, saying that the philosopher ate suckling pig and goat and, as for *koukkia*, he preferred them to all other pulses as they were easily digested and cleaned the intestines. So the jury is still out regarding diet.

Towards the end of his life, local political upheaval was echoed in a split between the "brothers". Pythagoras was regarded as a radical influence and fled to "corn growing" Metapontum, another of the three Achaian city states in Magna Graecia (the third being Sybaris). There Pythagoras ended his days.

He left little behind in terms of concrete scientific knowledge except his famous geometric theorem which gave early impetus to mathematical studies essential to architecture, navigation, artillery, land surveying and trigonometry.

Pythagorean schools sprang up all over Magna Graecia during the centuries following his death which helped to perpetuate his beliefs, so influential in Platonic and Aristotelian philosophy, ethics, and deductive reasoning.

Even today, mathematical societies bearing his name abound (France alone has over two hundred), and school graduates the world over are aware that "the square of the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides." □



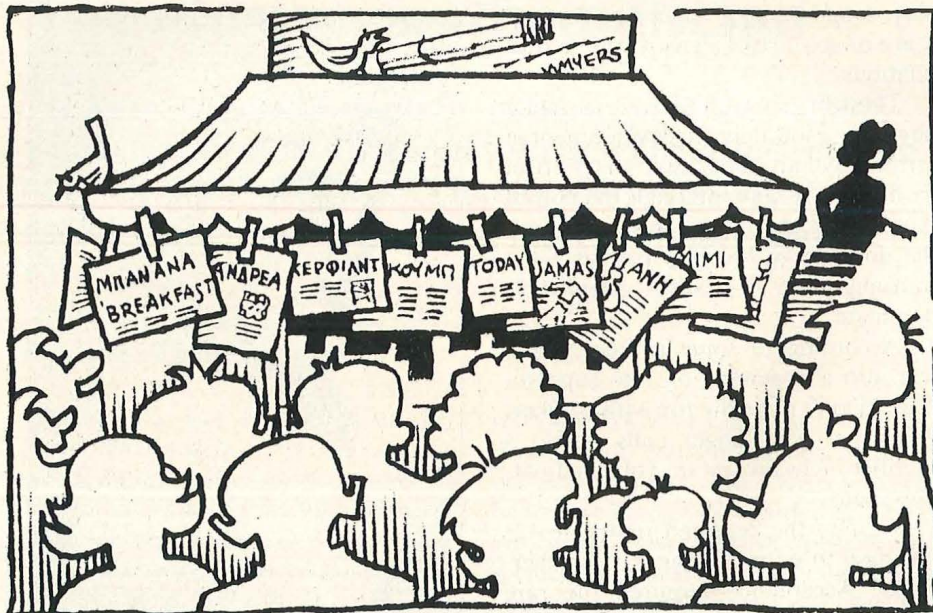
$$\cos B = \frac{x}{c} = \frac{c}{a} \quad \cos C = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$ax = c^2 \quad ay = b^2$$

$$a(x+y) = b^2 + c^2$$

$$a^2 = b^2 + c^2$$

A Pythagorean triangle



Class act in Athens

I said I wasn't going to do this. I promised. Since everyone else in this country can (seemingly) find nothing else to write about except the color of Andreas' pyjamas, what sort of brooch Dimitra has bought to go with her new suit, or whether or not, indeed, any surgery was actually performed at Harefield last month, I swore I'd not waste my little space (between **food** and **art** or whatever) on the continuing saga of the 'Princess' and the Prime Minister.

But the papers and the television stories and the hysteria of the man, and woman, in the street, have sucked me in just like everybody else in benighted Hellas. Honestly, I never thought it would come down to grown, if idle, men in *Kafeneia* discussing whether or not someone recuperating from triple-bypass surgery could, in fact, eat beef patties and a banana a day or so after his operation. It's the moral equivalent of discussing whether the fabric is hand- or machine-knit when the wool's been pulled over your eyes: wool is wool. Besides, we all used to have more important things on our minds: the economy, the US elections (which affect all of us mightily), the *nefos*.

Now, all we can drivel on about is 'Mimi'. Candles at the airport? They've got to be kidding.

Just seeing this woman's face (not to speak of the rest of her, *au naturel* at least once) day after day, on page one of every periodical, has been too much for me. When the newspaper vendor arrives at the office door with our daily ration of *Free Press*, *The News*, *The Daily*, etc, and I'm treated to banner headlines (Hands Off Mimi; Here and No Farther, Dimitra; Orgy) and that

familiar cascade of peroxidized curls, I react like one of Skinner's mice or Pavlov's hounds: knee-jerk rage. The problem is, where do I vent it? I can't pinpoint precisely the proper target for my vitriol.

If I follow my late father's advice and refuse, ever, to strike out at those so obviously not in their right minds, then I can't heap abuse on Mr Papandreou. The man is physically ill, surrounded by dubious advisers, undergoing a crisis cardiologists are not equipped to deal with, and has suffered a loss of perspective — can he have no thought for his children? — that must render him an object of sympathy if not pity. (His

Close to Home



Elizabeth Herring

advisers, and the rest of the party, who are allowing this farce to go on, this 'lame duck' to 'rule' are another kettle of fish altogether).

So, I will light a candle for the return of the prime minister's senses, but I see little hope of his coming around, at least publicly: it would involve too great a loss of face, and we know how important *that* sort of thing is in *this* particular country. (Gary Hart leaves the race; Eagleton, after having to 'admit' having had psychiatric counseling, of all things, bows out, too: Papandreou, however, forges right ahead, and there are those who will vote for him again because he's proven himself *poli andras*. Ye gods!)

So, then, do I blame Ms Liani? Do I hurl invective at this woman who, promoted by her 'friend', then appropriates said friend's husband? (Margaret introduced them, after all.) Do I sling mud at a creature without the decency (common, garden variety decency) to keep a low profile and thus spare the reputations of her beloved's progeny, not to speak of their political futures? Do I rant about all this in- or misinformation about the astrologer she's introduced into Andreas's circle, the misappropriation of taxpayers' funds, adultery in the 'White House', etc? No. Not worth it. I predict 'Dimitra Liani' will be as boring a subject five years hence as 'who shot J.R.?' (Remember? *Dallas*?) When she's relegated to some dull backwater, and page four of the papers, with her ailing, aging paramour, we will see how Liani fares. (It's hard to dance the *tsifteteli* after heart surgery.)

No, I fear there's only one group of people who deserve to be blasted, if not horsewhipped, in the light of recent events. (Did I say 'light'?) To paraphrase Pogo: I have seen the enemy and they are we. We, the electorate of this country. Who have twice put into we office a man who proclaims to be a socialist and yet who, after seven plus years, still has to go to England for surgery he will not trust Greek socialists, in Greek socialist hospitals, to perform. (Yes, some animals are more equal than others.)

We, the press, as well, who proclaim in eye-boggling headlines and blaring news stories the increasingly lurid details of this pathetic, tawdry affair; *not* to rectify the situation, but to sell papers!

We the people, who cannot get Andreas and Mimi off our dirty little minds, when we should really be searching around in earnest for someone to fill the prime minister's rapidly shrinking shoes, some responsible leadership to fill the power vacuum. (For heaven's

sake, stick Kyrkos in there: at least he's honest. Or Mayor Evert: he gets the trash picked up around here daily and is filling up potholes like you wouldn't believe. Or even Margaret...)

Because there's really only one heroine in this whole sorry saga, and her face has appeared only fleetingly in all the reams of yellow October newsprint. She is the woman who married Mr Papandreou the year I was born – a long time ago, oh best beloved – and who arrived in Greece the same year I did. She is also the author of *Nightmare In Athens* (1970) and the woman who, single-handedly, took on the junta (and the US Embassy) to free her imprisoned husband.

It has been 60 "Close to Home" columns since I have mentioned Margaret Papandreou, and heaven knows I have not approved of all of her actions in the past (marching on the US embassy, announcing the formation of her own party, etc) but I would like to take this opportunity to applaud, quietly, her decency and restraint throughout this ordeal. Whatever the events were that led up to the rift between the Papandreous – and these are things the irresponsible electorate, the sensational press and the prurient man in the street have no right to know – Margaret has acted with dignity.

If, at some ripe old age I suddenly go berserk and start doing things that scare the horses in the street, I can only hope my spouse stands by me and, essentially, defends me against myself as Mrs Papandreou has defended Andreas. In her one statement to the press, though it was no literary marvel, her message came through loud and clear: she would still fight for her husband's good name, strike out at those around him who, she felt, were leading him along the primrose path, if not to his grave, and try to keep the children from going down with their wayward parent. (Will George be able to put this behind him?) Margaret has been wounded, mightily, but she's still not going to let her man down.

I once said that Andreas had a "black-eyed-pea of a heart" and brought down Margaret's wrath. I can now appreciate her anger. Then, as now, she is a good wife, a rather rare commodity.

It is my sincere hope that Mr Papandreou will one day appreciate Mrs Papandreou's behavior, despite their personal and private differences. The most colorful characters – in green pyjamas and aviator sunglasses – may well have been in London this fall, but the one who stole the show for me – the class act – was here in Athens.

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Vavlitou - Barkouli: a romantic portrait

Penetrating portraits

Katerina Vavlitou-Barkouli's paintings are filled with beautiful young women and joyous color reiterating her continuing interest in the inner world of femininity, a world of beauty and romanticism. Her work is on exhibit this month at the Astrolavos Gallery.

Vavlitou is a remarkable portrait painter who, while deeply penetrating into the soul of her subject, seems to discover herself as well.

Fascinated by feminine wiles and coquettish playfulness, she defines these qualities within the framework of romantic beauty.

Posed simply on a stool or curled up in a chair, her dreamy creatures are the picture of feminine charm and sensuality. Dressed in more casual clothes than the romantic gowns of previous exhibitions, they continue to radiate the illusion of glamour. They are bathed in hazy clouds of transparent color – a veil between reality and fantasy – or are flooded by brilliant hues.

In past shows Vavlitou mirrored her subjects on the same canvas. Now she records like a camera the progression of their movements on multi-paneled paintings. Most romantic are the four panels of a young girl in a long flowing gown standing barefoot by a fireplace. Her movements are ethereal rhythms of

rotating motion wistful repose. A companion piece showing the lower part of her body echoes the languid mood of the first panel.

Vavlitou is a Greek Cypriot who was born in New York. She studied art at the School of Fine Arts in Athens and has had many one-woman shows here and in Cyprus. She recently participated in a group show in Moscow.

*Astrolavos Gallery
Androutsou 138, Piraeus
Nov. 7-21*

Irrational realism

Metaphysical realism, Nikitas Flessas's style of painting, expresses that abstract intangible which invests realism with an atmosphere of unreality – a realism that enters the realm of infinity and of deceptive rationality.

His still-lives and nudes in tempera, echoing the icon technique of painting with raw egg and pigment, are on view this month at the Yakinthos Gallery.

A slightly distorted perspective and an imaginative staging of figures and objects intensify the illusionary atmosphere of Flessas's work. Silver candlesticks, a porcelain carafe, dishes, and glasses of milk are so symmetrically arranged that they exude the solemnity of a ritual arrangement, their eerie stillness transforming these ordinary articles into holy objects. There is a feeling of expectation in the formality of the settings, and of loneliness, since the only guest seems to be a butterfly in the center of the table.

Flessas loves music and a piano is frequently included in his work. By merging disconnected images – an airplane flying over a white piano drifting in space – he defines them as symbols of cultural communication.

His nudes are striking portraits of young people in repose. Depicted singly, sensual arms and heads resting on a square base, a feature repeated in all the paintings, they evoke a range of sensations, from the mystical to the erotic. They seem to be floating in a private dreamworld yet well-aware of their surroundings. The sublime is evoked in the beauty of their flawless skin, expressive dark eyes and brows, and sensual lips: innocence as well as seductiveness. Again an overwhelming silence and an



Flessas: egg technique

almost trance-like immobility permeate these paintings.

Flessas's technique of rendering color and texture is remarkable as he vividly depicts milky liquid seen through a clear crystal glass, and skin tones sparkling with brilliant vitality. The blue-gray tonalities of the paintings' backgrounds, as well as the red borders 'framing' all the compositions, enhance the unity of the exhibition.

*Yakinthos Gallery
Zirini 33, Kifissia
Nov. 7-30*

Delectable dolls

An exhibition of doll-like figurines was presented last month by Angheliki Makris at the Zalokosta 7 Gallery. These small sculptures modelled in ceramics or cast in bronze are reclining nudes whose entire bodies are set in motion.

Botero-style in size – small and pleasingly plump – they abound in luxurious curves. With jutting breasts and exaggerated nipples, fleshy calves and thighs, and heavy-hipped, they pivot and gyrate flirtatiously on the floor with amazing grace.

Makris handles her small 'actresses' with humor and a touch of irony. They all share the same face and curvy ponytail but each body, costume, and pose is unique, with its own expressive appeal. Some reflect age and others youth

through the fleshiness of their bodies or the airy movements of arms and legs. It is interesting how Makris combines the mass of flesh with the illusion of graceful motion.

There are charming ballerinas kicking and twirling legs from the floor, bathing beauties posing on an imaginary beach, and reclining nudes in provocative poses. The costume details are hand-painted over the ceramic and porcelain figurines while the nudes are baked in beautiful blue enamel, highlighting breasts and tummies with sparkling, flecked nail polish!

The bronze sculptures are striking – one of a seated ballet dancer, another of a melancholy nude, and one, in gold-plated bronze, of a girl jumping rope.

On display are also the studies which led to the development of the artist's theme – paintings of porcelain dolls of the 1900s adorned in elaborate costume, and paintings of white masks which later led into the faceless heads of the small figurines.

Makris studied art in Athens, Scotland and the United States. She has worked as an illustrator of children's books, and as a cartoonist for various magazines and newspapers.

Exhibit ended in October, but Makris' works are handled by the Zalokosta 7 Gallery, Zalokosta 7 and Kriezotou.



Makris' porcelain and enamel-painted 'gymnast'

Painted ladies

Theodoros Papayiannis began carving portraits of neighbors and national heroes on stone as an eleven-year-old boy in his native Yannena. Later, as a graduate of the School of Fine Arts, he travelled extensively throughout Greece and the Mediterranean (Cyprus, Asia Minor, Egypt) studying, and above all drawing the wondrous world of sculpture found in this part of the world.

These travels offered an understanding not only of classical sculpture but also of folk art which has charmed and enriched Papayiannis' work ever since. His current exhibition at the Pierides Gallery articulates the cultural refinement and majestic artistry of this past, and harbors elements and rhythms from Geometric and Cycladic art.

The female figure dominates the exhibition as a totem form. Tall and imposing (almost three metres high), the simplicity of these stiff, monumental figures accentuates their stateliness. They reflect the spirit of mystical deities. Painted in earth colors enhanced by strong umbers, powder blues and terra cotta reds, they recall the painted sculptures of ancient Greece and Egypt.

Although stone and marble are Papayiannis' usual materials, in this show metal and polyester predominate in expressing a cultural past in modern terms. The colored polyester is poured over an intricate iron skeleton to clothe the bodies of majestic figures. Decora-

tive metallic motifs and painted designs enhance the clothing while the skeletal iron adds pulsating geometric patterns.

The abstract totems are most striking in their conception: double totems cradling one another; two heads sharing a single body; tiny heads and feet set on elongated forms with tight waists and swelling hips and breasts. "The Muse Dedicated to Poets" commands the area impressively with the wingspread of her flaring tunic over outstretched arms. Famous poets' names are written on the sides of her robe.

Papayiannis is also showing the totems as small sculptures. Cast in bronze and brass, the double totem forms present brilliant contrasting harmonies of metal. One mustn't miss his drawing 'notes' reflecting a masterful

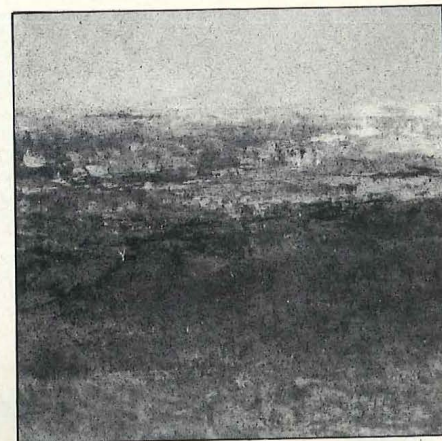
technique which, as the artist states, "he translates into sculpture".

Theodoros Papayiannis, Professor of Art since 1985, has long been teaching sculpture at the School of Fine Arts.

*Pierides Gallery
Vas. Georgiou 29, Glyfada
Nov. 21 - Dec. 5*

Palette patterns

Mato Ioannidou is a new, young artist presenting her first solo show this month at the Trito Mati Gallery. Her work articulates a maturing style and



Oil with palette knife: Ioannidou

reveals a talent worth watching.

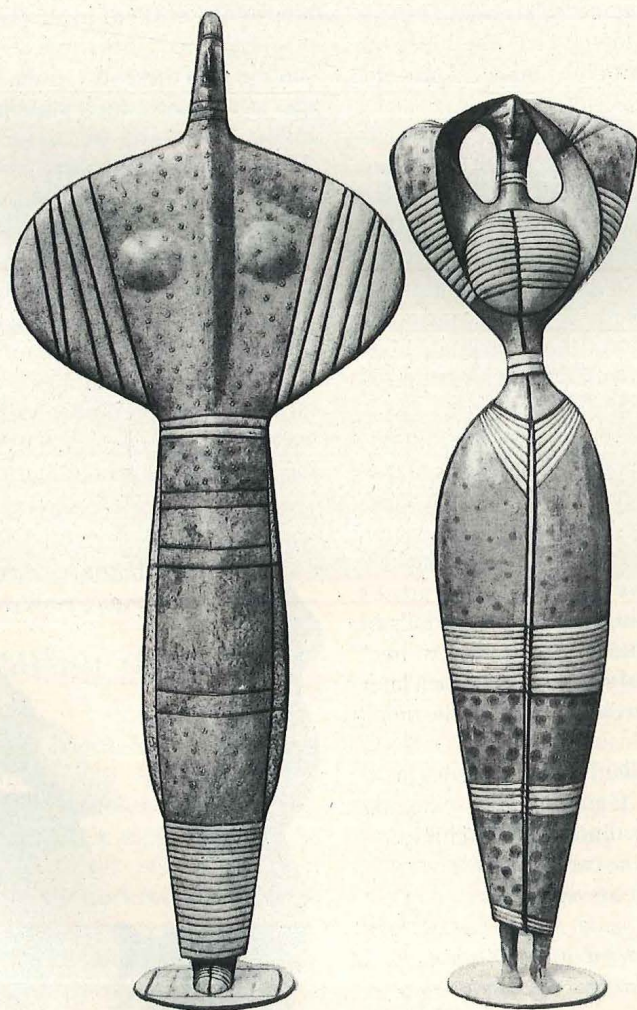
Ioannidou's oils, in an interplay between land and sea, depict a gradual progression of seascapes developing into landscapes, the advancing land coming in like the tide. The seascapes are striking, conveying misty imagery and the feeling of infinite space. A distant coastline and small boats are vaguely indicated by dazzling splashes of white, while sea and sky are bathed in ethereal blues and radiant light. The sea dominates the foreground.

In succeeding paintings, the land begins to assert itself slowly in the foreground, pushing the sea and sky upward, until it finally fills the entire canvas. The eye is constantly drawn upward even in the seascapes where the distant shore rests high up on the horizon.

Ioannidou portrays the rocky soil and greenery with quick strokes of her palette knife, building up patterns as well as layers of color. The swift technique of her knife creates vaporous images, indistinct details, an environment that beguiles the viewer with its beauty and delicacy. The seascapes are shown in lustrous summer light; the landscapes reflect the melancholy twilight or the winter's cold light.

There are also paintings leading up to this later work — studio interiors and gay bistro scenes. The latter are figurative and elaborate in detail; the former become more abstract and ease logically into the land and sea scenes.

Mato Ioannidou studied art and French literature at the Sorbonne and is now teaching art at the French School in Agia Paraskevi and at the Pnevmatiko Kentro of Kaisariani.



Papayiannis's iron and polyester totems

*Trito Mati Gallery
Xenokratous 33, Kolonaki
Nov. 3 - Nov. 26*

Health & Fitness

Spinal Twist

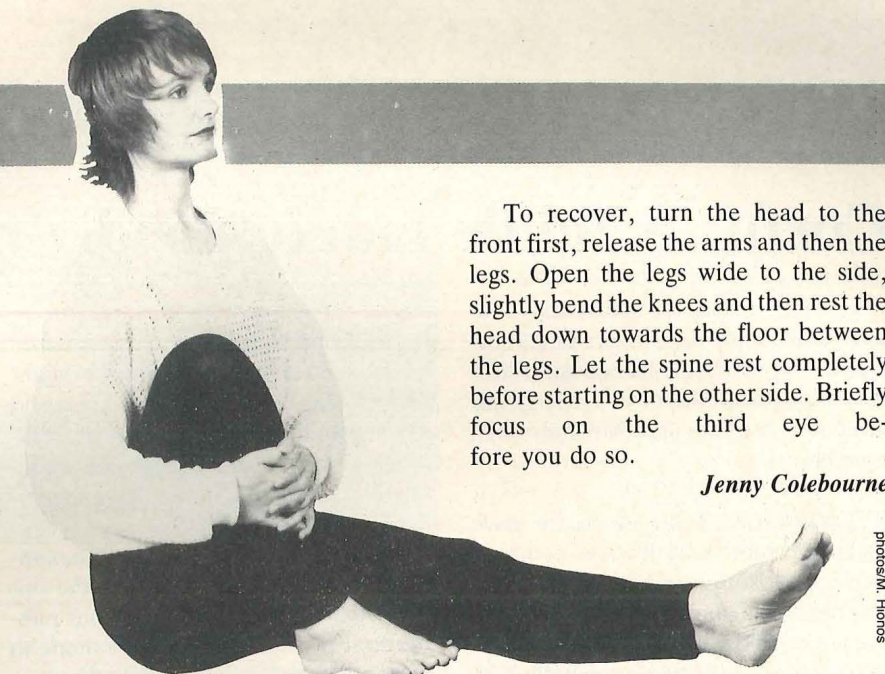
This is one version of the spinal twist. I will be covering others at a later date. First, stretch both legs out in front of you. Bend the right knee in towards the chest and hug the knee against your body. Sit up as tall as you can 'against' the bent leg. From the base of the spine to the back of the neck, feel very 'long'.

Press down against the sitting bones and stretch the crown of the head up to the ceiling in the opposite direction. Keep sitting up tall and cross the right leg over the left. Make sure you breathe easily and deeply while you work.

Feel very 'long', and begin turning towards the bent leg. Place the right hand, on the fingersips, on the floor a couple of inches away from the base of your spine. Use the left arm to push the right knee away and, if you can, take hold of the left knee.

Turn the head towards the back wall. Keep breathing easily and deeply.

On each out-breath, see if you can turn the hips even more. Keep the spine stretching upwards all the time you are turning. In other words, always keep the spine very long. On each out-breath, turn the ribs even more. On each out-breath, relax, and turn the shoulders even more. Keep your breaths deep as you turn the head even more. Continue breathing easily and deeply as you continue spiraling and, at the same time, lengthening the spine.

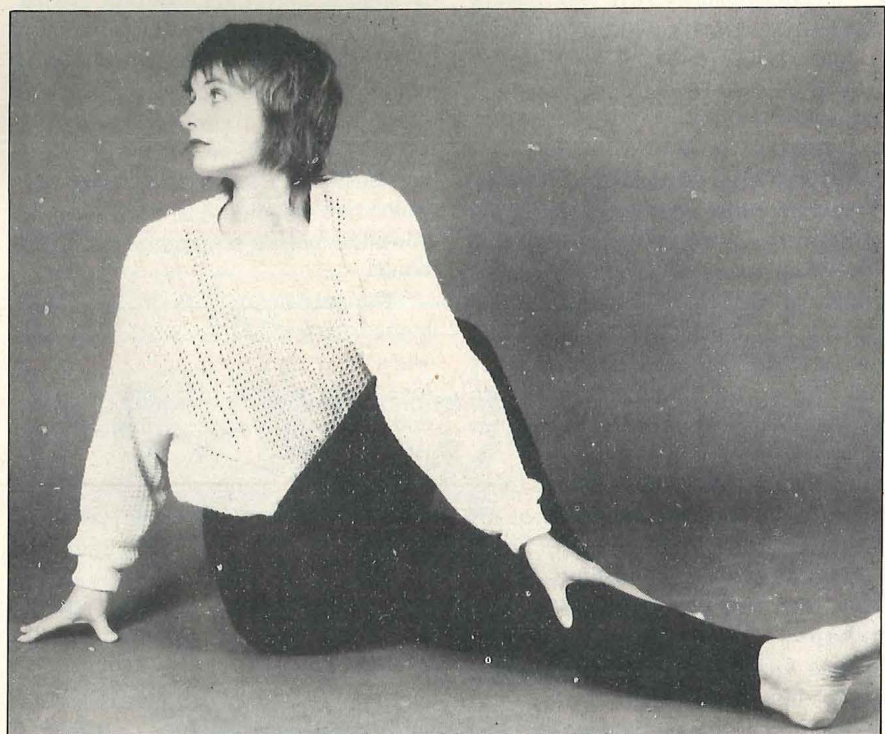


Hug the knee against your body

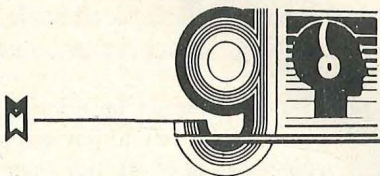
To recover, turn the head to the front first, release the arms and then the legs. Open the legs wide to the side, slightly bend the knees and then rest the head down towards the floor between the legs. Let the spine rest completely before starting on the other side. Briefly focus on the third eye before you do so.

Jenny Colebourne

photos M. Honors



Turn the head towards the back wall



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Corfu: A fiddle faddle poodly-pumkin place

The Corfu Years, A Chronicle Presented Through the Letters and Journals of Edward Lear. Edited and Introduced by Philip Sherrard. Denise Harvey & Co., Athens and Dedham, 1988, pp 244

Edward Lear's life seems to have been more productive of irony than most. But given his delight in the incongruity of things, his quizzical and eccentric personality, his sudden fits of despondency followed by equally sudden flights of glee, irony may be the most fitting characteristic of his uneventful but highly original life.

Famous as a writer of nonsense for most of his life and ever after, Lear only took himself seriously as a painter. And then, when indeed his fame was established as an artist 50 years after his death, it was not based on the grand academic pictures he so painstakingly composed but on the over 7000 watercolors he dashed off *in situ*, half-a-dozen a day, during the years he spent almost incessantly travelling – sketches and studies for more finished work whose value today rests solely on his reputation as a watercolorist.

At Lear's death, the bulk of these sketches passed into the hands of his executor and closest friend, Frank Lushington, whose daughters found them in an attic and sold them in 1928. Brought to the attention of bibliophile Ioannis Gennadius, 200 were purchased by him for the sum total of £25 and today in the Gennadeion they form the

largest collection of his work in Greece. It was the sudden glut of these sketches on the market, however, which brought them to the attention of an art world which could value the qualities of freshness, intimacy and true-to-life spontaneity that were ignored 50 years earlier.

Over 20 of these sketches, beautifully reproduced in color, are the immediate delight of this sumptuous publication. It is the companion volume to Lear's *Cretan Journal* published here in 1985 by Denise Harvey & Company. It is similar in format, and in design, typography, color reproduction, quality of paper and editorial excellence, equally first-rate. There are another 50 black-and-white reproductions and the book is studded as well with those little nonsensical cartoons and caricatures which are an indelible part of every educated person's memories of childhood.

The text opens with a sort of prologue – a few entries written in 1848 when Lear on a fortnight's visit fell in love with Corfu the island at first sight – and ends with an envoi written 30 years later.

The main sections are devoted to the 40 months he spent there on and off between December 1855 until the spring of 1864, when he embarked in a stampede of British residents on the eve of the Ionian islands passing into Greek possession – a kind of social Dunkirk which is both touchingly described and very funny.

"This is really a Paradise," Lear had repeatedly written to his correspondents in 1848, but as often happens to those smitten with love at first sight, bitter disillusion followed.

Corfu was crowded with military in December 1855 due to the Crimean War and he had difficulty finding rooms. Those he settled in were inadequate, ill-lit and, above all, noisy. Every movement in the house could be heard. One person fiddled, another played the piano abominably at all hours and all seemed to be moving furniture about continuously. "I believe the cussed people above stairs have goats' feet they make such a row." Outside, hundreds of turkeys gobbled, waiting to be eaten for Christmas.

Lear was as sensitive to weather as he was to noise, and with his history of bronchitis and asthma which had driven him from England, he understandably complained of it as violently during driving winter storms as he praised it when the days were fine. Foul weather cooped him up in "this prison of a town... a disorganised fiddle faddle poodly-pumkin place". His annoyance evaporated as soon as he stepped into the country. The olive groves lay only a mile away and there Lear would be carried away by "this beautiful island like purple & blue & gold & crimson velvet when the sun goes down."

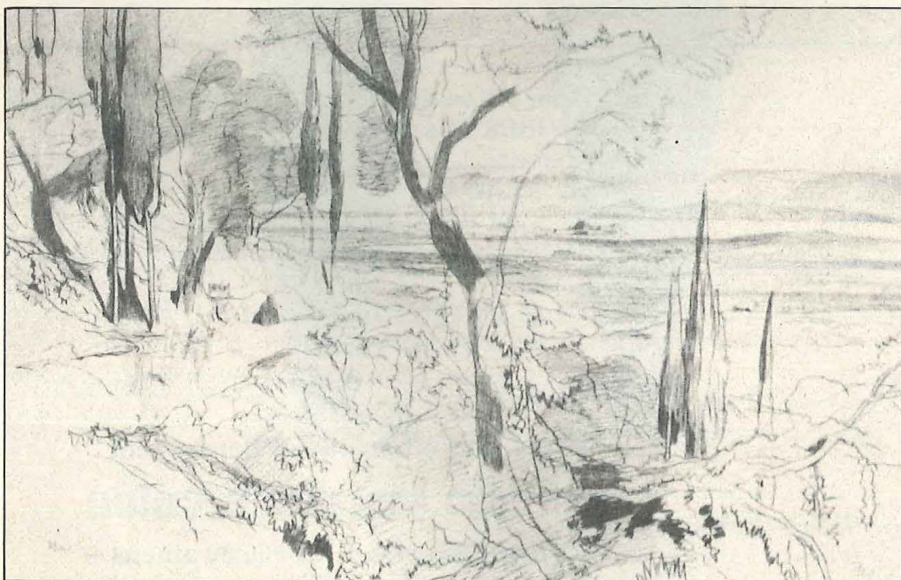
It was the community of colonial British, however, that bothered him most. His descriptions of this provincial, frivolous, gossipy, smug, sanctimonious and claustrophobic society are hilarious.

A favorite target was the High Commissioner's wife, "good-natured vulgar roaring helter-skelter Lady Young".

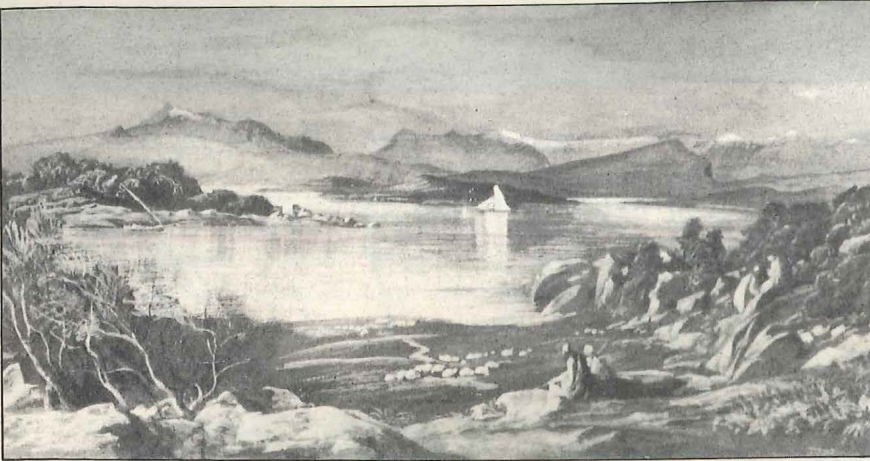
"A London season," he wrote his beloved sister Ann, "could not exceed these winter gaieties. At the Palace they are active – dancing & rushing about pauselessly & continually. I suspect Lady Young would not be happy in Heaven if she did not get up an immense ball and land-and water-picnics, among the angels."

Lady Young's mother, the Marchioness of Headford, was another rich vein for ridicule.

"Nothing is talked of but her diamonds which cover her up so much that few people have seen the wearer.



Corfu from Aghii Deka, 18 May 1848



Porto Trescoglie, dated 1862

As for me, I sat next to her at dinner yesterday, but she hadn't got no diamonds: only about 200 big turquoises & emeralds & bangles & spangles & chains & griggly-miggly messes, a few of which I would have liked to have for the fun of turning them into pounds & shillings for my Holy Land trip."

Like many masters of comedy, Lear was not a happy man. From childhood fits of epilepsy (which he called the Devil) were followed by periods of depression (which he called the Morbids). Social but not gregarious, he found himself in incongenial company

and lonely at the same time. The society he despised he depended on to buy his pictures. The only escape from "this narrow, sad, circular, bitter Island-life" was the island itself: "the lilac clouds", "the peacocktail-hued bays", "the powdery opal purple glory" of the mountains.

"The more I see of this place," he wrote in a letter during one of his last stays, "so I feel that no other spot on earth can be fuller of beauty & of variety. For you may pass your days by gigantic cliffs with break foam-waves below them (as at Palaiokastritsa), or

on hills that overlook long seas of foliage backed by over-branching dells full of fern & myrtle & soft green fields of bright grass, or garden dark with orange & lemon groves, their fruit sparkling golden & yellow against the purple sea & amethyst hills..."

Lear's writing parallels his painting in striking ways. There is a spontaneity in the letters and unpublished journals from which the text of this book is drawn that is lacking in the polished travels that appeared in print during his life. As descriptions of Greek landscape they are full of freshness, precision and sensitivity; as a picture of colonial society they are wonderfully funny; and as a self-portrait of an endearing, original personality, they are delightful.

Philip Sherrard provides further riches with a mostly historical introduction to the British Protectorate, an appendix devoted to Lear's aesthetics and a brief postscript on the condition of Lear's Paradise in the Age of Package Tourism which adds another whole layer of irony to Lear's already rich and perplexed view of life. □

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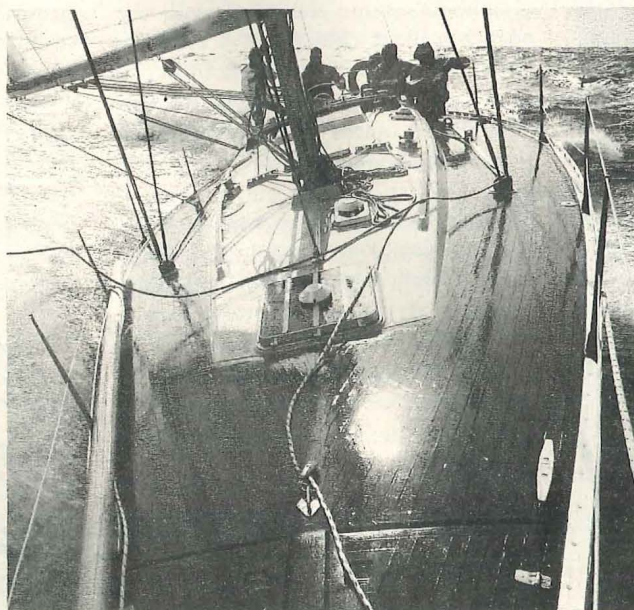
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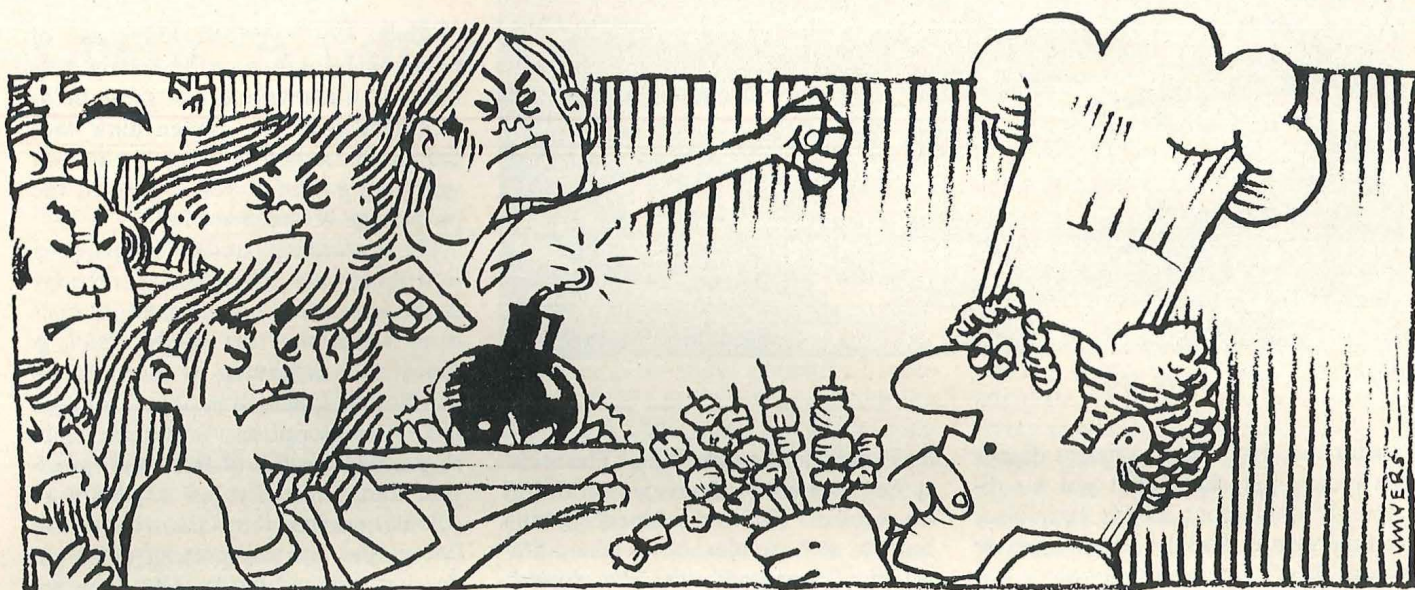
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SOS: Korean specialties

SOS: Distress signal aboard Greek freighter sailing in the Atlantic Ocean! Seven Korean crewmen were fed up with the Greek cuisine continually served to them, according to a recent Associated Press report. The crewmen threatened to desert ship at the next port unless Korean dishes appeared on the table.

SHIP AHOY: Attention, chef! Save your crew. Here are easy Korean recipes, including that favorite, *kimchi*, and seasonings. You'll master the influences: Chinese and Japanese techniques; fiery doses of Thai hot peppers. Cook lots of rice as a base to serve with the meals. Keep a large bowlful of kimchi and hot pepper mash on the table for Korean taste buds.

Soon you'll be cooking Korean at home. It's a friendly cuisine. Many dishes at home can be cooked at the table in a *sinsullo* (pedestal cooking utensil perched on a support for the charcoal or gas). With its abundant vegetables and small quantities of meat, Korean cuisine is economical, too.

Crewmen will say *kamsamnida*, and you can reply *kali orexi*.

Kimchi

Pickle kimchi – made from cucumbers, cabbage or other vegetables – is hot and pungent, the most popular dish in Korean cuisine and, in one of its infinite variations, always on the table.

**1 napa cabbage or 8 small cucumbers
salt**

**8 green onions, chopped
4-5 garlic cloves, minced
1-inch piece ginger, minced
3-5 hot peppers, chopped, or powder
(from hot pepper mash)**

If using cabbage, cut in 1/4-inch – 3-inch shreds; or slash cucumbers lengthwise but do not cut through. In a bowl, sprinkle cabbage or cucumbers with salt. Allow to soften at room temperature overnight. Next day, rinse and drain. Meanwhile, mix the onions, garlic, ginger, peppers. If using cabbage, toss with the seasonings. If using cucumbers, spoon the spices into the openings. Pack cabbage in a crock or jar. Cover tightly and ferment from two to five days (the longer the better; fermentation is quicker in warm weather). If using cucumbers, cover them with brine (1/2 tsp salt per cup of water). Remove from brine before serving. Slice crosswise to reveal the filling. Serve kimchi with *pulgogi* and other dishes.

Korean Sesame Salt

An easy, delicious seasoning to keep on hand.

**1 C white sesame seeds
3/4 tsp salt (optional)**

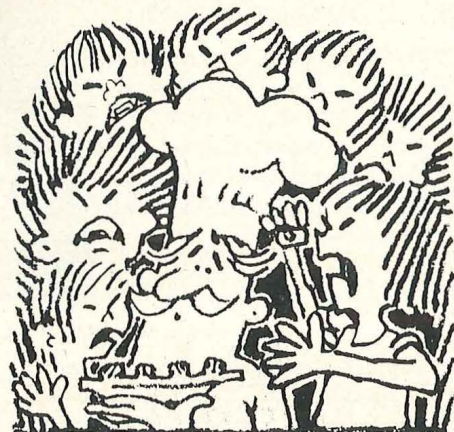
Gently toast sesame seeds in a heavy pan until chestnut-colored and swollen. Grind in mortar until powdered and mix with salt, if using. Cool and store in covered jar.

Hot Pepper Mash

Serve this fiery paste-sauce as a condiment and also use when cooking the dishes. If dried peppers are not available, you can dry some yourself a week in advance.

**12-15 fresh or dried hot red peppers
2-4 T soy sauce
1 onion, minced
1 small leek, minced
1-2 T vinegar
3/4 to 1 C cooked rice (preferably glutinous)**

If using fresh hot peppers, dry them in a straw basket in the sun for a week. Bring them in at night. Cut peppers with scissors and allow to dry for a while longer in the sun. Beat the peppers with a long stick to remove seeds. Pound the peppers in a mortar. Sift through a sieve into a bowl. (Save the residue in the sieve for kimchi soup.) Mix the ground pepper with soy sauce, onion, leek, vinegar and rice. Adjust seasonings to your taste. Store in the refrigerator.



Kimchi Soup

The idea of kimchi soup is one you can adapt with other seasonings. It's the familiar flavors that reach the soul. You may prefer to substitute leftover meat for the beef.

1-2 C kimchi

1 bean curd, cut into 1/2-inch squares

4-6 green onions, cut in 1-inch lengths

50 g (about 2 oz) lean, tender beef, slivered

1 T soy sauce

1/2 tsp vegetable oil

In a saucepan, combine five cups water with the kimchi, bean curd, and onions. Simmer for five minutes. Meanwhile, marinate the beef in soy sauce for five minutes. Heat the oil in a wok or frypan and stir-fry the beef until color changes. Add to soup and simmer for 15 minutes. Serve hot sprinkled with sesame salt. Serves four.

Korean Lettuce Bundles

Another fun idea, called *panchan*, to adapt to your favorite foods and leftovers.

green or yellow onion, slivered

red pepper mash (recipe above) or hot red pepper

soybean paste (optional)

few drops sesame oil

Korean sesame salt

2 lettuce leaves per person

1/2 cooked rice per person

Make a sauce with the onion, red pepper mash, soybean paste, oil and sesame salt. Add enough water to make a thick sauce. To serve, divide the rice among the lettuce leaves and spoon sauce over them. Roll the lettuce around the rice and sauce and eat.

Korean Noodles, Meat and Vegetables

An exceptional dish using various types of dried mushrooms. I have had fine results with fresh mushrooms. Time the noodles to be cooked at the same time as the meat and vegetables.

250 g (1/2 lb) lean beef, slivered in fine strips

125 g lean pork, slivered

2 T soy sauce, preferably Japanese

1/2 T sugar

1 T Korean sesame salt (recipe above)

freshly ground pepper

2 tsp sesame oil or other vegetable oil

1 carrot, slivered

3 green onions, slivered

2 leeks, cut in 1-inch slices

1 onion, cut in strips

250 g mushrooms, slivered

large handful bean sprouts (optional)

250 g spinach, chopped

250 g Chinese fresh or dried noodles

Korean sesame salt (recipe above)

In a bowl, mix the beef, pork, soy sauce, sugar, sesame salt and a few grindings of pepper. Marinate in the refrigerator for several hours or overnight. To cook, heat a wok or frypan and add one teaspoon of the oil. When very hot, stir-fry the marinated meat until color changes. Place in a warm bowl. Add the remaining teaspoon of oil to the wok and stir-fry the carrot, green onion, leeks, and onion for two minutes. Add the mushrooms, bean sprouts, if using, and after a minute add the spinach. Meanwhile, cook the noodles in lightly salted water until just tender. Drain and divide among five or six bowls. Spoon the meat and vegetables over the noodles. Sprinkle with Korean sesame salt. Serves five or six.

Pulgogi

For this national favorite, beef is sliced by Korean and Japanese butchers. It is a fun dish, cooked at the table, or use a frypan or charcoal grill. Serve with various vegetables, sliced and quickly cooked in the same pan.

2-3 slices streaked beef, sliced 1/8-inch thick, 3 inches square, per person

marinade: finely chopped garlic, chopped green onions, finely chopped fresh ginger, soy sauce, sesame oil, pinch sugar, freshly ground pepper, Korean sesame salt, and rice wine or dry white wine

Plan the amount of beef you need according to guests and their appetites. Mix a marinade in a bowl to suit your taste, using garlic, onions, ginger, soy sauce, oil, sugar, pepper, sesame salt and wine. Coat the beef, cover, and refrigerate until ready to cook, for at least two hours. When your guests are seated, cook each slice separately. □

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Tarnished myth: the Bolshoi

Everyone knows the Bolshoi Ballet for its dramatic gesture, high leaps and soaring lifts. The excitement the Bolshoi generates is legendary. People remember the performances of Ulanova and Plisetskaya as if they had occurred yesterday. A friend of mine (not a balletomane) described the London performance of the Bolshoi as the most exciting theatrical spectacle she had seen in her life! Bolshoi men have always been incomparable for their strength, masculine power and animal grace; the women, famous for their high extensions, their delicate, expressive grace and their femininity.

Indeed the Bolshoi Ballet has always showed feminine lightness in contrast to masculine power – something our ballet companies in the West seem in great danger of losing altogether. One expects, therefore, a great deal from a performance of the Bolshoi. One expects the sort of performance that moves and affects you, the sort that brings tears to your eyes and justifies the long curtain calls, the masses of flowers, the respect and admiration.

I am sorry to say that one cannot expect such a performance here in Greece. What you can expect are queues to get into the theatre, smoke from many cigarettes (in addition to the smog), and overbooking, so that you end up sitting on the stairs even if you

have paid 2500 drachmas for your ticket. (Back we were at the football match!) Of course no one cares if you end up sitting on the stairs (or in the Paradise) for the *real* Bolshoi. You don't even notice. But this time I must admit to having been completely fooled. I saw some of the star names and assumed that the company would be bringing their first-rate dancers. The female dancers were delicate and light on their feet and much more relaxed in their movements than their Western counterparts who, for the most part, tend to look a bit strained, especially in the upper body. The men were quite irresistible, well-built and powerful – but where were those soaring jumps that take your breath away? Where were the flying lifts that make your heart miss a beat? Where was the pathos and the dramatic commitment?

We saw only a few hints of what might have been, and, instead, viewed a corps de ballet that seemed very unhappy, even in the curtain calls: a “press-the-button and on-automatic” corps and a sloppiness that must be the result of a lack of caring.

You're tired of reading negative reviews? Well I myself am tired of writing them!

The evenings at the Bolshoi were particularly disappointing ones for me. I had been sent videos from London and

knew what performances they had given there. Here, we did not witness the same level of performance, and I can only speculate as to the reasons. Is the company not paid enough, and, as a result, do we see only some of the stars, some try-outs and a second-rate corps? Does the Bolshoi only present the best dancers and best performances at cultural capitals such as London, New York and Paris? Maybe the artists don't feel they really need to do their best in front of an audience which is, for the most part, so ignorant that they don't know to be silent during an overture? (The usual practice here during the overture is to argue, heatedly, about the seating; this accompanied by subsequent shushing sounds). Athens has no dance company of real merit to call its own, so there is no one for dancers to relate to or even to generate a sense of competition. I was very disappointed indeed.

Having got that off my chest, I will go on with the show. The first program was one of my favorite ballets, *Romeo and Juliet*, with wonderful music played live by the Bolshoi Orchestra – Prokofiev – unfortunately accompanied by rather un inventive choreography by Yuri Grigorovich. Mr Grigorovich's choreography offers no comparison to the McMillan or Ashton versions. He does however slide one scene very quickly into the next so it all seems very fast-moving. (No time for the masses to get bored). At times he is also very theatrical.

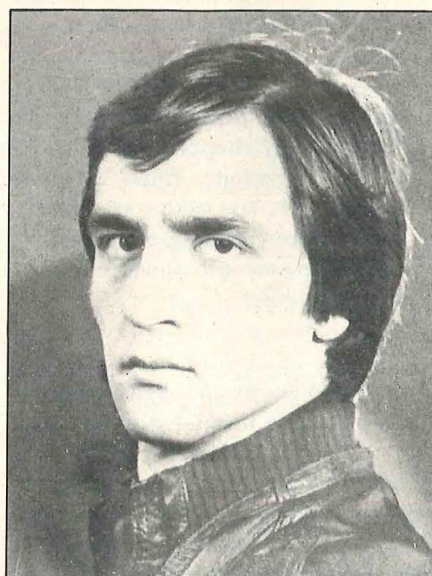
I was waiting with great anticipation for the Bolshoi super-star, Irek Mukhamedov. I had seen him dance *Spartacus* in a video from London and he was tremendous. He is a superb dancer and a gripping actor. Juliet was danced by Lyudmila Semenyaka, one of the older Bolshoi stars.

Both dancers seemed to be adversely affected by the heat. Mukhamedov was on half power, and Semenyaka seemed at times disorientated. (Certainly her poor partner was having to do all the work during the lifts.) She was delightfully expressive, however; delicate and very light on her feet. I noticed that generally the Bolshoi women were lighter than Western dancers.

The star of the evening and, appar-



Aleksei Fadeychev



Irek Mukhamedov

ently, one of the Bolshoi's rising lights was Aleksandr Vetrov who danced Tybalt with appropriate evil, energy and high leaps. Irina Nesterova was a super-cold, arrogant Lady Capulet.

Saturday night's program was more like a variety show or as circus than an evening at the ballet. I really don't know why they included the dance of the cygnets from *Swan Lake* amongst nine different extracts. It was not well-performed. Our first entertainment was *The Golden Age*, with choreography (the usual fare) by Yuri Grigorovich; music by Shostakovich. It attempts to show the decadence of the pre-war age but the means employed are superficial. The dancers seemed switched to automatic and did nothing to heighten the drama of the galloping choreography.

Raymonda, choreography by Grigorovich with music by Glazunov, was slightly sloppy in its presentation but we had our opportunity to see Andris Liepa (son of Maris, one of the Bolshoi's former great dancers). His leaps were executed with ease and arrogance. Liepa and Mukhamedov both look so powerful one wonders if the stage is in fact too small for them and if they are cutting their leaps short.

Nina Ananiashvili saved my evening with a beautiful, expressive performance in *The Sleeping Beauty* pas de deux. She demonstrated strong technique coupled with a sweet personality.

The Talisman was danced by Nina Petrova and Aleksandr Vetrov. Ms Petrova had a pleasing technique but seemed hesitant at times, especially before big lifts. Mr Vetrov looked a little uncomfortable cast in a romantic role. His jumps were exciting but his facial expression seemed artificial. Both dancers seemed to have been taught to open their mouths and show their teeth rather than smile naturally; this approach is very dated.

Les Sylphides was competently performed but made no distinct impression. Last, we were shown a small excerpt from *Spartacus*. Judging by his very brief appearance, Aleksei Fadeyechev must be a dramatic and competent Spartacus: I only wish we might have seen more of the ballet.

To conclude, we did not see the true grandeur of the Bolshoi – the breathtaking leaps, the soaring lifts and the drama of the Russian style, which, inci-

dently, I love. Nor did we see the fine, subtle artistry of past greats such as Ulanova and Plisetskaya. Instead we saw a messy hodgepodge of dancers, choreographies and, it seems, attitudes.

Russian dancers still do receive very

good training on so many levels and this is still in evidence, but when I caught the Bolshoi at their company class and saw a great lack of discipline and very unhappy expressions, I was disturbed: a myth had been tarnished. □



Bolshoi principals Ananiashvili and Liepa

Forbidden fruit

For over a decade Greece was denied the fruit of one of the most exotic plants in existence. Now that bananas are again available, they have become the most expensive bananas in Europe because, with a tax of 150 drachmas, and the average waste of 33 percent, 900 drachmas is a pretty stiff price to pay.

When last available, they cost – taking inflation into account – 70 drachmas a kilo, and they still would not be on the market if the EC had not forced their importation. What have we been missing all this time? Are they good for you or just good?

Bananas are rich in vitamins and minerals, high in potassium and phosphorus, low in sodium and are 99.98 percent fat-free. Ripe, they contain 20 percent sugar, only 1 percent starch and, on the average, have 85 calories. Along with pecans they also act as a natural painkiller that inhibits the misery of arthritis. Do not, however, eat bananas when taking tranquilizers and antidepressants. Chemical reactions can cause liver damage and high blood pressure!

Botanically speaking, the plant is an herb, the *Musa sapientum* and how it got its name is an interesting story. The Roman naturalist, Pliny the Elder, named the genus *Musa* after the physician of Augustus, the first emperor of Rome (63 BC-14 AD). It is doubtful that Musa ever ate any of them because they do not seem to have reached either classical Rome or Greece, but he wouldn't have liked them very much if he had because the tiny black specks one sees today were, back then, large hard seeds encased in a tough stringy fruit nothing like that of 2000 years later.

The species name, "sapientum", came about because it was imagined that the sages of India lollygagged under sprawling banana trees eating the fruit as refreshing and replenishing 'brain food'.

Another species of *Musa*, "paradis-iaca", was thought to be the forbidden fruit of the Garden of Eden and the *Koran* concurs. Mohammed might well have come into contact with them since Arab traders of the Far East first brought them to the Near East and into northern Egypt in the 7th century AD at the time the *Koran* was written. (Bana-



The eight-foot herb

nas were forbidden in the harem.)

Early Hindu converts to Christianity envisioned the terrifying experience of a quaking Adam and Eve facing a wrathful God not clothed with fig leaves, but banana fronds, which, after all, would have covered more sinful territory, being, as they are, two feet wide and twelve feet long!

The leaves have other uses, too. They thatch houses, their fibers make rope, they serve better than foil for cooking and baking some foods and they make excellent disposable table mats.

Alexander the Great encountered bananas in India and may have gnawed on a few. The Chinese wrote of the yellow fruit over 3000 years ago. The plant, along with its kissin' cousin, the plantain, was a favorite subject for painting on porcelain as a central motif surrounded by lotus and other plants. In China many trees and plants had symbolical meaning – the bamboo signified longevity; the plantain, abundance.

World travellers

Bananas originally came from the tropics – southern India and the Malay Peninsula. The Polynesians established them in the Pacific Islands around the time of Christ and they were grown in Africa and the Holy Land by 900 BC.

Bananas arrived in the New World with the Portuguese who brought them from West Africa (the name originated there) to the Canary Islands in 1482. Friar Tomas de Berlanga took root stalks to Hispaniola in 1516.

The first European to eat one – he thought it was a fig – was an Italian nobleman named Piggafetta (honest) sailing around the world with Magellan's expedition just for the hell of it.

The first person to eat bananas in Europe may well have been Napoleon, whose beautiful Josephine, coming from Martinique, assuredly had them sent to her. We know the emperor savored their delicacy as fritters flavored with rum (yes, we have a recipe!) as he contemplated his naval and other failures on St Helena. (Today France agitates in the EC to facilitate their importation from Martinique).

It seems the first residents of North America to eat bananas were the pilgrims of Massachusetts in 1690 who boiled them before eating but then they boiled strawberries, too.

Banana Fritters Au Rhum

FILL deep fryer with oil and start heating. A temperature of 365 F (170 C) is needed.

DICE one banana in a bowl, drizzle with 1 tsp lemon juice and 1 T rum, sprinkle with 1 tsp sugar, cover and set aside.

ASSEMBLE one medium-sized pan, 1/2 C water, 2 T butter (unsalted if possible) 1/4 tsp salt, 1/2 tsp vanilla, 1/2 C all-purpose flour, 2 large or 3 small eggs.

PLACE pan on heat and bring to, but DO NOT boil the water, butter, salt, and vanilla. Remove from heat and sift in flour.

STIR ingredients over heat with wooden spatula for ten quick swirls.

REMOVE from heat and stir in eggs one at a time and keep stirring until the batter clings to pan and spatula. Then stir in the banana mixture.

DROP teaspoonsful of the batter into the hot oil, allowing room for the fritters to puff up and turn themselves over as they brown. Increase heat to 385 F (180 C) and fry until they stop turning over. Drain on paper towels and sprinkle with powdered sugar.

For a special treat (as if the fritters aren't enough) make a quick apricot sauce and serve the whole schmier deliciously warm:

Mix together 3/4 C of strained or blended apricot jam, 1/4 C rum and 1 T water and boil lightly. Serve immediately and get out of the way of the trampling herd!

If fritters like these could console Napoleon they should do a lot for you. The recipe is supposed to serve six – wanna bet? □

(St Peter's Banana Cream Pie next month.)

A critic crosses the footlights

Pertinacious in the perfection of his art, even at great personal sacrifice, your Occasional Theatre Critic resolved to cross the footlights to see things from an actor's point of view. I was given the role of Dennis in The Players' upcoming production of *Habeas Corpus* by Alan Bennett. Dennis is variously described in the text as acned, dandruff-riddled, drab, dull, spotty and boring. As can be imagined, an acting *tour-de-force* was going to be required of me. And the capacity of the audience to suspend its disbelief was going to be tested to the utmost.

The play is hilarious. It's all about sex. One of the characters is a clergyman called Canon Throbbing. Need I say more? A cross between a Victorian melodrama and a French farce, the play is full of middle-class characters whose sexual obsessions work themselves out in sundry startling ways. The only exception is Mrs Swabb, the charlady, who acts as a sort of *deus ex machina* or Greek chorus. Her attitude is sensibly down-to-earth: "Me, I don't bother with sex. I leave that to the experts."

Trousers drop in great profusion during the play. I believe I am the only male character who keeps his trousers on throughout. Perhaps it is for the best: one glimpse of my legs would destroy

utterly the illusion of a skinny under-sized runt that I would have been laboring so hard to create.

Much of the comedy centers around 'my' aunt, a dowdy flat-chested spinster who sends off to a magazine for an appliance to offset her pectoral paucity. The fitter who calls to make any necessary adjustments after the appliance has arrived by post mistakes my mother for my aunt, with consequences that can be imagined. This is not a highbrow play: prudish people will not enjoy it.

The play is directed by Peter Rose, whose superb portrayal of *Malvolio* in *Twelfth Night* many readers will remember. He is a born director: though I had not acted for 25 years, I committed myself to his tutelage with complete confidence. He will take on any role at the drop of a hat to show what he wants, and invariably does it better than we do. One feels he could do the play as a One Man Show with great success.

Peter Rose sees the play as a modern Restoration comedy-cum-melodrama. It combines the bawdiness and the poking of fun at the morals of the day of Restoration comedy, with the writing style of the melodrama, though with pastiches of other dramatic forms.

Several of the main players in the triumphant performance of *Twelfth*

Night add muscle to the cast of *Habeas Corpus*. Rob Reid, director of *Twelfth Night* and a magnificent unpadded Toby Belch, takes the role of Denzil Shanks, false-breast fitter extraordinaire. The male lead is taken by Tim Cullen (Feste) – he of the John-Paul Belmondo good looks and the fruitiest voice in Athens – who plays Arthur Wicksteed, a degenerate doctor, alternately cynical lecher and wistful philosopher: a role created by Alec Guinness in 1973. Vivienne Glover, who for me stole the show in February as Maria, plays my mother, Muriel Wicksteed, with great panache.

My stage lover, Felicity Rumpers, is played beautifully by Susan Kempe, a southern belle from New Mexico. Her attraction to me rests on a somewhat shaky foundation: she is pregnant and in urgent need of a husband and I have told her I only have three months to live.

This 'modern Restoration comedy' will be performed as Supper Theatre at TASIC Hellenic in Kefalari on Friday, Saturday and Sunday 4, 6, 11, and 13 November. If the cast can stop laughing long enough to say their lines – a real problem in rehearsals – the production should be marvellous entertainment. □

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Katey's corner

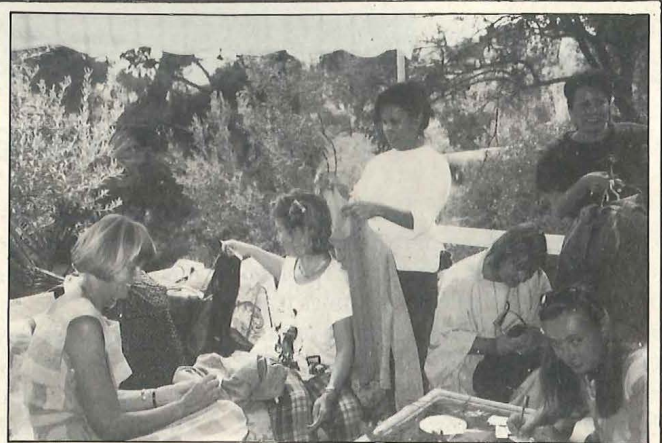


* How is it possible that it is time to be telling you to gather up your Christmas giving lists and hurry on down to the various Christmas bazaars around town? Athens must be unique in that November can roll around without there ever having been spring, summer and autumn, but nevertheless here it is.

* Practically first out of the gate is the **Animal Welfare Weekend**, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, November 11, 12 and 13, so named because not only are they having their annual Christmas Bazaar (complete with Christmas cards and a pet stall) but this year there will be an **Animal Welfare Ball** on Saturday night following a full day of shopping. Organizers Irene Watson and Shirley Trisk promise a grand evening; a champagne warmer-upper, dining, dancing and entertainment. (At press time it is unclear whether or not **Danny Dalwether and His Dancing**

Doggies will be available, but come along and see.) For information and tickets for the Ball, telephone 322-2256 and for the Bazaar 643-5391. Check **This Month** for full information and plan to support your fourlegged friends. (Proceeds from the Bazaar will help to cover year-round expenses and the proceeds from the Ball will begin the building fund for the shelter and clinic to be constructed on already-owned property near Pikermi.

* Always an event of the season, the **AWOG Bazaar** this year is really something else. The ladies have been busily churning out beautiful seasonal items since last January! Santa's workshop at the North Pole could not possibly hold more lovely items than will be available on November 19. It is best to be on hand early to pick up favored items. Bring the kids to see Santa and also to find items within their price range. It actually is difficult to single out any one of the bazaars for special mention, for they are all so special. Remember the British for those fabulous homemade chutneys, etc, as well as their relaxing Tea Room; the French for their cheeses and baguettes; the Germans when you are hungry! (The whole



A fun way of finding fashions for the winter season was the clothing exchange in support of St Paul's Anglican Church. With a consistently large volume of 'sellers' and an equally enthusiastic body of 'buyers', it all works out very well. Allison Eastwood (left), who organized the project, was busily helping the ladies check in and label their creations and then just as busy fitting the customers to their satisfaction.



The US Air Force recently celebrated its 41st Anniversary by giving itself a party that included dinner, speeches, dancing, and champagne and cake to mark the occasion. Caught at dinner at this very special event were (from left) Mrs Scott W Witt, Colonel Robert M Howard, Jr, and Mrs Stanley C Kozlowski.



Mr and Mrs Eddy J M Florijn (right) are smiling because they are off to Rome where Mr Florijn will be expanding his regional duties, and Mr Steve F Georgiou is smiling because he has arrived in Greece to be General Manager of the Athens Hilton Hotel. A unique reception marked the hail and farewell with the new ambiance of the expanded ballroom showing off to super advantage. Happy landings to the Florijns and best wishes for a successful tour to the Georgiouts!

of Athens fasts for a week to do full justice to their luncheon or wine stube or barrels of beer or quiche or fat sausages or – but perhaps you get the idea.) And in case you are still hungry, you can drop by the Italians for the exquisite charcuterie (who can resist those salamis?), the Scandinavians for – a must – nondrip candles and *schlage*, and then there are the schools, the scouts, and various other organizations. (Of course, some of these events will occur in December, so plan to go early and stay late in November, and we will have a whole new list for next month).

* One of the big pluses of the autumn season are the very diverse programs sponsored by the various cultural insti-

tutes as well as schools - mostly free. For instance, the **Hellemic American Union** weighed in with a John Steinbeck film series commemorating the 29th anniversary of his death (imagine a free screening of *The Grapes of Wrath* and *East of Eden* for starters; the **British Council** has featured music – in addition to all else – ranging from symphonies to folk and contemporary to jazz; the **Goethe Institute** offered always-special 'imported' musicians; the Italians – where a bonus is their beautiful building – have featured art; the Japanese displayed graceful Ikebana; and the Russians presented a delightful **Days of Greece in the Ukraine**. A 'must' is to stop by the **Athens College Theatre** in Psychico to obtain a program



Taking advantage of the last wonderful evenings of the warm season, Ambassador and Mrs Sukri Gajaseni of Thailand entertained their many diplomatic, business and government friends in the beautiful garden of the residence. Some of those present included (from left) the hostess, artist Nicholas Egon and his wife, Ambassador Gajaseni and Ambassador Enrique Mahou of Spain.

for the beginning of their annual season, and – something new – the **American College of Greece** will be offering a concert series this year beginning on November 15. Many of the events of these organizations are highlighted in the tinted section in the back of your **ATHENIAN** this month, but for a complete rundown about a particular program or to discuss memberships, telephone the organization direct (use your **Athenian Organizer**).

★ Much-beloved ‘Papou’, **Herbert Lansdale**, has passed away peacefully at his home in San Francisco. Father to Bruce Lansdale and surrogate father to thousands of boys throughout Greece because of his long tenure as **General Director of the YMCA (XAN)**, ‘Herby’ will always be remembered with affection. I happened on the scene late in Herby’s time in Greece but was privileged to attend a Propeller Club luncheon at which he was honored before his departure. His reminiscences of early days remain treasured memories. Both the foreign and Greek communities were saddened this past month at the passing of **Charles Politis** – industrialist, benefactor, patriot and friend. He was co-president of the **Hellenic-American Chamber of Commerce**, a director of the Propeller Club, on the Board of Trustees of the

American Farm School and the Board of the Federation of Greek Industries. Most recently, ‘Charley’ was active in the effort to open up opportunities for expanded trade between Greece and Turkey, serving as Vice-president of the **Council of Greek-Turkish Business Cooperation**. Always a great supporter of charitable causes and a friend to many, his death leaves a great void.

★ By now folks in Kifissia should be happily munching away on **Wendy’s hamburgers** and folks in Glyfada should either be eating their hearts out or loading the family in the car and making the excursion to this mecca of Americana. At least the rumors have given an opening date of late October. Conversely, all of the folks from the north are bribing a surrey with a fringe on top to trot them down to



This is just a portion of the SRO crowd that showed up for the video of the first Bush-Dukakis presidential election debate at the Hellenic-American Union. (The side hall was full as was the exhibition hall downstairs.)

the corner of Vouliagmenis Avenue 70 and Athinon Street in Ano Glyfada to enjoy the piano and songs of Jon Hogan and the usual excellent food under the auspices of **Eve Michaelian** and **Ang Keat Leng** at the new **Nicky Blue’s**.
★ A very big welcome to **H E Ambassador H.C.S. Dhody of India** who comes to Greece following three years in the Foreign Office in New Delhi. The Ambassador and his wife, **Nita**, have two children who are in school here and they have previously served their country in the Ivory Coast.

★ The National Day of the **Kingdom of Saudi Arabia** has always been pleasant, but since it has been held in the gracious gardens of the Embassy Residence in Psychico, it is especially beautiful. **Ambassador and Mrs Abdullah Al Malhooq** greet their guests within the residence as they pass on their way to the gardens where green and white balloons make everything festive. An almost full moon capped the scene this year and the distinctive symbol of Saudi Arabia was floating in a softly-lighted pool. All the ingredients for a delightful evening were present.
★ Also: remember **The Players’** first production is to be the Alan Bennett play *Habeas Corpus* showing the first two week-ends of November. Fascinating to have a talk by **John Fabian**, the American astronaut, sponsored by the Municipality of Athens (1st District), the Hellenic American Union and the Greek Jaycees.

The Athens Centre Greek Language Program is in full swing. You pick a date to start, and they probably have it. Telephone 701-2268 or 701-5242.

★ Another US university group has announced its inauguration and is looking for alumni. If you would like further information about the **Columbia University Alumni Club** (including various schools such as Barnard), just telephone 722-5767 or 692-1419.

★ There is much community-wide support for a super project to help refurbish the auditorium of the **Hellenic American Union**. Appropriately, the event is a Thanksgiving Dinner (Thanksgiving in the United States is always the fourth Thursday of November) complete with turkey and all of the trimmings. To be held on Saturday, November 19 at 9:00 pm, this traditional turkey dinner will taste all the better for having such a worthwhile purpose. (Plan to call 362-9886 soon for information about tickets).



Evangeline Gouletas-Carey

★ Noted in town this fall was **Evangeline Gouletas-Carey**, former First Lady of New York State and a noted philanthropist. (La Guardia Community College named an award for Mrs Carey to recognize service in the community). A partner in **IMB CAPITAL LTD.**, “International Merchant Banking”, Mrs Carey divides her busy life between the ‘Big Apple’, Athens and Florida. □

☛ **The Athens Hilton** will host a Hungarian Food Fest in conjunction with the Budapest Hilton and **Malev Airlines** in December. On 8 December a cocktail reception will launch the week of goulash, salami and authentic gypsy music invoking the warm atmosphere of that beautiful city, Budapest.

☛ Talking of Budapest, **ASTA (The American Society of Travel Agents)** held its 58th Annual Congress there at the end of October. **ASTA Hellas** was represented by 80 delegates and they had a stand at the trade show which ran concurrent with the congress. Genial **George Selimis** from **GNTO New York** represented us well (He is one of the faces well-known in the travel/tourist industry, having worked under something like 20 secretary generals!)

☛ **Sting, Bruce Springsteen** and **Peter Gabriel** were three of the top names which drew record crowds to the well-organized **Amnesty International** concert at the Olympic Stadium on 3 October. A massive load of equipment plus 225 musicians accompanied the stars on this, part of their world tour, and good behavior was observed all round. Maybe it was the theme behind it – a worthy cause if ever there was one.

☛ Entertainer **Billy Dare** who graced the Galaxy Bar of the Hilton in Athens last winter, and the Intercontinental Dubai till now, took the inaugural flight of Air Seychelles to his new post at the Plantation Club there. Billy loves exotic locations and we hope he will make Athens again in a couple of months.

☛ **PAN AM** boasts 45 percent of the shuttle flight market in North America, and is the first airline to announce snacks and beverages on their shuttles and telephone contact from air to ground for passengers. (Imagine if Olympic took this up for their inter-island shuttles! We'd really feel 1992 was upon us).



Celebrating 25 years of J & B in Greece

☛ **J and B Whisky** was piped in by a genuine Scots piper in full traditional dress and bagpipes etc, aboard the m/v **Hermes** on 2 October. **J & B** has been in Greece for 25 years and gave a reception on board where 600 guests mingled with the lone piper. **R Bedloe**, European Director and **Ms Zika Metaxa** of **S & H A Metaxa** admired the celebratory cake. A shot of **J & B** was had by all. **Glug.**

☛ The **GNTO** has granted a fifteen million drachma sum to **Attica General Hospital** for the creation of a special wing to treat injured tourists. No matter what your country of origin, if you're a tourist – you're in.

☛ The **Doxiades brothers** came here fifteen years back from Djibouti and set up an organization – “**Graphotekniki**” – which supplies office equipment (**RICOH**) to ministries, banks and big businesses. The reason they returned to Greece was sentimental, explained **Dimos Doxiades**: “You can take Greeks out of Greece, but you can't take Greece out of the Greeks”. Well said. Not original, but well said.

☛ **American Express's G M Leonidas Baltatzis** is pleased the way the **American Express Eurodollar Card** has taken off in Greece. I dared ask him if he ever left home without it, referring to the card naturally.

☛ Heralding a new era in air travel, **Singapore Airlines** is

introducing two new **MEGA-TOPS**, to be delivered in December. The non-stop services will cut travel time and trips will be made in more comfort with the 747-400 series flying from Europe and North America. (**Singapore Airlines** also boasts a satellite communications system which will enable passengers to “phone home”.

☛ Talking of airlines, **British Airways'** direct flights from Athens to Gatwick in the UK have proved a boon during the summer months. Now that passengers have disco-

vered they can get to central London or the north of England just as easily as from Heathrow, more and more passengers are taking advantage of the flights. **Canny British Airways** also gained popularity at their corner sales shop on Syntagma Square. Snazzy colors and air-conditioning do the trick.

☛ On September 13, the rooftop of the **St George Lycabettus Hotel** looked like a tropical garden. The “gardeners”, however, are *not* folks with green thumbs: everything **Mr Alexis Panagiotopoulos** and **Mr Theodore Kallis** of **Bouketo** plant comes up silk: Actually, all **Bouketo's** silk greenery was on display to celebrate the introduction of all these gorgeous flowers and plants into the company's four stores, located in Neo Psychico, Glyfada, Thessaloniki and Rhodes. The press conference and sumptuous buffet were sponsored by the firm, **Dendromiki O.B.E.E.**, and **Advance**, Public Relations, represented by **Mrs Alexandra Ghika**. □



“Bouketo's” Magnolia, 1.80 m.

GREEK IDIOMS...

ΓΕΙΑ!



Lesson 13.

THESE LESSONS WILL HELP YOU TO LEARN ACCURATED & EFFECTIVE GREEK. NO MATTER HOW ADVANCED YOUR GREEK IS, THIS COURSE TAKES YOU LOTS FURTHER.

ΣΟΥ [su] YOU (object indirect)

JEH LA '88

[kratao] ΚΡΑΤΑΩ
I HOLD

ΜΟΥΤΡΑ [mitra]
A FACE



ΣΟΥ ΚΡΑΤΑΩ ΜΟΥΤΡΑ...



I HOLD A FACE FOR YOU...

Meaning: I'M ANGRY WITH YOU

THE ATHENIAN guide

Where to go... what to do

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

focus

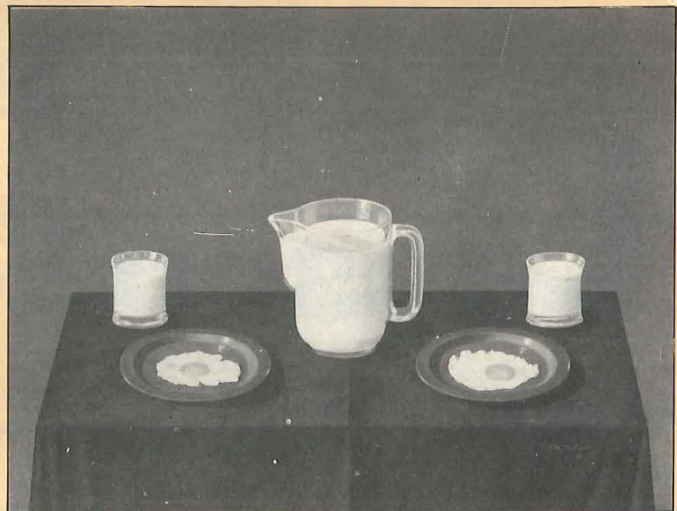
art

20 large format paintings by **Nikitas Flessas** will be exhibited at the Iakinthos Gallery from November 14 through December 2. Flessas utilized a Byzantine egg-and-pigment technique to create these works, which all date from the last three years. His themes are still-lives and nudes.

Moral is the title of an exhibition by **Christos Theofilis**, whose work is divided into three parts: childish drawings (birth); staircase – idol (arrival-success); and figures (expecting the end). Most of the

paintings represent figures with eyes wide open looking at the spectator. Theofilis was born in Piraeus in 1955. He has had many individual exhibitions and has participated in many group shows. The exhibition will take place at the Epoches Gallery until November 12.

Maritime Landscapes is the title of **Costas Paniaras'** recent work. These seascapes do not represent any specific place. Paniaras emphasizes that the history of seascape painting is a long one, though it has evolved in recent times and been transformed by modern media – the color photograph, the video and



Nikitas Flessas at Iakinthos

film. His exhibition will take place at the Athens Art Gallery until November 15.

A sculpture and painting exhibition by **Opi Zouni** will take place at the Anemos Gallery from November 8 through November 26. Sculptures, constructions, a new triptych and a series of pastels will be on show. Zouni has lived in Cairo, Egypt for almost 20 years and in Athens for about the same time. She is influenced by her two "homelands" with their bright light, the vast landscapes of the desert, the sea and the geometrical structure of their artistic achievements.

James Turell is an American artist who lives and works in Arizona. This is his first exhibition in Greece, at the Jean Bernier Gallery until November 12. **Carl Andre**, another American artist, who lives and works in New York will exhibit at the same gallery from November 21.

Oils and sculptures in mixed media by **Niki Kanagini** will be exhibited at Gallery "3"

starting November 7 until December 2. The artist's sources lead us back to the archaic, beginning with pre-history and ending up in the modern world.

With an exhibition by **Yiorgos Lazogas** the Pieridis Foundation inaugurates the winter season. The exhibition is being organized by Gallery Medousa and will run from November 2 until November 15. Lazogas has not exhibited in Athens for the last three years and the work that he will present now is the result of many years of research.

exhibitions

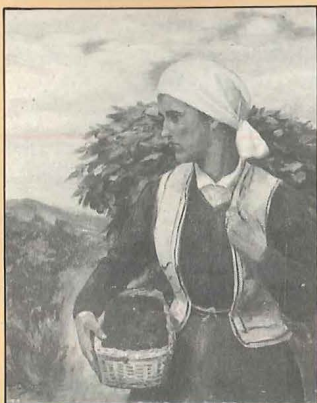
Max Ernst – books and engravings is the title of an exhibition at the Ethniki Pina-kothiki until December 4. Illustrated books by Max Ernst himself, and by various other writers and poets, as well as the artist's albums and a series of lithographs will be



Ioanna Mitsea Malamou at Skoufa

exhibited. The Ernst exhibition will include, in addition, engravings, posters and reproductions of his books. Stavros Mihalarias is organizing another important auction with a rich collection of works by **Greek painters of the 19th and 20th centuries**. The auction will take place at the Grande Bretagne Hotel on November 21 at 9 pm. The paintings will be exhibited at the Stavros Mihalarias Art Centre, Herodotou 22 from November 11 through November 20. An illustrated catalogue of colored plates and invitations for the auction will be available at the same place.

Black Opera is the title of an exhibition by **Millas** organized by the Spanish Embassy. A series of large format black and white oils representing huge, expressive, colorless faces will be exhibited. A violin thrown on the floor and a bookstand with a libretto of the opera augment the show. It will take place at the



E Doukas at Mihalarias Art Centre

Spanish Educational Institution, Skoufa 31, Kolonaki, from November 18 through December 9.

Thessaloniki at the turn of the century a photographic exhibition sponsored by the Molho Bookstore, in Thessaloniki, will take place at the Ethnikis Aminis 9a Hall, as part of the celebrations of the Dimitria Festival. Molho's founder, Solon Molho, recently recieved the Chevalier des Arts et des Lettres of France to commemorate the bookstore's 40th anniversary. The exhibition will run from November 2 until November 15.

theatre

A Christmas Pantomime, **Little Red Riding Hood** will be performed at the TASIC Hellenic International School in Kifissia on December 3 at 2:30 and 8 pm. and on December 4 at 6 pm. It will be repeated the following weekend on December 10 at 2:30 and 8 pm. and the 11th at 6 pm. For more information call 808-4525.

The Players commence their new season with a Supper Theatre at the TASIC Hellenic International School, Kifissia. *Habeas Corpus* is a hilarious farce by Alan Bennett. Supper and a bottle of wine will precede the performances, scheduled for November 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13 at 8:30 pm. Advance



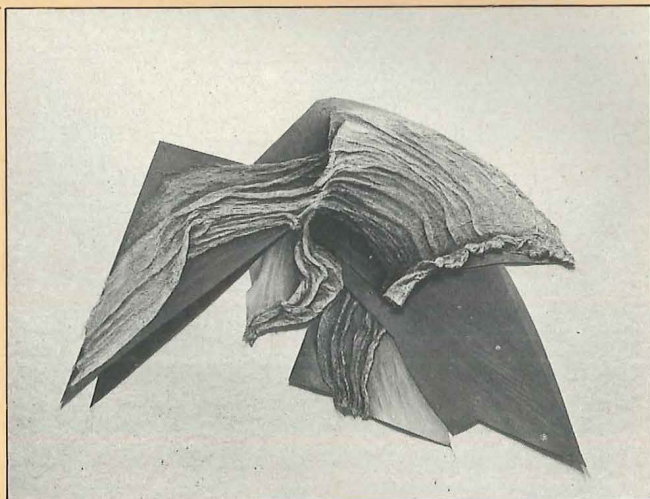
Aristeia Basouna at Ora

booking is essential; for further information and seat reservations call 801-4950 before 5pm, or between 5 and 8 pm, 701-9894.

music

Musical Athens 88-89 is a series of musical events organized by the Athens Municipality at the Pallas Concert Hall, Voukourestiou St, until

February, 1989. During the month of November the following concerts will take place: *Grismonti Group*, Sunday 6; *Aurele Nicolet* flute and *Bruno Canino* piano, Tuesday 8; *International Chamber Ensemble*, Wednesday 9; Guitar recital by *Iakovos Kolanian*, Thursday 10; *Jazz Trio Adam Makowicz*, Sunday 13; *Herbie Hancock*, Sunday 20; Piano recital by *Badura Scoda*, Monday 21; *Gabrieli*



Irini Apergi at Medousa



Costas Paniaras at Athens Art Gallery



Yiorgos Lazogas at Pieridis

String Quartet, Tuesday 22; *Borodin Trio*, Wednesday 23; *Choir of the Russian Patriarchate*, Friday 25, Saturday 26; *Carlos Bonel Group*, Sunday 27 at 11:30 am., *Chick Corea band*, at 8:30 pm.; *George Zamfir*, Tuesday 29; Guitar recital by *Pepe Romeo*, Wednesday 30.

courses

A course entitled **Making it as a freelance writer; writing creative features** will be offered by the Greek and Other Studies Department, at the Hellenic American Union. The course will meet from November 7 through December 11 every Monday and Wednesday from 7-8:30 pm. It will be taught by B. Samantha Stenzel, a freelance writer who is also the cinema columnist and a feature writer for "The Athenian", a correspondent for Variety, International Film Guide of London and Insight Travel Guides. Enrollment is limited to 15 people. For information call 362-9886 ext 53 or 360-7305.



Yiannis Tzermias at Medousa



Millas at the Spanish Educational Institution

**Special Activities
for the US Presidential Elections**

The following events will take place at the Hellenic American Union during the month of November before the elections.

Showing of the documentary video **An immigrant on the steps of the White House**, the campaign of Michael Dukakis for the highest office of the USA, November 2 at 8 pm. (In Greek).

The constitutional system for electing the president of the US by Dr J Huffman. November 3 at 8 pm. See lectures for more details.

Live television coverage of the US election returns via satellite and "morning after" breakfast. Election updates will continue through the day via satellite dish. November 9 from 5 am to 10 am.

The American presidential elections: ideology and political pragmatism by Professor Thomas P Trompetas. November 10 at 8 pm. See lectures for more details.

films

Wetherby is a 1985 film written and directed by David Hare and produced by Patsy Pollock. The story is about the disastrous consequences of bottling up one's feelings, and the social, emotional and political malaise in contemporary Britain as seen through the eyes of Jean Travers, a Yorkshire schoolteacher. The cast includes Vanessa Redgrave, Ian Holm, Judi Dench and Marjorie Yates.

lectures

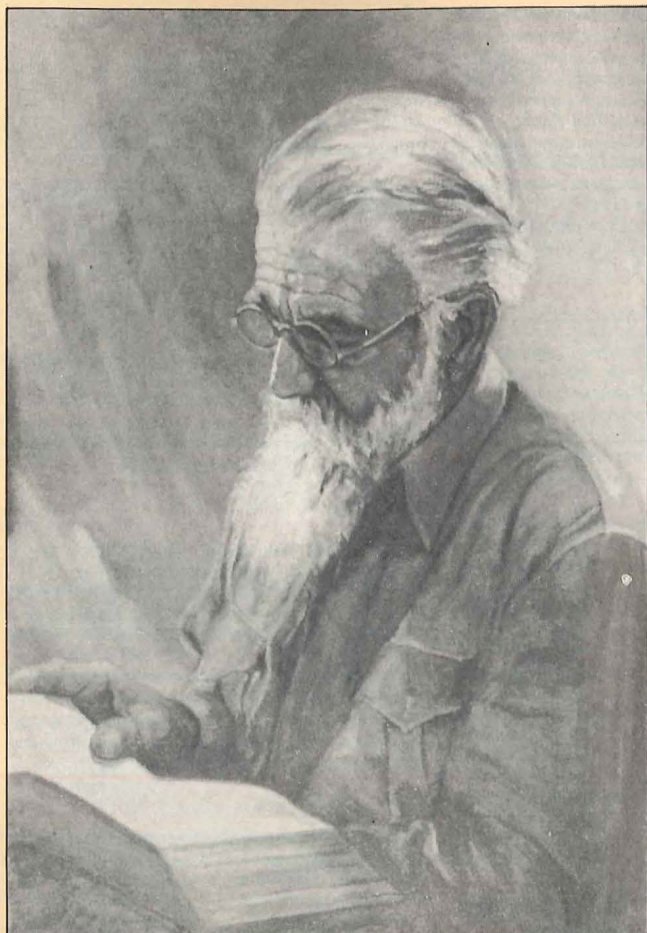
In cooperation with the Association of Fulbright Scholars, the United States Educational Foundation in Greece is pleased to present two lectures on the subject of the November 8 United States presidential elections. **The constitutional system for electing the president of the United States** will be the topic of the first lecture by Professor James Huffman, Fulbright Research Scholar and Professor of Law at Lewis



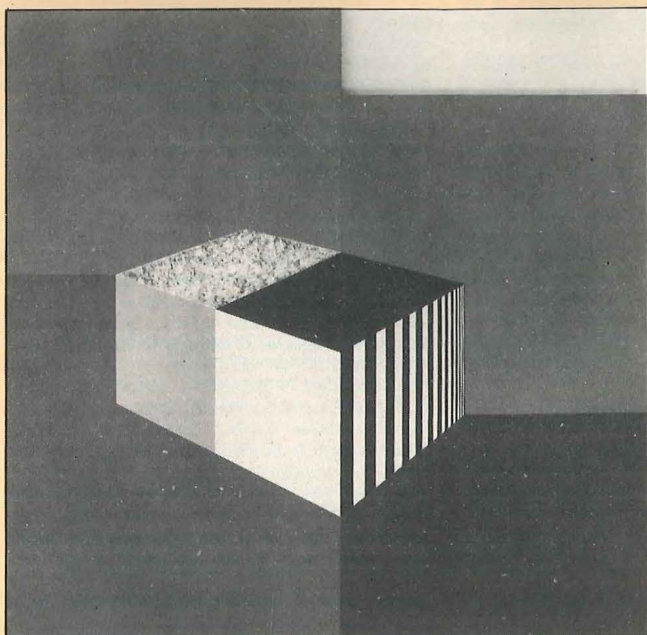
Adamakos at the Aithousa Technis Psychikou

and Clark College. He will discuss the constitutional basis of how an American president is elected as well as the practical workings of the American electoral system. The lecture will be in English with a simultaneous translation in Greek, on November 3. Professor Thomas P. Trombetas of the University

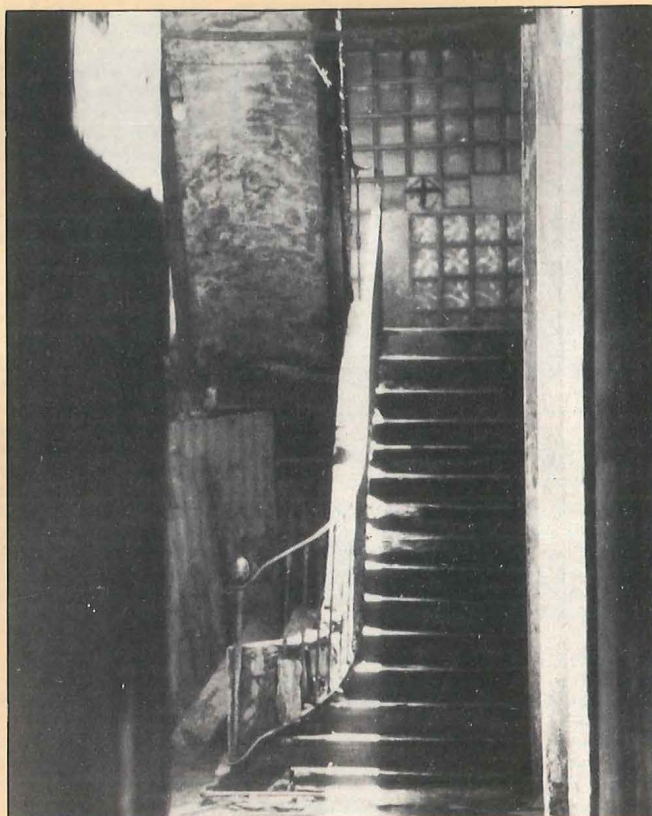
of California at Long Beach will lecture on **The American presidential elections: ideology and political pragmatism.** He will discuss the implications of the 1988 elections. His lecture will be in Greek on November 10. Both lectures will be given at the Hellenic American Union at 8 pm, followed by a reception.



Yiorgos Talanos at the Hellenic American Union



Opi Zouni at Anemos



Themistoklis Sarelakos at Torso

bazaars

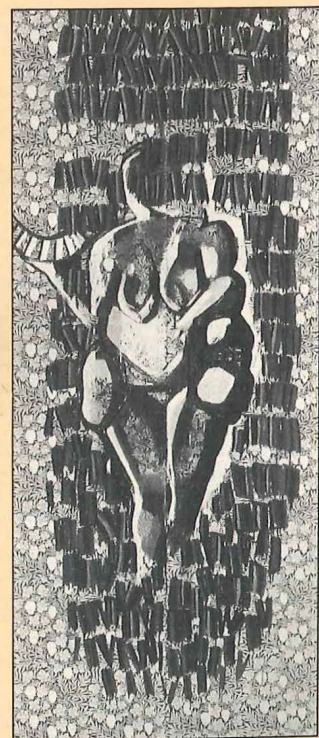
The Scandinavian Christmas Bazaar will take place at Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus, on November 18 from 10 am to 9 pm and November 19 from 11 am to 5 pm. Candles, food, lottery, handicrafts, etc. For information call 801-6731.

The AWOG Christmas Bazaar is being held at the Royal Olympic Hotel on November 19.

The Hellenic Animal Welfare Society Bazaar will take place at the Hellenic American Union, on November 11 from 10 am to 7 pm and the 12th and the 13th from 10 am to 3 pm. A very large variety of items will be on sale including a flea market, a used clothes boutique, books, costume jewelry, tombola and a lottery will be held with exciting prizes.

The Hellenic Society for Disabled Children (ELEPAP) organizes its annual Christmas bazaar on December 9 and 10 from 10 am to 6 pm. It will take place on its premises at Kononos 16, Pangrati. Christmas decorations, handicrafts, clothes, homemade

sweets and other goods and a variety of gifts including toys and books will be on sale, as well as the traditional coin for your New Year's "vassilopitita". There will also be a lottery as well as a coffee and soft drink bar, where homemade food will be served. For more information call 712-780 or 715-303.



Niki Kanagini at Gallery 3

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, Mattheos
November 21	Mary, Maria, Panayiota, Panos Panayiotis
November 25	Katerina, Katy, Katina, Catherine
November 30	Andreas, Andrew, Andrianna

DATES TO REMEMBER

November 1	All Saints' Day
November 2	All Souls' Day
November 5	Guy Fawkes Day (England) Melbourne Cup Day
November 8	US Election Day
November 11	Veterans' Day (USA) Remembrance Day (Canada)
November 24	Thanksgiving Day (USA)

GALLERIES

AITHOUSA TECHNIS IAKINTHOS, Zirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-1730. Works by three engravers from Corfu - Ventouras, Zavitsianos and Koyevinas - will be exhibited until November 7. Nikitas Fliessas will show his recent work from November 14 through December 2. *See Focus*.

AITHOUSA TECHNIS PSYCHIKOU, Vas Pavlou 30, tel 671-7226. Yiannis Adamakos will exhibit his work starting November 24.

ANEMOS, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia, tel 808-2027. Opi Zouni will exhibit her work from November 8 through November 26. *See Focus*.

ANTINOR, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697. Michalis Kalogirou will exhibit his work until November 12. An exhibition of works by Yiorgos Hatzakis will then follow starting November 14 till November 27.

ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, tel 362-2662. Collages by Yiorgos Drizos from November 1 through November 19. A selection of sculptures by Costas Papachristopoulos, who lives and works in Paris, and drawings by Antonis Polikandriotis, will be exhibited from November 21 until December 6.

ATHENS ART GALLERY, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938. Costas Paniaras will exhibit his recent work until November 15. *See Focus*. A group show by Italian artists will be presented in collaboration with the Naviglio gallery of Milan, from November 17 through December 10.

BERNIER GALLERY, Marasi 51, tel 723-5657. American artist James Turrell will exhibit his work until November 12. An exhibition by Carl Andre will then follow starting November 21. *See Focus*.

DADA, Niridon 6 & Pratinou, tel 722-2929. Mary Kyriazopoulou until November 7; an exhibition of works by Katy Messinezi will then follow from November 9 through November 22. "Views of Athens" is the title of a group exhibition running November 24 until December 13.

EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. An exhibition of works by Christos Theofilis until November 12. *See Focus*.

GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, tel 362-8230. "Manuscripts and Aphrodites" is the title of an exhibition by Niki Kanagini from November 7 until December 2. *See Focus*.

GALLERY SYNCHRONIS TECHNIS, Mitseon 5-7, tel 325-4335. Etching monoprints by printmaker Zoe Keramea from November 21 until December 17.

KREONIDES, Iperidou 7, tel 322-4261. Marina Vasiloglou will exhibit her work from November 3 through November 19.

MEDOUSA, Xenokratous 7, tel 724-4552. Irini Apergi until November 5. An exhibition of works by Yiannis Tzermias will then follow from November 9 until December 3.

NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9a, tel 361-6165. Works by Nikos Angelidis until November 6. Yiorgos Kouvakis will exhibit his work from November 7 till November 23. Yiannis Valavanidis will then show his work from November 24 through December 10.

ORA, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698. Vassilis Kelaidis and Aristeia Basouna will exhibit their work until November 18.

PIERIDIS GALLERY, Vas Georgiou 29, Glyfada, tel 932-4521. An exhibition of works by Yiorgos Lazogias has been organized in conjunction with Gallery Medousa starting November 2 through November 15. *See Focus*.

SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, tel 360-3541. Ioanna Mitsea Malamou will exhibit her work from November 1 through November 19. An exhibition by Andreas Vourloumis will then follow from November 22 until December 10.

TORSO, Nikodimou 7, tel 322-0428. A photographic exhibition by Themistoklis Sarelakos until November 7.

EXHIBITIONS

BARCELONA 87 - BOLOGNA 88, works by painters who participated in Biennale 87 and who will participate in Biennale 88, will exhibit at the Dimotiki Pinakothiki until November 5. The Dimotiki Pinakothiki is open Mon-Fri mornings and afternoons and Sunday mornings.

MAX ERNST - BOOKS AND ENGRAVINGS, an exhibition at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until December 4. *See Focus*.

GERMAN ENGRAVING IN THE 20th CENTURY, an exhibition at the Ethniki Pinakothiki until December 4.

ETCHINGS BY PIERRE SOULAGE, at the Ethniki Pinakothiki from November 14 through December 18.

K. PARTHENIS - DRAWINGS, an exhibition at the Ethniki Pinakothiki from November 21 until January 30.

SKETCHES, WATERCOLORS AND ENGRAVINGS by Johan Martin von Wagner, at the Goethe Institute until November 3.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, of magazines that have circulated in Germany since 1946 until 1984, in collaboration with the Goethe Institute, at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, Akadimias 50, from November 15 through November 30.

STELIOS MILIADIS, a painting exhibition at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, starting November 1 through November 13.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, organized by the Association of Underwater Research, at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, from November 15 till November 29.

PAINTING EXHIBITION, by Indian artists the first fortnight in November at the Pnevmatiko Kentro.

PANHELLENIC BOOK EXHIBITION, at the Pnevmatiko Kentro, from November 18 through November 30.

PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION by Maria Darra, at the Kentro Technon, Parko Eleftherias, from November 1 until November 15.

NIKOS KOUKAKIS, will exhibit his work at Aithousa Bouziani, Xenofondos 7, until November 13.

LISA SYMEONAKI-DAFNI, will show her work at Aithousa Bouziani from November 14 through November 30.

SCULPTURE AND DESIGN EXHIBITION, by Paola de Gregorio at the Italian Institute, Patission 47, until November 4.

CHRISTOS CARRAS, will exhibit his work at the Vafopoulou Cultural Centre, G. Nikolaidi 3, Thessaloniki, until November 20.

BLACK OPERA is the title of an exhibition of Millas's recent work at the Spanish Embassy, Skoufa 31, Kolonaki, from November 18 through December 9. *See Focus*.

RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION by Michalis Michail until November 5, at the Art Centre Evmaros, Fokidos 26, Ambelokipi.

WATERCOLORS, by Brigitta Antonopoulou Seely will be exhibited at the Art Centre Evmaros from November 14 until December 3.

GREEK PAINTERS OF THE 19th AND 20th CENTURIES, is the title of an exhibition of works by many Greek artists that will be auctioned on November 21. The exhibition will take place at the Stavros Mihalarias Art Centre, Herodotou 22, from November 11 through November 20. *See Focus*.

GREECE - AFRICA, is the title of an exhibition by Yiorgos Talanos, in Kennedy Hall at the Hellenic American Union, from November 1 till November 11.

DIMITRIS HATZINAS will exhibit his work in Kennedy Hall

at the Hellenic American Union from November 14 through November 25.

ILIAS VENEZIS, exhibition of photos, objects, letters, books etc, organized by the Greek Literary and Historical Archives Society, on the 15th anniversary of his death. In Kennedy Hall at the Hellenic American Union from November 28 until December 2.

THE GREEK IMMIGRANTS TO THE U.S. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CENTURY, is an exhibition organized by the Historical Archives Society, in the Panopoulos Gallery of the Hellenic American Union from November 1 though November 11.

STEAM AND SAIL THAT PASSED AWAY, is the title of an exhibition of paintings by Antonis Milanos, in the Panopoulos Gallery of the Hellenic American Union from November 28 until December 9.

MANOLIS EMMANOULIDIS will exhibit his work at the Athens College Theatre from November 2 through November 20.

PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, JEWELLERY, by contemporary Greek artists will be exhibited at the Athens College Theatre from November 30 until December 15.

IOANNA KOUKLAKI will be exhibiting her work at the Cultural Society "Panorama" until November 5.

SCREENINGS

Hellenic American Union

Tribute to Eugene O'Neill on the 35th anniversary of his death.

THE FACE OF A GENIUS, a documentary film about O'Neill's life and work, directed by Alfred Kelman, on November 16 at 8 pm.

THE ICEMAN COMETH (1973), directed by John Frankheimer. The cast includes Lee Marvin, Fred March and Robert Ryan, on November 23 at 8 pm.

British Council

MEASURE FOR MEASURE, a BBC production of Shakespeare's play directed by Desmond Davis and starring Kenneth Colley, Kate Nelligan, Tim Pigott-Smith and Jacqueline Pearce, on November 7 and 24 at 7:30 pm.

THE BELL, directed by Barry Davis and starring Ian Holm and Tessa Peake-Jones, is a four-part dramatization of the novel by Iris Murdoch. Episodes 1-2 on November 15, and 3-4 on November 16 at 8 pm.

WETHERBY, (1985) written and directed by David Hare and starring Vanessa Redgrave, Ian Holm, Judi Dench and Marjorie Yates, November 14 at 8 pm. *See Focus*.

Video

T.S. ELIOT two television documentaries on his life and work, "The Mysterious Mr Eliot" and "Great Writers: T.S. Eliot" will be shown to mark the centenary of his birth. November 28 at 7:30 pm.

LECTURES

PREVENTIVE PEDIATRICS, a post-graduate seminar organized by the Athens University Medical School, at the Athens College Theatre, November 12 and 13.

9000 YEARS OF ART IN THE PIERIDIS MUSEUMS, is the theme of a lecture by D.Z. Pieridis at the Athens College Theatre, November 14 at 8 pm.

MUSCLE AND MOVEMENT, is the topic of the Second Annual Symposium organized by the Hellenic Scientific Association on Physical Therapy, at the Athens College Theatre, November 25, 26 and 27.

EVENING DEDICATED TO PLATON MOUSSEOS, at the Athens College Theatre, November 28.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM FOR ELECTING THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, is the theme of a lecture by Professor James Huffman, Fulbright Research Scholar and Professor, at the Hellenic American Union, November 3 at 8 pm. *See Focus*.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS: IDEOLOGY AND POLITICAL PRAGMATISM, is the topic of a lecture by Professor Thomas P. Trombetas, at the Hellenic American Union, on November 10 at 8 pm. (In Greek). *See Focus*.

THE SOLITUDE OF THE WRITER AND THE SOLITUDE OF THE READER, is the title of a lecture by writer Maro Vamvounaki, at the Greek Library of the Hellenic American Union, November 2 at 8 pm. (In Greek).

THE ROLE OF THE GREEK THEATRE, in the cultural development of the country during a century and a half of Greek independence. Organized by the Hellenic Society for Community Development, at the Hellenic American Union, November 14 and 15 at 7:30 pm. (In Greek).

INFORMATION ABOUT EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES, in the auditorium of the Hellenic American Union, November 22 at 7 pm.

EDUCATION: PERSPECTIVES FOR 1992, a lecture by J. Paretos and A. Papandropoulos, organized by the Fulbright Scholars' Association, in the auditorium of the Hellenic American Union, on November 22 at 8 pm. (In Greek).

VENEZIS 15 YEARS LATER, a lecture by writer and critic C. Georgoussopoulos, at the Hellenic American Union, November 30 at 8 pm. (In Greek).

NEW BRITISH LIBRARY BUILDING, a lecture by the Chief Executive of the British Library, Kenneth Cooper, at the British Council, November 8 at 8 pm.

NEW PERSPECTIVE ON SHAKESPEARE STUDIES, a lecture by Dr John Drakakis of the English Department, University of Stirling, at the British Council, on November 21 at 8 pm.

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

THE CAMERATA HELLENICA, will give a concert of works by Handel, at the Athens College Theatre, November 6 at 8:30 pm.

THE HELLENIC CHOREODRAMA, will present "Trilogy of the Sun-Myth, Fate, Sacrifice" and "The Accursed Snake", choreography by Rallou Manou and music by Haris Vrontos, George Kouroupos, George Koumentakis and Manos Hadjidakis. At the Athens College Theatre on November 18 at 8:30 pm.

HOLYWELL PIANO QUARTET, will present a program of works by Bridge, Howells and Faure at the British Council, November 3 at 8 pm. They will also appear in Messolonghi on November 1 and Thessaloniki on November 5.

ARTISTIC PROGRAM and reception in honor of the Greek press, co-sponsored by the Hellenic Society for Community Development, at the Hellenic American Union, November 15 at 9 pm.

HABEAS CORPUS, by Alan Bennett will be performed by The Players at the TASIS Hellenic International School Theatre in Kefalari, Kifissia, November 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13. For further information call 801-4950 or 701-9894. See *Focus* and our November Theatre column.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD, will be performed at the TASIS Hellenic International School in Kifissia, December 3 and 4 at 6 pm. See *Focus*.

FALL COURSES

ATHENS CENTRE, 48 Archimideou Street, tel 701-5242, offers Greek lessons. Accelerated courses start November 21 until December 16; intensive courses start November 21 until February 3.

MODERN SPOKEN GREEK, Fall 1988: intensive courses start November 1-30. Preparatory course for the Greek Universities' proficiency examination will be offered from November 2 until February 8. For more information call 360-7305 or 362-9886, ext 53.

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, will offer the following course starting in November: **Making it as a freelance writer; writing creative features**, taught by B. Samantha Stenzel, from November 7 through December 11. Art classes start November 15 through December 22, and photography course starts November 22 until December 22. For more information and registration contact the Greek and Other Studies Department at 360-7305 or 362-9886, ext 53. See *Focus*.

Y.W.C.A. (XEN), Amerikis 11, tel 362-4291 or 362-6180, offers the following courses: photography, hagiography, artistic bookbinding, the art of printing, all courses start the first week of November. For more information call the above numbers.

YOGA LESSONS at the Ilianthos Yoga Association, Marathonodromon 29, Pal Psychiko. For more information call 671-1627 or 681-1462.

CLUBS AND ORGANIZATIONS

FRIENDS OF DUKAKIS, for voting information call 723-2448, or contact Mourouzi 1, Athens.

DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE (Ladies' Auxiliary of AHE-PA), Formionos 38, Pangrati, tel 751-9731.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF GREECE (AWOG) welcomes new arrivals. For membership and general information for women of all nationalities, tele-

phone 639-3250/9, ext 345, Monday through Friday from 10:30 am - 12:30 pm.

ST ANDREW'S WOMEN'S GUILD This Ecumenical Women's Group meets monthly and offers various outreach programs of interest to Christian women of all denominations. 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, or the church, tel 652-1401.

CANADIAN WOMEN'S CLUB OF ATHENS welcomes new members to monthly meetings; activities. For information call Carole at 804-3823.

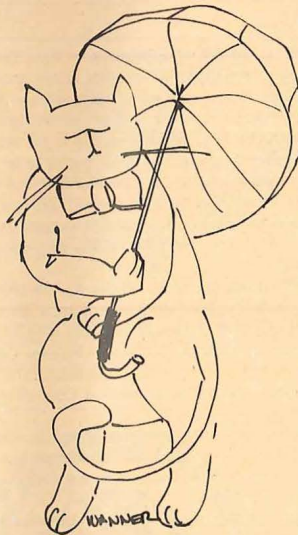
LA LECHE LEAGUE is holding a meeting; baby arrives; the family and the breast-feeding baby, November 22 at 10 am for Athens south, and November 14 for Athens north. A meeting in Greek will be held on November 9 at 6 pm with the topic: the art of breast-feeding and overcoming problems. For more information call 802-8672, 639-5628 or 639-1812.

DEMOCRATS ABROAD will give a dinner dance in the Hesperides Room of the Athens Hilton on October 21 at 8:30 pm - 2 am. For more information call 643-2660 or 722-4645.

ENGLISH SPEAKING SOCIAL SOCIETY, meets every Wednesday from 8-10 pm at the Athineon Pastry Shop, 320 Kifissias Ave., Neo Psychico. Ask for Dr Agis Sarakinos, tel 672-5484.

WOMEN'S AGLOW FELLOWSHIP is an international women's organization in Athens. For information call 804-4209.

CROSS CULTURAL ASSOCIATION: The subject this month is "Growing older in Greece". A study group report will be followed by discussion. Non-members are welcome. On November 16 at 8:45 pm at Skaramanga 4b, off Patission. For more information, call Angela Kiosoglou at 804-1212 in the afternoon only.



RELIGIOUS SERVICES

CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CENTER, Kessarias 30 (Ippokrateion), tel 770-5829. Rev Alan Demos, Pastor. Weekly services: Sunday 10:30 am.; 3 pm. Wednesday 7:30 pm. Bible Study, Saturday 7 pm. (Informal Discussion).

HELLENIC INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, Tsaldari 18, Kifissia, inside the Roussos Hotel, Sunday service is at 11 am and there is also a Sunday School. For more information call 807-8946 or 692-7373.

ST ANDREW'S PROTESTANT CHURCH, 3 Papanikole St, Papagou, Pastor David Pederson, tel. 652-1401. Service: (former Hotel Roussos) 18 Tsaldari Pan, Kifissia, 9 am; Sina 66, 11:15 am; tel. 652-1401.

SAINT PAUL'S CHURCH, Phillilinnon St 25, The Rev John F. Maddock-Lyon, tel 323-4790; 721-4906: 8 a.m., Holy Communion, first Sunday of the month; 9 a.m., Sung Eucharist, every Sunday; 10:30 a.m., Morning Prayer, every Sunday; church open daily, except Mondays and holidays, 9 a.m. till 1 p.m.

SAINT PETER'S CHURCH, St Catherine's British Embassy School, Kifissia, The Rev. W. H. Chivers: 10 a.m., Holy Eucharist, Sundays except the first Sunday of the month, when Morning Prayers are followed by Holy Communion.

VOULA SERVICES, Daphni St 1, Voula: 6 p.m., Holy Eucarist, first and third Sundays of the month.

MUSEUMS AND SITES

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

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

ANCIENT AGORA, 9 am-3 pm weekdays and 9 am-2 pm 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 BC 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 Trikoupi 31, Piraeus. Tel 452-1598. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculpture.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1, (corner of Vas Sofias). Tel 361-1617. Neoclassical mansion housing Antony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artifacts, textiles and costumes as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art. Open 8:30 am-2:00 pm. Closed 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 am-3:00 pm. Closed Mon and holidays. Sun opens from 9 am-2 pm. Entrance 200 drs; 50 drs for students.

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

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. Open daily from 10 am-4 pm and on Sat 10 am-3 pm. Closed Tues and Sun. The 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 2,000 years of Greek civilization, from 2,000 BC to the 4th century AD. 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 pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek Modern art.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Levidou 13, Kifissia. Tel 808-6405. Open daily, except Fri from 9 am-2 pm, Sun from 10:00 am-4:00 pm.

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 am-12:30 pm.

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 am-1 pm Closed Sat

KANELLOPOULOS MUSEUM, Theorias and Panos Str, Plaka. Tel 321-2313. Art and artifacts from prehistoric times to post-Byzantine period. Open Mon-Sat 9 am-3 pm. Sun 9:30 am-2:30 pm. Closed Tues

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

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathinaion 17, Plaka (near Nikis St). Tel 321-3018. Open 10 am-2 pm. Closed Mon. Art and artifacts mainly from 18th & 19th centuries.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, open daily 8:00-7:00. Sundays 8:00-6:00. Closed Mondays. Tel. 821-7717; 821-7724.

VORRES MUSEUM, Paiania, Attica, open Sat and Sun, 10:00-2:00. (Contemporary Greek art and folk art, plus four acres of gardens.) Open by appt for groups. Tel 664-2520/664-4771. Entrance 100 drs. Children, students free.

HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou, Kolokotroni Sq. Tel 323-7617. Open 9 am-2 pm weekdays (except Mon) and 9 am-1 pm weekdays.

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

TAVERNAS AND RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL

CORFU Kriezotou 6 (near King's Palace Hotel), tel 361-3011. Menu includes popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as a few variations from Corfu. Daily noon-1 am.

DELPHI Nikis 13, tel 323-4869. Excellent lunchtime spot, very good food, reasonable prices 11 am-11 pm.

DIONYSOS across from the Acropolis, tel 923-3182; 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialties are charcoal-broiled shrimp, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignonnettes in oregano sauce.

Note: Dionysos-Zonars at the beginning of Panepistimiou St, near Syntagma Sq, 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 am-2 am, except Sundays.

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

FLOKA Leoforos Kifissias 118, tel 691-4001. A complete restaurant, pastry shop and catering service. 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 Athenèe 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 pm-1 am.

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

THE THREE BROTHERS Elpidos 7, Victoria Sq, 822-9322; 883-1928. Open after 8 pm. Closed Sundays. Specialties include swordfish souvlaki, shrimp with bacon, shrimp salad, eggplant with cheese in tomato sauce. Extensive menu.

SINTRIVANI Filellinon 5, near Syntagma Sq, tel 323-8862. Greek cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaká (specialties). This restaurant also serves fresh fish.

HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZAR Tsoha 27 and Vournazou, tel 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the US Embassy. Restaurant and attractive bar. Menu includes scalloppine with cream, spaghetti and a different curry daily. Fresh salads.

CACTUS 30 Papadiamantopoulou, (behind the Hilton

Hotel). Wide selection of *mezes*, traditional appetizers and good Greek cuisine. Also available is a variety of charcoal grills. Very reasonable prices. Open for lunch 12:30-3:30 pm and dinner 8:00 pm-2:00 am.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE PLOUGHMAN Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn), tel 721-0244. Dartboard, English cuisine, and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12 pm-2 am; kitchen closed on Sundays.

TABULA Pondou 40, (parallel to Mihalakopoulou, behind the Riva Hotel), tel 779-3072. A varied menu of Greek and international specialties plus a well stocked bar. Fresh fish nightly. Open from 9 pm-1 am. Closed Sundays.

PLAKA

ANGELOS' CORNER 17 Syngrou Ave, 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 pm to midnight.

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

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

FIVE BROTHERS Aeolou St off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8 am-1 am.

HERMION cafe and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou St cafeteria square). Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with exquisite Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open daily from 8 pm-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, 26 Sotiros Str, opposite the church. Best pizza in town plus many other Italian specialties including grilled prawns with bacon, scalloppine; all kinds of pasta. Also fresh grilled fish. The host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily 9 am - 3 am. Tel 324-9745.

PSARRA Erotokritou and Erechtheos Sts, tel 325-0285.

JAZZ BAR



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DIVINE DRINKS & COCKTAILS DELICIOUS FOOD

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CHINA restaurant

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

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



English chef prepares such specialties as rainbow trout, homemade steak and kidney pies and delicious filet steaks. From Nov.1 we are open again for our famous roast. Sunday lunches 1-4 p.m. We will cater for any business lunches or small receptions. Open Christmas Day, reservations only.

33 Prigipos Petrou, Glyfada
For reservations call: 896-2710

Les Grands Boulevards

Restaurant Francais

21, Alexandras Ave. 106 82 Athènes Tel. 64 37 935

An old favorite, great for Sunday lunch, swordfish souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12-5 pm and 7 pm-2 am daily.

THE CELLAR Kydathinaion and the corner of Moni Asteriou. Quality taverna fare, good service and extremely reasonable prices 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 paper-covered tables; some choice island wines besides retsina. Open from 8 pm-2 am daily.

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

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

XYNOS Ag Geronda 4, tel 22-1065. Old Plaka taverna with extensive fare, including stuffed vine leaves, fricassée. Wine from the barrel. Guitar music. Closed Sunday.

PANGRATI AND ENVIRONS

ILISSOS, Aminta 6, 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 mezes and meat with potatoes and vegetables served in earthenware crocks. Wine from the barrel.

MAYEMENOS AVLOS (Magic Flute), Kalevku & Aminda 4, tel 722-3195. A gathering place for the theatre and after-theatre crowd serving snacks, full meals, sweets and ice cream. Specialties include lemon pie and an unusual sauerkraut. Open all day for coffee and cake; also pies and pastries to take out.

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

ROUMBA Damareos 130, tel 701-4910. Specialties include fillet à la crème with mushrooms and "Roumbosalata". Closed Tuesday.

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

HOTELS

ATHENS HILTON tel 722-0201.

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

Galaxy Bar, presenting singer-pianist Billy Dare performing daily from 9:15 pm to 1:45 am except Mondays.

Ta Nissia, taverna downstairs. Music. International cuisine.

ATHENAEUM INTER-CONTINENTAL tel 902-3666.

Pergola Paradise: Informal indoor/outdoor pool-side restaurant. International and Greek specialties. Lavish salad buffet. Hamburgers hit parade. Exotic summer cocktails. Super ice cream buffet. Daily, 07.00-24.00 hrs, for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Atrium Lobby.

Première Restaurant & Bar: Unique Kebab specialties from around the world at a roof-top restaurant with a panoramic view of Athens. Live entertainment. Daily 20.00-01.00 hrs. Bar from 19.00-02.00 hrs. 9th Floor.

Cafe Vienna: Elegant indoor Boulevard Café and Bar, serving assorted Viennese coffees and pastries; crepes in the evening. Live music. Daily, 13.00-02.00 hrs. Atrium Lobby.

Kublai Khan: The unique in Athens Mongolian Barbecue and Firepot. Thurs to Mon, 20.00-01.00 hrs. Atrium 1. Closed from mid-July through August.

ASTIR PALACE, tel. 364-3112 - 364-3331

Apocalypsis, Astir's gourmet restaurant. Everything from Russian caviar or Greek eggplant salad to chateaubriand or shepherd's lamb...and crêpes suzette and baklava. Live piano music. Lunch, 12:30 - 3:30, dinner, 8:30 pm - 1:00 am.

Coffee Lounge and Asteria Restaurant, ideal for quick snacks or complete, leisurely lunches: crêpes Poseidon, cheese pie, lamb curry, sweets galore. 7:00 am - 1:00 am.

Athos Bar, with live piano. Open 9:30 pm - 1:00 am.

ASTIR PALACE Vouliagmeni, tel 896-0211.

Grill Room, downstairs cafe-restaurant, piano music; sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1-3:30 pm, and from 8 pm-2 am.

KING GEORGE HOTEL, tel 323-0651.

Tudor Hall, panoramic view of the Acropolis. International cuisine with some Greek specialties. Open daily from 12-3:30 pm and from 8 pm-midnight.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, tel 934-7711.

Ledra Grill, international specialties such as Chicken Kiev, pineapple curry and more; also US beef, and seafood. Tuesday through Sunday, 7:30 pm-00:30 am. 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 pm-12:30 am. 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 am-1:30 am; breakfast from 6:30 am, served à la carte or buffet, specialty: eggs à la minute; all day menu 11 am-11 pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of international, local dishes; late night menu, 11 pm-1:30 am; Sunday brunch 11 am-3:30 pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house.

MERIDIEN HOTEL, tel 325-5301/9.

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique service. Open for lunch, 1-3:30 pm, and dinner, 8 pm-1:30 am. Last order taken at 12:45 am.

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

CHANDRIS HOTEL, tel 941-4825.

The Rooftop, snack bar by the pool, from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.; restaurant/buffet dining, 9:30 p.m. till 1 a.m.

KOLONAKI

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

BAYAZZO, Ploutarou and Dinokratous, Kolonaki, tel 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical Clown" in German.

Lunchtime salad "fountain", champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include Bouzouki Frivolitef (calamari stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, aubergine (eggplant) with ouzo-flavored mincemeat and yoghurt.

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 yoghurt with sour cherry sauce.

DIONISSOS, Mt Lykavittos (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarchou St, Kolonaki), tel 722-6374. Atop one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9 am-11:45 pm.

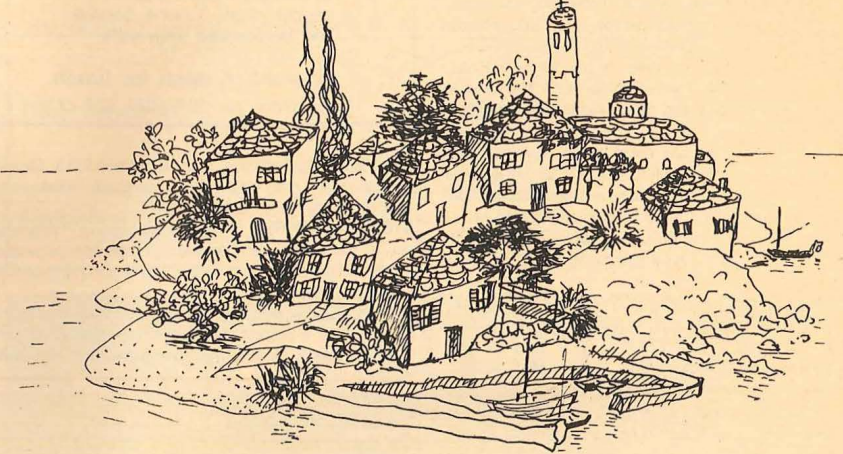
DEKAKO, Souidias 51, Kolonaki, tel 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily 12 pm-2 am. Sunday 6:30 pm-2 am.

FAIYUM, 44 Kleomenous, Kolonaki, tel 724-9861. Open every evening. Specialty: 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. One of the city's grand old restaurants.

JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki, tel 721-0535; 721-1174. Specialty French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner. Piano: Yiorgos Miliaras; Singer: Sofia Noiti.

LA RIOGA, 50 Kleomenous St, Kolonaki, tel 724-8609. Piano music accompanies your meal. Among the entrées



ILISSOS

N.Y. - style pizza, authentic Italian specialties, Caesar salad, pasta galore, veal parmesan - reasonable prices. Open daily, 11 a.m. - 2 a.m. Open Christmas!
6 Amynda, Pangrati (Across from Truman's statue).
Tel. 723-5746.

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RESTAURANT & BAR
EUROPEAN & AMERICAN CUISINE

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WE CATER PRIVATE PARTIES & FUNCTIONS

restaurants and night life

are steak with Café de Paris sauce, baked potatoes, paella, schnitzel, liver, and steaks with various sauces. For dessert try the crêpes Suzette Flambées, chocolate crêpe, and finish your meal with Irish coffee.

NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq 21, tel 362-7426. Restaurant, snack bar, spaghettaria.

MAXIM, Kanari and Milioni 4, Kolonaki Sq, tel 361-5803; 363-7073. Piano music nightly. Roof garden. Open for dinner every night except Sunday.

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

KIFISSIA/NORTHERN SUBURBS

APOSTOLIS, 11 Gortinias, Kifissia, tel 801-1989. Spinach and cheese pies, sweetbread pies, fillet of beef, oven-baked cutlets. Open on Sundays for lunch.

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Sq, Kifissia, tel 807-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. Greek madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms, chicken crêpes with ham, mushrooms, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily 10:00 am-2:00 am.

BLUE PINE, Tsaladari 27, Kifissia, tel. 807-7745. *Gourmet Magazine* made its cheese and eggplant bourekakia world-famous 30 years ago. One of the few restaurants left with a classical Greek international menu, featuring sweetbreads, brains, bitok à la russe, etc. Excellent charcoal grills and the single fish dish always Fresh. Closed Sunday.

CAPRICCIOSA, Kassaveti and Levidou 2, Kifissia, tel 801-8960. Pizzeria. Open daily from 10 am-1:30 am.

EKALI GRILL, (part of the Ekali Club), Lofou 15, Ekali, tel 813-2685. A posh yet hospitable restaurant with a selection of some 20 wines mainly from small vineyards, the Ekali grill really provides a treat. Tantalizing salad bar, tournedos, Chateaubriand, fillet 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 Varibobi. International cuisine, special dishes and grills. Music begins at 10:30 pm. Closed Sunday.

EPISTREFE, 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 pm. Closed Sunday. Music, piano and songs.

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

GRAND CHALET, Kokkinara 38, Politeia, Kifissia, tel 808-4837. International cuisine with Greek specialties. Piano and songs.

KATSARINA, 43 Plateia Tsaladari, Kifissia, tel 801-5953. Specialties: fried cod with garlic sauce, snails, savory pies and stuffed vine leaves.

LOTOFAGOS, (Lotus Eater), 4 Ag 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, Harilaou Trikoupi and Kritis, Kifissia, tel 801-4584. Also open for lunch on Saturday and Sunday.

NICHOLAS, 270 Kifissias Ave., Filothei, tel 681-5497. On Sundays and holidays also open 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 Nea Erythra.

PEFKAKIA, 4 Argonafton, Drossia, tel 813-1273; 813-2552. Youvetsakia stifado (rabbit stew) and large array of mezédés (hors d'oeuvres).

PELARGOS, 83 G. Lyra, Nea Kifissia, tel 801-4653. Closed Sundays. Specialties: skewered goat, also kokkoretsi, apple pie. Retsina from the barrel.

PICCOLO MONDO, 217 Kifissias Ave, 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. Bakaliarios 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, Maroussi, tel 802-0636. *Youvassi* (pork with garlic cooked in ladoharti)

and chicken *sti gavra*. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 pm-2 am and Saturday from 8:15 pm-3 am.

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

DIOSKOURI, D. Vassiliou, Neo Psychico, tel 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal-grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and steaks).

HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT hospital), tel 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo pastry.

KYRANITA, 4 Ithakis, Halandri, tel 682-5314. Greek cuisine. Music. Daily from 6 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays.

O MORIAS, Vas Konstantinou 108 and Pelopinissou, Ag Paraskevi, tel 659-9409. Family taverna with very reasonable prices. Specialties include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills (unusually good meatballs), salads. Wine from the barrel.



Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House

American-style steakhouse
Kifissias 267, Kifissia
(behind Olympic Airways,
near Plateia Kifissias).
7 days per week

Specialists in bon fillet,
pepper steak, T-bone ribsteak
and barbecued spareribs.

Now we're open for lunch.

Reservations tel: 801-4493, 982-4136

ROUMBOS, Ag Antoniou, Vrillissia, tel 659-3515. Closed Fridays. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, gardoumba (casserole with liver, heart, etc.)

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos, Frangoklissia, tel 682-5041. Fried bakaliarios, bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). Open nightly from 8 pm-2 am, and for lunch on Sundays, 12-5 pm.

THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico), tel 671-7775. Pleasant "village" atmosphere, good service. Specialties: lamb cooked over grapevines, *frigandeli*, charcoal-broiled quail.

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 top quality. Lunch from 12-4:30 pm, and dinner from 7:30 pm-midnight.

TO SPITI, Frankoploulos 56, Nea 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. Specialties include stuffed "Pizza Calzone", spaghetti carbonara, rigatoni with four cheeses, saltimbacca à la Romano, filetto 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 pm and 7:30 pm-1 am.

MOURIA, 101 Ahileos, Paleo Faliron, tel 981-3347. Specialty: squab in season. Retsina from the barrel.

PAPAGALO, Leoforos Posidonos 73, Eden, tel 983-3728. Menu which will accommodate all moods and tastes. Snack and salad bars, charcoal grills, ice cream and crêpes.

PANDELIS, 96 Naiadon, Pal Faliron, tel 982-5512. Constantinopolitan cuisine, with various specialties. Daily from 12 pm-2 am and Sunday from 12 pm-5 pm.

PANORAIA, Seirinou/Terpsihoris Sts, Pal Faliron, tel 981-3792. On Sundays open only for lunch. Short orders for fish and meat; shrimp.

SEIRINES, 76 Seirinou, Pal Faliron, tel 981-1427. On

Sundays also open for lunch. Short orders, rabbit in red wine, *bakaliarios* (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 pm-2 am. Crabs *kavouria*, charcoal-broiled octopus, various fish.

PIRAEUS

DOGA, 45 Deliyiorgi, Evangelistria, tel 411-2149. Specialties: snails, kebabs, (*kokkoretsi*), pureed yellow peas with onions (*fava*).

GARTH'S, Akti Tr Moutsopoulou 36, Pasalimani, Pireaus, tel 452-6420. Open Tuesday-Sunday, 8 pm-1 am; Friday lunchtime 12-5 pm. 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 pm-2 am.

LANDFALL CLUB, Makriyianni 3, Zea Marina, tel 452-5074. Seafood and Greek cuisine.

VASILENA, Etolikou 72, tel 461-2457. A long-established taverna situated in a renovated grocery store. The owner provides a parade of 16 different dishes (in the order that he chooses) for a fixed price. Soup is usually served last! Be sure to have an empty stomach to do honor to this delicious food.

VLAHOS, 28 Kolleyti, Freates, tel 451-3432. *Bakaliarios*, *bifteki* done over charcoal; start with retsina. Known as The Garage locally for its big front doors opening onto a large courtyard. Open daily from 8 pm-2 am.

ZILLER'S, Akti Koundouriotou 1, tel 411-2013. Tastefully decorated and popular with a floor-to-ceiling wall of potables and a complete and reasonably-priced menu. Overlooks the sea and Votsalaki Beach. Daily from 12 pm-2 am.

GLYFADA/VOULIAGMENI SEASIDE

ANDONIS, 22 Armenidos, Glyfada, tel 894-7423. Open for lunch and dinner. Shrimp ragout, charcoal grilled octopus.

BARBA PETROS, 26 N Zerva, Glyfada (Ag 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 and bar; specialty: 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 pm.

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

KANATAKIA, I Metaxa/Pendoras Sts, Glyfada, tel 895-1843. Short orders, specialty: *hilopittes*. Wine from the barrel.

KASTRO BARBA THOMA, Vlahika, Vari, tel 895-9454, open from 11 pm. Baby lamb, suckling pig, souvlaki, *kokkoretsi*, spleen, choice of appetizers.

LE FAUBOURG, 43 Metaxa and Pandoras, Glyfada, tel 894-1556. A full menu of meat dishes including calf liver cooked with onions and bacon — a house specialty. Open daily except Sunday, for dinner only.

MAKE UP, Grill restaurant, Posidonos 4, Vouliagmeni, tel 896-1508. Open daily for dinner.

NICKY BLUE'S, European and American cuisine, live piano/song by Jon Hogan, 70 Vouliagmenis Ave, Glyfada. Tel.: 962-6153.

PANORAMA, 4 Iliou Kavouri (opposite Hotel Apollo), tel 895-1298. Constantinopolitan *mezédés*, lobster, fish of all kinds.

33'S, Prinkipos Petros 33, Glyfada. Open 7 pm-12:30 am. Closed Wednesday. Sunday lunch from 1:00 pm. For reservations call 896-2710

TO SMARAGDI, on the coastal road, Kato Voula, tel 895-8207. Shellfish, fresh fish, various hors d'oeuvres.

SEAFOOD

MICROLIMANO, (or Turkolimano, as it is still called) in Pireaus 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. Another less well-known and less expensive seafood row in Pireaus is at **Frates** around the coast from the Zea Marina yacht harbor. Several restaurants offering fresh fish and a cliffside view of the sea.

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

BOUILLABASSE, Zisimopoulou 28, Amfithea (behind the Planetarium, Syngrou Ave), 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 Monday.

PSAROPOULOS, Kalamon 2, Glyfada, tel 894-5677. One of the oldest seafood restaurants on the marina, open year round, tasteful service, tasty dishes, tasteful prices.

STEAKHOUSES

FLAME STEAK HOUSE, Hadzigianni Mexi 9 (near the Hilton), tel 723-8540. Specializes in good charcoal broiled steaks and chops. Bar open for cocktails. Nightly from 7 pm-1 am.

PONDEROSA, Kifissias 267, Kifissia, tel 801-4493. Restaurant-Charcoal Grill Steak House. The specialty is American-style steaks. Behind Olympic Airways, near Plateia Kifissias. Open Monday-Friday from 6 pm-2 am. Saturday & Sunday, from 3 pm-2 am.

PRINCE OF WALES, steakhouse and pub, 14 Sinopes St, tel 777-8008. Open every day from 12 pm-2 am. Closed Sundays. Businessmen's lunch menu (main dish, beer or wine, and dessert).

STAGECOACH, Voukourestiou 14, tel 363-5145. Specializes in steaks and salads with an extensive bar. Reservations advisable. Daily 12 pm-4 pm and 7 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

STEAK ROOM, Egintou 6 (between Hilton and US Embassy), tel 721-7445. Full menu featuring charcoal broils. Includes a bar. Reservations advisable.

AUSTRIAN

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri & Ouranias 13, Holargos, tel 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music. fireplace.

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 & Athidon, Kallithea. From 190-192 Syngrou Ave, turn right: tel 959-5191; 959-5179. Reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch & dinner. Special chefs from Taipei & Hong Kong. 160 varieties of Chinese dishes

CHINA, 72 Efroniou St, Ilissia; tel 723-3200; 724-5746 (Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus). Open daily for lunch & dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan & Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking Duck, sparerribs, shark's fin Soup, etc.

GOLDEN DRAGON, 122 Syngrou Ave & G Olympiou 27-29, tel 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30-3:30 pm and 7:30 pm-midnight.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12-3 pm for lunch and 7 pm-1 am. Specialties 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. Specialties include soups, prawns, chicken and beef dishes, sweet and sour meat and fish, lobster Cantonese, Peking duck, steamed snake. Desserts include lichees, fresh mango in season and sweets.

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou, tel 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chili sauce, making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1 pm.

THE RED DRAGON, Zirini 12 & Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zirinon Sports Center), tel 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politeias Sq, Kifissia, tel 801-7994. In a lovely green park with two small lakes. Greek and French food. Specialties include "Symposio" fillet with madeira sauce, artichokes, bacon, ham, chicken livers, cheese, mushrooms. chicken crêpes with ham, cheese in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10 am-2 am.



九龍

KOWLOON CHINESE RESTAURANT

OPEN DAILY 7.00 pm – 1.00 am.

KYPROU 78, GLYFADA
Reservations: 894-4528 or 894-4574

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

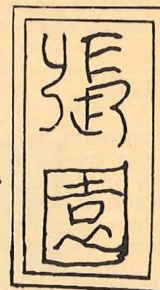
Fully air-conditioned.

Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am.
(No lunch served on Sunday)

TEL: 959-5191 959-5179

15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 4th street down from Damon Hotel.
(parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right)



JE REVIENS

*Dine in the garden under the cool
of the mulberry trees.*

Specialty French and Greek Cuisine
HOME CATERING

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Red Dragon

Kifissia's Chinese Restaurant!
Authentic Cantonese Cuisine
Kyriazi & Zirini 12 Tel: 801-7034
(near the Zirinio Sports Centre)

Open every evening including Sunday from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Dinner in the garden

Take-away service with delivery within the area



ΝΟΥΦΑΠΑ

Restaurant
Snack Bar
Sphagettaria

Dine indoors or out in
pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508

restaurants and night life

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Sq). Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7 pm-2 am, except Sunday when it opens for lunch at noon. International cuisine (Greek and French).

BAGATELLE, Ventiri 9 & Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton), tel 721-8893. Piano. Open daily from 7 pm-1 am. Specialties: frogs' legs, snails, fillet 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*.

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, shrimp with curried rice, and cheese fondue. House wine. Specialties from Normandy and fine Calvados, of course.

L'ORANGERIE, 55 Efroniou (opposite the Caravel), tel 724-2735; 724-2736. Nice atmosphere. Specialties: fillet au poivre vert (fillet with green pepper), risotto méditerranée, seafood, seasonal salads. Piano.

KOREAN

GO RYEO JEONG, Alimou 33, Argyroupolis, tel 991-5913. Authentic Korean, Chinese and Japanese cuisine. Parking. Open daily 10:30 am-4 pm; 6:30 pm-1 am.

SEOUL, 8 Evritanias, Ambelokipi (near President Hotel), tel 692-4669. Specialties: beef *boukouti* (prepared at the table), *yatse bokum* (hors d'oeuvre), *hairmon gol* (seafood and vegetables prepared at the table), *tsapche* (Korean spaghetti with black mushrooms).

ITALIAN

AL CONVENTO, Anapiron Polemou 4-6, Kolonaki, tel 723-9163. Gourmet specialties: pasta and scalloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-1 am. Closed Sunday.

AL TARTUFO, Posidonos 65, Pal Faliro, tel 982-6560. Specialties: spaghetti, pizzas, scalloppine, fillet à la Tartufo, carbonara, tortellini à la crème. Nightly from 7:30 pm-2 am. Lunch Saturday and Sunday.

ARCOBALENO, 14 Nap Zerva, Glyfada Sq, tel 894-2564. Specialty: shrimp provençale.

DA WALTER, Evzonon & Anapiron Polemou, Kolonaki, tel 724-8726. Spacious bar. Specialties: rigatoni with four cheeses, fileto Piedmontaise, sauce madeira, profiteroles. Nightly 8 pm-1 am.

IL FUNGO, Posidonos 68, Pal Faliron, tel 981-6765. Specialties: filetta, 22 kinds of pasta, 20 varieties of pizza, 16 different scalloppine. Nightly from 8 pm-2 am. Saturday 12:30 pm-2:30 am. Closed Wednesday for lunch.

LA BOUSSOLA, near metro station Kifissia, tel 808-3912. Formerly "Da Bruno". Under same management as "La Boussole" in Glyfada. Fillet à la diabololo and "Triptiho à la Boussole" (three kinds of pasta with special sauces and cheese) are among the specialties.

LA FIAMMA, Plateia Dimokratias 5, Holargos, tel 651-7355. Large variety of Italian dishes and oven-baked pizza. Take-out service. Open daily from 7 pm-2 am and on Sunday and holidays from noon-2 am.

LEBANESE/ARABIC

ALI BABA, Poseidonos Ave 13, Kalamaki, tel 983-0435; 983-2984. Restaurant and Arabic music. Superb Oriental cuisine with Lebanese mezes and a rich variety of sweets. Floor show with belly dancers. Every night from 10:30 pm.

BEYROUTH, Karapanou 13, Glyfada, tel 893-1169. Lebanese mezes, specialties and sweets. Take-out service, home deliveries. Open daily 8 pm-2 am. Saturday & Sunday also 1-4 pm.

KASBAH, (Caravel Hotel), tel 729-0721. Entrees include chicken livers piquant and hummos (chickpeas with tahini). Closed Sunday.

MARALINAS, Vrassidas 11 (between Hilton and Caravel Hotels), tel 723-5425. Open for lunch and dinner. Lebanese mezes, charcoal grills.

MIRAMARO, Aristotelous 5 & Syngrou (opp Ledra Marriott Hotel), tel 922-3290. Egyptian club with floor show. The oriental menu includes hummos, lentils, stuffed vine leaves, marinated lamb's tongues, mixed grill. Sweets: baklava and kataif. Egyptian ouzo.

SAHARA, Posidonos 15 & Davaki, Kalamaki, tel 983-7731. Arabic food, floor show.

SHAHRAZAD, Akademies 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.

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 Monday-Thursday; 6:30-11:30 pm; Friday & Saturday, 6:30-12:00 pm.

VIVA MEXICO, Grigoriou Lambraki 49, Glyfada, tel 894-5302. A new Mexican restaurant for Athens. Specialties are Parigiada & Tacos Viva Mexico. Chef: Frederico Ramirez. Guitar music.

SPANISH

CASA MADRID, Akti Koundourioti 4, Kastella, Piraeus, tel 412-3032. Plush interior for winter season. Free parking next to restaurant. Specialties include: paella, stuffed squid, braised lamb, beef steak with pueros sauce, roast pork and chicken a la Madrid.

COMILON, Polyia 39, Ano Patissia, tel 201-0592. Unusual appetizers, very tasty paella, and sangria. Specialties: Sepias con Olivas (cuttlefish with green olives), pork mandarin (baked pork fillet with pineapple and orange). Spanish and Latin American music. Nightly from 8 pm. Closed Monday.

SEVILLA, Theognidos 11-13 (beginning Ag Sostis Church), tel 32-3941. Spanish and French specialties, music and songs. Paella, Andalusian steak, little meat loaves, Sevilla, sangria.

BARs

MONTPARNASSE, Haritos 32, Kolonaki, tel 729-0746. Better known as "Ratga's", named after the owner. A three-level bar-restaurant decorated with plants, stained glass lamps and a huge stuffed parrot at the bar. Favorite spot for theatre crowd; offers snacks, special salads, spaghetti carbonara, and omelettes for your drink-provoked appetite. Open nightly 7 pm-2 am.

17, Voukourestiou 17 (in the arcade), down a few steps into a cozy "all friends" atmosphere. If you've missed your date, or just want to buy an absent friend a drink, pay the bartender, sign a raincheck for the bulletin board and he or she will be treated. Open daily from 11:00-2:00 am.

TAPAS DE COLILON, 267 Kifissias (behind Olympic Airways), Athens wine bar; cold plate.

TO GERANI (O KOUKLIS), tel 324-7605. Tripodon 14, Plaka. Superb and substantial 'mezes' make more than a meal. Try the sausages and tasty salads. Accompany your meal with wine (hyma), or ouzo.



VEGETARIAN

EDEN, restaurant and cafe, 3 Flessa St, Plaka, tel 324-8858. Charming meeting place for travelers (backpackers); juices, salads and sweets.

JUICY, Loukianou 34, Kolonaki, tel 722-4817. Menu includes large array of exotic juices and fruit cocktails. 'Juicy' salad, cheese and vegetable sandwiches, soya burgers and a daily vegetarian special. Prices tend to be steep but portions are generous and quality of produce excellent. Open Monday through Saturday, 11 am-2 am and Sunday, 6 pm-2 am.

CREPERIES

MARIONETTA, 40 Ippokratous and Didotou St (Cnr). Old Neoclassical house with magnificent marionettes on the walls and hanging from the roof. Specialty: shrimp crêpes. "Marionetta" crêpe, cold pork salad, wine/ barrel, beer, fruit juices.

PHAEDRA, Metsovou 14, tel 883-5711. Neoclassical house decorated by young Greek artists. Large variety of

unusual crêpes. Closed Tuesday.

RUMOR'S, 35 Dimokritou St, Kolonaki, tel 364-1977. Specialties: Tuna crêpes, spinach and cheese crêpes, salads (also restaurant).

TO ROLOI, (The Clock), Aristotelous St, Victoria Sq. 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 am-3 pm. 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 shrimp. Daily 11:30 am-5 pm, and 7:30 pm-11:30 pm. Closed Sunday.

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's tongue with oregano, codfish balls, fried cheese, etc. Closed Sunday.

FAST FOOD

GALLERIA TITANIA, (Titania Hotel, street level), Panepistimiou 52. Fresh fruit salad and fruit drinks, ice cream, sandwiches, pittas, sweets and coffee. Small bar. Open 7 am-2 am.

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; Ekmeç, 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 bakiavadakia with walnut and pistachio fillings. Near the President Hotel. Open daily from 8:30 am-9 pm.

COFFEE SHOPS, TEA ROOMS

AITHRION COFFEE CORNER, Atrium Shopping Center, Harilaos Trikoupi St, between Akademias and Panepistimiou. An uptown coffee shop/ouzerie. Fresh ingredients and quick, courteous and efficient service.

BRETTANNIA, Ormonia Square, open before sunrise to the wee hours: fried eggs, yoghurt with honey, hot milk and cognac.

DE PROFUNDIS, 1 Angelikis Mihalīs 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 am.

ERMIS: ALL ABOUT COFFEE, Ermou 56. Sandwiches made with French bread, cakes and *mezedes*. Beverages include juices, coffees and spirits. Nice atmosphere.

FILOMUSA, Filomousou Etarias Square & Kydathinaion, Plaka, tel 322-2293. Remodeled neoclassical 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 am-7:30 pm daily, Sunday until 2:30 pm.

LOTUS, Glafkou 14 & D Vasilliou, Neo Psychico, tel 671-7461. Aromatic teas, pastries and fruit juices. Also sandwiches and crêpes. Wonderful selection of music. Unusual decor. Mostly a young crowd.

STROFES, Hamilton 7, Plateia Victorias, tel 883-3625. Hot and iced teas, spoon sweets, homemade liqueurs, fruit salad and pineapple jelly. French, Italian and American music from the 1930s/1950s. Old Greek newspapers and magazines.

TO TRISTRATO, Ag Geronda-Dedalou 4, Plaka, tel 324-4472. Milk shop. Breakfast with fruit specialties, cakes, sweets, coffee.

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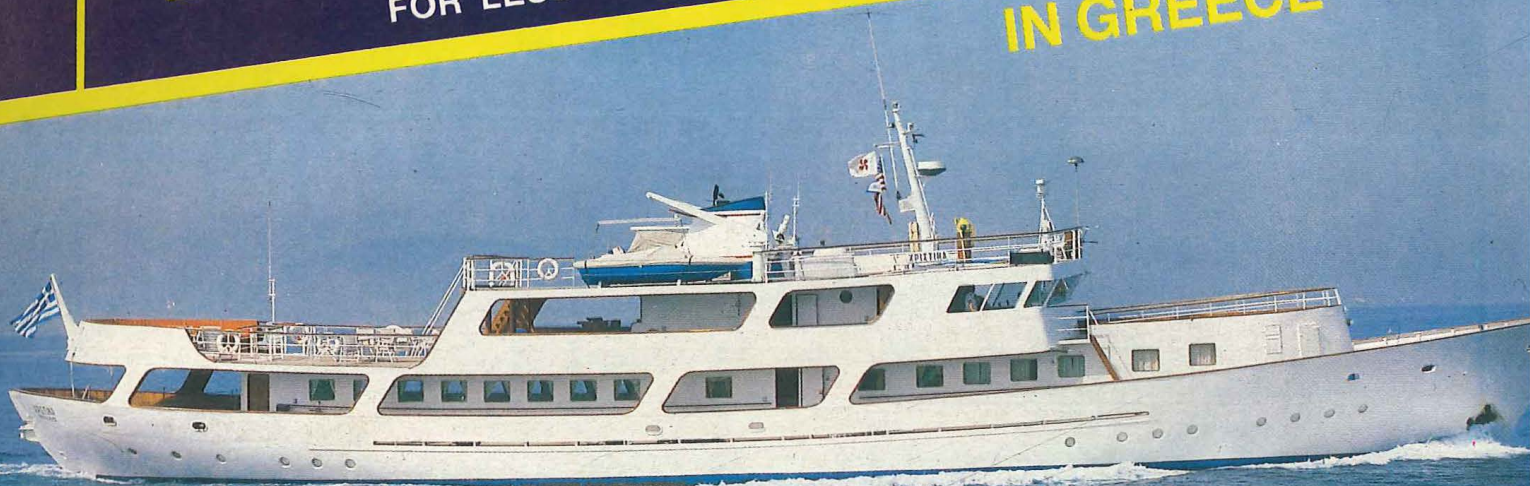
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