

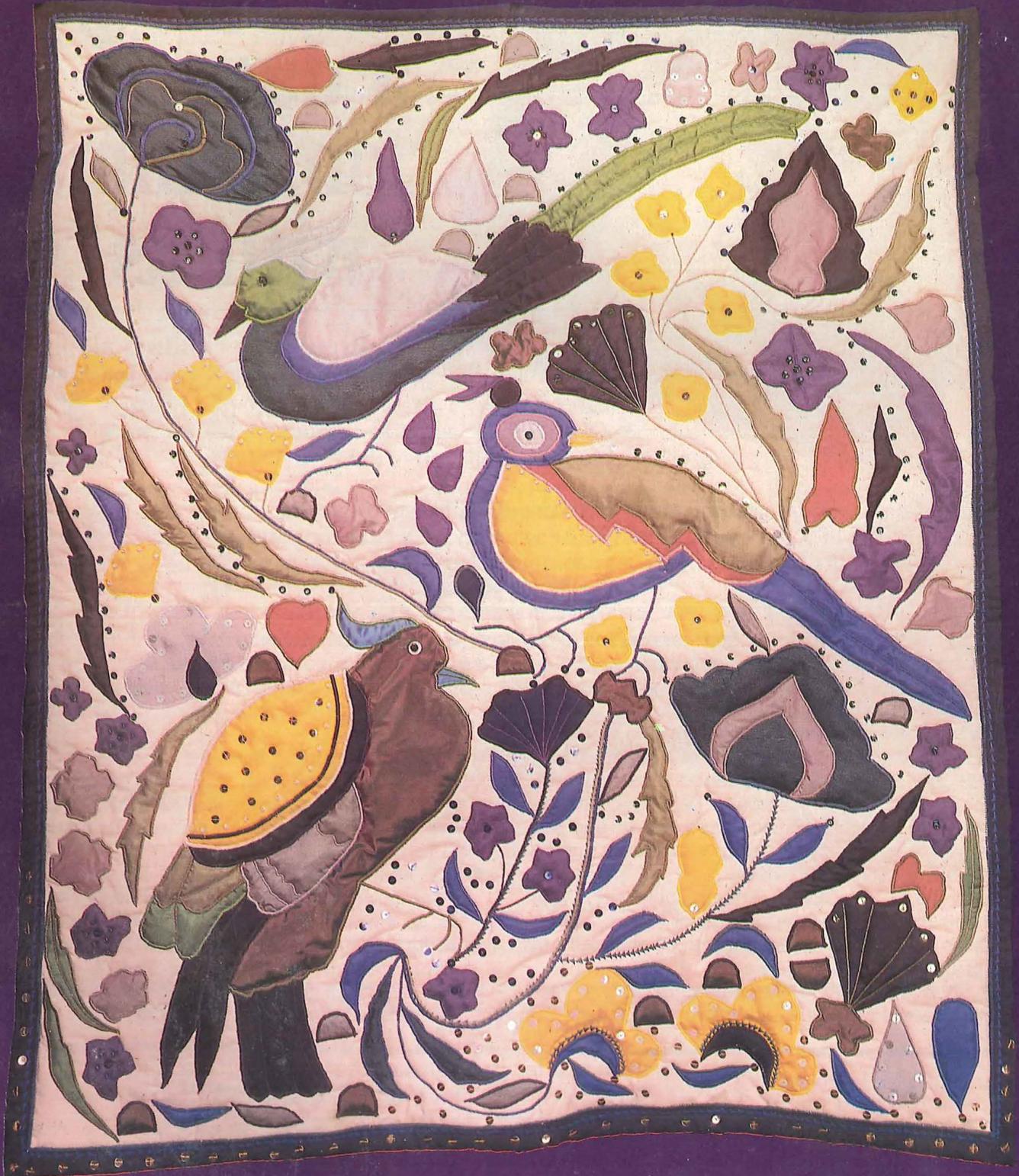
December 1990

THE

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ATHENIAN

Greece's English Language Monthly



Relative Political Stability • The Albanian War • The Pierides Gallery • Sacred Icons
The Adriatic Alternative • Eleni Karaindrou • Greek Reptiles
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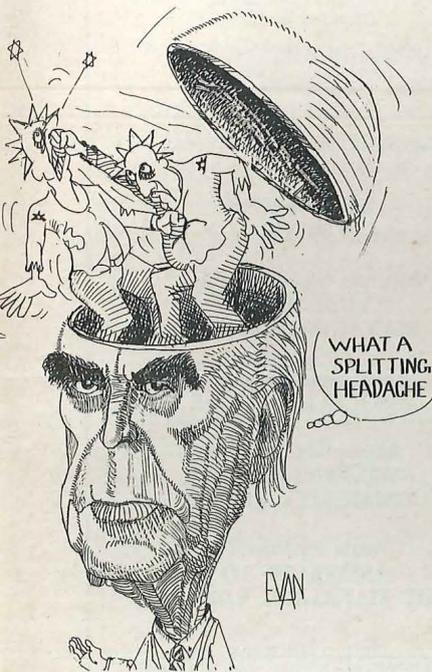
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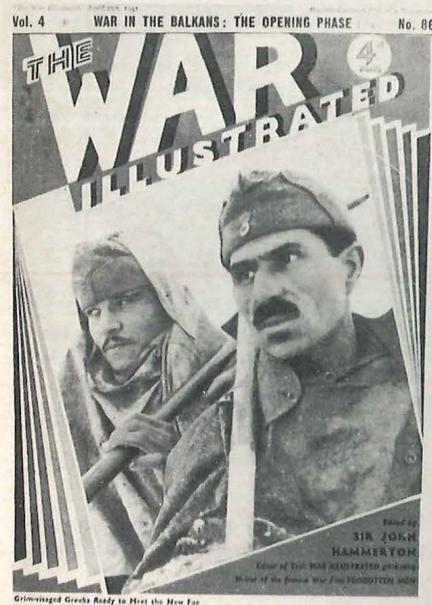
The cover is "Parrots" by Gillian Mandrinos, Courtesy of Jill Yakas Gallery.



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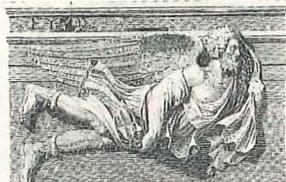
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Olympian Disappointment

Dear Editors,

Your classical-spirited correspondent Sam Abrams is just another American innocent when he argues in your November issue that Athens deserved the Olympic Games and urges Atlanta "to repent and withdraw its bid." If he is as "contemptuous and cynical of organized sports" as he claims, why does he think the Games are worth having?

As a Fulbright scholar, in any case, surely he was instructed that there is likely to be more to any Greek enterprise than meets the eye. Song and dance about the Athens' candidacy gained worldwide publicity. At the same time, the city refrained from any undertaking that might have made it feasible for it to succeed.

If by a fluke the Games had been awarded the city, they would have been put back in their place - cold showers, parsley crowns and barley bread for breakfast: participants would have had such a shock, the resultant adrenalin flow would have obviated need for artificial stimulants.

The connection Sam Abrams makes between fighting fervently for freedom and the fatherland in the face of foreign foes and hosting the games escapes me. Greeks after all so despised and deplored American commercialism of the '84 Olympics the very actresses about to light the Olympic flame staged a (temporary) boycott.

Greeks may have a just reputation for rising to the occasion and defeating "plodding rivals" as Thucydides put it. That the modern Olympics is a cause worth rising heroically to seems debatable: the Games may deserve Athens, but not Athens the Games.

By the way, not in the slightest to detract from what Sam Abrams says about Greek heroism in World War II, it must be remembered Greece did have allies, a few of whom came in 1941. In Greek accounts this is not forgotten. An established classic in New Zealand is *Report on Experience* by John Mulgan, parachuted into Central Greece in 1943. "I suppose you can get irritated with the Greek people and despair of them and even get killed by them," he wrote, "but you can never entirely forsake them while there exist men like ..." (In this case it was a one-eyed pirate.)

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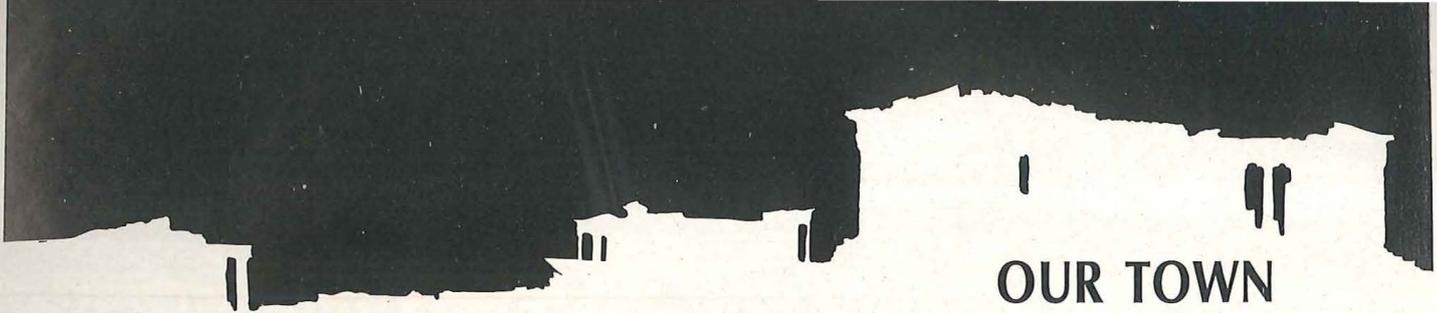
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OUR TOWN

A Spirit of Place

Surely Lawrence Durrell stood in celebration of life. He said that he learned this wisdom in Greece, but he was always a leg-puller and one can't quite be sure.

The author's death last month was politely – if briefly – noted in the Athens press. The reason that the usually elaborate eulogies were not prolonged would probably have amused that humorous man. Within 72 hours of his passing, far bigger local game fell when actor Alexis Minotis and Yiannis Ritsos went on to their respective rewards. Although the latter was over 80 (and had suffered a life of ill-health) and Minotis had entered his tenth decade, the whole country (according to the press) was “shocked”, “stunned”, “stricken”, “devastated by grief”, “prostrated with sorrow”, “plunged into mourning” and “left in a void”.

This very un-Durrellian passion for the celebration of death goes on all year round. Just in the last few months we have been reminded in 30-point headings that we are “Thirteen Years Without Callas”, “Seventeen Years Without Paxinou” and “Forty Years Without Mitropoulos”. This has led a local wit to regret our ignorance of the date of the demise of the Father of Athenian Democracy so that we might know exactly on what day we should be “2419 Years Without Pericles.”

On the other hand, the anniversaries of the births of our great men and women are ignored, giving the impression that we are happier without them than with them. This may also explain why the celebration of Holy Week here is so much more popular than Christmas. Many may remember the posters plastered up all over Athens a decade ago: “Angelos Sikelianos: 30 Years After His Death”, yet the centenary of his birth three years later passed with scarcely a peep, let alone a stanza or a poster.

War was not a part of Durrell's Greece, either. Yet if one ruffles through the 12 hefty volumes of Ekdotike Athinon's mighty *History of the Greek Nation* (has the University of

Pennsylvania got cold feet over its project to translate it into English?), one would imagine that so much time was spent on the battlefield or in the assembly (Pnyx or Parliament) over the course of 3000 years that there was barely time to propagate the race. Arts, crafts, literature, science, business, society and the pleasures of life are all squashed into the last chapter of each tome while the rest is given over to stirring prose and lavish illustration either of bearded gentlemen addressing crowds, or women and babes leaping off cliffs, or men – naked or armed, in fustanella or battle fatigues – running up and down mountains brandishing weapons, or expelling the intruder: Amazon or ancient Mede, Roman or Saracen, Bulgar or Slav, Turk or Nazi, NATO officer or nosy EC Commissioner – depending on the volume.

This month in particular we remember the common soldier in Albania. Fifty years ago last June the world stared in horror at wireless photos of the scrambling on the beaches at Dunkirk and the goose-stepping down the Champs Elysées. Yet only six months later, in December, it was looking in equal amazement at a snapshot of a squad of Greek soldiers in white hoods and capotes dancing a folk dance around a captured Axis cannon on some god-forsaken, snow-streaked slope in Albania. That dance of life around the presence of death is the Greek spirit that Durrell celebrated.

But this month, too, observes the *Dekemvriana*, those terrible events of 1944 which opened the bloodiest round of the Greek Civil War, reminding us of the sad fact that Greeks are as united in time of war as they are divided amongst themselves in peacetime.

It was December, too, that Durrell's novel *Justine* first appeared in its bright dust jacket in the windows of the old Eleftheroudakis Bookshop then in the Hotel Mega on the corner of Stadiou and Constitution Square – “quite the best English-language bookstore on the Continent not excepting Brentano's in Paris,” people used to say.

That was 1957 *anno mirabile* in the annals of Greek tourism: *the emergence internationally* of Melina Mercouri, Manos Hadjidakis and *Vogue* (French, English and US editions): “People are talking about... Mykonos!” And its windmills sailed into every hairdressers' salon in the Western world bringing megabucks to Greece – and a lot else.

Durrell's Greek travel books rode *Justine* piggy-back into the public eye, and it would be impossible to say how many people first fell in love with this country through his words and eyes, but it is a very considerable number. At one time his happy publishers in Russell Square had more Durrell paperback titles on their lists than any of their several Nobel Prize winners.

“If Larry ever wins that odious prize,” thundered George Katsimbalis, “I shall never read another word he writes, nor speak to him again.”

Maybe it seems strange that Durrell's work was ever considered Nobel Prize stuff, now with these condescending obituaries. He isn't even much found in kiosks any more, his place taken by Stephen King and Jeffrey Archer. If he's *passé*, the Greece he loved is certainly *passé* with him. Or is it quite? For those who sighed in relief when Athens missed its Olympic bid, and for others who don't die of envy when they see those kilometres of high-rise condominiums marching down the Costa Whatever on Spanish tourist posters, maybe Greece still conceals a bit of its old magic somewhere.

“Other countries may offer you discoveries in manners, lore or landscape; Greece offers you something harder – the discovery of yourself.”

Any foreigner who has come to know Greece well, knows, too, how personal that experience is and no one expressed it better than he did.

Philhellene, but no modern-day Romios, Durrell was never obsessed with war or death. Wasn't it he who pointed out that the word *haire* on the ancient grave steles was a parting admonition of the dead to the living, “Be Happy!”

THE ATHENIAN DIARY

by Sloane Elliott and Jenny Paris

Stirrings in 'The Land That Time Forgot'

On October 24 Albanian Prime Minister Ramiz Alia opened a two-day conference of foreign ministers from the six Balkan countries. It was only the second such gathering since World War II (the earlier conference was held in Belgrade in 1988) and said to be the largest gathering of visiting diplomats and journalists in Tirana since Zhou Enlai and his delegation made a visit in December 1963.

Expressing his government's intention to warm up its chilly relations with neighboring countries, President Alia declared, prior to the opening of the conference, "In a rapidly changing world, our path has not allowed us to progress with the required speed. There is pressing need to do away with the remnants of the old mentality."

Shortly after the meeting began, however, a conflict of opinion emerged as to the purpose of the conference. In a not so veiled remark, Greek Foreign Minister Antonis Samaras asked, "Can we call a country free if any citizens,

men or women, are not allowed to exercise fully their religious rights? And does this not also apply to political and economic activities?"

He then referred to the great changes that had, since their last meeting, swept through Eastern Europe, arousing feelings of nationalism. Nowhere were these emotions more passionate and more perilous than in the Balkans, a region whose mix of religious and defuse ethnic groups have repeatedly made it a hot-spot for violent conflicts.

As is usual at the close of such meetings, there was a pious, final declaration of agreement. All urged confidence-building measures to overcome the region's historic differences, specific measures were approved which aimed at promoting and expanding Balkan cooperation, and after a bit of balking on Yugoslavia's part, the ministers vowed to support the rights of minority groups to cultural, linguistic and religious freedom as set forth in the Helsinki Accord.

Yugoslavia's reluctance was due to the resurgence of protest among minorities in its own six quarrelsome republics, not the least that of the Republic of Macedonia whose national movement claims 'Macedonian minorities' in Bulgaria and Greece. Indeed, Skopje attempted to close the Yugoslav borders of Greece, Albania and Bulgaria during the conference because it would not place 'the Macedonian problem' on its agenda. Even Belgrade called the action "unacceptable".

A particularly awkward moment for Albania came up during the conference when it was announced that Ismail Kadare, the country's leading man of letters, had asked for asylum in France. An ardent Albanian patriot, former Stalinist and respected member of the communist establishment, the 54-year-old novelist in an open letter to President Alia expressed bitter disillusion with the regime's unkept promises for rapid democratic reform.

Samaras returned from the Tirana conference by car in order to see for

The Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner

An 82-year-old South African former record-breaker completed a solitary, 26-mile-long race from Marathon on his own after being barred "for apartheid reasons" from what would have been the last marathon contest in his life.

"I was very disappointed that I could not end my career by running in the Peace Marathon," said Wally Hayward, of Edenvale, Johannesburg, a world record holder of the 50-mile distance in England and several-time-winner of South Africa's Comrades Marathon. "But I did not want to let anyone down by getting involved in breaking the sports moratorium against South Africa. I just thank God for helping me get as far as I have."

Hayward was scheduled to participate in the 'Lambrakis Peace Marathon', held last month, which was contested by 1300 runners from all over the world. The race is named after Grigoris Lambrakis, a prominent leftist MP and peace activist whose murder in 1963 inspired Vassilis Vassilikos to write the documentary novel *Z*.

The race was won by Johan Enholm of Sweden, with a time of 2 hours, 26 minutes and 33 seconds.

Hayward said that after making the trip from South Africa he was informed by the Greek organizers that he could not run "because of obligations under the Olympics code."

The race was organized by the Greek Sports Federation (SEGAS), which is affiliated with the Amateur Athletics Union and has to abide by the rules of the Olympic

Committee. These forbid South African participation due to apartheid.

Hayward, however, decided not to let his trip to Greece go to waste. With the encouragement of a few friends who accompanied him on the route, he made the long trek by himself the day after, completing the course without a stop in just under six hours.

This was Hayward's last run. He had first established his fame as far back as 1930 when, at the age of 21, he won the 50-kilometre Comrades Marathon between Durban and Peitermartizburg in 7 hours and 27 minutes.

Twenty years later, in 1951, he again won that race, this time in 6 hours 15 minutes. In the process he set a new world record for the 50-mile distance. The next year, he represented South Africa in the Helsinki marathon.

The highpoint of Hayward's career took place in 1953. In that year he won the Comrades Marathon again, breaking the 6-hour barrier with 5 hours 52 minutes. He then contested the 100-mile race in Bath, England, setting a world record of 12 hours 29 minutes for runners aged 40 to 50, one which still holds today. Finally, in that same year he set another world record by running 159 miles in the International 24-Hour Race.

Before returning to South Africa, Hayward expressed satisfaction that "I have made my contribution to marathon running," adding, "It's just that I wanted to finish my career in the country where the marathon race was born."

himself the living conditions of the Greek minority in what is known as 'Northern Epirus'. He expressed surprise at the spontaneity of his welcome and was nearly mobbed in one village by older people, gathered beside an Orthodox church converted into a stable, seeking to embrace him.

On the day after the conference, Albanian authorities sealed off Tirana's 'embassy row' with a five-metre wall to prevent a recurrence of last July's events when 6000 Albanians stormed foreign embassies in an attempt to flee the country. In the last year another 1000 have fled across the border into Greece.

The Greek government protested the construction of reinforced concrete wall, said to be 'worse' than others that have been erected around embassies on Skanderbeg Street. According to eyewitnesses, there is only a narrow door to allow for the passage of diplomats, and to minimize negative impressions the top of the wall has been decorated with flower pots.

But wall or no wall, the breezes of change continue to stir. On 13 November, the communist parliament ordered amendments to certain provisions of the constitution, introducing a law allowing secret ballots and even a choice of candidates, yet stopped short of tolerating opposition political parties. President Alia announced he has even considered allowing the reopening of mosques and churches which were shut down in 1967.

Operation Red Sheepskin

by Paul Anastasi

The ColdWar may be over, but here political parties have been digging up the past, with leftist protesting over the recently discovered existence of 'Red Sheepskin', a one-time secret contingency plan designed to combat a foreign communist takeover of the country.

Despite the government's assurances to the contrary, the Left is describing it as an American intelligence guise for the domestic subversion of Greece and the suppression of leftists.

The plan was first developed in 1955 following an agreement between the CIA and a special service of the Greek military. It was confirmed last month by Andreas Papandreu, former socialist prime minister after initial revelations were made in Rome by Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti.

The Italian leader said that such contingency plans had been agreed to in 1955 by the American military and intelligence services, by NATO and by

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Confirmation of this has renewed perennial leftist suspicions of an American conspiracy against the country, but has also led to acrimonious exchanges between parties. According to public statements by former and current political and military leaders, the plan involved the hiding of military and medical supplies in hundreds of secret locations in Greece, which would then

be used by Greek commandos for behind-the-lines resistance against a foreign occupying force.

The socialists said they discovered the existence of the agreement and the special force when they came to power in 1981 and eventually abolished it unilaterally, rounding up the arms in 1985, as part of the renegotiation of a new Defence and Economic Cooperation Agreement (DECA) with the US. Secret hiding places revealed last

month included abandoned monasteries, forests, caves and city cellars.

The socialist regime, which followed an anti-western and sometimes pro-Soviet foreign policy, put an end to the contingency plan because they saw no danger of a communist invasion from abroad nor a takeover from within. The agreement, it claimed, reflected the subservience of preceding conservative governments to American interests.

The Communist Coalition Party said the plan was far more sinister; a plan to prevent a rise to power of left-wing parties, providing American-controlled services with means for a coup d'état if necessary.

Antonis Drossoyiannis, former socialist minister of defence and himself a senior officer in the 1960s in the commando force responsible for carrying out 'Red Sheepskin' if needed, conceded that the whole idea was to prepare for resistance in the case of foreign occupation. He said the plan was motivated by the experience of World War II, when resistance in Greece was far more difficult because supplies had to be smuggled into the country from abroad. Resistance would have been easier, he said, if arms, transmitters and medicines had already been hidden within the country.

"It is true that the Americans helped us develop this resistance plan," he said, but added: "I'm sure they weren't just doing it out of the kindness of their hearts."

Alexis Minotis

Alexis Minotis, stage director and leading actor of ancient tragedy in modern Greek theatre, died in Athens on 11 November. He was 90.

Minotis (né Minotakis) was Cretan, born in Hania, and began his acting career in the 1920-1 season with the theatrical company of Emilios Veakis, himself the leading tragic actor of the previous generation, as the Messenger in *Oedipus Rex*. In 1930 Katina Paxinou, who was later his wife, joined the company and Minotis' directed his first play, the Athens' premiere of O'Neill *Desire under the Elms*.

The following year Minotis joined the National Theatre which had been reorganized by the young Minister of Education, George Papandreou. He played many leading Shakespearean roles, culminating in *Hamlet* which was taken on a European tour on the eve of World War II and won acclaim in

Yiannis Ritsos

Yiannis Ritsos, twice nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature and winner of the Lenin Prize for Peace, died in his sleep on 12 November, aged 81. Together with George Seferis and Odysseas Elytis he is considered the leading poet of post-war Greece.

Plagued by years of ill health and incessantly persecuted for his political beliefs, Ritsos' life was often grim and repetitious. Born in Monemvasia, Peloponnese, in 1909, he suffered early from tuberculosis to which both his mother and elder brother succumbed. For five years he was moved to various sanatoriums while his sister spent some time in the Daphni Psychiatric Hospital where their father died insane.

Ritsos' early book of verse *Epitaphios* was publicly burned in 1936 by the Metaxas regime among the columns of the Temple of Olympian Zeus along with other volumes of left-wing social protest.

During the Civil War he fought with the Communist forces, was arrested in 1949 and exiled to Makronissos, then Leros, then Ai-Strati (Ag. Efstratios). During this period he wrote poems on pebbles and scraps of paper, bits of bone and glass, and buried them in tin cans. Many of these have been unearthed and collected, and some are of great beauty.

In 1952 he was released. He married and travelled extensively in Communist countries reading his verses at public engagements. With the 1967 military coup he was arrested again, imprisoned on Yaros, released so as to be hospitalized in Athens, detained again on Leros and finally allowed to live in exile with his wife on Samos. He was freed in 1974.

Ritsos' persecutions led to an outcry in Europe and some of his poems, set to rousing music by Theodorakis, won them great popularity and they were sung as anthems at political rallies. He won the Lenin Prize in 1977 and was nominated for the Nobel Prize in 1975 and 1986. He is survived by his wife, Dr. Garyfallia Georgiadi, and a daughter, Eleftheria.

The poem below, written on Yaros in 1968, is from his collection *Gestures* (1971) and translated by Nikos Stangos.

Penelope's Despair

*Not that she didn't recognise him in the dim light of the fire,
his disguise in beggar's rags. No. There were clear signs:
the scar on the knee-cap, his muscular body, the cunning look.
Frightened, leaning against the wall, she tried to find some excuse,
a delay to avoid answering so as not to betray her thoughts.*

*Was it for him she had wasted
twenty years waiting and dreaming? Was it for this wretched stranger
soaked in blood, with his white beard? She fell speechless on a chair,
she looked closely at the slaughtered suitors on the floor
as if looking at her own dead desires and she said "welcome"
her voice sounding to her as if it came from a distance,
as if someone else's.*

*The loom in the corner
cast shadows across the ceiling like a cage, the birds she had woven
with bright red threads among green leaves suddenly
turned gray and black
flying low on the flat sky of her final endurance.*

London.

The following year he and Paxinou were married and left for America where they stayed until 1951. While Paxinou had a busy career playing Greek-American dramas aimed at gaining support for Greece against the Nazi occupation and winning an Oscar for Best Supporting Actress in *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, Minotis contented himself with cameo character parts in several successful films like Hitchcock's *Notorious*.

On returning to Greece, the couple rejoined the National Theatre where Minotis turned to the classical repertory and gained fame in the Oedipus roles with which his name became permanently associated.

As stage director, Minotis reached the peak of his international career with his famous production of Cherubini's *Medea* with Maria Callas, first at Dallas, then at La Scala and finally in 1961 at Epidaurus. There, a year earlier, he mounted the equally successful *Norma* of Bellini, also with Callas.

Dismissed from the National Theatre in 1967 by the junta, Minotis and Paxinou began their own company and had great success with the modern classics, especially with O'Casey's *Juno and the Paycock*, an unforgettable mix of comedy, tragedy and compassion by two great performers who were so perfectly complementary to one another. They were their last performances together. His audaciously simple production of Brecht's *Mother Courage* (Paxinou and a cart) was terminated by her final illness, and after her death in 1973, Minotis retired – but only briefly.

With the fall of the junta in 1974, he was unanimously acclaimed general director of the National Theatre. Amongst his other duties, he performed in Ibsen's *John Gabriel Borkman* and Strindberg's *The Father* and perfected his Oedipus roles.

In 1981 Minotis was dismissed again, this time by the socialist PASOK government, so Minotis formed a new company called the Experimental Theatre and performed the classics at the Epidaurus Festival every summer with great success.

Earlier this year Minotis played his final performances in *Oedipus at Colonus* just seventy years after first appearing as the Messenger in *Oedipus Rex*.

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A Greek-Soviet Republic?

President of the Russian Republic, Boris N. Yeltsin, endorsed the idea of creating an 'economic free zone' for Greek entrepreneurs in Russia after a meeting last month in Moscow called to examine a proposal made by Soviet citizens of Greek descent. The Greek Soviets, mostly from Abkhazia region of the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic, hope to set up an autonomous republic around Kuban just east of the Crimea, allowing those of Hellenic descent now spread over Kazhakstan, Georgia and middle Asia to settle there. Most are originally from Pontus, now a part of Turkey on the south shore of the Black Sea.

Problems have arisen when Greece recently imposed restrictions on immigration from the Soviet Union. More than a thousand Pontians enter Greece every month, while more than 100,000 Greeks from Georgia and the Ukraine have applied for visas at the Greek Embassy in Moscow.

A Museum with a View

The government has announced the construction of a new, EC-financed, 100-million dollar Acropolis Museum and promptly renewed its appeal to Britain for a return of the Elgin Marbles.

"With the new museum we hope to retrieve ancient Greek statuary in various European museums, including the Elgin Marbles now housed in the British Museum," Tzannis Tzannetakis, deputy prime minister and culture minister, said in announcing the new museum's construction.

"It is our desire to get back objects belonging to our cultural heritage, and the museum will be the perfect site to house them," he added.

The contract to build the new museum was awarded to Lucio Passarelli and Manfredi Nicolletti, who were instrumental in the design of the new wing of the Vatican Museums.

Tzannetakis said the museum would be built on a nine-acre plot of land at the foot of the Acropolis next to the handsome neoclassical Makryiannis barracks. He said it would in most part be financed by the Integrated Mediterranean Programme budget and open by 1996.

Leading British architect Sir Bernard Fielden, a member of the jury

which spent the past year examining the 438 bids, also called for the return of the Elgin marbles from London, adding "the new museum will hopefully display them better than the British Museum."

Architect and historian Jules Lubbock, another member of the competition committee, said that he has also campaigned for the return of the marbles to Greece. "Being here, surrounded by the magic of all these antiquities, one is even more conscious of the Elgin marbles' absence", he said.

The 35,000 square metre building will contain 11,000 square metres of exhibition space consisting largely of ramps and stairs which will culminate in a large wedge-shaped window with a panorama of the south side of the Acropolis.

Prison Reforms

On 19 October more than 600 inmates of Korydallos Prison, the largest penitentiary in the country, climbed onto the roofs of cell blocks, burned mattresses and hurled rocks at police, demanding prison reform.

It was the beginning of a third prison riot in two weeks, the others having broken out in Patras and on Crete. Among the demands were more medical supplies, better living conditions and, of course, shorter prison sentences.

Justice Minister Athanassios Kanellopoulos admitted that prisons were overcrowded with 4900 inmates in facilities with an official capacity of 3900. Of these, a thousand are serving terms of two years or less, 700 from two to five years, and another 1500 are being temporarily detained.

Delegations which went to the prisons, listening to demands and investigating conditions, proposed measures allowing terms of two years and less to be bought off or suspended; commuting jail sentences of one month to a year into community service; suspending under certain conditions terms of up to three years for foreigners.

The government accepted most of the proposals. Mr Kanellopoulos added that judicial procedures would be speeded up and provision made for separate quarters for drug addicts who now share facilities with the psychologically disturbed. New prisons are to be constructed in Thessaloniki and Hania.

No sooner had a peaceful end come

after a month of rioting than 11 prisoners in Korydallos, taking advantage of confusion during discussions between prisoners and prison officials over the new corrective code, escaped from the maximum security penitentiary. Using a ladder made from bed parts, blankets and sheets, they scaled the outer wall and fled. Four were soon recaptured and a nation-wide search was underway for the remaining seven.

New Electoral Law Passed

A much disputed electoral law, aimed at ending the problem of inconclusive elections and discouraging the formation of coalition governments, was passed in parliament last month by a stand-up vote.

Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis told parliament that the electoral bill was being voted now at the beginning of the government's term, three and a half years ahead of the next general elections due in May 1994. So as to avoid 'surprises' later.

The new bill provoked strong criticism from the opposition, especially after two constitutional experts claimed that some of its provisions were unconstitutional.

The disputed provisions were those which said that a coalition of parties would not be counted as one single party, and would not be favored by the law in the seat distribution compared to the benefits provided for the majority single party. But Mitsotakis clarified that the Communist Coalition is considered to be a single party.

The new law also banned from parliament parties or independent candidates with less than three percent of the vote.

The head of the Communist Coalition, Harilaos Florakis, said that the electoral bill was tailored to suit the needs of the ruling New Democracy party.

On November 5, parliament by a stand-up vote ruled that the disputed provisions were indeed constitutional. The opposition declared its views were disregarded and that, although a parliamentary majority had the right to pass laws, it nevertheless could not do so arbitrarily but only by the rules set out by the constitution. As the judiciary was not consulted on the matter, the tradition of the majority steamrolling the election law that best suits it through parliament seems to promise a continuation of political unsteadiness.

In Brief

- The general assembly of the world Aeronautics organization has asked the National Aeroclub of Greece to organize the first Icarus Games. The **Icariad** is an airshow and athletics event at the Olympic Games level and will take place in the 1995. The Icariad torch will henceforth be lit on the island of Icaria where (according to Ovid) Daedalus buried his son after his tragic mishap, and flown to the host country.

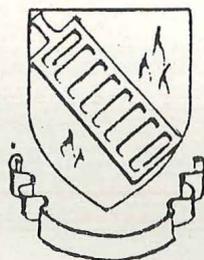
- Co-founder of the Goulandris Museum of Natural History with her husband, Anghelos, **Niki Goulandris** has been chosen Greece's candidate for the Woman of the Year Prize. The 32-person jury held its ballot at the Athens' offices of the EC Commission. Runners up were author Ioanna Tsatsou, widow of President Tsatsos and sister of poet George Seferis, European Commissioner Vasso Papandreou and actress Irene Papas.

- Christos Roussos, a soldier who killed his lover 15 years ago and whose story was made into Yiorgos Katakouzinos' award-winning film **Anghelos** (1982), has been released from serving a sentence of life imprisonment. The pardon was signed last month by President Karmanalis.

- The University of Athens has recently bestowed a doctorate of Theology on Greek Orthodox **Archbishop Iakovos** of North and South America. The prelate was particularly honored because, he said, "I am not a professional theologian; I am an ordinary worker and minister....These honors are not so much for my person as for my church."

- A US federal appeals court has upheld a 1989 lower court decision ruling that Cincinnati art dealer Peg Goldberg return the sixth-century **Kanakaria Mosaics** to Cyprus (see *The Athenian* September 1989). The four fragments removed from a church in the Turkish-held part of the island were sold abroad. The Cypriot Church got wind of the mosaics whereabouts when Goldberg offered them to the Getty Museum for 20 million dollars. The ruling is believed a landmark case in the growing worldwide efforts by nations to reclaim their stolen national treasures.

- **Smokespace** the International Smokers' Rights Conference held in Helsinki this year got a nicotine high last month when Greeks, the heaviest smokers in the EC, launched a league for the protection of citizen-smokers called 'Eleftheria' (freedom).



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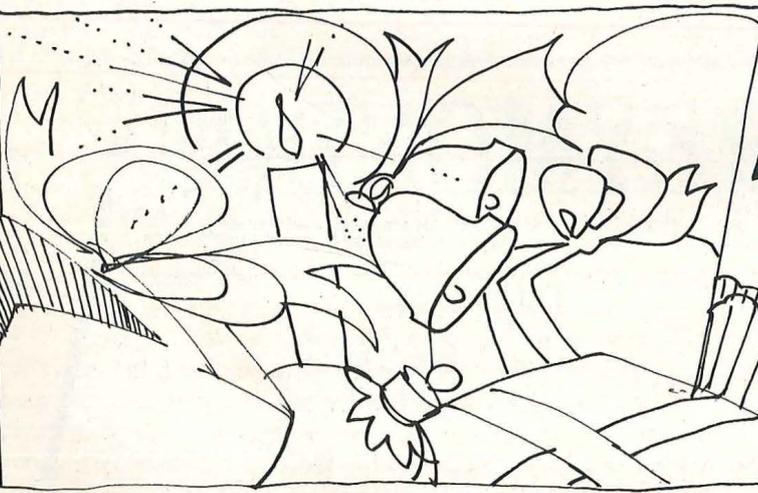


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Euroculture on the Screen

The European Community in its striving to develop inter-relationships within its membership has spawned all manner of cultural and technical projects. Some of these fall within the framework of Brussels but others are run privately with EC blessing. To help the film industry, which in most EC countries has been depressed for years, various organizations have been set up to invite new blood and help countries co-operate in joint ventures.

One of these, Eurimages, was started in 1988 with the object of bringing together producers, directors and talent from different countries to co-produce new feature films. So far they have helped finance the Greek-French-Italian production directed by Nikos Kornilios *Without Profession* and the Greek-Cypriot-French film *Two Suns in the Sky* directed by George Stavilopoulos. It is difficult for Greeks to take advantage of Eurimages funding as the Greek film industry is divorced from the mainstream of 'cinema' in Europe – both geographically and culturally... and the difficulties of contacting and working with individuals or companies from at least two different countries is daunting to say the least, let alone confronting linguistic and cultural barriers. Only the boldest applies; only the hardiest wins.

The European Script Fund (ESF) was founded as one of the pilot projects of the EC Media 92 Program. Its object is to help European producers, directors and writers at the difficult script writing stage by providing seed money (approximately 16,000 US dollars which must be returned when the film is produced. The fund is committed to the idea that, without encouraging indigenous stories, European screens will continue to be overwhelmed by imported (American) material. All genres of fiction for film or television are accepted except animation which is funded by Cartoon (another Media 92 project).

ESF has laid down the following guidelines: original ideas rather than adaptations, a reasonable chance of being produced, of interest to European audiences (a must). Special consideration is given to applicants from

the smaller EC members.

It opened its doors to applicants in April 1989, since then it has allocated money to the following Greek writers (W), directors (D), and producers (P): Panos Karkanevatos (W/D) for the script *Borderline*.

Soula Drakopoulou (W) and Kostas Vrettakos (D) for *The Chinese Portrait*.

Dimos Theos (W/D) for *Eleatis Yenos*. Dimos Avdeliodis (W/D), Irini Psareli (D) and Frank Thomas (P) for *I Come to You to Forget You*.

Stella Belessi (W/D) for *The Lot and Mary Electra*.

Malvina Karali (W) and Tonia Marketaki (W/D) for *Les Nuits de Cristal*. Kostoula Mitropoulou (W) and George Zerzoulekos (P/D) for *The Second-hand Shop at Tsimiski*.

The European Script Fund (ESF) was founded as one of the pilot projects of the EC Media 92 Program.

Dimitri Nollas (W) and Andreas Pantzis (W/D) for *Slaughter of the Clock*. Michael Papas (W/D) and Mark Forsater (P).

The management council comprises one representative from each member country of the European Community under the chairman, Sir Richard Attenborough. The secretary general, René Goddard, has already visited Athens to expedite the work of the fund and to meet filmmakers. Since last year nine awards have been granted to Greek applicants; more seed money will be given in 1990.

Case Histories

Dimos Theos attended the Athens Script Fund seminar and submitted a synopsis in June 1989. It was accepted 11 months later and he received the first half of the seed money (8000 US dollars) in July 1990; the balance will be paid on receipt of the completed script, no later than eight

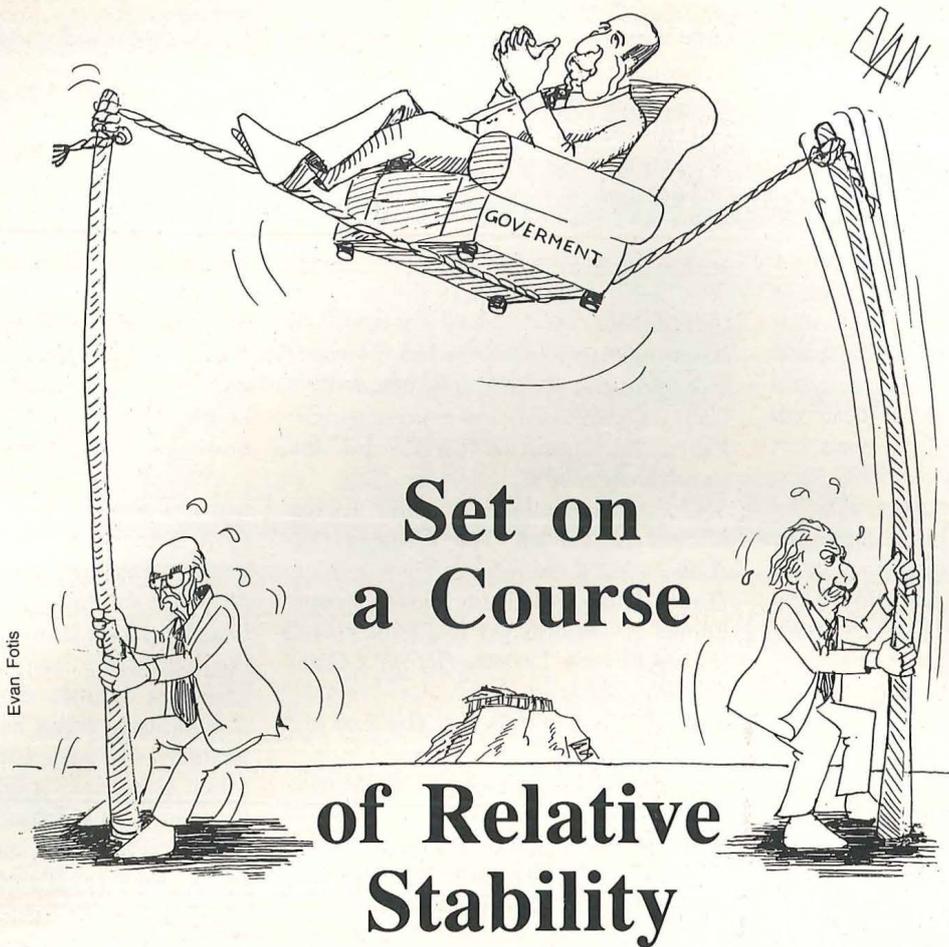
months after signing the contract (ie, January 1991). Should the script be made into a film then the seed money must be returned to the European Script Fund. Fair enough, let the money work for other budding writers.

Pantelis Voulgaris became aware of this London organization at the Berlin Film Festival in 1988 where he had been invited to screen his film *Strider No 9*. He submitted a script in 1989 and is waiting for a favorable response from the European Script Fund. Mr Voulgaris has definite views on the Greek film industry which he describes as 'not healthy'. He added that, compared to other countries, local filmmakers get little assistance from the government. The Greek Film Centre (the government's money dispenser and cultural arbiter) has a budget of 435 million drachmas a year; compared to France where the largesse is equivalent to 45 billion drachmas.

Dimos Avdeliodis received about 16,000 US dollars from the European Script Fund for his script *I Come to You to Forget You*. Mr Avdeliodis has nothing but positive remarks to say about ESC and its secretary general René Goddard, who he said, had unusual vision and an enthusiastic wish to help all applicants particularly those from the smaller countries such as Greece.

The European Community is fearful of losing out to the Americans on programs in the film industry. As far as television is concerned, the European Commission has put forward directives restricting the American content. As for cinema, Eurimages and the European Script Fund were set up to encourage the diverse cultures that make up the Common Market. The danger is that an inevitable elitist attitude will tend to produce films for the few. So far as the many are concerned, European audiences still like an American thriller! ■

Eurimages, BP 431 R6, F67006 Strasbourg Cedex France. Fax 33-883-67057 European Script Fund, 39 Highbury Place, London N5 1QP. Tel: 44-71-226-9903; Fax 44-71-354-2706. Contact: Secretary General, René Goddard.



Set on a Course

of Relative Stability

Andreas Papandreou's confrontation with justice, a mutiny in socialist ranks, the decline of the communist movement, an accidental exposé of terrorist groups – even the weather – have all worked to the government's advantage

by Paul Anastasi

Despite its minimal two-seat majority, the conservative government is dominating Greek politics thanks not only to its skillful manoeuvring but to the wave of problems besieging its socialists and communist opposition.

That tide was strengthened last month as socialist leader Andreas Papandreou was summoned to testify on charges of fraud and corruption, only two weeks after facing a serious mutiny within party ranks.

Special Prosecutor Spyros Spyrou deemed that the evidence against Mr Papandreou was strong enough to put the former prime minister on trial. His summons for final pre-trial testimony, on charges of orchestrating a 200 million dollar bank embezzlement swindle for personal gain and for the covert financing of his party, is just one step short of the dock. Although Mr Papandreou is refusing to testify or to stand trial, claiming that the whole issue is a conservative and communist scam to destroy him, this development is likely

to shake his position further. Even if he does not appear in court, the law specifies that he can be sentenced in absentia.

Matters have not been going well for the socialists and communists, despite a united, concerted effort to unseat the government. Prolonged general strikes were overcome by the government without surrendering to the opposition's demands that its strict austerity measures be withdrawn. At the local elections in October, the left-wing opposition fell short of its expectations. And Papandreou's criticism of the government's support for western positions on the Gulf crisis has also failed to impress the public.

The government has had some other, more modest successes. Despite vociferous opposition, it succeeded in passing an election bill through parliament which might well help it to get re-elected in 1993. Also last month, it accidentally came across terrorist groups called 'Anti-State Struggle' and 'Revolutionary Solidarity'. These

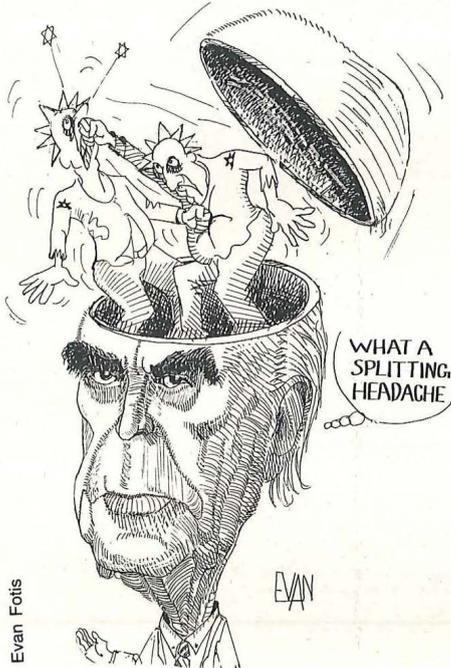
groups had claimed responsibility for a number of bomb attacks over the past few years, as well as for the assassination earlier this year of psychiatrist Marios Maratos.

The cell included a vast collection of bombs, weapons and revolutionary literature, including the originals of proclamations made following terrorist attacks. Though this still fell short of discovering the notorious '17 November' terrorist group, it was still one of the most decisive blows yet to the chronic terrorist problem in Greece. Ironically, as has often been the case in the past, the whole network was discovered accidentally. Police were alerted by a blast when 37-year-old terrorist Kyriakos Mazokopos injured himself with a bomb which exploded in his hands.

Then, on 20 November not only multi-millionaire Vardis Vardinoyannis but the entire government as well heaved a sigh of relief when an assassination attempt failed against the tycoon while he was being driven to

Athens. Luckily his steel-plated limousine withstood an explosion that detonated a metre away from a booby-trapped car stacked with dynamite and two mortars stolen from an army camp last year. It was one of '17 November's' rare failures, and enabled Public Order Minister Yiannis Vassiliadis to taunt them as "cowards and amateurs". If the assassination attempt had succeeded, it would have totally overshadowed the government's previous success.

Indeed, even the weather has been working to the government's advantage: a satisfactory amount of rainfall is



helping to overcome the serious drought and ensuing water shortage plaguing the country.

Taken together, these successes have enabled the conservative government to rule strong-handedly, despite the fact that it holds only 152 seats in the 300-member parliament. Said Prime Minister Mitsotakis, "Public confidence in us is now quite clear. We would rule in the very same way even if we had a 50-seat majority."

The conservatives have just completed six months in power, their election in April ending a decade of socialist rule followed by weak coalition governments. But it should not be forgotten that their tiny parliamentary majority from those polls had much to do with the PASOK-contrived election system, since the conservatives won close to 47 percent of the popular vote, currently the highest such proportion in the whole of western Europe.

The conservatives undoubtedly have been helped by their opponents' problems. On the one hand there has

been the demise of the Greek communist movement, not surprising considering developments in eastern Europe. But, just at a time when analysts began projecting large-scale socialist gains through a drift of communists to their ranks, Papandreou faces the prosecutor's summons. And this negative development came only within days of being confronted by a near-split in his party.

During preparations for the party's election of a Secretariat, a movement developed within the ranks that posed a serious challenge to Papandreou's authority. Despite his insistence that one of his closest aides, Akis Tsokhadzopoulos, be elected to the post of General Secretary, and his threats of expelling those who did not comply, his candidate eventually only succeeded by a narrow majority. But the 71-year-old Papandreou backed down from any further action, having received the message that new dauphins were now challenging his once undisputed supremacy.

In the long term, however, there is little doubt that Papandreou's prospective trial is going to be his own greatest problem as well as the key issue dominating Greek politics for several months to come. Premier Mitsotakis himself helped defuse the issue somewhat by accepting that Papandreou's letter, which contained the reasons for his refusing to appear before the prosecutor, could in fact be interpreted as testimony in writing. "There is no Greek," he blandly added, "who would have liked to see Mr Papandreou dragged forcefully before the Prosecutor."

But when the socialists rejoiced that the government had "caved in" - which in turn provoked an outcry among conservatives suspecting capitulation - Mitsotakis was quick to assert that his conciliatory gesture did not mean that Papandreou was "off the hook". He said his prosecution would definitely go ahead, and that if he failed to turn up in court he had the right to be represented by an attorney.

In conclusion, after six months of conservative government, the country seems set on course for a period of relative stability. The government has said that it will dedicate this period to imposing strict structural reforms in the economy, designed to meet European Community demands and to bring the country up to the requirements of European market integration in 1992. The paradox is that this ambitious program is in the hands of a government with a mere two-seat majority. ■

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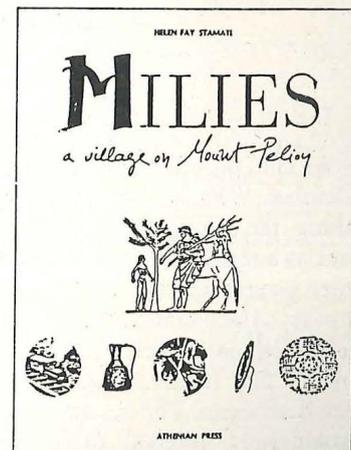
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From Victory to Victory



The Greek offensive against the Italians in Albania just 50 years ago this month was the first military success of the Allies in World War II. Beyond the bravery and endurance of the Hellenes and the gallantry with which they threw back a far greater power, the Albanian campaign had an incalculable impact on the world by proving that the Axis was not invincible

by J.M. Thursby

In the chill pre-dawn hours of the 28 October 1940, all hell broke loose along the mountainous Albanian frontier as a mass of armoured vehicles and men poured across into Epirus and north-west Macedonia, their support artillery illuminating the already fading darkness; the Italian 'blitzkrieg' on Greece had begun. The invading troops (approximately 100,000 in strength) were well-trained, well-equipped and in high spirits, eager, once again, to prove their invincibility after months of waiting.

With most of Europe now under the fascist 'new order', they were certain that Greek morale would be low and expected only half-hearted, token resistance. General Visconti Prasca had assured Mussolini two weeks earlier that by mid-November the Italian flag would flutter over the whole of Epirus and that it would be only a matter of time until Athens, Salonica and the rest of Greece fell.

News of the invasion radioed through immediately to the Greek army camps strung out strategically across Epirus, some 30-40 kilometres back from the border, caused little surprise. The 40,000 odd soldiers (including local reservists who had been

Daybreak, Monday 28th October 1940. All over Greece sirens are screaming in the cities, bells are ringing in the villages and islands; enthusiastic shouts are resounding everywhere, the shouts of a people whose centuries old tradition and legacy awakened that fateful morning in their heart and mind bringing back to life from the distant past Greece's legendary passion for freedom.

C.N. Hadjipateras

called up as early as May that year) were relieved that the war of nerves and propaganda was over and the stage set for the struggle against a numerically superior enemy to save their homeland and their honor.

For the next three weeks, while the world held its breath in disbelief, the Greeks, initially falling back under the sheer weight of the attack, routed the invaders on every front and unrelentingly pushed them back off Greek soil. International press headlines ran out of superlatives and metaphors in a spate of almost delirious reporting as sensational communiqués were relayed to the waiting outside world. The battle waged in the wilds of the Pindus mountains made front page news in countless languages, projecting the isolated village of Vovousa into sudden limelight, for it was there that the miracle, which the media worldwide dubbed *The Modern Battle of Marathon* took place.

Seven select, much vaunted batal-

lions of the Alpine Julia Division were balked in their advance towards Metsovo and the main roads running south, by two detachments (one battalion in strength) of Greek soldiers supported by raw conscripts, trained and baptised by fire at the front as they arrived, together with the staunch unflagging women and children of the mountain villages. Ill-equipped, ill-supplied and even ill-fed, fighting in almost Arctic conditions over savage terrain, the natural habitat of bear, wolf and jackel, their heroically stubborn resistance worsted the military pride of fascist

found the enemy army back where it had started on the Albanian side of the wintry mountainous frontier it had so confidently violated less than a month before. In horrendous conditions, the victorious Greeks, under the command of General Papagos, fought fiercely for every patch of ground, through rocky defiles, across raging torrents. Often thigh-deep in snow, they inexorably forced the Italians to continually retreat and regroup.

Fighting in the snow-covered mountains of Epirus

Mussolini is above all indignant at the German occupation of Rumania. He says that this has deeply and adversely affected Italian public opinion. "Hitler keeps confronting with *faits accomplis*. This time I shall pay him back in his own coin; he shall learn from the newspapers that I have occupied Greece. Thus equilibrium will be restored." I asked if he had reached agreement with Badoglio. "Not

One thing is certain and the whole world knew it: Greece neither wanted nor provoked that war. Even the foreign power which had committed the sacrilege, that is the torpedoing of the cruiser Elli in Tinos on the 15th of August 1940, one of the greatest Orthodox celebrations, was concealed from the Greek people, although it soon became obvious that the invisible and sneaky enemy had been the Italian submarine Delfino.

C.N. Hadjipateras



Italy. Glorious history was being written near Florina, at Konitsa and Kalpaki (Elaia) where a junction of strategic importance on the road to Ioannina was held by Greek forces with almost maniacal courage and unyielding obstinacy despite continual heavy air attack by the powerful Italian airforce. At the Kalamas River near the coast, the defenders, after days of bloody fighting under constant bombardment by air and sea, were forced back along the coastal road. But here too, the assailants failed miserably to reach their Arta-Preveza objective, and were checkmated at a line running east from Parga.

Mid-November, to the astonishment of Allied and Axis states alike,

The Axis' seat of operations in Albania and the general nerve-centre for the area was Koritsa, which sits some 2500 feet above sea-level dominating a large plain and is naturally fortified in the rear by the forbidding heights of the Morava and Ivan mountains. It was further defended by a

yet," he replied, "But if anyone finds it difficult to fight the Greeks, I shall hand in my resignation as an Italian." This time the Duce seems determined to act. Actually I believe the operation to be useful and easy.

*Ciano's Diary
October 1940.*

Polish-built Potez bi-planes were the most up-to-date in the Greek airforce





Lookout near Kleisoura in Albania, January 1941

vicious range of artillery and a seething mass of enemy troops, who, secure in their impregnability, confidently awaited the Greek units advancing towards them over the plain from the west. Other Greek forces had meanwhile crossed into eastern Albanian territory from north Macedonia, and braved the 'terra incognita' of the isolated Morava range. Struggling against both nature and the enemy, they advanced through blizzards and sleet in glacial sub-zero temperatures, suffering, as in other theatres of the war, from frostbite, hypothermia and snow-blindness, to emerge victorious down onto the plain, astonishing the garrison by appearing from the east.

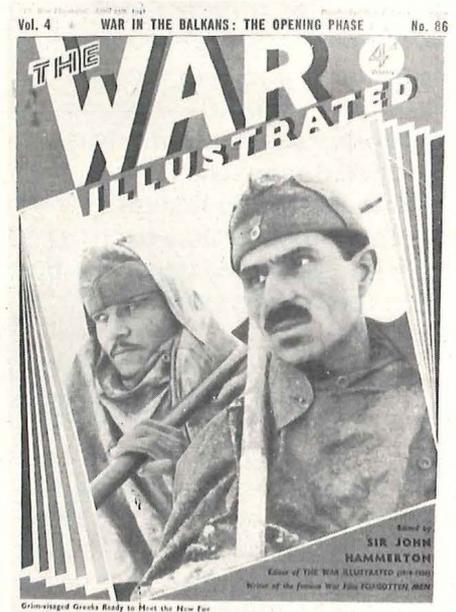
The town was now surrounded and virtually besieged. Holding it were two crack Alpini battalions of the Trieste and Venezia Divisions, along with three others: Piemonte, Parma and Areggio, two independent battalions, two battalions of fanatical fascist 'Blackshirts', one of the famed 'Bersagliere', and light and heavy artillery units – a daunting force. For eight days a pitiless battle raged, but incredibly on the 22 November, Koritsa, for the fourth time in 28 years, fell once again into Greek hands. Massive stores of arms and supplies came as an additional, much needed, prize. Jubilant Allied leaders from De Gaulle and Churchill to President Roosevelt were lavish in

The Sword, sketch from Alexandrakis' "That's How We Fought the War"



We sleep in short snatches. Turning over in bed to change position is normally done without waking completely, and in any case does not interrupt one's rest. But turning over in the mud is an entirely different matter. One's body, which in its wet clothes has made a warm hollow for itself, suddenly comes into contact with the rest of one's cold, wet clothing, unless something still worse happens and it comes into contact with the pool of mud which has formed at one's side.

Greek soldier's letter home



*Andremo nell' Egeo,
Prenderemo pure il Pireo,
E - se tutto va bene -
Prenderemo anche Atene.*

"We'll go to the Aegean and we'll take the Piraeus, and if all goes well, we'll take Athens too."

Italian Army song

their praise while Hitler wrote sourly to Mussolini, "I don't dare imagine the consequences of the events in Greece."

One after the other, towns fell, like so many ripe plums, Erseka on 21 November, Leskoviki on the gentler Albanian slopes of the grim Grammos range the day after, Moschopolis on the 24th and, at the end of the month, the 30th, Pogradec, a town of ancient



Soldiers with frostbite, contemporary sketch from Alexandrakis' "That's How We Fought the War".

lineage on the tree-clad shores of Lake Ochrid.

Throughout the bitterly cold month of December the Greeks still fought on, advancing along the valleys of the Aous and Drina Rivers deep into the Albanian territory known to them as North Epirus. Premeti on the Aous was taken on the 3 December and, two days later, further west, Delvino. On Saint Nicholas day, Italian propaganda suffered yet another serious blow when units reached the age-old, predominantly Greek, Ayioi Saranda on the Adriatic coast which Mussolini had renamed 'Porto Edda' in honor of his daughter, Countess Ciano. The following day, the picturesque district capital Argyrokastro on the River Drina fell with 'minimal casualties', its mainly Greek populations welcoming the victors. All along the front which ran east-west right across the country,

small battles were continually fought and won, prisoners and supplies taken, and the Italians ever pressed into retreat. Even a Japanese newspaper (Japan had signed the Tripartite Axis Pact the previous September) was moved to write "Our country which particularly honors bravery, is following with admiration the battles of the Greeks in Albania which so emotion us that, putting all other considerations aside for the moment, we shout *Zito Hellas.*"

During Christmas week the Greeks encircled Heimara on the Adriatic coast, a veritable fortress bristling with artillery and heavily defended by nearly a thousand men including the first Blackshirts battalion and were astonished when the whole garrison surrendered. Stockpiles of food, arms and ammunition made a welcome seasonal gift. The new year, 1941, was toasted in

As a war correspondent I lived very many experiences which will remain part of myself for the rest of my life. But out of them all, none is more rich and wholeheartedly true than this one here: I had the invaluable privilege to work and live next to the Greek soldiers, and even sometimes share their dangers, to live with a people for whom freedom is the very breath of life and death just an episode.

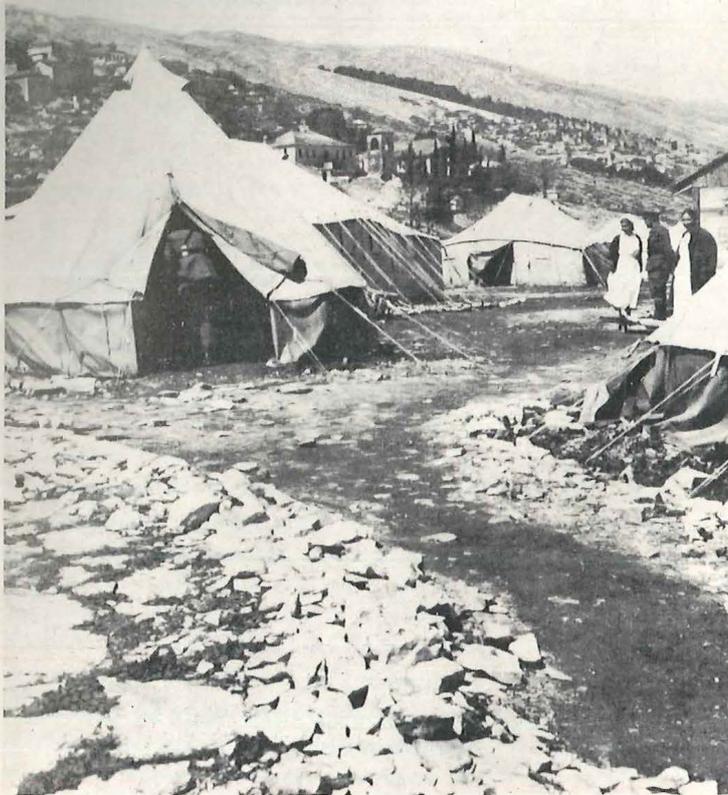
*Leland Stone
Journalist*

The shameful defeats of a pointless campaign caused certain of the Balkan states to regard us with scorn and contempt. Here, and nowhere else, are to be found the causes of Yugoslavia's stiffening attitude and her *volte-face* in the spring of 1941. This compelled us, contrary to all our plans, to intervene in the Balkans, and that in its turn led to a catastrophic delay in the launching of our attack on Russia... If the war had remained a war conducted by Germany, and not by the Axis, we should have been in a position to attack by May 15, 1941. Doubly strengthened by the fact that our forces had known nothing but decisive and irrefutable victories, we should have been able to conclude the campaign before winter came.

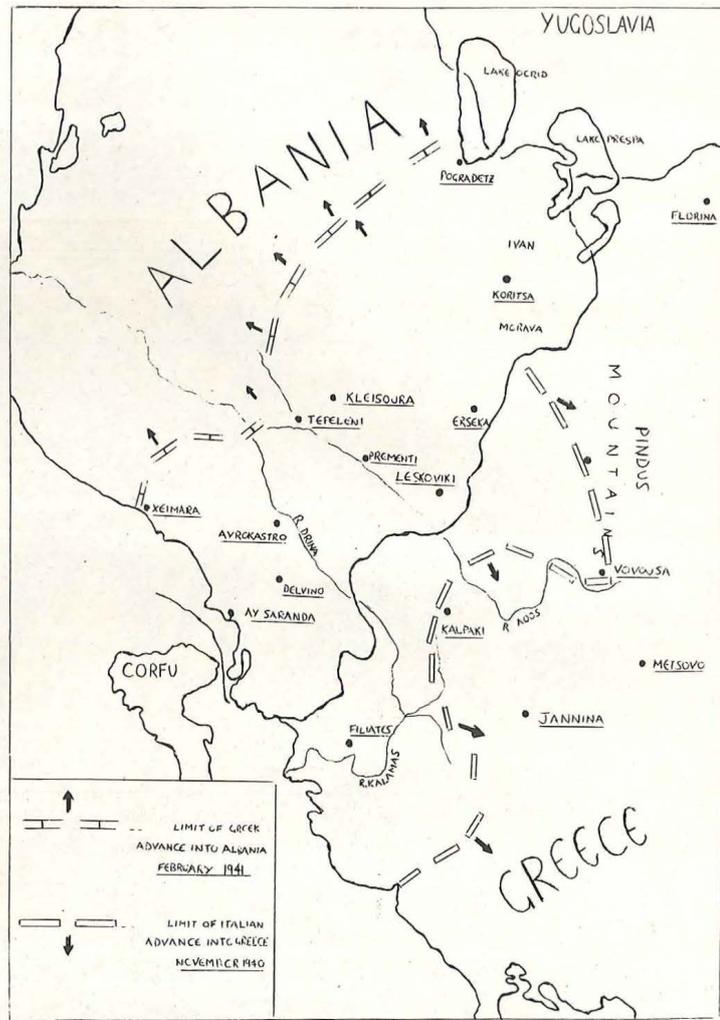
*The Testament
of Adolf Hitler*

If you were here with us now, you would feel very deeply, I'm sure, this extraordinary spirit which spread all over the country, two months ago, like a fire – the fire which says no to everything we hate, the fire of daring and purification.

*George Seferis
to Henry Miller
29. 12. 40*



Field hospital near the front, Epirus



Map of Albanian campaign

with optimism and heralded further victories round Kleisoura where the Italian-officered, Albanian Wolves of Tuscany Division presented unexpectedly tough and stubborn resist-

At school they had heard that it was a fine thing to die with a bullet in one's heart kissed by the rays of the sun. No one had thought that one might fall the other way up with one's face in the mud. Also there is the dirt; there is no hope of washing; beards are long and thick with mud, and uniforms are torn to shreds.

Italian officer's letter home

ance. After a protracted bloody battle, the position fell on 7 January. Ten days later in the Kurveleschi highlands which were defended by a forest of redoubts, trenches, gunposts and strongholds they won a whole series of engagements. It wasn't until February that the momentum of Greece's glo-

rious winter campaign slowed to a halt in the hills not far from the town of Tepeleni.

Mussolini, by now an object of ridicule, lampooned by cartoonists the world over, desperately threw fresh troops and massive reinforcements into the field. The triumphant battle-weary Greek heroes, surviving on over-extended lines of communication had, by their astounding courage and fortitude in the face of such daunting odds, turned the tide of war giving the Allies their first victories, ably demonstrating that the Axis forces were no longer invincible. Now they could advance no more and digging in where they stood, they stoically held a line stretching from Heimara to just north of Kleisoura and on to Pogradec on the shores of Lake Ochrid.

Much apologist literature has been written in the intervening years in an effort to rationalize the overwhelming defeat suffered by the Italian invaders. But the plain facts remain that the fascist army was trained and excellently equipped and the men, whatever their political beliefs, eager to extend the frontiers of their motherland, as the

Home-front means also putting songs to one's country's service. Sofia Vembo, the "singer of victory" as she was called, carries away the army as well as the whole fighting nation. Her fiery message gets even beyond the Greek boundaries. In England, Florence Desmond enchants her public with a song of Vembo, launched from the London Palladium's stage in 1941 and sung with enthusiasm by the entire audience of all ranks of British society.

C.N. Hadjipateras

'Popolo di Roma' had earlier rashly predicted, to the shores of the Black Sea. This grandiose and long-conceived plan as thwarted by the supreme valor and sacrifice of the 'few' Greeks on land and sea as well as in the air, and no amount of juggling with history can diminish their 'finest hour'.

The Adriatic Alternative

If you are bound for western Europe but have sworn off the Dalmatian coast, the ferries plying between Patras and Italy are the answer.

With a little preparation, all but the queasiest sailors will find the crossing a pleasant surprise

by Nigel Lowry

For some people, even the shortest sea voyage is something to be got through rather than enjoyed. For these unfortunates, improvements in ferry services – such as those made in recent years on the lines plying between Greece and Italy – can do little more than reduce their misery. However, other travellers to and from Greece have greatly appreciated the modernization which has taken place on the Greece-Italy run.

One of the greatest attractions of the ferries for motorists is avoiding the alternative, namely the overland route through Yugoslavia. Tales of holidays beginning or ending in horror on Yugoslavian highways abound. The roads are clogged with speeding juggernauts and still in the throes of improvement. Accidents are inevitable and the authorities are renowned for their severity in punishing offenders. If Yugoslav flesh and blood should happen to be badly injured in your pile-up, neither heaven nor your embassy in Belgrade will be able to offer you much help.

While there are other possibilities, theoretically – such as a torturously long drive along the B-roads of Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary – in practice one is left with the sea connection to Western Europe. But there are many things to be enjoyed on an Adriatic ferry crossing. Chief among these is the opportunity to relax and stretch your legs after what may have been an exhausting journey behind the wheel. The pleasure of the trip can be enhanced, too, if you're aware beforehand of what is involved.

All the ferries sail from/to Patras, but there is a choice of four Italian ports – Trieste, Ancona, Bari and Brindisi – the various merits of which depend entirely on your itinerary. At present, the most northerly port, Trieste, is served by ships which cater mainly to trucks.

Brindisi is still the favorite port for those who want to see southern Italy and for reluctant voyagers who like to keep their sick bags handy for a fast draw. The Brindisi-Patras trip typically takes 18-20 hours, just over half the time required by the Ancona ships. As there are also more ferries serving



Minoan Lines' King Minos

Brindisi, they are more frequent, and in summer, when more than 30 ships are offering regular Greece-Italy sailings, the more happy-go-lucky tourists don't bother to book.

However, the more northerly port of Ancona is becoming more popular, and for most other travellers is recommended. It's closer to Rome and is much more convenient for upper Italy and the rest of Europe. In summer there are daily sailings and a pool of about a dozen ships, which on average are of a higher standard than those sailing between Brindisi and Patras. Of course, the trip is longer (minimum 30 hours) and even lengthier with one of the less powerful ships or in bad weather. However, most passengers would otherwise face an extra day driving half the length of Italy to or from Brindisi.

Naturally, the Ancona trip is also more expensive. Cabins are typically 30 percent costlier and taking a car doubles the price. On the other hand, high Italian petrol prices and the cost of an extra night's stopover are avoided.

While most ferries departing from Patras leave in the evening, some of the ships returning to Greece from Ancona depart about midday. Having chosen the most convenient Italian port, it may be necessary to ponder where you'll spend your last night on Italian soil. Port towns are generally not among the most charming locations and there's also the problem of car-theft, which is rife in Italy.

A handy alternative to Ancona is San Marino, an independent republic which lies just 80 kilometres from the port. Apart from the natural charm of this old hilltop citadel with its panoramic views, locals insist that "If your car is stolen, it would be the first time it

ever happened here." In fact, in San Marino, the locals are so concerned to tell you this startling fact that it's difficult not to suspect it has been cooked up to conceal a vast automobile theft ring in the republic. Still, the more modest pricing of hotels in San Marino is another good reason for staying there, although most inside the historic town center itself close during winter.

Shipping lines warn motorists to check in two hours before sailing time. Drivers who are unfamiliar with Ancona and approaching the city on the day of departure should beware. If you leave it till the last moment, your proud record of successful eleventh hour dashes to airport check-in counters will count for nothing when you are ensnared in the traffic which invariably chokes busy ports. Inside the town, it's



A typical second-class cabin

easy to end up in the wrong part of the port, and even at the quayside – there remain passport formalities to complete before you can approach the ferry.

In summer, when many ferries are full, a last-gasp arrival is really asking for trouble. Berths may be reassigned to a waiting list and, as most of the ships call also at Corfu and sometimes Igoumenitsa on Greece's west coast, vehicles are loaded in sequence.

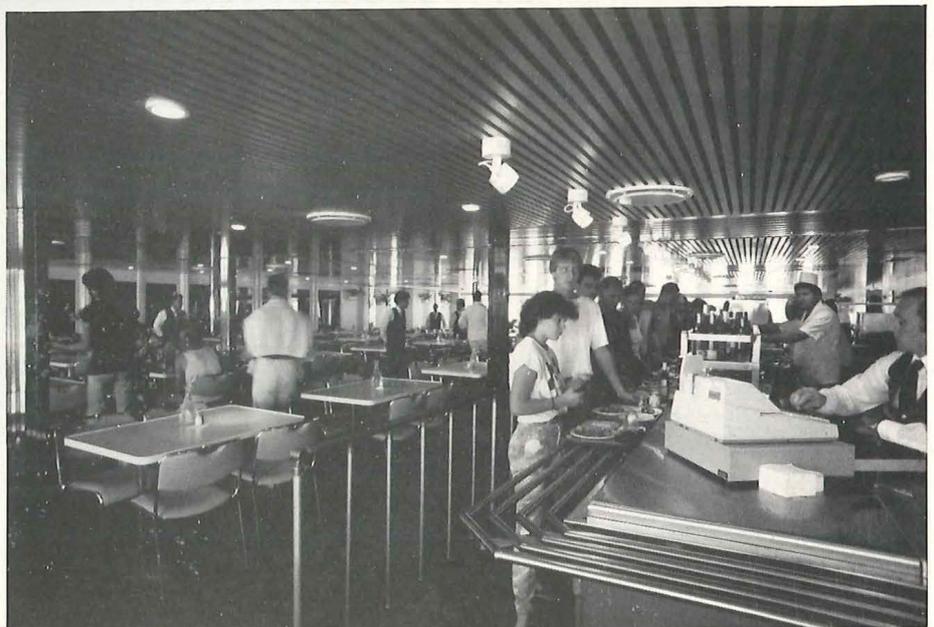
Luckily, none of the ferries sailing between Greece and Italy is of the type guaranteed to make you break out in a cold sweat at first sight. On the whole the ships are solid and well turned out, even though some of the mariners disparage one or two of the rival ships as *scafes* (small zinc tubs which used to serve double duty in Greek households for baths and washing clothes).

It's important to bear in mind that passenger-car ferries are not cruise ships and the blunt sterns with their garage doors-cum-ramp inevitably make such vessels less than beautiful.

In the recent years tragic disasters in Europe and Asia caused a public panic about ferry safety, but these disasters were brought about on the one hand by overloading pitifully unseaworthy ships and, in the latter case, by a terrible crew oversight. Modern ferry operations in the Adriatic have a spotless safety record and Greek seafarers – who man almost all the vessels – have a proud tradition of competence.

However, a good rule of thumb is that the younger and larger the ship, the more comfortable the journey. In particular, more recently built, larger ships tend to cope better with rough weather. Passengers should also question booking agents about how long the

voyage will take and how long a particular ship has been on the Greece-Italy service.



Self-service restaurant

While passengers can shop around a little for prices, particularly from Brindisi, the four most reputable shipping lines offering Ancona-Patras services (Anek Lines, Karageorgis Lines, Minoan Lines, Strintzis Lines) adhere to a strict price agreement among themselves. This is an encouraging policy as it means they are competing against each other on the basis of the quality of ships and services they offer.

This correspondent travelled aboard the Minoan Line's *King Minos*, which is one of the latest and largest ferries to enter the Adriatic. Cretan-based Minoan, which has been running ferries between the Greek mainland, Crete and Italy since 1975, bought the

ship from Japan and, as most of the other ferry companies do with their new ships, altered and refurbished it in Greece.

The vessel can carry 1500 passengers and there's space for 75 large trucks and 100 private cars, or 500 cars.

However impressive a ferry may look from the outside, it is advisable to keep expectations at a realistic level when entering the passenger areas. Considerations of space usually prevent even the most luxurious of cruise ships from matching the best hotels ashore and short-hop car-ferries are not cruisers.

Once on board the vessel, those who have made reservations are shown directly to their cabins. On the *King Minos*, all cabins are neat and clean. 'A' class have their own showers, toilets and washbasins, while 'B' class have none. It's impossible to ensure beforehand that your cabin won't be

located close to the engine room, but the *King Minos'* cabins all seemed well sound-proofed. However, there is another choice to consider at the booking stage – whether to take a cheaper, inside room, or an outside cabin with a view of the sea. A porthole prevents you from feeling cooped up and is well worth the extra money.

Having settled in, it's best to immediately check meal times and opening hours of other facilities, such as the currency exchange and the duty-free shop. No statistics were available on the percentage of passengers who make their first visit to the restaurant after it has closed, but the danger of going hungry is real. On Minoan's and other



Disembarking at Patras

ferries, meal times are very strict and may be half-over by the time you're settled into your cabin.

Unfortunately, if you miss a meal and are caught unprepared, there's little you can do to make reparations. There are no between-meal snacks available on board, no sandwiches, no toast or confectionary – which is a little surprising considering passengers are living on the ship for more than 30 hours. The ship also lacks a kiosk for selling Kleenex or shampoo, for instance. While a few of the ferries might have some of these things, the message is obvious: make sure you're well stocked with all the extras you might want before you come on board.

Apart from this solitary complaint, the interior of the *King Minos* gave as favorable an impression as the outside of the ship: The public rooms, for

which an Italian design house was employed, are light, comfortable and unusually spacious, so that even during peak season it's difficult to imagine conditions becoming cramped. In addition to the two restaurants, there is a coffee bar, a bar and an outside bar in summer.

Minoan Lines and the other leading ferry operators have absorbed the lesson that tourists don't want to "waste" precious vacation time; thus their holiday ought to begin as soon as they come on board. For summer, *King Minos* has a small (plunge-size) swimming pool and, surrounding it, a large open sunbathing deck. Indoors, there is a casino (blackjack, roulette and several poker/fruit machines) and a disco floor in one of the lounges, though in winter – with few passengers aboard – discoing was too melancholy a prospect



On the sun deck

for this traveller.

Boredom is not part of an Adriatic crossing. Apart from the straightforward "entertainments" (the facilities already described and the televisions showing a selection of videos and Italian/Greek broadcasts) there are the traditional attractions of any sea voyage: relaxation and/or romance. Incidentally, the two Rs are, if anything, more available during the winter than in summer. The length of the Adriatic voyage is also ideal for reading a good book, something many people normally find difficult to find time for.

The weather during my trip was ideal and the ship was able to make a beeline course to Corfu, whereas in rougher seas the ferries cut sharply across the Adriatic in order to hug the coastline as an extra protection.

In the port of Kerkira (Corfu), the crew have the chance to show that they're serious professionals after all and that you're in capable hands. Greek seafarers have perfected their outward casualness over generations, but this has not detracted from their results: inch-perfect berthing and rapid shepherding of vehicles on and off the ship.

The ship arrives in Patras in no time, and from Corfu onwards there are views of many islands and an interesting part of Greece's coastline. In winter, there's also the bonus of a second sunset en route to be enjoyed, just before the vessel docks in the Peloponnese port. In fact, the only part of the voyage which dragged was the interminable wait in Patras for the port police to set up their stall in the self-service restaurant, and this was not the fault of the ferry company. Evidently, this procedure was adopted to minimize the time taken to disembark. As it turned out, nothing was stamped and they had no master list of passengers to check us off against, so it's a mystery why it had to happen at all.

I emerged from the *King Minos* feeling unusually relaxed and prepared for the final leg of my journey; highly satisfied with my selection of route and my choice of ship. It is important that motorists drive down the vessel's ramp feeling rested and refreshed as Athenians then have to tackle the Patras-Athens highway which, in terms of Greek transportation achievement, ranks as low as the Adriatic ferry services rank highly. ■

Anek Lines (Tel.422-8611)
 Karageorgeis Lines (Tel. 412-2671)
 Minoan Lines (Tel. 411-8211)
 Strintzis Lines (Tel.412-9815)

Demetris Z. Pierides opened his museum in Glyfada in 1980, six years after leaving Cyprus. The reason for his settling in Greece was the invasion of his native island in 1974 and the seizure of Famagusta where Pierides had his headquarters for shipping, tourism and a considerable art collection now lost, although he hopes not forever.

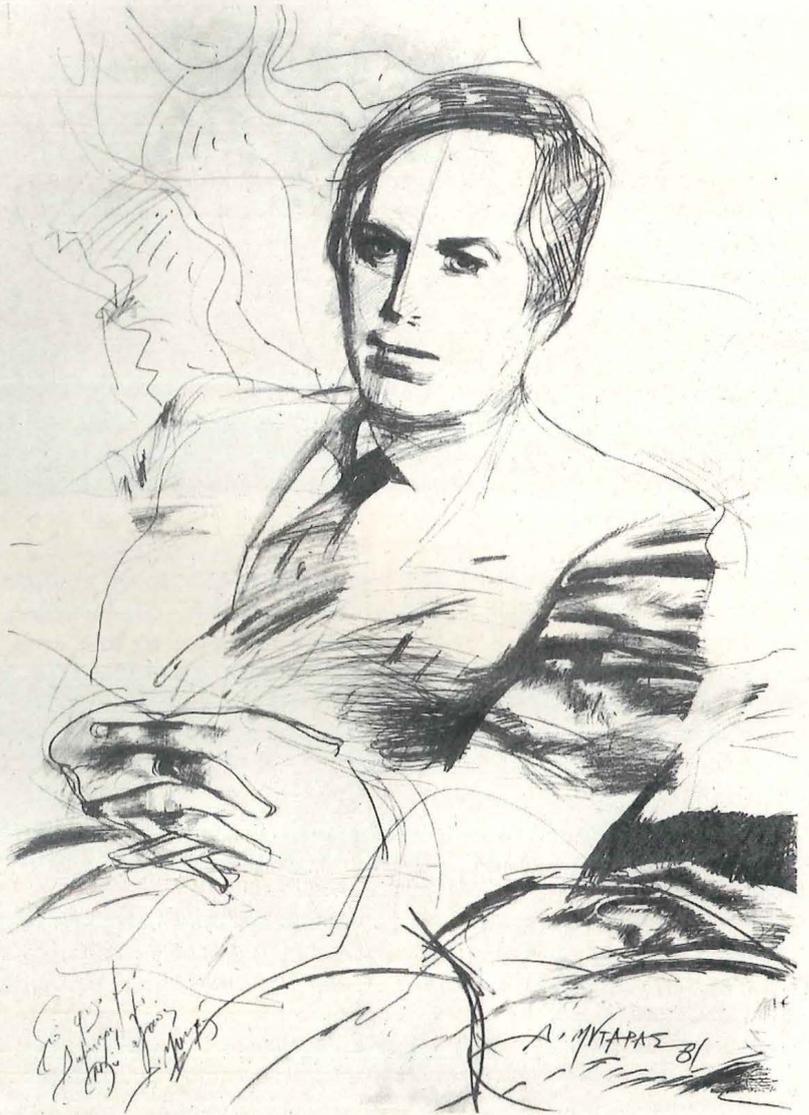
The museum in Glyfada is impressive, set in a lovely garden beside his home, a villa built in the 1920s. Over the years the collection has grown in size to 920 pieces of sculpture, ceramics, bronzes, and paintings. The exhibitions are rotated every three months, so each piece gets a viewing and an airing on a regular basis. The gallery itself is spacious, high-ceilinged and well-lit with some 150 pieces on display at any given time. One gets the impression that the museum is his whole life, and maybe spiritually it is, but he spends mornings working in the reactivated shipping business, based now in Piraeus, and afternoons at the gallery.

The gallery is open "all the time", as he says. He has a large staff and last year there were some 60,000 visitors. All you have to do is ring the bell and you are in. When he arrived, in the early 1970s, Pierides noticed there was no modern art collection open to the public in the capital, so he started gathering the works of contemporary Greek artists and sculptors. Collecting systematically, he set about creating a place which the public would wish to visit. At the same time, he completed "the triptych of family museums: archaeological, medieval, folk and contemporary art. So it is 9000 years of art in my family's three museums," he says.

Pierides remembers being practically born in a museum, since his family owned them. Fortunately, in Larnaca, where his mother still lives, the museum is intact. Not so the collection in Famagusta. His company lost six hotels, and a shipping business as well. His offices were bombed, his home and his collection looted. Pieces from time to time turn up somewhere in Europe, and through dealers they are repurchased by the Pierides Foundation.

Pierides' mother is chairperson of the Foundation and lives in the same old house where the collection is exhibited. The collection in Larnaca is archaeological, its earliest pieces date from 7000 BC, then descend through the Neolithic and Bronze ages down to the Roman and Byzantine periods of

A Three-Museum Family



D. Pierides by D. Mytaras

The Demetris Z. Pierides Collection in Glyfada is one of the most important centres of contemporary art in the country. Pierides is the scion of a Cypriot family, the first of whose three museums was begun a century and a half ago

by **Jeanne Valentine**

later history and continues into medieval times. The collection is considered one of the finest private archaeological collections in the world. There are 3000 unique pieces, and most importantly, they all intact. Asked if he felt proud to have achieved a collection which has so significantly added to the family's treasures, he replied "I feel I am performing a social duty. Fulfilling a dream, maybe." He is not, in his own words, "ambitious to be amongst the rich in the cemetery."

The young curator of the Pierides Museum in Glyfada is Yiannis Kolkotronis, a direct descendant of the War of Independence hero. (He is his great, great grandson.) Now curator for four years, he previously studied at Athens University, then Bristol and is awaiting the publication of his doctoral thesis on the Still Life. He loves his job, enjoys the change and the opportunity to choose some of the pieces. "It is not that you gain experience," he says, "it is what you see that is important."

When asked how he chooses works of art for his collection, Pierides replies: "My criteria are personal, but at the same time I accept pieces that I do not like quite so well as others. Since I am creating a museum, a whole spectrum of art is necessary."

Indeed, the scope of his collection is very wide. Works by every well-known Greek contemporary painter are on view, and the collection of sculptures is broad and varied. There is a comprehensive exhibition of engravings and his passion for ceramics is well displayed.

The Pierides family originally came from Zakynthos. They became bankers in Venice and then moved to Cyprus in 1772. The Pierides have always been diplomats, and in 1992 the family celebrates a century of representing Sweden on Cyprus. Pierides, who was born in 1937, studied Economic Sciences and Law at the University of Lausanne. He became Consul of Sweden in Nicosia in 1968 and entered the family shipping business and the banking firm of Z.D. Pierides which was established in 1860. Today Pierides is President, or Member of the Board, of 48 companies in shipping, insurance, hotels, tourism agencies, manufacturing and imports.

After the death of his father, Zinon, in 1967, he followed in the footsteps of his ancestors by continuing the family interest in the archaeological museum, a collection which had been begun in 1839 by his great-great-grandfather. A century and a half later, it comprises 1850 pieces including some 650 acquired by Demetris Pierides himself. In 1974 the Pierides Foundation was established to protect and enlarge the collection.

Pierides is an art lover with a passion for Cyprus, proud of his heritage, and very active in many aspects of academic, business, art and education. He has organized several seminars on art and invited guest lecturers from all over the world. He has sponsored numerous publications on art and archaeology and has funded the repatriation of works which have been discovered in Europe. In this task, the Pierides Foundation is assisted by the Leventis Foundation of Cyprus and London.

Demetris Pierides was elected to a four-year term as Governor of the European Foundation of Culture in 1987. Its headquarters are in Amsterdam and its President is Princess Margarita of the Netherlands. Pierides is also on the boards of various organiza-



Interior setting of the Pierides Gallery



The Pierides Gallery at Glyfada

tions in Greece: The Cultural Centre of the Municipality of Athens, The Maria Callas Athenaeum Foundation, etc. He is associated with many museums and galleries abroad, such as the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Tate Gallery and the Wallraf-Richartz Museums.

The Museum of Contemporary Art is frequently used for fund-raising benefits and Pierides is delighted that as many as 66,000 visitors passed through his galleries last year. Parts of the col-

lection have travelled to Cyprus, France, Switzerland, Sweden and to cities in Greece. If he continues collecting at the rate he has, Pierides will be needing a larger museum within a few years, and one imagines he will achieve this goal. ■

Pierides Museum of Contemporary Art
29 King George Avenue, Glyfada.

Tel. 894-8287

Opening hours are daily 6-9:30pm
Sat. & Sun. 10-1:30pm

The Reptiles of Greece

In ancient times snakes played an important role in rituals and healing.

In modern folklore, however, they are seen as a 'repulsive vermin'. Reptiles are in fact, a precious national heritage.



Nose-horned Viper, the commonest species in Greece

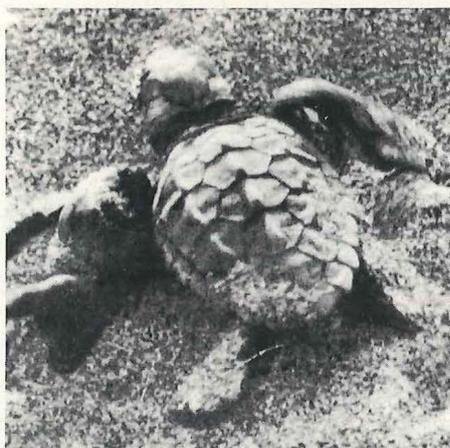
by Achilles Dimitropoulos

However sad it is for any animal lover to confirm, Greece has been one of the European countries least inclined to having and developing an understanding of animals. There is no tradition of serious animal keeping – even the game pheasant farms have obviously inbred all their stock – and the general attitude of the public towards animals is still far from favorable. Consequently, the traditional way of animal keeping is that of 'song' birds, nearly always confined in cruelly small, hand-made cages. This hobby of 'keeping' native species has been supported by parrot finch importations from the early 1970s. Reptiles are scarcely ever imported, always infested with mites and worms, and are displayed by pet shop owners in order to attract people into their shops rather than for the purpose of selling them.

A more dramatic change has developed since 1980, as contact with European countries has become more frequent and regular. It is from this time that bird-watching, an awareness of nature conservation and ecological problems have been commonly practiced, as well as some interest aroused on the subject of reptiles.

In contrast with their ancient ancestors, modern Greeks consider all reptiles, snakes in particular, as 'repulsive vermins' solely to be destroyed. Compiling what has been written about them in collections devoted to Greek customs, popular beliefs, myths or facts could fill several large volumes.

Since 1980 a very active society for the study and protection of Loggerhead sea turtles, the much publicized *Caretta caretta*, which nest on Greek beaches,



Loggerhead Sea Turtle

was created and soon gained popularity under the guidance of pioneering Dimitris and Anna Margaritoulis. Some years passed until the Herpetological Department of Goulandris Natural History Museum (1984), the first of its kind, was formed which deals with gathering information on Greek distributions, bibliographical service, conservation campaigns and contact with foreign scientists.

The first reptile keepers, and they were very few, started to practice their 'hobby' around 1985, and it stimulated an interest so 'imitators' had a permanent snake exhibition at the Athens Exhibition Centre in 1984-1985. Other snake 'exhibitions' of varying quality soon appeared in Thessaloniki, Rhodes and Piraeus. Of these, some clearly violated several EC rules since the animals were kept in glass boxes with just a little, fouled water and infrequent cleanings. Some tropical snakes belonged to species which are strictly protected and in danger of im-

minent extinction.

The status of most of the sought-after reptile species has changed in the course of a few years. Some of the once commonest snakes, like the extremely beautiful Leopard Snake *Elaphe situla*, have suffered local decline and became extinct in many areas due to illegal collecting. The most overcollected species, however, seems to be the Levantine Viper *Vipera lebetina schweizeri*, endemic on Milos, the adjacent islands of Kimolos and Polyageos, and Sifnos. This viper suffers considerable losses: over one thousand specimens taken annually from Milos alone. After the continuous pressure by a Dutch conservationist, the first arrest of a collector was made by local policemen. Although many collectors ask for permits at the Ministry of Agriculture each year, there is regular illegal exportation of specimens by individual collectors.

The localized character of many species' distribution also poses a special threat in the case of the biotope that could be destroyed. The Common Chameleon, *Chamaeleo chamaeleon*, The Levantine Viper and some local sub-species of other common Greek reptiles are good examples. The Kotschy's Gecko, *Cyrtodactylus kotschyi*, is widespread in Greece, and its many isolated populations scattered in the Aegean islands and islets offer a unique opportunity of study for those scientists who specialize in systematics. This also holds true for Erhard's Wall Lizard *Podarcis erhardii*, Danford's Lizard *Lacerta danfordi*, and the Cat Snake, *Telescopus fallax*. In recent years, much research has been carried out on the behavioral and ecological

patterns of Agama lizards, *Agama stello*, both in the Central Cyclades and on Eastern Aegean Islands.

Meanwhile, a new species of Greek reptile has been identified. Until 1985, four species of vipers had been recorded from Greece: the Nose-horned Viper, *Vipera ammodytes meridionalis*, the best known and most widespread, the Levantine, or Blunt-nosed Viper, *Vipera lebetina schweizer* from Milos, Kimolos, Polyaeos and Sifnos, the Ottoman Viper, *Vipera xanthina*, from Thrace and found on almost all eastern Aegean Islands, and the very rare and localized Adder, *Vipera berus*

the Koziakas Mountains, are part of the huge Pindus complex which forms the backbone of Central Greece.

During the preparatory work for a reptile display in the Goulandris Natural History Museum, a systematic collection of specimens was made. Among other typical species of the Greek herpetofauna was a small unidentified viper collected in the Koziakas Mountains in spring 1982. The snake was found in a grassy meadow within the range of a hunting reserve.

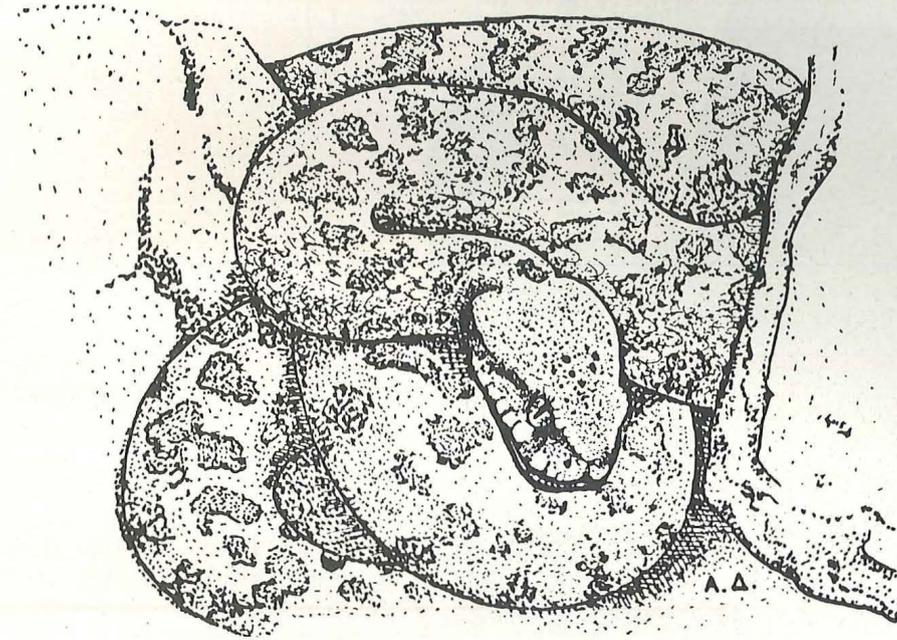
All specimens were photographed and sent to the Taxidermy Department of the British Museum (Natural His-



Details of Orsini's Viper



Tracks of a Loggerhead Turtle



Aggressive posture of the Levantine Viper, with head pointing downwards

bosniensis found only in a few areas of Epirus and along the Greek-Yugoslav border.

The discovery of a fifth species, Orsini's Viper, *Vipera ursinii*, in Greece is important, but not unexpected because the species includes some local sub-species. Its geographic distribution is sporadic and includes a wide range of the species with selected, isolated populations reaching even to southwestern Turkey.

The first record of Orsini's Viper was a photograph taken on Mount Tzoumerka east of Ioannina in spring 1980. The snake apparently was a *Vipera ursinii*. The photograph appeared in a mountaineering magazine and was referred to as a 'common viper'.

In the 1984 edition of the yearbook *Thracian Chronicles (Thrakika Chronika)* there is a photograph of an Orsini's Viper taken by Mr Yiannis Charalambides on Mount Lakmos. Both Tzoumerka and Lakmos, together with

tory), London, so that casts could be made for display purposes. Later, the author examining the viper's picture carefully, discovered a marked similarity to *Vipera ursinii*. Exact identification was not possible, however, since no scale counts were made and other morphological features had not been checked. A contact was immediately made with Dr E.N. Arnold in the Zoology Department of the British Museum as well as with Mr R. Hale in the Taxidermy Department. Finally, the snake was positively identified as *Vipera ursinii* by Dr Arnold who emphasized following morphological features of the specimen: the nostril is situated towards the lower edge of the nasal scale, while only one apical scale is in contact with the rostral. There are only about eight scales on top of the snout and the upper preocular contacts with the nasal scale. There are 19 dorsal scale rows at mid-body and dark edge to zig-zig vertebral stripe.

The presence of Orsini's Viper in three neighboring mountain areas of Central Greece allows the quite probable hypothesis that the species is widespread on the Pindus mountain complex as well as on the mountains of Thrace (Rhodopi), where *Vipera ammodytes*, *Vipera berus* and *Vipera xanthina* occur. Each species is found in fairly different habitats while *Vipera ursinii* is a typical animal of mountain meadows or grassy slopes.

Far from being 'repulsive vermin', snakes are the destroyers of vermin and other pests. They are good scavengers and effective tillers of the soil. Their importance in medicine is greater than ever as the latest treatments for disorders like encephalitis are based on snake venom. The close relationship of Asklepios, god of healing, with the snake remains close. Today they are especially important as bio-indicators since an imbalance in the eco-system is most likely to show up first when snakes diminish in numbers or vanish. ■

Sacred Portraits



The Greek people are religious in a peculiar way. Though they do not go to church often, their faith is deeply rooted. There is rarely a Greek home without its icons. Usually there are several of them, representations of the family's patron saints whose names each member bears.

The word iconostasis (or *eikonostasi*) comes from the Greek *eikon*, meaning 'look the same' and the verb *istamai* meaning 'to stand'. A show-case made of wood with a cross on top and the all-seeing God carved below, the iconostasis traditionally had, and often still has, a prominent household place. Apart from the icons of the saints, other symbolic things are kept here, leaves and flowers which have been used at special masses, ex-votos engraved with organs, dedicated to the saints in time of difficulty, a red-dyed Easter egg believed to bring fertility.

The iconostasis, together with the case containing the wedding wreaths, are, according to custom, hung on the wall above the double bed of man and

Religious icons are
life companions
for many Greeks,
and the legends that
surround them reveal
their importance
in the ethnic
consciousness.

by Katerina Agrafioti

wife. Nearby, an oil lamp flickers, kept constantly lit, its pale, pulsating glow filling and penetrating the bedroom with a mystic atmosphere.

All these are sacred things and play a vivid and intimate part in daily family life. Speaking to one of the saints through its icon when the need is felt to ask a favor or for help, or spilling some drops of oil from the lamp into the kitchen sink when the wind is high or

the sea rough, are among the comforts which the iconostasis offers, for the blessed oil calms the excesses of man and nature.

Today the iconostasis may become the showcase for precious things, like traditional jewellery. The oil lamp may be wired for electricity and the icons moved into the reception rooms. This adaptation to modern life does not deprive the icons of their power. On the contrary, they have moved together with the family into new arrangements and the relationship remains: Greeks of all ages and social classes continue to feel that the icons are the mediums through which they communicate with the divine, and their relationship with icons remains strong. There is almost no young mother who will not pin up a small icon on the pillow of her baby in the cradle. Of course, another reason for the relocation of the icons to the salon is that if they are old family heirlooms, they have become valuable collector's items and are worthy of being shown off. As such, and beyond

their religious significance, they can become important parts of a dowry.

Even though iconography is a Greek word internationally used, it refers generally to symbols in the visual arts, while Greeks use the word hagiography in referring specifically to a holy picture. In either case, this particular art follows strict rules in order to fulfil its religious purpose and application.

iconography is not a realistic but a symbolic art. It expresses in line and color the theological teachings of the church. Moreover, the person who undertakes such a work, this special artist, is not just some who can display talent with a brush. As David Talbot Rice in *Byzantine Art* writes, "The mission of the iconographer resembles in many aspects that of the priest," adding, "Even if the iconographer had

this dedication to the theological mission of their work, the monks or priests who developed this art never signed their pictures. They truly believed that they offered their hand to Providence which then guided it. Sometimes they put their initials or added notes like 'by the hand of a sinner' or 'by the hand of a slave of God'.

Through folklore, the accumulated insights of shared religious experience



By the prerequisites of the Eastern Christian tradition, not any picture of a holy person is iconography. Its chief purpose is to produce religious exaltation. It is not, in other words, an artistic display nor a challenge to aesthetic achievement. The antithesis of mannerism, the artist is enjoined not to show his skill.

The significance of the icon lies beneath the surface and for that reason it is not easy to understand. Iconography must strengthen the faithful, instruct the uneducated and console everyone.

In the classical Byzantine tradition,

seen a living saint, he would not paint him in nature but lit by Divine Providence... the aim was to carry the spectator away from the affairs of this world rather than to reproduce it before him."

Since it is so closely and directly related to worship, the purpose of iconography is not to create pleasant sensations. In the past, most iconographers were either priests or monks who had their workshops in monasteries. Lay iconographers, while they painted, used to fast and pray.

It is interesting to note that due to

have woven around icons stories of their great and miraculous powers, innumerable and charming tales which reflect the deep bond between ethnic consciousness and its religious preoccupations.

There are, for instance, many stories which explain the choices of certain localities for churches, chapels and or shrines, always connecting them with the discovery of an icon. The icon sends out an assortment of signs, and most commonly the church must be built where the icon was found. Now, this in itself is not at all simple, since icons are

not found like the prizes at treasure hunts and paper chases. Many are the ways of deity in indicating where his icon lies. Knowing man all too well, he appeals to his senses: there may be a pale light shimmering in the night, or a distinctive and strange sound or the emanation of a delightful perfume. Usually, icons are hidden not only from the eye but from any rational means of inquiry, hence they are most often found by children or by people who are innocent. They are not exposed in open places, but are to be found in bushes, at the bottom of a well, inside caves, or even in dreams. By example, the great and miraculous icon of the Virgin on Tinos first appeared in 1825 in the vision of a nun. The famous icon of the Virgin of Prousos near Agrinion first arrived there flying through the air at



The Virgin of Prousos (near Agrinion)

if it is plunged into a tempestuous sea, the waters will be calmed. This is reminiscent of the ancient Feast of Plyndiria when the cult statue of Athena on the Acropolis was carried down to Phaleron and immersed in the sea. The effigy of Artemis was likewise immersed at Taurus on the Black Sea.

Many popular Greek folk songs mention icons, and particularly beautiful verses describe the tears of an icon of the Virgin Mary on learning of the fall of Constantinople. It begins: "Be still, Our Lady, don't cry. Dry your tears, for after a time, after years, all these things will be yours again." In times of civic distress, icons have been often recorded to sweat, groan and even to crack, thereby showing their deep sympathy for the faithful. They warn him of approaching danger, too.



The Koukouzelissa Virgin (Great Lavra on Mount Athos)

such great speed that it singed the vegetation around Kleisoura, the gorge lying just to the north.

Once the miraculous has entered the natural world, it becomes quite stern about following its laws, like cause and effect. The church must be built exactly where the icon indicates. If not, the place must be changed. If the construction goes on, the icon shows its disapproval and retaliates. This can be fatal. If placed improperly, the icon may move during the night, even 'if they tied it with a chain'. This has been tried and the chains were sundered like matchwood. To prevent a church from being built in the wrong place, the powers of an icon have even been known to hide the tools of the construction workers.

Sometimes an icon is found by a fountain or spring. In that case the

water becomes miraculous and people come from far and wide to be cured and many who come halt – leave hale. But for all the miracles that icons work, it is the poetry that lives in the believers themselves which gives these places of worship, and their icons, their lovely names. The epithets attributed to the Virgin Mary, they say, are about a thousand. They indicate the place where her memory is celebrated or some special aspect of healing power: sweet-kissing (Glykofilousa), liberating (Eleftherotria), unfading rose (Rodo to Amarantio). If her place of worship is beneath a plane tree she is often Plataniotissa. Her chapel almost on the tracks of the electric train at Marousi is called Panayia Neratizotissa, Our Lady of the Bitter Orange.

On the island of Mytilene, the icon representing the patron saint Archangel Michael in the church dedicated to him is believed to be made from soil mixed with the blood of the monks of its monastery, martyred in a Turkish attack. It is also believed that the icon, on the eve of his name-day each year, leaves its place and visits the faithful. This is why a pair of iron shoes is placed in front of the icon 'since the saint in armor has an all-night march in front of him.'

At Limni on Euboea on the eve of the Virgin's birthday on September 8, her icon is taken to the church of Saint Anne so she can enjoy a visit with her mother. This movingly reveals how people attribute the tenderest human qualities to these representations of their worship.

In Saint Nicholas, people venerate the Christian version of Poseidon, so he is the beloved saint of seamen. Ships carry his icon because sailors know that



The sweet-kissing (Glykofilousa) Virgin Mary (Monastery of Filothei on Mount Athos)

These beliefs seem to have been passed down to us from antiquity when, in procession, the effigy of some god seemed heavier or lighter, and so indicated the significance of the message the deity was sending.

It is a tradition, too, that an icon before it is first brought into a house spends 40 days in church acquiring holiness.

The great importance attached to icons in Greek society is demonstrated in courts of law. For when the witness takes his oath next to the Gospel, there is the icon of Christ on which he places his right hand when he swears.

Witness to his conception, pinned to his crib, overlooking his class at school, heading the procession of his marriage, and set on his breast at his funeral, the icon is the life companion of the Greek. ■

An open letter to President Bush

How Turkey is Like Iraq

In 1974, Turkey (45 million) invaded Cyprus (650 thousand), occupied 37% of its territory, expelled or killed most Greek Cypriot inhabitants in the occupied areas and started colonizing the occupied territory with mainland Turks.

The United Nations General Assembly and its Security Council condemned this act of aggression with a chain of resolutions. But no substantive follow-up action was ever taken.

Sixteen years later, in 1990, Iraq (18 million) invaded Kuwait (2 million) in a similar fashion and has occupied this small and defenseless Arab country. Again the United Nations General Assembly and its Security Council condemned this act of aggression with various resolutions.

In both instances the international community called for the immediate withdrawal of the invaders and for the full restoration of the independence and territorial integrity of the invaded countries.

It is quite clear, Mr. President, that Iraq's Saddam Hussein proceeded sixteen years later to act in a similar manner against Kuwait, having surely observed that Turkey's aggression against small and defenseless Cyprus was left unpunished.

In the case of Cyprus, the *pretext* for Turkey's invasion was a military coup against Cyprus's President Makarios. It was indeed a *pretext* and not a justification because, sixteen years after its invasion, Turkey continues to occupy and colonize the occupied zone of Cyprus with mainland Turks.

In the name of *protecting* Cyprus, Turkey has just divided its land and its people.

I would like to close this letter with two questions for you, Mr. President:

1. Is the Rule of Law and the U.N. General Assembly and Security Council Resolutions going to be implemented with effective economic and military sanctions only in *selected cases*, or everywhere in the world whenever naked aggression is used?
2. If the Rule of Law is going to be applied in the case of Kuwait as stated in the relevant U.N. resolutions, shouldn't similar action be taken in the case of Cyprus? This should be especially so, if we were to consider that Cyprus was and is a Western-type multi-party democracy while Kuwait was ruled by a traditional monarch.

Please let me remind you, Mr. President, what you have stated in a recent interview (presented by CNN). You said that the reason for the presence of over 200 thousand US troops in Saudi Arabia was to stop the act of aggression of Iraq against Kuwait and not to protect *crude oil interests* in the Persian Gulf.

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Above open letter was mailed to President Bush on 30 October 1990

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Austria, Alexandras 26	☎ 821-1036
Bangladesh, Xenofondos 4	☎ 322-6544
Belgium, Sekeri 3	☎ 361-7886
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New Zealand, An Tsoha 15-17	☎ 641-0311
Nicaragua, Syngrou 44	☎ 902-5807
Norway, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 724-6173
Pakistan, Loukianou 6	☎ 729-0122
Panama, Akti Miaouli 23, Piraeus	☎ 411-8497
Paraguay, Alopekis 2	☎ 724-9411
Peru, Vas Sofias 105-107	☎ 641-1221
Philippines, Xenofondos 9	☎ 324-1615
Poland, Chrissanthemon 22, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-6917
Portugal, Karneadou 44	☎ 729-0096
Romania, Em Benaki 7, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-8020
Saudi Arabia, Marathonodromou 71,	☎ 671-6911
Senegal, Akti Miaouli 87, Piraeus	☎ 452-6384
Seychelles, Tsokopoulou 10	☎ 684-7294
Somalia, Sikelianou 4	☎ 647-4201
South Africa, Kifissias 124 & Iatridou	☎ 692-2125
South Korea, Eratosthenos 1	☎ 701-2122
Spain, Vas Sofias 29	☎ 721-4885
Sudan, Ag. Sofias 5, Neo Psychiko	☎ 671-4763
Sweden, Vas Konstantinou 7	☎ 729-0421
Switzerland, Iassiou 2	☎ 723-0364
Syria, Marathonodromou 79, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5577
Thailand, Taygetou 23, Pal Psychiko	☎ 671-7969
Togo, Filellinon 7	☎ 323-0330
Tunisia, Ethnikis Antistasseos 91, Halandri	☎ 671-7590
Turkey, Vas Georgiou B 8	☎ 724-5915
United Kingdom, Ploutarchou 1	☎ 723-6211/19
USA, Vas Sofias 91	☎ 721-2951
USSR, Nidiforou Lytra 28, Pal Psychiko	☎ 672-5235
Uruguay, Lykavitou 1	☎ 361-3549
Vatican, Mavili 2, Psychiko	☎ 647-3598
Venezuela, Vas Sofias 112	☎ 770-9962
Yemen, Patission 9	☎ 524-6324
Yugoslavia, Vas Sofias 106	☎ 777-4344
Zaire, Vas Konstantinou 2	☎ 701-6171

UN Offices

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

Ministries

Agriculture, Acharnon 2	☎ 524-8555
Commerce, Kanigos Sq 15	☎ 361-6241
Communications, Xenofondos 13	☎ 325-1211
Culture & Sciences, Aristidou 14	☎ 324-3015
Education, Mitropoleos 15	☎ 323-0461
Energy & Natural Resources,	
Mihalakopoulou 80	☎ 770-8616

THE ATHENIAN ORGANIZER

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

Finance, Karageorgi Servias 10 ...	☎ 322-4071, 322-6014
Foreign Affairs, Akademias 1	☎ 361-0581
Health & Welfare, Aristotelous 17	☎ 523-2821
Interior, Stadiou 27	☎ 322-3521
Justice, Sokratous & Zinonos	☎ 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
Planning, Housing & Environment,	
Amaliados 17	☎ 634-1460
Presidency, El Venizelou 15	☎ 364-0502
Press & Information, Zalokosta 10	☎ 363-0911
Prime Minister's Office, Irodotou Attikou 19	☎ 724-0654
Public Order, Katehaki 1	☎ 692-9210
Social Security, Stadiou 29	☎ 323-9010

Banks

All banks are open from 8am to 2pm Monday to Thursday; Friday, 8am to 1:30pm.

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 Greece, Panepistimiou 21	☎ 320-1111
Credit Bank, Stadiou 40	☎ 324-5111
The following exchange centres are open extra hours:	
8am - 9pm, Mon - Fri; 8am - 8 pm Sat, Sun:	
National Bank, Kar Servias & Stadiou	☎ 322-2738
Mon - Fri 8:30am - 1:30pm. - 3:30 - 7:30pm:	
Hilton Hotel, Vas Sofias 46	☎ 722-0201

Foreign Banks

Algemene Bank Nederland, Papanigopoulou 3	☎ 324-3973
American Express, Panepistimiou 31	☎ 323-4781/4
Arab Bank, Stadiou 10	☎ 325-5401/2
Arab-Hellenic Bank, Syngrou 80-88	☎ 902-0946
Bank of America, Panepistimiou 39	☎ 325-1901
Bank of Nova Scotia, Panepistimiou 37	☎ 324-3891
Bank of Saderat (Iran), Panepistimiou 25	☎ 324-9531
Bankers Trust, Stadiou 3	☎ 322-9835
Banque Franco-Hellenique de Commerce International et Maritime S.A., Amalias 12	☎ 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,	☎ 3227471
Kolonaki Sq	☎ 361-8619
Akti Miaouli 47-49, Piraeus	☎ 452-3511
Crédit Commercial de France, Amalias 20	☎ 324-1831
Grindlays Bank, Merlin 7	☎ 362-4601
Akti Miaouli 93, Piraeus	☎ 411-1753
Morgan Grenfell, 19-20 Kolonaki Sq	☎ 360-6456
National Westminster Bank, Stadiou 24,	☎ 325-0924
Merarchias 7, Piraeus	☎ 411-7415
Dragoumi 3, Thessaloniki	☎ (031) 531-006
Société Générale, Ippokratous 23	☎ 364-2010
The Royal Bank of Scotland, Akti Miaouli 61	☎ 452-7483

Places of Worship

Agia Irmil, Aeolou	☎ 322-6042
Agios Dimitrios (Ambelokipi)	☎ 646-4315
Agios Grigorios (Armenian), Kriezti 10	☎ 325-2149
Agios Sotiros, Kidathineon	☎ 322-4633
Beth Shalom Synagogue, Melidoni 8	☎ 325-2823
Bible Baptist Church, Kourtesi 14, ☎ 807-7359	802-5345
Chrisospilotissa, Aeolou 60	☎ 321-6357
Christos Kirche (German Evangelical),	
Sina 66	☎ 361-2713
Church of 7th Day Adventists,	
Keramikou 18	☎ 522-4962
Crossroads International Christian Centre,	
Kessarias 30, Ambelokipi	☎ 770-5829
First Church of Christ (Scientist),	
Vissarionos 7A	☎ 721-1520
Jehovah's Witnesses,	
Kifissias 77, Maroussi	☎ 682-7315
Metropolis (Cathedral), Mitropoleos	☎ 322-1308
Mosque, Caravel Hotel, Vas. Alexandrou 2	☎ 729-0721
St Andrews Protestant Church,	
3 Papanikoli, Papagou	☎ 652-1401
St Denis (Catholic), Venizelou 24	☎ 362-3603
St Nikodimos (Russian Orthodox), Fililellinon 21	☎ 323-1090
St Paul's (Anglican), Filellinon 29	☎ 721-4906
Filellinon 21	☎ 323-1090
Skandinaviska Sjomanskyrkan,	
Akti Themistokleous 282, Piraeus	☎ 451-6564
Trinity Baptist Church, Vouliagmenis 58	☎ 895-0165

Cultural Organizations and Archaeological Institutes

American School of Classical Studies,	
Soudias 54	☎ 723-6314
Australian Archaeological Institute,	
Zacharitsa 23, Koukaki	☎ 324-4842
Belgian Archaeological School, Lavrion ...	☎ (0292)25158
British Council, Kolonaki Sq 17	☎ 363-3211
Canadian Archaeological Institute,	
Gennadiou 2B, Kolonaki	☎ 722-3201
French School of Archaeology, Didotou 6	☎ 361-2518
Fulbright Foundation, Vas Sofias 6	☎ 724-1811
Goethe Institute, Omirou 14-16	☎ 360-8111
Hellenic American Union, Massalias 22	☎ 362-9886
Institut Français, Sina 31	☎ 361-5575
Branch: Massalias 18	☎ 361-0013
Istituto Italiano di Cultura, Patission 47	☎ 522-9294
Jewish Community Centre, Melidoni 8	☎ 325-2823
Lyceum of Greek Women, Dimokritou 14	☎ 361-1042
Norwegian Institute, Erechtheiou 30	☎ 923-1351
Society for the Study of Modern Greek Culture,	
Sina 46	☎ 363-9872
Spanish Cultural Institute, Skoufa 31	☎ 360-3568
Swedish Archaeological Institute, Mitseon 9	☎ 923-2102

Educational Institutions

The Alpine Centre, 39 Pat. Ioakim	☎ 721-307/3700
American Community Schools	☎ 639-3200
Athens Centre	☎ 701-2268
Athens College (Psychiko)	☎ 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
Dropfeld Gymnasium	☎ 682-0921
European University, Apollonos 9, Varkiza ..	☎ 897-2125
Green Hill School, Kokinaki 17,	
Kifissia	☎ 801-7115/872
Italian School	☎ 228-0338
Italian Archaeological School	☎ 923-9163
Kifissia Montessori School	☎ 808-0322
The University of La Verne	☎ 801-0111
Lycée Français	☎ 362-4301
Mediterranean College, Akadimias 98	☎ 364-6022/5116
Our First Letters Nursery School, Kifissia	☎ 801-2697
Pooh Corner Kindergarten/Nursery	☎ 801-1827
Southeastern College	☎ 364-3405,
Amerikis & Valaoritou 18	☎ 360-2055/56
St Catherine's British Embassy	☎ 282-9750
St Lawrence College	☎ 894-2725
Tasis Hellenic International School	☎ 808-1426
Ionic Centre, Lysiou 11, Plaka ...	☎ 360-4448 324-6614/5
The Old Mill (remedial)	☎ 801-2558
3-4-5 Brit.Nursery Sch., Pal Faliron	☎ 983-2204
University Centre 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	☎ 989-5711
Amnesty International, Mavromichali 20	☎ 360-0628
Athenian Hockey Club	☎ 807-7719, 722-9716
American Legion Tziraion 9	☎ 922-0067
ACS Tennis Club, Ag Paraskevi 129	☎ 639-3200
AOK Nissis Club, Kifissia	☎ 801-3100
Athens Tennis Club, Vas Sofias 2	☎ 923-2872
Attica Tennis Club, Filothei	☎ 681-2557
Belgian-Greek Business Circle, Othonos 8 ..	☎ 322-0723
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,	
Dragsataniou 4	☎ 323-4107
Gliding Club of Athens, Pafsanioi 8	☎ 723-5158
Golf Club, Glyfada	☎ 894-6820
Greek Girl Guides, Xenofondos 10	☎ 323-5794
Greek Scout Association, Ptolemeo 1	☎ 724-4437
Greek Touring Club, Polytechniou 12	☎ 524-8600
Hash House Harriers Jogging Club, Kifissia	☎ 808-0565

Hippodrome, Faliro	☎ 941-7761
Overeaters Anonymous	☎ 346-2800
The Players	☎ 666-6394
Republicans Abroad (Greece)	☎ 681-5747
Riding Club of Greece, Paradissos	☎ 682-6128
Riding Club of Athens, Gerakas	☎ 661-1088
Spastics Society	☎ 701-5634
Sports Centre, 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 Zonis 57	☎ 861-3522
Athens, Cosmopolitan Lions Club	☎ 360-1311
Danish Business Association,	
Zissimopoulou 9, Glyfada	☎ 894-8848
European Economic Community (EEC),	
Vas Sofias 2	☎ 724-3982
Fed of Greek Industries,	
Xenofondos 5	☎ 323-7325
Foreign Press Association,	
Akademias 23	☎ 363-7318
Greek Productivity Centre (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, Athens Tower B, suite 506	☎ 778-3698
Rotary Club, Kriezotou 3	☎ 362-3150
Thessaloniki International Fair, Hellexpo,	
Egnatias 154, Thessaloniki	☎ (031)23-9221

Chambers of Commerce

Greek

Athens Chamber of Commerce and Industry,	
Akadimias 7-9	☎ 360-4815/2411
Chamber of Fine Arts of Greece,	
Mitropoleos 28	☎ 323-1230
Geotechnical Chamber of Greece	
Venizelou 64, Thessaloniki	☎ (031)27881718
The Hellenic Chamber for Development and	
Economic Cooperation with Arab Countries,	
180 Kifissias, Neo Psychiko	☎ 671-1210, 672-6882
Handicrafts Chamber of Athens,	
Akadimias 18	☎ 363-0253
Hellenic Chamber of Hotels, Stadiou 4	☎ 323-6641
Hellenic Chamber of Shipping,	
Akti Miaouli 85	☎ 411-8811
International Chamber of Commerce	
Kaningos 27	☎ 361-0879
Piraeus Chamber of Commerce & Industry,	
Loudovikou 1, Plateia Roosevelt	☎ 417-7241
Professional Chamber of Athens,	
Panepistimiou 44	☎ 360-1651

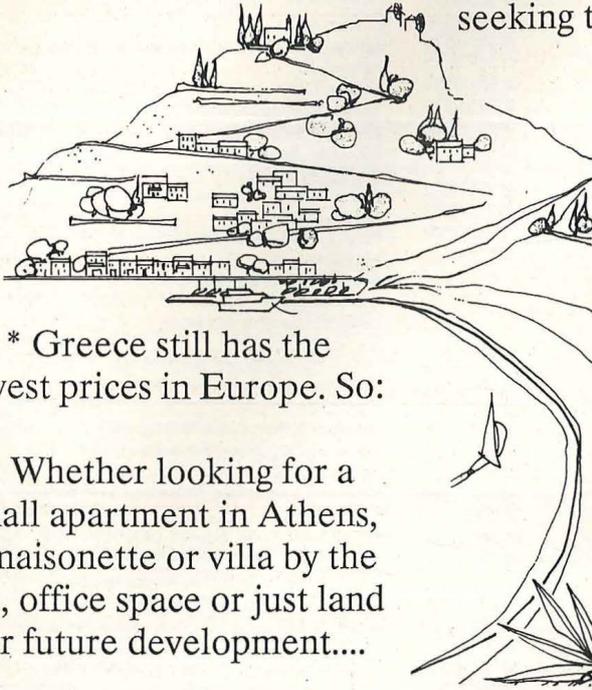
Foreign

American Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Kanari 16	☎ 361-8385
Arab Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
180 Kifissias	☎ 647-3761
British Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Vas Sofias 25	☎ 362-0168
Far East Trade Centre (Rep of China)	
Vas Sofias 54	☎ 724-3107
French Chamber of Commerce,	
Vas Sofias 7a	☎ 362-5516, 362-5545
German Hellenic Chamber of Commerce,	
Dorilaioi 10-12	☎ 644-4546
Hong Kong Trade Development Council,	
Vas Alexandrou 2	☎ 724-6723
Italian Chamber of Commerce,	
Mitropoleos 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 15	☎ 323-2622

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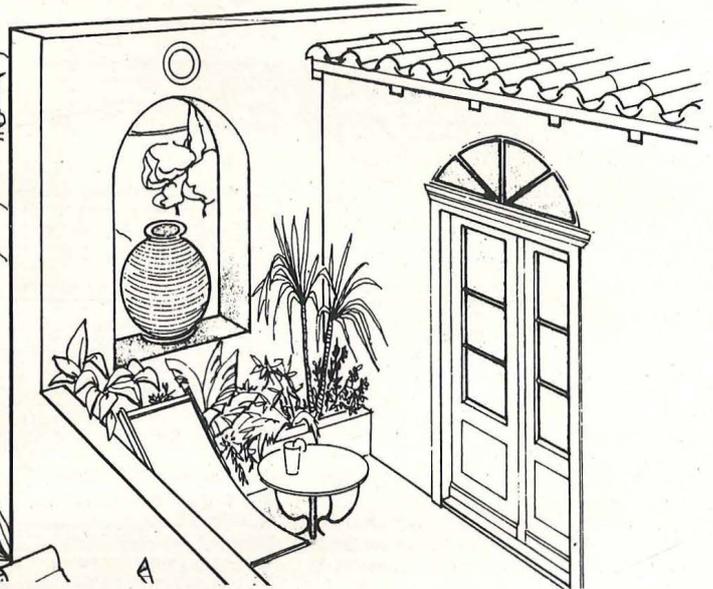
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Pride of the Force

Yannaki Xylonipinakides, the rookie traffic cop, knocked timidly on the door of his uncle's office at Athens Traffic Police headquarters on Aghiou Konstantinou Street and entered when he heard his uncle's gruff "Embros!"

"Ah, Yannaki my boy, come in, come in. This isn't the best time to talk over your problem, as I said to you on the phone, because I'm a very busy man. I can only spare five minutes. No more. So sit down, my boy and tell me all about it. But make it short and sweet please," the senior police officer said.

The young man sat down and cleared his throat nervously as he began:

"First and foremost, Uncle Mitso, I don't want you to think I'm ungrateful - you taking me under your wing in the traffic police and all that. I appreciate all you've done for me very much. Very much indeed."

"All right, all right," the older man interrupted. "I wouldn't have done it if I thought you didn't deserve it. Now let's get to the point. What's eating you?"

Yannaki cleared his throat again and then gulped and said: "I don't think I'm cut out to be a traffic cop, uncle. I've given it a try these last six months, but my heart just isn't in it. I'd like to be transferred to the security section."

His uncle looked at him aghast. "You don't like being a traffic cop? After all I've done for you? After all the strings I had to pull, first to get you into the Force, and then to get you into this department, so your Mamma would be happy, knowing I was keeping an eye on you? You want to go to another section? Why, my boy? For heaven's sake why?"

Yannaki shifted uncomfortably in his seat. Then he said: "For the first three months, uncle, I was walking up and down the Kolonaki and Syntagma areas putting tickets on, or unscrewing the number plates of illegally parked cars. When I got fed up with those areas and felt the nefos getting to me, you remember I asked you if I could be transferred to a northern suburb or by the sea somewhere where the nefos wasn't so bad."

His uncle nodded. "I remember, and I told you we had orders from above to concentrate on those areas and leave the rest of the city alone. During the Pasok years it was because

they felt it served the rich right to be fined and they wouldn't be losing any votes anyway, because none of the Kolonaki people or Syntagma shoppers had voted for them or would ever vote for them. In New Democracy times, the policy has remained unchanged, because they need the money and because they know these people can afford the fines and would never vote against New Democracy however angry they might feel."

"So you transferred me to Psychiko, not to write tickets or unscrew number plates, but to stand at the intersection of Kifissias and Ethnikis Antistaseos, the road that leads to Halandri, to blow continuous short blasts on my whistle and wave the Kifissias traffic along, regardless of changes in the traffic lights, until the drivers coming from Halandri and stalled on Ethnikis Antistaseos and those wanting to come out of Psychiko grew impatient after four changes of traffic lights and created bedlam with their horns with me running the risk of getting punched in the nose by an exasperated driver with strong political connections, in which event I would halt the Kifissias traffic and let them through."

"And when I mentioned to you one day, when you came to visit my mother, that I found it unreasonable to wave the Kifissias traffic on like that when the southbound cars got bottled up at Ambelokipi, anyway, and the northbound ones at the point in Kifissia where a derelict church sticks out and turns the three-lane highway into one lane."

"Yes," his uncle admitted, "I remember you telling me that and I told you waving the traffic along on Kifissias was an order from high up during the Pasok years when Mr Papandreou lived in Kastri and Ekali and the path had to be cleared for his limousine and escorts, and that nobody has gotten around to rescinding the order since Mr Mitsotakis became prime minister and nobody has to be rushed to and from the northern suburbs anymore."

Yannaki went on: "And when I wasn't doing that, I had to stand on the side of the road to stop motorcyclists who weren't wearing a helmet and give them a ticket. That really bugged me. I felt sorry for the poor bastards. Have you ever worn a helmet in July or

August, uncle? It fries your brains and you're more liable to have an accident then, than with no helmet."

"Ah, but you were also there to catch anyone going through a red light," his uncle pointed out.

Yannaki laughed mirthlessly. "It was a losing battle, uncle. I would stop one and six others would go through while I was giving him his ticket. And d'you know what one of them had the nerve to tell me?"

"What?"

"He said he could never tell which was red and which was green because he was color-blind. And when I asked him how he had been given a license he said he became color-blind after getting his license and only realized it when his accident rate suddenly increased. What can you do with people like that?"

His uncle sighed. "I realize you feel frustrated and all, but what makes you think you'll be better off in the security section?"

Yannaki shrugged and said: "I imagine it will be more interesting there, chasing down criminals, like Starsky and Hutch and Kojak. That kind of stuff."

His uncle laughed. "You've been watching too many movies, my boy. Life isn't like that, you know. You could get shot, like those two cops in the patrol car the other day."

Yannaki shrugged again. "I'd rather risk a bullet from time to time than die young from carbon monoxide poisoning, or get emphysema from whistling," he said.

"Also," his uncle pointed out, "you'll find being in security frustrating too."

"Why do you say that?"

"Because, my boy, you'll only catch a criminal or a terrorist once in a blue moon, if at all. Ever since communists became respectable our security boys don't seem to know how to deal with anyone else. No, my boy, the traffic department is the pride of the Force. Nobody in the government has any complaints about us and the ministry of finance is overjoyed with our work. After all, we're the only department that fills its coffers day in day out with a substantial revenue, particularly now that the fines have all been doubled. Stick with it my boy. Stay in our department and perhaps I'll have you transferred to Athens Airport where you can pretend you're supervising the taxi rank and chat up the air hostesses. How d'you like that, my boy?"

A New Era for the Co-Capital

After the October 14th municipal elections two of the three biggest municipalities in Greece had elected their mayors – Tritsis in Athens and Logothetis in Piraeus. In Thessaloniki another round of elections was needed to decide the outcome since only 1.3 percent separated the incumbent Dinos Kosmopoulos (New Democracy) and Dimitris Fatouros (Pasok and Sinaspismos) receiving 48.3 percent and 46.99 percent respectively.

The results of the 21 October election were thrilling: first Dinos Kosmopoulos then Dimitris Fatouros. Incredibly after 77,000 votes were counted, only 6 votes separated the candidates. However, as the night wore on, Mr Kosmopoulos pulled ahead and eventually won. The strain of the campaign and the see-saw battle on election night showed on his face as he tearfully made his victory announcement on television when the results were beyond doubt.

Mayor Kosmopoulos, although politically unknown in the rest of Greece has had a very active public life

in his hometown and is the son of a famous father who was active in the political, social and athletic spheres of the city, eventually having a street named after him. Born in 1928 and a lawyer by profession, Dinos Kosmopoulos has been chairman and a member of numerous administrative committees and boards, among which, the YMCA, the Boy Scouts, the Lawyers Association of Thessaloniki and the Harbour Commission of Thessaloniki. In the sports field, Kosmopoulos used to be the president of Iraklis Football Club, and has often involved in UEFA and FIFA as Greece's representative. In the political arena, he served on the city council from 1958 to 1962, and was elected again as part of the Kouvelas team in 1986 and consequently as city council president. Mr Kosmopoulos became mayor on May 7, 1989 when Mr Kouvelas left municipal politics. In addition to being mayor, he also heads the Thessaloniki Water Works and the Thessaloniki Regulatory City Planning Organization.

In a pre-election interview *The Athenian* spoke to Dinos Kosmopoulos about what Thessalonikans can expect from their mayor in the next four years.

The Athenian: One of the proposed projects promised by Mr Kouvelas when he was mayor, and one that you have promised to carry out is the *metro*. How is this proceeding and how will it be financed? When can Thessalonikans actually use it?

The Mayor: A special team of scientists from the city of Thessaloniki along with the assistance of foreign consultants, have finished the preliminary study. The *metro* will be underground; it will start from the train station and go along Monastiriou, Egnatia, Nea Egnatia, Katsimidou, Delfon, Papadaiki and

Dinos Kosmopoulos:
Thessaloniki's
Mayor for
the next
four years.

will end at Nea Elvetia. It will cover a distance of 7.9 kilometers and will allow Thessalonikans to commute quickly and without stress. This is the first stage of the project. The metro will be extended in the second stage eastward towards Kalmaria and the airport, westward towards the industrial zone, northward to Langada and northeast towards Kato Toumba-Harilaou.

The special team of scientists have also finished the pilot study which is currently being built along Nea Egnatia in front of the International Fair. This is a tunnel 650 meters long, of which the biggest segment is already complete. The pilot study thus far has been funded by the Municipal Radio Station of Thessaloniki (F M 100) but recently the government has made other funds available so as to quickly complete the pilot study.

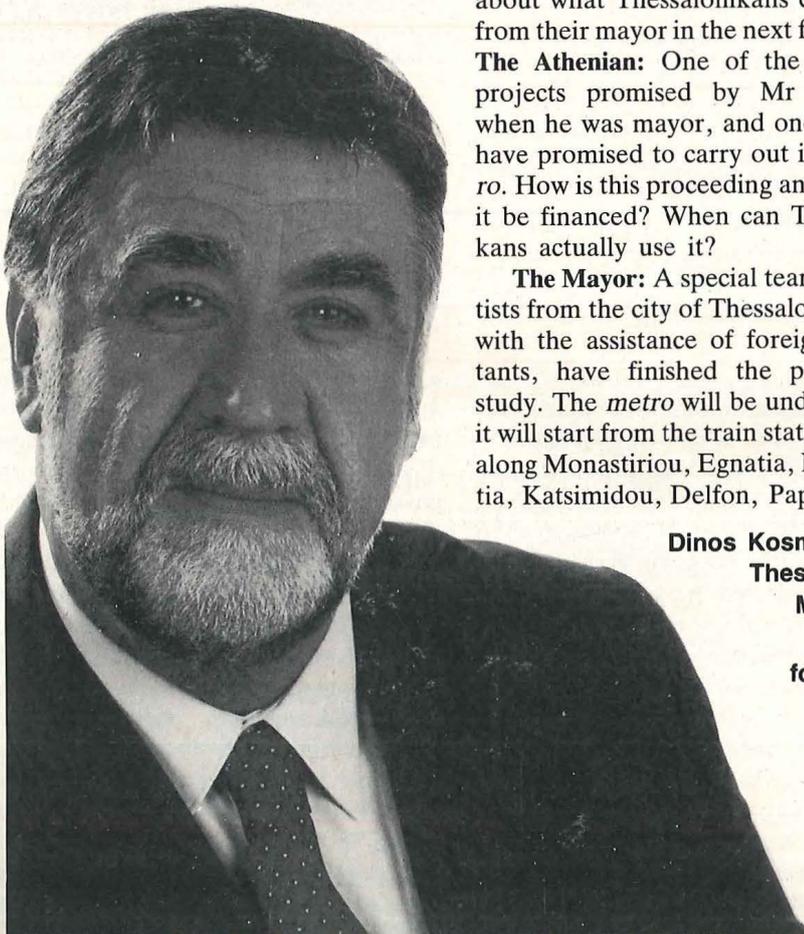
As you may already know, the prime minister at the opening of the International Fair in September included the metro as one of the basic projects that have to be built in Thessaloniki. Therefore, all the prerequisites exist so that Thessalonikans can be using the metro in five to six years from now.

The Athenian: Another project that was proposed by Mr Kouvelas and supported by you is the extension of the old *paralia*. At what stage of development is that project?

The Mayor: Again at the opening of the International Fair, the prime minister said that the government would push forward the extension of the seafront by 150 meters from the White Tower to Freedom Square (Venizelou). The project will provide eight lanes for high speed traffic and parking for 6000 cars, all of it underground. Above ground there will be parks and recreational areas which will upgrade the environment and the quality of life in the centre, so that it will remain a residential area and not be transformed into a purely commercial area. The project can be built and financed by the private sector, and there is already great interest in it by foreign developers.

The Athenian: The underground parking project at Dikititriou Square has grinded to a halt because of the archaeological finds made there. What is to become of this project?

The Mayor: Under the initiative by the city of Thessaloniki, digging began for the underground parking project at



Dikititriou until some ancient walls were found. The finds were made at a considerable depth and their importance has not yet been estimated, however, first indications are that they are not that significant. I want to emphasize that the city of Thessaloniki has completed the study for the project, has opened bidding and four large developers have already made their offers. The project will provide 1140 parking spaces and will do a lot to relieve the traffic problem.

The Athenian: Between now and the completion of the major projects, what is the city going to do to provide some relief from the traffic problem?

The Mayor: Besides the major projects we have shown interest in smaller scale works such as the widening of certain roads like Olympiados, Kazantzaki, etc., and the modernization and improvement of traffic lights so as to have a better flow of traffic. Also, to make possible the use of bicycles as a means of transportation and creation of a bicycle path network (the city has already finished the study). Lastly, to organize the existing parking so to facilitate the flow of automobile traffic and pedestrians, including the handicapped.

The Athenian: What are you planning to do to solve the water supply problem?

The Mayor: The city council has pointed out since 1987 that there would be a water supply problem in Thessaloniki and despite appeals to the then Pasok government, there were no projects whatsoever undertaken to add even one drop of water to Thessaloniki's water supply. The result is the shortages that were consequently suffered by the people.

However, as president of the Thessaloniki Water Works and because of my constant intervention, I succeeded in ensuring the city's water supply for the difficult summer of 1990.

Projects for the immediate addition to the water supply began last summer under the Tzannetakis government and have continued up to now, with drilling going on along the Axios River and simultaneously water supply works begun at the Aliakmon River. The bidding for the first phase of the project has already been completed. (2.5 billion drachmas).

Lastly, after the citizens of Aravisos destroyed three drills which had provided 50,000 cubic meters of water,

the Thessaloniki Water Works under my personal direction constructed 25 new drills which provide the city with 70,000 cubic meters of water, so as to assure the city's supply for this year. The solution to the problem however lies in the Aliakmon project; that is why we are putting the pressure on so that it will be completed as soon as possible.

The Athenian: What is being done to complete the sewage treatment plant at the Axios Delta so as to alleviate the pollution of the Thermaikos Gulf?

The Mayor: The sewage system and the central sewage pipeline are not the direct responsibility of the city. We are however pressuring those responsible, so that the central sewage pipeline is put into operation as soon as possible, even partial operation. First there will be a biological treatment and if that is not adequate, a chemical treatment will take place, until the Thermaikos is cleaned of its filth and is once again clean.

The city, although it does not have direct responsibility for the cleaning of the gulf, under its own initiative and at its own expense is cleaning the gulf of solid substances. It will soon use a special mechanical floating method, so as to have much better results.

The Athenian: What are you planning to do to increase tourism in Thessaloniki?

The Mayor: An increase in tourism depends on a variety of sources and factors. As regards to the city, we are aiming at improving the transportation system and simultaneously improve the environment with the previously mentioned major projects which will soon become reality following the government's commitment to them. Also, the city will insist on the completion of restoration works of various monuments and archaeological sites, so that they can be put into full use. We also plan to support the construction of first class hotels, a casino, improvement of the International Fair with some specialized exhibitions. Finally we will support all efforts from other sectors which aim at improving tourism in the city and in Northern Greece generally. The city is also trying to have a convention centre with all the modern conveniences built in Thessaloniki.

If Mayor Kosmopoulos makes good on his promises, the face of Thessaloniki will change radically. His 'think big'

policy, however, has been criticised in terms of suitability as well as feasibility. Defeated candidate Dimitris Fatouros, who also spoke to *The Athenian*, expressed grave concern about two major projects, the metro and the extension of the waterfront.

Concerning the metro, Mr Fatouros claims that the wealth of the archaeological finds being made three to five meters below street level will make its completion impossible if Kosmopoulos



Defeated candidate Dimitris Fatouros in front of the old paralia.

intends to carry out his plans for an underground system.

As regards to the extension of the seafront, Mr Fatouros, an architect, characterized the construction plans as 'amateurish' and, if actually executed, will be a catastrophe for Thessaloniki. The transformation of the old *paralia*, he claims, would change the age-old appearance of the sea front, thus destroying part of the city's history, devalue seafront property, and wipe out many shops which base their survival on their location. Also, the influx of 6000 more cars to the centre is exactly what the city does not need, since it would create a traffic nightmare during peak hours, and significantly add to Thessaloniki's already growing air pollution problem.

Be that as is may, Thessalonikans will be waiting to see if Mayor Kosmopoulos's ambitious plans will be realized, and if they do, whether they will function as described. *The Athenian* will also be there following the Mayor's activities. ■

Composer Who Probes the Soul:

Passion and soul are key words running through the conversation of Eleni Karaindrou, the intense composer best known for her outstanding musical scores for Theo Angelopoulos' trilogy of poetic 'road movies', *Voyage To Cythera* (1984), *The Beekeeper* (1986) and *Landscape In The Midst* (1988). A new album of hers is expected to be released under management of Manfred Eichmann on ECM probably during the Christmas season.

Karaindrou's varied musical background had provided her with skills necessary to be a truly eclectic composer. Her background is in piano and music theory at the Greek Conservatory in Athens while at the same time she studied archaeology at the University of Athens.

During a talk with her at her flat in Pangrati, she often leapt out of her chair to emphasize a point, then rushed to the piano to play a theme, while singing along. She would interrupt herself to point out underlying motifs. Passion seems to be a prime motivator while composing, a passion she earnestly wants to convey to listeners.

Karaindrou realizes that only if she has a strong identification with the subject matter and locale of a work and an open communication with the director at all stages of development, can she produce the mystical film soundtracks that add immeasurably to the audience's appreciation.

In the late 1960s, she had a scholarship in ethnic musicology from the French government and also studied orchestration and conducting at the Scuola Cantorum. "I wasn't in official exile from the dictatorship," explains Karaindrou, "but during this time and the years following it, I felt it best to study in Paris and continue my work there."

Karaindrou's first great success came with the music she composed for



Eleni Karaindrou

the song cycle "The Great Vigil" with poetry written by Kostas Miris and sung by Maria Farantouri, one of Greece's most memorable interpreters, then also living in Paris. Karaindrou has collaborated with Farantouri on many other works, including selections in her live concert at Herod Atticus.

"The Great Vigil" was recorded in Athens in 1972 and her career there was launched. Upon her return to Greece, she collaborated with composer Manos Hadjidakis between 1975 and 1982 as a founding member of the Third Program on ERT radio, distinguished by innovative and diverse programming.

At the same time, she began working in the theatre with a play of Shakespeare. She has worked on over 75 plays with many notable directors including Spyros Evangelatos and Jules Dassin. In recent years, much of her time has been spent with the Aplo Theatre, whose director is husband Antonis Antipas. Last year she won the prize for the best music for Aplo's production of Tennessee Williams' *The Glass Menagerie*.

Karaindrou's first cinematic score was for *The Wandering* of Christoforis

Christofis. This was followed by the music for Christofis' *Rosa* in 1982, a film about a famous Trieste pension once frequented by Rosa Luxemburg and later during the junta inhabited by various political dissidents, including Greeks.

Karaindrou's music has always been her best resume, leading to more projects once one is finished. When *Rosa* premiered at the 1982 Thessaloniki Festival and walked off with four major awards, including Best Music, among the notables on the jury was Theo Angelopoulos, considered Greece's finest filmmaker. He was so impressed by the score, he decided on the spot he must have Karaindrou compose the music for *Voyage To Cythera*.

Karaindrou describes her cooperation with Angelopoulos as "intense, always creative and interesting. He is a real poet, working with a broad view but with passionate attention to details." She adds, "He's demanding but his subjects have depth. Working with him is an opportunity to express my best quality work."

Karaindrou describes the process of writing an Angelopoulos score as "something like a fairy tale. He writes

the scenario with others and then we discuss it together." Through Angelopoulos' "expressive voice while reading the script", Karaindrou says, "I come in touch with the rhythms and find my motifs. All this is essential to ensure that the musical themes enhance the overall atmosphere." The total process, from outline to final montage, takes from one and half to two years, on and off.

Karaindrou's efforts have been rewarded with rave reviews of her contribution to Angelopoulos' films and awards for others such as Xanthopoulos' *Happy Homecoming*, Comrade and Marketakis' *The Price Of Love*.

Sales of artistic soundtrack records have been scant worldwide, especially in Greece. "I produced my own soundtrack recording from *Rosa* because record companies were reluctant to do so," explains Karaindrou. "All 3000 were sold and now will be reissued along with my other recordings." *Voyage To Cythera* has sold 40,000 records and was one of her favorite pieces of work because of her mystical connection with the locale.

"In 1981, I had the chance to holiday for a month on the remote Cythera, in a simple place with no electricity." Karaindrou relates, "There was something magical there, a metaphysical connection that was very strong." A year later when Angelopoulos asked her to write the music for *Voyage To Cythera*, she felt it had been fate that led her there.

Many of Karaindrou's compositions are in orchestral form, haunting string arrangements that perfectly enhance the misty poetic landscapes so magnificently captured by Giorgos Arvanitis, Angelopoulos' usual cinematographer.

Imparting the color of a place through instrumental solos is also of utmost importance to Karaindrou. In the theme song from *The Price Of Love*, set in Corfu, an Italianate flavor is imparted by guitars, in *Happy Homecoming*, *Comrade*, an accordion theme befits the Hungarian village of Beloianisz. "I expressed the *kaimos* (life-suffering) of the leftist refugees through a musician who couldn't read notes but imparted a folkloric color."

Karaindrou searched for a particular flavor, a special orchestration, for *The Beekeeper*, the second of Angelopoulos' trilogy, starring Marcello Mas-

troianni as a middle-aged villager who becomes estranged from his home and family.

Listening to *Reflections*, a composition by jazz musician Jan Garbarek, one of the leading artists at ECM, Karaindrou was mesmerized by the sound of his saxophone. It was intrinsically Balkan, yet not folkloric, exactly what she wanted. She had never met him nor had Angelopoulos, so she had little reason to hope he would agree to work with her.

After she called him and they met, she showed Garbarek the script and her music for it. He played it on the piano and sang the songs, and then enthusiastically agreed. Karaindrou recalls, "My meetings in Greece while working with Garbarek were the best of my life. I admire him, as a sensitive and passionate musician and he gave me the chance to express the best in myself."

According to Karaindrou, their improvisations of *The Farewell* and *The Waltz*, the sinewy saxophone embroidering the evocative piano themes, "express the inner voice of the film and are timeless." Karaindrou demonstrated her extraordinary versatility by composing her first and only rock song, the exuberant and catchy "I'll Hit the Roads" for *The Beekeeper*, one that became a hit on local radio stations.

Garbarek came to Athens in 1988 to play for the live performance of Karaindrou's compositions at Herod Atticus, a concert greeted with wild enthusiasm by the standing room only crowd and captured on a double cassette. "I am a pioneer in Greece with double records and cassettes," says Karaindrou. "Other ones include *The Beekeeper* and *Voyage To Cythera*."

Karaindrou's most recent score was for *L'Africana* directed by Margarete von Trotta, an entry in this year's Venice Festival which will open in Athens this winter. Von Trotta, director of *Rosa Luxemburg* and *True Story Of Marianne K.*, was an admirer of Karaindrou through her music for Angelopoulos' films.

Their cooperation in *L'Africana* resulted in a score von Trotta describes as "one that charms, is arresting and evocative".

Von Trotta comments, "From the very beginning, Karaindrou showed interest and combined intention and consequence as I have never seen with any

other composer." Von Trotta describes her films as "artistic cinema" and *L'Africana* as a classic story of a friendship between a German doctor, (Barbara Sukowa), her lover (Sami Frey) and a friend (Stephania Santreli), the betrayal of this friendship and eventual reconciliation.

Von Trotta especially notes Karaindrou's contribution to conveying the changes in the relationship between the main characters. "When the German doctor sees her lover dancing with her best friend and realizes they are having an affair, this moment is captured by the swinging, erotic and bitter blues Karaindrou composed."

Karaindrou explains, "The three characters are tormented because of things they do not confess. Their dance is one of subconscious repressed feelings." She continues, "Most of the music is symphonic, blending into the background of the film in a constant, almost obsessive way."

Karaindrou struggled with the score, "looking within myself for a deep faith which would lead to a miracle as happens with the heroine who is cured of her illness." She adds, "The music must convey passion, love, loneliness and eventual spiritual uplifting, the liberation." All these varied emotions are designed to be transferred to the viewers and cause them "to probe their souls." On the other hand, she feels her music also incorporates humor and "winks its eye at life."

Karaindrou is involved with composing the score for Angelopoulos' new feature, *The Hesitant Step Of The Stork*, starring Jeanne Moreau and Marcello Mastroianni and begun in November in Florida.

Karaindrou is pleased *Landscape In The Midst* won the second European Film Award, The Felix. "This means it will be shown in more countries and will open new roads for those involved in it." Karaindrou and husband Antonis Antipas like the US and she says, "I have a premonition I will work there. My character goes well with that of the Americans; they have an innocence, a childlike quality about them." ■

Erratum: In the Thessaloniki Film Festival (November 1990, p.22), the comment of Director Nikolaidis about Singapore Sling should read "The audience in Toronto laughed..." instead of left.

Addiction, Compulsion and Co-Dependency

Addiction is a very complicated and intricate process, involving many factors, tangible and intangible. As it progresses it eliminates positive life choices because, unconsciously, a person surrenders control of his life to the addiction. Some addictions can be managed with balance; others require total abstinence; all require an inward journey.

Addictions have a physical, emotional and spiritual cause. They affect all relationships. They leave a person feeling internally depleted, perceiving the environment offers nothing.

Recovery begins with realization that something is not working right and there is a desire for change.

Behind all addiction is *co-dependency*, which arises out of the dysfunctional family system. At the nucleus of all co-dependency and compulsive behavior is *shame*, which also arises out of the dysfunctional family.

Co-dependency is a specific condition characterized by preoccupation and extreme dependence on an external material person, place or thing to get one's needs met. When this does not work, trust is lost. Lack of self-worth and the feeling of shame make it difficult to depend on one's inner being and spiritual self. Over a period of time, this dependency becomes a pathological condition and affects the co-dependent in all other relationships. It is a dysfunctional pattern of living and problem solving which is fuelled by a set of unhealthy rules within the family system.

A dysfunctional family is characterized by divorce, sexual abuse, incest, verbal abuse, violence, addiction, or other patterns which force the members into unhealthy behaviors in order to adjust. These issues are passed on generation after generation.

Compulsion is the crisis of our time. Compulsive behavior develops during our childhood as a means of survival in the dysfunctional family. We adopt inappropriate roles and operate by covert, hidden and concealed family rules in order to survive.

When we are born into compulsive families we are raised to be compulsive. A child needs appropriate care, affection and attention, and when that stops or is withheld, in later life these needs take the form of compulsions. We need

all the money, all the power, all the ice cream. The behavioral aspect of compulsion occurs when people repeat behaviors that are harmful to them.

The World Health Organization defines addiction as "a pathological relationship to any mind or mood altering substance, person, place or thing that results in serious life consequences." Drugs, alcohol, workaholism, food disorders (anorexia and bulimia), shopping disorders, money and power addictions – any behavior can be an addiction when done compulsively. All of these are an unconscious effort to keep from reaching inside ourselves, an unsuccessful attempt to get our insatiable needs met.

Our culture accepts this as normal behavior and does not consider the devastating effects. We must help each other out of these compulsions and into freedom. This compulsive behavior is a "disability of the will". We are not whole or rational, and our will gets separated from ourselves. We lose our ability to discriminate and cannot trust or feel. We cannot let go or hold on when we need to because we cannot get our needs met.

We are all in this together. There is no 'they', it is 'we'; no 'them' but 'us'. Epochal changes are an important concept to consider in this whole crisis. There have been more epochal changes in the last 50 years than ever before in history. Usually in a person's lifetime there may be one or two significant changes.

The Addiction Cycle

There is an addiction cycle that Kip Flock (Director of the Life Plus Training Institute) uses to describe all addictions and/or compulsive behavior regardless of whether one is the identified addict, the enabler, or a family member.

Recovery from addiction depends on our efforts to separate addiction from living problems. All addictions begin and end with spiritual bankruptcy. The worse you feel in spiritual bankruptcy, the bigger the set-up in obsession. Set-ups include excuses, justifications, rationalities, alibis, thoughts, daydreams, fantasies, etc.

We need to stress the significance of the addict's creation of a belief system (obsession) that poses an unreal causal

connection between problems and picking up a drug (i.e., "He/she makes me mad and I need a drink to calm myself down").

Co-dependency or 'people addiction' is the most common of all addictions. We tend to everybody else's business and needs, but neglect our own. We give up our own reality and we do not get our needs met.

The most common form of co-dependency is the 'enabler' – the person in significant and close relationship with an addict. When the addict drinks, the enabler thinks he or she is responsible, and adopts behavior patterns designed to control the addict. This gives the addict the excuse to drink more and drives the co-dependent enabler into deeper and deeper despair, thus perpetuating the vicious cycle of addiction.

All addicts are also co-dependent. "I can only be me or feel safe when drinking, working, watching television, or helping someone else." There is a feeling that "I have to abandon my reality and stay in the vicious cycle." We must examine the nature of this cycle. We do not know why we are doing what we are doing. We cannot accurately identify our feelings. We do not know who we are. The only way out of this cycle is through the pain. We must recognize our feelings, acknowledge them, and then let them go in order to break out of the cycle.

We identify with external sources because inside there is shame and unmet needs. We cannot get to our wholeness, and do not feel 'adequate'. We swing from abandonment (letting go) to control (holding on) and in the middle is shame. Shame propels us from one side of the pendulum of stuck behavior to the other.

Examples of holding on (control) are workaholism, compulsive house cleaning, dieting, anorexia, hypervigilance, and being hypercritical. Examples of letting go (abandonment) include alcoholism, gambling, rage-aholism, TV watching, over-eating, money and power addictions, compulsive shopping, overuse of credit cards, etc.

The false self, or false ego, is expressed in the cycle of obsessive thinking, compulsive behavior and spiritual bankruptcy. The true self is trapped inside. This is the inner child, the life energy, the true, pure, good soul. our

original essential nature, the magical self. Inside this ball of shame, the vulnerable life energy gets bound up.

Many of us have multiple compulsions. Shame gets us into dieting, followed by letting go and over-eating. The hope is that we can come to recognize this, become soul conscious and contact our lost selves. We must build the bridge to our lost self and have a spiritual awakening.

There are three stages of recovery. **T**First: recovery, a five-step daily program. Second: uncover, which is original pain work, and involves returning to the time of the original pain. Third: discovery, in which we reclaim the lost self and our spiritual self.

The Five Steps of Recovery Are:

1. Avoid people, places and things that remind you of your compulsions.
2. Attend meetings for your recovery (such as AA, Alanon or others).
3. Generate support for yourself and others.
4. Avoid the first pill, fix, drink, joint or bite. One is too many and 1000 not enough.
5. Most important – meditate. Spend some *meaningful time* with yourself. Go inside and reclaim your lost self, your spirituality.

Do these daily. It is simple but not easy. It requires rigorous honesty for an individual to move out of compulsion and into freedom.

The next level, **uncovery**, requires identification of the sources of co-dependency. Co-dependency is internalized shame. Shame fuels all addiction. Co-dependency is a response to abandonment in the family. Once we have experienced abandonment, abuse, neglect or enmeshment in our dysfunctional families, we move into co-dependency. When and if a person recovers from addiction and compulsion, eventually they will have to deal with their co-dependency.

Coming from a dysfunctional family, we grow up as partial people seeking to become whole. We look for our other half, the person that we can become whole with. A co-dependent person gets into a relationship with another co-dependent with the aim of becoming complete, but $1/2 \times 1/2 = 1/4$. We come out with less than before and raise a family with less than we started with.

Enmeshment in the dysfunctional family means that our boundaries are violated, we have no individuality. We must separate from the idealization of the family and see it for what it is. In order to find oneself and reach a level of spirituality it is essential to learn from new relationships without this devastating attachment.

Shame is defined as the root of all addiction, compulsion and co-dependency. It is healthy to know our limits, but a shame-based person believes "I cannot trust myself; I am worthless, not OK." The inter-personal bridge is destroyed. If a person is shame-based, then, when other emotions are combined with shame, it results in 'shame binds'. Here are some effects of shame binds:

Anger + Shame = Rage

Fear + Shame = Terror

Hurt + Shame = Inconsolable Grief

We walk around with layers of shame swinging from escalation of feelings, which lead to disproportionate actions, to dissociation. If shamed, we cannot get our needs met. We get stuck on the see-saw of holding on and letting go, and are deathly afraid of change. Change may mean abandonment. A shame-based person either needs to be held and loved all the time, or does not want to be held at all. They want to be part of the community all the time, or refuse to even be in a group. All people need to be valued. The tragedy for a co-dependent is that if someone does value us, we do not like them anymore because we cannot respect someone who does not see that we are 'worthless inside'.

Our shame defenses keep people at bay so we can be the controller instead of the victim. Some shame defense postures that cover up unwanted feelings or unknown feelings are:

Rage – scare them first, then they cannot shame us.

Contempt – keep them away.

Power – keep ourselves in control of all interactions so that no one can get close enough to hurt us.

Perfection – act like I have it together so no one will challenge me.

Blame – anything that moves, shame it.

To move beyond these facets of being dysfunctional is a delicate and complicated process involving many factors both tangible and intangible.

The following transformation process should only be undertaken in the context of formal therapy.

12-Point Transformation Process

1. Realize what the compulsion is.
2. Identify the 'self talk'.
3. Actualize feelings.
4. Age regression – remember what it was like when you were a child.
5. Realize the abuse.
6. Actualize feelings about the abuse.
7. Nurture the inner child.
8. Express feelings strongly.
9. Challenge the shame voice.
10. Symbolically give back the shame.
11. Reevaluate the relationship with the primary care giver.
12. Be in a place of non-attachment and forgiveness.

There are many obstacles in the way of **discovery**. As shame-based people, we cannot be our real selves and do not want anyone to see inside. We need people to love us, yet we are afraid they will leave us so we keep on our best behavior to please them. As co-dependents, we are governed and motivated by external people, places and things. We must continuously challenge the shame-based voice and self talk.

There is no way out. The only way is to go through the pain and denial. From Carl Jung, to Bill W. of Alcoholics Anonymous, the New York Psychiatric Association, and the people who have made it to and through recovery... all attest that the only way to remove shame and addiction is to have a 'spiritual awakening'.

The need to fill ourselves with a mind or mood altering addictive substance, to be addicted and attached to people, places and things comes from our feelings of shame, spiritual bankruptcy and lack of self respect. We think of ourselves as 'the hole in the doughnut'. We expect others to validate us, and when they do not, we feel inferior and empty.

The only way to become free is to spend meaningful time with ourselves, meditate, and give us permission to be ourselves. We are spiritual beings. We must reclaim our rights. The people we had surrendered to have let us down. Our parents broke our trust at an early age when we thought of them as equivalent to God. Now we can re-establish our belief in ourself. The pure and precious soul that we are must be validated by us. We must turn to a source of power which we can trust.

by **Joan N. Derry**
US TV Producer
 of the series "The Addiction Network"

The Weihnachtsbaun and Cavorting with Candles

There are professional caterers who custom-design Christmas trees for those who are too busy to bother or who prefer holiday chic to Christmas cheer. They have sprayed the glistening green needles all shades of the rainbow and black. They have hung them upside down and draped their graceful boughs with gems worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

In short, to some the Christmas tree is merely a symbol at a certain time of year, when it serves as a centre-piece in a room where there are more spirits than the Christmas spirit. Sadly enough, in many places, a natural tree with its pine-scented freshness is too expensive to purchase. In Greece one used to be able to buy enough boughs to decorate an entire house for the equivalent of today's dollar.

Now too often the feathery boughs fold, and the tree, in the three or four sections, is packed away for another season. If you are one of the lucky ones who still display a real tree, be sure the trunk is firmly anchored in a container of water with two or three tablespoons of sugar added. This keeps the tree longer and helps retard the loss of needles.

The Christmas tree with its many legends has a long history with roots deeper than the Christian era. The wheel has turned again and its association with the Christian religion has been forgotten in many parts of the world where the inhabitants have other gods and other forms of worship. A traveler now finds brilliant displays of Christmas trees everywhere – even in Singapore, Thailand and Japan – indeed this bauble-laden thing of beauty has transcended all religious barriers.

Over the years the simple popcorn balls, silver stars (cardboard covered with foil from cigarette packs) and colorful Christmas cookies, which used to dangle in a profusion of primary colors, has been replaced by globes as fragile as the dying embers of a yule log. Now a single decoration can cost as much as the entire tree.

But there is at least one tree you should know about: hung with garlands of tinsel, strings of bulbs with glass baubles of every color, and sometimes with shining silver icicles which flash

with the jeweled reflections of the beautiful lights – like all Christmas trees, yet it is different.

For hanging in between the branches, among all the usual decorations, are small objects more precious than jewels; memories in three-dimension, friendship in solid state, and a past ever-present and forever in the future.

There are small handcarved and handpainted wooden elephants from Sri Lanka, a tiny hand-stitched sampler in a watch frame, a twinkling *Sandy Claws* and a candy cane from the US, a

small square of Delft tile from Holland, beautifully-sewn cloth grasshoppers from China, an alabaster pendant from Turkey, antique hand-blown glass bird ornaments from Germany, more birds of stunning beauty fashioned in Singapore from chenille pipe cleaners and yet more porcelain birds from England and wooden ones from Indonesia.

From Italy tiny angels play instruments for a choir only they can hear and Indian ropes of balls – originally meant for what? decorate an elephant, hang from a camel's halter or for reverence to a god? – hang close to crudely carved Russian wooden pencil and mushroom key chains which would have delighted a child.

A tiny carved and painted flask from Bulgaria opens to reveal a phial of the famous Bulgarian attar of roses and quite near a Greek googoo figure dances to the tinkling of a silver snowflake. A top with a spinning wheel of fortune finds room between papier-mâché apples and lemons, a glass ear of corn and fluttering paper butterflies from Thailand.

There are many more in the green branches, along with the usual shining stars and globes. Each and every one of them represents the memory of a visit to faraway places or is a gift from a friend sometimes no longer in this world – fondly remembered as the trinket finds its place on the symbol of the most sentimental time of year.

The fun of these souvenirs is that most were never designed for, or thought of, as Christmas decorations. Yet each is beautiful in its own way and cherished for memories which are personal but can be shared with friends. Each and every one is worth more than an entire scrapbook or photo album.

Start with this Christmas and ask your friends to bring something for your tree. There are only three rules: It must be something not originally a tree ornament, it must not be expensive, and, if possible, it must remind you of your friend's personality. On your next trip keep a lookout for that small object which can join all the others on your tree of memories. For safety's sake candles on a tree have been replaced by strings of electric lights. Soon even these can be supplemented by the



Rococo faience candlestick from 18th-century France

English, late 17th century candlestick

tree itself. Scientists have now developed a genealtered Douglas fir which glows in the dark!

Glowing candles still set a romantic mood although those who had to use them during the not-so-distant power outages (outrages, most would say!) probably weren't thinking of this particular use for them. Candles are always more popular during this time of the year, and although they have become very expensive (and will be even more so as the Gulf crisis continues), there is no reason for you not to make your own - Garibaldi did before he became a national hero!

All the materials are easily available, the only limitation is your own imagination. It is work, however, although lots of fun, so it is best done with a friend, sharing the fruits of your labors.

Molds can be almost any container, plastic and metal, which will give you the size and shape you want. Don't use ribbed metal cans, however, because it is difficult to 'decant' the candle afterward. Ribbed plastic containers are fine, indeed cooking oil bottles produce beautiful forms. The difference is that one can cut these away. Even cardboard cans may be utilized.

After selecting the container, it is usually necessary to cut off a portion from the top and then bore a hole in the exact centre of the bottom. This is important because if the wick is not in the centre the candle will burn with a lop-sided drip, wasting most of your efforts.

The wick should also suit the size of the candle; thicker ones for large candles. Although wicks with wire centres are available, it is easy to secure any wick. Since they are bought by the meter it is best not to cut the lengths first. Push one end through the container bottom and tie it around anything flat. Soft drink pull tabs are excellent, as are toothpicks. Tie the top end to a plastic spoon, chopstick or whatever and then cut - this method saves a lot of wick, unless, of course, all the containers are the same size. When making the candle first pour a little wax over the bottom hole, letting it harden, and then some more, before pouring the rest. As the wax hardens it shrinks, causing a depression in the centre which has to be

refilled - sometimes more than once.

Paraffin wax, much cheaper than beeswax, is fine for candles but one should add enough steatite to make up about 25% of the bulk. This substance causes a brighter flame and makes the wax more translucent. Envelopes of dyes in many colors are available as well as scents. It is claimed that one envelope will color ten kilos of wax, but you may prefer to keep the candle itself white and then roll it in dyed wax for a brilliant and beautiful coating.

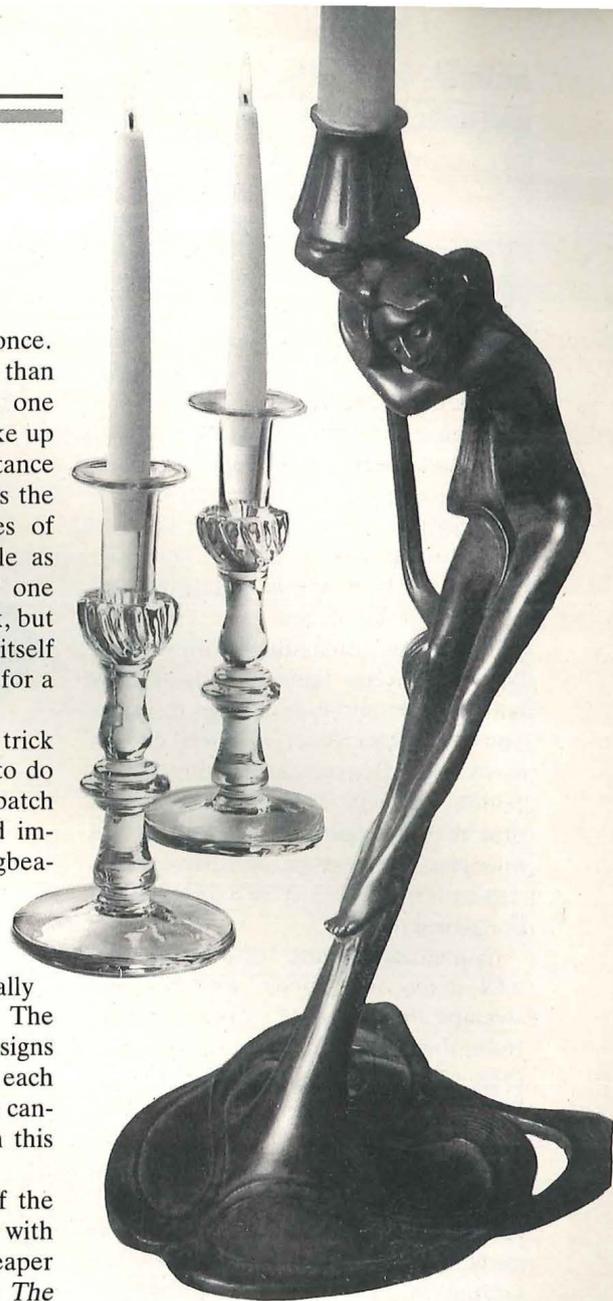
There is also another simple trick which mystifies most, but is easy to do and has a stunning effect. Melt a batch of wax, take it off the heat, and immediately start beating with an eggbeater. You will have a froth not unlike beaten eggwhite which must be slathered on the candle as quickly as possible. It is usually necessary to repeat the process. The entire candle can be covered or designs of patches can be done, turning each candle into an original. When the candle is lighted it will glow through this frosting with a beautiful effect.

The following are only two of the many firms which can supply you with everything you need, much cheaper than hobby and handicraft stores: *The Bee* is on Ag. Dimitri 24 (tel: 321-0644) just behind the church of that name. This is the second street beyond Athinas and runs parallel to it, near the Monastiraki Metro entrance.

At Aristophanous 28 (tel: 321-6158) there is a ramshackle shop selling, like the other, both supplies and the finished product, unpretentious, but interesting because here one can also see how candles are made. It also seems somewhat cheaper. The easiest way to find this remnant from the past is to go down Evripidou past Athinas as far as Meandrou, turn left and go up about one block.

Candles burn better, and last longer if chilled for several hours before use. Burning candles also help dispel cigarette smoke and their stubs, rubbed on recalcitrant drawer slides, move them smoothly along their way. Stubs rubbed on the threads of small bathroom pipe joints will usually eliminate slight leaks.

Old war veterans of the past centuries could have told you of other be-



South Jersey hand-wrought candlestick

Art Nouveau bronze, hand patinated candlestick. (The original was designed by Hippolyte Rubin, 1830).

nefits. For example, Napoleon's soldiers paid a heavy price for their loyalty. Thousands of them had to march across Europe to Moscow, from Moscow to Siberia as prisoners of war, and finally back across Europe to home.

With all this mileage their feet became severely blistered and the remedy was to bathe their feet and ankles with spirits and then rub them with the drippings from a lighted candle. The spirits healed the blisters and the drippings kept the skin soft and pliant. In near-starving conditions the men even ate candles. But in those days cheap candles were made from tallow. ■

Beavers are twenty-kilo hard-working water-dwelling animals with thick lustrous pelts which protect them from winter snows and freezing waters. They live in communal lodges built with twigs, stones and branches plastered with mud which have one level above water as living quarters and several secret entrances leading from below the water level to protect them from predators. They also store food (bark, twigs, aquatic plants) in underwater caches.

The most fascinating stories about beavers concern their building of dams across rivers and creeks so as to maintain the water level of their chosen home site. Beavers are nature's hydraulic engineers, able to fell trees and drag them to where they can be floated into place; they even construct canals through which trees from a distance can be maneuvered.

Sometimes these efforts created new lakes and ponds, marches and swamps and diverted streams rivers from their natural courses. In places they changed the land around them forever and truly created their own empires.

It was mainly because of this animal that much of the wilderness of North America was eventually settled. As early as 1600 French fur traders, the *coureurs de bois*, were trapping mink, marten and otter along with large numbers of beavers. The British conquest of Canada in 1763 saw the emergence of two great fur companies, the North West Company, and in the east, the famous Hudson Bay Company, which exploited this tremendously profitable industry under the aegis of the British crown. John Jacob Astor, who controlled the fur trade east of the Mississippi, made an abortive attempt in 1810 to establish a settlement at the mouth of the Columbia River, and worked the Pacific Northwest for the Americans, helping to lay claim to half a continent.

Eventually four powerful nations, France, Great Britain, Spain and the US, were vying for mastery over this vast territory. Through all this the native Indians were sought after as allies while their unknown lands became familiar to the thousands of trappers and traders who sought the pelts of many animals which became the symbol of the industry.

From the early 17th century to the middle of the 19th century the greatest

Beavers – Builders of Empires



For two centuries beaver made the man

danger to the beaver was man, who all but exterminated them on a whim of fashion from distant Europe. In 1760 alone, over 576,000 men's hats were made by England's hatters from North American beaver fur. Fur-mania extended to the most frivolous trimmings in women's wear and even the most humble wanted a scrap of fur attached somewhere, anywhere.

The madness stopped when tall silk hats topped fashion's list and by the 1830s and the decade thereafter a combination of depression, scarcity of pelts and the vagaries of fashion began to spare the beaver.

In England the beaver (along with boars, bears and wolves) had become

extinct by the end of the 18th century. Occasionally, a pair of beavers (they are monogamous) were imported and shown in country fairs. They were always a popular attraction 'because they could be petted!'

Dog tales....

Throughout the vast plains of the Wild West, trappers, hunters and finally cowboys, encountered large communities of an endearing little animal, the

prairie dog. They lived in towns which were very complex in social structure: each family or *coterie* protecting all members of their community by warning of danger with a special bark.

A coterie usually was comprised of two pairs of adults with their families of youngsters and babies, the males protecting the group from intruding neighbors and predators. Although abandoned tunnels were often taken over by burrowing owls and diamond-backed rattlesnakes, these posed little danger. Their mortal enemies were badgers and ferrets who easily could crawl into the tunnels, unlike the coyote who was very lucky indeed if he could catch a prairie dog.

Tunnel openings were protected from flash floods by dikes of hard-pounded earth which surrounded them. When Meriwether Lewis, of the 1804 Lewis and Clark Expedition, wanted to send a frisky, yelping specimen to President Jefferson it took five barrelsful of water to flush him out.

When cowboys took over the ranges for thousands of grazing cattle, these entrances were a danger even to the nimble cowponies who could not always see them quickly enough to avoid sending their riders crashing headfirst to the ground. Prairie dog towns are mostly gone now, and the sight of these alert little creatures standing on their hindlegs scouring the horizon for dangerous intruders, is fast becoming another colorful legend.

...and a Pause for Cats

Once a family 'back east' decided to make the long journey to the western plains in search of a better life, the process began by selecting a few precious possessions to take along. Family pets were high on the list, including the faithful cat, and if Tabby had kittens along the way, they were welcome additions.

Usually a patient cow plodded behind each prairie schooner and her milk could be shared with them. Kittens always made good gifts for services rendered or could be traded for some other valuable object.

Even ranch hands gladly made room for a 'mouser'. Cats were just as valuable as a comforting pipe during the long months around a winter camp, where a lonely cowboy had to keep watch over the range cattle. A playful cat was his only reminder of the ranch life so many miles away. ■

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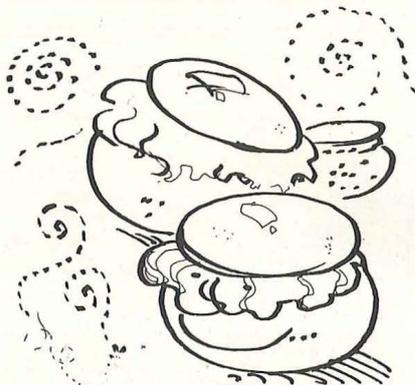
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Goodies from Gounis



The cozy shop seemed dim and sweet as a sepia print the first time I stepped into **Gounis Zacharoplasteion**. That was in 1963, and it had already been sweetening the Exarhia neighborhood at the corner of Harilaou Trikoupi and Eressou for 20 years or so.

A wooden showcase and counters overflowed with traditional pastries. Honey and cinnamon aromas floated around. Kyria Anthoula Tsanaki sat quietly by the cash register absorbed in her crocheting until a shopper ordered a dessert.

The ambience on the same corner is sweet as ever but strikingly renovated, glowing in brilliant Technicolor – a flash of air-conditioned sophistication. Recessed beams bounce off the pink walls and white counters. Sparkling mirrors dramatize the space that once seemed so cozy. Sounds of shoppers' voices and heels vibrate on the sleek surfaces.

But the brightest displays, myriad of desserts, bedazzle the eyes even more than the decor. Here are *milopites* (apple tarts) and *karydopites* (walnut cakes shaped into cupcakes rather than the usual diamond shape), *glosses* ('tongues' or ladyfingers), *pasta flora* (latticed pastry filled with preserves), syrup-dipped *melomakarona* and powder-sugared *kourambiedes*, mainstays for Christmas. There are candies, chocolate-covered *vyssina* (sour cherries) that have been soaked in cognac and sugar for three months, *pasta amygdalou* (almond paste) that Helenes have been making since Athena sprang from the head of Zeus.

Seasonally and on holidays, special treats reappear. The grandest of all for me in summer is *vyssino glyko* (spoon sweets) – the velvety flavor so much like my mother's in childhood, a tea spoonful brings tears.

Bestsellers are the trendy French specialties (with Hellenized labels of course): *soudakia* (choux puffs with cream filling, caramel glaze and chocolate topping (recipe follows), *troufakia* (chocolate truffles), *éclairs*, all kinds of European cakes and *pagotina* (frozen desserts).

Only Kyria Anthoula has resisted change. Her brown hair, still softened by a perm, frames a calm, familiar face. She is quick and quiet. Monosyllabic. Years passed before I learned that her sister is married to the owner of the shop, Alcibiades Gounis, a native of Epirus, and that the pastry chef is none

other than her husband. And I uncovered that fact inadvertently.

"Who makes all these pasteries, and where?" I would ask again and again, aware there is no kitchen or workshop behind the shop as there is next door at Asimakopoulos Brothers, the other well-known zacharoplasteion of the neighborhood (see *The Athenian*, December 1987).

O *Mastromitsos*, she finally disclosed one day last June, gesturing down Harilaou Trikoupi a block away. She gave no clue they had been married for decades.

I found Master Mitso, a short man with bright eyes and the ruddy skin of a gnome, melting chocolate. He was surrounded by huge mixers and marble counters in the long and bright kitchen, which comprises the entire ground floor of a building on the street. Trays of *éclairs* and a small barrelful of choux puffs had been baked and cooled.

A staggering smell of chocolate rose from the pan as he poured it hot on a marble slab. With a long spatula, a young assistant began working the chocolate to cool it off.

Showing the visitor the equipment, the unassuming pastry expert revealed how *soudakia* are made as he recited the recipe (see below). He then touched his knuckles to the chocolate.

"Too hot!" he said, and the spatula began moving again.

When the temperature pleased his knuckles, the *mastora* dipped an *éclair* into the chocolate and smoothed the top with a finger. But he said the puffs are glazed in caramelized sugar and dipped quickly in water to harden the top before icing with chocolate.

"Always use bitter chocolate for *soudakia*, no sugar in the chocolate," he urged, "and melt the chocolate in a

bain-marie (double boiler)."

Only with prodding, did he reveal his name, Mitso Tsanakis, and that he had been making pastries for 40 years. Yes, he was looking ahead toward retirement but, no, he could not name his favorite pastry. "All of them," he said.

Back at the brilliant shop where she reflects the gentle sweetness of a sepia print, Kyria Anthoula agreed. "I like them all. They are my children."

Soudakia (Cream-filled Puffs)

When expecting the infantry, use this quantity recipe from *Mastromitso*. For a smaller batch, try the recipe for cream puffs that follows.

- 1 kilo water**
- 1/2 kilo unsalted margarine or butter, softened**
- 1/2 kilo bread (skliro) flour**
- Pinch salt**
- 18-20 eggs, depending on size of eggs**
- Crema (recipe follows)**
- Caramelized sugar (300 g sugar melted slowly in saucepan with or without a tablespoon of water until caramel colored)**

Bitter chocolate, melted
Toasted almonds, chopped for garnish
In a large pan, mix the water, margarine and pinch salt. Gradually bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Transfer to a mixer and add eggs one at a time, beating constantly to make a medium consistency (not thick, not thin). Scoop small quantities of the batter at a time into a pastry bag (*sakouli*). Press 3/4-inch balls onto oiled baking sheets, allowing at least 1 inch between each. Bake in hot oven (200°C/400°F) for 20 minutes or until puffy and light brown. Remove and cool on racks.

To fill, the slit sides with the tip of a sharp knife. Squeeze the filling from a pastry bag. Dip each top in caramelized sugar and only the top quickly in cold water. Dip top in melted chocolate or leave plain. Sprinkle with toasted almonds. Refrigerate or freeze until ready to serve.

Crema for Soudakia (Cream Filling)

- 1 liter milk**
- 100 g cornflour (cornstarch)**
- 8 egg yolks**
- 100 g butter, melted**
- 1 teaspoon vanilla extract**
- 6 egg whites**
- 1/2 cup sugar**

Christmas Menu

Mix the milk, cornflour and egg yolks in a large saucepan. Bring to a boil, stirring constantly. Stir in the butter, then the vanilla. Cool. Beat the whites and gradually add the sugar. Fold into the filling. Stuff puffs with the filling.

Cream Puffs or Eclairs

An easy and dependable recipe that very young students have baked in classes. Makes plenty of puffs or 8 large éclairs.

- 1/2 cup boiling water
- 1/4 cup unsalted margarine or butter
- Pinch salt
- 1/2 cup sifted all-purpose flour
- 2 eggs

Cream filling (recipe follows)

Chocolate frosting (recipe follows)

In a saucepan, combine the boiling water, margarine and salt over low heat. When the margarine melts, add the flour all at once, stirring with a wooden spoon until the mixture thickens and leaves sides of pan to form a compact mass. Beating steadily, add eggs one at a time until mixture is thick, smooth and glossy. Remove from heat. For puffs, with a spoon, drop small mounds about 2 inches apart on oiled baking sheets. For éclairs, divide the batter into about 8 parts with much space between each. Spread into rectangles 4 inches x 1 inch. Smooth the top of each puff or éclair with a spoon. Bake at 190°F/375°C for 30 minutes or until puffed up and light brown. Cool on racks. Fill and frost as suggested in Soudakia recipe.

Cream Filling

- 2/3 cup sugar
- 1/3 cup all-purpose flour
- Pinch salt
- 2 cups milk, scalded
- 2 eggs, lightly beaten
- 1 teaspoon vanilla

In the top of a double boiler, mix the sugar, flour and salt. Mixing steadily, add the milk and cook over hot water until thick, about 15 minutes. Add eggs and stir. Cool slightly. Stir in the vanilla. Cool and chill until ready to use.

Chocolate Frosting

- 2 squares bitter chocolate
- 1 tablespoon unsalted butter
- 1/2 cup milk
- 2 cups powdered sugar
- 1/2 teaspoon vanilla

Combine chocolate, butter, and milk in top of a double boiler. Cook until well blended. Cool. Beat in the sugar and vanilla

Cream of tomato Soup

*

Rice with mushroom sauce

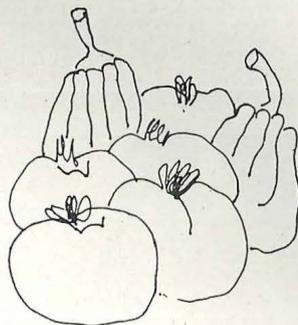
Brussels sprouts and almonds

Filled potato patties and tomato sauce

*

Rosedes

(or almond balls)



Cream of Tomato Soup

- 300 gr tomatoes
- 1 tomato skinned and shredded
- 1 carrot
- 1 celery stalk
- Bouquet garni (bunch of herbs tied together: parsley, thyme, bay leaf)
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1 tbs butter
- 1 tbs sugar
- Salt & pepper
- 50 gr white roux (butter and flour in equal quantities cooked together till golden in color)

Sauté in the butter the roughly-chopped carrots and celery. Add the tomatoes, the sugar and the bouquet garni, then 4 cups water. Boil till the vegetables are cooked and pass through a strainer. Put back on the fire and add milk and the white roux. Whisk and cook for another 10 minutes. When cooked, add salt, pepper, cream and the shredded tomato.

Rice with Mushroom Sauce

Prepare your favorite rice and serve it with the following sauce.

- 500 gr fresh mushrooms
- 250 gr fresh cream
- Basil
- Salt & pepper
- 2 tbs butter

Wash/dry and slice the mushrooms in thin slices. Sauté in butter until they absorb their water. Add the cream, the basil, salt and pepper to taste and stir over the fire for 5 min.

Brussels Sprouts and Almonds

- 500 gr Brussels sprouts
- 2 tbs flaked almonds
- 30 gr butter

Lightly toast almonds, cook sprouts in salted water till tender. Drain. Return to pan with butter and almonds, toss till well coated.

Filled Potato Patties and Tomato Sauce

- 2 cups very dry mashed potatoes
- 1 tbs chopped parsley
- 4 slices cheese
- Breadcrumbs
- Little milk
- Oil

Roll 1 cup potato on a floured board approximately 2 cm thick, cut out round 5 cm cutter. Mix parsley with remaining potato, roll as for first cup and cut 5 cm rounds, cut cheese same size. Press rounds of parsleyed and plain potato together with a round of cheese in the middle. Reshape and seal edges. Dip in milk, then in breadcrumbs twice. Fry in hot oil till golden brown, non-stick pan. Serve with your own favourite tomato sauce.

Rosedes (or almond balls)

- 650 gr almonds
- 350 gr sugar
- 200 gr fine semolina flour
- 200 gr honey
- 1 tbs ground cinnamon
- 1 tbs ground cloves

Rose water
Powdered sugar

Pound the almonds with the sugar in a mortar. Put the mixture in a bowl and add the honey (which has been diluted in 20 gr hot water), the semolina flour, the spices and knead until it becomes a firm paste (you may have to add semolina flour to achieve the right consistency). Shape the *rosedes* in the shape of dates. Place them in a baking pan lined with greasproof paper and bake in an oven at 200° for 20 minutes. When ready, sprinkle with rose-water and roll in the powdered sugar.

D'n'A



"The Lovers" by Jenny Melissinou-Papadaki

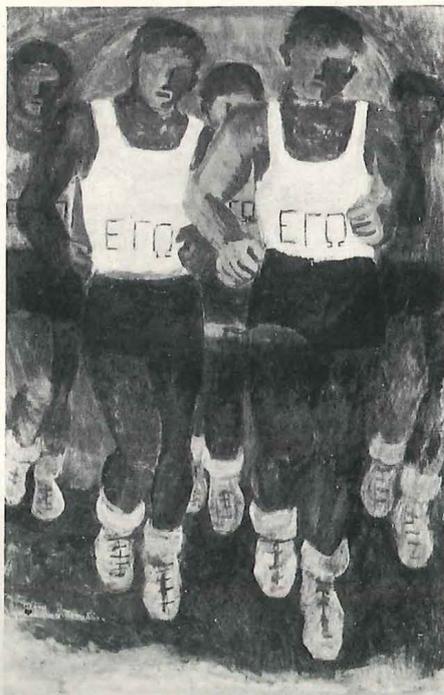
Tender Moments

Jenny Melissinou-Papadaki constructs on canvas a gentle imagery of romantic figures, idyllic landscapes and charming still-lives, some of which indicate a different perception of space due to their unusual perspective.

The paintings focus mainly on the tender moments of a person's life – a pending marriage, romantic love – eloquently conveying the artist's own love of humanity and animals. Lyrically rendered and highly emotional, they are sublime settings invested with a dream-like enchantment.

Several figurative paintings evoke precious moments of childhood: little girls gathering fruit in a country field; sunning themselves on the beach; exploring their images in the mirror. The simplification of form and deep expressiveness of these paintings reflects an association with the Nabi painters. It is best seen in the posture and close

J. Melissinou-Papadaki: "Anametrisi"



proximity of the two figures in the mother and child paintings entitled "Memories". They recall Emile Bernard's Bretonne women and children and beautifully imply maternal devotion and filial love.

A romantic atmosphere prevades in "The Wedding Preparation" as a smiling mother arranges her daughter's veil, and "The Lovers" whose sensual coupling is as emotional as "The Kiss" of the two young children. This juxtaposition of adult eroticism and youthful innocence is most striking.

In the "Anametrisi", or the gauging of one's abilities, Papadaki abandons the calm serenity for a more determined action as she depicts a group of young athletes running, evoking the essence of competitive achievement in every phase of life.

The transparent texture of Papadaki's brushwork and the delicate tonal harmony of her pastel hues is maintained by a palette of basic colors to which a raw egg is added. This special technique was developed due to the artist's allergic reaction to oil and varnish.

Papadaki studied painting with Professor Panayiotis Tetsis, has participated in numerous group exhibitions in the United States and Europe and has held many individual shows.

Dada Gallery

Niridon 6 & Pratinou

(Behind the National Gallery)

28 November to 17 December

Alluring Femininity

An exciting event not only for the beauty of his paintings but for his remarkable draftsmanship. On display at Argo Gallery this month are his enchanting 'girls' whose subtle sexuality enhances their alluring femininity.

Ahlas, in addition to painting in oil, also combines charcoal and oil on colored paper creating at once the unique quality of both a drawing and an oil painting. The pictures pulsate with the rhythms of powerful line motion – quick, spontaneous strokes charged with feverish movement making a striking contrast with the models' restful poses. This drawing technique when repeated in oil on canvas is enhanced by a hazy background whose smooth surface texture vibrates with transparent layers of beautiful color. The quality of the color generates subtle changes and tonalities.

The 'Ahlas girls' painted mainly from live models are shown in a dreamy restful repose within the confines of their rooms. Always barefoot, they are sitting in a chair or lounging on a sofa, singly or in pairs, pensive with a far-away contemplative look, and swathed by the curves of billowing skirts that add movement and line patterns. The informality of the posture and gesture reflects the feelings and emotions of that particular moment. The fluid line of Ahlas' expert drawing skill punctuates every body contour and detail, while its dazzling motion travels spontaneously with strength and vigor.

The paintings are mostly interior scenes with still-life details surrounding the figures – a table with copper pots, clothes draped on a chair or a shirt hanging on the wall which, materialize as small still-life paintings, a painting within a painting.

Most striking is the drawing of a girl who seems to have just sat down on a step, knees high and bare legs showing under a wide flowing skirt. The pose echoes the carefree image of a young girl catching her breath while the flashes of quick, colored strokes that build up the figure evoke the aura of a spring landscape.

The individual poses are most expressive. Even a minimal body motion conveys powerful feelings, as in the oil painting of the young girl sitting very still in her chair. The tilt of the head, the focus of the eyes wandering out of the canvas, the pressure of the arms against the chair, reflect the tension of strong emotions baring the subject's inner sensitivities.

Lambros Ahlas is a Greek-American from California who has been living and working in Greece since 1962. He studied at the American Art School in New York with the well-known artist, Raphael Soyer, and has been exhibiting his work regularly both here and in New York since 1952. He has participated in many group shows at the San Francisco Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum of Art and the National Institute of Arts and Letters in New York, etc, and has received several awards and prizes, such as the Ingersoll Award of the Carnegie Institute, the Childe Hassam Purchase Prize of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, and many others.

*Argo Gallery
Merlin 8, Kolonaki,
Until 7 December*



Pensive girl by Lambros Ahlas

Barefoot girl by Lambros Ahlas



KATEY'S corner



Katey Angelis

★ MERRY CHRISTMAS

What a fortunate person I am to be able to begin my thoughts of the joyous Christmas season at the beginning of November. In an international community such as ours, there are many people of many faiths and beliefs bringing a deeper meaning to the holiday season. This year, which began with such elation

over the changes in our world, is more uncertain at its end, but holds promises for the future. With most of the world thinking in terms of unity and togetherness, there cannot be but positive results.

★ There will no doubt be many programs of Christmas music in the various churches to bless the season, but it is nevertheless good news that the **Athens Singers**, under the direction of Carol Johns, will be presenting two concerts. On 13 December they will be at the German Church on Sina Street and on 14 December in Kifissia at the Cultural Centre. Presenting Christmas favorites as well as the glorious Vivaldi's "Gloria", the evenings should be both inspirational and enjoyable. **The Women's International Club** (WIC Choraleers) will give a performance at the Hellenic-American Union the evening of 4 December. This group of ladies who sing for the pleasure of it, will be presenting an evening of in-

ternational and American carols, also under the direction of Carol Johns. The evening will feature solos by Anthea Gavoyannis as well as caroling by the audience.

★ For those of you who like not only to give joy to the recipients of your **Christmas cards** but also to help the organizations doing the selling, there are several opportunities. You may already have purchased some of the lovely recycled cards from the Animal Welfare Bazaar. Other possibilities are from the Family and Child Care Centre (telephone 775-6642), the Spastics Society (Telephone 701-8158) or UNICEF (Xenia 3, Ambelokipi).

★ For those who like to do their Christmas cooking by phone rather than in their kitchens, some ladies of the foreign community have enterprisingly gone into business in ways that can help. You can contact **The Country Kitchen** for traditional Christmas desserts at 805-2663 or 802-6221 and **EDO** for complete party packages or ordering of special delicacies (telephone 801-0263). If, however, you decide to do it yourself and don't really know how, it is time to give a call to the **Ambrosia Cooking School** which specializes in Greek cooking and will provide you with invaluable information. Call them at 641-1134 (leave message) or 651-1961. These ladies speak several languages, so communication should be no problem.

★ A fine idea as a Christmas gift for your wife or husband are tickets for the annual fund-raising **Propeller Club Ball**. Since this popular social event is being held early in the New Year (1 February), the gift of this lovely evening together is both timely and appropriate. Chairman Savvas Kalafatidis promises super dance music, a special dinner and – who knows – you may win prizes



Ascintillating fund-raising fashion show held in the spacious gardens of the residence of HE the South African Ambassador Dr S.G.A. Golden and his wife recently produced a substantial amount for the organization of "Disabled and People with Other Special Needs" under the protection of the wife of the Prime Minister, Mrs Marika Mitsotakis. The fashions which were by the Mavropoulos brothers with jewellery by Mr Arsenis Vildiridis delighted the more than 600 guests who further enjoyed the sit-down dinner and dancing. A special surprise was the arrival of the Prime Minister to join his wife. Mrs Mitsotakis (right) greeted guests with the Ambassador and Mrs Golden.

that carry the two of you away to a Caribbean island or... Now *that's* a Christmas present! Join your friends at the Winter Cruise Ball.

★ The month has produced major changes in the **Diplomatic Corps**. After twelve years in Athens, HE the Saudi Arabian Ambassador A. Al-Malhook has become the Dean. He, his wife and their family have always been very active in the community, and the various philanthropic events that have been held at the Embassy residence through the years have benefited diverse organizations such as the Children of Lebanon and the Spastics Society of Athens. The continuity that will be maintained within the Diplomatic Corps is wel-



Mr Maurice Bailey, famous architect and interior decorator, has really created a beautiful ambiance in the new Polo Club (formerly Pan Bar) of the Athens Hilton Hotel. Comfortable English arm chairs and banquettes, collector's polo prints, a welcoming fireplace for winter, and warm colors combine to make the room a pleasurable place to greet your friends – and maybe stay a while. In our photo from left, is Mr Steve Georghiou, General Manager of the Hilton, who was on hand with his wife to introduce friends and hotel guests to the new facility, HE the American Ambassador Mr Michael Sotirhos and his wife (not shown), and Mr Bailey.

come. The other major change involves the actual loss of a country from their midst. On 3 October 1990, HE the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany Graf von der Schulenburg invited all of official Athens for a Vin d'honneur on the occasion of the Day of German Unity. The Prime Minister Constantine Mitsotakis was in attendance with most of the members of Parliament, the Diplomatic Corps, Greek and foreign journalists and representatives of the business community. It was a momentous occasion. The departure of HE the Ambassador Sukri Gajaseeni and his wife Suree for retirement in Thailand was preceded by many social events. The Embassy, in conjunction with Thai Airlines, has been very busy in promoting tourism to Thailand (witness the recent Taste of Thailand promotion) and in actively assisting various scholarship and philanthropic projects at the American Community Schools. In 1988, Mrs Gajaseeni was the Honorary President of the Women's International Club. HE the Ambassador of Ireland Eamonn Ryan and his wife are on their way to Brussels where the Ambassador will continue to represent his country. During their stay here in Greece they have both actively promoted Greek-Irish relations. We wish them every success.

★ We would like to give a big welcome to the new **British Council Director** Dr John Munby, OBE, his wife Lilian and their family. Dr Munby comes to Greece from his post as Controller Libraries, Books and Information at British Council Headquarters, London, and has had previous representation assignments in Kuwait and Singapore. They look forward to a happy assignment in Greece.

★ The Embassy of Finland, the National Gallery and

Alexandros Soutzos Museum paid tribute to the architecture of the Finnish master **Alvar Aalto** with an exhibition and series of outstanding events recently. HE the Finnish Ambassador Erkki Tulikainen and his wife were in attendance at the exhibition and lectures and many Athenians were delighted that Mrs Svetlana Halttunen, lately of the Finnish Embassy here, was able to return to give a concert.

★ Snippets: The paintings and exceptional sculptures in crystal of the Swedish artist **Ulrica Hydman-Vallien** were recently on exhibit at the Skoufa Gallery under the sponsorship of Kosta Boda... As you can imagine, the introduction of the super **Belgian beer Lager Stella Artois** to the Greek market was an especially hilarious occasion in the Kava Bar at the Athenaeum Intercontinental Hotel. You don't have to be Belgian to enjoy this lovely light appellation... Have you heard that Anna Generalis, President of the **Greek National Association for Epilepsy** was in New York recently to accept an award at the 100th annual convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs? The Greek Association was honored for its continuing efforts to offer guidance to epileptics. Congratulations!... Dr Aris Demetriadis has announced the establishment of the **Aridemi International Human Relations Institute** of Athens by providing a bulletin of their activities. As their goal is increasing international concern for human rights and the acceleration of steps towards freedom and justice where they do not exist, you may want to hear more about them by telephoning 721-6564... The Japanese Embassy is to be thanked for bringing musicians to Athens in order to present their music to new audiences. The renowned musicians Kicho Takano and Taizan Kawamura of Shakuhachi gave a



Clowns and more clowns, ghosts and goblins, as well as environmentally-attired garbage cans graced the Halloween party at the American Community Schools. Given annually by the parents to raise funds for scholarships, this widely successful fun fair must be quite a revelation for non-American kids and parents attending for the first time. Many sorts of games were organized in every corner of the gymnasium, all accompanied by shouts of joy at each success. Traditional – as well as not-so-traditional – food was available in seemingly inexhaustible quantities.

well attended presentation of **traditional Japanese music** in the beautiful salon of the Maria Callas Athenaeum Conservatory... The new brochures announcing the **Celebrity Cruises of Chandris Lines** are just marvelous. There is a whole book for Bermuda and the Caribbean comes in two separate ones. Cruising is the wave of the future: how can anyone resist the lure of all-in vacations combined with super destinations?... If you missed the outstanding performance of the **Maelgwn Male Voice Choir** from Wales, you really missed something! Under the auspices of the British Council, they performed both at the Athens College Theater and for the Dimitria Festival in Thessaloniki to unusually enthusiastic audiences... You may have missed the **Saint Andrew's Night Ball** which was the initial effort of the new society of the same name under the patronage of HE the British Ambassador Sir David Miers. But you can still get in touch with them by telephoning 722-6771 for



Our photo, taken at a recent luncheon of the Propeller Club which was held in the Hesperides Room of the Athens Hilton Hotel, gives us an opportunity to introduce the newly-arrived Deputy Chief of Mission of the American Embassy, Mr James A. Williams. The featured speaker for the day, Mr Leon Melas is Chairman of the Board of the Federation of Greek Industries. The picture shows (from left) Mr Melas, the President of the Propeller Club Kostas Papagiannakopoulos and Mr Williams.

membership information... A recent fashion show by the **Czechoslovak Centrotex Company**, was a very special event presented under the patronage of the wife of the Ambassador of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Mrs Milada Lajkova, at their residence in Psychiko... The Embassy of Argentina continued to be busy this past month with the appearance of renowned Argentinian pianist **Rosa Antonelli** in the salon of the Maria Callas Athenaeum...

The **Octoberfest celebration** organized by Lufthansa and the Ledra Marriott was real fun! General Manager Renato Sandmeier greeted guests on opening night, and for ten days thereafter Athenians were able to indulge with German sausages washed down with abundant quaffs of beer and schnapps in the Zefiros Restaurant... Many Athenians were enchanted to find that the British Council was screening again the inimitable **84 Charing Cross Road** which was the story of the long-term friendship of an American writer and the

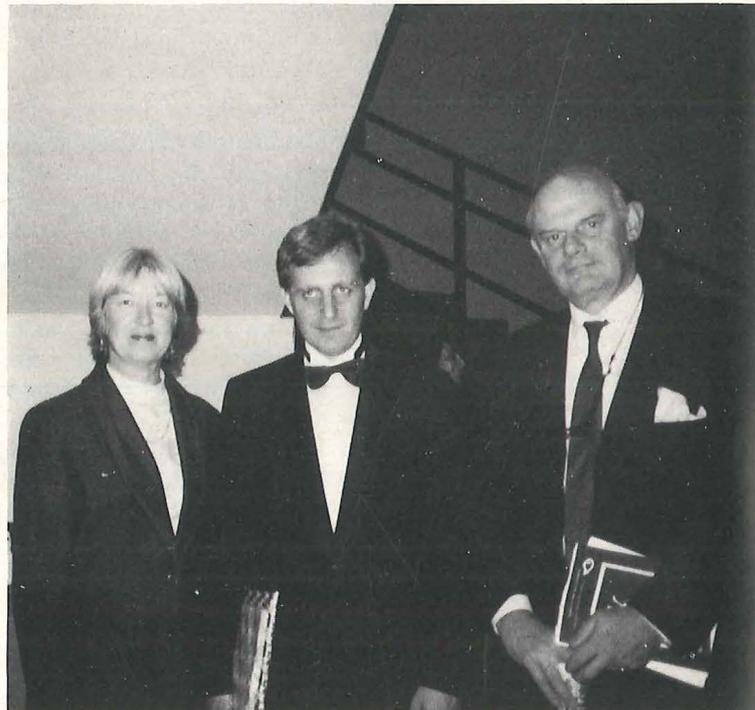
owner of an antiquarian bookshop in England. As lovely as ever.

★ **Looking Ahead:** Following their very successful recent fashion show at the Athens Hilton Hotel, the **ELEPAP** (Hellenic Organization for the Protection and Rehabilitation of Crippled Children) is already busily preparing for its annual **Christmas Bazaar** on 8 December. Don't miss it! (telephone 7212780).

★ The annual panigyri involving **the blessing of the cars** (2 December) at the historic Saint Barbara's Catholic Church at Lavrion will be followed this year by a fundraising lunch. The cacophony of the tooting cars must be participated in to be appreciated (telephone 895-8694).

★ Having thoroughly enjoyed the shopping at the **Hellenic Animal Welfare Bazaar**, it is now time to think of having a jolly time at their **Third Annual Ball** on 8 December in support of the

Pianist Billy Eidi, well-known in Athens for his annual philanthropic performances, recently performed a well-rounded program at the Athens College Theatre. The audience was impressed by his maturing talent and especially by the development of an imposing personal style. Mr Eidi has lived in Paris since 1975, playing regularly in France, Europe and the Middle East where he has premiered works by Sauguet, Milhaud, Guy Sacre, Maurice Jaubert and Jean Francaix. His recent well-attended performance, under the patronage of HE the British Ambassador and Lady Miers, was in aid of the Spastics Society of Athens. In our photo, the artist is between the Ambassador and Lady Miers.



Spartathlon '90, annual ultra-distance race from Athens to Sparta commemorating the 490 BC run of messenger Pheidippides to request assistance from the Spartans, had more participants – as far away as Japan – than ever before. Ever since the inception of the race in 1983, a team of volunteers from the Nea Makri US Communications Base had helped the runners over the most arduous part of the run at Sangas Pass (always in the middle of the night). With the base closed, the Boy Scouts of Hellenikon Air Force Base came to the rescue. The troop, under Scoutmaster Todd M. Van Cantfort, stepped into the breach and saved the day. As usual, Yannis Kouros of Greece came in first, by hours. Our photo shows the sixth place runner Roy Pirrung from the US being congratulated by the Mayor of Sparta.

building project at Koropi. Full details are in Focus. See you there!

★ Did anyone else have a bit of the quiet chuckle on reading in the middle of a three-week postal strike in Greece the following: "Greece will assume the presidency of European Post Office Services in October for the two following years. The presidency is also concerned with telecommunications."

★ In closing, let me remind you that *The Athenian* makes a most pleasurable gift both for those of your friends who have just arrived in Athens and those who are leaving. Let us visit their homes 12 times in the year to bring glimpses of Greece, a bit of fun now and then and basic information on their new (or former) home. Have a lovely holiday!



Antonia Papatzanaki "In Tension", at Pleiades

ART

The Institut Français presents from 6 to 31 December the paintings of the French painter Christine Robion who has lived and worked in Greece since 1988. The exhibition is inspired by the book by Raymond Queneau *Loin De Rueil*, in which the central protagonist escapes from reality and constructs

with his fantasy many possible worlds which will not become reality. His philosophical aim and his humorous treatment of human destiny is well suited for the figurative work of Christine Robion. Paintings of Christine Robion will be exhibited simultaneously at the Gallery Pleiades.

On 10 December **ORA** will exhibit the paintings of Mar-

kos Kabanis and the ceramics of Lela Stamatiou. Kabanis studied painting in London and has participated in many exhibitions in Greece, Spain, Canada and the US. His favourite themes are small still-lives, landscapes, compositions of interior spaces. The Phoenix Gallery in London will show his works in April and May 1991.

Stamatiou studied painting and Byzantine painting in Athens. She started ceramic works ten years ago. She has participated in many group shows but this is her first individual show, consisting of ceramics and ceramic sculptures. Until 11 January 1990. On 3 December **Yakinthos** will open a group exhibition "Figurative Proposals" which is organized every year at the same time. The showing is centered around 30 artists who lived during the 19th century till the present. The exhibition reveals the variety of styles and techniques of artists over the past 150 years; there are 40 works of oil paintings, water colors, drawings, etc. Until 31 December.

Antonia Papatzanaki is showing her neon sculptures at Pleiades from 15 November until 8 December. It is her first individual exhibition in Athens after returning from Vienna, where she studied with a scholarship Herder-Studienstipendium (FVS Hamburg Foundation). Papatzanaki combines color and light with Plexiglas, fluorescent threads and neon tubes to create her magical sculptures. Yiannis Kolokotronis, art historian and curator at the Pierides Gallery, qualified her sculpture as "an artistic perusal of the Galactic space-time."

EXHIBITIONS

The Cycladic and Ancient Greek Art Museum is exhibiting the "Cycladic Civilization - Naxos in the 3rd Millennium BC" until 19 March 1991. This is made possible thanks to the initiative of Dolly N. Goulandris, President of the N.P. Goulandris Foundation.

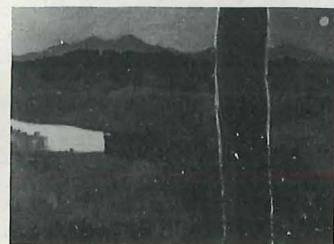
The Cycladic objects come from the Naxos Archaeological Museum and the Apeiranthos Collection together with some artifacts recovered from the excavations on Naxos (now in the Cycladic collection of The National Archaeological Museum). The intention of the Goulandris Foundation is to present the visitor with a scientifically documented picture of the various aspects of life and art in Naxos in the 3rd millennium BC. ...It is a real success!



Marble seated female figurine (Cycladic Museum)



Puppet Poseidon at Astrolavos



Mania Lyritzi, "Site", at HAU



Borodin String Quartet

MUSIC

The Conservatoire Philippos Nakas opened November 1990 with their third series of concerts, "The Youths for Youth" which includes 18 concerts in Athens, nine in Thessaloniki and will continue till May 1991. At the same time, the series of guitar concerts has begun and will present ten recitals of well known guitarists. On 15 December at 9:00pm, The Athens College Theatre will present the **Borodin Quartet**. The famous Russian quartet will give a unique concert for the 150 years since the birth of Tchaikovsky in works by A. Borodin (String Quartet, Opus 2 in D major), D. Shostakovich (String Quartet No. 8, Opus 110 in C minor) and P.I. Tchaikovsky (String Quartet No 2, Opus 22 in F major). The four members all graduated from the Conservatory of Moscow: Mikhail Kopelman, first violin; Andrei

Abramenkov, second violin; Dmitri Shebalin, viola and Valentin Berlinsky, cello. The American College of Greece celebrates **Mozart's Bicentenary** with a series of concerts dedicated to Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The calendar of events includes a concert by pianist Dimitri Toufexis directing the Deree Chamber Orchestra on 14 December and a performance by the 1990 prize winner of the Gina Bachauer International Piano Competition. Pierce College Auditorium, Gravias 6, Aghia Paraskevi, tel 639-3250. **Duo Epigonos** is named after Epigonos Ambrakiotes, an Ancient Greek musician who lived in the 6th century BC. He was the first to introduce "Enaulos Kitharises" which is the playing of the guitar accompanied by the flute. The Duo will present a program of works by Mozart, Duarte, Tzortzinakis, Piazzolla and Villa Lobos. British

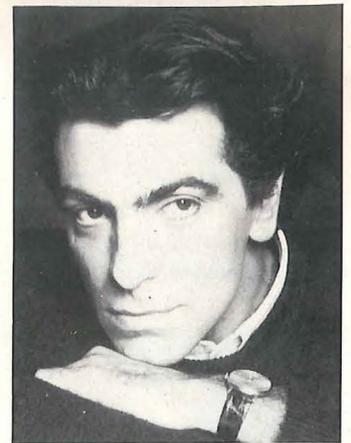


P. Regos, "Mount Athos", at Yakinthos

Council, 17 December, 8 pm. The ladies of the **WIC Choraleers** will be singing Christmas music at the Hellenic-American Union on 14 December. There will be international as well as American popular corals with audience participation. The group will be under the direction of Carol Johns. The soloist is Anthea Gavoyannis.

DANCE

The **London City Ballet**, the world famous dance company will present divertissements from Swan Lake, music by Tchaikovsky; dances from Napoli, choreography after August Bournonville and music by Eduard Helsted; the Pas de Deux from Don Quixote, choreography by Marius Petipa and music by Ludwig Minkus; Counter Balance, choreography by Vincent Redmon and music by Antonio Vivaldi; and scenes from the traditional Nutcracker. Athens College Theatre, 1 & 2 December, 5 & 9 pm, tel 671-7523. Evening performance Drs 3500, matinee performance drs 2500.



Harris, fashion designer

FASHION

A **fashion evening** takes place on 10 December at the Hotel Athenaeum Inter-Continental featuring Athens-based Designer Harris Angelos and London based Designer Ozbek. Harris and Angelos will present their special Winter Collection 1990, and Rifat Ozbek, who also holds the title British Fashion Council Designer of the Year 1988 9 will bring his Spring and Summer Collection for 1991. The evening, which will include a buffet-dinner, is organized under the auspices of the Turkish Embassy and Consulate in Athens. The proceeds from the evening will be donated to the school for children with special needs (ELEPAP) and for scholarships. Invitations can be obtained from Harris and Angelos, Voukourestiou 18; Rifat Ozbek's representative Eleni Sapountzi's Boutique, Anagnostopoulou 26-28; ENY MONACO, Stratigi 9, Psychiko; Ekali Club; and ELEPAP offices, Krononos 9, Pangrati.



"The Canina Rose"

JEWELLERY

Ilias Lalaounis will celebrate 50 years of continuous creation in goldsmithery at the Hotel Grande Bretagne on 3 December. On this occasion a large collection of jewellery and table objects will be displayed entitled "Nature and My Art" including old and recent creations in gold, silver, precious and semi-precious stones. All the members of the family take active part into the business. For more information call Kathey Antonopoulou, tel 364-4611



Lela Stamatiou, at Ora

NOTES

An **English Theatre Club for Children** has opened at Deinokratous 62. The directors are Tessa Clark and Persa Dessypri who give two hourly sessions that take place on Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 pm and on Saturdays from 10 am to 12 noon and from 5 to 7 pm. The club's activities include: pantomime, mime, song role-playing, play reading, puppets, mask making, set painting and putting on plays. Each child will contribute and learn new skills and participate in each production. For information tel 363-1217 and 722-9833; 721-5329 from 5 to 7 pm.

In a time of crisis and disillusion, the most comforting words can be "You are not alone." In Greece, for the last eight years, there has been someone there for the



London City Ballet at Athens College

parents of children with cancer—an organization called **FLAME** staffed with people who have had similar experiences. The objectives are to provide mutual support among families of children and to fight for the best medical, psychological, and

social care possible, always seeking to improve the quality of life. To support children and their families in maintaining their social life, **FLAME** is planning the founding of the "House Open to the Community." printed Christmas cards which are drawings done by the children and are sold as a fund raiser. For further information tel 801-1972

FILM

This entertaining film, **84 CHARING CROSS ROAD**, follows the blossoming friendship between American writer Helene Hanff and the owner of an antiquarian bookshop in England, Frank Doel, as it develops through the letters they write to each other over a period of 20 years. Director David Jones, cunningly uses newsworthy events and people of the period to illustrate the passage of time and sensitively

explores the affection Helene and Frank begin to feel for each other as they look forward to each other's letters. Starring Anne Bancroft, Anthony Hopkins and Judi Dench. British Council, 3 Dec, 8 pm.

PUPPETS

GREEK MYTHOLOGY, a collection of hand-made puppets and dolls is the theme of an exhibition by Efi Bartsota. These beautiful and imaginative creations are made with papier-mâché, painted and natural dyed cloth, and shells, seaweed, and twigs, all gathered during her summer walks by the sea and autumn strolls through the forest. The collection includes the Pantheon of the twelve gods, gorgons, nymphs and other characters inspired from Greek mythology. Astrolavos, Androutsou 138, Piraeus, tel 412-8002. 13-22 Dec.



Christos Antonaropoulos at Epoches



Christine Robion at French Institute and Pleiades



Christos Theofilis at Epoches

4 this month

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30	31	●	●	●	●	●

NAME DAYS IN DECEMBER

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 with gifts and the traditional greeting of *chronia polla* (many happy returns).

December 4	Barbara
December 5	Savvas
December 6	Nikos, Nicoletta
December 9	Anna
December 10	Minas
December 12	Spyridon, Spyros
December 13	Efstratios, Stratos, Efstratia
December 15	Eleftherios, Eleftheria
December 17	Daniel
December 18	Sebastian
December 22	Anastasia
December 24	Evyenios, Eugene, Evyenia
December 25	Christos, Christian, Christine, Chrisanthi, Chrissoula
December 26	Emmanuel, Manolis, Emma-nuella
December 27	Stephanos, Stephen, Stephanie
January 1	Vassilis, Basil, Vassiliki, Vasso

DATES TO REMEMBER

December 21	Solstice
December 23	Chanukah
December 25	Christmas Day
December 26	Convascescence of the Virgin
Boxing Day (England, Canada)	
December 31	New Year's Eve
January 1	New Year's Day

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

December 25	Christmas Day
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GALLERIES

AD GALLERY, Lykavittou 39-41, Kolonaki, tel 360-2948. "Fotoplasma", a showing by Niki Liodakis, 7 Nov-7 Dec.
AFI, Tripodon 25, Plaka, tel 324-7146
AIHOUSA TECHNIS PLAKA, Nikodimou 29, tel 323-4498.
AIHOUSA TECHNIS PSYCHIKOU, Vas. Pavlou 30, tel 671-7226.
ANEMOS, Kyriazi 36, Kifissia, tel 808-2027.

ANTINOR, Antinoros 17, tel 729-0697.
ARGO, Merlin 8, Kolonaki, tel 362-2662. Lambros Ahlas until 7 Dec. *See Art*
ASTROLAVOS, Androutsou 138, Piraeus, tel 412-8002. "Greek Mythology," an exhibition of hand-made dolls and puppets by Efi Bartsota. *See focus*.
ATHENAEUM ART, Syngrou 89-93, tel 902-3666.
ATHENS ART, Glykonos 4, tel 721-3938.
BERNIER, Marasli, tel 723-5657. Sculpture by Giovanni Anselmo, 8 Nov-5 Dec and works by Ulrich Ruckriem, 13 Dec-12 Jan.
BOSCH GALLERY, Kifissias 6-8, Marousi, tel 684-9322. Paintings by Tasos Dimos, 3-23 Dec.
BOUZOUNI, Xenofondos 7. Paintings of Stephane Losonczky, 2nd part of the series "Black-White" 3 Dec-15 Dec.
CHRISOTHEMIS, 25th Martiou 20, Chalandri, tel 681-1418.
DADA GALLERY, Niriidon 6 & Pratinou, tel. 722-2929. Jenny Melissinou-Papadaki, 28 Nov-17 Dec. *See Art*
DESMOS, Tziraion 2, tel 922-0750.
EIKASTIKOS CHOROS, Dimokritou 21, Kolonaki 361-1746. Paintings by Valia Nelavitsky, 26 Nov to 20 Dec.
EPIPEDA, Xanthippou 11, tel 721-4644.
EPOCHES, Kifissias 263, tel 808-3645. "Ten Years After", a perspective on the paintings by Christos Antonaropoulos and Christos Theofilis, 19 Nov-3 Dec.
EVMAROS, Fokidos 26, Ambelokipi, tel 777-6485. [[**GALLERY F**, Fokilidou 12, tel 360-1365.
GALLERY 3, Fokilidou 3, Dexameni, tel 362-8230. Paintings by Angelos Skowitis, 12 Nov-7 Dec.
GALLERY 7, Zalokosta 7, tel 361-2050. Paintings by M. Sisiou, 26 Nov-15 Dec and sculptures by M. Boutsinas, 17 Dec-8 Jan.
HOUSE OF CYPRUS, Irakleitou 10, tel 364-1217. Exhibition of paintings and sculptures that will be anticipated at Pierides Gallery 28 Nov- 5 Dec.
HYDROHOOS, Anapiron Polemou 16, tel 722-3684.
IONI, D. Kyriakou 15, Kifissia, tel 801-8581. Tapestries by Eleni Dragoumis until 10 Dec.
ILEANA TOUNTA, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. "Equilibres 90" by Theodoros, 8 Nov-8 Dec.
JILL YAKAS, Spartis 16, Kifissia, tel 801-2773. Drawings, paintings, sculptures, prints, embroidery, silver, jewellery and Christmas cards by Hilary Adair, Judith Allen, Delia Delderfield until 18 Dec.
KOURD, Skoufa 37, tel 361-3113.
KOSTAS KARRAS, Kifissias 208, Psychiko, tel 672-6555. Paintings by Nerinas, 26 Nov-Dec.
KREONIDES, Iperidou 7, tel 322-4261.
KREONIDIS, Kanari 24, tel 360-6552.
MEDOUSA, Xenokratous 7, Kolonaki, tel 724-4552. Works by B. Masoura, 19 Nov-15 Dec.
NEA SKEPSI, Zalogou 8, tel 361-7839.
NEES MORPHES, Valaoritou 9, tel 361-6165. Paintings by Christos Markidis, 15 Nov-8 Dec and Panayiotis Tetsis, 17 Dec-8 Jan.
OPSIS, Matoyanni, Mykonos, tel (0289)289-2083.
ORA, Xenofondos 7, tel 323-0698 or 322-9178. Painting by Spyrou Kritikos, 19 Nov-7 Dec; paintings by Markos Kabanis, and ceramics by Lela Stamatou, 7 Dec-11 Jan. *See focus*
PANORAMA, Soutsou 4, Kolonaki, tel 362-3098.
PIERIDES GALLERY, King George Ave 29, Glyfada. Tel. 898-0166 "Contemporary Moroccan Paintings" 5-31 Dec. Daily 12-21 h.
PLEIADES, Davaki 3-5, Ambelokipi, tel 692-9950. Paintings by Christine Robion and sculptures by Antonia Papat-zanakis till end of Dec. *See focus*.
POLYPLANO, Lykabbittou 16, tel 363-7859. Drawings and lithographs by Manolis Charos, 26 Nov-8 Dec.
SKOUFA, Skoufa 4, Kolonaki, tel 360-3541. Jewellery and microsculptures by Despina Geroulanos, 3-12 Dec.
THE GALLERY, Xenofondos 9, tel 322-6773.
THOLOS, Filellinon 20, tel 323-7950.
TITANIUM, Vas. Konstantinou 44, tel 721-1865.
TO TRITO MATI, Xenokratous 33, tel 722-9733.
YAKINTHOS, Sirini 23, Kifissia, tel 801-173. "Figurative Proposals" a showing of 30 Greek artists, 1863 to the present. 3-31 Dec.
ZOUMBOULAKIS, Kolonaki 20, tel 360-8278; Kriezotou 7, tel 363-4454.
ZYGOS, Iofondos 33, tel 722-9219.

EXHIBITIONS

CANADIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, Genna-diou 2B, Kolonaki, Tel 722-3201. Exhibition of wheel and hand-made pottery including Christmas ornaments by Fofou Souvaliotis and Eleftheria Yannakaras.
CYCLADIC & ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, Neophytou Douka 4, tel 722-8321, 722-8323. Exhibition of

the Naxos Cycladic Civilization, 3rd millennium BC Until 19 March 1991 *See Focus*.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 31, tel 362-4301-5. Paintings by Christine Robion. 6 Dec.-31 Dec. *See focus*.

HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION, Massalias 22, tel 362-9886. Paintings by Mania Lyrizis in Panopoulos Hall, 10 Dec-20 Dec.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Vas. Constantinou 60, tel 723-5938. Exhibition of drawings of the Venetian painter GIACOMO PALMA IL GIOVANE (1544-1628) together with the exhibit "20 Years of Restoration and Conservation of Venice" in collaboration with the Italian Cultural Institute on 3 Dec.

PASSY, the old café at Peta 1, Plaka, tel. 323-392 is showing the first exhibition of bronze decorative objects by Yiannis Tsigiriotakis, 23 Nov.-3 Dec.

MUSIC

BORODIN STRING QUARTET gives a unique concert celebrating the 150th birthday of Tchaikovsky. Athens College Theatre, 15 Dec, 9 pm, tel 671-7523. *See focus*.
CONSERVATOIRE PHILIPPOS NAKAS, Ippokratous 41, tel 363-4000, 363-3583.

- In the series "The Youths for the Youth." 1 Dec, 6 pm: concert by pianist Charalambos Vasiladias, music by Beethoven, Brahms, Bartok, Ravel, Chopin & Rachmaninoff; 8 Dec, 6 pm: concert by pianist Katerina Lemonis, music by Mozart, Beethoven, Ravel, Chopin & Liszt; 15 Dec, 6 pm: concert by guitarist Theodoros Markidis, music by Mudarra, Bach, Turina, Walton & Pujol and concert by pianist Christos Lenoutsos, music by Beethoven, Debussy & Liszt. Free admission.

- 5 Dec, 8:30 pm, a concert of chamber music with flautist Sofia Mavrogenidos, and guitarist Vassilis Tingiridis, music by Bach, Albinoni, Corelli. Drs 1000, students drs 800; 7 Dec, 8:30 pm, guitar recital by Stavros Xindas, music by Bach, Villa Lobos, Rodrigo, Moussorgsky. Drs 1000, students drs 700; 12 Dec, 8:30 pm, a concert by "Nakas Brass" with music by Suppé, Handel, Purcell, Gershwin & Mancini. Drs 1500, students drs 1000; 21 Dec, 6 pm, a concert by the guitar students. Free admission.

DUO EPIGONOS, two musicians present a program for flute and guitar at the British Council. 17 Dec, 8 pm, tel 363-3211. *See focus*.

HAMS is presenting a musical comedy "When Shakespeare Ladies Sing" and a sing-along of Christmas carols for family and friends on 1 Dec, 8:30 pm at the American Community School in Aghia Pareskevi tel 639-3200. Drs 750. The society wishes to thank people for their support throughout the year to aid HAMS' charity donations.

ILEANA TOUNTA, Armatolon & Klefton 48, tel 643-9466. Jazz at the café bar on 2 Dec.

LEONIDAS KAVAKOS AND ELENA PAPANDREOU will give a recital at Pallas Theatre on 20 Dec, 9pm. Music by Handel, Giuliani, Paganini, Leo Brouwer N. Mamagaki. Organized by Hellenic Concert Management.

MOZART'S BICENTENARY (1791-1991) is being celebrated with a series of concerts at the American College Auditorium. 14 Dec, tel 639-3250. *See focus*.

JEANNETTE PILOU will give a recital of French composers of 19th & 20th centuries with the National Orchestra of Athens at Pallas Theatre on 8 Dec. Organized by the Association of Friends of Music, "From Offenbach to Francis Poulenc."

DANCE

LONDON CITY BALLET gives a performance of excerpts from the company's repertory of classical and modern choreography. American College Theatre. 1 & 2 Dec, 5 & 9 pm, tel 671-7523. *See focus*

KATERINA PAVLAKIS gives a commemorative program of her own dances as a tribute to the American choreographer Alvin Ailey, who died last year. The Hellenic American Union and the Piraeus Municipal Cultural Centre sponsor the performance at the Dimotiko Theatre, Piraeus. 3 Dec, 8:30 pm. Free admission.

INDIAN CHARITY CONCERT presents the classical dancer Sarala Kumari and the sitar maestro Shri Partho Das at the Pallas Theatre, Voukouristiou 1. 6 Dec. Drs 5000.

AUCTION

PIERIDES GALLERY King George Ave 29, Glyfada tel 898-0166 will auction 55 paintings and sculptures, the proceeds are for the Spastics Society of Athens on 7 Dec. Reception at 7:30 and auction at 8 pm precisely.

CONFERENCES

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathinaion 17, tel 322-9031, 321-3018. 5 Dec, 7:30 pm Peny Theologi-Gouti, architect and ethnologist, will give a conference on "The Relationship of the Karagounes with their Land." Karagounes will sing and dance traditional pieces from the villages of Karditsa, and traditional food will be offered. On 14 Dec, 7:30 Ilias Paganos, an amateur photographer, will comment and describe how he created his pictures on the Karagounes and their traditional life.

THEATRE

MARY POPPINS, Mariana Toli and her theatrical group presents this well known musical, an event for the entire family. Athens College Theatre, 8 Dec, 3 pm; 9 Dec, 11 am & 3 pm, tel 671-7523. Drs 1500-1000.

LOOT, the black comedy by Joe Orton will be presented by the Drama Society of the University of La Verne. 7 Dec, 8:30 pm; 8 & 9, Dec 8 pm, Panaghi Tsaldari 18, Kifissia, tel 807-77357/8.

THREE SCENES FROM ELECTRA, a performance as part of Campion Senior School's international drama festival. On 1 Dec, at Campion School, Ekali, tel 813-2013.

THESSALONIKI

VAFOPOLEIO PNEVMATIKO KENTRO, Nikolaidi 3, & Papandreou, tel 424-132, 424-133. 1 & 2 Dec, 9 pm, The Simeio Theatre will present *Rockaby* by Beckett (in Greek). 4 Dec, 8:30 pm, concert of chamber music by the Trio Chopin: Bogumil Nowicki, piano; Bartosz Bryla, violin; Pawel Frejdlich, violoncello. 10-13 Dec, 8:30 pm, four evenings with the "Musical Workshop of Thessaloniki". 17-21 Dec, 9 pm, the Magical Theatre will present the Greek premiere "The Tree of the Tropics" by Mishima (in Greek). 19 Dec, 8:30 pm, opening of the painting and engraving exhibition of Alexander Korogiannakis (1906-1966) in collaboration with the National Gallery, until 13 Jan 1991. 21 Dec, 8:30 pm, a lecture on "Contemporary Greek Libraries, the Library of the Society of Macedonian Studies" by Kostas Plastiras, principal librarian, 26-29 Dec, 9 pm. 30 Dec, 6 pm, the theatrical group "Chorikios" presents "A parade...postparade" (in Greek).

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

UNITED PENTECOSTAL CHURCH INTERNATIONAL, Lambrou Katsoni 58, tel 644-6980. Weekly services: Sunday 10:30 am, 3 pm; Wednesday 7:30 pm; Bible Study, Prayer Service Saturday 7-9 pm.

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

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

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Philhellinon 25. The Rev John F. Maddock-Lyon, tel 323-4790; 721-4906; 8 am, Holy Communion, first Sunday of the month; 9 am Sung Eucharist, every Sunday; 10:30 am Morning Prayer, every Sunday. Church open daily, except Mondays and holidays, 9 am till 1 pm.

ST. PETER'S ANGLICAN CHURCH, St. Catherine's British Embassy School, Kifissia, tel 721-4906. The Rev W H Chivers: 10 am, Holy Eucharist, Sundays except the first Sunday of the month, when Morning Prayer is followed by Holy Communion.

VOULA SERVICES, Daphni 1, Voula: 6 pm, Holy Eucharist, first and third Sundays of the month.

ST DENIS CATHOLIC CHURCH, Panepistimiou 31, tel 362-3603.

ST NIKODIMOS, Russian Orthodox Church, Filellinon 21, tel 323-1090.

INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST Omonia Square Piraeos 28, 1st, floor tel; 895-6530.

We invite you to our **ENGLISH HOUR OF WORKSHOP** every Sunday afternoon 5:30-6:30.

LIBRARIES

ATHENS COLLEGE LIBRARY, Psychico. Tel 671-4627, ext 60. Open Mon-Fri 8:30 am-4 pm, closed Sat. 25,000 books in English and Greek; English periodicals.

AMERICAN LIBRARY, Hellenic American Union, Massalia 22 (4th floor), ☎ 363-7740. Books, periodicals, indices and US government documents in English. A microfilm-microfiche reader-printer and a small collection of video-cassettes, films, records, slides and filmstrips. The New York Times, Time, Newsweek and Scientific American available on micro film. Mon-Fri 9:30am-2pm and Mon & Thurs 5:30pm-8:00pm.

BRITISH COUNCIL LIBRARY, Kolonaki Sq. ☎ 3633211. Lending and Reference libraries open Mon-Fri, 9:30-1:30; closed all of August.

BENAKI, Koumbari 1 ☎ 362-6462. For reference use only. Books, periodicals, manuscripts, engravings and watercolors pertaining to all periods of Greek history and art with emphasis on folk tradition. Mon 8:30-2:00pm; Sat closed.

FRENCH INSTITUTE, Sina 29. Tel 362-4301. Books, periodicals, reference works and records in French. Mon-Fri 10:00-1:30, 5-8 pm, except Mon mornings.

THE GENNADIOS, American School of Classical Studies, Souidias 61. Tel 721-0536. Reference works on Greece from antiquity to the present. Permanent exhibition of rare books, manuscripts and works of art. Mon-Fri 9 am-5 pm

GOETHE INSTITUTE LIBRARY 14-16 Omirou Str. 2nd floor

THE HELLENIC AMERICAN UNION GREEK LIBRARY, Massalia 22, 7th floor. ☎ 362-9886 (ext 51). Open Mon & Thurs 10am-7pm rest of the week 9:00am till 2:30pm. A general public library, it also functions as a reading room.

NATIONAL GREEK LIBRARY Panepistimiou ☎ 361-4413

PARLIAMENT LIBRARY open daily 8:30 till 1:30, 6:15 till 8:45 ☎ 323-8484

MUSEUMS AND SITES

ACROPOLIS, Open 8am-7pm; Saturday & Sunday 8am-3pm. The entrance fee of 800 drs includes the museum.

ACROPOLIS MUSEUM, ☎ 321-0219. Open 8am-6:30pm; Monday 12:30am-6:30pm. Sculptures, vases, terra-cottas and bronzes from Acropolis' excavations.

ANCIENT AGORA, ☎ 321-0185. Open 8:30am-2:45pm; closed Monday. Entrance 150 drs, student prices.

AGORA MUSEUM, ☎ 321-0185. Open 8:30am-3:00pm; closed Monday. Entrance 400 drs, students 200 drs. 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. ☎ 452-1598. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, students 100 drs. Holds fine collection of Greek and Roman sculptures.

ATHENS CITY MUSEUM-VOURO'S FOUNDATION-EFTAXIA, Papanigopolou 7. ☎ 324-6164. Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday 9am-1:30pm. Entrance 100 drs (students and tour guides have free entrance). Wednesday free. It contains paintings, designs, sectional plans and models of Athens of 19th century as well as furniture, costumes and personal objects of Othon and Amalia, who lived in this palace for a few years.

BENAKI MUSEUM, Koumbari 1 (corner of Vas Sofias). ☎ 361-1617. Open 8:30am-2pm daily. Entrance 200 drs. Neoclassical mansion housing Anthony Benaki's private collection of ancient and modern Greek art, artefacts, textiles and costumes, as well as examples of Islamic, Coptic and Chinese art.

BYZANTINE MUSEUM, Vas Sofias 22. ☎ 721-1027. Open 8am-7pm, Saturday & Sunday 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 400 drs. Villa built for the Duchess of Plaisance in 1848. Houses Athens' major collection of Byzantine and post-Byzantine art, including permanent collection of European masters.

CENTRE FOR FOLK ART AND TRADITION, A. Hadzimihaï 6, Plaka. ☎ 324-3987. Open Wednesday, Friday, Saturday 9am-1pm & 5-9pm; Tuesday & Thursday 9am-9pm; Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Exhibitions focusing on folk traditions in Greece.

CYCLADIC AND ANCIENT GREEK ART MUSEUM, Neophytou Douka 4, Kolonaki. ☎ 724-9706. Open 10am-4pm; closed Tuesday & Sunday. The museum was built to house the private collection of the Nicholas P. Goulandris Foundation. 230 unique examples of Cycladic art are housed on the first floor, while the second is devoted to small and monumental works from 2000 BC to 400 AD, and the top floor is dedicated to the Charles Politis Collection. On Saturday mornings the museum organizes activities for children, starting in October.

D. PIERIDIS MUSEUM OF MODERN ART, King George Ave 29, Glyfada. ☎ 865-3890. Open Monday & Wednesday 6-10pm. Private collection of Cypriot and Greek modern art.

ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS ARCHIVES, Cristou Lada 2. ☎ 322-1254. Open 9am-1pm; closed Saturday & Sunday.

Entrance free. It contains personal memorials and historical documents of Venizelos and his lifetime.

ELEFTHERIOS VENIZELOS MUSEUM, Eleftherias Park (Vas. Sofias, behind Venizelos' statue). ☎ 722-4238. Open 9am-1pm & 6-8pm; closed Monday, Saturday & Sunday. Entrance free. It contains personal objects of Venizelos, photographic material and documents. It also has a library with books about E. Venizelos and his lifetime.

EVGENIDES FOUNDATION COLLECTION OF EXPERIMENTS IN PHYSICS Singrou 387, Amfitea, ☎ 941-1181. Only the library is open at the present time.

GOULANDRIS MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, Leviodou 13, Kifissia. ☎ 801-5870. Open 9am-2:30pm; Sunday 10am-4pm; closed Friday. Entrance 200 drs, students 50 drs. Closed 20 July-15 August.

GOUNARO MUSEUM, G. Gounaropoulos 6, Ano Ilissia. ☎ 777-7601. Open 9am-1pm & 5am-7pm; Friday, Saturday, Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Entrance free. Art and memorabilia of Gounaropoulos, one of Greece's best known artists.

HELLENIC MARITIME MUSEUM, Zea, Piraeus. ☎ 451-6822, 451-6264. Open 9am-1pm; closed Sunday & Monday. Entrance 100 drs.

HISTORICAL GREEK COSTUME MUSEUM, Dimokritou 7, Kolonaki. ☎ 362-9513. Open Monday, Wednesday, Friday 10am-10pm. Entrance free. It contains traditional costumes from all over Greece, which come from the collection of the Greek Lyceum.

JEWISH MUSEUM OF GREECE, Amalias 36. ☎ 323-1577. Open 9am-1pm; closed Saturday. Entrance free. The collection of the museum includes religious and folk art representatives of the centuries-old Jewish-Greek and Sephardic communities of Greece.

KANELLOPOULOS MUSEUM, Theorias & Panos, Plaka. ☎ 321-2313. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Art and artefacts from prehistoric times to the post-Byzantine period.

KATINA PAXINOUS MUSEUM, Thoukididou 13, Plaka. ☎ 322-1335. Open Wednesday & Friday 11am-1pm. Entrance free. It contains personal objects of the great tragedian, costumes from performances, the Oscar award and pictures of her life and career.

KERAMIKOS MUSEUM & SITE, Ermou 148. ☎ 346-3552. Open 8:30am-3pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs. The site includes the ruins of the Dipylon, the Sacred Gate and cemetery, a funerary avenue containing graves, and monuments to famous Athenians. The museum houses many finds from the cemetery.

MUSEUM OF GREEK FOLK ART, Kydathinaion 17, Plaka. ☎ 322-9031. Open 10am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance 200 drs, students 100 drs. Art and artefacts mainly from the 18th & 19th centuries.

NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Tositsa 1. ☎ 821-7717. Open Tuesday to Friday 8am-7pm; Monday 12:30-7pm; Saturday & Sunday 8:30am-3pm. Entrance 600 drs, students 300 drs.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Vas. Constantinou 60. ☎ 723-5938. Open 9am-3pm; Sunday 10am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance 300 drs. Paintings, engravings and sculptures by Greek and foreign artists.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL MUSEUM, Stadiou & Kolokotroni (old Parliament). ☎ 323-7617. Open Tuesday to Friday 9am-2pm; Saturday & Sunday 9am-1pm; closed Monday. Entrance 100 drs, students 20 drs. Thursday free. It contains objects from the Frankish, Venetian and Turkish periods, traveller's plans, weapons, souvenirs of Othon & George I, as well as collections from the Cretan War, Balkan War, Asia Minor disaster, of World War II.

NUMISMATIC MUSEUM, Tositsa 1. ☎ 821-7769. Open 8:30am-3pm daily. It contains 300,000 gold, silver and copper coins from 700 BC on, as well as a collection from the byzantine period.

PALEONTOLOGICAL & GEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, Panepistimiou Athinon, Panepistimioupolis. ☎ 724-7401. Closed for the summer.

PHILATELIC MUSEUM, Fokianou 2. ☎ 751-9066. Open 8am-2pm; Monday & Wednesday 5-8pm; closed Saturday & Sunday. Entrance free. It contains objects which characterize the development of the mail service, philatelic material, printing elements, first-day circulation envelopes, commemorative seals.

THEATRICAL MUSEUM, Akadimias 50. ☎ 362-9430. Open 9am-3pm; Sunday 10am-1pm; closed Saturday. Entrance 150 drs. It contains pictures of actors and plays, costumes, posters, personal objects of famous actors, portraits, busts.

VORRES MUSEUM, Paiania, Attica. ☎ 664-2520, 664-4771. Open Saturday & Sunday 10am-2pm. (appt. for groups). Entrance 100 drs; children & students free. Contemporary Greek art.

WAR MUSEUM OF GREECE, Vas. Sofias & Rizari. ☎ 729-0543. Open 9am-2pm; Sunday 9:30am-2pm; closed Monday. Entrance free. It contains weapons, memorial and historical heirlooms of the battles of Greece.

5

6 restaurants and night life

CENTRAL

CORFU, Kriezotou 6. ☎ 361-3011. Menu includes popular standbys of Greek cuisine as well as some variations from Corfu. Daily noon -1am.

DELPHI, Nikis 13. ☎ 323-4869. Very good food, reasonable prices. 11am -11pm.

DIONYSOS, near the Acropolis. ☎ 923-3182; 923-1936. Complete restaurant and pastry shop. The house specialties are charcoal-broiled shrimp, fillet of sole, baby lamb and veal mignon in oregano sauce. Note: Dionysos-Zonars at the beginning of Panepistimiou St, near Syntagma Sq, also has complete restaurant service. ☎ 323-0336. A third Dionysos is on Lycabettus Hill.

DRUGSTORE, Stoa Korai. ☎ 322-1890. Take-off on its Parisian cousins. Open 8am -2am, except Sundays.

EVERYDAY, Stadiou 4 and Voukourestiou corner. ☎ 323-94422. Cafeteria convenient for coffee, croissants, pastries and ice cream. Open from 7 am-2am.

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

IDEAL, Panepistimiou Ave 46. ☎ 361-4001. The Restaurant of Athens, founded in 1922. Pleasant atmosphere in a succession of well-decorated rooms, discreet stereo music, attentive service extensive menu. Open from 12pm -2am. Ideal for late dinners. Don't let the unprepossessing entrance put you off.

KENTRIKON, Kolokotroni 3, in arcade next to the Athenée Palace Hotel. ☎ 323-2482. Full taverna fare including beef sofrito; beef in earthenware.

KOSTOVIANNIS, Zaimi 37 (Pedion Areos), Exarchia. ☎ 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. ☎ 323-1127. Charming bistro restaurant with good Greek cuisine; a little expensive. Open daily 12pm -1am.

NO NAME, Bouzou and Moustoxdi 20. ☎ 642-0306. Piano Bar and restaurant. International cuisine with full cocktail bar. Open daily except Sunday. Lunch 12 noon to 5pm. Dinner 8pm -5am.

THE THREE BOTHERS, Elpidos 7, Victoria Sq. ☎ 822-9322 833-1928. Open after 8pm. Closed Sundays. Specialties include swordfish, shrimp with bacon, shrimp salad, eggplant with cheese in tomato sauce. Extensive menu.

SINTRIVANI, Filelinon 5, near Syntagma. ☎ 323-8862. Greek cuisine, extensive variety of dishes including souvlaki and moussaka.

HILTON/US EMBASSY AREA

BALTHAZAR, Tsoha 27 and Vournazou. ☎ 644-1215. Renovated mansion not far from the US Embassy. Restaurant and attractive bar. Menu includes scaloppine with cream, spaghetti and a different curry daily. Fresh salads.

CACTUS, Papadiamantopoulou 30 (behind the Hilton). Wide selection of mezedes, traditional appetizers and good Greek cuisine. Also available are a variety of charcoal grills. Very reasonable prices. Open for lunch 12:30 -3:30 and dinner 8pm -2am.

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

OTHELLO'S Mihalakopoulou 45, Ilissia. ☎ 729-1481. Specialty: beef stroganoff. Open daily from 12pm -2am. Closed Sunday.

THE PLOUGHMAN, Iridanou 26, Ilissia (near the Holiday Inn). ☎ 721-0244. Dartboard, English cuisine and reasonable prices. Open daily from 12pm -2am; closed on Sundays.

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

PAPAKIA, Pondou 40, (parallel to Mihalakopoulou, behind the Riva Hotel). ☎ 779-3072. Bar and restaurant. Specialty: duck as the name suggests, in cream sauce. Open daily after 10am.

ROUMELI, Panormou 107, Ambelokipi (across the park from the Apollon Towers). ☎ 692-2852. At lunchtime a wide

selection of Greek dishes; evening specialties are charcoal broils. Daily from 12pm until late. Bakaliaros, bifteki, snails, baked fish (gavros).

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

MILTONS, Adrianou 19, Plaka. ☎ 324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large steaks, fresh fish. Open daily from 11am -1am. Perfect for business lunches and evenings. Reservations suggested.

PICCOLINO, Sotiros 26, opposite the church. Best pizza in town plus many other Italian specialties including grilled prawns with bacon, scaloppine; all kinds of pasta. Also fresh fish. The host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily 2:30pm -3am. Saturday open from 11am -3pm. ☎ 324-9745.

PSARRA, Erotokritou and Erechtheos Sts. ☎ 325-0285. An old favorite, great for Sunday lunch, swordfish, souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12pm -5pm and 7pm -2am 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 8pm -2am daily.

SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20, Madriyianni. ☎ 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roasted lamb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikerimi wine laced with wine from Santorini (barrel).

THESPIAS, taverna on Thespidos St. Special menu, lamb-liver, roast lamb, bite-sized tiropittes, roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon -2am.

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

HOTELS

THE ATHENS HILTON, Vas Sofias 46. ☎ 722-0201. Kelleri, wine and food place with cuisine especially prepared to complement the wide variety of Greek wines selected from all over the country.

TA NISSIA, traditional Greek and international cuisine in an elegant atmosphere, with a fabulous, groaning board of a buffet.

THE ATHENIAN LOUNGE, serving morning coffee, sandwiches and snacks for lunch; and afternoon tea (accompanied by music) or any of your favorite drinks.

THE PAN BAR, with soft piano music.

POOL GARDEN RESTAURANT, (operating spring/summer) with Barbacue Parties every Monday. Call the Hilton for information and/or reservations.

HOTEL ATHENAEUM INTER -CONTINENTAL, ☎ 902-3666.

PERGOLA Lavish lunch and salad buffet as well as sweet buffet every evening. Also menu à la carte, Weight Watchers menus, family brunch on Sundays for breakfast, lunch and dinner, Atrium Lobby.

PREMIERE Seven days a week. Rooftop with a panoramic view of Athens, unique Kebab specialties, live entertainment.

LA ROTISSERIE Featuring a special Scotch Beef Grill and new items on French menu sections. Extensive cellar, piano music from Tuesday to Saturday 20:00 to 01:00 hrs.

KUBLAI KHAN New Asian concept menu including such specialties as Mongolian barbecue and firepot, Peking duck. Every Wednesday offers sumptuous buffet at 5.350 drs per person. Open from Monday to Saturday from 20:00 to 01:00 hrs.

CAFE VIENNA Elegant indoor Boulevard Café offers delicious variety of Viennese coffee, Scandinavian open sandwiches and exotic ice creams and sorbets. Open daily from 11:00 to 00:30 hrs.

KAVA BAR Special cocktails and drinks; piano music, every day 'Happy Hour' (two drinks for the price of one). Open every day from 18:00 to 02:00 hrs.

E CLUB Dance to the music of 60s and 70s and latest hits. Open every Thursday to Friday from 22:00 to 03:00 hrs.

For reservations please call ☎ 902-3666 ext. 6776.

ASTIR PALACE, ☎ 364-3112 - 364-3331.

Apocalypsis, Astir's goumret 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, 8:30pm -1am.

Coffee Lounge and Asteria Restaurant, ideal for quick snacks or complete, leisurely lunches: crêpes Poseidon cheese pie lamb curry, sweets galore. 7:00am -1:am.

Athos Bar, piano. Open 9:30 -1:00am.

ASTIR PALACE Vouliagmeni, ☎ 896-0211.

Grill Room, downstairs café -restaurant, piano music; sometimes a small orchestra for dancing. Open daily from 1pm-3:30pm, and from 8pm -2am.

LEDRA MARRIOTT HOTEL, ☎ 934-771.

Panorama rooftop will close for the winter period.

Ledra Grill (international specialties) open as of 2 October until end of May, from Monday to Saturday from 20:00pm. Nightly, live entertainment to the sounds of Franco Mattola and his guitar. Reservations recommended.

Kona Kai, Polynesian food complete with waterfall, recessed pool. Open Monday through Saturday from 7pm-12:30am. 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 6:30am, served a la carte or buffet, specialty: eggs à la minute; all day menu 11am -11pm; salad bar geared to business lunches, wide selection of international, local dishes; late night menu 11pm -1:30am; Sunday brunch 11am -3:30 pm, buffet serving hot and cold dishes; wine on the house.

MERIDIEN HOTEL, ☎ 325-5301/9.

Brasserie des Arts, French cuisine, superb chef, tasteful portions, unique service. Open for lunch, 1pm-3:30pm, and dinner 8pm -1:30am. Last order taken at 12:45am.

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

CHANDRIS HOTEL, ☎ 941-4825.

The Rooftop, snack bar by the pool, from 10am till 6pm. Restaurant/buffet dining, 9:30pm till 1am.



DIOSCURI
restaurant - bar

Greek - food lovers meetpoint
Enormous variety of cooked specialties
Charcoal grill - Aegean fish
Business lunch menus

LUNCH AND DINNER

DIMITRIOU VASILIOU 16, N. PSYCHICO
TEL. 6713997, 6476546
SUNDAYS CLOSED

HALANDRI/MAROUSI PSYCHICO/ENVIRONS

ALATOPIPERO, Konstantileos/Tsavela, Maroussi. ☎ 802-0636. Youvassi and chicken sti gastra. Daily, except Monday, from 8:15 pm-3 am.

AU CAP LYONNAIS, 144 Mesogeion, Maroussi. ☎ 681-4705. Garden; closed on Sunday.

CHRISTOS, Serron and Ethnikis Antistaseos Sts, Halandri. ☎ 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. ☎ 671-3997. Wide range of seafood and grilled dishes. Specialties: charcoal-grilled fish, cooked specialties (casseroles and stews).

HATZAKOS, Irodou Attikou 41, Maroussi (just below the KAT Hospital). ☎ 802-0968. A variety of seasonal dishes. Specialty: lamb in filo.

KYRANITA, Ithakis 4, Halandri. ☎ 682-5314. Greek cuisine. Music. Daily from 6pm -2am. Closed Sundays.

O MORIAS, Vas Konstantinou 108 and Peloponissou, Ag Paraskevi. ☎ 659-9409. Family taverna with very reason-

able prices. Specialties include lamb in tomato sauce with pasta, grills unusually good meatballs, salads. Wine from the barrel.

ROUMBOS, Ay Antoniou, Vrillissia. ☎ 659-3515. Closed Friday. Pork with olives, beef au gratin, garkoumba.

STEKI TOU ANDREA, Messinias/Kithaironos, Fragoklissia. ☎ 682-5041. Fried bakaliaros, bifteki special, snails, baked fish (gavros). Open nightly from 8pm- 2am, and for lunch on Sundays, 12pm-5pm.

THE VILLAGE II, Moraitou 82 and Vrana (Neo Psychico). ☎ 671-7775. Pleasant village atmosphere, good service. Specialties: lamb cooked over grapevines, frigideli, charcoal-broiled quail.

TI PRASINO, Plateia Drosopoulou, Filothei. ☎ 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 7:30pm - midnight.

TO SPITI, Frankopoulos 56, Neo Psychico. ☎ 672-1757. Private home converted into cozy taverna. Menu offers grills, meatballs, pork in wine cheese, fava, salads, retsina.

KOLONAKI

ACT 1, Akademias 18. ☎ 360-2492. International and Greek cuisine.

BAYAZZO, Ploutarhou and Dimodrarous, Kolonaki. ☎ 729-1420. The name means "Theatrical Clown" in German. Lunchtime salad "fountain", champagne brunches. Dinner specialties include bouzouki frivolitef (calamaria stuffed with pine nuts and rice), vine leaves stuffed with sea bass mousse, eggplant with ouzo-flavored mincemeat and yoghurt.

BIBLOS, 35 Dimokritos, Kolonaki. ☎ 362-6033. Various beef specialties. Garden.

BRUTUS, Voulgaroktonou 67, Lofos tou Strefi. ☎ 363-6700. Attractive, quiet restaurant and full bar. Among the main dishes you will find "meatballs 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 alternate days, baked apples and yoghurt with sour cherry sauce.

DIONISSOS, Mt Lycabettus (accessible by the funicular at the top of Ploutarhou St, Kolonaki) ☎ 722-6374. A top one of Athens' landmarks with a view of the entire city. Daily 9am -12:45pm.

DEKAOKTO, Soudias 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 723-7878. Small restaurant with pleasant atmosphere, a small number of well-prepared dishes. Good bar (with snacks). Daily fro 12pm-5am. Closes in the summer.

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

GEROFINIKAS, Pindarou 10. ☎ 362-2719; 363-6710. Fine Greek and Constantinople cuisine, fresh fish, out-of-season fruit and eggplant puree. Cosmopolitan atmosphere. One of the city's grand old restaurants. Open daily from 12pm-11:30am.

JE REVIENS, Xenokratous 49, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-0535; 721-1174. French and Greek cuisine. Open for lunch and dinner. Restaurant with garden.

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

NOUFARA, Kolonaki Sq 21. ☎ 362-7426. Restaurant, snack bar, spaghetteria.

MAXIM, Kanari and Milioni 4, Kolonaki Sq. ☎ 361-5803; 363-7073. Piano music nightly. Roof garden. Open for dinner everyday except Sunday.

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

VLADIMIR, 12 Aristodimos, Kolonaki. ☎ 721-7407. Swordfish in Hollandaise sauce, crêpes.

PLAKA

ANGELOS'CORNER, Syngrou Ave 17, near the Temple of Olympian Zeus. Cozy nook with piano. Excellent Greek and French cuisine. Seats 50 max. Reservations necessary. Serves dinner from 6pm to midnight.

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

DANIGOS, where Kydathinaion meets Adrianou. Base-

Tuesday
Thursday
Live Music

La Tequila Loca

MEXICAN TACO BAR



TACOS NACHOS MARGARITAS PINA COLADA

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72 EFRONIOU STREET, ILISSIA TEL: 723-3200. 724-5746
(Between Caravel Hotel & University Campus)

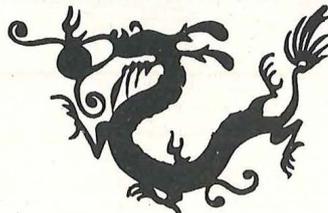
NOYΦΑΡΑ



Restaurant
Snack Bar
Spaghetteria

Dine indoors or out in
pleasant Kolonaki Square

Kolonaki Sq. 21 Tel. 361-4508



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

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CHINESE RESTAURANT

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

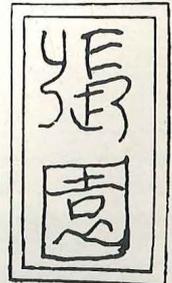
Fully air-conditioned.

Daily lunch 12:00 to 15:30 pm. Dinner 7:30 pm to 12:30 am.
(No lunch served on Sunday)

TEL: 959-5191 959-5179

15 DOIRANIS & 11 ATTHIDON ST., KALLITHEA

Opposite Aghios Sostis Church 4th street down from Damon Hotel.
(parallel to Leof. Syngrou Ave. 190-192, turn right)



Michiko

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TEMPURA SUKIYAKI

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Cost 1,300 drachmas all inclusive for a minimum 15 words; 15 drachmas each additional word.

LESSONS

YOGA CENTRE PRANA Egeou Pelagous, Agraion 6, Ag. Paraskevi. Classes are conducted by certified teachers in Greek, English and French. For more information call: ☎ 801-4781 (7-9 am/13-15 pm).

POSITIVE THINKING AND MEDITATION COURSES: You are what you think. As my mind so my life. Simple but very accurate statements. What we are, do and say - all originate in the mind. The courses offered are aimed to help us understand our energies, our potentials and use them to the maximum so that life and relationships become balanced, peaceful and happy. For information: Panhellenic Meditation Centre. ☎ 876-1551, 962-4107

PAINTING CLASSES taught in Plaka. Private or small groups, all ages. Learn different techniques with a variety of mediums. Excursions arranged for "on location painting" Greek-American artist. B.A. Painting ☎ 324-0937 (7-10am)

MODERN DANCE workshop 15 and 16 Dec. 1-3 pm. 'The joy of Movement' through the dances of Isadora Duncan. Beginners welcome tel. 752-0782. 12 persons

FOR SALE

TO DISCRIMINATING PEOPLE: unusual sweaters, hand-knitted from beautiful natural wool. Information, ☎ 362-0959

FOR RENT

Kifissia-Politia single house in garden, 2 bedrooms, large livingroom with fire place, 1 bathroom, 1 w.c., kitchen, maid's room, telephone, central heating. Information: ☎ 723-5734, or 721-5463.

OFFICE: To share with correspondent. Sunny, central location, possibility of phone. ☎ 646-2359

GINA L. TZEVELEKOU D.D.S, M.D.S.
Grad. Lund University of Sweden

DENTIST

PROSTHODONTIST - IMPLANTOLOGIST

38 Xenokratous St. Kolonaki
Tel. 724-0234

DENTIST

PHIL. ROSSI DDS

16 Nikis St. Syntagma Sq.

Tel.: 32.20.040

Residence telephone for
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Loulkianou 19, Kolonaki Square.

Telephone: 729-0081

ment taverna offering quality meat, fresh vegetables, bakaliaro and scordalia. Extremely reasonable; friendly service. **FIVE BROTHERS**, Aeolou St off the square behind the Library of Hadrian. Open daily from 8am -1am.

HERMON, café and restaurant in a little alley off Kapnikareas (near the Adrianou St caféteria square). Delightful spot for Sunday lunch with good Greek cuisine (a light touch with the olive oil), friendly service. Open daily from 8pm -midnight.

MILTONS, Adrianou 19, Plaka. ☎ 324-9129. Charming island atmosphere. Large steaks, fresh fish. Open daily from 11am -1am. Perfect for business lunches and evenings. Reservations suggested.

PICCOLINO, Sotiros 26, opposite the church. Best pizza in town plus many other Italian specialties including grilled prawns with bacon, scaloppine; all kinds of pasta. Also fresh fish. The host keeps serving you ouzo on the house long after you've become a regular. Open daily 2:30pm -3am. Saturday open from 11am -3pm. ☎ 324-9745.

PSARRA, Erotokritou and Erechtheos Sts. ☎ 325-0285. An old favorite, great for Sunday lunch, swordfish, souvlaki, taverna fare; special spot for locals and residents. Open from 12pm -5pm and 7pm -2am 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 8pm -2am daily.

SOCRATES' PRISON, Mitseon 20, Madriyanni. ☎ 922-3434. Charcoal grilled chicken and swordfish, rolled pork with carrots and celery in lemon sauce, roasted lamb with mushrooms, meatball casserole. Pikerini wine laced with wine from Santorini (barrel).

THESPIA, taverna on Thespidos St. Special menu, lamb-liver, roast lamb, bite-sized tiropittes, roof garden and outside garden opposite; quality service, reasonable prices. Open from noon -2am.

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



PONDEROSA

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 **barbequed spareribs**.

Open for lunch on Sundays

Reservations tel: 801-4493, 982-4136

CHINESE

CHANG'S HOUSE, Doiranis 15 and Athidon, Kalithea. At Syngrou Ave 190-192, turn right. ☎ 959-5191; 959-5179. Reasonable prices. Open daily for lunch & dinner. Special chefs from Taipei and Hong Kong. 160 varieties of Chinese dishes.

CHINA, Efroniou St 72, Ilissia. ☎ 723-3200; 724-5746. (Between Caravel Hotel and University Campus). Open daily for lunch and dinner. Superb Chinese cuisine by chefs from Taiwan and Hong Kong in a luxurious atmosphere. Reasonable prices. Specialties include Peking Duck, spare ribs, shark's fin soup etc.

GOLDEN DRAGON, Syngrou Ave 122 and G. Olympiou 27-29. ☎ 923-2316. Reasonable prices. Open daily 12:30 - 3:30pm and 7:30pm - midnight. Closed on Sundays.

KOWLOON, Kyprou 78, Glyfada. Open daily 12pm - 3pm for lunch and 7pm - 1am. Specialties include fried rice, baked duck and king shrimps.

LONG FUNK TIEN, Alkionidou 114, coastal road near EOT Beach B. ☎ 895-8083. You can choose chop suey, spring rolls, Chinese noodles, among other dishes. Peking duck must be ordered 24 hours in advance. Every Sunday Chinese buffet lunch at a fixed price.

PAGODA, Bousgou and Leof Alexandras 3. ☎ 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.

Every Tuesday, live guitar music and song, and a varied menu representing several regions of France.
21 Alexandras Ave, 106 82, Athens Tel.: 643-7935.

HUNG LU, 55 Efroniou (opposite the Caravel Hotel). ☎ 724-2735; 724-2736. Restaurant with Chinese specialty. Open daily from 1pm-4pm and from 7:30pm - 12:30am.

THE PEKING DRAGON, Zinni 12 and Kyriazi, Kifissia (near the Zinnon Sports Center). ☎ 801-7034. Cantonese cuisine. Specialties: Malaysian noodles with shrimp, crab with chili, beef with fresh ginger root.

THE PEKING CHINESE RESTAURANT, 6 Fedras and Karapanou. ☎ 893-2628. We recommend anything sweet and sour. The chef adds chili sauce, making the sweet and sour slightly fiery. Open daily from 1pm.

WEST SUBURBS

PISINA, 78 Iroon Polytechniou, Dasos Haidariou. ☎ 581-2780. Piano songs, garden, swimming pool.

MEXICAN

LE TEQUILA LOCA Diocharous 19, Ilisia, Athens. Tel. 723-9386. Latin-Salsa music and the spirit of Mexico. Tuesday, Thursday Live Music.

AZTEC, Leof Kifissias 267 (near the Trohonomo). ☎ 801-5335. The first Mexican restaurant in Greece. Menu includes a glossary of dishes. Open Monday - Thursday; 6:30 - 11:30pm; Friday and Saturday; 6:30 - 12:00pm.

VIVA MEXICO, grigoriou Lambraki 49, Glyfada. ☎ 894-5302. A new Mexican restaurant for Athens. Specialties are pariglada and tacos viva Mexico. Chef: Frederico Ramirez. Guitar music.

FRENCH

BELLE HELENE, Politias Sq, Kifissia. ☎ 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 in tomato sauce. Open daily from 10am-2am.

ERATO, Varnali 7, Halandri (Dourou Sq.). Restaurant, bar. Open nightly from 7pm-2am, except Sunday when it opens for lunch at noon. International cuisine (Greek and French).

LE CALVADOS, Alkmanos 5 (near Athens Hilton). ☎ 722-6291. A touch of Paris with a comprehensive menu from house pâté to ousse 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'ABREVOIR, Xenokratous 51, Kolonaki. ☎ 722-9106. Steak tartare. Garden.

LES AMIS, Kon Palaiologos 13, Nea Smyrni. ☎ 935-1165. Filets with pineapple, avocado with shrimp. Piano and guitar. Closed Sunday.

PETIT FLEUR, Plateon 6, Maroussi. ☎ 802-7830. Garden.

PRECIEUX, Akademias 14, ☎ 360-8616. Restaurant above the upmarket "deli". Flounder fillet, salmon fillet. Open only at noon. Air -conditioned. Closed Sunday.

PRAPAS, Ventiri 9, and Hadziyianni Mexi (near the Hilton). Restaurant/bar. Open from 9am -1pm.

AUSTRIAN/GERMAN

ALT BERLIN, Lolokotronis 35, Kefalari. ☎ 801-5792. "Filetackia" Alt Berlin. Live music. Garden.

VIENEZIKI GONIA, Ventouri and Ourania 13, Holargos. ☎ 652-0275. Viennese and Greek specialties, soft music. Fireplace.



Olympic Action Radio

Greece's English-language radio station brings you 24-hour news & entertainment from *The BBC World Service* on 102.1 FM Stereo

●DECEMBER●SCHEDULE●DECEMBER●SCHEDULE●DECEMBER●SCHEDULE●

MONDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL



1 AM WORLD NEWS
 01:05 WORDS OF FAITH
 01:10 BOOK CHOICE
 01:15 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 01:30 IMMORTAL DIAMONDS (exc DEC 17TH INTO THE DANGEROUS WORLD; 24TH DIAMONDS ARE A GIRL'S BEST FRIEND; 31ST THE FOUNT OF LEARNING)
 2 AM NEWSDESK
 2:30 IN PRAISE OF GOD
 3 AM NEWS SUMMARY then IN MY LIFE: JOHN LENNON REMEMBERED (exc DEC 17TH LET IT BE - LIVERPOOL; 24TH UNCLE CHRISTMAS; 31ST WITH GREAT PLEASURE)
 3:45 INSTRUMENTS OF THE ORCHESTRA
 4 AM WORLD NEWS
 4:09 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
 4:15 ANDY:KERSHAW'S MUSIC
 4:30 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH
 5 AM WORLD NEWS
 5:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 5:15 GOOD BOOKS
 5:30 ANYTHING GOES (exc DEC 24TH/31ST TIM RICE'S CHRISTMAS PAST)
 6 AM NEWSDESK
 6:30 OFF THE SHELF
 7 AM WORLD NEWS
 7:09 24 HOURS
 7:30 WAVEGUIDE
 7:40 WORDS OF FAITH
 7:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
 8 AM NEWSDESK
 8:30 IMMORTAL DIAMONDS (exc DEC 17TH INTO THE DANGEROUS WORLD; 24TH DIAMONDS ARE A GIRL'S BEST FRIEND; 31ST THE FOUNT OF LEARNING)
 9 AM WORLD NEWS
 9:09 24 HOURS
 9:30 THE MAKING OF THE MIDDLE EAST (exc DEC 24TH/31ST BURY MY HEART AT WOUNDED KNEE)
 10 AM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:15 HEALTH MATTERS
 10:30 ANYTHING GOES (exc DEC 24TH/31ST TIM RICE'S CHRISTMAS PAST)
 11 AM WORLD NEWS
 11:09 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
 11:15 THEY MADE OUR WORLD
 11:25 BOOK CHOICE
 11:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS
 11:45 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC
 12 PM NEWS SUMMARY
 12:01 IMMORTAL DIAMONDS (exc DEC 17TH INTO THE DANGEROUS WORLD;

24TH DIAMONDS ARE A GIRL'S BEST FRIEND; 31ST THE FOUNT OF LEARNING)
 12:30 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW
 1 PM WORLD NEWS
 1:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 1:15 HEALTH MATTERS
 1:30 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH
 2 PM NEWSREEL
 2:15 HOAX
 2:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 3 PM WORLD NEWS
 3:09 24 HOURS
 3:30 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC
 3:45 PERSONAL VIEW
 4 PM WORLD NEWS
 4:05 OUTLOOK (exc DEC 31ST BOB'S NEW YEAR REVOLUTIONS)
 4:30 OFF THE SHELF
 4:45 THEY MADE OUR WORLD
 4:55 BOOK CHOICE
 5 PM NEWSREEL (exc DEC 24TH NEWS SUMMARY then FESTIVAL OF NINE LESSONS & CAROLS)
 5:15 IN MY LIFE: LENNON REMEMBERED (exc DEC 17TH LET IT BE - LIVERPOOL; 24TH CAROLS contd; 31ST WITH GREAT PLEASURE)
 6 PM WORLD NEWS
 6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 6:15 NEW IDEAS
 6:30 WORDS OF FAITH
 6:35 TALES FROM WALES
 6:45 THE WORLD TODAY
 7 PM WORLD NEWS
 7:09 COMMENTARY
 7:15 QUOTE UNQUOTE
 7:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 8 PM NEWSDESK
 8:30 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20
 9 PM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
 9:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
 9:30 NETWORK UK
 9:45 HEALTH MATTERS
 10 PM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 THE WORLD TODAY
 10:25 WORDS OF FAITH

10:30 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW
 11 PM NEWS SUMMARY then SPORTS
 11:15 EUROPE'S WORLD
 11:30 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
 12 MIDNIGHT NEWS HOUR

TUESDAYS

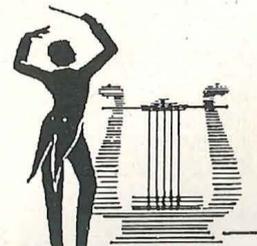
PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS
 1:05 COMMENTARY (exc DEC 25TH LOOKING HOMEWARDS; JAN 1ST BOB'S NEW YEAR REVOLUTIONS)
 1:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
 1:15 POEMS BY POST
 1:30 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20
 2 AM NEWSDESK
 2:30 MEGAMIX (exc DEC 25TH FESTIVAL OF NINE LESSONS & CAROLS)
 3 AM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
 3:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
 3:30 PERSONAL VIEW
 3:45 EUROPE'S WORLD
 4 AM WORLD NEWS
 4:06 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
 4:15 NETWORK UK
 4:30 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
 5 AM WORLD NEWS
 5:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 5:15 THE WORLD TODAY
 5:30 JOHN PEEL
 6 AM NEWSDESK
 6:30 OFF THE SHELF
 6:45 EUROPE'S WORLD
 7 AM WORLD NEWS
 7:09 24 HOURS
 7:30 FINANCIAL NEWS
 7:40 WORDS OF FAITH
 7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
 8 AM NEWSDESK
 8:30 THE COMPLEAT COLLINS
 9 AM WORLD NEWS
 9:09 24 HOURS
 9:30 NEW IDEAS
 9:50 TALES FROM WALES
 10 AM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 WORDS OF FAITH

FRENCH RADIO STATION

Olympic Action is pleased to announce that, in cooperation with Radio France Internationale, it has also launched a 24-hour French station on 106.7 FM.

24 hours of music and news from R.F.I. - one of the world's largest radio networks.



10:15 CONCERT HALL
 11 AM WORLD NEWS (exc DEC 25TH THE QUEEN'S SPEECH)
 11:05 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
 11:15 THE WORLD TODAY
 11:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS (exc DEC 25TH FESTIVAL OF NINE LESSONS & CAROLS)
 11:45 NETWORK UK
 12 PM NEWS SUMMARY then DISCOVERY
 12:30 SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
 1 PM WORLD NEWS

Olympic Action Radio

24 hours of news and entertainment from the *BBC World Service*

on 102.1 FM Stereo



1:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 1:15 WAVEGUIDE
 1:25 BOOK CHOICE
 1:30 MEGAMIX
 2 PM NEWSREEL
 2:15 MULTITRACK 1: TOP 20
 2:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 3 PM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 3:30 NETWORK UK
 3:45 'B' SIDE BEAT
 4 PM WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK
 4:30 OFF THE SHELF
 4:45 INSTRUMENTS OF THE ORCHESTRA
 5 PM NEWSREEL (exc DEC 25TH THE QUEEN'S SPEECH)
 5:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW
 6 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
 6:15 OMNIBUS
 6:45 THE WORLD TODAY (exc DEC 25TH THE CHRISTMAS STORY)
 7 PM WORLD NEWS
 7:09 COMMENTARY
 7:15 COMPOSER OF THE MONTH
 7:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 8 PM NEWSDESK
 8:30 DISCOVERY
 9 PM NEWS SUMMARY
 9:06 OUTLOOK
 9:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
 9:30 DEVELOPMENT '90
 10 PM NEWS & WORLD TODAY
 10:25 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:30 MERIDIAN
 11 PM NEWS & SPORTS ROUNDUP
 11:15 BUSINESS MATTERS
 11:30 MEGAMIX

8:30 MERIDIAN
 9 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 9:30 DEVELOPMENT 90
 10 AM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:15 BUSINESS MATTERS
 10:30 QUOTE UNQUOTE
 11 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
 11:15 THE WORLD TODAY
 11:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS
 11:45 MEDIAWATCH
 12 PM NEWS SUMMARY then OMNIBUS
 12:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING
 1 PM WORLD NEWS
 1:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 1:15 COUNTRY STYLE
 1:30 MERIDIAN
 2 PM NEWSREEL
 2:15 NEW IDEAS
 2:35 TALES FROM WALES
 2:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 3 PM WORLD NEWS
 3:09 24 HOURS
 3:30 DEVELOPMENT UK
 4 PM WORLD NEWS
 4:05 OUTLOOK
 4:30 OFF THE SHELF
 4:45 BUSINESS MATTERS
 5 PM NEWSREEL
 5:15 POEMS BY POST
 5:30 SMASH OF THE DAY (exc DEC 19TH AND NOW IN COLOUR; 26TH THE CHRISTMAS EXPERIENCE)
 6 PM WORLD NEWS
 6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 6:15 THE COMPLEAT COLLINS
 6:45 THE WORLD TODAY
 7 PM WORLD NEWS
 7:09 COMMENTARY
 7:15 STORM CLOUDS OVER THE HIMALAYAS
 7:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 8 PM NEWSDESK
 8:30 MULTITRACK 2
 9 PM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
 9:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
 9:30 NETWORK UK
 9:45 MEDIAWATCH
 10 PM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 THE WORLD TODAY
 10:25 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:30 ASSIGNMENT
 11 PM NEWS SUMMARY then SPORTS
 11:15 THE COMPLEAT COLLINS
 11:50 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
 12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

3:30 WAVEGUIDE
 3:40 BOOK CHOICE
 3:45 THE FARMING WORLD
 4 AM WORLD NEWS
 4:09 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
 4:15 NETWORK UK
 4:30 ASSIGNMENT
 5 AM WORLD NEWS
 5:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 5:15 THE WORLD TODAY
 5:30 HOAX
 6 AM NEWSDESK
 6:30 OFF THE SHELF
 6:45 ANDY KERSHAW'S MUSIC
 7 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 7:30 FINANCIAL NEWS
 7:40 WORDS OF FAITH
 7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
 8 AM NEWSDESK



8:30 POEMS BY POST
 8:45 THE FARMING WORLD
 9 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 9:30 STORM CLOUDS OVER THE HIMALAYAS
 10 AM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:15 GOOD BOOKS
 10:30 JOHN PEEL
 11 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
 11:15 THE WORLD TODAY
 11:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS
 11:45 NETWORK UK
 12 PM NEWS & ASSIGNMENT
 12:30 SMASH OF THE DAY (exc DEC 20TH AND NOW IN COLOUR; 27TH A TASTE OF CHRISTMAS SOUL)
 1 PM WORLD NEWS
 1:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 1:15 THE FARMING WORLD
 1:30 DEC 6TH NAMES; 13TH FIRST NAMES; 20TH FIDDLER OF THE REELS; 27TH O ANANIAS, AZARIAS AND MISAEAL
 2 PM NEWSREEL
 2:15 MULTITRACK TWO
 2:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 3 PM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 3:30 NETWORK UK
 3:45 JAZZ NOW AND THEN; 6th/20th FOLK IN BRITAIN
 4 PM WORLD NEWS & OUTLOOK
 4:30 OFF THE SHELF
 4:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
 5 PM NEWSREEL
 5:15 MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER
 6 PM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
 6:15 ASSIGNMENT
 6:45 THE WORLD TODAY
 7 PM NEWS & COMMENTARY
 7:15 DEC 6TH NAMES; 13TH FIRST NAMES; 20TH FIDDLER OF THE REELS; 27TH O ANANIAS, AZARIAS AND MISAEAL
 7:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP



12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

WEDNESDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM NEWS & COMMENTARY
 1:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
 1:15 CONCERT HALL
 2 AM NEWSDESK
 2:30 OMNIBUS
 3 AM NEWS SUMMARY
 3:06 OUTLOOK
 3:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
 3:30 MEDIAWATCH
 3:45 COUNTRY STYLE
 4 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
 4:15 HEALTH MATTERS
 4:30 STORM CLOUDS OVER THE HIMALAYAS
 5 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
 5:15 THE WORLD TODAY
 5:30 DISCOVERY
 6 AM NEWSDESK
 6:30 OFF THE SHELF
 6:45 COUNTRY STYLE
 7 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 7:30 FINANCIAL NEWS
 7:40 WORDS OF FAITH
 7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
 8 AM NEWSDESK

THURSDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS
 1:05 COMMENTARY (exc DEC 13TH SPORTSWORLD EXTRA; 27TH LOOKING HOMEWARDS)
 1:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
 1:15 GOOD BOOKS
 1:30 MULTITRACK 2
 2 AM NEWSDESK
 2:30 SMASH OF THE DAY (exc DEC 20TH AND NOW IN COLOUR; 27TH A TASTE OF CHRISTMAS SOUL)
 3 AM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
 3:25 FINANCIAL NEWS



Olympic Action Radio

Greece's English-language radio station brings you 24-hour news & entertainment from *The BBC World Service* on 102.1 FM Stereo

8 PM NEWSDESK
 8:30 FOCUS ON FAITH
 9 PM NEWS & OUTLOOK
 9:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
 9:30 SEVEN SEAS
 9:45 THE FARMING WORLD
 10 PM NEWS & WORLD TODAY
 10:25 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:30 MERIDIAN
 11 PM WORLD NEWS then SPORTS
 11:15 GLOBAL CONCERNS
 11:30 WHAT DO MUSLIMS BELIEVE?
 12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

2:15 WHAT DO MUSLIMS BELIEVE?
 2:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 3 PM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 3:30 QUOTE UNQUOTE
 4 PM WORLD NEWS then OUTLOOK
 4:30 OFF THE SHELF
 4:45 THE LEARNING WORLD
 5 PM NEWSREEL
 5:15 MUSIC REVIEW
 6 PM WORLD NEWS
 6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 6:15 SCIENCE IN ACTION
 6:45 THE WORLD TODAY
 7 PM WORLD NEWS
 7:09 COMMENTARY
 7:15 THE GREAT MUSICALS
 7:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 8 PM NEWSDESK
 8:30 MULTITRACK 3
 9 PM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
 9:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
 9:30 NETWORK UK
 9:45 HERE'S HUMPH
 10 AM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 THE WORLD TODAY
 10:25 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:30 SCIENCE IN ACTION
 11 PM NEWS SUMMARY then SPORTS
 11:15 'B' SIDE BEAT
 11:30 PEOPLE AND POLITICS
 12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

11:30 FINANCIAL NEWS then SPORTS
 11:45 NETWORK UK
 12 PM NEWS then HERE'S HUMPH
 12:15 LETTER FROM AMERICA
 12:30 PEOPLE AND POLITICS
 1 PM WORLD NEWS
 1:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 1:15 WORLD BRIEF
 1:30 MERIDIAN
 2 PM NEWSREEL
 2:15 MULTITRACK 3
 2:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 3 PM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 3:30 NETWORK UK
 3:45 GOOD BOOKS
 4 PM NEWS SUMMARY then JOHN PEEL
 4:30 SPORTSWORLD
 5 PM NEWSREEL
 5:15 SPORTSWORLD cont
 6 PM WORLD NEWS
 6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 6:15 SPORTSWORLD cont
 7 PM NEWS then SPORTSWORLD cont
 7:30 'B' SIDE BEAT
 7:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
 8 PM NEWSDESK
 8:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING
 9 PM NEWS then IN MY LIFE - LENNON REMEMBERED (exc DEC 15TH LET IT BE-LIVERPOOL; 22ND UNCLE CHRISTMAS; 29TH WITH GREAT PLEASURE)
 9:45 FROM THE WEEKLIES
 10 PM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 SOCIETY TODAY
 10:25 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:30 MERIDIAN
 11 PM NEWS then SPORTS ROUNDUP
 11:15 SHORT STORY
 11:30 FROM OWN CORRESPONDENT
 11:50 WRITE ON
 12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

FRIDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS & COMMENTARY
 1:15 FINANCIAL NEWS
 1:15 MUSIC REVIEW
 2 AM NEWSDESK
 2:30 THE GREAT MUSICALS
 3 AM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
 3:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
 3:30 DEC 14TH/28th JAZZ NOW AND THEN; 7th/21st FOLK IN BRITAIN



3:45 GLOBAL CONCERNS
 4 AM NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
 4:15 SEVEN SEAS
 4:30 DEC 6TH NAMES; 13TH FIRST NAMES; 20TH FIDDLER OF THE REELS; 27TH O ANANIAS, AZARIAS AND MISAEAL.
 5 AM WORLD & BRITISH NEWS
 5:15 THE WORLD TODAY
 5:30 FOCUS ON FAITH
 6 AM NEWSDESK
 6:30 OFF THE SHELF
 6:45 DEC 14th/28th JAZZ NOW AND THEN; 7th/21st FOLK IN BRITAIN
 7 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 7:30 FINANCIAL NEWS
 7:40 WORDS OF FAITH
 7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
 8 AM NEWSDESK
 8:30 MERIDIAN
 9 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 9:30 WHAT DO MUSLIMS BELIEVE?
 10 AM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:15 MUSIC REVIEW
 11 AM BBC NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
 11:15 THE WORLD TODAY
 11:30 FINANCIAL NEWS & SPORTS
 11:45 SEVEN SEAS
 12 PM NEWS then FOCUS OF FAITH
 12:30 THE GREAT MUSICALS
 1 PM WORLD NEWS
 1:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 1:15 GLOBAL CONCERNS
 1:30 MERIDIAN
 2 PM NEWSREEL

SATURDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

1 AM WORLD NEWS
 1:05 COMMENTARY
 1:10 FINANCIAL NEWS
 1:15 WORLDBRIEF
 1:30 MULTITRACK 3
 2 AM NEWSDESK
 2:30 FROM THE WEEKLIES
 2:45 RECORDING OF THE WEEK
 3 AM NEWS SUMMARY then OUTLOOK
 3:25 FINANCIAL NEWS
 3:30 SHORT STORY
 3:45 HERE'S HUMPH
 4 AM WORLD NEWS
 4:09 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
 4:15 NETWORK UK
 4:30 PEOPLE AND POLITICS
 5 AM WORLD NEWS
 5:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 5:15 THE WORLD TODAY
 5:30 THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW
 6 AM NEWSDESK
 6:30 HERE'S HUMPH
 6:45 WORLD BRIEF
 7 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 7:30 FINANCIAL NEWS
 7:40 WORDS OF FAITH
 7:45 THE WORLD TODAY
 8 AM NEWSDESK
 8:30 MERIDIAN
 9 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
 9:30 FROM THE WEEKLIES
 9:45 INSTRUMENTS OF THE ORCHESTRA
 10 AM WORLD NEWS
 10:09 WORDS OF FAITH
 10:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW
 11 AM WORLD NEWS
 11:09 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
 11:15 THE WORLD TODAY



SUNDAYS

PROGRAMS IN DETAIL

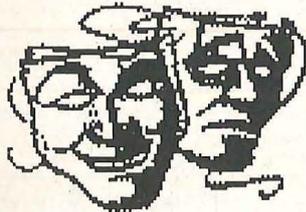
1 AM WORLD NEWS
 1:05 WORDS OF FAITH
 1:10 BOOK CHOICE
 1:15 A JOLLY GOOD SHOW
 2 AM NEWSDESK
 2:30 THE KEN BRUCE SHOW
 3 AM NEWS then PLAY OF THE WEEK
 4 AM WORLD NEWS
 4:09 BRITISH PRESS REVIEW
 4:15 THEY MADE OUR WORLD
 4:25 BOOK CHOICE
 4:30 THE MAKING OF THE MIDDLE EAST (exc DEC 23RD/31ST BURY MY HEART AT WOUNDED KNEE)
 5 AM WORLD NEWS
 5:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
 5:15 SOCIETY TODAY
 5:30 FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Olympic Action Radio

24 hours of news and entertainment from the *BBC World Service*
on 102.1 FM Stereo



5:50 WRITE ON
6 AM NEWSDESK
6:30 'B' SIDE BEAT
6:45 PERSONAL VIEW
7 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
7:30 FINANCIAL REVIEW
7:40 WORDS OF FAITH
7:45 LETTER FROM AMERICA
8 AM NEWSDESK
8:30 JAZZ FOR THE ASKING
9 AM WORLD NEWS & 24 HOURS
9:30 FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT
9:50 WRITE ON
10 AM WORLD NEWS
10:09 WORDS OF FAITH
10:15 MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER
11 AM WORLD NEWS & PRESS REVIEW
11:15 THE LEARNING WORLD
11:30 FINANCIAL REVIEW
11:40 BOOK CHOICE
11:45 SOCIETY TODAY
12 PM NEWS then SCIENCE IN ACTION
12:30 IN PRAISE OF GOD
1 PM WORLD NEWS
1:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
1:15 SHORT STORY
1:30 THE KEN BRUCE SHOW
2 PM NEWS then PLAY OF THE WEEK
3 PM NEWS & 24 HOURS
3:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
4 PM NEWS then IMMORTAL DIAMONDS
(exc DEC 16TH INTO THE DANGEROUS
WORLD; 23RD DIAMONDS ARE A
GIRL'S BEST FRIEND; 30TH THE
FOUNT OF LEARNING)

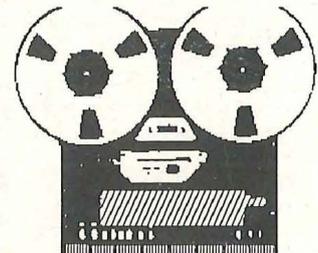


4:30 ANYTHING GOES
5 PM NEWSREEL
5:15 CONCERT HALL
6 PM WORLD NEWS
6:09 NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
6:15 THE MAKING OF THE MIDDLE EAST
(exc 23RD/31ST BURY MY HEART AT
WOUNDED KNEE)
6:45 LETTER FROM AMERICA
7 PM WORLD NEWS
7:09 BOOK CHOICE
7:15 IN PRAISE OF GOD
7:45 SPORTS ROUNDUP
8 PM NEWSDESK
8:30 THE KEN BRUCE SHOW
9 PM NEWS then PLAY OF THE WEEK
10 PM WORLD NEWS
10:09 PERSONAL VIEW
10:25 WORDS OF FAITH
10:30 HOAX
11 PM NEWS then SPORTS ROUNDUP
11:15 MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER
12 MIDNIGHT NEWSHOUR

BBC AT A GLANCE

WORLD NEWS - Broadcast daily on the hour
NEWSDESK - World News and despatches from overseas and UK correspondents
NEWSHOUR - A comprehensive look at the topics of the day, plus up-to-the-minute international and British news
NEWSREEL - News of events as they happen & despatches from BBC correspondents all over the world
NEWS ABOUT BRITAIN
TWENTY-FOUR HOURS - Analysis of the main news of the day
BRITISH PRESS REVIEW - Survey of editorial opinion in the Press
THE WORLD TODAY - Examines one topical aspect of the international scene
COMMENTARY - Background to the news from a wide range of specialists
OUTLOOK - A mix of conversation, controversy and colour from round the world, plus the latest developments here in Britain
FINANCIAL NEWS - news of commodity prices & currency and stock markets
FINANCIAL REVIEW - A look back at the financial week
WORLD BRIEF - A 15-minute roundup of the week's news headlines, plus everything from sport and finance to best-sellers and weather
A JOLLY GOOD SHOW - Dave Lee Travis presents record requests & dedications in his own unique way.
ANDY KERSHAW'S WORLD OF MUSIC
ANYTHING GOES - Your requests for a variety of music and much more with Bob Holness
ASSIGNMENT - Weekly examination of a topical issue
BOOK CHOICE - Short book reviews with three editions each week
BUSINESS MATTERS - Weekly survey of commercial and financial news
COUNTRY STYLE - with David Allan
DEVELOPMENT '90 - Reflecting aid and development issues
DISCOVERY - An in-depth look at scientific research
EUROPE'S WORLD - A magazine programme reflecting life in Europe and its links with other parts of the world
FOCUS ON FAITH - Comment and discussion on the major issues in the worlds of faith
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT - BBC correspondents comment on the background to the news
FROM THE WEEKLIES - A review of the British weekly press
GLOBAL CONCERNS - Keeping ahead on environmental issues
GOOD BOOKS - Recommendation of a book to read
HEALTH MATTERS - Keeping track of new developments in the world of medical science, as well as ways of keeping fit

HERE'S HUMPH! - All that jazz
IN PRAISE OF GOD - A weekly programme of worship and meditation
JAZZ FOR THE ASKING
JAZZ NOW & THEN/FOLK IN BRITAIN - Jazz one week, folk the next
JOHN PEEL - Selects tracks from newly released albums and singles from the contemporary music scene
LETTER FROM AMERICA - Alistair Cooke
MEGAMIX - Compendium of music, sport, fashion, health, travel, news and views for young people
MERIDIAN - Each week three topical programmes about the world of the arts
MULTITRACK 1 - World Service Top 20; 2 - New pop records, interviews, news and competitions; 3 - Latest developments in British contemporary music
MUSIC WITH RICHARD BAKER
MUSIC REVIEW - News and views from the world of music
NETWORK UK - Looks behind the issues and events that affect the lives of people throughout the UK
NEW IDEAS - A weekly look at the world of technology, innovation & new products
OFF THE SHELF - Daily readings from the best of world literature
OMNIBUS - Each week a half-hour programme on almost any topic
PEOPLE AND POLITICS - Background to the British political scene
PERSONAL VIEW - Of topical issues in British life
RECORDING OF THE WEEK - A personal



choice from the new releases
SCIENCE IN ACTION
SEVEN SEAS - Weekly programme about ships and the sea, with Malcom Billings
SOCIETY TODAY - A weekly look at changes in Britain
SPORTS INTERNATIONAL
SPORTS ROUNDUP
SPORTSWORLD - Weekly sports magazine
THE FARMING WORLD
THE KEN BRUCE SHOW
THE VINTAGE CHART SHOW - Past top twenty hits with Paul Burnett
WAVEGUIDE - How to hear the World Service better
WORDS OF FAITH - People of all faiths share how their scripture gives authority and meaning to their lives
WRITE ON ... - Air your views about BBC World Service

LISTENERS: Please be advised that any last minute changes to the programme, such as broadcasts on local news and events, will be announced on the air as early as possible. *Olympic Action Radio's* telephone nos are: 724.8496/724.5924 & fax 723.3061.



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PHYSICAL SCIENCES

Biology, Food Sciences, Business Research, Environmental Science, Mathematics, Statistics, Physics, Chemistry.

HUMANITIES

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Economics, Sociology, Political Sciences and International Relations, Psychology, Children's Psychology, Social Anthropology, History.

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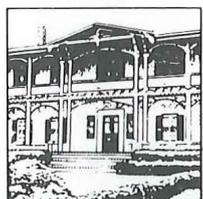
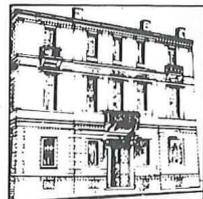
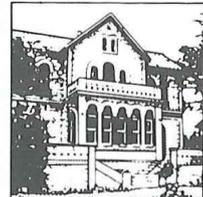
C. PRE-MEDICAL COURSE FOR MEDICAL SCIENCES, SIX SEMESTERS

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KIFISSIA CAMPUS: (A) 53, Tatoiou Str., Kifissia Tel: 80.78.313 - 80.70.252 (B) 36, Em. Benaki Str., Kifissia Tel: 80.70.460 (C) 11, Deligianni Str., Kifissia Tel: 80.12.218

(D) Hydras & Esperou Str., Kifissia Tel: 80.75.018 (L) 299, Kifissias Ave. & Em. Benaki Str., Tel: 80.82.213

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